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¹⁾ Part of the Board of the Directors' report.

Introduction/business summary

Addtech stands strong

We are summing up yet another successful financial year for Addtech, a year characterised by high levels of activity but with continued clear variations among different customer segments. With good earnings growth and record-high margins, our business model – based on diversification, decentralised responsibility and entrepreneurship – is once again showing its strength.



Leading technical solutions for a sustainable tomorrow

Addtech is an international technical solutions group listed on the Stockholm Stock Exchange since 2001. The business consists of 150 independent and entrepreneurial companies offering technical products and solutions with high added value, to customers primarily in the manufacturing and infrastructure sectors.

Our vision is to be a leader in value-adding technical solutions for a sustainable tomorrow, which to us means that we are perceived as the most skilled and sustainable partner by our customers, suppliers and employees. The Group's strategic focus is on growing business operations organically, while continuously complementing with acquisitions that strengthen Addtech within selected niches. Based on our strong culture and core values, we are committed to working towards a more sustainable future, while also pursuing long-term profitability for the Group.

CORE VALUES

Simplicity

Efficiency

Change

Responsibility and Freedom

BUSINESS CONCEPT

Our companies offer high-tech products and solutions for companies in the manufacturing and infrastructure sectors. We add both technical and financial value by being a skilled and professional partner. This means that we shall add value by helping customers produce their goods more efficiently, helping make their products more competitive in the development towards a sustainable tomorrow.

STRATEGY

Market-leading
niche positions

Growth through
acquisitions

Operational agility –
flexibility with
active ownership

FINANCIAL TARGETS

Earnings growth >15%
P/WC >45%

VISION

Leading technical solutions
for a sustainable tomorrow

BUSINESS AREAS



Automation



Electrification



Energy



Industry

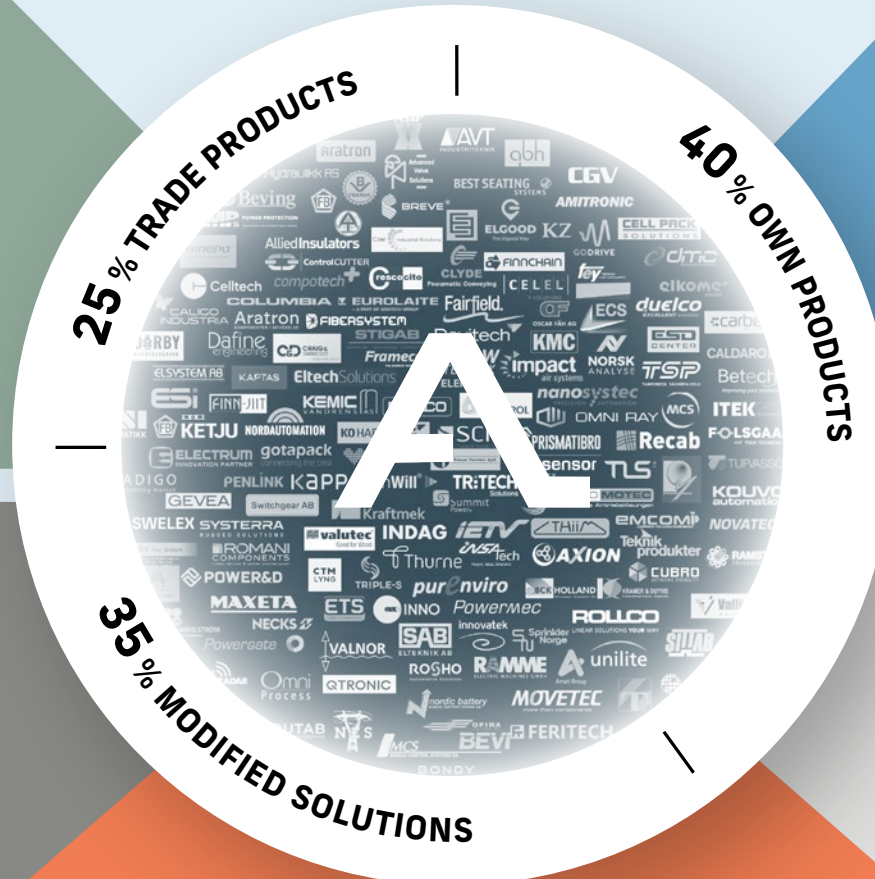


Process



Safety

OUR OPERATIONS



TARGETS

Financial targets

Annual earnings growth over a business cycle >15%

Profitability P/WC >45%

Sustainability targets for 2030

Percentage of sales that contribute to sustainable development 100%

Reduction in carbon dioxide intensity from base year 2019/2020 50%

Share of women in leading positions 40%

Share of purchase volume self-assessed based on the Code of Conduct 80%

STRATEGY

1. Market-leading niche positions

- Operate in niches with high knowledge and technical content
- Solutions, subsystems or products in small and medium sized volumes

2. Growth through acquisitions

- Profitable niche companies with growth potential
- Decentralised process and financing by means of own cash flow

3. Operational agility

- Active ownership with perpetual horizon
- A highly agile organisation facilitated by strictly decentralised responsibilities

VALUE PROPOSITION

Trade products

- Technical know-how with respect to local market needs and expectations
- Sales, marketing and logistics

Modified products and solutions

- Customised design, modifications and niche production
- Sales, marketing and services

Own products and solutions

- Research and development
- Design and production
- Sales and marketing

ADDTECH'S TOOLBOX:

Examples of what Addtech contributes with: Financial strength, Sustainability, IT security, Networks, Addtech Academy, Acquisition model, Strategic pricing.

CULTURE AND CORE VALUES:

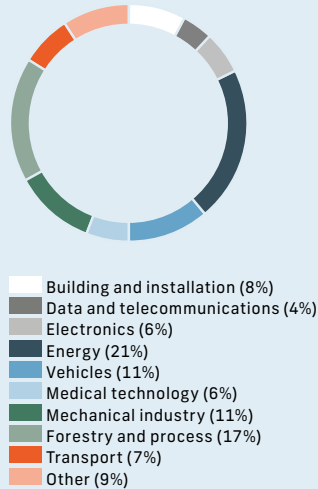
Simplicity, Efficiency, Change, Responsibility and Freedom.

An international group

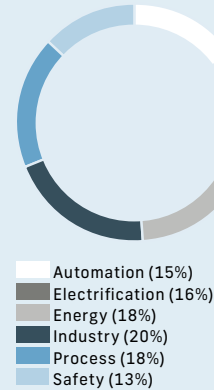
Addtech has an international offering, with operations in 20 countries and exports to some 20 additional countries. The business is highly diversified in terms of customers, segments and geographic coverage, which reduces its sensitivity to business cycles and serves as a stabilising factor over time. Although a significant share of sales still takes place in the Nordic region, other markets – primarily in the rest of northern Europe – have had strong performances in recent years, with sales growing both organically and through acquisitions.

Our companies are grouped into six business areas for future growth. They all share a common corporate culture and collaborate in networks to support each other and take advantage of new business opportunities.

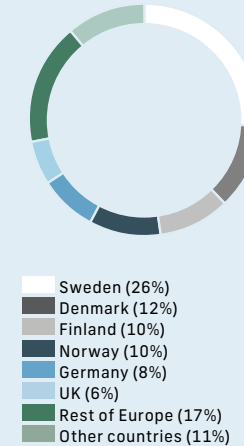
Proportion of total sales by customer segment



Proportion of total sales by business area



Proportion of total sales by geographic market



150 companies in six business areas



Automation

Leading technology for automated processes



Electrification

Tomorrow's technical solutions for electrification



Energy

Capturing the potential of the expansion of energy infrastructure



Industry

Technical solutions for improved resource efficiency within industry



Process

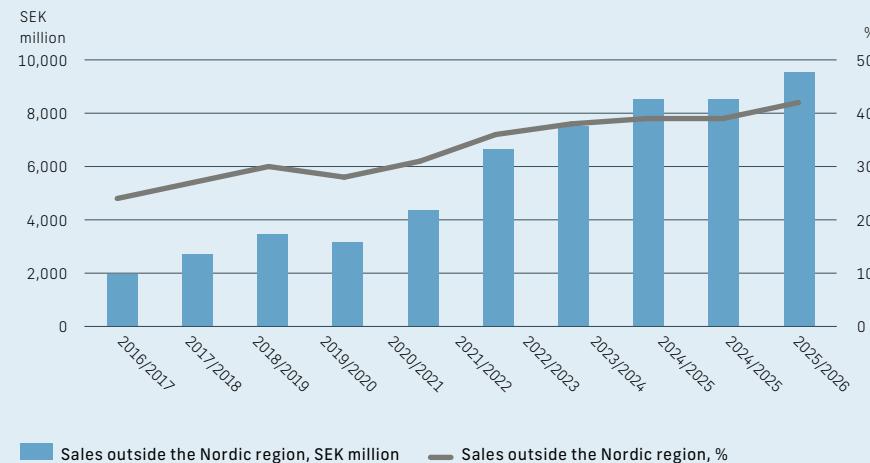
More efficient process flows for reduced environmental impact



Safety

Reliable solutions for safety and continuous operation

Sales outside the Nordic region



Addtech stands strong

We are summing up yet another successful financial year for Addtech, a year characterised by high levels of activity but with continued clear variations among different customer segments. With good earnings growth and record-high margins, our business model – based on diversification, decentralised responsibility and entrepreneurship – is once again showing its strength.

The year in figures

22,703

SEK million in net sales

3,641

EBITA, SEK million

16.0%

EBITA margin

2,996

Cash flow, SEK million

1.4

Net debt/EBITDA, multiple

~4,900

Number of employees

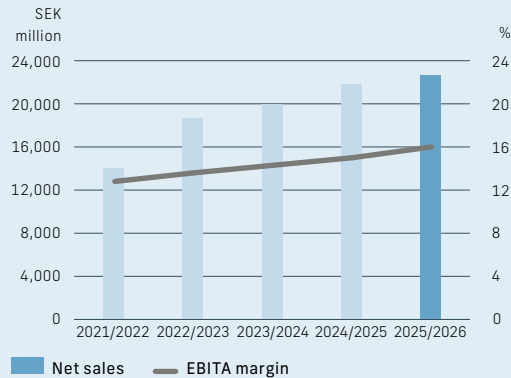


Looking back over the past financial year, I am struck by the constant string of new crises in the global business environment. Addtech's business model and strong corporate culture is a source of enormous strength in this regard. Our diversified business rests on many different pillars, with strong positions supported by structural growth, and we apply a strict decentralisation model in our decision-making. The 150 plus entrepreneurial companies in the Group have the scope to take swift and independent action at the local level in order to find good solutions to new challenges while identifying and seizing the opportunities that arise. This is why our companies are often successful in capturing market share and creating growth, even in more challenging times.

Margins and profitability at new record levels

Our overarching target is to increase our earnings by an average of 15 percent per year, calculated over a business cycle, with half of this growth being organic and half arising from acquisitions. The Group's sales increased 4 percent during the 2025/2026 financial year to SEK 22,703 million (21,796). Organic growth was 2 percent and

Net sales and EBITA margin



acquisitions accounted for 6 percent. At the same time we encountered currency headwinds, with a corresponding effect of -4 percent. Five of our six business areas grew organically, which demonstrates the breadth of our growth, but our real strength during the year was how well these sales volumes were carried through to our earnings. Our EBITA grew 12 percent – which, adjusted for exchange-rate changes, was aligned with our overarching target – due to a good mix of organic earnings growth and positive contributions from acquisitions. For the fifth consecutive year, we also improved our EBITA margin, which grew to a new record-high level of 16.0 percent (15.0). Earnings per share for the full year increased by 14 percent to SEK 7.95 (7.00). A further sign of our strength was the fact that our profitability, measured in P/WC (operating profit in relation to working capital), amounted to 81 percent (76).

Our operating cash flow remained high at SEK 2,996 million (2,709), creating ample scope for acquisitions and investments in organic growth. Despite our high acquisition rate, our net debt/equity ratio (net debt to EBITDA) remained low: 1.4, calculated on the basis of net debt including pension provisions.

Clear differences between customer segments

The energy segment, including infrastructure products for national and regional grid expansions and renovations as well as products and solutions for electrification of various types of equipment, performed well during the year. Defence experienced generally high demand, as did the marine and traffic safety sectors, and a recovery was noted in special vehicles over the year following a few years with a weaker market. The performance of the process industry, medical technology and

**Financial targets,
outcome 2025/2026:**

12%

Earnings growth

81%

Return on working capital
(P/WC)

electronics markets was stable, while the construction and installation market and sawmill market remained weak. Geographically, Denmark delivered the strongest performance in the Nordic region, while Sweden and Finland were the weakest. Outside the Nordic region, Germany and the UK performed well, as did the rest of the world outside Europe.

Active ownership

We always act very differently within the various companies depending on the changing conditions within our diversified company portfolio. This year, perhaps more than ever, it was an issue of having "one foot on the gas and one on the brake". We continued to invest in growth in the companies that performed well, while other companies focused on protecting their margins and implementing cost-saving measures as well as increasing their focus on highly profitable projects and business.

In some cases, companies successfully expanded into new segments such as the defence sector.

During the year, we established a sixth business area: Safety. Essentially, this was a rather undramatic upscaling, bringing together our companies that offer products and services in safety and security. This is an exciting area with great growth potential, where we are seeing excellent opportunities to grow both organically and via acquisitions. In addition to Safety's new Business Area Manager, Åsa Skarbrandt, Marcus Johansson took over as the Business Area Manager for Energy after Hans Andersén's retirement. Both have extensive experience at Addtech. I believe that our ability to recruit internally is an important component of our success, since it ensures continuity and firmly embeds our corporate culture.

High acquisition rate

During the financial year we acquired according to plan, and we welcomed a total of nine companies that enhance and supplement our niche strategies. This added a total of approximately SEK 1.6 billion in annual sales and just over 400 new colleagues. Since eight of the nine companies acquired are based outside the Nordic region, this has accelerated our international expansion. With our focus on small scale business – large scale wise, we have a business model and culture that have proven to be highly attractive to entrepreneurs, regardless of the country where they operate.

Our acquisitions are always conducted on the basis of a perpetual ownership horizon, and we are extremely careful in our selection. The companies must be a very good match for us, both strategically and culturally. While our focus in on acquisitions in our selected strategies, we are always

open to new and exciting areas as long as we have an understanding of the companies' products and business strategies. Our decentralised acquisition process means that our business areas bear full responsibility, not only for their own acquisition pipeline, but also for the process itself from initial contact to integration. This creates good conditions for having several processes running in parallel, thereby enabling us to maintain a high acquisition pace.

Our contribution to the companies

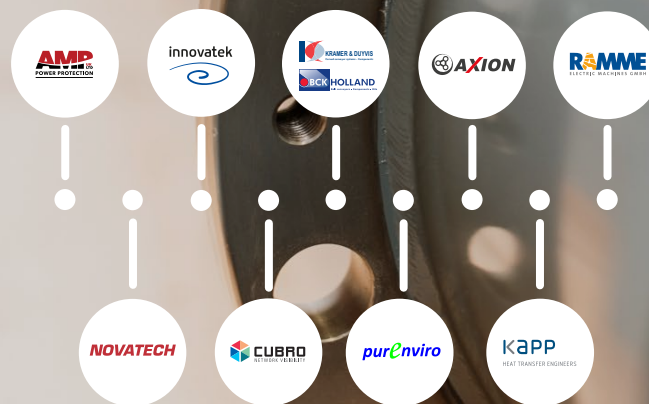
When a company becomes part of the Group, we appoint a competent board of directors that both supports and challenges its management team. Our financial strength that these companies can utilise for investments in organic growth as well as for their own add-on acquisitions. It is of equal weight that our acquisition often provides the company with renewed confidence and strengthens customer trust, making it easier to venture into and explore new projects. Addtech also provides expertise at a central level in areas that can be difficult for smaller companies to cover on their own, such as sustainability or digitalisation.

Another important advantage is the potential offered by the internal networks that develop among the Group's companies, particularly at the individual business unit level, where companies often target the same segments and customers. It is very satisfying to see how our companies, in line with our common culture, share their experiences and lessons learned and help each other in other ways, for example by introducing other companies to their customers, distributing their products in new markets or simply participating in discussions and exchanging knowledge. Benefiting from the experiences of others is extremely valuable at a

“We are optimistic about the future, despite the turbulent global environment and its potential impact on market conditions.”

Nine carefully selected acquisitions:

These nine new acquisitions have combined annual sales of about SEK 1,600 million and we have welcomed 410 new colleagues to the Group.



Sustainability targets, outcome 2025/2026:

81%

Percentage of sales that contribute to sustainable development

44%

Reduced carbon dioxide intensity from base year 2019/2020

22%

Share of women in leading position

67%

Share of purchase volume self-assessed based on the Code of Conduct

time when the business environment is changing at a rapid pace. Moreover, structural initiatives at the Group level create opportunities for sharing knowledge in key areas. One example is the Addtech Academy, our internal business school, which we are continuing to refine on an ongoing basis, adding new modules on strategically important topics.

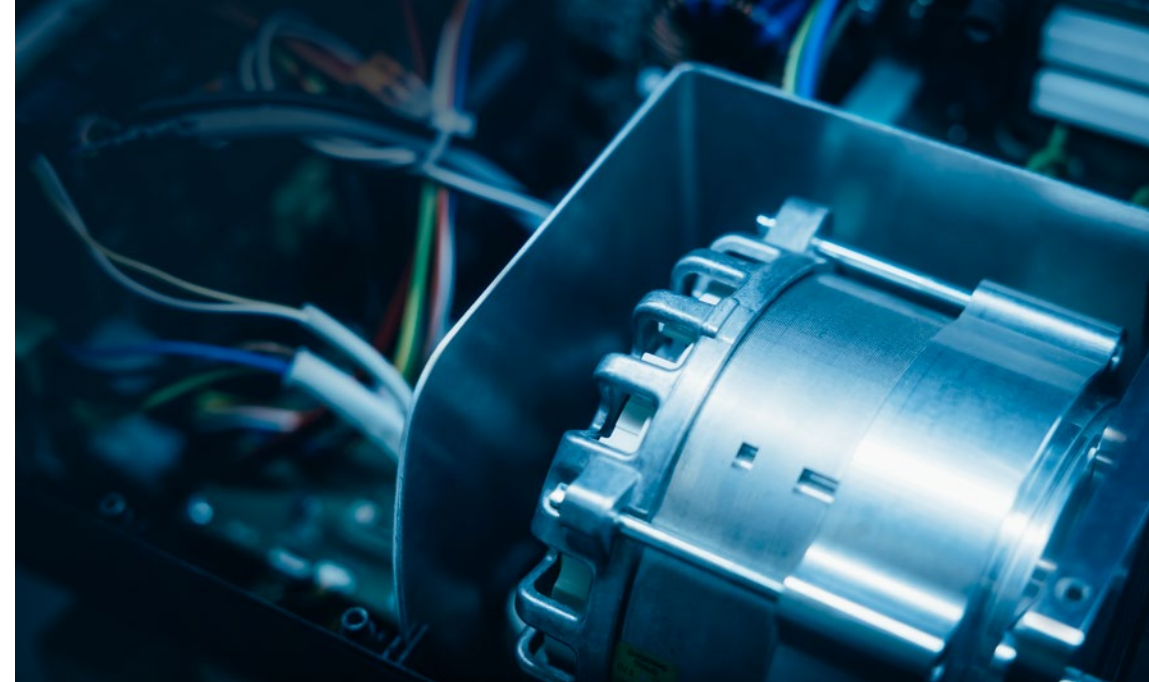
High demand for sustainable technology solutions

Our sustainability work progressed as planned during the financial year, and we continued to develop at a good pace towards our overarching targets, including reducing our carbon footprint, increasing diversity, sustainable business and a sustainable supply chain. Sustainability has been firmly integrated into our business, and our customers are continuing to demand sustainable technical solutions. In particular, we expect developments in electrification, in terms of societal infrastructure as well as at the product level, to be a crucial growth driver going forward.

This marked the first financial year in which we reported in full compliance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), which were implemented according to plan. The threshold was not particularly high, since we have been reporting sustainability-related key performance indicators for a long time. We even succeeded in simplifying and streamlining the companies' reporting activities during the year.

Robust business model for continued value creation

This autumn, Addtech celebrates 25 years as a listed company, and as I look ahead, I continue to feel great confidence in our well-proven and robust business model. With strong positions in attractive segments that meet growing needs in differentiated



markets, we are optimistic about the future, despite the turbulent global environment and its potential impact on market conditions going forward. As we head into the new financial year, our level of customer activity remains high, our balance sheet is strong and our acquisition pipeline is well filled. In short, there are considerable opportunities for continued profitable growth, both organically and through acquisitions.

I would like to conclude by expressing my heartfelt thanks to all employees in the Group for the great commitment you show every day in creating value for our customers and other stakeholders. My thanks also to all our customers, suppliers and

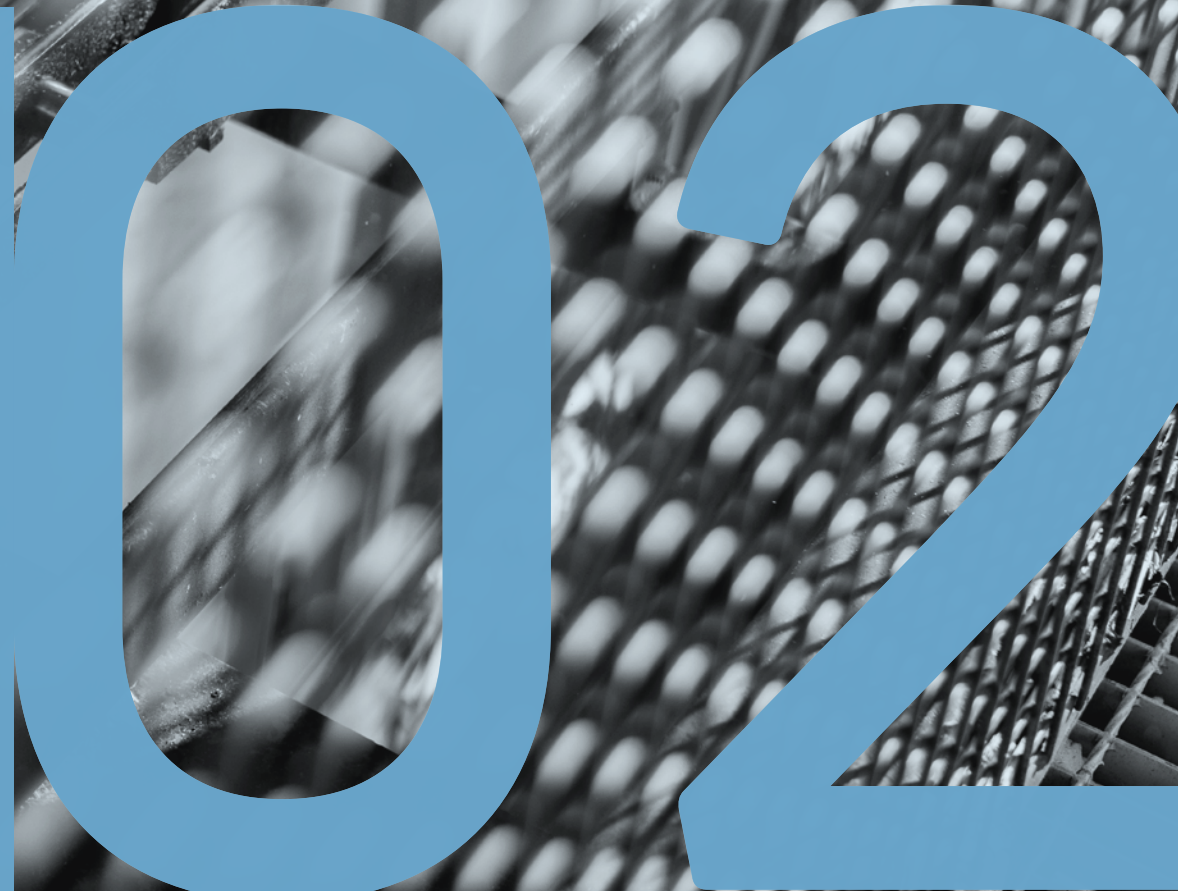
investors for your continued trust. Addtech is now entering a new year in which we will continue to achieve our long-term goals.

Niklas Stenberg
President and CEO

Strategy and operations

Passion for entrepreneurship

Addtech's business is built on a competitive international value proposition in strategically selected growth areas. Key factors behind the sustainable value creation of the companies within our six business areas include our corporate culture, which is based on decentralised responsibility and entrepreneurship, the Group's contributions to the companies and our long-term acquisition strategy.



Our value creation

At Addtech, value is created in our companies, which are grouped into six business areas for future growth in an international market. Within these business areas, we focus on 15 niche strategies with the aim of capturing and maintaining strong positions in the most relevant growth segments – for today and tomorrow.

Addtech focuses on strategically selected segments, where growth is driven by global structural trends. Our companies add technical value by offering products and solutions that support customers in becoming more competitive and sustainable.

Value creation is decentralised and takes place in close partnership with customers and our own suppliers, while our companies benefit from the resources and networks of a large group.

Our value creation 2025/2026

By creating leading technical solutions for a sustainable tomorrow, Addtech generates value for a number of stakeholders. The following is a summary of the value created during the financial year:

For customers

We continued to support customers in their efforts to achieve their sustainability targets, and increase the efficiency of their processes. The Group's total sales of technical solutions and products during the financial year amounted to SEK 22,703 million, of which 81 percent (73) contributed to sustainable development.¹⁾

For suppliers

A stable supplier base and professional partnerships are crucial for our business and future development. The Group's total purchasing volume was SEK 10,278 million, of which 67 percent (59) was self-assessed based on our Code of Conduct.

For shareholders

Addtech strives to create increased shareholder value through a positive share price performance and the payment of dividends. The Board of Directors proposes that the 2026 Annual General Meeting resolve on a dividend of SEK 3.60 per share, totalling SEK 972 million. The share price increased 8 percent during the financial year.

For employees

The Group's 4,900 employees are our most important asset. Their commitment – and our unique culture – are cornerstones of our business model. During the financial year, more than 500 employees received further training through the Addtech Academy and the proportion of women in leading positions increased from 21 to 22 percent.

For society

Our companies often operate in smaller towns and cities, making them strong and important employers in the local market. In total, the Group paid SEK 558 million in social security fees, SEK 295 million in pension costs and SEK 755 million in income and corporate taxes. As of 31 March 2026, Addtech had reduced its carbon dioxide intensity by 44 percent (42).²⁾

Reinvested in acquisitions

Acquisitions are a key element of Addtech's strategy. A significant part of the capital generated by the operations is invested in new companies that enhance the Group's existing operations or add new product or market segments. In total, nine companies were acquired for SEK 1,408 million during the financial year.

1) Proportion of sales that support progress towards the UN SDGs. We changed our measurement method during the financial year in order to simplify and enhance the efficiency of the companies' reporting, which makes the comparative figure less relevant.

2) Base year 2019/2020, Scope 1, 2 and 3 (categories 3, 4, 6 and 9)

Our contribution to the companies

Based on the strive of conducting small scale business – large scale wise, Addtech creates optimal conditions for its companies to develop and achieve profitable growth.

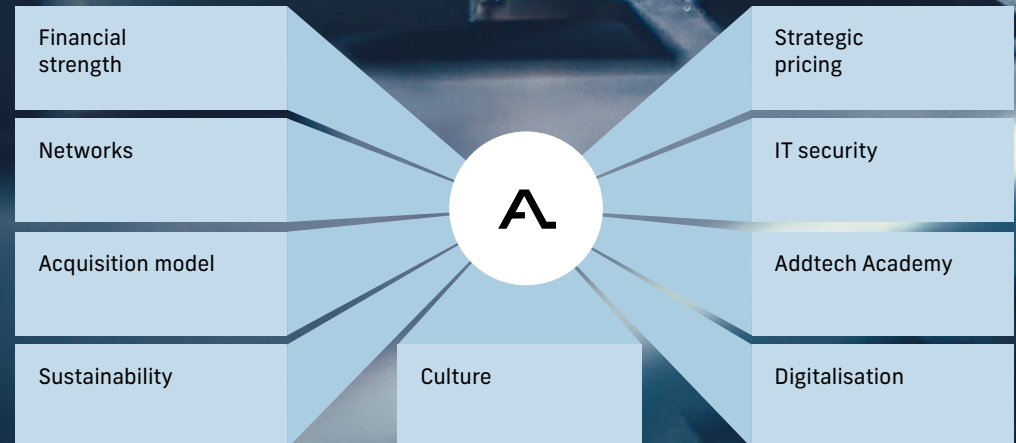
While Addtech’s companies get all the benefits of being part of something larger, they retain their existing platforms and exercise freedom under responsibility. Our active ownership approach focuses on supporting the companies to develop over the long term and to grow organically as well as sometimes through acquisitions. With access to the Group’s networks and financial strength, they are better positioned to develop their businesses and take advantage of new business opportunities in their respective niches. We do not force synergies, but encourage collaboration and the sharing of experience.

Addtech also provides the companies with support in the form of other resources, including cutting-edge expertise in areas such as

sustainability, skills development and digitalisation. We also offer the companies effective tools to make each individual company’s development journey as smooth as possible, including our proven acquisition model, IT security, strategic pricing and talent management processes.

The Group’s business school, the Addtech Academy, plays an important role not only in embedding our unique corporate culture into the companies, but also in further developing the business expertise of our employees at all levels. In total, around 500 employees – from Managing Directors to sales representatives, customer support and orders processing staff – undergo some form of Addtech Academy training every year.

Addtech’s toolbox:



Our corporate culture

Addtech has a unique corporate culture based on our strong belief in entrepreneurship and that the best business decisions are made close to the customer.

One fundamental principle applied across all our operations is freedom under responsibility. As part of Addtech's strictly decentralised organisation, our companies are given extensive freedom to make their own decisions. This allows us to conduct small scale business – large scale wise, combining the efficiency, flexibility, commitment and personal touch of a small business with the resources, networking opportunities and long-term perspective of a large company.

At the same time, we embrace change as something that is essential for growth and our long-term value creation. Our operations also need to be managed in a simple and efficient manner. Based on these core values, the Group exercises responsible and active ownership – without micromanaging. Each company has the freedom to grow and develop its business as long as this takes place within the framework of Addtech's business model.

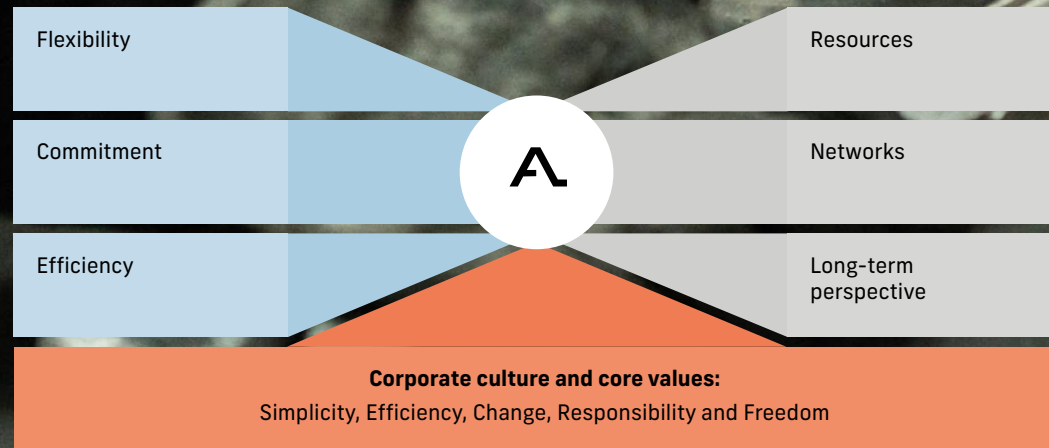
The Group contributes leading-edge expertise and tools in complex areas, creating the conditions for its companies to focus on their core business.

“We combine the flexibility, commitment and efficiency of a small company with the resources, networks and long-term perspective of a large company”

Small-scale business – large scale wise

We combine a small company's ...

With a large company's ...



Our acquisition strategy

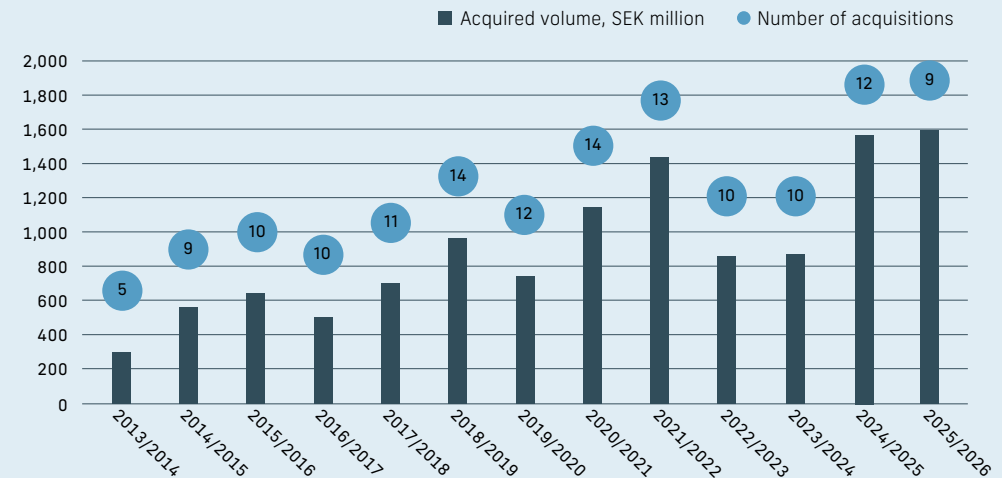
Along with our focus on developing our companies organically together with our entrepreneurs, acquisitions are an important component of Addtech's growth strategy.

Addtech continuously seeks out high-performing companies that can strengthen our existing operations or contribute with new products and market segments with good conditions to achieve leading positions. Any company we acquire must strengthen and complement our strategically selected niches, bringing growth and development potential. Perhaps more importantly, they must fit our business model, adding skilled employees with a strong entrepreneurial spirit. We have a perpetual ownership horizon and never conduct acquisitions with the aim of adding value to a company in the short term and then selling it.

We use a proven acquisition process that is strictly decentralised. This means that everything

from identification to negotiation and completion is handled by the management teams in our business areas. Each individual company is evaluated according to a number of criteria that must be met in order to create the right conditions for further development within Addtech. We look for companies with a B2B offering characterised by high knowledge and technology content, as well as leading positions in well-defined, expansive niches that align with our strategy. Furthermore, the company must also have potential for profitability and growth, focus on its own products and on sustainability, have a committed management team that wants to continue to develop the company as part of Addtech and, last but not least, be a good cultural fit with us.

Number of acquisitions per year



Key acquisition criteria:

High-performing company that has a B2B offering with high knowledge and technical content

Leading position in a well-defined niche, with clear potential for growth

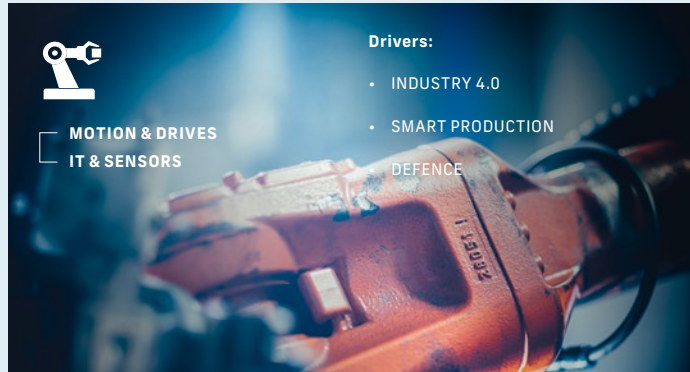
Focus on own products and sustainable business

Committed management that is looking to continue developing the company within Addtech

Matches our corporate culture

Read more about the acquisitions during the year on page 29.

Our business areas



Automation

Strong position to capture the potential from increased use of automation solutions in growing industries.

Proportion sustainable business 2025/2026¹⁾:

74 % (62)

Company:

25

Sales, SEK M:

3,486

“Macroeconomic factors continued to negatively impact investment willingness in the industrial sector during the year. We have responded by carrying through restructuring measures and acquisitions that will better position us for the future while increasing our efficiency here and now.”

Michael Ullskog,
Business Area Manager Automation

SDGs corresponding to largest proportion of sales:



Electrification

Well positioned to respond to strong drivers in electrification and CO₂ reduction in industry.

Proportion sustainable business 2025/2026¹⁾:

82 % (74)

Company:

35

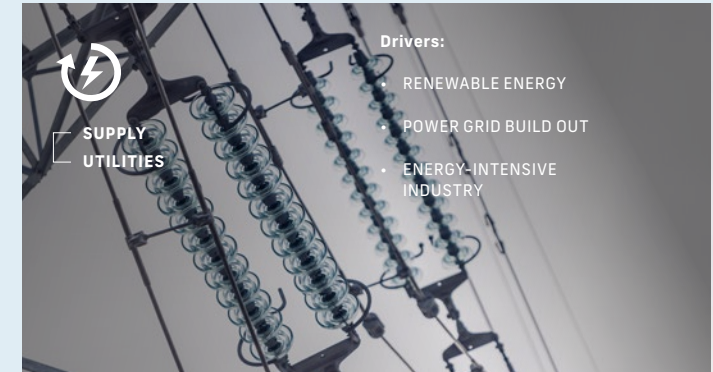
Sales, SEK M:

3,525

“The financial year was characterised by healthy growth, with an increased order intake, higher invoicing and improved profitability. We experienced strong demand in several priority segments, particularly energy, medical technology and special vehicles, as well as positive contributions from acquisitions. Overall, the market position of our operations improved during the year.”

Per Lundblad,
Business Area Manager Electrification

SDGs corresponding to largest proportion of sales:



Energy

Technologically advanced offering contributing to the expansion of the infrastructure that will comprise the energy systems of tomorrow.

Proportion sustainable business 2025/2026¹⁾:

90 % (88)

Company:

15

Sales, SEK M:

4,053

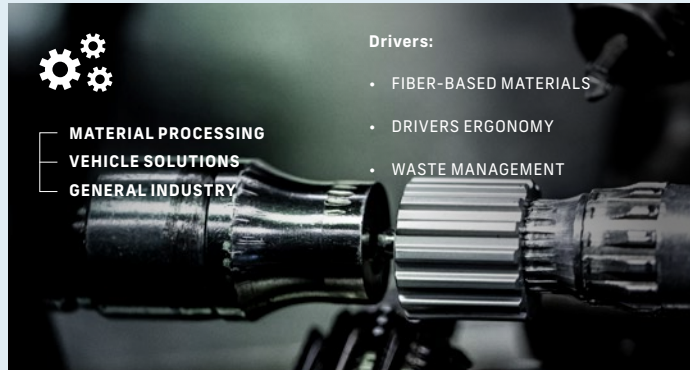
“We delivered a strong result, driven by a growing need to invest in power grids, energy infrastructure and a reliable power supply for industry and socially critical operations, where we continued to meet market demand.”

Marcus Johansson,
Business Area Manager Energy

SDGs corresponding to largest proportion of sales:



Our business areas



Industry

Generating value associated with the increasing use of fibre-based materials, ergonomic products for special vehicles, energy-efficient drive systems, advanced niche solutions in subsea technology, the electronics industry, and waste and recycling solutions.

Proportion sustainable business 2025/2026¹⁾:

81% (79)

Company:

30

Sales, SEK M:

4,610

SDGs corresponding to largest proportion of sales:



“We continued to be negatively impacted by the fact that the construction sector failed to gain momentum during the year. In particular, this affected our companies that supply equipment to the sawmill industry. At the same time, we delivered a good performance in the special vehicles and subsea technology markets.”

Daniel Prelevic,
Business Area Manager Industry



Process

Positioned to capture growth driven by industry's need to optimise processes, meet emission requirements, and reduce energy use and environmental impact – as well as the transition to green energy solutions.

Proportion sustainable business 2025/2026¹⁾:

76% (67)

Company:

30

Sales, SEK M:

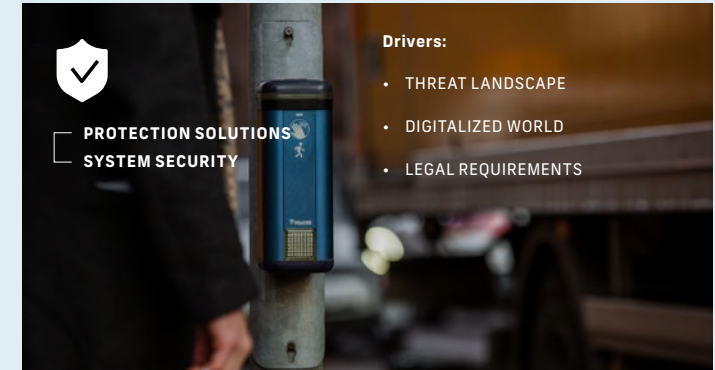
4,009

SDGs corresponding to largest proportion of sales:



“Overall, our performance during the year was stable. At the same time, market conditions changed, with customers being more cautious and taking longer to make decisions. Both sales and profitability improved towards the end of the year.”

Claus Nielsen,
Business Area Manager Process



Safety

Capturing the potential created by stricter regulatory requirements, a more complex threat scenario and an increasingly automated and digitalised world, which drives the demand for solutions that enhance security, ensure reliability, and support continuous operation.

Proportion sustainable business 2025/2026¹⁾:

84% (63)

Company:

20

Sales, SEK M:

3,054

SDGs corresponding to largest proportion of sales:



“Overall, the market situation was stable during the year, albeit with major variations across sectors. Our performance in traffic safety was strong, while the construction sector remained weak, which we countered with cost savings in the relevant units.”

Åsa Skarbrandt,
Business Area Manager Safety

Read more about each business area in the Administration Report on pages 23–28.



Focus on sustainability remains a competitive advantage

Addtech is well positioned to drive the transition to a more sustainable society. Our companies work continuously to help their customers, in various ways, to develop optimal and sustainable technical solutions that create business value and contribute to societal gains. For example through energy-efficient operations, transports and processes, the production of renewable energy, cleaner emissions and safer workplaces.

Sustainability forms a natural part of Addtech's strategic decisions and our annual business planning. We believe that achieving our targets is crucial to the Group's long-term strength and resilience. While the Board has ultimate responsibility for the Group's progress towards our sustainability targets, all staff must contribute to these efforts.

A clear framework for the Group

As an active owner, Addtech lays the foundation for these efforts throughout the Group, for example by establishing overarching targets and governing documents, while the companies have operational responsibility for making strategic decisions in line with the targets. The companies establish a long-term strategy for achieving the targets that is part of their business plan, and report to the Group on established key performance indicators. In many cases, being able to meet strict sustainability standards is also a competitive advantage when interacting with customers. Addtech is careful,

however, to ensure that reporting is both easy and efficient for our companies.

Reporting according to ESRS

This year marks the first time Addtech is publishing a Sustainability Report in full compliance with the statutory reporting standard ESRS. As a result, the report is now part of the Annual Report's Administration Report. Despite the more stringent demands on Addtech's reporting that ESRS entails, we succeeded in further streamlining and simplifying our companies' sustainability reporting during the financial year.

Our commitment remains strong

Addtech is progressing at a good pace towards our overarching targets, with our sights set on 2030. During the financial year, we continued to focus on climate change mitigation activities, such as energy efficiency enhancements and the transition to renewable energy sources. This was reflected in a 44 percent reduction in our carbon



dioxide intensity. We are continuing our efforts to establish a diversified and resilient organisation since this work yields clear competitive advantages and is a key factor in securing the necessary competence and achieving continued success. The proportion of women in leading positions at year-end amounted to 22 percent, and we are continuing our long-term initiatives to attract women to our business and support their professional development at Addtech.

With great commitment, the companies continued to monitor and engage in a dialogue with their

suppliers based on the requirements that have been set up. The share of suppliers that performed self-assessments increased to 67 percent. During the year, we took a new approach to measuring sustainable business in order to simplify and streamline the reporting process for our companies. Calculated using the new methodology, the proportion of sustainable business for the financial year was 81 percent. Looking ahead, Addtech will continue to increase this proportion, both organically and through acquisitions in selected niches.

Our commitments



CDP

Addtech has reported to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) for several years to ensure transparency in our reporting.



WE SUPPORT

UN Global Compact

Since 2021, Addtech has committed itself to the UN Global Compact initiative and its principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption.



SBTi

Addtech's climate targets have been approved according to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and are thus in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement.



Our development journey

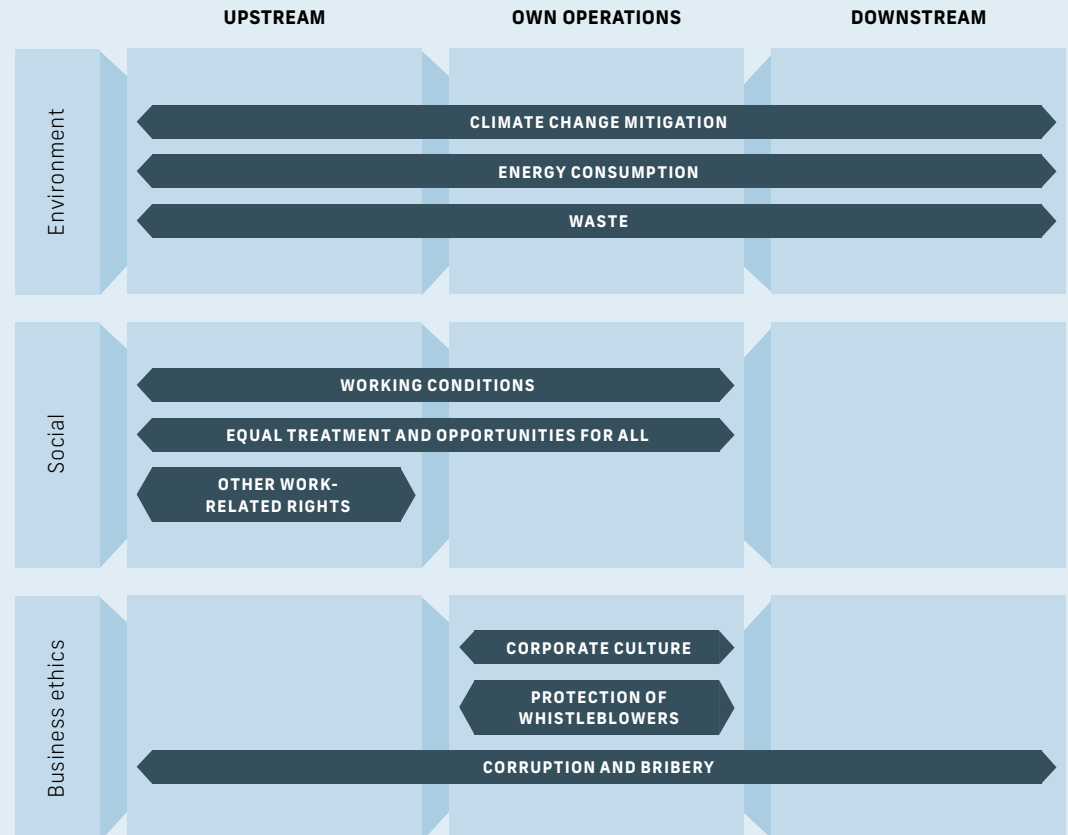
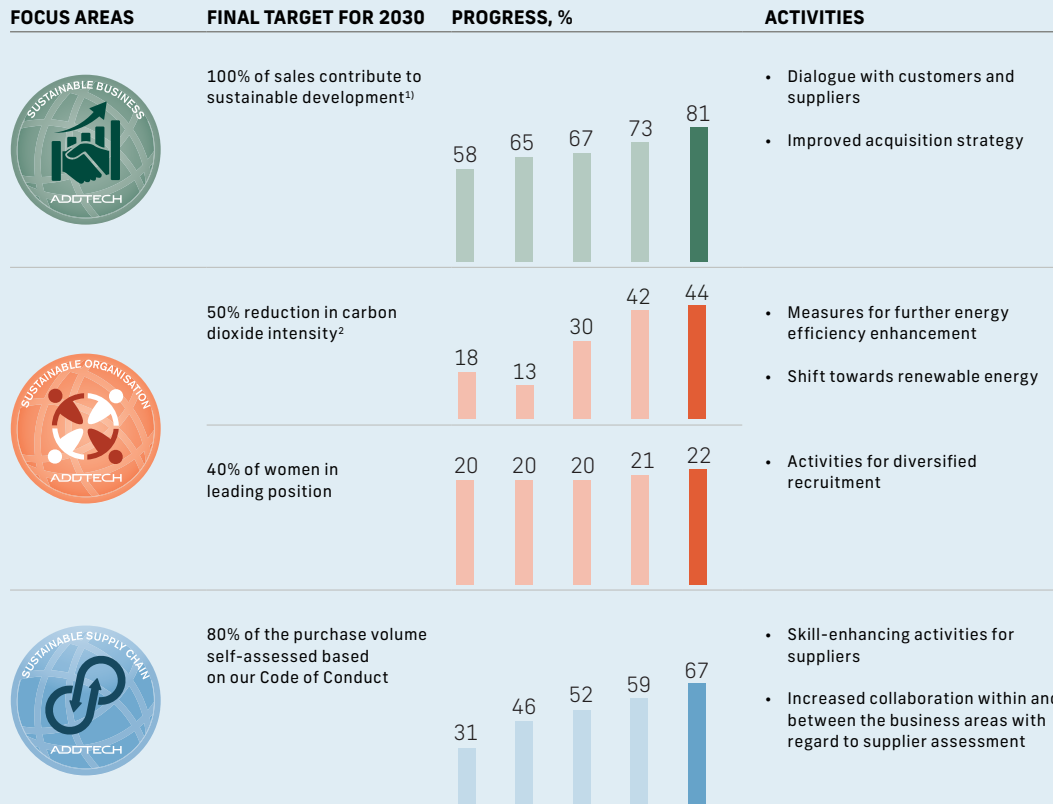
Addtech is well positioned to drive the transition to a more sustainable society. Our companies work continuously to help their customers, in various ways, to develop optimal and sustainable technical solutions that create business value and contribute to societal gains, for example through energy-efficient operations, transports and processes, the production of renewable energy, cleaner emissions and safer workplaces.

In support of our continued development, we apply Group-wide sustainability targets in our three focus areas: sustainable business, sustainable organisation and sustainable supply chain. In each of these areas, we also have quantifiable, time-bound 2030 targets that establish a clear direction for our development and the value we generate.

Our material matters and where they arise in the value chain

The following is an overview of our material sustainability matters and where they arise in our value chain. These material matters are based on our annual analysis of risks and opportunities. Most of our impacts arise upstream in our supply

chain, which means that we must collaborate with our partners to create the conditions to reduce our negative impact. This highlights the importance of building strong partnerships in our value chain and continuing our systematic efforts to set requirements and monitor our suppliers.



1) Proportion of sales supporting progress towards the UN SDGs. Updated measurement methodology 2025/2026, based on the segment reporting.
2) Base year 2019/2020, which includes Scope 1, 2 and 3 (categories 3, 4, 6 and 9).

Administration Report

Administration Report

The Administration Report comprises a statutory component of the Annual Report that provides an overall picture of Addtech's operations, development, goals and future prospects. In the report, you will find information about our business areas, completed acquisitions, employees and senior executives as well as their remuneration. We also report on our risks and how we manage them.



Administration Report

1 April 2025–31 March 2026

The Board of Directors and the CEO of Addtech AB, company ID number 556302-9726, hereby submit the annual report and consolidated accounts for the 2025/2026 financial year. Comparisons in parentheses refer to the corresponding period of the previous year, unless stated otherwise. Addtech's statutory Sustainability Report for the 2025/2026 financial year forms part of the Administration Report and can be found on pages 46-91.

Operations

Addtech is a technical solutions group that provides technical and economic added value as a link between manufacturers and customers. Addtech operates in selected niches in the market for advanced technology products and solutions. Its customers operate primarily in the manufacturing industry and infrastructure. Addtech has approximately 4,900 employees in more than 150 subsidiaries that operate under their own brands. Consolidated sales amount to slightly more than SEK 22 billion annually. Addtech's shares are listed on the Nasdaq Stockholm exchange.

The year in brief

2025/2026 was another good year for Addtech. With overall high activity levels during the year and positive contributions from five of the six business areas, total sales grew by 4 percent – despite the turbulent business environment and continued caution among customers ahead of major investment decisions, which impacted parts of our operations. Our clear focus on a stronger product mix, active pricing and acquisitions of companies with their own products and higher profitability than the Group average continued to result in high earnings growth and a highly satisfactory increase

in our margins. We also improved the gross margins of all six business areas, and four of these six reported organic earnings growth.

Cash flow from operating activities improved from an already high level and amounted to SEK 2,996 million (2,709) for the full year, driven by continued earnings growth, a stronger operating margin and a focus on efficient working capital, and our financial target P/WC increased to 81 percent (76).

During the financial year, we used our own cash flow to maintain a high acquisition rate, acquiring high-performing companies that strengthen our niches. Nine companies in total joined the Group, followed by two more after the end of the period, adding a total of approximately SEK 1,825 million and 493 new employees to the Group.

Market development over the year

The business situation for infrastructure products for national and regional grids was strong overall during the year, although sales in the fourth quarter decreased against extremely tough comparative figures. The Group's positive performance in special vehicles continued to improve sequentially over the year. The market situation for defence industry products and solutions was strong, while the medical technology, electronics and mechanical industry segments were generally stable. We noted continued caution with respect to investment projects, primarily in forestry and the process industry. Data and telecommunications – with the exception of data centres – and construction and installation faced a challenging year. Other niche segments such as traffic safety, marine and subsea technology performed positively during the year.

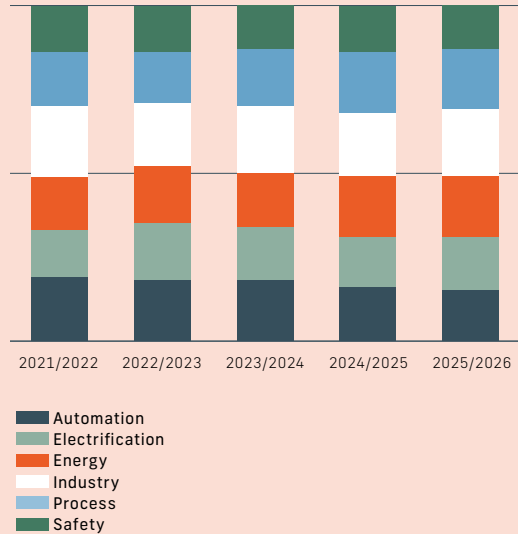
From a geographic perspective, we noted relatively large variations depending on the niche segments of each of our companies. Overall, business conditions were stable in Norway, weak in Sweden and Finland, and strong in Denmark. The overall business situation was very good for our companies in our largest markets outside the Nordic region, namely Germany and the UK, and favourable in most other markets where our companies operate. Our sales outside the Nordic region continued to increase, accounting for about 42 percent of our total sales on an annual basis.



Development by business area over the year

The division into business areas reflects Addtech’s internal organisation and reporting system. Addtech reports its business areas as operating segments. On 1 October, a reorganisation was carried out to strengthen the conditions for continued profitable growth, with the new organisation comprising the following six business areas: Automation, Electrification, Energy, Industry, Process and Safety. For further information on the Group’s operating segments, see Note 5.

Share of net sales, %
Sales by business area





Automation



MOTION & DRIVES
IT & SENSORS

The Automation business area delivers efficient and innovative products and solutions in the field of automation to sectors such as medical technology, defence and security and mechanical industry as well as the process industry. Our offering includes proprietary products and integrated solutions as well as subsystems and trading products from supplier partners. Products and solutions are often tailored to meet customer requirements.

Automation leverages two niche strategies in each of its business units. Motion & Drives provides cutting-edge expertise in mechanical and electromechanical products and solutions as well as in systems integration for applications in medical technology and industrial automation. The IT & Sensors business unit specialises in solutions for communications, embedded computer and control systems and sensors as well as products for cyber security.

Several interacting megatrends are currently driving automation in the industry, including a stronger focus on sustainability, with demands on shorter supply chains and increased efficiency giving rise to a growing trend of manufacturing companies reshoring production. Other drivers include digitalisation and AI, which make it possible to streamline and optimise flows, processes, production and products and to improve precision and quality. In turn, this results in increased competitiveness and profitability, lower costs for material, reduced waste and sustainability improvements.

In an unstable world, there is also an increasing demand for well-functioning cyber defence and secure digital infrastructure. Stricter requirements from both NATO and the EU in this area are driving demand for automated solutions for data collection, analysis and processing.

We are in a good position to help customers in the industries of the future to become more competitive. Our companies maintain close customer relationships and, above all, strong market positions in Europe. Our agile approach and strategic focus on Europe creates favourable conditions for growth when customers prefer local suppliers.

Our products and solutions have a high technology content and our companies have deep expertise in their fields. Our companies are flexible and adaptable, and have a strong entrepreneurial culture. This means that we are well equipped to leverage rapid technical developments in the market and can help our customers adapt in a rapidly changing business environment.

2025/2026 in brief

The Automation business area had a challenging financial year, with net sales down 3 percent to SEK 3,486 million (3,597) and EBITA down 6 percent to SEK 404 million (428). Demand was robust for products and solutions for manufacturing companies in the defence industry during the year. The market situation was stable in mechanical industry and the process industry and weak for companies with customers operating in medical technology.

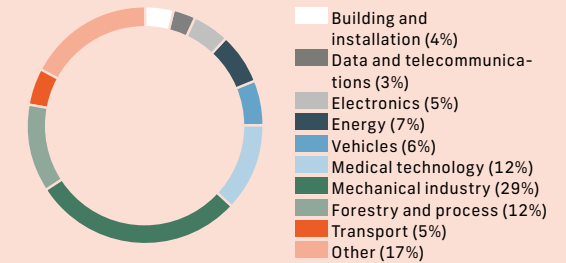
Acquisitions 2025/2026

On 2 January, 80 percent of the shares were acquired in **Cubro Acronet GesmbH**, a leading manufacturer and supplier of products and solutions for monitoring, security and analysis of data networks. The company's customers are primarily European, operating in telecommunications, data centres and defence as well as OEM manufacturing. Headquartered in Vienna, Austria, the company is part of the IT & Sensors business unit.

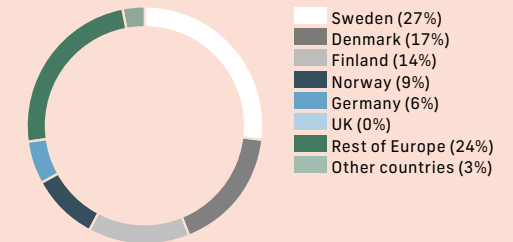
On 2 January, all shares were acquired in BCK Holland B.V. and Kramer & Duyvis B.V.

Working together, while maintaining their own brands, the two companies manufacture and market conveyor belt systems. Their customers are primarily European systems integrators in the packaging, food and mechanical industry segments. Following the acquisition, the companies – jointly headquartered in Waalwijk, the Netherlands – are part of the Motion & Drives business unit.

Sales by customer segment



Sales by geographic market



Key performance indicators	2025/2026	2024/2025
Net sales, SEK million	3,486	3,597
EBITA, SEK million	404	428
EBITA margin, %	11.6	11.9
Return on working capital, %	56	55
Average number of employees	664	679
Acquired annual sales ¹⁾ , SEK million	255	125
Proportion sustainable business ²⁾ , %	74	62

1) On a full-year basis at the time of acquisition.
2) Proportion of the business area's sales that supports progress towards the UN SDGs. Updated measurement methodology 2025/2026, based on the segment reporting.



Electrification



BATTERY SYSTEMS
MOBILITY
POWER PRODUCTS

The Electrification business area provides technical solutions for electrification to a broad and diversified customer base that consists mainly of development and manufacturing companies, primarily OEMs that often have a global presence. Our companies' products and subsystems serve as key building blocks in customers' offerings. We deliver primarily to customers engaged in ongoing production in areas such as special vehicles, electronics, the defence industry, medical technology and renewable energy production.

Niche strategies are pursued in three business units. At its production facilities in Europe and Asia, Battery Systems produces battery packs and solutions for a broad range of applications and made-to-order customer solutions that are sold to retailers, OEMs and end customers under its own brands. Mobility delivers smart applications – components, subsystems and turnkey solutions – in mobility, electric drive line solutions and HMI to segments including special vehicles, medical technology and defence. And finally, Power Products provides solutions for energy transmission and low-voltage products as well as components and systems for cooling, rotary and linear power and signal transmission, supporting a wide range of industrial and infrastructure environments.

The global ambition to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and the rapid development in electrification are key drivers for Electrification. With leading positions in selected niches, our companies are driving developments towards a more fossil-free society through electrification.

Electrification is well positioned to meet growing demand. In the transport sector, our business is driven by the need to reduce climate impact, increase energy efficiency, and develop electric vehicles and charging infrastructure. Similarly, there are also major opportunities in industrial processes, where customers are looking to replace fossil energy with renewable electricity in their production. Construction and installation is another segment where future developments will be driven by the demand for energy-efficient solutions, reduced emissions and increased use of smart technologies.

With our robust innovation capabilities, we support our customers' ambition to drive change towards smarter, safer and more sustainable development. Electrification promotes a healthier work environment while also enabling equipment to be connected, smaller, more powerful and more productive.

The focus remains on strengthening our offering, meeting customers' increased demands for sustainable technical solutions and continuing to pursue the international agenda. This includes acquisitions in niches with future potential, associated with electrification as well as the other technical areas in which we operate.

2025/2026 in brief

Electrification reported healthy volumes during the year, with net sales of SEK 3,525 million (3,349), corresponding to an increase of 5 percent. EBITA increased 17 percent to SEK 516 million (441), primarily as a result of higher volumes, stronger margins and positive contributions from acquired companies. The market situation remained strong during the year, particularly in the energy, medical technology and special vehicles segments.

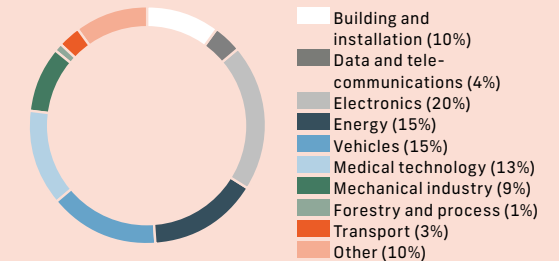
Acquisitions 2025/2026

On 1 April, all shares were acquired in **AMP Power Protection Ltd.**, which designs, delivers and maintains rugged uninterruptible power supplies for applications with stringent standards for resilience in tough environments in the defence, marine and transportation industries. Headquartered in Milton Keynes in the UK, the company is part of the Battery Systems business unit.

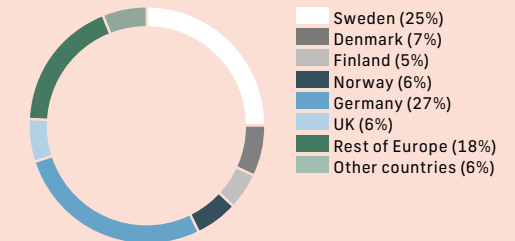
On 25 September, all shares were acquired in **innovatek OS GmbH**, which develops and manufactures customised cooling systems and heat control solutions for industrial applications in areas such as e-mobility, medical technology and electronics. The company also offers services such as design, simulation, manufacturing and integration of cooling systems in complex technical systems. Headquartered in Stammham, Germany, the company is part of the Power Products business unit.

On 10 March, all shares were acquired in **RAMME Electric Machines GmbH**, one of Europe's leading manufacturers of marine electric motors for propulsion, dynamic manoeuvring and hybrid solutions for medium sized special vessels. With a broad geographic presence, the company develops and manufactures electric motors and generators, with a particular focus on energy-efficient drive systems. Headquartered in Osterwieck, Germany, the company is part of the Mobility business unit.

Sales by customer segment



Sales by geographic market



Key performance indicators

	2025/2026	2024/2025
Net sales, SEK million	3,525	3,349
EBITA, SEK million	516	441
EBITA margin, %	14.6	13.2
Return on working capital, %	63	56
Average number of employees	837	778
Acquired annual sales ¹ , SEK million	620	155
Proportion sustainable business ² , %	82	74

1) On a full-year basis at the time of acquisition.
2) Proportion of the business area's sales that supports progress towards the UN SDGs. Updated measurement methodology 2025/2026, based on the segment reporting.



Energy



The Energy business area offers technical solutions and systems for critical energy infrastructure. The product range includes materials, products, technical components and systems for power transmission and distribution including overhead lines, substations, switchgear and control equipment as well as energy infrastructure for railways and other critical social functions. These solutions enable safe and reliable electric power to industry, data centres, hospitals and defence-related operations.

The business is mainly based on in-house production in several central product areas, primarily transmission and power distribution, in combination with collaborations and strategic partnerships with leading specialised European providers. This creates a flexible, competitive and high-tech portfolio with a clear sustainability profile. Customers are primarily contractors and grid owners in grid expansion and operators of industrial and critical social infrastructure.

The Utilities and Supply business units operate on the basis of two complementary niche strategies that focus, on the one hand, on energy supply to industry and critical social infrastructure and, on the other, on grid expansion and modernisation. Utilities focuses on products and solutions for safe, efficient and reliable power supply to an increasingly demanding industry and critical

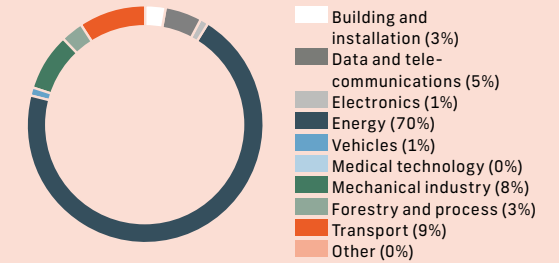
infrastructure, with sales conducted both locally in the Nordic region and in international markets. Supply focuses on the expansion and renovation of the power grid, from overhead lines and cable systems to substations and components for railway-related energy infrastructure.

Ongoing structural changes in society, including a long-term transition towards increased electrification and thus greater demand for a reliable and robust energy supply, are creating strong underlying demand for the business area's offering. The market is being driven by extensive investment needs among grid owners in pace with the electrification and modernisation of infrastructure, but also by increased demands on operational reliability and energy efficiency from industry and public sector functions, and by technological advances and regulatory requirements.

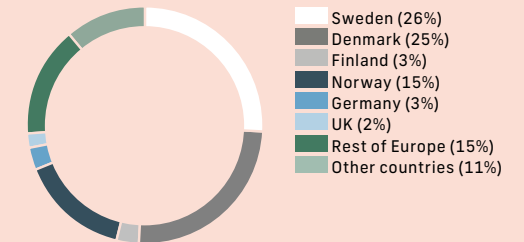
2025/2026 in brief

The Energy business area had a very strong earnings performance during the financial year, with a focus on organic growth in existing companies. Net sales increased 5 percent to SEK 4,053 million (3,860), and EBITA increased 28 percent to SEK 777 million (605). Overall demand for infrastructure products for the conversion and extension of national and regional grids, as well as for niche products for electric power transmission was very good during the year, while the market situation for the companies operating in mechanical industry and power generation was stable.

Sales by customer segment



Sales by geographic market

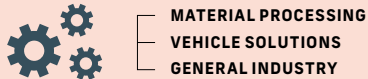


Key performance indicators	2025/2026	2024/2025
Net sales, SEK million	4,053	3,860
EBITA, SEK million	777	605
EBITA margin, %	19.2	15.7
Return on working capital, %	103	88
Average number of employees	606	573
Acquired annual sales ¹ , SEK million	-	160
Proportion sustainable business ² , %	90	88

1) On a full-year basis at the time of acquisition.
 2) Proportion of the business area's sales that supports progress towards the UN SDGs. Updated measurement methodology 2025/2026, based on the segment reporting.



Industry



In a global market, the Industry business area produces and delivers technical solutions and systems that increase resource efficiency in large parts of the industry. Customers operate primarily in the special vehicles, forestry, mechanical and electronics industries, subsea technology, and waste and recycling segments. We apply our superior technical competence together with a high proportion of proprietary products and solutions to add value for customers by strengthening their processes and end products. Our companies hold strong, and often market-leading, positions in their respective niches, with substantial opportunities for long-term growth.

The business area operates through the three business units Material Processing, Vehicle Solutions and General Industry. We work closely with customers to develop our solutions to meet their needs. In Material Processing, lumber handling and wood dryers are offered to increase efficiency in sawmill output. The business unit also delivers system solutions for waste management and recycling that help recycling facilities and industry to strengthen the circular economy. In Vehicle Solutions, we develop customised solutions alongside our customers' design departments in ergonomics, automation and safety to simplify operators' daily tasks. General Industry primarily offers electric drive systems for industrial applications, but also highly advanced niche solutions for production and testing for customers in the electronics industry.

Industry's strategy is to harness the potential of sustainable technical solutions that mitigate society's environmental impact and enable infrastructure investments. Waste and recycling systems, ergonomic products, solutions linked to the increased use of wood, and solutions for the defence industry, subsea technology and the electronics industry all offer business opportunities and growth potential.

We also focus on the acquisition of companies operating in our selected segments, primarily targeting those with proprietary products and brands that we can leverage to grow organically in a global market. These acquisitions also help us to grow in new international markets.

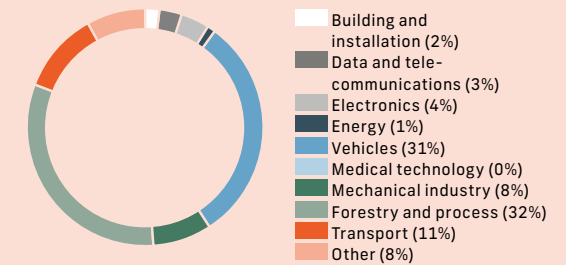
2025/2026 in brief

The Business Area Industry had a good year overall, but with significant variations between different market segments. Net sales increased by 11 percent to SEK 4,610 million (4,168). EBITA increased 15 percent to SEK 962 million (836). For companies with exposure to the sawmill industry, market conditions remained weak during the year. Business conditions in the special vehicles and electronics segments improved during the year, while demand was very strong for companies focused on subsea technology. The market situation in waste and recycling, as well as in the mechanical industry segment, was stable.

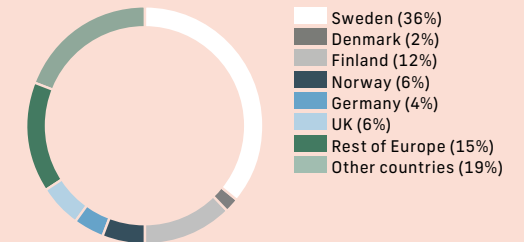
Acquisitions 2025/2026

On 8 January, 80 percent of the shares were acquired in **Axion AG**, which develops and supplies camera and sensor systems for vehicles with a focus on improved safety. The company offers customised solutions for everything from trucks to buses, cars and work vehicles. Headquartered in Ulm, Germany, the company is part of the Vehicle Solutions business unit.

Sales by customer segment



Sales by geographic market

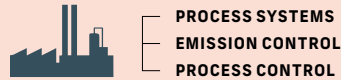


Key performance indicators	2025/2026	2024/2025
Net sales, SEK million	4,610	4,168
EBITA, SEK million	962	836
EBITA margin, %	20.9	20.1
Return on working capital, %	130	134
Average number of employees	818	743
Acquired annual sales ¹⁾ , SEK million	255	605
Proportion sustainable business ²⁾ , %	81	79

1) On a full-year basis at the time of acquisition.
 2) Proportion of the business area's sales that supports progress towards the UN SDGs. Updated measurement methodology 2025/2026, based on the segment reporting.



Process



Customers of the Process business area primarily comprise European companies in the process and mechanical industries as well as international companies in the marine sector. The business area is also well positioned within the growth segments of energy, water and wastewater as well as food and pharmaceuticals. Our companies produce and sell solutions for measuring, controlling, cleaning and streamlining industrial flows. Key drivers for our offering comprise more stringent regulation of emissions to water and air and an industrial focus on optimised and efficient flows as well as energy efficiency, the green energy transition and reducing GHG emissions.

Niche strategies are pursued within three business units, each of which holds a strong position in their respective market. Process Systems focuses on components, equipment and systems for efficient flows. Emission Control has products and solutions to control and capture emissions and to secure process flows. Finally, Process Control offers instruments, valves and automation systems for regulating and monitoring, for example, pressure, levels, flows and energy. Many companies in the different business units complement each other's offerings to the same customer segments and often the same customers. This often generates opportunities for combinations and partnerships, driven by our companies in shared networks.

There is a strong focus today on energy efficiency and optimal resource use driven both by economic and regulatory factors. Accordingly, this is resulting in an increased need to control and optimise various processes in the marine and industrial sectors. When it comes to complete systems, instruments and other products and solutions that enable the above, our companies are at the forefront of technical development.

Our strategy is to harness the potential arising from the need for regulatory compliance in terms of requirements for reduced emissions, efficiency and optimised processes for preserving competitiveness, and energy efficiency and green energy in industry's ongoing sustainable transition. In close collaboration with our customers, we streamline their process flows to achieve positive outcomes in all these areas.

2025/2026 in brief

During the financial year, the Process business area's net sales rose 4 percent to SEK 4,009 million (3,837) and EBITA increased 6 percent to SEK 587 million (555). The performance of the business area as a whole was stable. Demand in the energy, medical technology and special vehicles segments was strong during the year. The market situation was particularly favourable for companies active in oil and gas, while companies dependent on major project investments faced a tougher market, with customers being somewhat cautious in their willingness to make decisions. The performance in the marine subsegment was stable during the year.

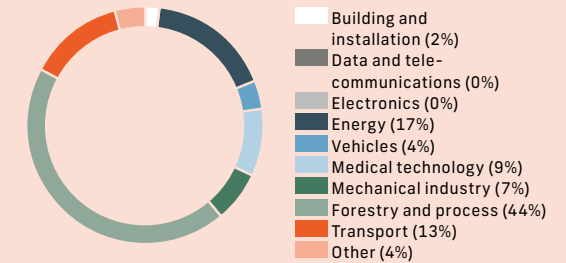
Acquisitions 2025/2026

On 1 April, 90 percent of the shares were acquired in **Novatech Analytical Solutions Inc**, a leading supplier of analytical instrumentation, technical systems and services for analysis of gases and liquids in applications for process optimization, environmental analysis, and ambient detection. The acquisition of the company, which primarily targets Canadian customers in the process and energy segments, enhances our presence in North America. Headquartered in Montreal, Canada, the company is part of the Emission Control business unit.

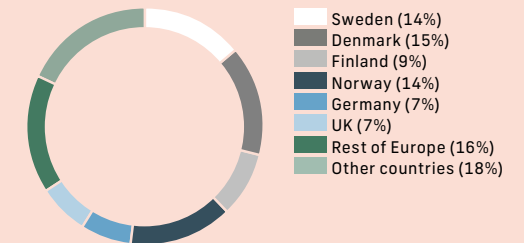
On 5 January, all shares were acquired in **Purenviro AS**, which manufactures and markets customised solutions and services for the efficient treatment of environmentally hazardous and odorous gases. Headquartered in Porsegrunn, Norway, Purenviro primarily targets Norwegian customers in energy, water treatment, mining and the food industry. Following the acquisition, Purenviro became part of the operations of ITEK AS, a company in the Emission Control business unit.

On 11 February, 90 percent of the shares were acquired in **Kapp Nederland B.V.**, which develops and delivers customised industrial heat exchanger solutions for improved energy efficiency in the process industry. The company has a complete offering, with a primary focus on European customers in the energy, chemical, food, HVAC and pharmaceutical sectors. Headquartered in Dordrecht in the Netherlands, the company is part of the Emission Control business unit.

Sales by customer segment



Sales by geographic market



Key performance indicators	2025/2026	2024/2025
Net sales, SEK million	4,009	3,837
EBITA, SEK million	587	555
EBITA margin, %	14.6	14.5
Return on working capital, %	72	74
Average number of employees	981	873
Acquired annual sales ¹⁾ , SEK million	465	220
Proportion sustainable business ²⁾ , %	76	67

1) On a full-year basis at the time of acquisition.
 2) Proportion of the business area's sales that supports progress towards the UN SDGs. Updated measurement methodology 2025/2026, based on the segment reporting.



Safety



PROTECTION SOLUTIONS SYSTEM SECURITY

The Safety business area, which was established in October 2025, delivers reliable products and solutions for safety, security and continuous operation in several areas, primarily government and municipal authorities, installers, electrical wholesalers and OEM customers. Our offering encompasses components, products and solutions that protect people, property and critical social systems. Through our own products and partnerships with several leading suppliers, we create safety, security and continuous operation – for home environments, industry, commercial settings, and society’s infrastructure.

Safety pursues niche strategies in two business units. Protection Solutions provides products and solutions to protect people, property and critical infrastructure. The range includes products in traffic safety, electrical safety and electrical monitoring, as well as solutions for building security, including fire safety products and access control systems. System Security provides products and components for operational safety and reliability in products, installations and facilities, ranging from cable and cable-related products to sub-components, control systems and communication solutions that ensure that different parts of a product or system work together efficiently and safely.

Our business is characterised by a high level of technical expertise, a high level of service, and strong brands and market positions in selected

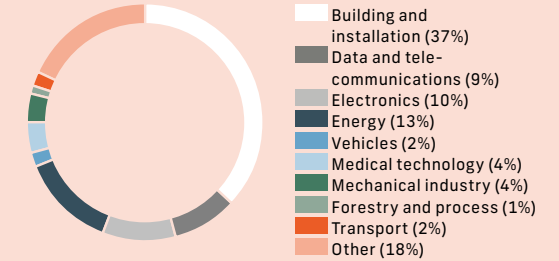
niche segments within security. Combined, this makes a strategic contribution to profitable growth by harnessing the potential of multiple drivers underlying stronger demand for solutions in risk prevention and security.

In general, there is currently a strong focus on security, driven by concerns in the outside world and the aim to create a safer society through stricter legal requirements and regulations in several areas. For example, our business is driven by new regulations for increased fire safety and traffic safety as well as by greater demand for protection solutions due to a more complex threat scenario in society. The ongoing trend of increasing automation and digitalisation is also creating a greater need for monitoring and ensuring the continuous operation of various systems, for example, in industry and buildings. Another effect of this trend is an increase in the construction of data centres, which increases demand for a variety of components and products from our companies.

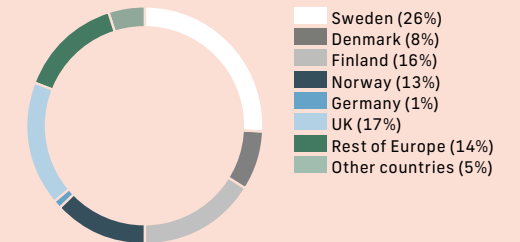
2025/2026 in brief

Net sales in the Safety business area increased 1 percent during the financial year to SEK 3,054 million (3,022), and EBITA increased 3 percent to SEK 442 million (428). Market performance varied sharply among the different segments. Demand in traffic safety – where we hold a strong position – increased, while the construction industry was characterised by persistently low activity levels. Demand for electrical installation products from industrial customers in the energy segment was good overall.

Sales by customer segment



Sales by geographic market



Key performance indicators	2025/2026	2024/2025
Net sales, SEK million	3,054	3,022
EBITA, SEK million	442	428
EBITA margin, %	14.5	14.2
Return on working capital, %	65	64
Average number of employees	657	625
Acquired annual sales ¹⁾ , SEK million	–	325
Proportion sustainable business ²⁾ , %	84	63

1) On a full-year basis at the time of acquisition.
 2) Proportion of the business area’s sales that supports progress towards the UN SDGs. Updated measurement methodology 2025/2026, based on the segment reporting.

Acquisitions

Addtech is constantly on the lookout for companies to acquire and is engaged in discussions with a number of potential companies. During the financial year, Addtech completed nine acquisitions, diversified in terms of their markets and geographies, where it took control of the acquired operations during the year. Since becoming a listed company in 2001, Addtech has acquired more than 200 companies. The following companies were acquired during the year:

AMP Power Protection Ltd.

On 1 April, AMP Power Protection Ltd. in the UK was acquired in the Electrification business area. AMP develops, supplies and supports rugged uninterruptible power supplies (UPS) and power protection systems for harsh environments for the defence, marine and transport industries. AMP has 20 employees and sales of approximately GBP 5 million.

Novatech Analytical Solutions Inc.

On 1 April, 90 percent of the shares in Novatech Analytical Solutions Inc. in Canada were acquired in the Process business area. Novatech is a leading supplier of analytical instrumentation, engineered systems and services including the measurement of gases and liquids for process, environmental and ambient detection – primarily to Canadian



customers within the process and energy segments. Novatech has 60 employees and sales of approximately CAD 34 million.

innovatek OS GmbH

On 25 September, innovatek OS GmbH in Germany was acquired in the Electrification business area. Innovatek develops and manufactures customised cooling systems for industrial applications. The company's products and solutions, which also include control and monitoring technology, are sold primarily to customers in e-mobility, medical technology and microscopy. The company has 52 employees and sales of approximately EUR 12 million.

Cubro Acronet GesmbH

On 2 January, 80 percent of the shares in Cubro Acronet GesmbH in Austria were acquired in the Automation business area. Cubro is a leading manufacturer and supplier of products and solutions for monitoring, security and analysis of data networks, primarily for European customers in telecommunications, data centres and defence as well as OEM manufacturers. The company has 37 employees and sales of approximately EUR 15 million.

BCK Holland B.V. and Kramer & Duyvis B.V.

On 2 January, all shares in BCK Holland B.V. and Kramer & Duyvis B.V. in the Netherlands were acquired in the Automation business area. Working together, while maintaining their own brands, BCK and K&D manufacture and market conveyor belt systems, for primarily European system integrators in packaging, food and mechanical industry. The company has 35 employees and sales of approximately EUR 8 million.

Purenviro AS

On 5 January, Purenviro AS in Norway was acquired in the Process business area. Purenviro

manufactures and markets customised solutions and services for the efficient treatment of environmentally hazardous and odorous gases, primarily for Norwegian customers in energy, water treatment, mining and the food industry. The company has seven employees and sales of approximately NOK 55 million.

Axion AG

On 8 January, 80 percent of the shares in Axion AG in Germany were acquired in the Industry business area. Axion develops and supplies camera and sensor systems for vehicles with a focus on improved safety. The company offers customised solutions for everything from trucks to buses, cars and work vehicles. The company has 28 employees and sales of approximately EUR 23 million.

Kapp Nederland B.V.

On 11 February, 90 percent of the shares in Kapp Nederland B.V. in the Netherlands were acquired in the Process business area. Kapp develops and delivers customised industrial heat exchanger solutions for improved energy efficiency in the process industry. The company has 15 employees and sales of approximately EUR 14 million.

RAMME Electric Machines GmbH

On 10 March, RAMME Electric Machines GmbH in Germany was acquired in the Electrification business area. RAMME is a leading manufacturer of electric motors and generators for marine electrification with a focus on propulsion, dynamic manoeuvring and hybrid solutions for medium sized special vessels. The company has 156 employees and sales of approximately EUR 38 million.





Financial performance

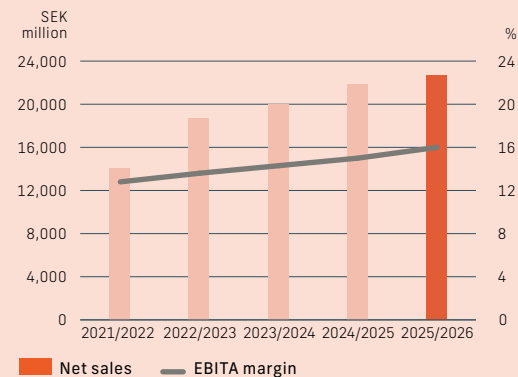
Net sales and profit

Over the financial year, the net sales of the Addtech Group increased 4 percent to SEK 22,703 million (21,796). Organic growth was 2 percent and acquired growth amounted to 6 percent. Exchange rate changes had a negative impact on net sales, corresponding to SEK 704 million.

EBITA for the financial year amounted to SEK 3,641 million (3,265), representing an increase of 12 percent. Over the financial year, operating profit increased 12 percent to SEK 3,085 million (2,757) and the operating margin amounted to 13.6 percent (12.6). Net financial items amounted to income of SEK -207 million (-242) and profit after financial items increased 14 percent to SEK 2,878 million (2,515).

Profit after tax for the financial year rose 14 percent to SEK 2,206 million (1,940) and the effective tax rate was 23 percent (23). Earnings per share before/after dilution for the financial year amounted to SEK 7.95 (7.00).

Net sales and EBITA margin



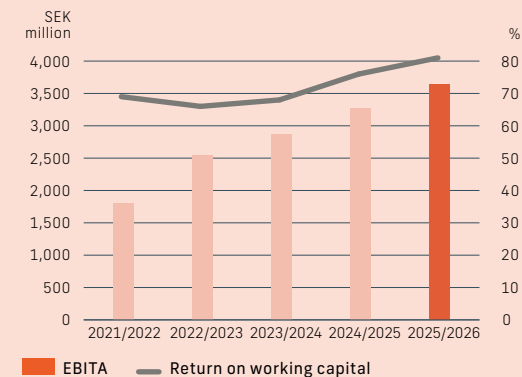
Profitability, financial position and cash flow

The return on equity at the end of the financial year was 29 percent (29), and return on capital employed was 22 percent (22). The return on working capital, P/WC (EBITA in relation to working capital), amounted to 81 percent (76).

At the end of the financial year the equity/assets ratio was 39 percent (38). Equity per share, excluding non-controlling interests, amounted to SEK 28.90 (24.55). Consolidated net debt at the end of the financial year amounted to SEK 5,658 million (5,018), excluding pension liabilities of SEK 241 million (262). The net debt/equity ratio, calculated on the basis of net debt excluding provisions for pensions, amounted to 0.7 (0.7).

Cash and cash equivalents, consisting of cash and bank balances together with approved but non-utilised credit facilities, amounted to a combined SEK 3,950 million (2,472) as of 31 March 2026.

EBITA and return on working capital, P/WC



Cash flow from operating activities amounted to SEK 2,996 million (2,709) for the financial year. Company acquisitions and disposals, including settlement of contingent purchase considerations for acquisitions completed in previous years, amounted to SEK 1,581 million (1,602). Investments in non-current assets totalled SEK 182 million (232) and disposals of non-current assets amounted to SEK 7 million (36). Repurchases of call options totalled SEK 85 million (80). Exercised and issued call options totalled SEK 56 million (46). Dividends paid to Parent Company shareholders totalled SEK 864 million (755), corresponding to SEK 3.20 (2.80) per share. The dividends were paid out in the second quarter.

Information in regards to the company's holding of own shares

During the period from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, Addtech transferred a total of 98,370 own shares. The shares have a quotient value of SEK 0.19 and correspond to 0.04 percent of the total number of shares. The remuneration received amounted to SEK 18,567,763. The reason for the share transfer is the exercise of warrants in Addtech's incentive programme.

As of 31 March 2026, the Company's holding of own shares amounts to 2,833,542, purchased at an average price of SEK 40.02, all with a quotient

value of SEK 0.19, corresponding to 1 percent of the total number of shares.

Further information about Addtech's shares can be found in the Addtech share section on pages 160–162.



Employees and development

Employees

At the end of the financial year, the Group had 4,861 employees, compared to 4,470 at the beginning of the financial year. During the financial year, completed acquisitions increased the number of employees by 410. Over the past 12-month period, the average number of employees was 4,631.

	2025/2026	2024/2025	2023/2024
Average number of employees	4,631	4,341	4,109
Proportion of men	76%	75%	75%
Proportion of women	24%	25%	25%
Age distribution up to 29 years	10%	10%	10%
30–49 years old	46%	46%	47%
50 years old and older	44%	44%	43%
Average age	46 years old	46 years old	46 years old
Employee turnover	13%	13%	13%
Average length of employment, years	about 10 years	about 10 years	about 10 years

Research and development

The Addtech Group conducts limited research and development. The Group's business model is to offer high-tech products and solutions to customers primarily within manufacturing industry and infrastructure.

Principles for the remuneration of senior executives

The Board of Directors has resolved to propose that the Annual General Meeting (AGM) in August 2026 approve the same guidelines as in the preceding year: The guidelines do not cover remuneration approved by the general meeting. Regarding terms of employment subject to non-Swedish regulations, as far as pension benefits and other benefits are concerned, appropriate adjustments are made to comply with mandatory regulations or established local practices, whereby the overall goals of these guidelines are to be met as far as possible. The guidelines are to relate to remuneration of the CEO and other members of Addtech Group Management. The guidelines also apply to Board members to the extent they receive remuneration for services rendered to the company beyond their Board assignments. Where applicable, the statutes established for the company also applies to the Group.

How the guidelines foster the company's business strategy, long-term interests and sustainability

Successful implementation of the company's business strategy and the safeguarding of the company's long-term interests, including its sustainability, requires that Addtech is able to recruit and retain qualified employees. This requires that the company is able to offer competitive overall remuneration, which is made possible by these guidelines. Overall remuneration must be market-based and competitive, and shall reflect the responsibilities and authority of the executive.

Remuneration formats, etc.

Remuneration shall be market-based and comprise the following components: fixed salary, with any variable remuneration being subject to a separate agreement, pension and other benefits. Beyond this and regardless of these guidelines, the general meeting may, for example, adopt share and share price-related remunerations.

Fixed salary

Fixed salary shall comprise a fixed cash salary to be reviewed annually. Fixed salary must be competitive and reflect the requirements placed on the position in terms of expertise, responsibilities, complexity and its contribution to the achievement of business goals. Fixed salary must also reflect the performance achieved by the executive and should therefore be individual and differentiated.

Variable remuneration

In addition to their fixed salary, the CEO and other senior executives may, from time to time, receive variable remuneration, subject to a separate agreement and on the fulfilment of predetermined criteria. It shall be possible for any variable remuneration to consist of annual cash salary, which may not exceed 40 percent of the fixed annual salary. An additional premium may be payable corresponding to 20 percent of paid variable remuneration used to acquire shares in Addtech AB.

To avoid unhealthy risk-taking, there must be a basic balance between fixed salary and variable remuneration. The fixed salary must account for a sufficiently large component of the senior executive's total remuneration, such that it is possible

to reduce the variable component to zero. The variable remuneration must be linked to one or more predetermined and measurable financial criteria set by the Board of Directors, including consolidated earnings growth, profitability and cash flow. With the targets linking the senior executives' remunerations to the company's profit, they foster the implementation of the company's business strategy, long-term value creation and competitiveness. The terms for variable remuneration and the data on which it is calculated must be established for each financial year. It must be possible to measure the degree to which the criteria for payment of variable remuneration are fulfilled over a period of one financial year. Variable remuneration is disbursed during the year following that in which it was vested. When the measurement period for the fulfilment of criteria for disbursement of variable remuneration has ended, an assessment must be made regarding the extent to which the criteria were fulfilled. The Board of Directors is responsible for the assessment as far as variable cash remuneration for the CEO is concerned. As far as variable cash remuneration for other senior executives is concerned, the CEO is responsible for the assessment. Where financial targets are concerned, the assessment shall be based on the financial information published most recently by the company.

Terms for variable remuneration can be designed so that the Board of Directors has the option, if exceptional financial conditions prevail, to limit or withhold the disbursement of variable remuneration if such a measure is deemed reasonable. When designing variable remuneration for company management, the Board of Directors

shall consider introducing caveats that (i) condition the disbursement of a certain part of such remuneration on the performance on which the earnings are based proving to be sustainable over time, and (ii) afford the company the possibility of reclaiming remuneration disbursed on the basis of information which later proved to be clearly incorrect.

Additional variable cash remuneration may be paid in extraordinary circumstances, provided that such extraordinary arrangements are limited in time and are made only at the individual level either with the purpose of recruiting or retaining executives, or as remuneration for extraordinary work efforts in addition to the person's regular duties of the individual. Such remuneration may not exceed an amount corresponding to 40 percent of the fixed annual salary and may not be disbursed more than once per year and per individual. Decisions on such remuneration must be made by Board of Directors on the proposal of the Remuneration Committee.

Pension

The CEO and other senior executives' pension benefits are paid in accordance with individual agreements. In principle, pension benefits, including health insurance, shall be defined-contribution benefits, with the size of the pension being determined by the performance of the subscribed pension insurances, although defined-benefit pension solutions may occur in individual cases. Variable remuneration can be pensionable. The premiums for defined-contribution pensions must not exceed 40 percent of pensionable salary. The pensionable salary corresponds to the fixed monthly salary multiplied by a factor of 12.2 and,

where applicable, variable remuneration. Salary deferrals can be used for enhanced occupational pension through one-off pension provisions provided that the total cost for the company is neutral.

Other benefits

Other benefits, which may include a company car, travel benefits, extra health and care insurance, as well as occupational health care and wellness, must be market-based and only form a limited part of the total remuneration. Premiums and other expenses attributable to such benefits may amount to at most 10 percent of the fixed annual salary.

Terms of termination

All senior executives are required to observe a notice period of six months. In the event of termination by the company, a notice period of at most 12 months shall apply. On termination of employment by the company, senior executives may, in addition to salary and other employment benefits during the notice period, be entitled to severance pay corresponding to at most 12 months' fixed salary. Severance pay shall not be offset against other income. No severance pay shall be paid in the event that the senior executive resigns.

In addition to severance pay, compensation may also be payable for any competition-limiting undertaking. Such compensation shall compensate for any loss of income and shall only be paid to the extent that the former executive lacks entitlement to severance pay. The compensation must be based on the fixed salary at the time of termination and amount to a maximum of 60 percent of the fixed salary at the time of termination, unless

otherwise determined by mandatory collective bargaining agreement regulations, and shall be issued during the time that the commitment on restriction of competition applies, which shall be a maximum of 12 months following termination of employment.

Board fees

In specific cases, it shall be possible, during a limited period, to compensate Addtech Board members elected by the general meeting for services within their particular areas of expertise that do not constitute Board work. A market-based fee shall be paid for such services (including services provided through any company wholly-owned by a Board member), provided that such services contribute to the implementation of Addtech's business strategy and the fostering of the company's long-term interests, including its sustainability. Such consultant fees may never exceed the annual Board fee for each Board member.

Salary and employment terms for employees

Employees' salaries and terms of employment have been taken into account when preparing the Board's proposal for these guidelines, with employees' total remuneration, the components of that remuneration, as well as the increase in remuneration and the increase over time having been included when the Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors assess the reasonableness of the guidelines and the limitations they entail.

Preparation and decision-making process

The Board of Directors has resolved to establish a Remuneration Committee. The Committee's tasks

include: preparing principles for the remuneration of senior executives and the Board's decision on proposed guidelines for the remuneration of senior executives. The Board of Directors shall prepare proposals for new guidelines at least every four years and submit its proposals for adoption by the AGM. The guidelines shall apply until new guidelines have been adopted by the general meeting. The Remuneration Committee shall also monitor and assess programmes of variable remuneration for senior executives, the application of guidelines for the remuneration of senior executives, as well as current remuneration structures and remuneration levels in the company. Following the preparation of recommendations by the Remuneration Committee, the CEO's remuneration shall be determined, within the framework of approved principles, by the Board of Directors. Based on a proposal by the CEO, the Remuneration Committee determines the remuneration for the other members of Group Management. The Board of Directors is informed of the Remuneration Committee's decision. Board meetings addressing and determining matters of remuneration, shall not be attended by the CEO or other senior executives insofar as these matters affect them.

Share-based incentive schemes approved by the general meeting

Each year, the Board shall assess the need for share-based incentive schemes and, if necessary, submit proposals for resolution by the AGM. Any share and share price-related incentive schemes aimed at senior executives shall be approved by the general meeting and shall aid long-term growth in value.

Deviations from the guidelines

The Board of Directors may decide to deviate from the guidelines in whole or in part if there are specific reasons for this in an individual case and a deviation is necessary to fulfil the company's long-term interests, including its sustainability, or to ensure the company's financial viability. As stated above, the tasks of the Remuneration Committee include preparing decisions by the Board of Directors on remuneration issues, which includes decisions regarding deviations from the guidelines. Decisions regarding deviations from the guidelines are to be explained at the next AGM.

For further information regarding the remuneration of senior executives, See also Note 6 Employees and personnel expenses.

Dividend

Addtech's Dividend Policy is to propose a dividend that exceeds 30 percent of average Group profit after tax over a business cycle. When proposing a dividend, the Group's equity, long-term financing and investment needs, growth plans and other factors are taken into account that the company's Board of Directors consider important.

The Board of Directors has resolved to propose distribution of a dividend of SEK 3.60 (3.20) per share to the AGM in August 2026. The dividend corresponds to a total of SEK 972 million (864), corresponding to a payout ratio of 45 percent (46).

Parent Company

The operations of the Parent Company, Addtech AB, include Group Management and the Group's reporting and financial management staff units. The Parent Company's net sales for the financial year amounted to SEK 115 million (112) and its profit after financial items was SEK 879 million (806). Net investments in non-current assets amounted to SEK 0 million (0). At the end of the financial year, the Parent Company's net financial assets amounted to SEK 772 million (648).

FUTURE PROSPECTS AND EVENTS FOLLOWING THE CLOSE OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

Future prospects

Addtech operates in an international market in which demand is largely influenced by macro-economic factors. Group companies operate in different but carefully selected niches, resulting in a smoothing effect between sectors, geographic markets and customer segments. Our independent companies work continuously to adapt to changes based on their markets and competitive situation.

Historically, Addtech's continuous pursuit of profit growth, profitability (P/WC) and development have provided favourable average value growth. Our cash flow and financial position form a stable foundation for continued long-term profitable and sustainable growth based on the same business concept. With our niche strategies, we are well positioned in structurally driven areas of development, such as the transition to renewable energy sources and the ongoing and increasing process of electrification. In challenging times, companies with stable business models and strong financial circumstances are able to benefit from new opportunities that arise. For this reason, it is important that we continue to focus on our long-term goals.

The risk and uncertainty factors are otherwise the same as in earlier periods. The Parent Company is indirectly affected by the above risks and uncertainties through its function in the Group.

Events following the close of the financial year

On 1 April, Staka Holding B.V. in the Netherlands was acquired in the Safety business area. Staka designs, manufactures and sells customised outdoor enclosures, primarily to European installation and OEM customers in sectors such as energy, infrastructure and water management. The company has 60 employees and sales of approximately EUR 15 million.

On 19 May, Nijhuis Engineering B.V. in the Netherlands was acquired in the Electrification business area. Nijhuis develops and delivers patented system solutions for road and rail construction machinery. The company has 23 employees and sales of approximately EUR 6 million.

PROPOSED ALLOCATION OF EARNINGS 2025/2026

The following amounts are at the disposal of the AGM of Addtech AB:

Retained earnings	SEK 550 million
Profit for the year	SEK 1,242 million
Total	SEK 1,792 million
The Board of Directors and the CEO propose that the funds available for distribution be allocated as follows:	
That a dividend of SEK 3.60 per share be distributed to shareholders ¹⁾	SEK 972 million
To be carried forward	SEK 820 million
Total	SEK 1,792 million

¹⁾ Calculated based on the number of shares outstanding on 31 May 2026. The total dividend distributed may change if the number of own shares repurchased changes prior to the proposed dividend record date of 28 August 2026.



Risks and risk management

Addtech’s operations are associated with strategic, operational and financial risk, all of which have the potential to have a negative impact at Group level. Accordingly, it is important for us to implement systematic and effective processes to identify, assess, prevent and mitigate the impact of prioritised risks, while concurrently identifying opportunities and developing strategies to realise said opportunities. While internal and external factors both have an impact on identified risks, we are generally more able to influence internal factors. Identified risks are managed at different levels of the organisation in our decentralised structure. Ultimate responsibility for preventive work by the Group rests with the Board of Directors and the CEO, who have delegated operational responsibility further out in the organisation. Regular follow-up is performed at Board meetings and through monthly reports, whereby deviations and risks are noted and decisions on actions are taken. Addtech’s extensive spread of companies, customers, suppliers, market niches and geographies means that, at Group level, the impact from identified risks and individual companies is limited.

Addtech has an integrated risk management process with clear processes for identifying, assessing and mitigating risks. Addtech also has a risk management policy that forms the basis of its preventive and integrated work with risks. We have chosen to divide our risks and opportunities into four areas: strategic, operational, compliance-related and financial. To assess and prioritise our risks, we use a two-dimensional analysis which is based on impact and likelihood. Mitigating measures have been defined for all risks with a high likelihood or high potential impact.

Risk analyses are performed in our companies on an annual basis and integrated into our business planning process, which means that the individual companies identify risks and opportunities as well as relevant mitigation measures.

The most material risks are continuously followed up by Group Management, who also bear the ultimate responsibility for mitigating and preventing risks. The most significant risks are presented to the Board and Audit Committee, including plans to mitigate their impact on operations.

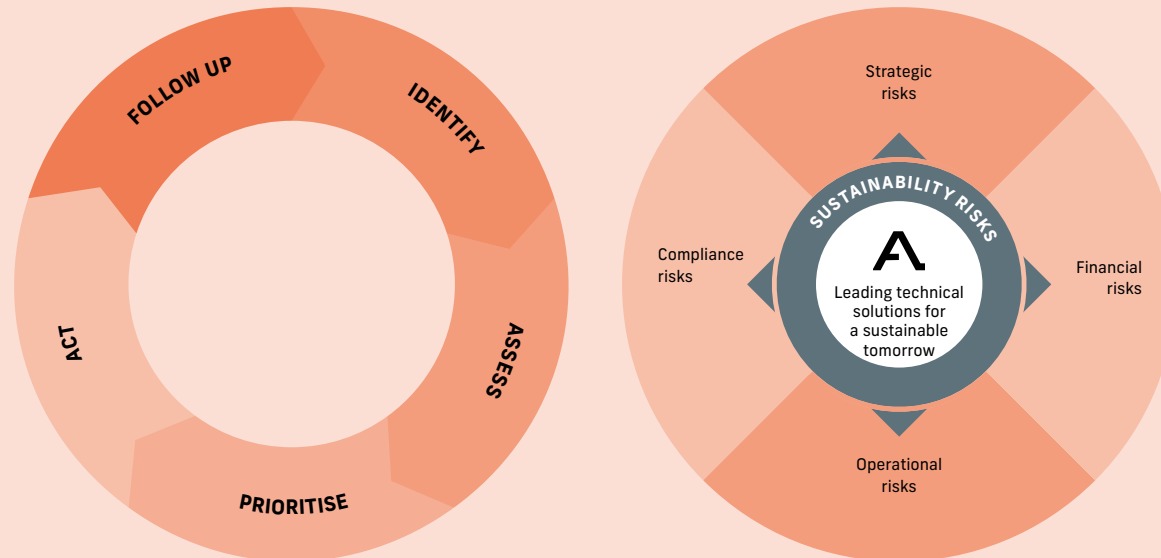
The risk factors of greatest significance to Addtech

comprise macroeconomic factors and economic conditions, or other events affecting the economy, such as geopolitical conflicts, trade barriers, structural changes and the competitive situation. A further risk factor that we have identified is increased reporting requirements, both at Group level and in our companies, since these require more resources in the companies to manage reporting within the Group as well as to customers.

Addtech is also affected by financial risks, such as transaction exposure, translation exposure, financing and interest rate risk, as well as credit and counterparty risk. See Note 3 for a more detailed

description of how Addtech manages financial risks. Other relevant risk areas are IT security, skills supply, and risks associated with climate change and the transition.

The majority of the risks described may entail both positive and negative effects for the Group. A favourable development of the risk, or the desired effect from mitigating measures, can result in a positive outcome. In other words, risks and opportunities can be interdependent. The business cycle and customer behaviour are examples of such areas.



Risk	Risk description	Mitigating measures	Trend	Effect/Impact	Risk level	Time horizon
Macroeconomic factors	Demand for Addtech's products and services is greatly influenced by macroeconomic factors beyond Addtech's control, such as growth and investment appetite in the manufacturing industry, the state of the economy in general and conditions in the global capital market, or general geopolitical turbulence. A weakening of these factors in the markets in which Addtech operates could have a negative effect on the financial position and earnings.	With a large number of subsidiaries focusing on different niche markets and add-on sales of technical service, support and consumables, Addtech may be less sensitive to economic fluctuations in individual industries, sectors and geographic regions. Addtech also strives continuously to develop businesses that are less dependent on one specific market and to align expenses with specific conditions.	 Increasing	 High	 Moderate	2–5 years
Sustainability reporting	Stricter reporting requirements have an impact on Addtech. New EU regulations on sustainability reporting and policies, such as the EU Taxonomy, CSRD and the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), are impacting the need for resources to ensure compliance. Not allocating resources to the implementation of stricter requirements related to reporting, integrated internal audit processes and the quality of reported data could have a negative impact on the Group's ability to comply with new requirements.	Addtech aims to report transparently, in accordance with basic requirements and at a level that meets our stakeholders' expectations. Addtech has therefore reallocated resources centrally to handle the increased reporting requirements and improved its internal audit process with regard to data quality.	 Increasing	 Moderate	 High	2–5 years
Ability to recruit and retain staff	Addtech's continued success depends on being able to retain experienced employees with specific skills, having structured succession processes, and recruiting new skilled people. There are a number of key individuals, both among senior executives and among the Group's employees in general. There is a risk that one or several senior executives or other key individuals could leave the Group at short notice, for reasons of stress, working environment or insufficient development opportunities, for example. In the event that we fail to appoint suitable replacements for these individuals, internally or through new recruitment, this could have a negative impact on Addtech's financial position and earnings. The same applies in the event that Addtech does not succeed in attracting new competent key individuals in the future.	Addtech prioritises establishing favourable conditions for employees to develop within the Group and to enjoy their work. The Group's acquisition strategy includes ensuring that key individuals in the companies are highly motivated to continue running their companies independently within the Group. The Addtech Academy is aimed at both new employees and senior executives and serves to increase the exchange of knowledge internally, promote professional development among the Group's employees and develop the corporate culture. The Group's annual employee survey serves to ascertain how employees view their employers and their work situation, and what might be improved and developed.	 Unchanged	 Moderate	 Moderate	2–5 years
Innovation and competition	Innovation: In the respective market niches, it is critically important that Addtech is responsive to technical developments and changing customer behaviour. Should Addtech fail to invest in new products and solutions or be unresponsive to customer needs, this could entail a financial risk of lost market shares. Competition: Most of Addtech's subsidiaries operate in sectors that are vulnerable to competition. In addition, consolidation may occur among suppliers in the sector, and larger merged suppliers may have a broader offering, which could result in pressure on prices. Future competitive opportunities for the subsidiaries will depend on their ability to be at the leading edge of technology and to respond quickly to new market needs. Increased competition or a decline in the ability of a subsidiary to meet new market needs could have a negative impact on Addtech's financial position and earnings.	Innovation: Addtech companies have an established culture of being responsive to customer requirements and are agile organisations with solution-oriented foundations. Addtech prioritises safeguarding our decentralised culture. Competition: Addtech strives to offer products and solutions for which price is not the sole deciding factor. By working closely with both suppliers and customers, we are continuously developing our know-how and competitiveness. We add value in the form of wide-ranging technical knowledge, reliability of delivery, service and availability, which limits the risk of customers reducing their demand and suppliers choosing other partners.	 Unchanged	 Moderate	 Moderate	2–5 years

Risk	Risk description	Mitigating measures	Trend	Effect/Impact	Risk level	Time horizon
Suppliers	To deliver products, Addtech is dependent on the ability of external suppliers to fulfil agreements in terms of volume, quality, delivery date, etc. Deliveries that are erroneous or delayed, or that do not occur, may have a negative impact on Addtech's financial position and earnings. Addtech's reputation is also dependent on its suppliers' ability to maintain a high level of ethical business conduct in terms of, for example, human rights, corruption, working conditions and the environment. Inadequate due diligence of suppliers entails a risk of entering into contracts with suppliers that do not meet the Group's basic requirements.	Addtech's numerous positive relationships with carefully selected suppliers reduce the risk of Addtech not being able to deliver as promised. To safeguard the Group's superior standards regarding business conduct, Addtech's Supplier Code of Conduct is to be complied with. Addtech uses a digital platform for assessing suppliers in areas covered by our Supplier Code of Conduct. Several companies also perform specific supplier reviews. In a longer-term perspective, Addtech is not dependent on any individual supplier or customer. Addtech's largest supplier accounts for about 1 percent of the Group's total purchasing volume.	 Unchanged	 Moderate	 Moderate	2–5 years
Climate risks	Climate change entails both transition risks and physical risks that may impact Addtech and its subsidiaries negatively. Relevant transition risks include higher taxes on CO2-intensive materials, products and services, disruptive changes in the market and generally higher prices for raw materials. Relevant physical risks include increased operating and capital costs due to more frequent damage to our operations as a result of the effects of climate change, such as more frequent extreme weather events.	For Addtech, managing climate-related risks is a key parameter for future business development and we have performed scenario analyses to identify financial risks associated with climate change. Risks associated with climate change are included in our analysis of potential acquisitions. The Group seeks to integrate climate risks in connection with major investments.	 Increasing	 High	 Low	2–5 years
IT security and cyber risks	Digital risks are rising continuously throughout society. Like most companies, Addtech and its subsidiaries rely on various information systems and other technology to manage and develop their operations. Unplanned outages and cyber security incidents, such as data breaches, viruses, sabotage and other cyber crimes, can result in both loss of revenue and loss of reputation. IT events or cyber incidents among third parties, including suppliers or customers, can affect Addtech's capacity to deliver products and services and to generate profits.	To ensure stable IT environments and prevent incidents, Addtech conducts regular risk analyses as well as maintaining and reviewing IT security for the Group and for subsidiaries. In terms of IT security measures, Addtech has established minimum requirements for each subsidiary. Decentralised responsibility, with each company having its own IT infrastructure, also minimises risks for the Group as a whole. Addtech also engages external cyber security experts to ensure that the level of security is continuously adjusted and updated on the basis of prevailing threat scenarios and customers' increasing cyber security requirements.	 Increasing	 Low	 High	2–5 years
Target progress	Addtech has ambitious financial and sustainability targets. For Addtech, it is very important to perform in line with these targets. There is a risk that failing to achieve or perform in line with our targets could impact our financial position and Addtech's valuation as a stable and forward-looking investment.	Addtech has well-integrated and structured processes in place for its financial and sustainability targets. Addtech continuously monitors its progress towards the Group's joint targets. Monitoring takes place at Group, business area and company level. Addtech works to strengthen its partnerships in the value chain and to identify key partners to achieve its targets.	 Unchanged	 High	 Low	2–5 years

Corporate governance

Corporate Governance Report

The Corporate Governance Report, prepared in accordance with the Swedish Corporate Governance Code, can be found in the chapter on corporate governance and describes how Addtech is managed and controlled. The Corporate Governance Report also includes information on Addtech's Board of Directors and management, including their remuneration and how they are evaluated, the company's incentive schemes and internal control.



Corporate Governance Report

Principles of corporate governance

The Addtech Group views sound corporate governance as an important basis on which to build a trustful relationship with shareholders and other key parties. The Swedish Corporate Governance Code, applied by the Addtech Group, seeks to achieve a favourable balance between shareholders, the Board of Directors and senior management. In the Addtech Group’s operations, rational corporate governance, imposing strict standards on openness, reliability and ethical values, has always been a guiding principle.

Compliance with the Swedish Corporate Governance Code

Addtech’s shares are admitted to trading on the Nasdaq Stockholm exchange and, accordingly, Addtech complies with the Nasdaq Stockholm Rule Book for Issuers. As a listed company, Addtech also applies the Swedish Corporate Governance Code (the “Code”), which can be accessed via www.bolagsstyrning.se. Deviations from the Code and the motivations for these are accounted for in this text on an ongoing basis. The company deviates on one point, in the section on quarterly review by the auditor.

This Corporate Governance Report has been reviewed by the company’s auditors in accordance with FAR’s auditing standard RevR 16 *The auditor’s examination of the corporate governance statement*. The address of the company’s website is www.addtech.com.

Compliance with applicable exchange rules

No violations of applicable exchange rules occurred in 2025/2026 and Addtech’s operations were conducted in accordance with generally accepted stock market practices.

Shares and shareholders

Addtech AB’s share register is maintained by Euroclear Sweden AB. According to this share register, Addtech had 19,457 shareholders as of 31 March 2026, with a total 272,793,984 shares divided into 12,864,384 Class A shares, conveying ten votes per share, and 259,929,600 Class B shares, conveying one vote per share. There were 388,573,440 votes in total. More information regarding Addtech’s share and shareholders can be found in the Addtech share section of this Annual Report.

Key events in 2025/2026

The resolutions of Addtech’s AGM were announced on 27 August 2025, and included the approval of a dividend of SEK 3.20 per share, amounting to a dividend payout ratio of 46 percent and corresponding to SEK 864 million. On 1 October 2025, a new organisation was implemented, comprising six business areas with clear niche strategies. By adapting its operations and further strengthening the network between the companies, Addtech strengthened its organisation to best take advantage of future growth opportunities. A total of nine acquisitions were

completed during the financial year, adding annual sales of approximately SEK 1,595 million.

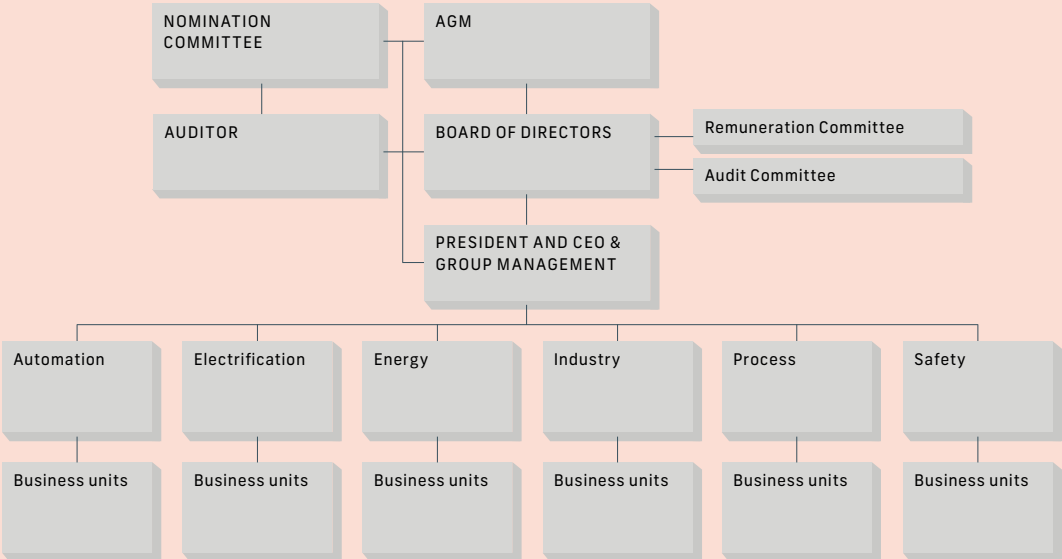
Articles of Association

The Articles of Association state that the name of the company is Addtech Aktiebolag and that its financial year extends from 1 April to 31 March. The Articles of Association include no specific provisions regarding the appointment and dismissal of Board members or amendments to the Articles of Association. The Articles of Association contain no limitations regarding the number of

votes that may be cast by each shareholder at a general meeting. The full Articles of Association, adopted in their current form by the AGM of 22 August 2024, can be accessed under Investors/Corporate Governance/Articles of Association on the company’s website.

AGM

Shareholders exercise their influence over the company at the AGM, or, where applicable, at an extraordinary general meeting, such meetings being Addtech’s highest decision-making



body. The AGM is to be held in Stockholm within six months of the end of the financial year. At the AGM, resolutions are passed on matters including the election of the Board of Directors and the Chairman of the Board, the election of auditors, the adoption of the income statement and balance sheet, the appropriation of the company's earnings and the discharge from liability of Board members and the CEO, the Nomination Committee and its work, as well as guidelines for the remuneration of senior executives. Addtech's website presents information regarding the company's previous AGMs. Information is also presented there regarding shareholders' entitlement to have matters addressed by the AGM and the deadline by which Addtech must have received shareholders' requests for these matters to be addressed. No specific arrangements regarding the function of the general meeting are applied within Addtech due to provisions in the Articles of Association or, as far as the company is aware, to shareholder agreements.

At general meetings, resolutions are normally passed by a simple majority vote and, in elections, the recipient of the largest number of votes is considered elected. For certain decisions however, such as amendments to the Articles of Association, a qualified majority is required.

2025 AGM

Addtech's AGM was held on Wednesday, 27 August 2025 in Stockholm. At the meeting, 1,153 shareholders were represented, in person or by proxy. They represented 73.01 percent of the total number of votes and 62.43 percent of the capital. The Chairman of the Board, Malin Nordesjö, was elected Chairman of the Meeting.

All Board members and all members of Group Management attended the Meeting. Authorised Public

Accountant Kent Åkerlund, Addtech's Auditor in Charge, was also present at the Meeting.

The AGM resolved the following:

- That a dividend of SEK 3.20 per share be distributed.
- Re-election of Board members Malin Nordesjö, Ulf Mattsson, Henrik Hedelius, Annikki Schaeferdiek, Fredrik Börjesson and Niklas Stenberg. Malin Nordesjö was re-elected as Chairman of the Board.
- To elect registered auditing firm Deloitte AB for a period of one year.
- The AGM approved guidelines for the remuneration of senior executives in accordance with the Board of Directors' proposal.
- The AGM resolved, in accordance with the Board of Directors' proposal, to issue call options on repurchased shares and to transfer repurchased shares to executives.
- Prior to the next AGM, the Board of Directors is authorised to acquire a quantity of Class B shares, such that the company's holding of its own shares does not, at any given time, exceed 10 percent of the total number of shares in the company.
- The Board of Directors was authorised to issue new shares corresponding to at most 5 percent of the total number of Class B shares, for use as payment in connection with acquisitions.

The remaining resolutions of the AGM are included in the complete minutes of the Meeting, which

are available at www.addtech.com together with other details of the AGM.

2026 AGM

Addtech's 2026 AGM will be held on Wednesday, 26 August. For further details of the 2026 AGM, see Addtech's website www.addtech.com.

Duties of the Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee is tasked by the shareholders: with assessing the composition and work of the Board of Directors for the AGM; with proposing Board members, a Chairman of the Board and Board fees to the AGM; and, when applicable, with proposing the election of a registered auditing firm and auditing fees; as well as principles for how members of the Nomination Committee are appointed.

The members of the Nomination Committee receive no remuneration from the company for their work on the Nomination Committee. The Nomination Committee held two minuted meetings prior to the 2026 AGM. The Nomination Committee's complete proposal to the AGM is presented in the notice convening the Meeting and on the company's website.

Composition of the Nomination Committee

The AGM has resolved that the following principles shall apply until further notice. Accordingly, the AGM does not adopt such principles and determine the duties of the Nomination Committee annually unless the actual principles or duties are to be amended. The Nomination Committee comprises representatives of the five largest shareholders in terms of votes at the end of the year (grouped according to owner as of 31 December). The Chairman of the Board is tasked with convening the first meeting of the Nomination Committee and shall ensure that the Nomination Committee

receives relevant information regarding the results of the Board's assessment of its own work. The Chairman of the Board shall be co-opted if necessary. From among its number, the Nomination Committee appoints a chairman. The composition of the Nomination Committee shall be announced publicly not later than six months prior to the AGM.

In accordance with this, the following individuals were appointed as members of the Nomination Committee on 31 December 2025: Fredrik Börjesson (appointed by Tisenhult Invest AB), Henrik Hedelius (appointed by Tom Hedelius), Joachim Spetz (appointed by Swedbank Robur Fonder), Leif Almhorn (appointed by SEB Investment Management) and Per Trygg (appointed by Lannebo Fonder). The composition of the Nomination Committee was presented in conjunction with publication of the report for the third quarter on 5 February 2026. The composition of the Nomination Committee agrees with the principles set out by the AGM.

Members of the Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee in preparation for the 2026 AGM (was appointed by the largest shareholders in terms of votes as of 31 December 2025).

Name	Representing	Share of votes, % on 31 Dec 2025
Fredrik Börjesson (Chairman)	Holders of Class A shares	16.4
Henrik Hedelius	Holders of Class A shares	15.2
Joachim Spetz	Swedbank Robur Fonder	4.0
Leif Almhorn	SEB Investment Management fonder	3.5
Per Trygg	Lannebo Fonder	2.2
Total		41.3

Duties of the Board of Directors

The principal duty of the Board of Directors is to manage the Group's operations on behalf of the shareholders in a manner best meeting the shareholders' interest in a favourable return on capital over the long term. The Board of Directors bears the ultimate responsibility for Addtech's organisation and the administration of Addtech's operations. It is responsible for the Group's long-term development and strategy, for continuously monitoring and assessing the Group's operations and for other duties pursuant to the Swedish Companies Act.

Composition of the Board of Directors

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors shall consist of at least three and at most nine members. Members serve from the end of the AGM at which they are elected until the end of the next AGM. There is no limit to the number of consecutive periods for which a member can serve on the Board of Directors. The 2025 AGM re-elected Board members Ulf Mattsson, Malin Nordesjö, Henrik Hedelius, Annikki Schaeferdiek, Fredrik Börjesson and Niklas Stenberg. Malin Nordesjö was re-elected as Chairman of the Board. There is no workers' representatives on Addtech's Board of Directors. A presentation of the Board members is provided in the Board of Directors section in this Annual Report and on the company's website.

In preparing its proposal regarding the Board of Directors, the Nomination Committee has applied Rule 4.1 of the Code as its diversity policy. Taking the Company's operations, phase of development and general circumstances into account, this respects the need for the Board of Directors to be appropriately composed and characterised by diversity and breadth in terms of Addtech's markets, geographies and sustainability³⁾. An even

gender distribution is to be sought. The Board consists of six members, two of whom are women.

Independence of the Board of Directors

Several different types of independence requirements apply to the Board of Directors and its committees. Addtech applies independence requirements stemming from applicable Swedish legislation, the Swedish Corporate Governance Code and the rules of the Nasdaq Stockholm exchange. Ahead of the AGM, the Nomination Committee assesses the independence of the Board of Directors. All Board members, with the exception of Niklas Stenberg who is employed by the company as CEO, are independent in relation to the company. Of the members who are independent in relation to the company, Ulf Mattsson and Annikki Schaeferdiek are also independent in relation to the company's major shareholders. This means that 33 percent of Addtech's Board members are independent. Accordingly, it is deemed that the Board of Directors meets the requirement that at least two of the Board

members who are independent of the company shall also be independent of major shareholders.

Rules of procedure

Each year, the Board of Directors adopts written rules of procedure for the work of the Board in accordance with the Swedish Companies Act. The rules of procedure determine the distribution of work between the Board members, including the Board's committees, the number of regular Board meetings, matters to be dealt with at regular Board meetings and the duties of the Chairman of the Board. The Board of Directors has also issued written instructions stating how financial reports are to be presented to the Board of Directors and how efforts are to be distributed between the Board of Directors and the CEO.

Duties of the Chairman of the Board

The Chairman of the Board is responsible for ensuring that Board work is well organised, conducted efficiently and that the Board of Directors meets its obligations. The Chairman of the Board

monitors operations in dialogue with the CEO. The Chairman of the Board is also responsible for ensuring that other Board members are provided the introduction, information and documentation necessary for maintaining a high level of quality in discussions and decisions, and checks that decisions made by the Board of Directors are executed. The Chairman of the Board represents Addtech regarding issues of ownership.

Work of the Board of Directors in 2025/2026

In accordance with the Board of Directors' rules of procedure, the Board of Directors is to meet in connection with the presentation of interim reports, at an annual strategy meeting and at its annual statutory meeting, and on other occasions if necessary. The Board of Directors held 11 meetings over the financial year, four of which were held prior to the 2025 AGM and seven following the AGM. The following table shows the Board members' attendance:

Board member	Personal data		Attendance (total number of meetings)			Independent in relation to:		Remuneration		
	Elected year	Born	Board of Directors ¹⁾	Remuneration Committee	Audit Committee ²⁾	The company	The Company's major shareholders	Board of Directors, SEK	Remuneration Committee, SEK	Total remuneration, SEK
Malin Nordesjö	2015	1976	11(11)		4(4)	Yes	No	1,700,000	110,000	1,810,000
Ulf Mattsson	2012	1964	10(11)		4(4)	Yes	Yes	625,000		625,000
Henrik Hedelius	2017	1966	11(11)		4(4)	Yes	No	625,000	110,000	735,000
Niklas Stenberg	2020	1974	11(11)			No	Yes	0		0
Annikki Schaeferdiek	2021	1969	11(11)		4(4)	Yes	Yes	625,000		625,000
Fredrik Börjesson	2024	1978	11(11)		4(4)	Yes	No	625,000		625,000
								4,200,000	220,000	4,420,000

1) Number of meetings attended by the member, including the statutory meeting.

2) The Audit Committee comprises the Board of Directors in its entirety, with the exception of the CEO. Its work is performed as an integral part of the work of the Board of Directors.

3) See also the section The Board of Directors' and management's responsibility for sustainability governance (GOV-1) in the Sustainability Report for further information on the Board of Directors' responsibility for sustainability.

All meetings followed an approved agenda that was provided to members prior to Board meetings, together with documentation for each agenda item. Regular Board meetings usually take half a day to allow time for presentations and discussions. The CEO, or someone appointed by him, presents all matters concerning the operations of the company and the Group.

Other company officers participate in Board meetings to present specific matters or if otherwise deemed appropriate. The company's CFO acts as the Board of Directors' secretary and as the secretary of the Nomination Committee. The Board of Directors addressed the following at its meetings:

- Approval of essential policies such as the Board of Directors' rules of procedure, Attestation Policy, Financial Policy, Code of Conduct, Insider Policy, Communication Policy, Sustainability Policy, Dividend Policy, and its IT and Data Security Policy.
- Strategic focus and key targets.
- Key issues involving optimisation of capital structure, financing, dividends, repurchasing of the company's own shares, investments, acquisitions and disposals of operations.
- Follow-up and control of operations, financial performance, disclosure of information and organisational matters.
- Review and reporting by the company's external auditors.
- Review with the auditors without the presence of Group Management for assessment of the CEO and Group Management.

- Assessment of the work of the Board of Directors. Each year, the Chairman of the Board initiates and directs this assessment.
- Approval of interim reports, the Year-end Report and the Annual Report.
- At an extraordinary Board meeting in September 2025, a decision was taken on the new organisation, which was implemented on 1 October 2025.

Assessment of the work of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors conducts an assessment of its work on an annual basis. Each year, the Chairman of the Board initiates and directs the assessment of the work of the Board of Directors. The assessment serves to further develop working methods, dynamics, efficiency and work climate as well as the principal focus of the work of the Board of Directors. This assessment also focuses on access to, and the need for, specific areas of expertise among Board members. The assessment includes interviews, joint discussions and the Chairman holding separate discussions with individual Board members. The assessments are discussed at a Board meeting and also serve as a basis for the Nomination Committee's work to propose Board members.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee appointed by the Board of Directors consists of Chairman of the Board Malin Nordesjö and Board member Henrik Hedelius, with CEO Niklas Stenberg attending to present information. The Remuneration Committee prepares the "Board's proposal for principles regarding remuneration of senior executives". The proposal is considered by the Board of Directors before being submitted for resolution by the AGM.

Based on the resolution of the AGM, the Board of Directors determines the remuneration for the CEO. The CEO does not present information regarding his own remuneration and does not participate in the Board's decision. Based on a proposal by the CEO, the Remuneration Committee determines the remuneration for the other members of Group Management. The Board of Directors is informed of the Remuneration Committee's decision. The Remuneration Committee is thereafter tasked with monitoring and assessing the application of the guidelines for the remuneration of senior executives adopted by the AGM. The Remuneration Committee also monitor and assess variable remuneration programmes for company management, both those ongoing and those completed during the year. During the financial year, the Remuneration Committee met on one occasion.

Audit Committee

The duties of the Audit Committee are performed by the Board of Directors as a whole and are conducted as an integral part of the work of the Board at its scheduled meetings. Chairman of the Board Malin Nordesjö has expertise in accounting and auditing. The Audit Committee is tasked with: monitoring the company's financial reporting; monitoring the effectiveness of the company's internal control and risk management regarding the financial reporting; keeping informed regarding the audit of the annual and consolidated accounts; assessing and monitoring the impartiality and independence of the auditor and, in doing so, paying particular attention to whether the auditor provides the company with services other than auditing services; and helping draw up proposals for the general meeting when electing an auditor.

In connection with the adoption of the 2025/2026 annual accounts, the Board of Directors was briefed by the Company's external auditors and

presented with their report. At this meeting, the Board of Directors was also briefed by the auditors without the presence of the CEO or other members of company management.

Auditor

In accordance with the Articles of Association, a registered auditing firm must be elected as auditor. The 2025 AGM elected Deloitte AB as the Company's auditor until the end of the 2026 AGM. Authorised Public Accountant Kent Åkerlund is the Auditor in Charge. The company's auditor follows an audit plan into which viewpoints collected from the Board of Directors have been integrated and reports his observations to the company and business area management teams, to Group Management and the Board of Directors of Addtech AB. This takes place both during the audit and when approving the annual accounts. The company's auditor also participates at the AGM, describing and commenting on his audit work.

The independence of the external auditor is regulated in a separate instruction adopted by the Board of Directors. This states the areas where the services of the external auditor, which are not part of the regular auditing, may be enlisted. The company's auditors continually assesses their independence in relation to the company and each year submit a written affirmation to the Board stating that the auditing firm is independent of Addtech. In the past year, the auditors performed advisory assignments, mainly concerning accounting and taxation matters.

Quarterly review by auditors

During the 2025/2026 financial year, Addtech's six-month and nine-month reports were not reviewed by Addtech's external auditors, representing a deviation from Rule 7.6 of the Code. To date, it has been the view of the Board of

Directors that the benefit and additional expense for the company of an expanded quarterly review by the auditor cannot be justified.

Elected auditor Deloitte AB

Kent Åkerlund
Auditor in Charge

Authorised Public Accountant, Stockholm. Born 1974. Kent Åkerlund has been in charge of auditing the Addtech Group since 2023/2024 and also works as the auditor in charge for OX2, Diös Fastigheter, SkiStar and RaySearch, among others.

CEO and Group Management

CEO Niklas Stenberg directs the operations in accordance with the Swedish Companies Act and the frameworks established by the Board of Directors. In consultation with the Chairman of the Board, the CEO prepares the data and information needed by the Board of Directors to reach decisions at Board meetings, as well as gives presentations and motivates proposed decisions. The CEO directs the work of Group Management and makes decisions in consultation with other members of Group Management. At the close of the 2025/2026 financial year, Group Management comprised Niklas Stenberg (CEO), Malin Enarson (CFO), Michael Ullskog (Business Area Manager Automation), Per Lundblad (Business Area Manager Electrification), Marcus Johansson (Business Area Manager Energy), Daniel Prelevic (Business Area Manager Industry), Claus Nielsen (Business Area Manager Process) and Åsa Skarbrandt (Business Area Manager Safety). Group Management regularly reviews operations at meetings headed by the CEO.

The CEO and Group Management are presented in greater detail in the Group Management section of this Annual Report and on the company's website.

Remuneration of senior executives

The principles for the remuneration of senior executives at Addtech are adopted by the AGM. Senior executives comprise the CEO and other members of Group Management. The 2024 AGM approved the Board of Directors' proposal regarding guidelines for the remuneration of senior executives. These guidelines are consistent with the principles previously applied.

Addtech seeks to offer an overall remuneration package that is both reasonable and competitive, thereby enabling the company to attract and retain skilled employees. The overall remuneration, which varies in relation to the performance of the individual and the Group, may include the various components stated below. Fixed salary forms the base of the overall remuneration package. This salary shall be competitive and reflect the responsibilities of the position. Fixed salaries are reviewed annually. Variable remuneration is based primarily on the Group's earnings growth, profitability and cash flow. The annual variable component can amount to a maximum of 40 percent of the fixed salary. Each year, the Board of Directors evaluates whether or not a long-term incentive scheme should be proposed to the AGM and, if such is the case, whether or not the proposed long-term incentive scheme should include the transfer of company shares. Retirement pension, health insurance and other benefits are to be structured in accordance with applicable rules and market norms. Where possible, pensions are to be defined-contribution-based.

For further details regarding remuneration for senior executives, please see Note 6 of this Annual Report. The principles for the remuneration of senior executives approved by the AGM were adhered to during the financial year.

Long-term incentive schemes

At the end of the financial year, Addtech had four call option schemes outstanding, encompassing a total of 2,257,530 Class B shares. The purpose of long-term incentive schemes is to enable Group executives, through an investment of their own, to participate in and work for a favourable trend in the value of the company's shares. The schemes are also expected to generate improved conditions for recruiting and retaining skilled personnel for the Addtech Group, to provide competitive compensation and to unite the interests of the shareholders with those of the executives. The schemes are intended to contribute to executives increasing their shareholding in Addtech over the long term. The executives encompassed by the schemes are those who, in an otherwise heavily decentralised organisation, are able to impact profit positively by means of collaboration between Group companies. The share-based incentive schemes approved by the AGM do not entail a net charge against the company's equity.

Remuneration to the Board of Directors and auditors

Each year, the AGM of Addtech AB adopts guidelines regarding the remuneration of the Board of Directors and the auditors.

In accordance with the resolution of the 2025 AGM, Board fees are to total SEK 4,420,000 and are to be distributed as follows: SEK 1,700,000 to the Chairman of the Board, SEK 625,000 to each of the other Board members appointed by the AGM who are not employees of the Company and SEK 110,000 to each member of the Remuneration Committee. For further details of Board fees, see Note 6 in this Annual Report.

In accordance with the resolution of the AGM, auditor's fees are to be paid in accordance with an

approved invoice. For further details of auditor's fees and of fees for non-auditing services, see Note 7 of this Annual Report.

Operating organisation and governance

During the 2025/2026 financial year, up to 30 September, Addtech was organised into the following five business areas: Automation, Electrification, Energy, Industrial Solutions and Process Technology. As of 1 October, Addtech was organised into the following six business areas: Automation, Electrification, Energy, Industry, Process and Safety. The division into business areas reflects Addtech's internal organisation and reporting system.

Overall, the Addtech Group comprises some 150 independent companies in 20 countries. Although decisions regarding the companies' operations are taken close to the market, from a governance perspective it is important to integrate the acquired company into certain areas of significance for the Group.

Each operating company has a board of directors, in which the company's managing director is a member, as well as executives from the business area or business unit. Within each business area, companies are grouped in business units based on product or market concepts. The managing director of each company reports to a business unit manager, who in turn reports to the business area manager. Each business area manager reports to the CEO of Addtech AB. The business areas and business units hold internal board meetings chaired by the CEO and attended by the CFO of Addtech, along with the relevant business area manager and controller. Other company officers participate in the business area's Board meetings to present specific matters or if otherwise deemed appropriate.

Board of Directors

Disclosures of shareholdings and call options pertain to 31 May 2026.



Malin Nordesjö, Chairman of the Board

M.Sc. Econ. Born 1976. Board member since 2015. **Other Board assignments:** Board member of Lagercrantz Group AB, Bergman & Beving AB and a number of companies in Tisenhult-gruppen. **Professional experience:** Senior positions in Tisenhult-gruppen and Tritech Technology. **Shareholding:** 76,788 Class B shares (including related parties).



Niklas Stenberg, Board member

Bachelor of Laws. Born 1974. President and CEO since 2018. Board member since 2020. Employed by the Group since 2010. **Other Board assignments:** Board member of Bergman & Beving AB. **Professional experience:** Senior positions at Bergman & Beving and previously as a lawyer. **Shareholding:** 224,076 Class B shares (including related parties). Call options equivalent to 120,000 shares.



Ulf Mattsson, Board member

M.Sc. Econ. Born 1964. Board member since 2012. **Other Board assignments:** Chairman of the Board of Attendo, VaccinDirekt, Swemac, Prima Vård and Sleip AI. Advisor at PJT Partners Inc. (Publ.) Board member of Oras Invest Oy and Priveq V, VI & VII. **Professional experience:** CEO of Domco Tarkett, Mölnlycke Health Care, Capio, Gambro and Karo Pharma. **Shareholding:** 32,000 Class B shares (including related parties).



Annikki Schaeferdiek, Board member

M.Sc. Eng. Born 1969. Board member since 2021. **Other Board assignments:** Chairman of the Board of Formpipe Software AB and Board member of Proact IT AB and Progrits AB. **Professional experience:** Founder and CEO of Syster P AB, CEO of Netwise and Business Area Manager at Ericsson Multimedia. **Shareholding:** 2,000 Class B shares (including related parties).



Henrik Hedelius, Board member

M.Sc. Econ. Born 1966. Board member since 2017. **Other Board assignments:** Chairman of the Board of Newport Securities AB, Board member of companies including Bergman & Beving, and Service and Care AB. **Professional experience:** Chairman of the Board of Skawen AB. Board member of Mannerheim Invest, Vinovo AB, Team Sportia, Gigasense and Mind Industrial Group. Senior positions at Jarl Securities, Storebrand Kapitalförvaltning, Swedbank and ABN Amro. **Shareholding:** 28,000 Class B shares (including related parties).



Fredrik Börjesson, Board member

M.Sc. Econ. Born 1978. Board member since 2024. **Other Board assignments:** Chairman of the Board of Lagercrantz Group AB and Board member of Bergman & Beving AB and a number of companies in Tisenhult-gruppen. **Professional experience:** Senior positions in Tisenhult-gruppen. **Shareholding:** 30,380 Class B shares (including related parties).

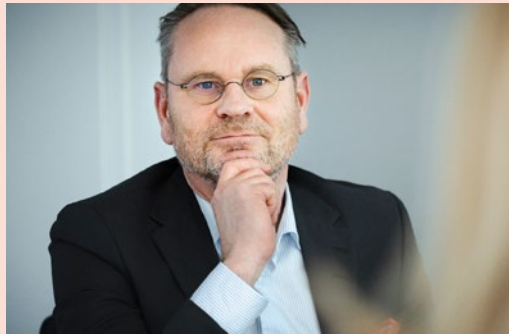
Group Management

Disclosures of shareholdings and call options pertain to 31 May 2026.



Niklas Stenberg, Bachelor of Laws

Born 1974. President and CEO. Employed by the Group since 2010. **Professional experience:** Senior positions at Bergman & Beving and previously as a lawyer. **Shareholding:** 244,076 Class B shares (including related parties). Call options equivalent to 120,000 shares.



Per Lundblad, Mechanical Engineer and DIHM

Born 1967. Business Area Manager Electrification. Employed by the Group since 2008. **Professional experience:** Business Unit Manager Power Systems and CEO and partner at Emcomp International AB. **Shareholding:** 68,820 Class B shares (including related parties). Call options equivalent to 75,000 shares.



Malin Enarson, M.Sc. Econ.

Born 1973. CFO. Employed by the Group since 2004. **Professional experience:** Business Controller Addtech Power Solutions, several accountancy roles at Addtech, auditor at Mazars (SET) Revisionsbyrå. **Shareholding:** 68,628 Class B shares (including related parties). Call options equivalent to 75,000 shares.



Daniel Prelevic, M.Sc. Econ.

Born 1977. Business Area Manager Industry. Employed by the Group since 2011. **Professional experience:** Leading roles at Addtech Industrial Process, several roles in finance at Atlas Copco. **Shareholding:** 135,000 Class B shares (including related parties). Call options equivalent to 76,000 shares.



Claus Nielsen, Export Technician

Born 1969. Business Area Manager Process Technology. Employed by the Group since 1994. **Professional experience:** Various managerial positions at Addtech Industrial Process, CEO of Betech A/S and Codan Tech A/S. **Shareholding:** 64,804 Class B shares (including related parties). Call options equivalent to 80,000 shares.



Michael Ullskog, Electronics Engineer

Born 1966. Business Area Manager Automation. Employed by the Group since 2015. **Professional experience:** Business Unit Manager positions within Addtech, CEO of Compotech Provider AB, CEO and Partner at RECAB AB. **Shareholding:** 3,152 Class B shares (including related parties). Call options equivalent to 67,250 shares.



Marcus Johansson, Power Distribution Technician

Born 1988. Business Area Manager Energy. Employed by the Group since 2017. **Professional experience:** Business Unit Manager Energy Supply, CEO of Necks Electric AB. **Shareholding:** 11,730 Class B shares (including related parties). Call options equivalent to 23,800 shares.



Åsa Skarbrandt, M.Sc. Econ.

Born 1982. Business Area Manager Safety. Employed since 2006. **Professional experience:** Business Unit Manager Energy Products, numerous roles in finance at Addtech. **Shareholding:** 63,782 Class B shares (including related parties). Call options equivalent to 21,500 shares.

SYSTEMS FOR INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT IN FINANCIAL REPORTING

Internal control

The Board of Directors bears the overall responsibility for ensuring that the Group has an effective system of management and internal control. This responsibility includes evaluating the financial reports that the Board of Directors receives on an annual basis and setting requirements regarding the content and format of these reports to assure their quality. This requirement means that the financial reporting must fulfil its purpose while complying with applicable accounting regulations and other requirements imposed on listed companies. Each year, the CFO reports on the Group's internal control work to the Board of Directors.

Control environment

Addtech builds and organises its operations around decentralised responsibility for profitability and earnings. In decentralised operations, internal control is based on a deeply rooted process that serves to define targets and strategies for each area of operations. Internal instructions and Board-approved policies convey well-defined decision-making channels, authorities and responsibilities. The Group's foremost documents for financial control comprise the accounting manual, the Financial Policy, the reporting manual and the instructions issued ahead of each annual/quarterly closing. A Group-wide reporting system, with related analysis tools, is used in the Group's process for closing the annual/quarterly accounts. At a more comprehensive level, all operations in the Addtech Group must comply with the Group's Code of Conduct.

Risk assessment

With regard to the risks that the Board of Directors and Group Management consider significant, Addtech applies well-established procedures of

internal control and risk management in its financial reporting. Risk assessments start with the Group's income statement and balance sheet to identify the risk of material error. In the Addtech Group as a whole, the greatest risks in the financial reporting are associated with intangible non-current assets related to business acquisitions. The exposure is determined by the degree of dependence on internal control or assessments that could affect the financial reporting. The Group applies annual procedures for impairment testing to identify any indications that impairment should be recognised.

Control activities

Control activities include transaction-related controls such as authorisation and investment rules and clear payment procedures, but also analytical controls performed by the Group's controllers, and the central finance and accounting function. Controllers and finance managers at all levels within the Group play a key role in building the required environment for transparent and accurate financial reporting. The role imposes considerable demands on integrity, expertise and individuals' capabilities.

Regular finance conferences are held to discuss current issues and to ensure the effective sharing of knowledge and experience within the finance and accounting functions. The monthly review of results that is performed via the internal reporting system and that is analysed and commented on internally by the Board of Directors is a key, overarching control activity. The review includes an evaluation of results in comparison with set targets and previous performance as well as a follow-up of key performance indicators.

Each year, all Group companies perform a self-assessment regarding matters of internal control. The companies comment on how important issues were handled, such as business terms and conditions

in customer contracts, customer credit assessments, checking and evaluating inventory, payment procedures, documentation and analysis of closing accounts, and compliance with internal policies and procedures. For critical issues and processes, an accepted minimum level has been set and all companies are expected to meet this level. Each company's responses are validated and commented on in connection with the regular audit. The responses are then compiled and analysed, after which they are presented to business area management and Group Management. The results of self-assessment process are taken into consideration in planning self-assessment and external auditing for future years.

In addition to the self-assessment process, a more in-depth analysis of internal control is performed in about 20–30 operating companies each year. This process is referred to as an internal audit and is performed at the companies by business area controllers and employees from the Parent Company's central finance and accounting function. Central processes at the companies, and control points for these, are analysed, tested and recorded. The external auditors study the records kept in connection with the auditing of the companies. The process provides a solid basis on which to chart and assess internal control within the Group. An external party also reviews and assesses the Group's internal control processes on a regular basis.

Information and communication

Governing guidelines, policies and instructions are accessible from internal digital forums, such as Teams. Codes of Conduct are available publicly on the Addtech website. These documents are updated on an ongoing basis as needs arise. Amendments are communicated separately by e-mail and at meetings for those concerned.

Accessibility of internal information via internal channels is determined by means of authorisations. Group employees are organised into different groups whose access to information differs. All financial guidelines, policies and instructions can be accessed by the managing directors, chief accountants, business unit manager, business area managers and business area controllers of each of the companies, as well as by the central financial and accounting staff. Financial data at the Group level is also controlled centrally by means of authorisations.

Review

The outcome of the internal control work is analysed and reported annually. An assessment is made regarding what improvement measures should be undertaken in the various companies. The boards of the various Group companies are informed of the outcome of the internal control work within each company and of what improvement measures should be implemented. Together with the boards of the companies, the business area controllers then review these efforts on an ongoing basis over the ensuing years. The Board of Directors of the Addtech Group receives monthly comments from the CEO regarding the business situation and how the operations are developing. The Board of Directors discusses all quarterly financial accounts and annual reports prior to their publication. The Board of Directors is given an annual status report regarding the internal control work and its outcome. The Board of Directors is also informed of the assessment made by the external auditors of the Group's internal control processes.

Internal audit

Given the risk assessment described above and how the control activities are designed, including self-assessment and in-depth analysis of the internal control, the Board of Directors has chosen not to maintain a separate internal audit function.

Sustainability Report

Sustainability Report 2025/2026

Addtech's Sustainability Report for 2025/2026 provides a summary of our environmental, social and governance (ESG) efforts. The report is based on a double materiality assessment and addresses both our impact on the world around us and how sustainability matters impact our operations.



Addtech Sustainability Report

General disclosures

General basis for preparation of the sustainability statement (BP-1)

Addtech's sustainability efforts are a central and integral part of our business, organisation and value chain. This Sustainability Report comprises the Group's annual statutory sustainability reporting and is part of the Administration Report in the Annual Report for the 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 financial year. The report pertains to the entire Group, including Addtech AB, company ID number 556302-9726, and its 150 subsidiaries (refer to Note 17). This sustainability reporting has been prepared on a Group basis, in line with the consolidated financial statements for 2025/2026. Acquired companies are included in the reporting as of the date of acquisition, with the exception of companies that were acquired during the final quarter of the financial year (1 January to 31 March), which are calculated using standardised data. All guidelines, policies and codes apply to all subsidiaries and the Parent Company. The basis for calculating the data is the same as for financial data except for climate and waste data, which is collected during the calendar year, with the final quarter of the current year estimated based on the data for the final quarter of the preceding year. In addition, supplier monitoring data is collected for the first ten months of the current year and extrapolated for 12 months.

Addtech's Sustainability Report has been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, the European Sustainability Reporting Standard (ESRS) and the EU Taxonomy Regulation. The Sustainability Report has been reviewed by our auditors, see the auditor's limited assurance report on page 156-157. Addtech has not omitted any information regarding intellectual property rights, know-how or innovation in this year's Sustainability Report.

The report presents information related to Addtech's value chain, both upstream and downstream, and own operations. We report on our double materiality assessment, which takes our entire value chain into account, as well as our dependence on human and natural resources and the associated risks and opportunities. We operate in niches that support the green transition, which means that many of our products and solutions allow our customers to reduce their negative impact. At the same time, our activities have – or could potentially have – a negative impact on the world around us.

Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances (BP-2)

As of the 2025/2026 reporting year, Addtech is subject to new regulatory sustainability reporting requirements. Major changes to the Group's reporting were implemented in the preceding year to adapt to the new requirements. Further adaptations and changes were made to the current report to ensure

compliance. For example, new metrics have been added to this year's Sustainability Report, such as expanded reporting in Scope 3 and a number of metrics related to gender equality and wages in own operations. We have also clarified the calculation methods for the metrics that are presented in the report as well as related uncertainties. For the metrics included in last year's Sustainability Report, the calculation methods for the current year are the same as previously. No changes have been made to previously presented data, and no significant errors that require correction have been detected in the data presented for previous years.

The coverage rate for existing data varies widely and to a certain extent is low. There are inherent uncertainties in some data, in particular regarding upstream and downstream activities. Due to limited availability of data, estimates and standardised data have been used, for example, for calculations in E1 Climate change (Scope 3, especially purchased goods and services and use of sold products) and E5 Resource use and circular economy (volume of waste for companies producing less than 1 tonne of waste per year). Calculations and estimated values are presented together with the relevant datapoints, as mentioned above, for each reporting standard in the Sustainability Report.

We have used the short-, medium- and long-term time horizons as defined in ESRS 1, except in the

scenario analysis when assessing climate-related physical and transition risks, where longer time horizons have been used in line with the RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 emissions scenarios. This means that risks may become relevant in the long term in the scenario analysis while not being material in the double materiality assessment. Refer to "Climate scenario analyses and resilience analysis" on page 63.

Addtech has applied the phase-in provision for some material disclosure requirements (ESRS 1, Annex C). The Group has also applied the expanded phase-in provisions introduced through a Delegated Act adopted by the European Commission in summer 2025 as part of the Omnibus package. For ESRS S2 Workers in the value chain, the phase-in provision has been applied for the entire standard. Our work related to this topic is described on pages 83-84. This information largely complies with the requirements in ESRS but was not fully aligned with the requirements of the regulation for this year. For individual disclosure requirements where phase-in provisions were applied, refer to see Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the sustainability statement (IRO-2) in the Appendix.

Some information in the Sustainability Report has been incorporated through reference to other sections in the Annual Report. This applies to the composition and competence of the Board of Directors in sustainability matters, where we refer to the information in our Corporate Governance Report.

Strategy, business model and value chain (SBM-1)

Addtech acquires and owns specialised companies, primarily in industry and infrastructure. We focus on long-term ownership and management, which provides strategic support for these companies to develop sustainably and in synergy with each other. By integrating the companies into the Group, they gain access to our resources within management, financing and sustainability governance. We work closely with each company to ensure that their business strategies are adapted to our sustainability targets, while also carefully preserving their unique business identity. Our model creates synergies within the Group and helps reduce risk in the value chain by ensuring a consistent corporate governance framework.

As a Group, Addtech offers leading technical solutions for a sustainable tomorrow in a variety of niche positions, primarily within the industrial and infrastructure segments. Our companies add value by helping customers produce their goods more efficiently, helping make their products more competitive. The main product areas are power transmission equipment, industrial equipment, processing equipment and measurement technology. Our customers operate in a number of different industries – for example, energy supply, forestry and processing, mechanical, construction and installation, and medical technology. The majority of our sales are to customers in the Nordic countries, geographically distributed as follows: Sweden 26 percent, Denmark 12 percent, Finland 10 percent, Norway 10 percent, Germany

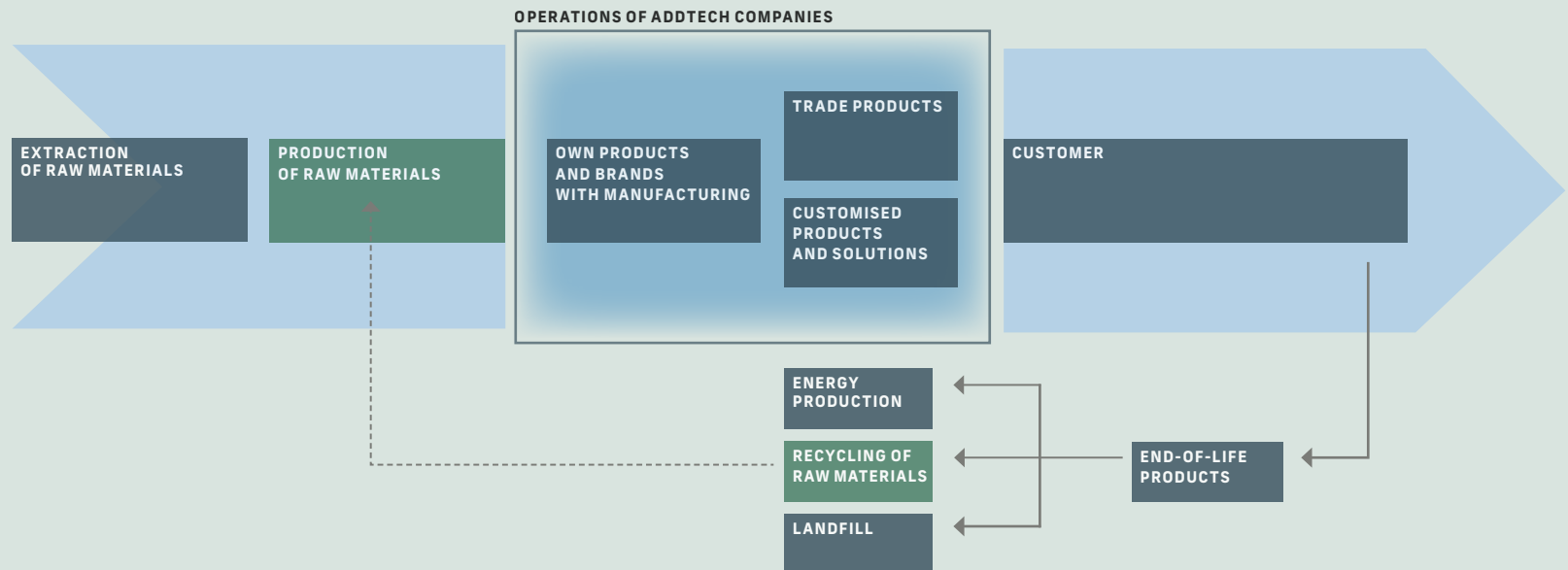
8 percent, UK 6 percent, rest of Europe 17 percent and other countries 11 percent. Sales are broken down by customer segment as follows: Energy 21 percent, Forestry and processing 17 percent, Mechanical industry 11 percent, Vehicles 11 percent, Other 9 percent, Construction and installation 8 percent, Electronics 6 percent, Medical technology 6 percent, Transport 7 percent, and Data and telecommunications 4 percent.

Our companies offer own products, customised products and solutions as well as value-adding trade products. This means that our 150 companies have different conditions and operations. The companies also have a geographic spread, although the majority are still located in the Nordic region.

See page 78 for more information on the geographic distribution of our employees. Addtech has both manufacturing and assembly companies as well as pure trading companies. The companies purchase materials and products primarily from European suppliers and work continuously to secure their supply chains by minimising risk on the basis of various parameters and ensuring a diversified supplier base. Our companies' products and solutions are available globally and a large share of sales are exported.

ADDTECH'S VALUE CHAIN

Addtech's business strategy is based on acquiring and developing companies in different industrial niches and market segments, with a wide geographic reach and a strictly decentralised governance model with freedom under responsibility as a fundamental principle. This makes Addtech as a group resilient to change and risk, and the companies are quick to adapt to new conditions in a changing world.



Overarching sustainability framework

At Group level, Addtech works systematically to strengthen its companies in the area of sustainability and provides a framework that has been integrated into its business strategy as support. This framework has been adopted by the Board, and Group Management is responsible for its implementation. It consists of overarching targets with continuous follow-up as well as shared policies and guidelines to ensure that we are working to minimise negative impacts on people and the environment. The interests of different stakeholders were taken into account in designing our sustainability framework through continuous dialogues at different levels in the organisation. Shareholder and investor viewpoints are conveyed directly to Addtech's management, while feedback from employees, customers and suppliers often comes from our companies, but through an established process for providing feedback to Addtech.

Addtech has a shared Code of Conduct that covers all Addtech employees and includes areas such

as business ethics, environmental considerations, health and safety, and anti-corruption. Addtech also has a Supplier Code of Conduct. Both codes are based on the UN Global Compact, the ILO Core Conventions, the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, competition law and anti-corruption regulations. Moreover, we have a shared Sustainability Policy, an Environmental Policy and an Equality & Diversity Policy that apply to all Addtech employees. Sustainability is also an integral part of the annual business planning process, which means that all of our companies define specific activities to minimise risks and develop new opportunities related to sustainability. Addtech has defined three primary sustainability areas that form our basis for communicating impacts, risks and opportunities: sustainable business, sustainable organisation and sustainable supply chain. Each area has clearly defined targets and metrics for 2030 that encompass all companies in the Group. Furthermore, Addtech has targets validated by the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) that also encompass all companies in the Group.

Addtech's sustainability targets for 2030 encompass all companies in the Group in terms of geography, type of product and customer groups. This means that all of the companies are expected to work towards our sustainability targets, while the diversity in the Group means that some companies will have a greater impact on some targets, whereas others could have a greater impact on other targets. For example, our manufacturing companies generally have a greater impact on and influence over Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets compared with our trading companies.

Services and resources

Our products and solutions create value for customers by streamlining their production and making their products more competitive. We deliver products that for example increase energy efficiency, purify air and water or upgrade the national grid. During the year, a new business area – Safety – was added to Addtech. This new business area includes companies that were previously part of the Group and therefore does not involve any change in the products and solutions offered by the companies. Many of the Group's impacts and risks arise in the supply chain, primarily when we purchase products and materials for delivering products and solutions to customers. Important raw materials in our products include metal, plastic and rubber, which could all have a negative impact on the environment and social conditions in their respective value chains. Addtech has taken its value chains into consideration in its double materiality assessment. However, material flows were not deemed to be a material topic for Addtech at an aggregate level.

Organisation

Addtech consists of 150 companies grouped into six business areas.

Automation

Strong position to harness the potential of interconnected factors driving the increased use of automation solutions in growing industries.

Electrification

Well positioned to respond to strong drivers in electrification and carbon dioxide reduction in industry.

Energy

Technologically advanced offering contributing to the expansion of the infrastructure that will comprise the energy systems of tomorrow.

Industry




Generating value associated with the increasing use of fibre-based materials, ergonomic products for special vehicles, energy-efficient drive systems, advanced niche solutions in subsea technology, the electronics industry, and waste and recycling solutions.

Process

Leveraging the potential of the need for optimised processes in order to remain competitive, compliance with emissions requirements and greater control to reduce the environmental impact and energy intensity of industry.

Safety

Harnesses the potential created by stricter regulatory requirements, a more complex threat scenario and an increasingly automated and digitalised world, driving demand for solutions that prevent risks and provide security for people, industries and critical social functions.

FOCUS AREAS			
FINAL TARGET FOR 2030	100% of sales contribute to sustainable development	50% reduction in carbon dioxide intensity 40% of women in leading position	80% of the purchase volume self-assessed based on our Supplier Code of Conduct

Challenges and opportunities

Addtech's greatest sustainability challenge is managing impacts on people and the environment that are beyond our companies' direct control. Many of the identified impacts occur upstream in the supply chain, and addressing them requires collaboration with our business partners. This means that we prioritise partners with ambitions and targets that are compatible with our own.

Addtech aims to be part of the sustainable transition of society and industry. This is reflected in our overarching targets for 2030, which encompass several sustainability areas as well as our upstream and downstream value chain. We have also set science-based targets to reduce GHG emissions in own operations as well as for our partners in our value chain. Since the majority of Addtech's emissions arise upstream in the value chain, our collaborations with suppliers will be the most important factor when it comes to reducing our joint impacts. The companies are well positioned in their specific niches as suppliers of key products or solutions to forward-looking customers. Customers that often have their own ambitious sustainability targets that our companies can support them to meet. An important parameter for developing in the right direction is that sustainability – including impacts, opportunities and risks – is integrated into our acquisition process. Read more under Due diligence (GOV-4) on page 60.

Interests and views of stakeholders (SBM-2)

We engage in a continuous dialogue with all of Addtech's key stakeholder groups: investors, customers, suppliers, employees and shareholders. The dialogues are carried out at various levels within Addtech, with investors and shareholders having direct contact with Addtech's management, while the dialogue with customers and suppliers often takes place at the business area or company level and is then reported back to management, since this is important information in our strategic development. Dialogues with employees take place at all levels in the Group – for example, through annual performance reviews and regular check-ins with immediate supervisors. Addtech's annual employee survey provides an opportunity to give anonymous feedback to the organisation. Given Addtech's decentralised structure, there may be some challenges in ensuring that relevant information and views from stakeholders – specifically customers and suppliers – are reported back to the organisation.

Representatives from key stakeholders were consulted in order to verify the results of the double materiality assessment regarding impacts, risks and opportunities. The current strategy and long-term targets were also checked against stakeholder views to ensure that they are in line with the stakeholders' preferences and provide a basis for continued development of the double

materiality assessment and sustainability targets. No changes were made to our strategy or business model during the year, since we believe the current direction is aligned with the interests of our stakeholders. The Board of Directors and Group Management are regularly updated on changes in stakeholder expectations.

Description of the process for our double materiality assessment (IRO-1)

A double materiality assessment is an opportunity to assess, from a comprehensive strategic perspective, how sustainability-related topics could impact the company's financial position in the form of risks or opportunities and how the company's operations could have an impact – negative or positive – on people and the environment. Assessing the operations from both perspectives provides a solid foundation for understanding risks and opportunities, and a better basis for decision-making and transparent reporting. The process is governed by the requirements of ESRS 1 and defines which topics are to be considered when assessing actual and potential impacts, risks and opportunities for the operations. In 2024, Addtech conducted its first double materiality assessment to prepare ahead of the upcoming reporting requirements. This double materiality assessment is reviewed annually.

Mapping

We based Addtech's first double materiality assessment on the predefined topics and subtopics in the ESRS to provide an overall assessment of how our diversified organisation, including our upstream and downstream value chain, actually or potentially impacts and/or is impacted by various aspects of sustainability. At this stage, certain topics and subtopics were also identified as irrelevant for further assessment. To ensure that the mapping encompassed the Group's full operations, various sustainability experts, Group Management

and key individuals with broad knowledge of the company's projects and markets took part in the process. Several analyses served as part of the basis of the double materiality assessment, such as the results from our initial mapping of geographic and sector-specific sustainability risks. Other underlying analyses that were used include physical climate risks, transition risks in the market, and biodiversity hotspots.

Method for mapping impacts, risks and opportunities

To map our impacts, risks and opportunities under E1 Climate Change, the Group identified the main activities in its own operations as well as in its upstream and downstream value chain. The geographic location of the companies and their dependence across the value chain were also thoroughly reviewed. Furthermore, the companies' reported climate data and the complete inventory of GHG emissions were used as a basis for the assessment. These results formed the basis of the climate risk assessment and scenario analysis. Read more on pages 61–63.

Impacts, risks and opportunities under E5 Resource use and circular economy were mapped by reviewing our various business types, including the material and resource flows of the companies, both upstream and downstream in the value chain.

Impacts, risks and opportunities under S1 Own workforce were mapped on the basis of identifying relevant geographic and sector-specific social sustainability risks for Addtech using an external risk analysis tool. The procedure also took feedback from Addtech employees into account. This feedback was gathered, for example, through our annual employee survey, formal and informal meetings, and our whistleblower system. All employees were included in the assessment.

Stakeholders	Dialogue forum	Primary interests, viewpoints
Investors	Continuous dialogue during the year through formal and informal meetings	Transparent reporting to provide information regarding all necessary ESG areas
Customers	Continuous dialogue during the year through the companies	Progress towards our targets, develop sustainable offerings
Suppliers	Continuous dialogue during the year through the companies	Develop together and ensure that the customer perspective is prioritised
Employees	Continuous dialogue during the year and annual employee survey	Take the employee perspective into consideration in decisions and progress towards our targets
Shareholders	Annual General Meetings, Board meetings and informal meetings	Transparent reporting and progress towards our targets

Similar methods were used for S2 Workers in the value chain. Impacts, risks and opportunities were mapped by identifying relevant geographic and sector-specific sustainability risks for Addtech's value chain using an external risk analysis tool as well as on the basis of information and risk analyses from our supplier monitoring system.

Finally, impacts, risks and opportunities under G1 Business conduct were mapped on the basis of identifying relevant geographic and sector-specific business ethics risks for Addtech using an external risk analysis tool as well as reviewing different types of roles and risk profiles in our operations related to business ethics.

Assessment

The materiality of identified impacts, risks and opportunities was assessed to determine which topics and/or subtopics are priorities to work on. This assessment was based in part on where in the value chain the impact, risk or opportunity arises (upstream, downstream or own operations). Potential links between impacts and economic effects were also taken into account to ensure a complete mapping of risks and opportunities. A topic is material if the impact on the environment and/or people is material (impact materiality) and/or the impact of risks/opportunities on our financial position and earnings is material (financial materiality). Measures to reduce negative impacts are not regarded as positive impacts.

Impact materiality

After identifying positive or negative impacts, the severity was assessed in terms of scope, scale and likelihood as well as irremediable character with respect to negative impacts. To determine the materiality for each subtopic, an average of all impact scores was calculated on a scale from one to five, where three was considered the materiality threshold.

Financial materiality

An initial qualitative assessment was carried out on the basis of the scope and likelihood of the financial effects, with a number of topics and sub-topics being assessed on a scale from one to five, with three set as the threshold for materiality. The topics that were not deemed to be material were excluded from the subsequent steps. Remaining risks and opportunities were quantified financially and assessed against the threshold, which is the same one that is used for financial assessments and is defined as a percentage of EBITA. This means that a sustainability matter is material from a financial perspective if a financial threshold is met, or can be expected to be met, from either a risk or an opportunity perspective.

Final verification and decision

The results from the internal evaluation was calibrated and reconciled with the materiality assessments and stakeholder dialogues from the previous year. This process led to a summarised list of the areas identified as material, which was verified with internal stakeholders and Group Management, the Board and representatives from our Addtech Sustainability Network who are employees from our companies. The results were also verified against the preferences and requirements of external stakeholders, such as customers and investors. The final results of the double materiality assessment have been approved by the Board and Group Management.

Addtech will review the materiality assessment on an annual basis. In the event of major organisational changes (such as acquisitions in new segments or new geographies) or changes in the operating environment, the materiality assessment will be updated. In our review of the materiality assessment carried out in autumn 2025, the financial threshold was adjusted in accordance with our annual update. At the same time, a

reconciliation with the previous year's materiality assessment and outcomes was carried out to ensure that the assessments were still considered relevant.

The double materiality assessment is an integral part of Addtech's general risk management process. The outcome of our annual analysis within the framework of the double materiality assessment is incorporated into the strategic process to ensure that we work preventively to reduce exposure to risks and increase awareness of opportunities. Sustainability-related risks arise as causes or drivers of risks within our existing risk categories. Sustainability risks are thus not managed differently from other risks and are not evaluated in relation to other risk categories.

Results of double materiality assessment (SBM-3)

The results of the double materiality assessment established five material topics for Addtech. This outcome reflects topics that we have already been prioritising for some time: Climate change E1, Resource use and circular economy E5, Own workforce S1, Workers in the value chain S2, and Business conduct G1. The only topic deemed to be financially material in terms of opportunities is climate change. These topics are considered material in different parts of our value chain, with a significant portion arising upstream in our supply chain. The necessary management of the areas is in line with our strategy of working together with partners to create the conditions to reduce negative impacts. This highlights the importance of our systematic work to set requirements and monitor suppliers. The identified material impacts, risks and opportunities have not changed since the preceding reporting period.

At present, we do not see any existing or anticipated future financial effects linked to our impacts, risks or opportunities that currently impact, or could materially impact, our business model, value chain, strategy or decisions. The material opportunities identified are not deemed likely to lead to significant adjustments to our financial position, earnings or cash flow over the short, medium or long term.

Resilience in material topics

Given our business strategy – which is built on acquiring and developing companies in different industrial niches and market segments, with a wide geographic reach – Addtech is inherently resilient to different forms of change and risk. Along with sustainability being an integral part of our strategy and business model, this means that we have a good capacity for managing material impacts and the opportunities identified in our double materiality assessment. On page 61-63, we provide more information on our approach to, and the conclusions from, our resilience analysis linked to climate change.

The outcome related to Addtech's material impacts, risks and opportunities and our resilience are summarised in the following tables.

Climate change

Description	Impact	Management	Value chain	Impact		Financial materiality	Time horizon	Covered by policy	Resilience
			Upstream/Own operations/Downstream	Actual/Potential	Positive/Negative	Risk/Opportunity	Short-, medium- and long-term		
Subtopic: Climate change mitigation									
Emissions arise in the value chain from the extraction and production of raw materials as well as from the company's own operations through energy consumption and fuel combustion, and from customers through the use of sold products that require energy.	Contributes to global warming; inability to achieve Paris Agreement.	Addtech has targets validated by the SBTi for its own operations and an engagement target for suppliers and customers.		Actual	-		SML	Code of Conduct, Supplier Code of Conduct, Sustainability Policy	Addtech's resilience to climate change is deemed to be good. In our analyses of physical climate risks and transition risks, we determined that the companies in general have a limited risk exposure on the basis of geographic location, customer offering and market. There may be individual companies with a greater exposure to both physical risks and transition risks. In cases where there is an impact on an individual company, it has a minimal impact at the aggregate level. Accordingly, Addtech is deemed to have a strong resilience to climate change. Moreover, Addtech continuously limits its impact on the climate by minimising the use of fossil-based energy sources in its own operations.
Some of the products Addtech sells contribute to a lower climate impact among customers.	Reduced climate impact among customers as well as increased financial opportunities for Addtech.	Focus on continually developing products and services that contribute positively to the climate transition		Actual	+	Opportunity	SML	Code of Conduct, Supplier Code of Conduct, Sustainability Policy	
Subtopic: Energy									
Energy consumption upstream in Addtech's value chain is significant in some cases – for example, when it comes to extracting and processing raw materials. Furthermore, fossil-based energy is often used.	The consumption of fossil-based energy has a negative impact on the climate. Even the consumption of fossil-free energy requires resources and should be made more efficient where possible.	Addtech aims to exclusively purchase renewable energy for its own operations and to focus on increased energy efficiency. Our partners are also encouraged to reduce their energy consumption where possible. Addtech has targets validated by the SBTi for its own operations and an engagement target for suppliers and customers.		Actual	-		SM	Code of Conduct, Supplier Code of Conduct, Sustainability Policy	Addtech's energy resilience is closely linked to its resilience to climate change, and we work continuously to ensure that our companies improve their energy efficiency and switch to energy produced from renewable sources or with a low climate impact. At Addtech, we have a number of companies facing structural obstacles in choosing fossil-free energy, which means that they have a higher level of risk in this area. However, the risk is negligible at the aggregate level and Addtech is deemed to have good resilience.
The energy used in the Group's own operations consists of electricity, district heating and district cooling as well as a small share of self-generated energy and, in some cases, process fuels such as natural gas.									
Some of the products Addtech sells require energy when used by customers.									
Some of the products Addtech sells are used in the expansion and upgrade of power grids for optimised use of renewable electricity production. Other products and solutions sold contribute to increased energy efficiency.	Facilitates electrification in society as well as the energy transition, and promotes more efficient energy consumption.	Focus on continually developing products and services that make a positive contribution to the climate transition and energy efficiency		Actual	+	Opportunity	SM	Code of Conduct, Supplier Code of Conduct, Sustainability Policy	

Value chain

Upstream Own operations Downstream

Impact

Positive Negative




Time horizon

Short Medium Long

Resource use and circular economy

Description	Impact	Management	Value chain	Impact		Financial materiality	Time horizon	Covered by policy	Resilience
			Upstream/Own operations/Downstream	Actual/Potential	Positive/Negative	Risk/Opportunity	Short-, medium- and long-term		
Subtopic: Waste									
<p>Waste is generated in all stages of the value chain. Efficient resource use reduces the amount of waste generated and the amount of raw materials in relation to the end product.</p> <p>Efficient production and optimised design of products, both purchased and produced in-house, lead to reduced waste in our own production and for customers when the product has reached the end of its service life.</p>	<p>Over the long term, inefficient resource use and non-recyclable products and solutions could lead to a shortage of virgin raw materials and insufficient access to secondary materials.</p> <p>Resource use has a negative impact on ecosystems and the climate, particularly through the extraction of virgin materials.</p>	<p>Requirements for suppliers to reduce the share of virgin raw materials in products and to increase product recyclability. Increased recyclability is a prerequisite for reducing the amount of waste when products reach the end of their service life.</p> <p>In our operations, we work continuously with resource efficiency and reducing the waste volumes in own production and packaging materials.</p>		Actual	—		M	Code of Conduct, Supplier Code of Conduct, Sustainability Policy	Addtech has a small share of manufacturing companies, which generate waste from production. These manufacturing companies work with materials that are currently easy to circulate in material flows, such as metal. At the Group level, Addtech is not dependent on individual raw inputs or materials, since the companies offer a wide range of products. Furthermore, our companies have good supplier relationships and are generally not dependent on individual suppliers of raw materials and inputs. Due to our diversified structure and share of manufacturing companies, Addtech is deemed to have good resilience in this area.

Value chain

 Upstream  Own operations  Downstream

Impact

 Positive  Negative

Time horizon

 Short  Medium  Long



Own workforce

Description	Impact	Management	Value chain	Impact		Financial materiality	Time horizon	Covered by policy	Resilience
			Upstream/Own operations/ Downstream	Actual/Potential	Positive/Negative	Risk/ Opportunity	Short-, medium- and long-term		
Subtopic: Working conditions									
Working conditions include working time, adequate wages, health and safety, etc. Fair working conditions and a good corporate culture are a prerequisite for job satisfaction in the Group's own workforce.	Addtech has a clearly communicated corporate culture that is based on freedom under responsibility while setting clear guidelines on working conditions, work environment, and health and safety.	Priority area for Addtech, with continuous monitoring of key performance indicators and measures as well as requirements for development. Policies are available for guidance. Feedback is provided regularly during formal and informal discussions throughout the year and as part of the annual employee survey. Feedback can be provided anonymously in cases of grievances and incidents.	A	Actual	+		SML	Code of Conduct, Sustainability Policy, Equality & Diversity Policy	
	Failure to ensure good working conditions, such as a safe work environment, could have a negative impact on employees in the organisation.		A	Actual	-		SML	Code of Conduct, Sustainability Policy, Equality & Diversity Policy	Addtech provides its companies with basic policies and guidelines in this area. Furthermore, Addtech provides tools for monitoring and anonymous reporting in cases of suspected deviations from policies or values. As a result, at an aggregate level, Addtech is deemed to have good resilience in the area.
Subtopic: Equal treatment and opportunities for all									
Aim to ensure equal treatment and opportunities for all and to prevent discrimination and promote inclusion at the workplace.	Internal development opportunities within the Group, inclusive corporate culture with guidelines against discrimination and harassment, continuous opportunities for employees to provide feedback and follow-up in the area.	Priority area for Addtech, with continuous monitoring of key performance indicators and measures as well as requirements for development. Policies are available for guidance. Feedback is provided regularly during formal and informal discussions throughout the year and as part of the annual employee survey. Feedback can be provided anonymously in cases of grievances and incidents.	A	Actual	+		SML	Code of Conduct, Supplier Code of Conduct, Sustainability Policy	
	Failure to ensure equal opportunities and treatment could have a negative impact on employees.		A	Actual	-		SML	Code of Conduct, Sustainability Policy, Equality & Diversity Policy	Addtech provides its companies with basic policies and guidelines in this area. Furthermore, Addtech provides tools for monitoring and anonymous reporting in cases of suspected deviations from policies or values. As a result, at an aggregate level, Addtech is deemed to have good resilience in the area.



Workers in the value chain

Description	Impact	Management	Value chain	Impact		Financial materiality	Time horizon	Covered by policy	Resilience
			Upstream/Own operations/Downstream	Actual/Potential	Positive/Negative	Risk/Opportunity	Short-, medium- and long-term		
Subtopic: Working conditions									
Working conditions include working time, adequate wages, health and safety, etc.	<p>Potential negative impact on workers in the value chain including health and safety risks.</p> <p>Risks linked to working conditions arise in the value chain. From initial stages such as extraction of raw materials to production of the finished product or solution – which consist, for example, of metal, plastic or electronics – there are various risks linked to working conditions and the work environment.</p>	Requirements and monitoring of supplier compliance with international conventions and regulations.	↗	Potential	—		SML	Supplier Code of Conduct	Addtech provides a Group-wide third-party system for monitoring suppliers. An analysis conducted using this third-party system showed that, at an aggregate level, Addtech has a low share of purchases from high-risk countries. As a Group, we are not highly dependent on any individual supplier, but rather have a good spread and high supplier diversification. Furthermore, Addtech has a clear policy of zero tolerance in several areas. On the basis of the above factors, our assessment is that, at an aggregate level, Addtech has good resilience against risks in the supply chain.
Subtopic: Equal treatment and opportunities for all									
Aim to ensure equal treatment and opportunities for all and to prevent discrimination and promote inclusion at the workplace.	<p>Potential negative impact on workers in the value chain including discrimination.</p> <p>Global supply chains entail a risk of human rights abuses, including discrimination. Addtech has a limited share of purchases from high-risk areas.</p>	Requirements and monitoring of supplier compliance with international conventions and regulations.	↗	Potential	—		SML	Supplier Code of Conduct	Addtech provides a Group-wide third-party system for monitoring suppliers. An analysis conducted using this third-party system showed that, at an aggregate level, Addtech has a low share of purchases from high-risk countries. As a Group, we are not highly dependent on any individual supplier, but rather have a good spread and high supplier diversification. Furthermore, Addtech has a clear policy of zero tolerance in several areas. On the basis of the above factors, our assessment is that, at an aggregate level, Addtech has good resilience against risks in the supply chain.



Workers in the value chain

			Value chain	Impact		Financial materiality	Time horizon	Covered by policy	Resilience
Description	Impact	Management	Upstream/Own operations/Downstream	Actual/Potential	Positive/Negative	Risk/Opportunity	Short-, medium- and long-term		
Subtopic: Other work-related rights									
Refers, for example, to child or forced labour, adequate housing, water and sanitation, and privacy.	<p>Potential unethical treatment of workers in the value chain could have a negative impact on the well-being of the individual and on the performance and reputation of business partners.</p> <p>Global supply chains entail a risk of human rights abuses, including other work-related rights. There is also a link to certain materials and components, where a higher risk of human rights abuses may exist. Addtech has a limited share of purchases from high-risk areas.</p>	Requirements and monitoring of supplier compliance with international conventions and regulations.	↗	Potential	—		SML	Supplier Code of Conduct	Addtech provides a Group-wide third-party system for monitoring suppliers. An analysis conducted using this third-party system showed that, at an aggregate level, Addtech has a low share of purchases from high-risk countries. As a Group, we are not highly dependent on any individual supplier, but rather have a good spread and high supplier diversification. Furthermore, Addtech has a clear policy of zero tolerance in several areas. On the basis of the above factors, our assessment is that, at an aggregate level, Addtech has good resilience against risks in the supply chain.



Business conduct

Business conduct			Value chain	Impact		Financial materiality	Time horizon	Covered by policy	Resilience
Description	Impact	Management	Upstream/Own operations/Downstream	Actual/Potential	Positive/Negative	Risk/Opportunity	Short-, medium- and long-term		
Subtopic: Corporate culture									
Corporate culture refers to internal norms and behaviours at the workplace, and includes the treatment of employees as well as business partners.	Strong and clearly communicated corporate culture, with a major emphasis on respect and anti-discrimination, which provides guidance for employees and business partners.	The area is a high priority for Addtech, and all communication follows our corporate communication guidelines. In addition, we have Addtech's business school and introductory programme for new companies and new employees.	A	Actual	+		SML	Code of Conduct, Supplier Code of Conduct, Sustainability Policy	
Subtopic: Protection of whistleblowers									
Intended to ensure that whistleblowers remain anonymous and are protected from retaliation.	Positive impact on internal stakeholders by providing an opportunity to anonymously report irregularities.	Third-party system for managing whistleblowing cases and communication.	A	Actual	+		SML	Code of Conduct, Supplier Code of Conduct, Sustainability Policy	
Subtopic: Corruption and bribery									
Refers to procedures and processes for preventing, identifying and addressing cases of corruption, bribery or similar business conduct irregularities.	Cases of bribery and corruption linked to Addtech could potentially have a negative impact on Addtech's reputation among external and internal stakeholders and could damage existing and future business relationships.	Strong and clearly communicated corporate culture, with a major emphasis on responsible and fair business conduct, which provides guidance for employees and business partners. Different channels are used to emphasise the importance of combatting bribery and corruption in our own operations as well as in our business relationships in our value chain.	↗ A ↘	Potential	-		SML	Code of Conduct, Supplier Code of Conduct, Sustainability Policy	Addtech has a clear anti-corruption and anti-bribery policy. Furthermore, employees in leading positions receive training on this topic. Addtech provides a third-party system to facilitate anonymous reporting of suspected cases of corruption and bribery. New companies are introduced to the Group's sustainability framework, with anti-corruption and anti-bribery practices as one of the foundations. Based on the above, Addtech is deemed to have good resilience in terms of corruption and bribery.

Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the sustainability statement (IRO-2)

The Sustainability Report presents information on material impacts, risks and opportunities established based on the outcome of the double materiality assessment. Disclosure requirements and datapoints deemed to be non-material to Addtech have not been included in the report. See the table for a brief summary of the topics deemed to be non-material. For a complete list of reported disclosure requirements, see the pages 87-88 of the Appendix.

For datapoints that derive from other EU legislation, refer to List of datapoints in cross-cutting and topical standards that derive from other EU legislation (Appendix B) on pages 89–91 of the Appendix.

ESRS topics	Outcome of our double materiality assessment
E2 Pollution	Non-material topic, given the products and production processes in Addtech's value chain as determined in the mapping of our various business types and product groups. Some of our products are intended to reduce air pollution, for example, but neither the positive impact nor the opportunity at Group level is material.
E3 Water and marine resources	Non-material topic, given the analysis of the areas of application for the Group's products and the production processes in the value chain. The companies use very limited water resources. Some production processes upstream in the value chain use water, but the topic is non-material at Group level.
E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems	Non-material topic, given the areas of application for our products and the production processes in the value chain. The screening we carried out of the companies through a third-party system showed a low impact in terms of biodiversity and ecosystems. The extraction of certain raw materials upstream in the value chain has a negative impact related to this topic, but the topic is non-material at Group level.
S3 Affected communities	Non-material topic, given our products and the production processes in the value chain, and based on the geographies where we are present through the value chain according to the mapping we carried out through our supplier monitoring system.
S4 Consumers and end-users	Non-material topic, given our product types. Our review of the areas of application for various products shows that the companies rarely deliver to end consumers, and generally our products do not have a clear impact on aspects such as personal safety, even though individual products from some of our companies have a positive impact related to this topic.

Responsibility of the Board and management for sustainability governance (GOV-1)

During the 2025/2026 financial year, Addtech was organised into six business areas. Overall, the Addtech Group consists of about 150 independent companies in 20 countries. Decisions regarding the companies' operation are made close to the market, but from a governance perspective, it is also important to integrate the acquired companies in areas that are important for the group. Each operating company has a Board of Directors, in which the company's Managing Director is a member, as well as executives from the business area within Addtech. The Managing Director of each company reports to a Business Unit Manager, who in turn reports to the Business Area Manager. Each Business Area Manager reports to the CEO of Addtech AB and is a member of Group Management.

Ultimately, the Board of Directors is responsible, through Group Management, for Addtech's overall sustainability programme, which includes our sustainability framework with overarching targets and governing documents. The Board of Directors has also appointed committees (Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee) that prepare issues for the Board and make decisions. Complete information on the composition, responsibilities and competencies of the Board, its committees and Group Management on the topic of sustainability can be found in our Corporate Governance Report on pages 37–45.

Addtech's Head of Sustainability reports to the CEO and is responsible for continuously monitoring and reporting on the Group's progress and key sustainability indicators to the CEO, Group Management and the Board. The Head of Sustainability is also responsible for supporting the Board, the CEO, Group Management and companies as needed in sustainability matters. The CEO

is responsible for ensuring that the Board is continuously informed about developments related to sustainability. The Head of Sustainability acts as an expert resource for the CEO and the Board, regularly informing the parties about regulatory updates, skill-enhancing activities and strategic advisory services, with our material sustainability topics treated as a priority. External expertise is also brought in as needed, at company or Group level, to provide guidance on specific sustainability matters. This ensures that sufficient competence is available to address each material sustainability topic within the Group. Addtech's overarching targets for 2030 are supplemented by sub-targets, action plans and activities implemented by the individual business areas. Operational sustainability efforts are conducted through decentralised responsibilities in the companies, which is in line with our corporate culture.

The Managing Directors of our companies have the ultimate responsibility for integrating Addtech's overarching sustainability framework into their respective companies. Addtech provides Group-wide guidance, such as the Code of Conduct and policies and a whistleblower function. Addtech also carries out a joint employee survey on an annual basis. Furthermore, Addtech provides the companies with sustainability guidance and support.

Sustainability is an important parameter when identifying potential acquisitions and in our process for evaluating acquisitions. To ensure that newly acquired companies are integrated into the joint sustainability work, sustainability is an important part of our introductory programme for new companies. Read more under Due diligence (GOV-4) on page 60.

Reporting on sustainability matters to the Board and management (GOV-2)

Addtech practices active ownership of the Group companies through Board activities and performance monitoring. Each year, the companies report on key performance indicators, sustainability work and the activities that contribute to their progress towards the Group-wide sustainability targets. The results from the companies are followed up through Board meetings and in close dialogue with the responsible business area.

Progress towards the overarching targets is reported annually to the Board. Furthermore, sustainability is one of the areas that is addressed in the strategy process with the Board. Otherwise, sustainability is discussed at Board meetings and by Group Management as needed. Refer to the table below for the areas addressed that are linked to our material sustainability matters, which were communicated to and addressed by Group Management and/or the Board during the financial year.

Sustainability matter	Areas addressed	Group informed
Climate change	GHG emissions (including progress towards our emissions targets), energy consumption (including share of renewable electricity in own operations)	Board and Group Management
Resource use and circular economy	Statistics on waste reporting	Group Management
Own workforce	Employee survey results, number of cases reported in the whistleblower system	Group Management
Workers in the value chain	Reporting in the event of identified breaches of our Supplier Code of Conduct	Group Management
Business conduct	Number and nature of reports to the whistleblower system	Group Management
Other sustainability matters	Materiality assessment	Board and Group Management

Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes (GOV-3)

Targets related to sustainability performance are integrated into the bonus programme for all employees in leading positions at Addtech, which includes the CEO, Addtech's Group Management, other executive roles in Addtech and the Managing Directors of our companies. The Board of Addtech does not have an incentive scheme linked to sustainability. According to our bonus model, which was decided on by Group Management and adopted by the Remuneration Committee, managers can receive a 5 percent variable bonus linked to a sustainability activity. To qualify for a bonus, the activity should have a clear impact on the outcome of any of our sustainability targets for 2030.

All members of Group Management, including the CEO, had variable bonuses in 2025/2026, of which 5 percent was linked to sustainability. The majority were linked to supplier evaluations, and all bonuses were evaluated quantitatively against set levels.

Due diligence (GOV-4)

Due diligence is a structured process for companies to identify, prevent, mitigate and report risks of negative impacts on people, the environment and society in their own operations as well as upstream and downstream in the value chain. Addtech has several different processes for due diligence that are relevant to the topic of sustainability and have also been integrated into the annual risk and opportunity assessment in order to detect risks and opportunities at the strategic, financial and operational level. The general risk and opportunity analysis is carried out from a broad perspective and with a high strategic focus, which results in a lower tolerance for identifying potential risks and opportunities for the Group, which may lead to some deviation from identified material areas in the double materiality assessment.

Addtech also conducts routine risk and opportunity analyses in the organisation. Providing the companies with strategic support is an important part of our decentralised governance model, which means we continuously assess risks and opportunities from various perspectives (for example, from a financial perspective or related to market transitions) and give feedback to the companies.

When new companies are acquired, a structured process for reviewing and analysing the company is followed. The outcome of the process provides information about material impacts, risks and opportunities. We also apply the results from the process in the integration process for newly acquired companies to ensure that Addtech's sustainability framework is integrated into the company.

Addtech engages in a continuous dialogue with our most immediate stakeholder groups – shareholders, investors, customers and suppliers – whose opinions and viewpoints are included in our general risk analysis. For example transition risks, physical climate risks and risks linked to areas with increased biodiversity sensitivity are included in the annual evaluation of the companies' exposure to environmental risks.

Due diligence process

Integration of due diligence into governance, strategy and business model

Involving our affected stakeholders in every key stage of the due diligence process

Identifying and assessing negative impacts

Taking actions to manage negative impacts

Monitoring the efficiency of our initiatives and communicating the results

Addtech's exposure to risks linked to human rights is part of the general risk analysis. The areas that are evaluated are risks linked to the Group's own operations and risks in the supply chain. This means that the companies are screened for human rights and corruption risks through our external risk assessment system. The same process is carried out for major geographic areas with respect to product and material purchases. The outcome of the annual risk analysis is used as an input parameter for the Group's annual strategic SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis, which is included in the integrated process for business planning within the companies. Reporting on prioritised activities is required by the companies in order to reduce risks and negative impacts and to develop opportunities related to sustainability.

The reporting on Addtech's due diligence activities is integrated into the Sustainability Report and presented in the table below.

Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting (GOV-5)

Addtech's process for reporting sustainability data is integrated into the internal process for reporting financial data, which includes a process for identifying any inaccuracies and taking

measures to ensure good quality. Sustainability is an area that evolves over time, so Addtech continually trains its sustainability reporters. The reporting process is integrated into our internal financial reporting controls, and the sustainability data reported is subject to structured annual controls, including random controls on a broad sample of the companies' reporting.

Internal controls over sustainability reporting are integrated into our internal control process for financial reporting. Addtech has two parallel processes. In the first, an annual self-assessment is carried out by every company, providing the basis for identifying shortcomings and generating direct requirements for actions. The second is the annual internal audit process, with sustainability as an integrated topic. All companies are to be audited at given intervals depending on size. Responsibility for sustainability reporting at the companies often coincides with responsibility for financial reporting. In addition to the joint selection for annual internal audits, reported sustainability data is randomly checked based on the scale of the impact and risk mitigation analysis. Each year, the CFO reports on the Group's internal control work to the Board of Directors.

The largest risks identified by the internal sustainability reporting process pertain to data quality and documentation, and we continuously work to enhance the quality of our sustainability reporting and the data we collect. We have identified discrepancies using spot checks of reported data and verification documents, which prompted us to strengthen our sustainability reporting processes during the year. Addtech has clarified the data quality requirements and is providing additional manuals and training opportunities for the companies. Furthermore, Addtech has raised the competence level within sustainability among the employees who conduct internal audits.

Section/chapter in the Sustainability Report

GOV-1, GOV-2, SBM-1

IRO-1, SBM-2, E1-2, E5-1, S1-2, S1-3, G1-1

IRO-1, SBM-3

E1-1, E1-3, E5-2, S1-4, G1-3

E1-4, E1-5, E1-6, E5-3, E5-5, S1-5, S1-9, S1-14, S1-17, G1-4

Environmental information

At Addtech, we seek to ensure that we are well equipped for the future. To achieve this, we need to reduce our negative impact, take preventive actions to mitigate risks and develop identified opportunities. In terms of the environment, the transition of the value chain is at least as important as the transition of the Group's own operations when it comes to reducing negative impacts on the climate. Resource efficiency and waste reduction are also prioritised. A key part of Addtech's acquisition strategy is to acquire companies with a positive impact on the transition of society and industry.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Future-proofing the Group and working to reduce GHG emissions is important for Addtech. The companies deliver solutions and products that promote society's and industry's transition towards a lower climate impact through, for example, increased energy efficiency and production of renewable energy. The following section presents our efforts related to climate and energy issues.

Impacts, risks and opportunities related to climate and energy (IRO-1, ESRS 2 SBM-3)

Subtopics in ESRS	Impact/Risk/Opportunity	Nature of the impact	Part of the value chain
Climate change mitigation	Impact and opportunity	Actual negative and positive	Upstream value chain, own operations, downstream value chain
Energy	Impact and opportunity	Actual negative and positive	Upstream value chain, own operations, downstream value chain

Addtech's operations impact the climate through GHG emissions from the Group's own operations and from activities in the value chain, both upstream and downstream. Beyond our own impact on the climate, climate change can have a financial effect on our business in the form of physical risks, transition risks and transition opportunities. Our climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities have been identified as part of the double materiality assessment. To support this assessment process, we have used scenario analyses that include both a physical and a market perspective, and are based on science-based models where these are available. Examples of these models include the risk of extreme weather conditions in various geographic areas where we operate. Furthermore, our inventory of GHG emissions, which was conducted as part of the process for setting science-based climate targets in accordance with the SBTi, was used as a basis for the analysis.

The materiality assessment was carried out on the basis of likelihood, magnitude and duration, and the final assessment of impact materiality and financial materiality was based on the thresholds.

Read more about the method for the materiality assessment under Description of the process for our double materiality assessment (IRO-1) on pages 50–51. The double materiality assessment identified climate change mitigation and energy consumption as material topics for our own operations as well as for the value chain, both from an impact perspective and in the form of financial opportunities.

Addtech's impact on climate and energy from its own operations arises primarily from manufacturing companies in the Group, many of which have energy-intensive processes. We also have manufacturing companies in countries where the transition to purchasing renewable energy represents a challenge. Scope 1 and 2 account for a smaller portion of our total GHG emissions – less than 1 percent according to our inventory of GHG emissions. The inventory included all emissions: Scope 1 and 2 as well as Scope 3. The results show that the majority of the impact in terms of climate change and energy arises in our value chain. Purchased goods and services account for approximately 70 percent of our Scope 3 emissions, and use of sold products for approximately 20 percent. See Climate and energy data (E1-5, E1-6) for more information on GHG emissions.

At the same time, the companies in Addtech supply components, products and solutions for various industrial niches, such as electrification, energy efficiency, renewable energy production and expanding the national grid, all of which are critical for the transition of society and industry. This means that our solutions and products act as a driver for the climate transition and therefore have a positive impact on the climate and energy.

Identifying and assessing our most important climate-related risks and opportunities is a fundamental requirement for future-proofing our strategy and business model while also working methodically to reduce negative impacts, in line with our strategy and our climate targets. Furthermore, the assessment is important for highlighting opportunities and progressing towards our business goals. Mapping of climate-related risks and opportunities has been part of the general risk analysis for several years. In 2024, it was integrated into our double materiality assessment. The mapping is based on two different scenario analyses: one where we achieve the climate targets of the Paris Agreement, and one where the world's emissions continue to increase at the current rate. Our assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities encompasses climate-related physical risks, transition risks and transition opportunities, and the assessment also informs our decision-making processes.

Relevant transition risks include higher taxes on carbon dioxide intensive materials, products and services, disruptive changes in the market and higher prices for raw materials. Relevant physical risks include increased operating and capital costs due to more frequent damage to the Group's operations as a result of the effects of climate change, such as more frequent extreme weather events. None of the identified climate risks have been deemed to be financially material for Addtech.

Addtech screens all companies for both acute and chronic physical climate risks, such as sea level rise, drought, increased precipitation and floods, by using available scientific analyses of how

climate change could affect different geographic areas. The results show that at Group level, we do not meet the financial threshold based on physical climate risk exposure. Given our diversified supplier and customer base, we do not see any material financial risks at Group level linked to physical climate risks upstream or downstream in the value chain. The majority of the companies in the Group are working to minimise risks and diversify their supplier and customer bases. This also means that in cases where individual suppliers or customers may be subject to heightened physical climate risks, the financial impact for individual companies within Addtech will also be limited.

Climate-related transition risks and opportunities, which arise as society and industry transition to a lower climate impact, are relevant to Addtech's strategic decision-making and impact the companies to various degrees due to their variations in operating activities and offerings. Industry is undergoing a general change, with more climate-friendly alternatives generating new opportunities and risks for Addtech. In our climate-related scenario analysis, we have not identified any transition risks as material from a perspective of financial impact. The companies are agile and work in close collaboration with customers and markets, responding quickly to changes. If anything, Addtech believes that the transition from fossil fuel dependence offers opportunities, in society as well as in industry, given that the companies offer products and solutions that support this transition and are able to respond quickly to changing customer needs. For example, we offer products and solutions for energy efficiency, expansion of national grids, and electrification.

Resilience to climate change entails an ability to predict, prepare for and manage risks and disruptions related to the impact of climate change. Developing climate change resilience means using available knowledge to predict new or changed climate-related risks while taking actions to avoid or reduce the impact from identified risks. Addtech has therefore integrated its annual climate change resilience analysis into its double materiality assessment as a natural component of its climate-related scenario analysis. The analysis, which was last reviewed in autumn 2025, takes the entire value chain into account. This analysis was carried out from a short-, medium- and long-term perspective. However, the time horizons used pertain to other intervals than those specified in ESRS 1. Read more in the following sections. The conclusion, based on the analysis, is that we are resilient to climate change with respect to both physical climate risks and transition risks. See also Resilience in material topics on page 51. Addtech's resilience is strengthened by the fact that Addtech is a diversified group of agile companies that operate in various industrial niches and geographic areas.

CLIMATE SCENARIO ANALYSES AND RESILIENCE ANALYSIS

ADDTECH HAS CARRIED OUT SCENARIO ANALYSES ACCORDING TO THE IPCC RCP SCENARIO MODEL

Our climate scenario analysis is based on two of the four scenarios from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), known as Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs): a scenario where emissions continue at the same rate as today (RCP 8.5) and a low-emissions scenario in line with the Paris Agreement (RCP 2.6). This analysis encompasses the entire value chain and extends until 2100, divided into the following time horizons: short-term (2025–2030), medium-term (2030–2050) and long-term (2050–2100). The analysis extends over a longer period of time than the standard time horizons in ESRS and Addtech's general strategic planning horizons since climate change occurs gradually over time, and considering that the effect of increased GHG emissions impacts the climate much later. Modelling climate scenarios with a time horizon extending until 2100 is common practice in climate research.

Addtech's analysis contains uncertainties due to the long time horizons used in the analysis as well as the number of complex parameters included in the analysis, such as macroeconomic trends, changing customer preferences, and regulatory and technological developments. Furthermore, the level of detail in the analysis is limited – for example, related to physical climate risks, where only the group's own operations are analysed at the local level while the upstream and downstream value chain is analysed at a more general geographic or sectoral level.

RCP 8.5

The world continues to increase emissions at the current rate

SCENARIO DESCRIPTION

- GHG emissions continue to increase at the current rate
- the global temperature rises by 2 to 4 degrees C
- sea levels rise
- weather becomes more extreme
- more forest fires and flooding
- customer and investor needs remain unchanged
- high energy intensity
- high level of dependence on fossil fuels
- global initiatives and partnerships fail
- people displaced by climate change

IDENTIFIED RISKS FOR ADDTECH

- increased costs for repairs and adaptations to extreme weather
- no demand for investments in a more energy-efficient society
- disruptions in the value chain caused by extreme weather and other climate effects
- increased competition from companies without a sustainability agenda

IDENTIFIED OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADDTECH

- greater demand for infrastructure solutions due to increased repairs following extreme weather
- good relationships with partners who have strengthened their resilience

RCP 2.6

The world limits climate change in line with the Paris Agreement

- GHG emissions halved by 2050
- the global temperature increases by 1.5 to 2°C
- renewable energy dominates
- low energy intensity
- major adaptations to society, infrastructure and buildings
- joint global initiatives succeed
- policies, regulations and taxes on GHG emissions
- rules and follow-up for manufacturing companies and products
- changes to customer and investor needs

- regulations, taxes and fees for GHG emissions
- old technology becoming obsolete
- net-zero emission requirements entail changes to business models
- price increases for transportation, energy and raw materials
- volatile and high energy prices
- increased investment needs in owned buildings

- increased production of renewable energy
- higher demand for energy-efficient solutions
- more rapid electrification
- higher demand for climate-friendly infrastructure solutions

Targets related to climate change mitigation (E1-4)

To reduce Addtech's climate impact, we are working towards a number of targets that have been adopted by the Board and Group Management. In line with Addtech's Sustainability Policy, we are working systematically to streamline and reduce our resource consumption and GHG emissions to reach our climate targets for 2030 and 2050. Addtech has SBTi-validated targets in line with the 1.5°C ambition of achieving net-zero emissions in the value chain by 2050. When developing Addtech's climate targets, changes in customers' climate awareness and preferences towards more sustainable choices, or policy decisions that could affect our climate agenda and future requirements were not taken into account. This was due to the significant uncertainty surrounding the impacts of these factors, which makes them difficult to quantify in a reliable manner. Addtech's climate targets have been set taking into consideration the stakeholder viewpoints that emerged in the materiality assessments from previous years, and in light of the fact that we are a steadily growing group of companies.

Short-term targets

- Reduce GHG emissions from own operations (Scope 1 and 2) by 50 percent by 2030 from the base year 2022/2023 (SBTi-validated target)
- Reduce GHG intensity (for Scope 1 and 2 as well as categories 3, 4, 6 and 9 under Scope 3) by 50 percent by 2030 from the base year 2019/2020
- Engagement target (for suppliers and customers to have science-based climate targets) by 2028 (SBTi-validated target)

Long-term targets

- Reduce GHG emissions from own operations (Scope 1 and 2) by 95 percent by 2050 from the base year 2022/2023 (SBTi-validated target)
- Reduce GHG emissions (Scope 3) by 90 percent by 2050 from the base year 2022/2023 (SBTi-validated target)

Addtech has a target to reduce its absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (market-based) by 50 percent by 2030 from the base year 2022/2023, with the base year value updated for acquired companies. The base year 2022/2023 is considered representative, given that no external factors have been identified that could significantly affect GHG emissions during the year. This target has been validated by the SBTi and has been set on the basis of a total emission reduction, which means that the reduction can be made in either Scope 1 or Scope 2, or through a combination of emission reductions in both scopes. Refer to the following section for an overview of the estimated Scope 1 and 2 emission reductions by 2030.

Addtech's intensity target requires that we reduce GHG intensity by 50 percent by 2030 from the base year 2019/2020. Our target is to achieve a GHG intensity of 1.25 tonnes of CO₂/SEK million by 2030. This intensity target is not a reduction target in absolute terms, which means that we are not able to report an absolute target value for our GHG emissions for 2030 related to the target since GHG intensity is dependent on both absolute climate emissions and our sales. The climate data for the base year 2019/2020 is representative for the Group since we updated the reporting and intensified the review and follow-up of reported climate data ahead of the financial year. The COVID-19

pandemic is not deemed to have impacted emissions in the base year given that climate data at the time had been collected for the 2019 calendar year, before the pandemic had a major impact on society and the economy. No other external factors that could significantly affect GHG emissions in the base year have been identified.

The intensity target includes Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) as well as categories 3, 4, 6 and 9 under Scope 3. The categories included in the intensity target were selected on the basis of the data that was available at the time the target was set (2019/2020). The Scope 3 categories included in the intensity target correspond to emission categories that are relatively easier to impact than other Scope 3 categories – for example, through choice of freight carriers or choice of means of transport for business travel. However, the largest Scope 3 emission category – Category 1 – is not included in the target because we have not previously been able to reliably measure emissions in this category.

For Scope 3, which accounts for the majority of our climate-related emissions, we have an SBTi-validated engagement target stipulating that customers and suppliers must have set science-based targets. Addtech's target is for 30 percent of suppliers (based on purchase volume) and 10 percent of customers (based on sales) to have science-based climate change mitigation targets by 2028.

Addtech also has a long-term SBTi-validated target of a 95 percent reduction in absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2050 and, in the same time frame, a 90 percent reduction in absolute Scope 3 emissions by 2050.

Transition plan for climate change mitigation (E1-1)

Addtech is well aware that climate change could impact the entire value chain – suppliers, own operations and customers. Addtech's ambition is to reduce its GHG emissions from its own operations and from its value chain as much as possible. We have developed an overall transition plan for the Group's own emissions with a focus on high-impact companies, and all companies are expected to work continuously to reduce their climate impact where they have the possibility to do so. Furthermore, Addtech also has an ambition of reducing GHG emissions in the value chain.

To monitor our GHG emissions reduction strategy and developments in our own operations, we have collected climate data from all companies in the Group for several years. By analysing the data collected alongside our climate-related scenario analysis, we have identified key drivers for our climate transition. Working with energy efficiency, transitioning to exclusively renewable energy and reducing dependence on fossil fuels are all essential for reaching our climate targets, as is ensuring that our partners in the value chain are working to reduce their own GHG emissions. These actions also have a future-proofing effect and are in line with our efforts to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels in our own operations as well as in the value chain. This means that the transition from fossil fuel dependence is closely connected to our strategy and business model – in our own operations and in the many products and solutions we offer to customers. Read more about our actions to reduce our GHG emissions in Actions in relation to climate change and energy (E1-3).

Scope 1 and Scope 2

Addtech has had an SBTi-validated science-based climate target for its own operations in line with the Paris Agreement since 2024. Over the short term, the target is to reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 50 percent by 2030 from the base year 2022/2023. Addtech's long-term target is to reduce its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 95 percent by 2050, compared with 2022/2023.

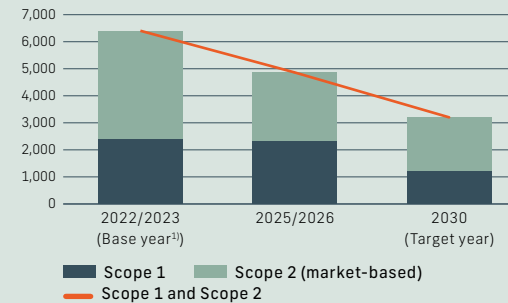
Addtech's Scope 1 emissions are primarily attributable to stationary and mobile sources of combustion such as boilers and vehicles, with vehicles accounting for the largest share of emissions – approximately 66 percent. Scope 2 emissions include purchased energy in the form of electricity, heating and cooling. Reducing emissions in line with the Paris Agreement by 2030 requires increased energy efficiency, changes in the energy supply and improved production processes. Reducing our Scope 1 emissions requires that we transition away from natural gas in heating and industrial processes as well as from fossil fuels for vehicles. For Scope 2, the primary focus is on gradually increasing the share

of renewable electricity, and secondly, on choosing electricity produced from nuclear power. The Group's key activities can be summarised in three points: Increased energy efficiency, a higher share of renewable energy, and electrification and transitioning to alternative fuels.

In 2025/2026, Addtech's Scope 1 and 2 emissions (market-based) amounted to 4,863 tonnes of CO₂, compared to 6,405 (adjusted for acquisitions) tonnes of CO₂ for the base year 2022. This entails a reduction of 24 percent compared to the base year 2022/2023. The decrease is mainly attributable to the fact that the companies have continually increased the share of electricity produced from nuclear power or from renewable sources, which accounted for 75 percent of all electricity consumed during the year. Addtech is seeing a reduction in Scope 1 emissions, mainly due to the shift to electric vehicles. However, we are also seeing an increase in energy consumption (kWh) of just over 9 percent year-on-year. Half of this increase originated from acquisitions, and the remainder was attributable to increased activity in the Group's manufacturing companies. During

the year, we switched to country-specific emission factors for district heating, which contributed to a reduction in Scope 2 emissions. The share of energy from renewable sources and nuclear power remained stable, roughly unchanged from the preceding year. Acquired companies often have a negative impact on the share of renewable and nuclear energy, since their share of this type of energy is usually lower than the Group average at the time of acquisition. This is therefore a priority area for future development and integration into Addtech.

SBTi-validated targets, Scope 1 and Scope 2



1) The base year value is adjusted annually to account for companies acquired during the year. For 2025/2026, this means an adjustment of the base year value by a total of 307 tonnes of CO₂e compared to the base year value reported for the previous year.

Our progress towards Addtech's SBTi-validated target for Scope 1 and 2 is in line with our expectations as the companies are actively working to switch to electric vehicles, enhance their energy efficiency and transition to energy from renewable sources or nuclear power, which is aligned with our reduction plan.

Scope 3

Addtech has a long-term SBTi-validated target to

reduce its absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 90 percent by 2050 from the base year 2022/2023. We also have a short-term engagement target for suppliers and customers, with the objective of increasing the share of suppliers and customers with SBTi-validated targets. The majority of our GHG emissions come from the value chain, with Category 1 (purchased goods and services) and Category 11 (use of goods sold) comprising the largest share, and we therefore consider it crucial that partners reduce their GHG emissions. At the same time, we expect our engagement target to strengthen our partnerships with both suppliers and customers.

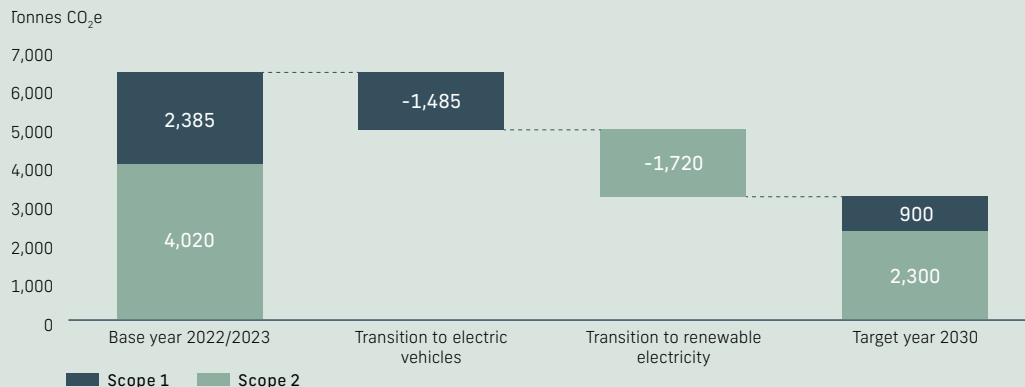
During the year, we conducted an evaluation to determine what share of our customers (based on sales volume) and suppliers (based on purchase volume) have joined the SBTi or had SBTi-validated targets. The evaluation showed that this is the case for 20 percent of our largest suppliers and 21 percent of our largest customers.

GHG intensity

Since 2019/2020, Addtech has had an internal target to reduce its GHG intensity by 50 percent by 2030 from the base year 2019/2020. Our intensity target includes Scope 1 and 2 as well as Categories 3, 4, 6 and 9 in Scope 3. Addtech's intensity target is not considered science-based, given that it excludes parts of Scope 3. However, the target is inspired by the scientific conclusion that GHG emissions need to be halved every decade until 2050 in order to reach the 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement.

Our intensity target encompasses all greenhouse gases, with carbon dioxide comprising the majority for Addtech, and has been set based on a total reduction of GHG intensity. This means that the

Transition plan – Scope 1 and Scope 2

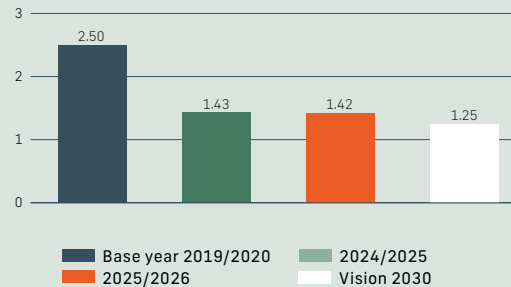


reduction in emissions can be made in Scope 1, 2 or 3, or through a combination of reductions in several scopes together. Given that the majority of GHG emissions in our intensity target arise in Scope 3, we expect that the majority of the emission reductions made to achieve this target will take place in Scope 3. This includes, for example, reducing emissions from the transport of goods as a result of optimised shipping patterns and growing use of climate-smart modes of transport and fuels. Some of the measures planned to reduce our Scope 3 emissions depend on society developing in line with a low-emissions scenario, with an increased range of climate-friendly alternatives. Refer to section Climate scenario analyses and resilience analysis for a description of the assumptions used in our climate-related scenario analysis.

In 2025/2026, our greenhouse gas intensity decreased to 1.42 tonnes of CO₂/SEK million, compared with 2.50 tonnes of CO₂/SEK million in the base year. This positive development is primarily due to reduced emissions from goods transports. The increased sales volume during the year, combined with effective work in our logistics chains and improved quality of climate data reported for goods transports, contributed to the reduction compared with the base year 2019/2020. Goods transports continues to account for the majority of Addtech's greenhouse gas emissions within the emission categories included in Addtech's intensity target.

Our progress towards our intensity target is in line with our expectations, given an anticipated increase in sales and the fact that the companies are actively reducing their Scope 1 and 2 emissions and focusing on optimising their logistics chains.

GHG intensity target



Addtech reports climate data in accordance with ESRS. Moreover, Addtech reports climate data to CDP, where we have a rating of B. Based on the information available, no company in Addtech has been exempted from the EU Paris-aligned benchmarks.

Addtech's transition plan, climate targets and ambition to reduce its negative impacts are key elements of its sustainability framework, which is decided by the Board and monitored by the Board and Group Management. Group Management is responsible for ensuring that we develop in line with our strategy and targets, which are an integral part of the annual business planning process.

According to our assessment, Addtech does not have any material locked-in GHG emissions. A few of the companies are facing challenges in transitioning to purchasing energy from renewable sources in the form of electricity, heating or process energy. The companies concerned are working together with central support from Addtech to continuously investigate the possibilities of transitioning to energy produced from

renewable sources. At Group level, we do not see this as an obstacle to achieving our climate targets. From a Group perspective, implementing this transition is not expected to require significant funding beyond normal business and operational development expenses. At present, there are no measures planned to ensure that the Group's few economic activities that are eligible under the EU Taxonomy meet all the requirements of the Taxonomy Regulation.

Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation (E1-2)

Addtech has three fundamental policies, adopted annually by the Board, that govern all of the Group companies and our suppliers. Group Management is ultimately responsible for implementing our policies. Our Code of Conduct, Supplier Code of Conduct and Sustainability Policy set out overall requirements to work for reduced climate impact in our own operations and for the value chain. The basis is to work with energy efficiency, to purchase energy produced from renewable sources and to reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

The Code of Conduct states that environmental considerations must be taken into account in decision-making and that all companies and employees must work systematically to progress towards our targets, including our climate targets. Addtech's Sustainability Policy encourages all employees to reduce the climate impact of the Group's operations and of the value chain, including energy efficiency enhancements and by transitioning to renewable energy in the Group's operations and through climate-smart product design. Furthermore, all companies are encouraged to optimise their goods transports from a climate perspective and to choose climate-friendly

business travel alternatives as far as possible. The Supplier Code of Conduct encourages suppliers to reduce their energy consumption and to continually measure, monitor and evaluate their negative impact on the environment and climate. In addition, our Supplier Code of Conduct clearly states that we are to work towards a carbon-free supply chain. Suppliers are also encouraged to set science-based GHG emission reduction targets. Our Code of Conduct and Supplier Code of Conduct are based on various sources, including the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises as well as on feedback from our key stakeholders. All of our policies are available on our website.

Actions in relation to climate change and energy (E1-3)

Addtech's work to reduce its climate impact is integrated into the Group's annual business planning, where the companies present their targets and activities for the short and medium term. Out of the 150 diversified companies in the Group, some have a particularly significant impact on the Group's progress towards our 2030 targets. This means that we have a basic strategy for all of our companies, which we supplement with company-specific strategies for those which have a larger impact on our Group-wide targets.

Expertise regarding climate impact is an important part of the sustainability training that Addtech continuously provides to its companies, ensuring progress towards its 2030 targets and SBTi-validated targets. The training programme includes company-specific training in the form of open webinars or "Train the Trainer" sessions where companies send an employee to Addtech for Group-wide intensive sustainability training. The

goal is to provide them with a basic level of knowledge that they can share with their colleagues at the local companies. The “Train the Trainer” concept also provides the foundation for our internal Addtech Sustainability Network.

While individual companies make continuous investments in order to optimise their operations and contribute to achieving our climate change mitigation targets, these combined financial resources are not material from a Group perspective. The ability of the companies to implement the necessary actions to reduce their climate impact is generally not dependent on access to financial resources, but rather on factors such as access to renewable energy or access to alternative fuels for production processes, goods transports and business travel.

Activities to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions

All Addtech companies are to strive to help us collectively reach our climate change mitigation targets. When it comes to achieving its climate targets related to reducing its own emissions, the Group has identified two essential areas: energy efficiency and purchasing renewable energy. We therefore work systematically according to the following priorities: first and foremost, reducing our energy consumption through energy efficiency initiatives and, when possible, choosing renewable energy or energy with a low climate impact. Addtech has an internal target of achieving 100 percent renewable electricity to year 2030.

Examples of actions implemented during the year to reduce our GHG emissions include switching to LED lighting systems, installing charging stations and switching to electric cars, upgrading ventilation systems and upgrading machinery to more energy-efficient alternatives. We are seeing an increase in the number of companies that have installed solar panels at their facilities and continued efforts to switch to purchasing electricity produced from renewable sources.

Ten of our 150 companies account for nearly 40 percent of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We are therefore placing extra focus on developing reduction plans for the companies with the most significant impact. While the board of each company is responsible for monitoring the outcome of the company’s reduction plan, we also monitor and support high-impact companies centrally as needed. The reduction plans include the various activities described above, such as switching to fossil-free electricity and energy, as well as establishing a foundation for our reduction plans through regular energy efficiency analyses for companies with higher emission levels.

Another aspect of the Group’s efforts to reduce its climate impact in Scope 1 and 2 is the ongoing phase-out of fossil fuel vehicles in favour of electric vehicles at many of its companies. Securing access to energy from sources with a low climate impact remains the primary challenge for Addtech when it comes to achieving our Scope 1 and 2 climate targets. Several of Addtech’s companies are located in countries with a limited share

of energy with a low climate impact. Moreover, natural gas is a common energy source in Central and Southern Europe, and several of our manufacturing companies currently depend on it for their production processes. This is another area where we need to find a more climate-friendly alternative. Some progress was made during the year, with some of the companies signing electricity contracts with a larger share of renewable electricity than was previously possible. Transitioning from natural gas to less carbon-intensive alternatives in production processes remains a challenge for the companies involved.

Activities to reduce Scope 3 emissions

Addtech’s largest climate impact in Scope 3 falls under Category 1 (purchased goods and services). We have determined that working with suppliers who have science-based climate targets, or working to ensure that suppliers set such targets, is essential for reducing Scope 3 emissions. One of our Scope 3 targets is to increase the share of suppliers who have SBTi-validated targets. Our companies often have long-term, strategic and stable partnerships with their suppliers, and continuously follow up on important parameters such as customised solutions, product quality and delivery precision through dialogues with key suppliers.

During the year, Addtech continued to integrate sustainability and, in particular, climate impact into supplier dialogues to ensure partnerships with suppliers that are working systematically to reduce their own climate impact. Our requirements

are integrated into the Supplier Code of Conduct and our evaluation framework for suppliers. We focus on activities such as increasing the skill level of employees who have direct contact with suppliers and developing tools for evaluating and following up suppliers. Read more about our work on supplier monitoring under Actions in relation to workers in the value chain on page 84. Examples of skill-enhancing activities include webinars within our internal network for sustainable supply chains, where Addtech provides up-to-date information and guidance both centrally and among the companies in the Group. Furthermore, climate is included as one of the topics in our annual procurement training.

A smaller portion of the climate impact in Scope 3 falls under Category 11 (use of sold products), where we are working to increase the share of customers with SBTi-validated targets. During the year, we continued to integrate sustainability, including analyses of customer climate targets, into the regular customer and market analyses that our companies carry out.

Addtech’s most significant challenge when it comes to reaching the Scope 3 target is encouraging smaller suppliers to set science-based climate targets. This is because the process is often extensive and resource-intensive.

Addtech’s intensity target includes parts of Scope 3, with the most significant impact coming from transportation of goods followed by business travel. To reduce their climate impact in these two

categories, the companies work continuously to optimise transportation and distribution logistics and prioritise transportation solutions with a low climate impact. During the year, we saw a certain increase in the range of less carbon-intensive alternatives, especially for road transport. For business travel, our ambition is to reduce our climate impact primarily by replacing flights with train travel, when possible, and by alternating between physical and digital meetings.

Addtech previously conducted a Scope 3 inventory, which showed that our greatest impact is in Scope 3 in the form of purchased goods and services. Use of sold products comes second. We therefore began measuring our emissions in these categories during the year. We also estimated our emissions from employee commuting to and from work as well as emissions from the waste generated in our own operations. The methods and underlying assumptions for our GHG emission calculations are described under Calculation method for climate and energy data. Emissions from purchased goods and services, use of sold products, employee commuting and waste from own operations are not included in the intensity target but represent development in our reporting of our Scope 3 impact.

We do not report emissions data for some categories of emissions. This is due to the fact that the emissions are negligible (Scope 3, Categories 8, 10, 13, 14 and 15) or because the data is, for various reasons, extremely difficult to collect (Scope 3, Categories 2 and 12).

Climate and energy data (E1-5, E1-6)

Energy consumption and mix	2025/2026	2024/2025	2023/2024
Total fossil energy consumption (MWh)	10,329	9,305	8,885
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption (%)	25%	24%	26%
Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	2,858	2,582	2,184
Share of consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption (%)	7%	7%	6%
Fuel consumption from renewable sources (MWh)	1,997	1,800	1,466
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	25,565	23,811	21,969
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh) ¹⁾	810	583	340
Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)	28,372	26,194	23,775
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	68%	69%	68%
Total energy consumption (MWh)	41,559	38,081	34,844

1) All self-generated renewable non-fuel energy is consumed within the Group's operations and is therefore reported on a single line in the table above.

	2025/2026	% 2025/2026 / 2024/2025	Retrospective				Target year	
			2024/2025	2023/2024	Base year 2019/2020	Base year 2022/2023 ¹⁾	2030	Annual target (%) / Base year
GHG emissions								
Scope 1 GHG emissions								
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	2,296	-13%	2,637	2,084	2,071	-	-	-
Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 2 GHG emissions								
Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	3,215	-7%	3,441	3,952	3,979	-	-	-
Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	2,567	-8%	2,794	2,847	-	-	-	-
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) (tCO₂eq)	4,863	-10%	5,431	4,931	-	6,405	3,203	-6.25%
Significant Scope 3 GHG emissions²⁾								
Total Gross indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	503,753	-	-	-	23,132	-	-	-
1 Purchased goods and services	430,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Capital goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)	2,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Upstream transportation and distribution	9,568	-3%	9,866	11,936	10,581	-	-	-
5 Waste generated in operations	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Business travel	5,226	-2%	5,309	4,727	4,770	-	-	-
7 Employee commuting	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Upstream leased assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Downstream transportation	9,568	-3%	9,866	11,937	7,781	-	-	-
10 Processing of sold products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Use of sold products	44,203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Downstream leased assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Franchises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total GHG emissions								
Total GHG emissions (location-based) (tCO ₂ eq)	509,264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total GHG emissions (market-based) (tCO ₂ eq)	508,616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1) The base year value for 2022/2023 is adjusted annually to account for companies acquired during the year. For 2025/2026, this means an adjustment of the base year value by a total of 307 tonnes of CO₂eq compared to the base year value reported for the previous year. Historical figures since the base year are not adjusted for acquisitions.

2) Scope 3 is not fully reported, see Calculation method for climate and energy data. The following categories are included in base year 2019/2020: 4, 6, and 9. For the current year, all significant Scope 3 categories, as well as Categories 5 and 7, are reported. Emissions from waste generated in operations and from employee commuting are not considered significant but are reported since they could be easily estimated.

Main causes of changes 2025/2026

Scope 1

- The reduction in Scope 1 GHG emissions was primarily attributable to the transition to electric vehicles as replacements for fossil fuel vehicles, which accounted for 97 percent of the emission reduction.

Scope 2

- The reduction in Scope 2 GHG emissions was primarily attributable to the transition to country-specific – or, if possible, network-specific – emission factors for district heating, given that Nordic district heating factors are significantly lower than the previously used European average for district heating emissions. The reduction in emissions due to new emission factors for district heating was offset by a slight increase in energy consumption year-on-year, with the increase split evenly between existing companies and newly acquired companies. The share of renewable energy was stable at 73 percent, comparable to the previous year.

Scope 3

- Due to major changes in the reporting for Scope 3, with several categories added, changes from the previous year are only relevant for the categories reported using the same method in previous years (Categories 4, 6 and 9). When making comparisons with previous years, it is worth noting that there were only minor changes in GHG emissions for goods transports and business travel. 2025/2026 is the first year that Addtech reports full emissions in Category 1, including both purchased products and services, as well as raw materials.

GHG intensity per net revenue	2025/2026	2024/2025 ¹⁾	2023/2024 ¹⁾	% 2025/2026 / 2024/2025
Total GHG emissions (location-based) per net revenue (tCO ₂ eq/revenue SEK million)	22.43	1.43	1.73	1469%
Total GHG emissions (market-based) per net revenue (tCO ₂ eq/revenue SEK million)	22.40	1.40	1.68	1500%

1) The calculation for the preceding two years includes only Scope 3 Categories 3, 4, 6 and 9.

Calculation method for climate and energy data

Addtech's greenhouse gas emissions are calculated in accordance with ESRS E1, which is based on the principles of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) and are reported in accordance with three different scopes. The precautionary principle has been applied to all calculations. GHG emissions are reported by calendar year, meaning they therefore deviate from Addtech's split financial year. To adapt the calculations to the split financial year, the final quarter of the year is estimated using the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Emissions and energy consumption from newly acquired companies that have been part of the Group for less than three months are estimated on a standardised basis. No events that could materially impact GHG emissions in the Group's own operations or in our value chain occurred during the last three months of the year for which the previous year's reported data was used as an estimate, and the estimate is thus considered reasonable.

Scope 1

Scope 1 pertains to direct emissions from operations owned and controlled by Addtech. The financial control method has been applied.

The number of kilometres driven by the vehicle fleet was calculated using average emissions of 126g CO₂eq/km on the basis of information from lease providers in the Nordic region.

Fuel combustion was calculated by applying the conversion rates and emission factors stipulated by the Swedish Energy Agency (2023 and 2024), the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (2023), the UK Department for Energy Security & Net Zero, DESNZ (2024 and 2025) and Sweden-ergy (2024).

Scope 2 – Electricity

Scope 2 pertains to indirect emissions from purchased and consumed electricity, heating and cooling. Emissions are reported in accordance with both the location-based method and the market-based method.

75 percent of purchased electricity is based on connected renewable energy instruments.

Emission factors for electricity are taken from the Carbon Database Initiative and the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB). For market-based Scope 2 emissions, the origin of the electricity was determined through electricity certificates where available and in other cases, for example, through invoice documentation or information on the electricity provider's website.

Electricity consumed by electric vehicles in the Group's vehicle fleet is reported in Scope 2, with the calculation based on the electricity consumed using an emission factor of 11 g CO₂eq/km. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's

calculation tool for transport emissions was used to determine the emission factor.

Scope 2 – Heating and cooling

During the year, Addtech switched to using country-specific emission factors for district heating, or network-specific emission factors where available. This change in methodology means that total GHG emissions from district heating decreased due to the emissions factors for the Nordic region – where Addtech consumes the overwhelming majority of its district heating – is lower than the average emissions factor for Europe that was previously used. The country-specific emission factors are taken from organisations including Swedenergy, Statistics Finland, Climatiq, DESNZ, EU Climate Action, and CaDi.

District cooling is mainly produced through a compression process, and the country mix for electricity is therefore divided by three to calculate emissions.

Scope 3

Scope 3 pertains to indirect emissions from sources that are not owned or controlled by Addtech. This year, Categories 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 11 were included.

Scope 3 – Category 1

Purchased goods and services (Category 1) is one of the categories where Addtech's impact on the climate is greatest. We are continually improving our reporting in Category 1, ensuring good data quality. This year, we continued collecting Category 1 data and calculating emissions for raw materials purchased by the companies, with the companies reporting based on weight per type of raw material. The emission factors used are taken from Sphera (previously Gabi), the International

Aerospace Environmental Group (IAEG), the International Copper Association and the World Steel Association as well as from environmental product declarations (EPDs) and life cycle assessments (LCAs) published by material manufacturers and from published scientific articles.

For the remainder of Category 1, GHG emissions were calculated on the basis of emission factors (g CO₂eq/SEK) for the various product types that the companies purchase. The emission factors are based on inputs such as environmental spend analyses from the Swedish National Agency for Public Procurement (2021), inflation statistics from Statistics Sweden (2024), Exiobase v3.8 and the World Economic Outlook Database (2025). Approximately 40 percent of purchased goods and services (based on purchase volume) have been categorised according to product category. The distribution between product categories was subsequently adjusted upward to correspond to 100 percent of purchased goods and services, excluding purchased raw materials. Given the assumptions and estimates used to calculate emissions from purchased products and services, excluding raw materials, there is an inherent uncertainty in the results. Our assessment is that the results likely overestimate actual emissions in Category 1, since we applied the precautionary principle for the emission factors applied.

All emission calculations in Scope 3, Category 1 are based on standardised calculations and estimates.

Scope 3 – Category 3

Calculations from the extraction, production and transport of fuels (Category 3) pertain to fuel that was purchased to produce energy in our own operations, or the district heating that we purchased. Emission factors were taken from the

same sources as for Scope 1 fuels as well as from organisations such as Finnish Energy, HOFOR and Estonian Energy.

All emission calculations in Scope 3, Category 3 are based on standardised calculations and estimates.

Scope 3 – Categories 4 and 9

The calculations for goods transports (Categories 4 and 9) were based on three methods, in the following order of priority: data from goods transport companies (when available), and otherwise the distance- and weight-based method or the cost-based calculation method. EcoTransIT's calculator was used for calculations using the distance- and weight-based method. Cost-based emission factors are based on calculations from the Network for Transport Measures (NTM). Emissions from goods transports where the supplier/customer is responsible for the transport are part of the data we map and of our climate impact. However, this figure is not reported in the table of our GHG emissions due to the challenge in collecting reliable data.

60 percent of estimated emissions in Scope 3, Categories 4 and 9 are based on primary data sources in the form of emission reports from goods transport companies. Other emission calculations in this category are based on standardised calculations and estimates.

Scope 3 – Category 5

Both reported waste data and estimates were used in calculating emissions from waste generated in our own operations. For the calculation of waste volumes, see Calculation method for waste

data on pages 73–74. Emission factors (g CO₂eq/tonne of waste) were used to calculate emissions from waste volumes. These emission factors were taken from DESZN and take both the type of waste stream and treatment method into account. The estimated waste volume is assumed to consist of mixed office waste for energy recovery, and the emissions have therefore been calculated on the basis of a corresponding emission factor. Given these estimates, there is an inherent uncertainty in the results.

All emission calculations in Scope 3, Category 5 are based on standardised calculations and estimates.

Scope 3 – Category 6

Emission calculations for business travel (Category 6) include travel by air, car (employee-owned and rentals) and rail, with air travel accounting for approximately 90 percent of emissions. Flights are calculated using the ICAO Carbon Emissions Calculator tool or reports from travel agencies. Addtech calculates emissions using RFI factor 2 to include the high-altitude effect. The number of kilometres driven using employee-owned vehicles was calculated using average emissions of 126 g CO₂eq/km, in the same manner as for vehicles in the Group's own operations (Scope 1). For rail travel, an average European factor of 28g CO₂eq/km was applied, which was provided by the European Environment Agency (EEA).

The majority of the estimated emissions in Scope 3, Category 6 are based on standardised calculations and estimates. A small portion of the emissions is based on primary data from travel agencies. Addtech does not have any information

on how large a share of the estimated emissions is based on primary data sources, and therefore considers all Category 6 emissions to be based on secondary data.

Scope 3 – Category 7

Emission calculations for commuting (Category 7) are based on assumptions about employee commuting distances, modes of travel for commuting and number of days spent in the office per year. Average emission factors corresponding to the assumptions regarding modes of travel for commuting formed the basis for the emission calculations. Given that the calculations are based on assumptions and estimates, the results are subject to some uncertainty.

All emission calculations in Scope 3, Category 7 are based on standardised calculations and estimates.

Scope 3 – Category 11

Emissions in Scope 3, Category 11 (use of sold products) were calculated using estimates based on the most energy-intensive products sold. This calculation takes into account the number of sold products during the year, estimated energy consumption during the service life of the products and the average emission factor based on the geographies where the products are used. Reported emissions in Scope 3, Category 11 are thus not complete, but are deemed to correspond to the majority of the emissions in the category.

All emission calculations in Scope 3, Category 11 are based on standardised calculations and estimates.

RESOURCE USE AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

To reduce our negative impact on the climate and environment, we need to reduce resource use, transition to more circular resource flows and minimise the volume of waste generated. This means we need to influence our suppliers and partners and to continuously develop and streamline our companies. The majority of the companies are trading companies or companies with a smaller share of assembly in their operations, with limited control over resource use in the production of goods. On the other hand, Addtech's manufacturing companies have full control over their production and therefore have a strong focus on resource optimisation, which is continually monitored in the individual companies as well as by the companies' boards. Our manufacturing companies often handle different fractions of waste arising as residual waste from the production. By working to reduce waste, we can enhance the efficiency of our resource use.

Identifying and assessing the most important environmental risks and opportunities as well as impacts provides us with a basis for our systematic efforts to reduce negative impact in line with our strategy for achieving our business and climate targets. According to our double materiality assessment, waste is a material subtopic under Resource use and circular economy due to its impact in both our own operations and the value chain. Addtech has not identified any risks or opportunities related to resource use and circular economy that are deemed to meet the financial threshold. Read

Impacts, risks and opportunities related to resource use and circular economy (IRO-1)

Subtopics in ESRS	Impact/Risk/Opportunity	Nature of the impact	Part of the value chain
Waste	Impact	Actual negative	Upstream, own operations, downstream

more about the process for our double materiality assessment on pages 50-51.

Addtech's diversified structure, with 150 companies in various industrial niches, means that we have a good spread of risk in general as well as in terms of resource use. We have a wide range of markets, geographies and diversified value chains, which reduces our dependence on individual materials or raw materials whose availability depends on external factors such as regulation or climate change. This strengthens Addtech's resilience at an overall level.

Most of Addtech's manufacturing companies produce easily disassembled products and solutions made out of metals such as steel and aluminium. Thanks to monetary incentives and well-established technologies, there are good opportunities for recycling. A large portion of the products manufactured within the Group are easy and practical to recycle, which we consider to be positive. This is something we aim to achieve for even more of our own products in the future. However, the positive impact that our companies' easily recyclable products have on resource use and circular economy is not deemed to be material at Group level.

To reduce our negative impact related to resource use and waste, we focus on reducing the volume of waste generated by streamlining production processes and reusing waste materials wherever

possible. Furthermore, we believe that working with circular solutions for materials and products offers considerable value. Addtech's ambition to reduce its negative impact was decided on by the Board and is monitored by the Board and Group Management. Group Management is responsible for ensuring that we progress in line with our strategy and that reducing the Group's negative impact is an integral part of our annual business planning process.

Policies related to resource use and circular economy (E5-1)

Addtech has three fundamental policies that govern all companies and employees in the Group as well as suppliers. These policies are adopted annually by the Board. The Managing Director of each company has operational responsibility for ensuring compliance with our policies. Our Code of Conduct, Supplier Code of Conduct and Sustainability Policy set out overall requirements for working with reduced resource use in our own operations and the rest of the value chain. One of the core principles of the Sustainability Policy is to reduce resource consumption, with a particular focus on virgin raw materials, and to reuse materials to the greatest extent possible in order to reduce the volumes of waste generated from our own operations. In cases where reuse is not possible, the waste should be recycled wherever possible. All waste management is to be optimised based on the waste hierarchy: prevention, reuse, recycling and, finally, incineration. Through the Supplier Code of Conduct, we encourage our suppliers to adapt the design of their products and solutions for reuse or recycling and to reduce their resource use in general. All of the policies are available on Addtech's website.

Actions in relation to resource use and circular economy (E5-2)

Resource use and, in particular, waste generation

are key issues for daily operations at manufacturing companies. For trading companies, it is important to set clear requirements in order to optimise and streamline resource use among suppliers and partners. Given our decentralised model, we have no centrally established activities related to minimising waste or resource use. Instead, the individual companies are expected to optimise their operations and, over time, to reduce their volumes of waste and increase the potential for circular products in order to perform in line with our policies and ambitions.

In our own operations

Addtech is working systematically to streamline and reduce its resource consumption and volumes of generated waste.

Expertise regarding resource efficiency is part of the foundation of the sustainability training that Addtech continually provides to its companies, ensuring that we progress in line with our ambitions. The training programme includes company-specific training in the form of open webinars or "Train the Trainer" sessions. While individual companies make continuous investments in order to optimise resource use in their operations and contribute to pursuing our strategy, these combined financial resources are not material from a Group perspective.

Optimising resource use is a natural part of developing the operations of the Group's manufacturing companies, since purchased raw materials and energy consumption are often important parameters from a profitability perspective. The companies are working to minimise waste by maximising the use of purchased raw materials and reusing materials and products. By doing so, Addtech can reduce its impact from waste and resource use while increasing its profitability.

The companies work continuously to optimise and develop solutions to reduce the need for packaging materials, to re-use packaging material and to opt out of plastic when there are alternatives with a lower climate impact, which reduces the volume of waste both in the group's own companies and among customers.

In our value chain

When it comes to circular economy and waste, the largest impact arises in the value chain, primarily in the manufacture of purchased materials, products and solutions. To reduce negative impacts in this area, we continuously highlight its importance in our dialogues with our key suppliers and encourage all suppliers to reduce their resource consumption through our Supplier Code of Conduct and in our evaluation system for suppliers. Addtech works to influence suppliers to develop their operations in general towards increased resource utilisation and increased resource efficiency through reuse and recycling in order to reduce their impact from waste. Furthermore, we also request information about the share of virgin raw materials in the materials and products we purchase.

The topic of waste is becoming increasingly important and has a strong connection to reducing Addtech's climate impact as well as that of its value chain. Our suppliers' efforts to optimise their resource use, reduce their use of virgin raw materials and focus on product design that enables a longer service life, a greater degree of recyclability and the potential for reuse, will lead to a reduction in the volume of waste generated in our suppliers' own operations as well as in the operations of our companies and their customers.

Metrics and targets related to resource use and circular economy (E5-3, E5-5)

We do not currently have a joint target for reducing waste in Addtech. However, in addition to the amount of purchased materials, waste is a parameter that is regularly followed up in our manufacturing companies. Given the diversity of the companies as regards types of activities and products, formulating a Group-wide target linked to resource use and waste is a challenge. Nevertheless, we are exploring the possibility of developing a shared Group target for this topic.

Last year, we started collecting waste data from the companies in Addtech that generate over one tonne of waste per year. This year, we continued collecting waste data, and have now also calculated the volume of waste from the remaining companies in the Group. We do not currently have any information on treatment methods for hazardous waste. Applying the precautionary principle, we have assumed that all hazardous waste is directed to landfill, despite the fact that a large portion of this hazardous waste is likely recycled and, prepared for reuse or incinerated. Addtech is investigating the possibility, going forward, of also reporting hazardous waste divided by treatment method. Furthermore, we do not have any waste data for fractions that have been prepared for reuse or treated using recovery operations other than recycling or incineration. Addtech is working to collect data for these fractions as well going forward for both non-hazardous and hazardous waste.

The total volume of waste increased marginally year-on-year due to the fact that for this year, we used standardised data to calculate waste volumes for companies that did not report waste data. The volume of waste from reporting

Waste in different fractions

	2025/2026		2024/2025		2023/2024	
	Non-hazardous waste	Hazardous waste	Non-hazardous waste	Hazardous waste	Non-hazardous waste	Hazardous waste
Total waste (tonnes)	3,255	363	3,193	376	N/A	N/A
Waste diverted from disposal	2,942	0	2,817	0	N/A	N/A
<i>of which preparation for reuse</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>of which recycling</i>	2,494	0	2,480	0	N/A	N/A
<i>of which other recovery operations¹⁾</i>	448	0	337	0	N/A	N/A
Waste directed to disposal	313	363	376	376	N/A	N/A
<i>of which landfill</i>	313	363	376	376	N/A	N/A
<i>of which other disposal operations</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1) 2025/2026 includes standardised waste volumes for companies with less than one tonne of waste per year.

Total volume of waste and share of non-recycled waste

	2025/2026	2024/2025	2023/2024
Total waste (tonnes)	3619	3569	N/A
Total volume diverted from disposal (tonnes)	2942	2817	N/A
Total volume directed to disposal (tonnes)	676	751	N/A
Share of waste directed to disposal (%)	19%	21%	N/A

companies decreased slightly year-on-year. The volume of waste directed to disposal decreased, while the volume of waste diverted from disposal increased. Hazardous waste has decreased since the previous reporting period. As in previous years, the largest waste fraction is metal sent to recycling.

Calculation method for waste data

The calculation of Addtech's waste generation includes all companies within the Group. Only companies that generate at least 1 tonne of waste per year report actual data. In practice, this includes our manufacturing companies as well as certain companies with assembly activities. For companies that generate less than one tonne of waste per year, the amount of waste is calculated using a standardised estimation method, based on

the assumption that the amount of waste generated by a non-manufacturing company depends on the number of employees. The calculation is based on an estimated amount of waste per full-time equivalent (FTE), derived from a number of samples within the Group. The samples are based on actual waste data from a number of non-manufacturing companies with an annual waste volume below one tonne. We have calculated an average by dividing the total amount of waste by the number of employees in each company. The final standard value has been calculated as the average of the company-specific averages.

Waste calculated using the standardised estimation method is reported as mixed office waste, with all such waste assumed to undergo energy recovery. The estimated amount of waste has certain

limitations, as our companies differ in terms of their operations, while our methodology assumes that the amount of waste generated depends only on the number of employees — a correlation that may vary. Furthermore, there are significant geographical differences in waste management practices for the different waste fractions. Another limitation of using standardised estimates for companies generating less than one tonne of waste is that all such waste is classified as office waste and assumed to undergo energy recovery. However, recycling occurs within this fraction, for example of cardboard and paper. Energy recovery is reported under the category “other recovery operations”.

Waste reporting refers to calendar year, in line with our climate reporting, and is reported in tonnes. To reflect our financial year, the final quarter of the current year is estimated using data from the final quarter of the preceding year. Companies that generate more than one tonne of waste annually report waste generated during the year and sent for recycling, broken down by fractions such as metal, cardboard, plastic and other waste. In addition, the companies report the amount of hazardous waste, mixed waste sent for energy recovery, and waste sent to landfill. Reports from the companies’ waste management partners are used as the basis for reporting, and the companies ask follow-up questions regarding the treatment of the different fractions where needed. In cases where detailed waste reports are not available, our companies make substantiated estimates of the amount of waste, waste fraction and treatment method. The reported amount of waste may have limitations, as third-party waste reports do not follow the same categorisation as the ESRS, which may limit the precise classification of waste types and treatment methods. The reported waste volumes have not been validated by a third party.

THE EU TAXONOMY

The EU Taxonomy is a framework for identifying activities that are deemed to be environmentally sustainable. The assessment is carried out in accordance with the updated Delegated Acts to the EU Taxonomy, which entered into force in January 2026. For Addtech, the proportion of Taxonomy-eligible activities is limited. This is due to the fact that the technically niche components of our companies are rarely Taxonomy-eligible. On the other hand, the companies are often key suppliers and facilitate customers’ activities under the Taxonomy – for example, production of renewable energy, forestry, and air and water purification.

Taxonomy-eligible activities

Addtech has identified a small portion of activities as Taxonomy-eligible under activities 3.4 Manufacture of batteries and 3.20 Manufacture, installation, and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation. A large part of Addtech’s battery unit is Taxonomy-non-eligible due to the fact that several companies do not have their own manufacturing and that the batteries are not used for transport, stationary or off-grid storage or industrial applications.

Method for mapping eligible activities

With respect to turnover, double counting has been avoided by collecting data at the company level and by only including external sales. The calculation methods have not changed since the preceding year.

Turnover

Total reported revenue turnover reported is in accordance with Notes 4 and 5 in the financial report. Taxonomy-eligible turnover refers to external sales of manufactured batteries for transport, stationary and off-grid energy storage and other industrial applications. It also refers to manufacturing, installation, and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation.

CapEx

Capital expenditure (CapEx) refers to investments for the acquisition of a non-current asset before depreciation/amortisation, write-ups and impairment, and excluding goodwill. Addtech’s total investments for the financial year were in accordance with Note 14 Intangible non-current assets, Note 15 Property, plant and equipment, and Note 16 Leases in the financial report. Taxonomy-eligible CapEx is associated with the following activities: 3.4 Manufacture of batteries; 3.20 Manufacture, installation, and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation; and owned or acquired properties and leased cars.

OpEx

Operating expenditure (OpEx) is defined as non-capitalised costs that relate to short-term lease, maintenance and repair, building renovation measures, and research and development. Accordingly, the reported figures do not correspond to Addtech’s total OpEx but only

to the OpEx mentioned above. Alongside other expenses, OpEx based on the Taxonomy definition is reported in the consolidated income statement on page 94. Taxonomy-eligible OpEx is associated with the following activities: 3.4 Manufacture of batteries; 3.20 Manufacture, installation, and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation.

Final assessment

The aggregated share of capital expenditure, operating expenditure and turnover from activities covered by the EU Taxonomy is below 10 percent. The activities are not considered material to the Group’s operations at Group level. Addtech therefore reports only overall outcomes for the financial year 2025/2026.

Proportion of turnover, CapEx, OpEx from products or services associated with Taxonomy-eligible or Taxonomy-aligned economic activities – disclosure covering 2025/2026 (summary KPIs)

2025/2026 financial year

KPI	Total	Proportion of Taxonomy-eligible activities	Taxonomy-aligned activities	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned activities	Breakdown by environmental objectives of Taxonomy-aligned activities						Proportion of enabling activities	Proportion of transitional activities	Not assessed activities considered non-material	Taxonomy-aligned activities in 2024/2025	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned activities in 2024/2025
					Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Water	Circular Economy	Pollution	Biodiversity					
	SEK million	%	SEK million	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	SEK million	%	
Turnover	22,702.9	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	0	0
CapEx	1,927.0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8%	0	0
OpEx	77.1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%	0	0

Social information

At Addtech, we are committed to our employees in our organisation and to the workers in the value chain. Addtech's goal is to be a positive force in society and to create good job opportunities. Our companies are also important employers in the communities where they are established, contributing to local development.

OWN WORKFORCE

Our employees are our most important resource and Addtech strives to be an attractive employer in its companies, with a safe work environment, gender equality and equal opportunities for all being key areas when it comes to creating value for the companies and employees. Addtech wants to attract skilled employees in order to ensure it progresses in a positive direction and contributes to increased well-being. We are convinced that diversified teams are an important parameter in achieving this and therefore look for employees with different backgrounds.

Addtech considers gender equality and equal opportunities for all to be of the utmost importance for the companies' continued long-term profitability. For Addtech, gender equality and equal opportunities mean that everyone is given the same opportunities, regardless of sex, age,

ethnicity, sexual orientation, political opinion, disability or other distinguishing characteristics.

The dedication and well-being of our employees, and the safety of their work environments, are important prerequisites for being able to develop over time. In a constantly changing world, it is important for us to continuously focus on skills development for all employees. Our employees are our most important resource, which means that our own workforce is naturally a material topic for us.

The double materiality assessment identified Working conditions as well as Equal treatment and opportunities for all as material subtopics. These topics are deemed to have an actual material impact – both positive and negative – within Addtech. Under the subtopic of Working conditions, we have identified material positive impacts on the Group's own workforce in the form of Addtech's basic guidelines for fair working conditions and a good work environment, which includes the Group's clear corporate culture in which freedom under responsibility is a cornerstone. Under the same topic, we have also identified a risk of workplace accidents, primarily in manufacturing companies or companies with warehouse and assembly operations. The topic is therefore deemed to have a material negative impact, which is confirmed by the annual reporting of a number of incidents of accidents.

Furthermore, Addtech has identified a general risk of discrimination against employees, resulting in the assessment that there is a material negative impact related to the subtopic of Equal treatment and opportunities for all. We have also identified a negative impact on our employees related to gender equality, given that our companies mostly operate in technical and industrial niches with a significantly higher proportion of men than women. Finally, it has been determined that the opportunities for skills development and internal development within the Group have a material positive impact on its employees.

We did not identify any material risk of child or forced labour in the materiality assessment. In general, the companies operate in countries with a low risk of child and forced labour. We have well-established and effective processes in place at our few medium-risk companies in order to mitigate these risks.

We do not see any risks related to our own workforce, such as job losses or skills supply, connected to our climate transition plan. On the contrary, we believe the transition of the society provides good opportunities for increased business for the majority of our companies, since their customer offerings contribute to the climate transition. Moreover, the fact that the companies are flexible and willing to adapt means that they can rapidly adjust their operations as needed.

Policies related to own workforce (S1-1)

Addtech has a number of fundamental policies, adopted annually by the Board, that govern all of the companies and employees in the Group. Read more in Strategy, business model and value chain (SBM-1) on pages 48-50. Management bears the ultimate responsibility for enforcing

our policies and ensuring compliance. Addtech's Code of Conduct, Sustainability Policy, Environmental Policy and Equality & Diversity Policy establish overall rights and obligations for all Addtech employees. The focus is on promoting good working conditions, safe work environments, non-discrimination and equal opportunities for all. Addtech has not identified any groups that require affirmative action.

Addtech's Code of Conduct requires all employees to respect human rights, demonstrate clear business ethics and take responsibility for the environment in their day-to-day work. Our Code of Conduct stipulates zero tolerance for any kind of human trafficking, forced labour and child labour. Furthermore, the Code addresses the right of all employees to freedom of association and collective bargaining. It also requires that our employees take a preventive approach to workplace safety as well as report and follow up on all accidents that occur. Our Supplier Code of Conduct is based on the same principles. Read more under Policies related to value chain workers on page 83.

Addtech also has zero tolerance for all forms of discrimination, harassment, sexual harassment and bullying, as communicated in our Equality & Diversity Policy, Sustainability Policy and Code of Conduct. Addtech's policies require all employees to treat everyone equally and with respect, regardless of distinguishing characteristics such as age, gender, ethnic origin, religion, political views, sexual orientation or disability. Through its Code of Conduct and Equality & Diversity Policy, Addtech undertakes to reduce gender-based wage gaps where they exist and to increase gender equality as regards the right to parental leave.

Impacts, risks and opportunities related to own workforce (ESRS 2 SBM-3)

Subtopics in ESRS	Impact/Risk/Opportunity	Nature of the impact	Part of the value chain
Working conditions	Impact	Actual negative and positive	Own operations
Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Impact	Actual negative and positive	Own operations

All Addtech employees are informed of our shared policies by the Managing Directors of their respective companies. The Code of Conduct is signed by every employee, and the Managing Directors of the respective companies are responsible for ensuring that the requirements are met in their day-to-day work. In the event of a suspected violation of our policies, an anonymous whistleblower service is available to everyone in the Group. Employees are also encouraged to report suspicions of incidents and irregularities to their immediate supervisor or manager. Our internal control programme verifies that all companies have implemented the Code of Conduct and whistleblower service in accordance with our guidelines. All of our policies are available on our website.

Processes for engaging with own workforce and channels for own workforce to raise concerns (S1-2, S1-3)

Every year, all Addtech employees have the opportunity to voice their opinion through our Group-wide employee survey, which covers areas such as leadership, engagement, team efficiency, inclusion and diversity, and organisational, social and physical work environments. This employee survey provides good feedback and helps Addtech identify the organisation's strengths and areas for improvement. It also forms the basis for the double materiality assessment. Addtech's employee survey is conducted centrally on a shared platform, and the aggregate results are presented annually to Group Management.

After completing the employee survey, the Managing Director of each company presents the results and feedback from employees to the company's board of directors, which provides us with a good picture of the employees' perception of the company as an employer. Furthermore, we conduct

targeted dialogues with the companies that are experiencing specific challenges. In addition to the employee survey, individual performance reviews and salary reviews are conducted annually. The Managing Director of each company is responsible for providing the Board with relevant information from direct dialogues with employees. As a result of this process, our structure ensures that feedback from employees reaches Group Management. Employees can also address problems and incidents through safety officers, where they have been appointed. Several of the manufacturing companies with their own production have workers' representatives on their boards, which provides additional opportunities to gather various employee perspectives and interests.

In Addtech's decentralised structure, each individual company has responsibility as an employer for its employees, which includes compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The individual companies are also responsible for ensuring employee well-being at work, offering them skills development and compensating them for any negative impact caused by their work.

We do not tolerate any form of irregularities that violate laws, the Code of Conduct or the Equality & Diversity Policy. If this nonetheless occurs, our goal is to enable easy and anonymous reporting of violations or suspected violations. Addtech's whistleblower service is available to all employees and external partners for registering irregularities. Read more about Addtech's process for managing suspicions of irregularities under Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery (G1-3) on page 86. All employees are informed about Addtech's whistleblower service by their company's Managing Director, via our Code of Conduct and in introductory training for Addtech. The whistleblower

service is available in the Code of Conduct and on Addtech's website. It is also possible to phone in reports in local languages, which means that all employees have access to the service. Addtech believes that its whistleblower service is effective and that its employees trust the service, since it is available to all employees, guarantees anonymity and is easy to use.

Actions in relation to own workforce (S1-4)

Addtech's goal is to offer all employees a safe and healthy work environment based on a vision of zero accidents. All employees are also to have good, motivating employment conditions that encourage engagement. We work continuously to ensure that we meet our targets by regularly monitoring outcomes and agreed actions. See further descriptions of targets and outcomes in the following sections.

Addtech has an annual vision of zero accidents and focuses in particular on the companies with relevant operations, such as manufacturing, assembly, warehouse or service operations to ensure that they systematically follow up on and prevent accidents. Accident and incident statistics are followed up at Board meetings and in the business areas. While Addtech does not have a central health and safety management system, several of our companies have certified systems and work in a structured and preventive manner to minimise accidents and continually improve the work environment.

Addtech seeks to increase the proportion of women in the Group and to promote female leadership, which is why we have created a guide for neutral recruitment in order to increase diversity among candidates from several perspectives. We also require that female candidates be included in all recruitments for leading positions and that perspectives other than gender be considered

when it comes to diversity. We work continuously with skills development related to gender equality, and Addtech provides its companies with support in this area.

Furthermore, we follow up the outcome of the employee survey in each company and have a guideline that the companies must record and follow up on measures adopted in our shared platform. Improvement actions are developed in each individual work group at each company, and the companies are encouraged to draw up two to three concrete actions that everyone agrees to focus on for the coming period. The employee survey includes questions about safe work environments for manufacturing companies and other companies that conduct assembly and warehouse operations. The outcomes are followed up by the companies' boards and within the business area, and actions are decided in the same way as described above.

Addtech Academy offers skills development in several areas, such as sales, purchasing, leadership and sustainability, in order to strengthen our employees and continuously provide them with development opportunities. Addtech also has mandatory introductory training for all of our companies' Managing Directors and finance managers. Centrally, Addtech focuses on developing managers, including offering a leadership programme targeted at the Managing Directors of our companies with the aim of further strengthening them to ensure sustainable profitable growth for the companies and employees. We also have a similar leadership programme for employees who are members of the companies' management teams. While the courses differ in scope and depth, both programmes include areas such as leadership, values, change management, sustainability and business ethics.

Addtech takes a structured approach to succession planning for company Managing Directors and for leading positions within Addtech. This ensures good opportunities for proactive skills development and internal recruitment of key individuals. Addtech's initiatives and leadership for employees in the Group provide an overall framework for a healthy work environment that promotes growth and well-being. The operational responsibility for implementing suitable activities that guide us towards our targets rests with the Managing Director of each company and is based on the specific circumstances of each company.

Metrics and targets related to own workforce (S1-5)

To ensure good working conditions, a safe work environment, non-discrimination and equal opportunities, we are working towards a number of targets. These targets encompass all employees within the Group and are based in part on employee feedback – for example, through our employee survey. The employee survey is an important tool for monitoring the targets and a source of relevant input for necessary actions. In addition to feedback from employees, our targets are based on previous materiality assessments as well as feedback from other stakeholders on important aspects to monitor within the business.

Addtech has a Group-wide target to have 40 percent of women in leading position by 2030. This target represents our overall efforts to increase diversity at our workplaces. Addtech defines a leading position as a member of a management team or a Managing Director if the company does not have a management team. We saw a one percent increase in the number of women in leading positions year-on-year. This is in line with our expectations, since the metric is moving slowly – but in the right direction.

Furthermore, Addtech has an annual vision of zero accidents. We continuously follow up key performance indicators for health and safety at our companies. The number of accidents reported during the year decreased from 118 to 110. None of the accidents had a serious outcome and all were followed up with corrective measures.

The outcome for the year is in keeping with our expectations, since it is in the same range as the previous year. A parameter that strongly affects this outcome is the acquisition of companies that we categorise as manufacturing companies. During the year, only a small proportion of our newly acquired companies were manufacturing companies.

Finally, we have an annual target that no employees should feel discriminated against in the workplace. This target is measured by providing every employee with the opportunity to respond to the following question in our annual employee survey: "Have you been subjected to victimisation, bullying, sexual harassment or other discrimination at work in the past 12 months?" During the year, a total of 3 percent of employees responded that they had experienced some form of victimisation or discrimination. The outcome for the year is in line with our expectations, since the level is stable and low.

In 2025/2026, Addtech received 13 reports (8) via the whistleblower service and internal channels pertaining to the Group's own workforce. The majority of these reports were linked to weak leadership and a few to labour law issues. All cases have been followed up and addressed in accordance with an established process. Relevant actions have been taken and all cases have been closed.

Target	2025/2026	2024/2025	2023/2024	Base year 2019/2020
40% of women in leading positions	22%	21%	20%	17%
Zero vision for accidents (number of accidents)	110	118	75	N/A
No employees felt discriminated against (%)	3%	5%	6%	N/A

Characteristics of our employees (S1-6)

Employees by gender

Gender	Number of employees (head count)		
	2025/2026	2024/2025	2023/2024
Male	3,753	3,328	3,346
Female	1,234	1,206	1,115
Other	–	–	–
Total employees ¹⁾	4,987	4,534	4,461

¹⁾ The corresponding figure is reported in Note 6 to the financial statements, expressed as the average number of employees.

Employees by country

Country ¹⁾	Number of employees (head count)		
	2025/2026	2024/2025	2023/2024
Sweden	1,362	1,346	–
Denmark	540	542	–
Finland	500	548	–
Germany	640	369	–
Other countries	1,945	1,729	–
Total	4,987	4,534	–

¹⁾ The table includes only those countries where Addtech has at least 50 employees and at least 10 percent of the Group's total workforce.

Employees by type of employment

	2025/2026				
	Female	Male	(Other ¹⁾)	Not disclosed	Total
Number of employees (head count)	1,234	3,753	–	–	4,987
Number of permanent employees (head count)	1,191	3,623	–	–	4,814
Number of temporary employees (head count)	43	130	–	–	173
Number of non-guaranteed hours employees (head count)	–	–	–	–	–

1) Gender as specified by the employees themselves

Employee turnover

	2025/2026	2024/2025	2023/2024
Total number of employees who left the company during the year	591	589	580
Employee turnover, %	12%	13%	13%

Collective bargaining coverage (S1-8)

Coverage rate	Collective bargaining coverage		Social dialogue
	Employees – EEA (for countries with >50 empl. representing >10% total empl.)	Employees – Non-EEA (estimate for regions with >50 empl. representing >10% total empl.)	Workplace representation (EEA only) (for countries with >50 empl. representing >10% total empl.) ¹⁾
0–19%	Germany	–	–
20–39%	–	–	–
40–59%	Denmark	–	–
60–79%	Sweden	–	–
80–100%	Finland	–	–

1) We are unable to provide information on workplace representation, since we do not have any reported data on this.

Overall, 55 percent of Addtech's employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements.

Employees by age group and gender distribution at top management (S1-9)

Distribution of employees by age group	2025/2026	2024/2025	2023/2024
Under 30 years old	10%	10%	10%
30–49 years old	46%	46%	47%
50 years old and older	44%	44%	43%

Gender distribution at top management ¹⁾	2025/2026	2024/2025	2023/2024
Number of women	2	1	1
Proportion of women (%)	25%	14%	14%

1) Top management includes individuals in Addtech's Group Management, including the CEO.

Remuneration metrics (S1-16)

	2025/2026	2024/2025	2023/2024
Gender pay gap (% of male employees' average pay level)	23%	–	–
Remuneration ratio of the highest paid individual to other employees	75:1	–	–

Adequate wages (S1-10)

Based on our survey, we have not identified any employees at Addtech who do not receive adequate wages, in line with applicable benchmarks. See Calculation method for own workforce for a description of how we conducted our mapping of adequate wages.

Training and skills development (S1-13)

	2025/2026		2024/2025		2023/2024	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Percentage of employees that participated in regular performance and career development reviews (%)	65%	61%	63%	65%	–	–
Average number of training hours per employee	10	10	–	–	–	–

Addtech encourages its companies to conduct annual performance reviews with all employees. In 2025/2026, 62 percent of employees participated in performance reviews.

Health and safety metrics (S1-14)

	Employees ²⁾		
	2025/2026	2024/2025	2023/2024
Percentage of employees covered by health and safety management systems based on legal requirements and/or recognised standards or guidelines (%) ¹⁾	11%	–	–
Number of fatalities as a result of work-related injuries and work-related ill health	0	0	0
Number of recordable work-related accidents	110	118	75
Rate of recordable work-related accidents	14	–	–
Number of cases of recordable work-related ill health	0	–	–
Number of days lost to work-related injuries and fatalities as well as work-related ill health	1,080	1,054	628

1) Addtech does not have a central health and safety management system. Many of our companies for which this is relevant have health and safety management systems in place. In practice, this refers to our manufacturing companies or companies with assembly, services or warehouse operations.

2) We have no information on the distribution between employees and non-employees for the above metrics and therefore only report under the category of Employees.

Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts (S1-17)

	2025/2026	2024/2025	2023/2024
Number of reported incidents of discrimination, including harassment	0	2	1
Number of complaints filed related to working conditions and other work-related rights	13	6	6
Number of severe human rights incidents linked to company employees	0	0	0

None of the incidents and complaints recorded during the year relating to our own employees pertained to non-compliance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. No fines, penalties or compensation were paid as a result of incidents of discrimination and harassment, or incidents related to human rights or working conditions and other work-related rights.

Calculation method for own workforce**Employees**

An employee is any person who works for Addtech, which includes not only employees in the stricter sense but also consultants or other individuals who do not have a direct employment contract with Addtech.

Women in leading positions

The proportion of women in leading positions is calculated by taking the number of women (head count) working in management teams at Group and company level – or, alternately, as Managing Director if there is no management team – in relation to the total number of employees working in management teams (or, alternately, as Managing Director) at year-end. Employees in management teams must be entitled to make decisions to be counted as holding “leading positions”.

Employees who felt discriminated against

The percentage of employees who felt discriminated against at any time is based on the number of positive responses to the question “Have you been subjected to victimisation, bullying, sexual harassment or other discrimination at work in the past 12 months?” in relation to the number of employees who participated in the employee survey. The question is asked in the employee survey, which is conducted annually.

Characteristics of our employees

The total numbers of employees, permanent employees, temporary employees and non-guaranteed hours employees are calculated based on head count at year-end. Type of employment is defined on the basis of relevant legislation in the country concerned, which can differ among countries. The gender distribution for permanent employees, temporary employees, and non-guaranteed hours employees is calculated using a standardised method based on the gender distribution across the workforce.

Employee turnover

Employee turnover is calculated by dividing the total number of people who left the organisation during the year by the head count at year-end. This includes people who left the company voluntarily or as a result of dismissal, retirement or death. Employees who left a subsidiary in the Group to join another subsidiary in Addtech are not included in the numerator.

Collective bargaining coverage rate

The percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements is calculated on the basis of the number of employees covered by at least one collective bargaining agreement at year-end divided by the total number of employees at year-end.

Employees by age group

The age distribution of Addtech’s employees is calculated based on FTEs expressed as the average number of employees during the year. We have used the following age distribution: under 30 years old, 30–49 years old and 50 years and older. This deviates slightly from the age distribution stipulated in ESRS: under 30 years old, 30–50 years old, and over 50. This deviation is due to the fact that Addtech has used this age distribution in the past in its financial reporting. For the same reason, the metric is calculated per FTE instead of by head count.

Gender distribution at top management

The gender distribution at top management is calculated based on the number of women (head count) in Addtech’s Group Management, including the CEO, at the end of the year divided by the total number of individuals in Group Management.

Remuneration metrics

Gender pay gap is calculated on the basis of the total remuneration paid during the year before tax and social security fees, divided by gender. Total

remuneration paid includes fixed salary (sum of guaranteed, short-term and non-variable remuneration), bonuses and other variable remuneration. The average gross wage for men and women is calculated by dividing the total remuneration paid during the year for each gender by the number of women and men (head count) at year-end. The calculation did not take into account any differences in full-time and part-time employment between genders. The calculation is based on gross annual wage and not on the employees’ gross hourly pay level, which differs from the calculation principle in ESRS. This deviation is due to the fact that we do not have any central salary data at the individual level. All employees have been included in the calculation.

The pay gap between the highest paid individual in the organisation and the average wage is calculated on the basis of the CEO’s total gross annual wage, including other benefits and remuneration, and the average gross wage of all other employees in the organisation. The average gross wage is the same as described above, without a breakdown by gender. The average gross wage is used instead of the median gross wage since Addtech does not have any central salary data at the individual level. By using samples from the Group, we determined that the average pay level is approximately 10 percent higher than the median pay level. With this in mind, the calculated average wage for all employees excluding the highest paid individual was adjusted downward by 10 percent in order to better reflect the median pay level.

Adequate wages

The conclusion that all employees in the organisation receive adequate wages is based on the analysis of a number of samples of the lowest salaries within

our companies, compared with benchmarks for each country or region. The samples were selected mainly on the basis of risk geographies, and taking into account the sector in order to identify, with the greatest possible likelihood, pay levels below the benchmark. For countries in the EEA with statutory minimum wages, pay levels for 2025/2026 published by Eurostat were used as a source for benchmarks. For EEA countries without statutory minimum wages, the latest publicly available wage statistics for average wages and median wages in the country were used instead. The minimum wage was calculated as the lower of 60 percent of the median wage or 50 percent of the average wage. For countries outside the EEA, the statutory minimum wage of each country, or region, was used as the benchmark in the comparison. This information was obtained from public sources.

Training and skills development

The percentage of employees that participated in performance and career development reviews is calculated by dividing the head count, by gender, of those who participated in at least one such review during the year by the total number of employees at year-end.

The average number of training hours per employee is calculated on the basis of the total number of training hours during the year for female employees and for male employees, divided by the total number of employees at year-end broken down by gender.

Health and safety metrics

The percentage of the Group’s own workforce covered by health and safety management systems is calculated on the basis of the number

of employees at year-end in companies with health and safety management systems, divided by the total number of employees at year-end.

To calculate the number of accidents, each company in the Group reported the number of accidents related to work, but not accidents that occurred while travelling to or from work. Fatalities resulting from work-related accidents are also included in the calculation.

The rate of work-related accidents is calculated by dividing the number of work-related accidents recorded during the year by the total number of hours worked during the period. The figure was then multiplied by 1,000,000.

The number of cases of recordable work-related ill health is based on the ILO list of work-related illnesses.

Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts

The number of reported incidents of discrimination and harassment, severe human rights incidents in the Group's own workforce and other work-related complaints is based on the number of such reports in our external whistleblower channel as well as incidents reported through internal channels. Examples of severe human rights incidents include legal proceedings, serious allegations in public reports or the media related to the Group's own workforce, and certain types of severe incidents reported through our internal whistleblower channel or other channels.

WORKERS IN THE VALUE CHAIN

For the topic Workers in the value chain, Addtech has utilised the possibility to use the phase-in provisions in accordance with Appendix C of ESRS 1 and the EU Delegated Act from July 2025 (“Quick Fix”). This means that Addtech reports this topic on the basis of the structure of previous years, and not in accordance with ESRS requirements. However, the reporting on this topic largely follows the structure and requirements in ESRS.

Our companies’ supply chains are global and rely on a network of suppliers, with 31 percent of purchases made from the Nordic countries and 48 percent from the rest of Europe. Purchases from Germany, Sweden, China and Hong Kong account for 43 percent of total purchases. In some cases, global supply chains entail increased sustainability risks. The majority of Addtech’s purchases are made from suppliers established in Europe. An annual purchasing risk analysis is conducted through our supplier follow-up system, which shows that 2 percent of purchases are associated with suppliers located in a high-risk country and 23 percent of purchases are associated with suppliers in a medium-risk country.

In examining the companies’ operations, inputs and value chains, we have determined that the primary

risks for workers in the value chain arise upstream in the production chain or in the extraction of raw materials. In the double materiality assessment, all subtopics under Workers in the value chain were deemed to be material. In the subtopics of Working conditions, Equal treatment and opportunities for all, and Other work-related rights, a potential negative impact on workers upstream in our value chain was identified. Read more under Description of the process for our double materiality assessment (IRO-1) on pages 50-51.

Workers upstream in our value chain are important for production of the materials, goods and solutions that we purchase. Addtech has global supply chains and a small portion of our purchases are made from suppliers in countries with a high risk of human rights violations, which makes this topic material for us. The above areas are not considered material for workers downstream in the value chain, since our customers are often large international organisations with good governance of working conditions that often have an integrated code of conduct. The material topics identified often arise several steps back in our value chain. In some cases, specific materials can be linked to specific risks. Generally speaking, the companies’ products are made from various metals, plastic or composite electronics, which are all associated with different risks from raw material extraction to finished product.

Impacts, risks and opportunities related to workers in the value chain

Subtopics in ESRS	Impact/Risk/Opportunity	Nature of the impact	Part of the value chain
Working conditions	Impact	Potential negative	Upstream value chain
Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Impact	Potential negative	Upstream value chain
Other work-related rights	Impact	Potential negative	Upstream value chain

Many of the companies have stable, long-term relationships with their most important suppliers. This means that they have established partnerships and good knowledge of one another, which creates favourable conditions for the companies to influence their suppliers in the right direction as needed. As a result of Addtech’s diversified structure, with 150 companies in various industrial niches, we have a good spread of risk, which means that we can steer our purchasing away from risk markets to some extent. As a part of our strategy, we steer our purchasing with the aim that the majority of purchases are to be made in lower-risk countries, based on the companies’ desire for stable, long-term partners with a low risk profile. Combined with the fact that the majority of the purchase volume already comes from geographies with low human rights risks, this means that we have not identified a material financial risk in relation to this topic.

Policies related to value chain workers

Addtech’s goal is for all workers in the value chain to have a safe and healthy work environment with good working conditions. This creates the necessary conditions for stable, long-term partnerships. To accomplish this, Addtech has requirements in place for suppliers and other business partners. They must provide good and safe working conditions and conduct their operations ethically. Addtech’s Supplier Code of Conduct is the fundamental policy for our suppliers and other business partners. It is adopted annually by the Board. The Code of Conduct summarises the values that, in Addtech’s view, must apply in our relationships with all suppliers of products and services. The Code is based on the UN Global Compact, the ILO Core Conventions, the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, competition law and

anti-corruption regulations. The Supplier Code of Conduct stipulates zero tolerance for any form of human trafficking, forced labour or child labour.

All of Addtech’s suppliers are to set the same requirements further along in the supply chain, and we make it clear that our whistleblower service is open to all partners and their employees. Suppliers are expected to sign and comply with the basic requirements summarised in the Supplier Code of Conduct, and the majority of our suppliers are subsequently invited to join our evaluation platform, where they are evaluated and given an individual risk evaluation. The Supplier Code of Conduct is available on Addtech’s website.

Whistleblower channel

Through its Supplier Code of Conduct, website and supplier evaluation system, Addtech clearly communicates that its whistleblower service is open for all partners, including employees of suppliers, and that the service is anonymous in order to protect the whistleblower from retaliation.

All reports submitted through Addtech’s whistleblower service are handled confidentially and professionally by an internal council and, if necessary, a third-party expert in accordance with established procedures. The follow-up of reported cases focuses on consequences, changes and preventive measures. In the event that a suspected violation concerns a member of the council, that individual is excluded from participating in the investigation, and an independent third party is engaged for the purposes of investigation. If one of our business partners violates the Code, the business relationship may be terminated if remedial actions are not taken by the business partner within the agreed-upon time.

Actions in relation to workers in the value chain

Promoting good working conditions in the value chain is a continuous effort. Over the past year, Addtech continued to train and provide support for its companies. Examples of this include participation by our central functions in sustainability dialogues and during sustainability audits of suppliers, and by integrating sustainability into procurement training. Addtech supports companies in systematically integrating sustainability into their dialogues with suppliers by providing basic documentation for auditing key suppliers. In addition, Addtech helps its companies by encouraging their suppliers to complete an evaluation in the Group's shared platform for supplier follow-up. Addtech's ambition is for the results of the supplier evaluation to form the basis of a growing partnership related to sustainability and quality, with any shortcomings leading to improvement measures that are adopted in dialogue between the Addtech companies involved and the supplier.

We are taking measures to spread working methods for monitoring and, as needed, implementing improvements among suppliers, with a particular focus on suppliers with a high risk profile. Addtech provides the supplier platform and is responsible for ensuring that the system meets our needs and requirements. Addtech also provides its companies with support and expertise when it comes to developing a sustainable supply chain.

In Addtech's general risk and opportunity assessment, risks related to suppliers and purchasing are areas that are evaluated regularly to verify that we are taking relevant measures to reduce negative impacts and risks. Dialogues with workers in the value chain mainly take place between the companies and their suppliers. The companies also engage in dialogue with their customers.

Skill-enhancing activities related to this topic took place at various levels within the Group during the year. Evaluating suppliers is often a parameter in our bonus model for employees in leading positions. During the year, several of the companies began conducting sustainability audits of key suppliers.

Expertise regarding supply chain risk and impacts is an important part of the sustainability training Addtech continually provides to its companies. Our training programme includes company-specific training in the form of open webinars and "Train the Trainer" sessions where companies send an employee to Addtech for Group-wide intensive sustainability training. The goal is to provide them with a basic level of knowledge that they can share with their colleagues at the local companies. The "Train the Trainer" concept also provides the foundation for the internal Addtech Sustainability Network. In addition, Addtech has a network for employees who work in supplier follow-up where we share information, good examples and updates within relevant legislation. While individual companies make continuous investments in order to optimise their operations and minimise risks in the value chain, these combined financial resources are not material from a Group perspective.

Metrics and targets related to workers in the value chain

The majority of suppliers are to be evaluated in the shared platform for supplier evaluations, with risk level serving as a governing parameter for establishing priorities and conducting follow-ups. Addtech's target is for all of the workers in our value chain to have good and safe working conditions and for at least 80 percent of our purchase volume to be evaluated by 2030.

We measure this by monitoring:

- the share of the purchase volume that comes from risk areas
- the share of the purchase volume where the Supplier Code of Conduct has been signed
- the share of the purchase volume that is evaluated and risk-assessed

Outcome for 2025/2026

Follow-up of suppliers	2025/2026	2024/2025	2023/2024
Share of purchase volume that comes from high-risk areas (%)	2%	2%	3%
Share of purchase volume for which Addtech's Supplier Code of Conduct has been signed (%)	74%	68%	64%
Share of purchase volume for which the supplier has participated in a self-assessment based on the Supplier Code of Conduct (%)	67%	59%	52%

During the year, the companies carried out structured and systematic work to increase the share of suppliers who have signed the Supplier Code of Conduct and performed a self-assessment. This positive outcome was the result of methodical and targeted efforts, with Addtech continuing to provide central support to its companies.

Addtech is not aware of any cases of human rights violations in the value chain during the past year.

Calculation method for workers in the value chain

Share of the purchase volume attributable to high-risk areas – analysed via Addtech's supplier evaluation system, with a risk assessment conducted for each country based on factors including compliance with human rights. Countries with scores below 50 percent have been deemed high-risk.

Share of purchase volume for which Addtech's Supplier Code of Conduct has been signed – for cases where the supplier refers to its own Supplier Code of Conduct and internal code, a comparative analysis has been performed. This is included since the companies have suppliers that are large multinational companies with more limited opportunities to exert an influence.

Share of purchase volume for which the supplier has participated in a sustainability assessment based on the Supplier Code of Conduct – the supplier performs a sustainability self-assessment in the form of a survey in which the questions cover Addtech's Supplier Code of Conduct. This must have been completed within the last five years to be included.

Governance information

It is important for Addtech that its operations are conducted responsibly and transparently, something that is also important for our stakeholders such as shareholders, investors, employees and customers. Responsible business conduct is about more than just compliance. It is also about living up to Addtech's values and promoting openness and transparency. We shall conduct our operations in an ethically responsible manner.

BUSINESS CONDUCT

In this section, we report on our activities related to business conduct.

Conducting business operations entails a responsibility for ensuring good business ethics. At Addtech, this means that work must be conducted in accordance with our Code of Conduct and core values, which we believe contributes to a positive social impact. Combined with its Code of Conduct, Addtech's corporate culture is an important foundational value. Employees who do not follow our guidelines therefore constitute a risk, while our guidelines result in a positive impact by guiding us in how we conduct our business.

Impacts, risks and opportunities related to business conduct (IRO-1)

Subtopics in ESRS	Impact/Risk/Opportunity	Nature of the impact	Part of the value chain
Corporate culture	Impact	Actual positive	Own operations
Protection of whistleblowers	Impact	Actual positive	Own operations
Corruption and bribery	Impact	Potential negative	Upstream value chain, own operations, downstream value chain

Using an external system, we have analysed geographies based on the risk of corruption and bribery for our own operations as well as for customers and suppliers. We have also reviewed different roles and responsibilities in the Group to map and identify any heightened risk of bribery and corruption. Furthermore, we have analysed internal processes to ensure the dissemination of Addtech's corporate culture and the implementation of a whistleblower channel.

In the double materiality assessment, the subtopics of Corporate culture and Whistleblower protection, were deemed material with a positive impact. This positive impact is based on our efforts to ensure that the Group's operations are conducted in an ethically responsible manner, where we emphasise the integration of newly acquired companies into our corporate culture and values. Addtech strives to ensure that all employees are aware of and have access to our whistleblower service, which guarantees anonymity when reporting a potential irregularity – something that we believe has a positive impact on the Group's own operations.

Addtech's analysis of high-risk areas related to corruption and bribery shows that we have limited own operations in the geographic areas concerned

as well as a minority of our customers and suppliers, which therefore does not pose a material risk. However, we identified the subtopic of Corruption and bribery as material, with potential negative impacts linked to certain roles and responsibilities. This includes people in leading positions as well as in sales and purchasing, as they often have direct contact with partners in the value chain. Addtech's decentralised governance model, which is based on a high degree of responsibility within the companies, potentially poses a heightened risk in relation to this topic.

Addtech's diversified structure, with 150 companies in various industrial niches and geographies, provides us with a good spread of risk in general as well as in terms of business ethics. Accordingly, our assessment is that we do not have a material financial risk linked to corruption and bribery, but could have a potential negative impact on society in general if Addtech or one of its companies were to be involved in incidents of corruption or bribery.

Read more about our process for identifying and assessing material impacts, risks and opportunities on pages 50-51.

Business conduct policies and corporate culture (G1-1)

Addtech's definition of responsible business conduct is presented in detail in the Code of Conduct and is a key part of our strategy and business model, since the operations are based on acquiring well-run companies. Our Code of Conduct, which is translated into local languages, forms the basis for how we conduct business, behave and act in our day-to-day work and in our relationships with society. Addtech's Code of Conduct is based on the UN Global Compact, the ILO Core Conventions, the UN Universal

Declaration of Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, competition law and anti-corruption regulations. It includes areas such as anti-corruption, conflicts of interest, fair competition and human rights. At Addtech, we must always comply with applicable laws and regulations and act in accordance with the principles of our Code of Conduct. Our Code of Conduct is to be signed by all employees within the Group, and this is monitored annually.

The Supplier Code of Conduct and Sustainability Policy also set out overall requirements for responsible business conduct. Addtech has a clearly communicated zero tolerance for all forms of bribery, corruption and irregularities, applicable to all of its employees and partners. The basis is to prevent corruption and bribery and to conduct business transparently, with good business ethics.

Addtech's Code of Conduct, Supplier Code of Conduct and Sustainability Policy are adopted annually by the Board and are available on our website. The Managing Director of each company is responsible for ensuring compliance with the requirements in our policies in their day-to-day work. Management bears the ultimate responsibility for enforcing our policies and ensuring compliance.

These governing documents encompass all of the companies and employees. Addtech continuously trains the Managing Directors of our companies in our core values and our Code of Conduct, which they are required to disseminate within their organisations. Read more about training in business ethics in the following section. Responsibility and efforts for counteracting irregularities apply to Addtech's entire value chain, as communicated in the Code of Conduct and Supplier Code of Conduct.

Addtech's core values and decentralised governance model are the foundation of our corporate culture, which impacts how we govern and guide the companies. Our corporate culture is a strong unifying force that creates clarity and value for the employees in our diversified Group. Addtech has an established channel, via the employee survey, to enable feedback on and development of the corporate culture. Integration of new companies is an important parameter for ensuring that the culture remains a strong foundation in our growing Group. Every new company receives an introduction to the Group's core values and culture, with a focus on the Code of Conduct, immediately after the company has been acquired. We also regularly bring new managers together for introductions to Addtech's culture and values. Similarly, corporate culture and leadership are important parameters in our due diligence process for potential acquisitions.

Addtech does not tolerate any form of irregularities in violation of legislation or our Code of Conduct. If this nonetheless occurs, the goal is to enable the reporting of violations of the Code of Conduct, the Supplier Code of Conduct or legislation, or suspicions thereof, in a simple and anonymous manner. Addtech's whistleblower service is available to all employees and partners for reporting irregularities. The whistleblower function has been implemented via the companies' Managing Directors, who have informed their employees and union representatives. The whistleblower function is available on Addtech's website, in the Code of Conduct and Supplier Code of Conduct, and in our supplier follow-up platform. Addtech uses an external third-party solution for the processing of whistleblower matters. This solution allows us to ensure good follow-up and protects the

identity of the reporter. Addtech does not tolerate any retaliation against people who have reported suspected irregularities, and our efforts to ensure whistleblower protection comply with Directive (EU) 2019/1937 on the protection of persons who report irregularities.

Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery (G1-3)

Addtech's internal and external financial auditing process provides a basis for detecting financial irregularities that would be a violation of the Code of Conduct and/or legislation. If such irregularities are detected, immediate actions are taken, including legal action if necessary.

Each year, a risk analysis of our own companies is carried out as well as an analysis of purchase volumes by country, where the Transparency International Index is one of the included parameters. Addtech has an internal digital platform for employees who work with suppliers and supplier follow-up. The platform allows us to share knowledge about risks and negative impacts linked to suppliers and business ethics. Addtech also provides recommendations for actions to mitigate and reduce risk.

Internally, employees are encouraged to consult their immediate supervisor if they are unsure whether a behaviour or decision violates our Code of Conduct. We also encourage employees to report any suspected violations of our Code of Conduct or the law to their immediate supervisor or someone higher up in the organisation. We encourage employees to use our whistleblower service if they wish to make an anonymous report, which is available on Addtech's website or through an anonymous phone call.

All reports submitted to Addtech, regardless of channel, are handled confidentially and professionally by an internal council and, if necessary, a third-party expert in accordance with established procedures. The follow-up of reported cases focuses on consequences, changes and preventive measures. If a violation is identified and the claim is substantiated, it is the responsibility of the party that caused the violation to compensate for the damage caused. In the event that a suspected violation concerns a member of the council, that individual is excluded from participating in the investigation, and an independent third party is engaged for the purposes of investigation. In confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery, the Managing Director and the board of the company concerned are informed.

Addtech's ambition is for all Managing Directors in the Group to have completed our leadership training. The training course includes the topic of business ethics, with dilemma exercises in practical issues. Going forward, Addtech can see that there is a need to strengthen the Group's business conduct training for other employees, primarily those in sales and purchasing, to ensure that those in positions exposed to the greatest risk receive practical and recurring business conduct training. During the year, we continued to investigate appropriate forms of general business ethics training courses for all Group employees. At present, the Managing Director of each company is responsible for training their employees on the topic. No centralised business ethics training was conducted this year for the target group of employees working in sales and purchasing. Addtech's Board and Group Management continuously strengthen their competence in business ethics through ongoing dialogues with

the Head of Sustainability as well as on specific topics when new regulations are implemented.

Addtech trains new companies and leaders in business conduct. During the past year, all newly acquired companies received an introduction to Addtech and our values related to business ethics. We also trained new managers on several occasions, both via our annual meetings for managers in the Group (company Managing Directors, finance managers and employees who are members of a management team in one of our companies) and through our introductory programme. This allows us to counteract the risk of bribes and corruption and ensures that we continue to live up to our shared core values.

Overall business ethics are also included in sustainability training as part of the "Train the Trainer" concept, where companies send a representative who then provides continued training for their colleagues at their own company. The "Train the Trainer" concept addresses business ethics primarily from a supplier perspective, with companies being given tools and methods for identifying and responding to risks in the supply chain, for example linked to business ethics. Sustainability and risks in the supply chain are also included in our annual procurement training.

Incidents of corruption or bribery (G1-4)

No Addtech companies were convicted of, or received any sanctions or fines for, violations of anti-corruption or anti-bribery laws or regulations during the period.

Appendix

Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the sustainability statement (IRO-2)

ESRS Standard	Disclosure requirements	Name of disclosure requirement	Page reference	Phase-in
General information				
ESRS 2 General disclosures	BP-1	General basis for preparation of sustainability statements	47	
	BP-2	Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances	47	
	GOV-1	The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	59	
	GOV-2	Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies	59	
	GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	60	
	GOV-4	Statement on due diligence	60	
	GOV-5	Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	60	
	SBM-1	Strategy, business model and value chain	48-50	
	SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	50	
	SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	51-57	
	IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	50-51	
	IRO-2	Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement	58, 87-88	
Environmental information				
ESRS E1 Climate change	ESRS 2 GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	60	
	ESRS 2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	61-63	
	ESRS 2 IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	61-63	
	E1-1	Transition plan for climate change mitigation	64-66	
	E1-2	Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	66	
	E1-3	Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies	66-68	
	E1-4	Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	64	
	E1-5	Energy consumption and mix	68	
	E1-6	Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	69-70	
ESRS E5 Resource use and circular economy	ESRS 2 IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	72	
	E5-1	Policies related to resource use and circular economy	72	
	E5-2	Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy	72-73	
	E5-3	Targets related to resource use and circular economy	73	
	E5-5	Resource outflows	73	

ESRS Standard	Disclosure requirements	Name of disclosure requirement	Page reference	Phase-in
Social information				
ESRS S1 Own workforce	ESRS 2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	76	
	S1-1	Policies related to own workforce	76-77	
	S1-2	Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts	77	
	S1-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns	77	
	S1-4	Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	77-78	
	S1-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	78	
	S1-6	Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	78-79	
	S1-8	Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	79	Partial phase-in
	S1-9	Diversity metrics	79	
	S1-10	Adequate wages	79	
	S1-11	Social protection	-	Phase-in
	S1-13	Training and skills development metrics	80	
	S1-14	Health and safety metrics	80	
	S1-15	Work-life balance metrics	-	Phase-in
	S1-16	Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)	79	
	S1-17	Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	80	
	ESRS S2 Workers in the value chain	Reporting under phase-in provisions, ESRS 2 paragraph 17		-
Governance information				
ESRS G1 Business conduct	ESRS 2 GOV-1	The role of the administrative, supervisory and management bodies	59	
	ESRS 2 IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	85	
	G1-1	Business conduct policies and corporate culture	85-86	
	G1-3	Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	86	
	G1-4	Incidents of corruption or bribery	86	

List of datapoints in cross-cutting and topical standards that derive from other EU legislation (Appendix B)

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Page(s)
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Board's gender diversity paragraph 21 (d)	x		x		59
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Percentage of board members who are independent paragraph 21 (e)			x		59
ESRS 2 GOV-4 Statement on due diligence paragraph 30	x				60
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities paragraph 40 (d) i	x	x	x		Non-material
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to chemical production paragraph 40 (d) ii	x		x		Non-material
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons paragraph 40 (d) iii	x		x		Non-material
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco paragraph 40 (d) iv			x		Non-material
ESRS E1-1 Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050 paragraph 14				x	64-66
ESRS E1-1 Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned Benchmarks paragraph 16 (g)		x	x		66
ESRS E1-4 GHG emission reduction targets paragraph 34	x	x	x		64
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors) paragraph 38	x				Non-material
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption and mix paragraph 37	x				68
ESRS E1-5 Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate impact sectors paragraphs 40 to 43	x				Non-material
ESRS E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions paragraph 44	x	x	x		69
ESRS E1-6 Gross GHG emissions intensity paragraphs 53 to 55	x	x	x		70
ESRS E1-7 GHG removals and carbon credits paragraph 56				x	Non-material
ESRS E1-9 Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks paragraph 66			x		Non-material
ESRS E1-9 Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk paragraph 66 (a)		x			Non-material
ESRS E1-9 Location of significant assets at material physical risk paragraph 66 (c)					Non-material
ESRS E1-9 Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes paragraph 67 (c)		x			Non-material
ESRS E1-9 Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate-related opportunities paragraph 69			x		Non-material
ESRS E2-4 Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted to air, water and soil, paragraph 28	x				Non-material
ESRS E3-1 Water and marine resources paragraph 9	x				Non-material
ESRS E3-1 Dedicated policy paragraph 13	x				Non-material
ESRS E3-1 Sustainable oceans and seas paragraph 14	x				Non-material

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Page(s)
ESRS E3-4 Total water recycled and reused paragraph 28 (c)	x				Non-material
ESRS E3-4 Total water consumption in m3 per net revenue on own operations paragraph 29	x				Non-material
ESRS 2 – SBM 3 – E4 paragraph 16 (a) i	x				Non-material
ESRS 2 – SBM 3 – E4 paragraph 16 (b)	x				Non-material
ESRS 2 – SBM 3 – E4 paragraph 16 (c)	x				Non-material
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable land / agriculture practices or policies paragraph 24 (b)	x				Non-material
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable oceans / seas practices or policies paragraph 24 (c)	x				Non-material
ESRS E4-2 Policies to address deforestation paragraph 24 (d)	x				Non-material
ESRS E5-5 Non-recycled waste paragraph 37 (d)	x				73
ESRS E5-5 Hazardous waste and radioactive waste paragraph 39	x				73
ESRS 2 – SBM3 – S1 Risk of incidents of forced labour paragraph 14 (f)	x				76
ESRS 2 – SBM3 – S1 Risk of incidents of child labour paragraph 14 (g)	x				76
ESRS S1-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 20	x				76
ESRS S1-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 21			x		76-77
ESRS S1-1 Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings paragraph 22	x				76-77
ESRS S1-1 Workplace accident prevention policy or management system paragraph 23	x				76
ESRS S1-3 Grievance/complaints handling mechanisms paragraph 32 (c)	x				77
ESRS S1-14 Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents paragraph 88 (b) and (c)	x		x		80
ESRS S1-14 Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness paragraph 88 (e)	x				80
ESRS S1-16 Unadjusted gender pay gap paragraph 97 (a)	x		x		79
ESRS S1-16 Excessive CEO pay ratio paragraph 97 (b)	x				79
ESRS S1-17 Incidents of discrimination paragraph 103 (a)	x				80
ESRS S1-17 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines paragraph 104 (a)	x		x		80

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference	Page(s)
ESRS 2 – SBM3 – S2 Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain paragraph 11 (b)	x				Phased in, page 83
ESRS S2-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 17	x				Phased in, page 83
ESRS S2-1 Policies related to value chain workers paragraph 18	x				Phased in, page 83
ESRS S2-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights principles and OECD guidelines paragraph 19	x		x		Phased in, page 83
ESRS S2-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 19			x		Phased in, page 83
ESRS S2-4 Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain paragraph 36	x				Phased in, page 83-84
ESRS S3-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 16	x				Non-material
ESRS S3-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles or OECD guidelines paragraph 17	x		x		Non-material
ESRS S3-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 36	x				Non-material
ESRS S4-1 Policies related to consumers and end-users paragraph 16	x				Non-material
ESRS S4-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines paragraph 17	x		x		Non-material
ESRS S4-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 35	x				Non-material
ESRS G1-1 United Nations Convention against Corruption paragraph 10 (b)	x				85-86
ESRS G1-1 Protection of whistle-blowers paragraph 10 (d)	x				86
ESRS G1-4 Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws paragraph 24 (a)	x		x		86
ESRS G1-4 Standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery paragraph 24 (b)	x				86

Financial reporting

Financial statements and notes

This chapter contains Addtech's financial statements and related notes. It presents the income statements, balance sheets, cash flows and changes in equity for the Group and the Parent Company, together with explanatory notes that add in-depth information and transparency for the financial data.



Financial statements 2025/2026

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Consolidated income statement

SEK million	Note	2025/2026	2024/2025
Net sales	4, 5	22,703	21,796
Cost of sales		-15,143	-14,804
GROSS PROFIT		7,560	6,992
Selling expenses		-3,385	-3,196
Administrative expenses		-1,184	-1,090
Other operating income	9	134	101
Other operating expenses	9	-44	-55
Profit from participations in associated companies		4	5
OPERATING PROFIT	3-10, 16	3,085	2,757
Financial income	11	28	52
Financial expenses	11	-235	-294
NET FINANCIAL ITEMS		-207	-242
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		2,878	2,515
Tax	13	-672	-575
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		2,206	1,940
Attributable to:			
Parent Company shareholders		2,147	1,892
Non-controlling interests		59	48
Earnings per share before dilution (SEK)			
	30	7.95	7.00
Earnings per share after dilution (SEK)			
	30	7.95	7.00
Average number of shares after repurchases (thousand)			
		269,907	269,829
Number of shares at end of period after repurchases (thousand)			
		269,960	269,862

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

SEK million	2025/2026	2024/2025
Profit for the year	2,206	1,940
<i>Items that may later be reclassified to the income statement</i>		
The year's translation differences when translating foreign operations	79	-476
<i>Items that may not be reclassified to the income statement</i>		
Revaluations of defined-benefit pension plans	25	-24
Tax attributable to items that will not be reclassified in the income statement	-5	5
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	99	-495
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	2,305	1,445
Attributable to:		
Parent Company shareholders	2,246	1,414
Non-controlling interests	59	31

Consolidated balance sheet

SEK million	Note	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Goodwill	14	6,608	5,527
Other intangible non-current assets	14	3,758	3,182
Property, plant and equipment	15	742	699
Right-of-use assets	16	943	748
Deferred tax assets	13	33	33
Other financial assets		46	46
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		12,130	10,235
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	18	3,468	3,260
Tax assets		34	54
Accounts receivable	3	3,686	3,267
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	19	286	323
Other receivables		216	206
Cash and cash equivalents		1,490	1,168
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		9,180	8,278
TOTAL ASSETS		21,310	18,513
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
	20		
Share capital		51	51
Other contributed capital		344	344
Reserves		240	161
Retained earnings, including profit for the year		7,172	6,071
Equity attributable to Parent Company shareholders		7,807	6,627
Non-controlling interests		556	436
TOTAL EQUITY		8,363	7,063

SEK million	Note	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	24	5,487	4,902
Provisions for pensions	22	241	262
Deferred tax liabilities	13	1,067	924
Non-current non-interest-bearing liabilities		9	37
Total non-current liabilities		6,804	6,125
Current liabilities			
Current interest-bearing liabilities	25	1,661	1,284
Accounts payable		1,797	1,642
Tax liabilities		335	221
Other liabilities		1,064	1,169
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	26	1,066	839
Provisions	23	220	170
Total current liabilities		6,143	5,325
TOTAL LIABILITIES		12,947	11,450
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		21,310	18,513

For disclosures regarding contingent liabilities and pledged assets, see Note 27.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

SEK million	2025/2026						
	Share capital	Other contributed capital	Reserves	Retained earnings, including profit for the year	Total, Parent Company shareholders	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
EQUITY, OPENING BALANCE, 1 APR 2025	51	344	161	6,071	6,627	436	7,063
<i>Profit for the year</i>	–	–	–	2,147	2,147	59	2,206
Translation differences	–	–	79	–	79	0	79
Revaluations of defined-benefit pension plans	–	–	–	25	25	–	25
Tax attributable to items that will not be reclassified in the income statement	–	–	–	-5	-5	–	-5
Other comprehensive income	–	–	79	20	99	0	99
Comprehensive income for the year	–	–	79	2,167	2,246	59	2,305
Call options issued	–	–	–	37	37	–	37
Call options redeemed	–	–	–	19	19	–	19
Repurchases of call options	–	–	–	-85	-85	–	-85
Dividend	–	–	–	-864	-864	-38	-902
Option liability, acquisitions	–	–	–	-211	-211	–	-211
Change in non-controlling interests	–	–	–	38	38	99	137
EQUITY, CLOSING BALANCE, 31 MAR 2026	51	344	240	7,172	7,807	556	8,363

SEK million	2024/2025						
	Share capital	Other contributed capital	Reserves	Retained earnings, including profit for the year	Total, Parent Company shareholders	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
EQUITY, OPENING BALANCE, 1 APR 2024	51	344	620	4,959	5,974	504	6,478
<i>Profit for the year</i>	–	–	–	1,892	1,892	48	1,940
Translation differences	–	–	-459	–	-459	-17	-476
Revaluations of defined-benefit pension plans	–	–	–	-24	-24	–	-24
Tax attributable to items that will not be reclassified in the income statement	–	–	–	5	5	–	5
Other comprehensive income	–	–	-459	-19	-478	-17	-495
Comprehensive income for the year	–	–	-459	1,873	1,414	31	1,445
Call options issued	–	–	–	30	30	–	30
Call options redeemed	–	–	–	16	16	–	16
Repurchases of call options	–	–	–	-80	-80	–	-80
Dividend	–	–	–	-755	-755	-33	-788
Option liability, acquisitions	–	–	–	-201	-201	–	-201
Change in non-controlling interests	–	–	–	229	229	-66	163
EQUITY, CLOSING BALANCE, 31 MAR 2025	51	344	161	6,071	6,627	436	7,063

SEK	2025/2026	2024/2025
Dividend per share	3.60 ¹⁾	3.20

1) As proposed by the Board of Directors.

Consolidated cash flow statement

SEK million	Note	2025/2026	2024/2025
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit after financial items		2,878	2,515
Adjustment for items not included in cash flow	28	985	960
Income tax paid		-755	-702
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		3,108	2,773
Cash flow from changes in working capital			
Change in inventories		12	66
Change in operating receivables		-168	168
Change in operating liabilities		44	-298
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		2,996	2,709
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment		-133	-171
Disposals of property, plant and equipment		5	34
Acquisitions of intangible non-current assets		-51	-62
Disposals of intangible non-current assets		1	0
Acquisitions of operations, net liquidity effect	28	-1,581	-1,602
Change in financial assets		3	3
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		-1,756	-1,798

SEK million	Note	2025/2026	2024/2025
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Call options redeemed, issued and repurchased		-29	-34
Borrowings	28	446	1,069
Loan repayments	28	-29	-17
Amortisation of leases	28	-321	-263
Acquisitions of non-controlling interests		-75	-449
Other financing		-28	8
Dividend paid to Parent Company shareholders		-864	-755
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		-38	-33
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-938	-474
CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR		302	437
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,168	798
Exchange rate difference in cash and cash equivalents		20	-67
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		1,490	1,168

Parent Company income statement

SEK million	Note	2025/2026	2024/2025
Net sales		115	112
Administrative expenses		-163	-140
OPERATING LOSS	6-8	-48	-28
Profit from participations in Group companies	11	900	800
Profit from financial non-current assets	11	170	241
Interest income and similar items	11	55	80
Interest expenses and similar items	11	-198	-287
PROFIT AFTER FINANCIAL ITEMS		879	806
Appropriations	12	458	230
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		1,337	1,036
Tax	13	-95	-46
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		1,242	990

Parent Company comprehensive income

SEK million	2025/2026	2024/2025
Profit for the year	1,242	990
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	-	-
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	1,242	990

Parent Company balance sheet

SEK million	Note	2025/2026	2024/2025
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	14	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	15	0	0
Financial non-current assets			
Participations in Group companies	17	1,004	1,004
Receivables from Group companies	17	7,969	7,090
Other financial assets		1	1
Total financial non-current assets		8,974	8,095
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		8,974	8,095
CURRENT ASSETS			
Receivables from Group companies		1,524	1,393
Other receivables		6	25
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	19	42	30
Total current receivables		1,572	1,448
Cash and bank balances		6	11
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,578	1,459
TOTAL ASSETS		10,552	9,554
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY	20		
Restricted equity			
Share capital		51	51
Statutory reserve		18	18
Unrestricted equity			
Retained earnings		550	453
Profit for the year		1,242	990
TOTAL EQUITY		1,861	1,512

SEK million	Note	2025/2026	2024/2025
UNTAXED RESERVES	21	480	350
PROVISIONS			
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	22	13	13
LIABILITIES			
Liabilities to Group companies	24	613	487
Liabilities to credit institutions	24	3,994	3,800
Total non-current liabilities		4,607	4,287
Liabilities to credit institutions	25	946	696
Accounts payable		5	3
Liabilities to Group companies		2,572	2,639
Tax liabilities		13	–
Other liabilities		8	15
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	26	47	39
Total current liabilities		3,591	3,392
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		10,552	9,554

Changes in the Parent Company equity

SEK million	2025/2026			
	Restricted equity		Unrestricted equity	
	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings, including profit for the year	Total equity
EQUITY, OPENING BALANCE, 1 APR 2025	51	18	1,443	1,512
Profit for the year	–	–	1,242	1,242
Comprehensive income for the year	–	–	1,242	1,242
Dividend	–	–	-864	-864
Call options issued	–	–	37	37
Call options redeemed	–	–	19	19
Repurchases of call options	–	–	-85	-85
EQUITY, CLOSING BALANCE, 31 MAR 2026	51	18	1,792	1,861

SEK million	2024/2025			
	Restricted equity		Unrestricted equity	
	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings, including profit for the year	Total equity
EQUITY, OPENING BALANCE, 1 APR 2024	51	18	1,242	1,311
Profit for the year	–	–	990	990
Comprehensive income for the year	–	–	990	990
Dividend	–	–	-755	-755
Call options issued	–	–	30	30
Call options redeemed	–	–	16	16
Repurchases of call options	–	–	-80	-80
EQUITY, CLOSING BALANCE, 31 MAR 2025	51	18	1,443	1,512

For comments on equity, see Note 20.

Parent Company cash flow statement

SEK million	Note	2025/2026	2024/2025
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit after financial items		879	806
Adjustment for items not included in cash flow	28	-1	-6
Income tax paid		-67	-19
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		811	781
Cash flow from changes in working capital			
Change in operating receivables		-12	6
Change in operating liabilities		10	2
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		809	789
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment and intangible non-current assets		-	-
Increase in non-current receivables from Group companies		-931	-2,452
Decrease in non-current receivables from Group companies		52	81
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		-879	-2,371

SEK million	Note	2025/2026	2024/2025
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repurchases of treasury shares		-	-
Options redeemed, issued and repurchased		-29	-34
Borrowings	28	444	1,065
Loan repayments	28	0	0
Change in receivables from Group companies		250	787
Change in liabilities to Group companies		60	302
Dividend paid		-864	-755
Group contributions		206	131
Other financing activities		-2	-2
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		65	1,494
CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR		-5	-88
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		11	99
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		6	11

Note 1

Accounting and valuation principles

General accounting principles

The consolidated annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Recommendation RFR 1 Supplementary Accounting Rules for Groups, issued by the Swedish Corporate Reporting Board, has also been applied.

The annual accounts of the Parent Company have been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554) and recommendation RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities issued by the Swedish Corporate Reporting Board. The accounting principles of the Parent Company and the Group coincide except for the reporting of pensions, leases, financial instruments, untaxed reserves and appropriations. Where deviations occur, the relevant notes provide further details under "Deviations in Parent Company accounting principles."

On 2 July 2026, the Board of Directors approved the annual accounts of the Parent Company and the consolidated accounts for publication. The Parent Company's income statement and balance sheet and the consolidated income statement and balance sheet will be submitted for approval by the AGM on 26 August 2026.

Presentation of the Annual Report

The financial accounts are presented in million Swedish kronor (SEK million) unless otherwise stated. The functional currency of the Parent Company is the Swedish krona (SEK), and this is also the

presentation currency for the Parent Company and the Group.

New standards and interpretations applied from 1 April 2025

No new IFRS or IFRIC interpretations had any material impact on the Group's earnings or financial position for the 2025/2026 financial year. No newly issued IFRS or interpretations have been applied prematurely.

New standards and interpretations applied from 1 April 2026

No new IFRS or IFRIC interpretations will have material impact on the Group's earnings or financial position for the 2026/2027 financial year. No newly issued IFRS or interpretations have been applied prematurely.

New standards and interpretations applied from 1 April 2027

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements enters into force from 1 January 2027 and is to be applied retrospectively both to annual and to interim financial statements. The impact of IFRS 18 is currently being evaluated and is expected to lead to changes in the structure of the consolidated income statement and assessment of the grouping of items in the financial statements and notes. The presentation of the cash flow statement will also be impacted by the implementation of IFRS 18. Furthermore, the implementation of IFRS 18 will entail identification of MPMs relevant to the Group as well as the compilation of disclosures relating to the MPMs in the notes.

No other new IFRS will have a material impact on the Group's earnings or financial position for the 2026/2027 financial year or later. No newly issued IFRS or interpretations have been applied prematurely.

Consolidated accounts

The consolidated accounts include the annual accounts of the Parent Company and those companies that are under the controlling influence of the Parent Company. Subsidiaries are reported in accordance with the acquisition method and include all companies over which the Group has a controlling influence. The subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements are listed in Note 17 Financial assets and liabilities.

Exchange rate effects

Translation of the financial reports of foreign Group companies

Assets and liabilities in foreign operations, including goodwill and other surpluses and deficits on consolidation, are converted to Swedish kronor applying the exchange rate valid on the balance sheet date and in accordance with the exchange rates published by the European Central Bank. Income and expenses in foreign operations are translated to Swedish kronor applying the European Central Bank's average rate, which is an approximation of the rates prevailing at the time of each transaction. Translation differences arising on the translation of foreign operations are reported through other comprehensive income, under the translation reserve in equity.

Transactions in foreign currencies

Exchange rate differences arising on the recalculation of transactions in foreign currencies to the functional currency are reported in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Exchange rate gains and exchange rate losses from receivables and liabilities attributable to investing activities or financing activities are reported as financial items for which exchange rate gains/exchange rate differences from receivables are reported as financial income and exchange rate losses/exchange rate differences from liabilities are reported as financial expenses.

Other types of exchange rate gains and exchange rate losses are reported in the operating profit where exchange rate gains are reported as other operating income and exchange rate losses as other operating expenses. Addtech reports gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions on a net basis.

Note 2

Critical estimates and assumptions

Preparing financial accounts in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions affecting the application of the accounting principles and the carrying amounts for assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and several other factors deemed reasonable under the prevailing circumstances at the time. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly.

Listed below are the foremost accounting principles, the application of which is based on significant assessments, as well as the foremost sources of uncertainty in estimates considered by Addtech to have the greatest impact on reported profit and financial position. The section is divided into:

- 1) Assessments made by management in applying Addtech's accounting principles
- 2) Sources of uncertainty in estimates

Further information is provided in each note, as indicated in parentheses below.

Significant assessments made by management in applying the accounting principles pertain to:

- Judgements regarding the inclusion of extension options in calculating lease liabilities and right-of-use assets (Note 16).

Sources of uncertainty in estimates are:

- Assumptions used in goodwill impairment testing (note 14)
- Allocation of paid purchase consideration, and the valuation of intangible assets in preparing acquisition analyses (Note 29).
- Valuation of contingent considerations and of put/call options (Note 29).

Climate-related risks and opportunities

In making estimates and assumptions, Addtech takes climate-related matters into account where appropriate, primarily regarding the areas identified in the double materiality assessment. This assessment covers both the risks and the opportunities for Addtech due both to physical risks and to transition risks. For a more detailed description, see the Sustainability Report.

Our risk and opportunity assessment did not identify any material financial risks pertaining to climate change. The diverse nature of our Group companies, industrial niches and geographic areas strengthens our resilience. Our companies are also agile, working in close collaboration with customers and markets and respond quickly to changes. If anything, we believe that the transition from fossil fuel dependence offers opportunities, in society as well as in industry – the products and solutions many of our companies already offer are linked to the transition and to their ability to respond quickly to changes in customer needs.

Although Addtech's assessment is that the business model will remain viable following the transition to a carbon-friendly economy, climate-related matters increase the uncertainty in the estimates and assumptions underlying items in the financial statements. Although, climate-related risks are not currently considered to have a significant impact on Addtech's financial statements, the Group closely monitors relevant changes and developments, such as new climate-related legislation.

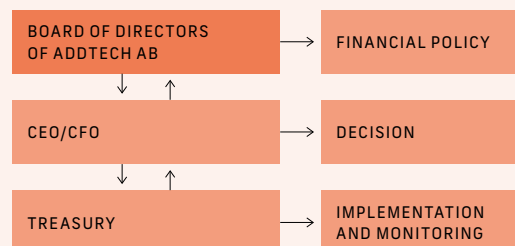
Currently, Addtech primarily assesses goodwill to be the item in the financial statements that could be impacted by climate-related matters. It is thought that climate-related risks could impact Addtech's testing for goodwill impairment in several ways, above all through transition risks, such as climate-related regulations and changes in customer behaviour. For more information on assessments related to the valuation of goodwill, see Note 14 Intangible non-current assets.

Note 3

Financial risks and risk management

Risk management policy and goals

Addtech strives for structured and efficient management of the financial risks that arise in operations, which is manifested in the Financial Policy adopted by the Board of Directors. The financial operations are not conducted as a separate line of the business; they are merely intended to constitute support for the business and limit the effect of financial risks in the Group. The Financial Policy stipulates goals and risks in the financial operations, and how they are to be managed. Financial risks arising in the operating activities are addressed by each subsidiary's management according to the principles in the Financial Policy and subordinate process descriptions approved by the Group's Board of Directors and management. The Group's financial risks are concentrated within the Parent Company, Addtech AB, where Group Treasury is responsible for addressing currency and interest rate risk, financing and liquidity risk, and credit and counterparty risk. Derivatives with external counterparties are only entered by Addtech AB.



Capital management

Addtech seeks to maintain a favourable degree of solvency and a capital structure that maintains the confidence of investors, creditors and the market and that supports the future development of the opera-

tions. The analysis of the capital structure takes the Group's equity and interest-bearing liabilities into account. The Group is not subject to any external capital requirements, beyond certain covenants in its loan agreements, see the section on Refinancing risk below.

Currency risk

The Addtech Group conducts extensive trade abroad and a material currency exposure therefore arises in the Group, which must be managed such that the impact on earnings caused by exchange rate fluctuations is limited.

Currency risk arises in part as a result of future payment flows in foreign currency, known as transaction exposure, and in part because components of the Group's equity comprise net assets in foreign subsidiaries, known as translation exposure.

Transaction exposure

Transaction exposure comprises future contracted and forecast ingoing and outgoing payments in foreign currency. The Group's currency flows usually pertain to flows in foreign currency from purchases, sales and intra-Group dividends. Transaction exposure also comprises financial transactions and balances. During the year, the Group's payment flows in foreign currencies were distributed as follows:

SEK million	Currency flows, gross 2025/2026		Currency flows, net	
	Inflow	Outflow	2025/2026	2024/2025
EUR	4,060	3,966	94	339
USD	2,090	1,891	199	208
NOK	94	111	-17	51
JPY	52	71	-19	-9
DKK	95	194	-99	-160
GBP	142	167	-25	-24
CHF	38	89	-51	-50
PLN	0	145	-145	-156

The effects of exchange rate fluctuations are reduced by buying and selling in the same currency, through currency clauses in customer contracts and, to a certain degree, by forward contracts to purchase or sell foreign currency. In the industry, currency clauses are a common method for handling uncertainty associated with future cash flows. A currency clause means that compensation is paid for any changes in the exchange rate exceeding a certain predefined level during the contract period. If these thresholds are not reached, for example when the exchange rate changes by less than 2 percentage points, no compensation is paid. The currency clauses adjust the exchange rate change between the time the order is placed and the invoice date. Currency clauses are symmetrically designed, meaning that compensation is charged or credited when the exchange rate rises or falls beyond the predefined thresholds. Currency clauses constitute embedded derivatives, which are, in all material respects, reported as part of their host contracts, as they are considered to be closely associated with them.

Of consolidated net sales, currency clauses cover about 7 percent (5) and sales in the purchasing currency account for about 41 percent (43). In certain transactions, there is a direct link between the customer's order and the associated purchase order, which is a good basis for effective currency risk management. However, in many cases the dates of the orders do not coincide, which may reduce the effectiveness of these measures. The Group has reduced its currency exposure by using forward foreign exchange contracts.

At the end of the financial year, the following forward foreign exchange contracts were outstanding:

	Tenors of forward foreign exchange contracts outstanding, SEK million ¹⁾	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Within 6 months	391	574
Within 12 months	36	29
Within 18 months	0	20
Later than 18 months	0	5
	427	628

¹⁾ Nominal amount translated to SEK at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date

Hedge accounting is not applied for forward foreign exchange contracts and these are instead classified as a financial asset measured at fair value through other operating income or operating expenses in profit or loss.

The Group applies a decentralised responsibility for transaction exposure, entailing, for example, that risk identification and risk hedging occur at subsidiary level, within the framework of the Group's guidelines. According to the Group's guidelines, the subsidiaries shall hedge transaction exposures that could impact more than 5 percent of the budgeted profit. Currency hedging is arranged monthly for a rolling 12 month period at most. In hedging specific projects, longer-term currency hedging may occur. The subsidiaries hedge their risk in relation to Addtech AB which, in turn, trades in the external market. This utilises the size and circumstances of the Group to match flows.

Currency flows in the Parent Company are mainly in Swedish kronor (SEK). To the extent that internal and external loans and investments in the Parent Company are in foreign currency, 100 percent of the capital amount is hedged.

Note 3 cont.

Translation exposure

The translation exposure of the Addtech Group is currently not hedged. The Group's net assets are divided among foreign currencies as follows:

Net investments	31 Mar 2026		31 Mar 2025	
	SEK million	Sensitivity analysis ¹⁾	SEK million	Sensitivity analysis ²⁾
NOK	2,402	120.1	2,300	115.0
EUR	7,134	356.7	5,153	257.7
DKK	2,128	106.4	2,089	104.5
GBP	2,029	101.5	2,093	104.7
PLN	243	12.2	201	10.1
HKD	116	5.8	119	6.0
USD	59	3.0	37	1.9
CNY	279	14.0	230	11.5
CHF	291	14.6	291	14.6

1) Impact of +/-5% in exchange rate on consolidated equity

2) Circumstances in the previous year

When translating the income statements of business units with a functional currency other than SEK, a translation effect arises when exchange rates vary. Given a shift of 5 percentage points in exchange rates at the current distribution between the Group companies' various functional currencies, the effect on net sales would amount to SEK +/-810 million (759) and the effect on operating profit to SEK +/-98 million (84), of which attributable to:

SEK million	Net sales ¹⁾		Operating profit ²⁾	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
EUR	+/-326	+/-304	+/-43	+/-36
DKK	+/-171	+/-166	+/-17	+/-17
NOK	+/-133	+/-134	+/-17	+/-14
Other currencies	+/-180	+/-155	+/-21	+/-17

1) Impact of +/-5% in exchange rate on consolidated net sales

2) Impact of +/-5% in exchange rate on consolidated operating profit

The exchange rates applied in the financial statements are shown in the following table:

Exchange rate	Average rate		Closing day rate	
	2025/2026	2024/2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
CAD 1	6.83	7.65	6.83	6.98
CHF 1	11.76	12.00	11.90	11.38
CNY 100	132.86	147.40	137.92	138.31
DKK 100	146.43	153.11	146.43	145.40
EUR 1	10.93	11.42	10.94	10.85
GBP 1	12.64	13.57	12.60	12.99
HKD 1	1.21	1.37	1.21	1.29
INR 100	10.69	12.59	10.14	11.74
JPY 1,000	62.70	69.80	59.70	67.10
NOK 100	93.85	97.74	97.60	95.06
PLN 1	2.57	2.67	2.55	2.59
TRY 1	0.23	0.31	0.21	0.26
TTD 1	1.40	1.56	1.41	1.49
TWD 1	0.31	0.33	0.30	0.30
USD 1	9.44	10.64	9.52	10.03

Financing and liquidity

The overall objective of Addtech's financing and debt management is to secure financing for the operations in both the long and the short term, and to minimise borrowing costs. The capital requirement is to be secured through an active and professional borrowing procedure comprising overdraft and other credit facilities. Raising of external financing is centralised at Addtech AB. Adequate payment capacity is to be achieved through contractual credit facilities and via liquidity forecasts, whereby the Group ensures that it has a sufficient liquidity reserve. The liquidity reserve is defined as cash and unutilised credit facilities. Long-term credit facilities are refinanced one year before maturity, and overdraft facilities are extended annually before the end of the calendar year. Surplus liquidity is primarily used to pay down credits outstanding. The Parent Company is responsible for the Group's long-term financing as well as its supply of liquidity. The Parent Company provides an internal bank for loans and deposits to and from the subsidiaries, and cash pools to efficiently gather the Group's cash.

To manage surpluses and deficits in different currencies, Addtech uses currency swaps from time to time. This allows the Group to reduce its financing costs and efficient use of the company's liquid funds.

Note 3 cont.

Refinancing risk

The refinancing risk is the risk of Addtech not having access to sufficient financing on each occasion. The refinancing risk increases if Addtech's credit rating deteriorates or if Addtech becomes too dependent on one source of financing.

To limit refinancing risk, procurement of non-current contractual credit facilities commences no later than 12 months prior to the maturity of the credit facility, with Addtech maintaining the dialogue with various creditors. In connection with a major maturity of financing facilities, Addtech aims for the new financing to already be in place 12 months prior to maturity.

Credit facilities, SEK million	Group		Parent Company	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Overdraft facilities	1,909	1,300	1,900	1,300
Other agreed credit facilities	5,539	4,523	5,500	4,500
Credit approvals	7,448	5,823	7,400	5,800
Portion of overdraft facilities utilised	946	696	946	696
Portion of other credit facilities utilised	4,033	3,824	3,994	3,800
Portion of overdraft facilities and other credit facilities not utilised	2,469	1,303	2,460	1,304

Agreements on overdrafts of SEK 1,909 million mature per calendar year. During the year, other non-current credit facilities granted to the Parent Company were expanded with SEK 1,000 million.

The Tenor analysis table to the right presents the Group's undiscounted future cash flows for financial liabilities. Cash flows in foreign currencies have been translated to SEK at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date, and for interest payments based on floating rates (Stibor, etc.) the current interest rate for the liability is applied.

Tenor analysis, liabilities incl. interest, SEK million	Group		Parent Company	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Liabilities to credit institutions:				
Maturing within 1 year	1,091	845	1,088	840
Maturing within 1–2 years	143	129	119	125
Maturing within 2–5 years	4,129	3,846	4,117	3,831
Maturing after 5 years or later	–	–	–	–
Total non-current liabilities to credit institutions	5,363	4,820	5,324	4,796
Liabilities for derivatives:				
Maturing within 1 year	7	13	7	13
Maturing within 1–2 years	0	1	0	1
Maturing within 2–5 years	–	–	–	–
Maturing after 5 years or later	–	–	–	–
Total liabilities for derivatives	7	14	7	14
Lease liabilities:				
Maturing within 1 year	317	284	–	–
Maturing within 1–2 years	240	206	–	–
Maturing within 2–5 years	362	246	–	–
Maturing after 5 years or later	102	90	–	–
Total lease liabilities	1,021	826	–	–
Other interest-bearing liabilities and accounts payable:				
Maturing within 1 year	2,210	1,957	5	3
Maturing within 1–2 years	251	157	–	–
Maturing within 2–5 years	643	480	–	–
Maturing after 5 years or later	–	–	–	–
Total other non-current interest-bearing liabilities and accounts payable:	3,104	2,594	5	3
Total liabilities including interest SEK million				
Maturing within 1 year	3,625	3,099	1,100	856
Maturing within 1–2 years	634	493	119	126
Maturing within 2–5 years	5,134	4,572	4,117	3,831
Maturing after 5 years or later	102	90	–	–
Total liabilities including interest SEK million	9,495	8,254	5,336	4,813

Note 3 cont.

The Parent Company's credit facilities are contingent upon loan terms, so called covenants, which are fulfilled with a wide margin. For covenants, Addtech uses two ratios: EBITDA/net financial items and equity/assets. These covenants are reported quarterly to creditors in conjunction with the publication of interim reports.

The Group's and Parent Company's non-current and current interest-bearing liabilities are shown in notes 24 and 25.

Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk is regulated by ensuring that the average fixed interest term of the debt portfolio varies between 0–3 years. The debt portfolio consists of bank overdraft facilities and outstanding external loans. The interest rate on 31 March 2026 was variable, that is, 0–3 months. Addtech's main exposure to interest rate risk is in its debt portfolio. Aside from the pension liability, interest-bearing external debt totals SEK 7,148 million (6,186).

With the current net financial debt, the impact on the Group's post-tax profit for the year and equity would be SEK +/-57 million if interest rates were to fluctuate by 1 percentage point.

Credit risk and counterparty risk

Credit risk and counterparty risk are defined as the risk of Addtech's counterparties failing to fulfil their contractual obligations. Addtech is exposed to credit and counterparty risk in its financial transactions, that is, in investing its surplus liquidity and executing forward foreign exchange transactions, and in its commercial operations in connection with accounts receivable and advance payments to suppliers. The assessment of whether a default has occurred is based not only on quantitative thresholds, but also on an individual assessment of the counterparty's credit rating. Maximum credit risk exposure from financial assets is consistent with the carrying amount of those assets.

Addtech's finance function at the Parent Company is responsible for assessing and addressing counterparty risk in financial transactions. Addtech requires counterparties for derivatives and cash placement to have a very good credit rating, at least A. Derivative transactions are made under bilateral framework agreements for derivatives trading. These transactions comprise forward foreign exchange contracts and currency swaps, with each transaction settled separately without clearing.

To utilise its subsidiaries' detailed knowledge of Addtech's customers and suppliers, Addtech has each company assess the credit risk and selection of suppliers in its commercial transactions. New customers are assessed before credit is granted, and credit limits set are strictly enforced. Short credit periods are the goal, and avoiding excessive concentration of business with individual customers and with specific sectors helps mitigate the risks. No individual customer accounts for more than 3 percent (3) of total credit exposure during a one-year period. The equivalent figure for the ten largest customers is about 10 percent (10). Exposure per

customer segment and geographic market is presented in notes 4 and 5.

Confirmed and expected credit losses totalled SEK 15 million (25) during the year, equal to 0 percent (0) of net sales.

Accounts receivable, SEK million	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Carrying amount	3,686	3,267
Impairment	45	39
Cost	3,730	3,306

Change in impaired accounts receivable	2025/2026	2024/2025
Amount at beginning of year	-39	-25
Company acquisitions	0	-3
Year's impairment losses/reversals	-12	-12
Settled impairment	4	1
Translation effect	2	0
Amount at end of year	-45	-39

Time analysis of unimpaired but overdue accounts receivable:	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
≤30 days	390	365
31–60 days	82	78
>60 days	79	105
Total	551	548

Commodity price risks

The Group's exposure to commodity price risks, including electricity prices, is limited. These limited risks are not hedged.

Note 4

Revenue from contracts with customers

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

Accounting principles

The Group's revenue comprises sales of high-tech products and solutions to customers, primarily in manufacturing industries and infrastructure. The Group's sales consist mainly of sales of goods, but also include service assignments to some extent. Sales are invoiced, normally with payment terms of 30–90 days. The original expected term of the agreements is at most one year. The majority of the Group's revenues are reported at a point in time.

Sales of goods

Sales of goods occur in all of the Group's segments. Sales consist mainly of standard products, but also, to some extent, of products manufactured in-house. Framework agreements with customers usually occur where an agreement with a customer is considered to arise only once the customer has placed an order based on the terms of the framework agreement, since it is only at this time that enforceable rights and obligations arise for the Group and the customer. The period between an order being placed and goods being delivered is normally brief. Each separate product in the order is considered to constitute a separate performance obligation.

In the relevant agreement with the customer, the transaction price usually consists only of fixed amounts. To the extent that the transaction price includes variable amounts, the Group estimates the amount to which it will be entitled and includes this in the transaction price, taking limitations of uncertain amounts into account. Revenue is recognised at a point in time because the conditions for transfer of control over time are not met. The Group considers control to be transferred on completion of delivery in accordance with applicable delivery terms, coinciding with the time at which the risks and benefits transfer to the customer. Of total net sales, approximately 90 percent of revenue is recognised at a specific point in time.

Geographic locations of customers	2025/2026							
	SEK million	Automation	Electrification	Energy	Industry	Process	Safety	Group items
Sweden	926	862	1,027	1,640	582	800	–	5,837
Denmark	593	249	1,001	77	618	241	–	2,779
Finland	485	181	131	551	343	469	0	2,160
Norway	300	200	614	284	566	407	–	2,371
Germany	209	934	131	204	271	37	–	1,786
UK	15	222	88	257	262	525	–	1,369
Rest of Europe	827	643	611	713	646	433	–	3,873
Other countries	123	226	448	880	717	134	–	2,528
Group items	8	8	2	4	4	8	-34	–
Total	3,486	3,525	4,053	4,610	4,009	3,054	-34	22,703

Geographic locations of customers	2024/2025							
	SEK million	Automation	Electrification	Energy	Industry	Process	Safety	Group items
Sweden	1,027	873	926	1,481	633	823	–	5,763
Denmark	607	284	943	83	674	152	–	2,743
Finland	532	160	157	722	336	446	0	2,353
Norway	262	183	667	312	570	423	–	2,417
Germany	203	940	146	85	240	88	–	1,702
UK	14	163	107	258	221	491	–	1,254
Rest of Europe	825	550	482	581	694	470	–	3,602
Other countries	121	191	428	640	460	122	–	1,962
Group items	6	5	4	6	9	7	-37	–
Total	3,597	3,349	3,860	4,168	3,837	3,022	-37	21,796

Note 4 cont.

Service assignments

Service assignments occur primarily in the Industry segment. These assignments essentially comprise project agreements in which the Group delivers and, to a certain extent, installs products for specific customer projects. Such assignments are considered to constitute a combined performance obligation, since no individual product is distinct within the framework of the agreements. The transaction price normally consists only of fixed amounts.

Because control of the performance obligations is considered to be transferred to the customer over time, revenue is also recognised over time. The Group applies a production method, based on the time and materials devoted to projects, to measure progress towards completion of a performance commitment.

Customer segments	2025/2026							
	SEK million	Automation	Electrification	Energy	Industry	Process	Safety	Group items
Construction and installation	150	339	124	81	59	1,123	-	1,876
Data and tele-communications	115	132	220	122	5	285	-	879
Electronics	184	711	21	192	15	298	-	1,421
Energy	223	540	2,830	36	690	409	-	4,728
Vehicles	220	533	32	1,438	163	62	-	2,448
Medical technology	427	447	17	25	336	122	-	1,374
Mechanical industry	991	329	321	367	289	128	-	2,425
Forestry and process	417	35	110	1,465	1,774	18	-	3,819
Transport	152	106	356	489	536	62	-	1,701
Other	599	345	20	391	138	539	0	2,032
Group items	8	8	2	4	4	8	-34	-
Total	3,486	3,525	4,053	4,610	4,009	3,054	-34	22,703

Customer segments	2024/2025							
	SEK million	Automation	Electrification	Energy	Industry	Process	Safety	Group items
Construction and installation	177	321	137	72	57	951	-	1,715
Data and tele-communications	77	99	270	35	1	299	-	781
Electronics	178	745	18	199	16	294	-	1,450
Energy	229	479	2,671	106	677	364	-	4,526
Vehicles	223	514	26	1,317	139	59	-	2,278
Medical technology	469	403	19	17	345	248	-	1,501
Mechanical industry	1,000	335	262	502	310	195	-	2,604
Forestry and process	430	29	122	1,226	1,525	18	-	3,350
Transport	148	79	312	311	608	61	-	1,519
Other	660	340	19	377	150	526	0	2,072
Group items	6	5	4	6	9	7	-37	-
Total	3,597	3,349	3,860	4,168	3,837	3,022	-37	21,796

Note 5

Segment reporting

Assets and liabilities as well as income and expenses are attributed to the operating segment in which they are used, earned and consumed, respectively. The operating segment's earnings are monitored by the highest executive decision-maker, i.e., the CEO of Addtech.

On 1 October 2025, a new organisation was implemented, comprising six business areas with clear niche strategies. By adapting its operations and further strengthening the network between the companies, Addtech strengthened its organisation to best take advantage of future growth opportunities.

The division into business areas reflects Addtech's internal organisation and reporting system. Addtech reports its business areas as operating segments. Addtech is organised into the following six business areas: Automation, Electrification, Energy, Industry, Process and Safety.

Automation

The companies in the Automation business area are well positioned to meet the demand resulting from the increased use of automation solutions in various customer segments. A number of strong, interconnected trends driving growth in the area – for example, Industry 4.0, smart production and IoT – as well as general demands on efficiency and shorter supply chains are creating favourable conditions for long-term value creation.

Electrification

The rapid development in electrification and the global ambition to reduce dependence on fossil fuels are strong drivers for the companies in Electrification. Through its leading positions in select niches such as power protection systems and energy

allocation, electric drive line solutions and advanced battery solutions, the Electrification business area is well positioned to meet growing demand from a broad, diversified customer base.

Energy

With an exclusive focus on power transmission and power distribution to meet the strong demand linked to society's increased demand for stable, efficient and smart infrastructure for energy supply, the companies in the Energy business area are generating long-term growth. This business area has built up an international offering that covers the entire chain from grid construction and upgrades to power supply for a growing and energy-intensive industry.

Industry

Strong drivers for the companies in the Industry business area include the trend toward increased use of more sustainable fibre-based materials, ergonomic products for special vehicles and energy-efficient drive systems. Over time, the business area has successfully established itself in new niches such as waste and recycling solutions as well as subsea technology, areas with continued potential for development.

Process

The increased regulatory requirements for a sustainable transition in the industry, in combination with a general focus on optimised flows, energy efficiency and improved water infrastructure are creating growth for companies in the Process business area. With an attractive offering in measurement, control, purification and streamlining of industrial flows, the business area is in a strong position to continue creating value by supporting an international customer base in the green transition.

Safety

The companies in Safety are harnessing the potential created by stricter regulatory requirements, a more complex threat scenario and an increasingly automated and digitalised world, driving demand for solutions that prevent risks and provide security for

people, industries and critical social functions. With a broad range of products and services in safety, security and continuous operation, the Safety business area is well positioned to capitalise on the potential of existing niches while also expanding into new niche segments.

Data by operating segment	2025/2026			2024/2025		
	External	Internal	Total	External	Internal	Total
Net sales						
Automation	3,478	8	3,486	3,591	6	3,597
Electrification	3,517	8	3,525	3,344	5	3,349
Energy	4,051	2	4,053	3,856	4	3,860
Industry	4,606	4	4,610	4,162	6	4,168
Process	4,005	4	4,009	3,828	9	3,837
Safety	3,046	8	3,054	3,015	7	3,022
Parent Company and Group items	–	-34	-34	–	-37	-37
Total	22,703	0	22,703	21,796	0	21,796
Operating profit, EBITA, assets and liabilities	2025/2026			2024/2025		
	EBITA	Assets ¹⁾	Liabilities ¹⁾	EBITA	Assets ¹⁾	Liabilities ¹⁾
Automation	404	3,021	794	428	2,479	660
Electrification	516	3,498	686	441	2,423	545
Energy	777	2,254	674	605	2,366	759
Industry	962	4,975	1,160	836	4,706	1,139
Process	587	3,573	867	555	2,979	746
Safety	442	2,130	643	428	2,180	587
Parent Company and Group items	-47	1,859	8,123	-28	1,380	7,014
EBITA	3,641	21,310	12,947	3,265	18,513	11,450
Amortisation, intangible non-current assets	-556			-508		
Operating profit	3,085			2,757		
Financial income and expenses	-207			-242		
Profit after financial items	2,878			2,515		

¹⁾ Excluding transactions on Group accounts and financial transactions with Group companies.

Note 5 cont.

	2025/2026			2024/2025		
	Intangible assets ¹⁾	Property, plant and equipment ¹⁾	Total	Intangible assets ¹⁾	Property, plant and equipment ¹⁾	Total
Investments in non-current assets						
Automation	9	13	22	10	17	27
Electrification	14	26	40	10	24	34
Energy	4	21	25	4	24	28
Industry	6	26	32	22	62	84
Process	10	20	30	9	21	30
Safety	8	27	35	5	22	27
Parent Company and Group items	–	0	0	–	1	1
Total	51	133	184	60	171	231

1) Amounts do not include effects of company acquisitions

	2025/2026			2024/2025		
	Intangible assets	Property, plant and equipment	Total	Intangible assets	Property, plant and equipment	Total
Amortisation/depreciation non-current assets						
Automation	-88	-65	-153	-81	-64	-145
Electrification	-75	-67	-142	-67	-59	-126
Energy	-49	-59	-108	-51	-54	-105
Industry	-180	-104	-284	-158	-92	-250
Process	-106	-75	-181	-92	-75	-167
Safety	-58	-67	-125	-59	-60	-119
Parent Company and Group items	0	-22	-22	0	-23	-23
Total	-556	-459	-1,015	-508	-427	-935
– whereof acquisitions	-522	–	-522	-475	–	-475
– whereof leases	–	-317	-317	–	-293	-293

	Net gains/losses		Change in pension liabilities		Other items	Total
Significant profit or loss items, other than depreciation or amortisation, not matched by payments in 2025/2026						
Automation		0		2	11	13
Electrification		0		0	5	5
Energy		-1		0	10	9
Industry		2		3	-52	-47
Process		0		–	-16	-16
Safety		0		1	-2	-1
Parent Company and Group items		–		-4	11	7
Total		1		2	-33	-30

	2025/2026			2024/2025		
	Net sales, external ¹⁾	Assets ¹⁾	Whereof, non-current assets	Net sales, external ¹⁾	Assets ¹⁾	Whereof, non-current assets
Data by country						
Sweden	5,837	4,822	3,175	5,763	5,606	3,231
Denmark	2,779	2,194	1,070	2,743	2,143	1,086
Finland	2,160	1,474	637	2,353	1,392	665
Norway	2,371	2,085	1,228	2,417	2,032	1,153
Germany	1,786	3,033	2,191	1,702	1,732	1,157
UK	1,369	1,724	1,141	1,254	1,670	1,096
Rest of Europe	3,873	3,473	2,348	3,602	2,629	1,661
Other countries	2,528	592	260	1,962	304	92
Parent Company, Group items and unallocated assets	–	1,913	1	–	1,005	15
Total	22,703	21,310	12,051	21,796	18,513	10,156

1) Excluding transactions on Group accounts and financial assets. External net sales are based on the customers' location, and the carrying amounts of assets are based on where the assets are located.

	2025/2026			2024/2025		
	Intangible assets	Property, plant and equipment	Total	Intangible assets	Property, plant and equipment	Total
Investments in non-current assets						
Sweden	4	37	41	4	51	55
Denmark	10	12	22	23	13	36
Finland	14	5	19	9	23	32
Norway	11	13	24	11	22	33
Germany	1	14	15	0	5	5
UK	1	14	15	1	29	30
Rest of Europe	9	27	36	10	24	34
Other countries	1	11	12	2	4	6
Total	51	133	184	60	171	231

Note 6

Employees and personnel expenses

Average number of employees	2025/2026			2024/2025		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Sweden						
Parent Company	7	3	10	6	3	9
Other companies	978	270	1,248	1,009	278	1,287
Denmark	364	140	504	371	143	514
Finland	403	100	503	416	118	534
Norway	336	109	445	331	111	442
UK	277	92	369	259	85	344
Germany	437	151	588	246	103	349
Rest of Europe	550	166	716	515	162	677
Other countries	157	91	248	109	76	185
Total	3,509	1,122	4,631	3,262	1,079	4,341

Average number of employees	2025/2026			2024/2025		
	Senior executives	whereof bonuses	Other employees	Senior executives	whereof bonuses	Other employees
Sweden						
Parent Company	54	19	7	46	14	3
Other companies	80	16	778	76	12	744
Denmark	70	8	427	50	5	431
Finland	36	5	297	33	4	335
Norway	40	6	337	42	5	334
UK	35	4	197	23	4	187
Germany	24	5	234	17	2	186
Rest of Europe	51	6	352	43	6	318
Other countries	20	2	122	14	1	64
Total	410	71	2,751	344	53	2,602

Salaries and remuneration Senior executives are defined as Group Management and the Managing Directors of the Group companies.

Salaries, remuneration and social security expenses	Group		Parent Company	
	2025/2026	2024/2025	2025/2026	2024/2025
Salaries and other remuneration	3,161	2,946	61	49
Contract-based pensions for senior executives	54	38	8	7
Contract-based pensions for others	241	232	2	1
Other social security expenses	558	505	19	15
Total	4,014	3,721	90	72

At the end of the year, pension obligations outstanding to the Group's senior executives amounted to SEK 3 million (3) for the Group and SEK 0 million (0) for the Parent Company. Regarding pension costs in the Parent Company and in the Group, different accounting principles are applied (see Note 22 Provisions for pensions and similar obligations).

Proportion of women	Group		Parent Company	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Board of Directors (excl. alternates)	15%	13%	33%	33%
Other senior executives	22%	21%	25%	14%

Note 6 cont.

Process for evaluating and determining remuneration to the Board of Directors, the CEO and Group Management

The guidelines applied to the remuneration of senior executives in the 2025/2026 financial year correspond to those adopted at the 2024 AGM and are equivalent, essentially, to the guidelines proposed for the upcoming year, as set out in the Administration Report. The principle for remuneration to the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Group Management is that remuneration should be competitive. The Nomination Committee proposes Board fees to the AGM. Fees are paid to the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution by the AGM.

For remuneration to the CEO, members of Group Management and other senior executives in the Group, the Board of Directors has appointed a Remuneration Committee consisting of the Chairman of the Board and a Board member and the CEO attending in a reporting capacity. The CEO, members of Group Management and other senior executives are paid a fixed salary, variable remuneration and conventional employment benefits. Pension benefits and incentive schemes also apply as detailed below. The Remuneration Committee follows the guidelines for the remuneration of senior executives approved by the AGM of Addtech AB.

Call options for senior executives

Accounting principles

Addtech's long-term incentive schemes include a subsidy whereby employees receive the amount corresponding to a paid-in option premium as cash compensation if they remain employed by the Group for two years. Accordingly, the cost of this subsidy and the associated social security fees accrue as a personnel expense over the two-year vesting period. The subsidy corresponds to the option premium that the company receives on the transfer of the call options.

At each closing date, Addtech reassesses its estimate of how many employees will remain employed for the two years and, accordingly, the amount of subsidy expected to be disbursed. Any deviations from the original estimates to which this reassessment gives rise are reported under personnel expenses in the income statement and corresponding adjustments are made in the reported liability.

Further information on each of the share-related incentive schemes is provided below.

Background and motivation for long-term incentive schemes

The purpose of long-term incentive schemes is to enable Group executives, through an investment of their own, to participate in and work for a favourable trend in the value of the company's shares.

The schemes are also expected to generate improved conditions for recruiting and retaining skilled personnel for the Addtech Group, to provide competitive compensation and to unite the interests of the shareholders with those of the executives. The schemes are intended to contribute to executives increasing their shareholding in Addtech over the long term. The executives encompassed by the schemes are those who, in an otherwise heavily decentralised organisation, are able to impact profit positively for the Group as a whole.

Similar call option schemes for senior executives and a select number of management members in the Addtech Group were adopted by the 2009–2025 AGMs. With the exception of the CEO, Board members have not been entitled to acquire call options. The schemes involve call options for shares repurchased by Addtech, with each call option entitling the holder to acquire one repurchased Class B share. As financial instruments, the call options are freely transferable. To encourage participation in the scheme, a subsidy is paid corresponding to the premium paid for each call option. This subsidy will be paid out two years after the AGM, provided that neither party has terminated the option holder's employment with the Group before the payment date or that the call options have not been sold before this time. The expenses for the scheme consist of the subsidy plus social security fees. The subsidy corresponds to the option premium that the company receives on the transfer of the call options and, accordingly, the scheme entails no significant net charge on the company's equity.

The purchase price for shares when exercising options will correspond to 120 percent of the volume-weighted average price paid for the company's Class B shares on NASDAQ Stockholm during a fixed period. The premium for the call options will correspond to the market value of the call options in accordance with an external independent valuation applying the Black & Scholes model and is to be based on the volume-weighted average of the price paid for the company's Class B share on Nasdaq Stockholm during a fixed period.

In the event that the option holder does not wish to exercise all of the call options acquired, the company is entitled, although not obliged, to repurchase call options from the holder. Options are to be acquired at a price corresponding at most to their market value at any given time. Call options may not, however, be repurchased during any period in which trading in the company's shares is forbidden.

At the end of the financial year, Addtech had four call option schemes outstanding, involving a total 2,257,530 Class B shares.

Note 6 cont.

	2025/2029 scheme	2024/2028 scheme	2023/2027 scheme	2022/2026 scheme
Call option schemes outstanding				
Number of call options outstanding at beginning of period	–	639,925	674,500	825,910
Call options issued	761,575	–	–	–
Call options redeemed	–	–	–	-73,550
Repurchases of call options	–	–	–	-570,830
Number of call options outstanding at end of period	761,575	639,925	674,500	181,530
Percentage of total number of shares	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Resolved at AGM	2025 AGM	2024 AGM	2023 AGM	2022 AGM
Scope of the programme – number of Group executives	approx. 150	approx. 150	approx. 100	approx. 100
Maximum number of potential call options	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Maximum number, percentage of total number of shares in the company	approx. 0.4%	approx. 0.4%	approx. 0.4%	approx. 0.4%
Maximum number, percentage of total number of votes in the company	approx. 0.3%	approx. 0.3%	approx. 0.3%	approx. 0.3%
Number of call options offered per person	4,000–40,000	4,000–40,000	4,000–40,000	4,000–50,000
Acquired by the CEO	40,000	40,000	40,000	50,000
Acquired by other members of Group Management	157,000	150,000	135,000	162,000
Redemption period	5 Sep 2028– 8 Jun 2029	6 Sep 2027– 9 Jun 2028	7 Sep 2026– 9 Jun 2027	8 Sep 2025– 10 Jun 2026
Measurement period for purchase price of shares	28 Aug 2025– 10 Sep 2025	23 Aug 2024– 5 Sep 2024	24 Aug 2023– 6 Sep 2023	26 Aug 2022– 8 Sep 2022
Measurement period for calculating option premium	4 Sep 2025– 10 Sep 2025	30 Aug 2024– 5 Sep 2024	31 Aug 2023– 6 Sep 2023	2 Sep 2022– 8 Sep 2022
Redemption price for exercising call options	392.70	388.80	221.00	180.10
Market value of call options	48.85	48.80	31.70	22.50
Estimated cost of the subsidy, including social security fees, after corporation tax	approx. SEK 38.6 million	approx. SEK 32.4 million	approx. SEK 22.2 million	approx. SEK 19.3 million
Valuation model	Black & Scholes	Black & Scholes	Black & Scholes	Black & Scholes

Board of Directors

In accordance with the resolution of the AGM, the total Board fees of SEK 4,200 thousand (3,700) approved by the AGM are distributed between the Board members not employed by the Parent Company.

CEO of the Parent Company

Over the 2025/2026 financial year, Niklas Stenberg, the CEO of the Parent Company, received SEK 10,529 thousand (9,491) in fixed salary and SEK 5,861 thousand (5,099) in variable remuneration. Variable remuneration included SEK 1,781 thousand (1,403) regarding the subsidy expense for the year for participation in the Group's incentive schemes. They also received taxable benefits amounting to SEK 173 thousand (190). Pension premiums of SEK 3,061 thousand (2,772) were paid.

From the age of 65, the CEO is covered by a defined contribution pension plan, the scale of which depends on the outcome of pension insurance agreements. The size of the pension premiums is determined annually by the Remuneration Committee. Variable remuneration paid based on the Group's earnings may not exceed 40 percent of fixed salary and is not pensionable. An additional premium may be payable corresponding to 20 percent of paid variable remuneration used to acquire shares in Addtech AB. On termination by the company, the period of notice is 12 months and, on resignation by the CEO, the period of notice is six months. Beyond salary paid during the period of notice, on termination by the company, the CEO is entitled to severance pay equivalent to one year's salary. In the event that the employee resigns, he/she does not receive any severance pay.

Other members of Group Management

For other members of Group Management, fixed salary of SEK 20,540 thousand (17,287) was paid, as well as variable remuneration of SEK 12,653 thousand (10,119). Variable remuneration included SEK 6,376 thousand (4,784) regarding the subsidy expense for the year for participation in the Group's incentive schemes. The variable remuneration was expensed in the 2025/2026 financial year and is to be disbursed in 2026/2027. They also received taxable benefits amounting to SEK 509 thousand (397). From the age of 65, members of Group Management are covered by pension entitlements in accordance with individual agreements. Certain pension solutions are defined-contribution plans, with the size of the pension depending on the outcome of pension insurance agreements, while others are defined-benefit plans.

In terms of the expense, both the defined-benefit pension plans and the defined-contribution solutions are basically equivalent to the ITP plan. During 2025/2026, a total of SEK 4,926 thousand (4,364) in pension premiums was paid for the group "Other members of Group Management."

Variable remuneration paid based on the Group's earnings may not exceed 40 percent of fixed salary. An additional premium may be payable corresponding to 20 percent of paid variable remuneration used to acquire shares in Addtech AB.

On termination by the company, the maximum period of notice is 12 months and, on resignation by the employee, the period of notice is six months. Severance pay is payable equivalent to no more than one year's salary. In the event that the employee resigns, he/she does not receive any severance pay.

Note 6 cont.

Remuneration and other benefits 2025/2026	Basic salary/ Board fees	Variable remuneration ¹⁾	Other benefits	Pension expenses	Total
Chairman of the Board	1.7	–	–	–	1.7
Other Board members	2.5	–	–	–	2.5
CEO	10.5	5.9	0.2	3.1	19.7
Other senior executives ²⁾	20.5	12.7	0.5	4.9	38.6
Total	35.2	18.6	0.7	8.0	62.5

1) Including remuneration to senior executives participating in incentive schemes.

2) During the year, there were seven other senior executives, two women and five men.

Remuneration and other benefits 2024/2025	Basic salary/ Board fees	Variable remuneration ¹⁾	Other benefits	Pension expenses	Total
Chairman of the Board	1.5	–	–	–	1.5
Other Board members	2.2	–	–	–	2.2
CEO	9.5	5.1	0.2	2.8	17.6
Other senior executives ²⁾	17.3	10.1	0.4	4.4	32.2
Total	30.5	15.2	0.6	7.2	53.5

1) Including remuneration to senior executives participating in incentive schemes.

2) During the year, there were six other senior executives, one woman and five men.

Board fees, SEK thousand		2025/2026	2024/2025
Name	Position	Fee	Fee
Fredrik Börjesson	Board member	625	550
Henrik Hedelius ¹⁾	Board member, member of the Remuneration Committee	625	550
Ulf Mattsson	Board member	625	550
Malin Nordesjö ¹⁾	Chairman of the Board, Chairman of the Remuneration Committee	1,700	1,500
Annikki Schaeferdiek	Board member	625	550
Niklas Stenberg	Board member	–	–
Total		4,200	3,700

1) During the 2025/2026 financial year, a fee of SEK 110 thousand, beyond the aforementioned, was paid to each member of the Remuneration Committee.

Note 7

Remuneration to auditors

	Group		Parent Company	
	2025/2026	2024/2025	2025/2026	2024/2025
Deloitte				
Audit assignment	16	16	3	3
Tax consultation	1	0	1	-
Other assignments	0	0	-	-
Total remuneration to Deloitte	17	16	4	3
Other auditors				
Audit assignment	11	10	-	-
Tax consultation	3	2	-	0
Other assignments	4	4	-	0
Total remuneration to other auditors	18	16	-	0
Total remuneration to auditors	35	32	4	3

Note 8

Depreciation/amortisation

Depreciation/amortisation by function	Group		Parent Company	
	2025/2026	2024/2025	2025/2026	2024/2025
Cost of sales	-151	-138	-	-
Selling expenses	-742	-680	-	-
Administrative expenses	-119	-114	0	-1
Other operating expenses	-3	-3	-	-
Total	-1,015	-935	0	-1

Depreciation/amortisation by asset class	Group		Parent Company	
	2025/2026	2024/2025	2025/2026	2024/2025
Intangible assets	-556	-508	0	-1
Buildings and land	-16	-14	-	-
Leasehold improvements	-6	-6	-	-
Machinery	-45	-44	-	-
Equipment	-75	-70	-	-
Right-of-use assets	-317	-293	-	-
Total	-1,015	-935	0	-1

Note 9

Other operating income and expenses

Group	2025/2026	2024/2025
Other operating income		
Rental revenue	13	13
Gain on sale of operations and non-current assets	6	20
Revaluations of contingent purchase considerations	86	25
Subsidies received	12	22
Other	17	21
Total	134	101
Other operating expenses		
Loss on sale of operations and non-current assets	-3	-3
Exchange losses, net	-23	-29
Revaluations of contingent purchase considerations	-7	-14
Other	-11	-9
Total	-44	-55

Note 10

Operating expenses

Group	2025/2026	2024/2025
Inventories, raw materials and consumables	13,012	12,850
Personnel expenses	4,145	3,852
Depreciation/amortisation	1,015	935
Impairment of inventories	19	18
Impairment of doubtful accounts receivable	15	25
Other operating expenses	1,550	1,465
Total	19,756	19,145

Note 11

Financial income and expenses

Accounting principles

Interest income on receivables and interest expenses on liabilities are computed using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that makes the present value of all future incoming and outgoing payments during the term equal to the carrying amount of the receivable or liability. Interest income includes accrued rebates, premiums and other differences between the original value of the receivable and the amount received on maturity.

Group	2025/2026	2024/2025
Interest income on bank balances	27	44
Dividends	0	0
Exchange rate changes, net	-	7
Changes in value from revaluation of financial assets/liabilities, net	-	0
Other financial income	1	1
Financial income	28	52
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	-182	-244
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at fair value	-13	-19
Interest expense on pension liability	-8	-8
Exchange rate changes, net	-14	-
Changes in value from revaluation of financial assets/liabilities, net	0	-
Other financial expenses	-18	-23
Financial expenses	-235	-294
Net financial items	-207	-242
Parent Company	2025/2026	2024/2025
Dividends received	900	800
Profit from participations in Group companies	900	800
Interest income:		
Group companies	170	241
Profit from financial non-current assets	170	241
Interest income, etc.:		
Group companies	32	41
Other interest income, change in value of derivatives and exchange rate differences	23	39
Interest income and similar items	55	80
Interest expenses, etc.:		
Group companies	-45	-64
Other interest expense, change in value of derivatives, exchange rate differences and banking fees	-153	-223
Interest expenses and similar items	-198	-287
Financial income and expenses	927	834

Note 12

Appropriations – Parent Company

Accounting principles

In the Parent Company, Group contributions are recognised in accordance with the alternative rule, meaning that Group contributions received by the Parent Company, or Group contributions paid to the subsidiaries by the Parent Company are reported as appropriations in the Parent Company. Shareholder contributions are reported in the item shares and participations.

	2025/2026	2024/2025
Group contributions received	648	443
Group contributions paid	-60	-237
Reversal of tax allocation reserve	-	84
Provision made to tax allocation reserve	-130	-60
Excess amortisation/depreciation	0	0
Total	458	230

Had the Parent Company reported deferred tax on year-end appropriations as per the principles applied in the consolidated financial statements, the deferred tax expense would have totalled SEK 94 million (48).

Note 13

Taxes

	Group		Parent Company	
	2025/2026	2024/2025	2025/2026	2024/2025
Current tax for the period	-817	-644	-93	-44
Adjustment from previous years	-3	2	-2	-
Total current tax expense	-820	-642	-95	-44
Deferred tax	148	67	0	-2
Total recognised tax expense	-672	-575	-95	-46

Group	2025/2026	%	2024/2025	%
Profit before tax	2,878		2,515	
Weighted average tax based on national tax rates	-656	22.8	-563	22.4
Tax effect of				
Non-deductible expenses	-12	0.4	-7	0.3
Non-taxable income	2	-0.1	5	-0.2
Adjustment regarding prior years' current tax	-3	0.1	2	-0.1
Transaction expenses, revaluations of contingent purchase considerations for acquisitions	12	-0.4	-6	0.3
Losses for which carryforwards were not capitalised	-7	0.3	-4	0.2
Deficits utilised but not capitalised	3	-0.1	5	-0.3
Other	-11	0.4	-7	0.3
Recognised tax expense	-672	23.4	-575	22.9

Parent Company	2025/2026	%	2024/2025	%
Profit before tax	1,337		1,036	
Tax based on current tax rate for Parent Company	-275	20.6	-214	20.6
Tax effect of				
Standard interest on tax allocation reserves	-2	0.1	-2	0.1
Non-deductible expenses	-1	0.1	-1	0.1
Adjustment regarding prior years' current tax	-2	0.1	-	-
Non-taxable dividends	185	-13.8	165	-15.9
Other	0	0.0	6	-0.6
Recognised tax expense	-95	7.1	-46	4.3

Note 13 cont.

Deferred tax, net, at end of year

Group	31 Mar 2026			31 Mar 2025		
	Receivables	Liabilities	Net	Receivables	Liabilities	Net
Non-current assets	5	-893	-888	3	-732	-729
Untaxed reserves	-	-179	-179	-	-189	-189
Pension provisions	9	-	9	12	-	12
Other	45	-21	24	48	-33	15
Net recognised	-26	26	0	-30	30	0
Deferred tax, net, at end of year	33	-1,067	-1,034	33	-924	-891

Group	31 Mar 2026					
	Amount at beginning of year	Recognised in the income statement	Acquisitions & divestments	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Translation effect	Amount at end of year
Non-current assets	-729	123	-280	0	-2	-888
Untaxed reserves	-189	10	-	-	-	-179
Pension provisions	12	1	-	-4	0	9
Other	15	14	-	0	-5	24
Deferred tax, net	-891	148	-280	-4	-7	-1,034

Group	31 Mar 2025					
	Amount at beginning of year	Recognised in the income statement	Acquisitions & divestments	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Translation effect	Amount at end of year
Non-current assets	-606	108	-249	0	18	-729
Untaxed reserves	-152	-29	-8	-	-	-189
Pension provisions	7	0	-	5	0	12
Other	23	-7	-2	0	1	15
Deferred tax, net	-728	72	-259	5	19	-891

Parent Company	31 Mar 2026			31 Mar 2025		
	Amount at beginning of year	Recognised in the income statement	Amount at end of year	Amount at beginning of year	Recognised in the income statement	Amount at end of year
Financial instruments	1	0	1	3	-2	1
Pension provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred tax, net	1	0	1	3	-2	1

The Group has tax loss carryforwards of SEK 127 million (104) that have not been capitalised.

The Addtech Group is subject to the OECD's Pillar Two model rules and the legislation adopted in Sweden with effect from 1 January 2024. The Group has analysed and evaluated the effects of the introduction of Pillar Two. The calculations are based on the annually prepared country-by-country reporting to the Swedish Tax Agency and is based on the safe harbour rules within Pillar Two. The Group's estimation is that the effective tax rates exceed 16 percent in the jurisdictions where the Group operates, which means that the assessment is that no top-up tax needs to be paid. For further information, refer to Note 1 Accounting and valuation principles.

Note 14

Intangible assets

Accounting principles

Goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment. Goodwill is allocated between cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units and is not amortised but tested annually for impairment.

Aside from goodwill, intangible assets are recognised at their original cost, less accumulated amortisation and impairment.

Amortisation is charged on a straight-line basis and is based on the useful lives of the assets, which are reviewed on an annual basis. An asset's useful life is based on the historical experience of use of similar assets, areas of application and other specific features of the asset. The estimated useful lives of each category of intangible assets are set out in the table below. Amortisation is recognised over these periods. Amortisation is included in cost of sales, selling

expenses or administrative expenses, depending on where in the business the assets are used.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there are any internal or external indications that an intangible asset with a determinable useful life may have decreased in value. If there is such an indication, the need for impairment is determined after calculating the recoverable amount of the asset, which is the asset's value in use or its

fair value, whichever is higher. Impairment is recognised if the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount. If the recoverable amount of an individual asset cannot be determined, the recoverable amount is set at the recoverable amount for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Group	31 Mar 2026									
	Acquired intangible assets							Intangible assets developed internally		
	Goodwill	Supplier relationships	Customer relationships	Technology	Trade-marks	Capitalised R&D expenses	Leaseholds and similar rights	Software	Software	Total
Accumulated cost										
At beginning of year	5,527	2,084	3,686	52	28	125	6	175	4	11,687
Company acquisitions	1,047	131	915	–	–	0	5	15	–	2,113
Investments	–	1	1	0	0	24	1	24	–	51
Divestments and scrapplings	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	-4	–	-4
Reclassifications	–	–	4	-1	–	–	–	0	–	3
Translation effect for the year	34	20	16	0	0	1	0	1	–	72
At end of year	6,608	2,236	4,622	51	28	150	12	211	4	13,922
Accumulated amortisation and impairment										
At beginning of year	–	-1,546	-1,193	-41	-2	-67	-3	-122	-4	-2,978
Company acquisitions	–	–	–	–	–	–	-4	-4	–	-8
Amortisation	–	-133	-390	-4	-1	-9	-1	-18	–	-556
Divestments and scrapplings	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
Reclassifications	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	0	–	0
Translation effect for the year	–	-13	-3	0	0	-1	0	-1	–	-18
At end of year	–	-1,692	-1,586	-45	-3	-77	-8	-141	-4	-3,556
Carrying amount at end of year	6,608	544	3,036	6	25	73	4	70	0	10,366
Carrying amount at beginning of year	5,527	538	2,493	11	26	58	3	53	0	8,709

Note 14 cont.

31 Mar 2025

Group	Acquired intangible assets							Intangible as-sets developed internally		Total
	Goodwill	Supplier relationships	Customer relationships	Technology	Trade-marks	Capitalised R&D expenses	Leaseholds and similar rights	Software	Software	
Accumulated cost										
At beginning of year	4,716	2,050	2,900	50	26	117	5	151	4	10,019
Company acquisitions	999	101	892	–	1	2	0	5	–	2,000
Investments	–	1	19	2	1	13	1	23	–	60
Divestments and scrappings	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	-2	–	-2
Reclassifications	–	–	4	0	–	-2	–	2	–	4
Translation effect for the year	-188	-68	-129	0	0	-5	0	-4	–	-394
At end of year	5,527	2,084	3,686	52	28	125	6	175	4	11,687
Accumulated amortisation and impairment										
At beginning of year	–	-1,451	-892	-37	-1	-61	-2	-105	-4	-2,553
Company acquisitions	–	–	–	–	0	-1	0	-5	–	-6
Amortisation	–	-143	-334	-4	-1	-8	-1	-17	–	-508
Divestments and scrappings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Reclassifications	–	–	-1	0	–	–	–	–	–	-1
Translation effect for the year	–	48	34	0	0	3	0	3	–	88
At end of year	–	-1,546	-1,193	-41	-2	-67	-3	-122	-4	-2,978
Carrying amount at end of year	5,527	538	2,493	11	26	58	3	53	0	8,709
Carrying amount at beginning of year	4,716	599	2,008	13	25	56	3	46	0	7,466

Intangible non-current asset	Useful life
Capitalised development projects	3–5 years
Customer relationships	10 years
Supplier relationships	5–10 years
Software for IT operations	3–5 years
Technology	10 years
Trademarks	indeterminable

Note 14 cont.

Parent Company	31 Mar 2026		31 Mar 2025	
	Software	Total	Software	Total
Accumulated cost				
At beginning of year	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Investments	–	–	–	–
At end of year	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Accumulated amortisation				
At beginning of year	-4.6	-4.6	-4.4	-4.4
Amortisation	-0.0	-0.0	-0.2	-0.2
At end of year	-4.6	-4.6	-4.6	-4.6
Carrying amount at end of year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carrying amount at beginning of year	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
	Group			
Goodwill by business area	31 Mar 2026		31 Mar 2025	
Automation	1,077		832	
Electrification	1,132		712	
Energy	632		629	
Industry	1,827		1,680	
Process	1,202		936	
Safety	738		738	
Total	6,608		5,527	

Critical estimates and assumptions

Estimates with regard to impairment of goodwill are assessed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and expectations regarding future events deemed reasonable under prevailing circumstances. In March/April each year, that is, when targets are set, goodwill is tested for any impairment needs. The recoverable amount for cash-generating units has been determined by calculating values in use. To make these calculations, certain estimates must be made – the most significant of which are described in the section below. Currently, Addtech does not deem the uncertainty in the impairment testing of goodwill to be so high that a significant risk prevails for a material adjustment of the carrying amount within a year.

Goodwill impairment testing

The Group's recognised goodwill amounts to SEK 6,608 million (5,527), allocated as to the left to the units where impairment testing is performed. Goodwill is not monitored internally at a level lower than the business areas, and impairment testing is therefore performed at that level. The business areas coincide with the Group's operating segments. Impairment testing took place most recently in March 2026. The recoverable amount was based on value in use, calculated from a current estimate of cash flows over the year ahead.

Forecast earnings and investments in working capital and non-current assets for the next financial year, 2026/2027, are based on previous outcomes and experiences. The forecast is produced on the basis of a relatively detailed budgeting process for the various parts of Group. The key cash-flow com-

ponents comprise the assumptions with regard to sales, various operating costs, the trend for working capital and investments in non-current assets. The sales forecast is based on judgements taking into account factors such as order bookings, the general economy and the market situation. The forecast for operating costs is based on current salary agreements and previous years' levels of gross margins and overheads, adapted to expectations for the year ahead taking into account factors as referred to for the sales forecast. Anticipated investments in working capital and non-current assets are linked to the growth in sales. Since the operations are deemed to be in a phase that is representative of the long-term perspective, the cash flow from the first forecast year is extrapolated using a long-term growth rate of 2 percent (2) per year for all business areas. Cash flows were discounted applying a weighted cost of capital corresponding to roughly 14 percent (14) before tax.

The key assumptions that have the greatest effect on the recoverable amount are gross margin, discount rate and long-term growth rate, where gross margin is most important. Neither a 1-percent increase in the discount rate, a 0-percent in long-term growth, nor a 1-percent decrease in the margin shows a need for impairment. These calculations show that value in use significantly exceeds the carrying amount. Consequently, impairment testing indicated no impairment. The margin for impairment is considerable for all business areas and it is not judged that any possible changes in important assumptions may be reasonably expected to lead to impairment.

Addtech continuously monitors climate-related risks and opportunities, including physical risks and transition risks, when measuring recoverable value in connection with goodwill impairment testing. Transition risks, in particular, are expected to be able to influence goodwill impairment testing and Addtech takes into account, for example, expected shifts in customer behaviour, such as reduced demand for carbon dioxide-intensive products, and increased costs for carbon dioxide-intensive raw materials resulting from taxes, for example, or similar regulation. The assumptions are deemed to be in line with Addtech's climate-related targets in accordance with the Paris Agreement. For a further description of Addtech's climate-related targets and assessed transition risks, see the Sustainability Report. As the assumptions represent a merger of possible financial effects to achieve the climate-related targets, Addtech surmises that no individual climate-related assumption is currently an important assumption in goodwill impairment testing.

Note 15

Property, plant and equipment

Accounting principles

Property, plant and equipment are recognised at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment.

The cost comprises the purchase price, including customs and excise duties, as well as costs directly attributable to the asset to bring it to the location in such condition that it can be used as intended by the acquisition.

Discounts, etc., are deducted from the purchase price. Examples of directly attributable costs included in the cost are shipping and handling, installation, title registration and consulting services.

Depreciation is applied linearly across the estimated useful life. Impairment is applied in accordance with the same principles as for intangible assets with a determinable useful life, see Note 14.

Group	31 Mar 2026					
	Buildings and land	Leasehold improvements	Machinery	Equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Accumulated cost						
At beginning of year	387	83	730	990	43	2,233
Company acquisitions	8	10	49	78	2	147
Investments	13	4	30	81	5	133
Divestments and scrapplings	0	-1	-19	-27	-	-47
Reclassifications	0	1	6	23	-32	-2
Translation effect for the year	0	0	4	4	-1	7
At end of year	408	97	800	1,149	17	2,471
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
At beginning of year	-173	-60	-521	-780	0	-1,534
Company acquisitions	-1	-9	-24	-48	-	-82
Depreciation/amortisation	-16	-6	-45	-75	0	-142
Divestments and scrapplings	-2	1	17	22	-	38
Reclassifications	0	-	-1	1	-1	-1
Translation effect for the year	0	-1	-3	-4	0	-8
At end of year	-192	-75	-577	-884	-1	-1,729
Carrying amount at end of year	216	22	223	265	16	742
Carrying amount at beginning of year	214	23	209	210	43	699

Group	31 Mar 2025					
	Buildings and land	Leasehold improvements	Machinery	Equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Accumulated cost						
At beginning of year	324	80	615	889	31	1,939
Company acquisitions	62	11	89	112	6	280
Investments	21	5	39	68	38	171
Divestments and scrapplings	-21	-12	-17	-32	-	-82
Reclassifications	12	2	28	-12	-31	-1
Translation effect for the year	-11	-3	-24	-35	-1	-74
At end of year	387	83	730	990	43	2,233
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
At beginning of year	-140	-62	-437	-669	0	-1,308
Company acquisitions	-31	-6	-70	-97	-	-204
Depreciation	-14	-6	-44	-70	0	-134
Divestments and scrapplings	7	11	14	27	-	59
Reclassifications	0	-	-2	0	-	-2
Translation effect for the year	5	3	18	29	0	55
At end of year	-173	-60	-521	-780	0	-1,534
Carrying amount at end of year	214	23	209	210	43	699
Carrying amount at beginning of year	184	18	178	220	31	631

Note 15 cont.

	31 Mar 2026			31 Mar 2025		
	Leasehold improvements	Equipment	Total	Leasehold improvements	Equipment	Total
Parent Company						
Accumulated cost						
At beginning of year	4	3	7	4	3	7
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divestments and scrappings	-	-	-	-	-	-
At end of year	4	3	7	4	3	7
Accumulated depreciation according to plan						
At beginning of year	-4	-3	-7	-4	-3	-7
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divestments and scrappings	-	-	-	-	-	-
At end of year	-4	-3	-7	-4	-3	-7
Carrying amount at end of year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carrying amount at beginning of year	0	0	0	0	0	0



Note 16

Leases

Accounting principles

On the date on which a lease commences, a lease liability is recognised corresponding to the present value of the lease payments yet to be paid. These lease liabilities are reported as non-current and current interest-bearing liabilities in the balance sheet.

The lease term is determined as the non-cancelable period together with the periods by which the contract may be extended or shortened and terminated if Addtech is reasonably certain to exercise the extension option or not exercise the termination option.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, Addtech applies the interest rate implicit in the contract if this can easily be determined, as is the case for car leases and the category "other." In the remaining instances, for premises that is, the incremental borrowing rate is applied as of the date on which the lease commences. Addtech determines the incremental borrowing rate by having the treasury function prepare interest rates based on individual currencies and varied maturities. These interest rates are based on a term of 2–3 years as this is deemed to best reflect the average maturity of Addtech's leases. These interest rates are calculated based on the interest rate on government bonds plus a 1-percent margin.

Addtech reports right-of-use assets in the balance sheet on the commencement date of the lease. Right-of-use assets are valued at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment, and adjusted for revaluations of the lease liability. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the initial value reported for the attributable lease liability, initial direct expenses, as well as any advance payments made on or before the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use assets are reported separately from other assets in the balance sheet and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Impairment of right-of-use assets is applied in accordance with the same principles as for intangible assets with a determinable useful life, see Note 14.

Addtech applies the relief rules regarding short-term leases and leases where the underlying asset is of low value. Expenses incurred in connection with these leases are reported on a straight-line basis over the lease term as operating expenses in the income statement.

Deviations in Parent Company accounting principles

The Parent Company does not apply IFRS 16, in accordance with the exception included in RFR 2. As a lessee, lease payments are reported as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, and the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are not therefore reported in the balance sheet.

Critical estimates and assumptions

Assessments made by management in applying Addtech's accounting principles

On the initial date of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, as well as on subsequent valuation, management needs to make estimates regarding the lease term. Most of the Group's leases regarding premises include extension options whereby an assessment is made as to whether Addtech is reasonably certain to make use of the extension option and thus include it in the lease term. In this assessment, Addtech takes business-strategic and contract-specific prerequisites into account that comprise a financial incentive for Addtech to extend the lease. The assessment can have a significant impact on the carrying amounts for the right-of-use asset and the lease liability. Addtech has established a principle of including at most one extension option at a time, as well as a maximum period of five years, provided that the extension option is not non-cancellable. Non-cancellable contracts or extension options are included in their entirety. This is because, given the nature of the leasing contracts, it is deemed too uncertain that Addtech is reasonably certain that the agreement will be extended for a longer period than this.

Leases

At the end of 2025/2026, the lease liability amounted to SEK 948 million (778), whereof SEK 303 million (275) was a current liability and SEK 645 million (503) was a non-current liability. A tenor analysis for the lease liability is presented in Note 3 Financial risks and risk management. The average remaining lease term at the end of March 2026 was 20 months, with extension options accounting for one month of that. The Group's right-of-use assets are primarily leased premises, vehicles and other leases (of, for example, production equipment, office equipment and other assets not considered individually significant). Depreciation of right-of-use assets is specified in Note 8 Depreciation. Interest expenses from the lease liability for the 2025/2026 financial year amounted to SEK 28 million (25) and, in cash flow for the year, the amortisation component of the lease payments amounted to SEK 317 million (293) in addition to the interest expense. The cash flow effect from low-value leases amounted to an outflow of SEK 19 million (outflow: 18), the cash flow effect from short-term leases to an outflow of SEK 13 million (outflow: 12) and cash flow from leases with variable fees to an outflow of SEK 5 million (outflow: 3).

Note 16 cont.

Group	31 Mar 2026			
	Buildings	Vehicles	Other	Total
Accumulated cost				
At beginning of year	1,246	210	35	1,491
Company acquisitions	55	2	3	60
Additional right-of-use assets	383	79	8	470
Ended contracts	-198	-59	-16	-273
Translation effect for the year	10	1	0	11
At end of year	1,496	233	30	1,759
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
At beginning of year	-638	-84	-21	-743
Company acquisitions	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-242	-69	-6	-317
Ended contracts	170	49	14	233
Translation effect for the year	-4	0	0	-4
At end of year	-714	-104	-13	-831
Carrying amount at end of year	782	129	17	928
Carrying amount at beginning of year	608	126	14	748

Group	31 Mar 2025			
	Buildings	Vehicles	Other	Total
Accumulated cost				
At beginning of year	1,173	178	34	1,385
Company acquisitions	47	8	2	57
Additional right-of-use assets	259	80	7	346
Ended contracts	-196	-50	-7	-253
Translation effect for the year	-37	-6	-1	-44
At end of year	1,246	210	35	1,491
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
At beginning of year	-597	-73	-21	-691
Company acquisitions	0	0	0	0
Depreciation	-226	-60	-7	-293
Ended contracts	166	46	6	218
Translation effect for the year	19	3	1	23
At end of year	-638	-84	-21	-743
Carrying amount at end of year	608	126	14	748
Carrying amount at beginning of year	576	105	13	694

Contractual expenses from leases	2025/2026	2024/2025
Depreciation	-317	-293
Interest on lease liabilities	-28	-25
Lease expenses for short-term leases	-13	-12
Lease expenses for low-value assets	-19	-18
Lease expenses for variable fees	-5	-3
Lease expenses	-382	-351

Note 17

Financial assets and liabilities

Accounting principles

A financial asset or financial liability is recognised in the balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the terms and conditions of the instrument. Accounts receivable are recognised in the balance sheet when an invoice has been sent. Accounts receivable and other operating receivables are recognised after deducting expected credit losses, which are assessed foremost on an individual basis and secondarily on the basis of the extent to which payments are overdue. Impairments of accounts receivable are recognised in operating expenses. See further information in Note 3. A liability is recognised when the counterparty has completed its undertaking and a contractual obligation to pay prevails, even if no invoice has yet been received. A financial asset (or part thereof) is removed from the balance sheet when the entitlements of the contract are realised or expire, or if the company loses control over them. A financial liability (or part thereof) is removed from the balance sheet when the obligation in the contract is fulfilled or otherwise

Parent Company accounting principles

All financial instruments in the Parent Company are classified at amortised cost, except for derivatives which are classified at fair value through profit or loss.

For participations in Group companies, impairment testing is conducted in accordance with the same principles as for intangible assets with a determinable useful life, see Note 14.

ceases to exist. The table below presents carrying amounts based on each of Addtech's categories of financial instruments.

All financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost except for derivatives and contingent considerations, which are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Addtech does not apply any offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Derivatives and hedging

Derivative instruments include forward foreign exchange contracts and swaps used to offset risks of exchange rate fluctuations. An embedded derivative, such as a currency clause, is separated out and accounted for separately only if it is not closely related to the host contract, which is normally not the case. Hedge accounting is not applied for the Group's derivatives. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value, with the result that transaction costs are charged to profit or loss for the period. Following initial recognition,

Critical estimates and assumptions

Sources of uncertainty in estimates

The fair value of contingent considerations, as well as of put/call options classified as financial liabilities, has been calculated based on the expected outcomes of financial and operational targets for each agreement. The estimated expected settlement will vary over time depending on the degree to which the conditions are fulfilled. Estimates differing from management's estimates may lead to the operations achieving other results and a different financial position.

the derivative instrument is measured at fair value through profit or loss. Derivatives are reported at fair value in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, meaning that fair value is determined based directly or indirectly on observable market data – in this case, exchange rates and interest rates.

Increases and decreases in the value of such derivatives are recognised as income and expenses respectively in operating profit or loss or in net financial items, based on the intended use of the derivative and whether its use is related to an operating item or a financial item.

Contingent considerations and put/call options

Contingent purchase considerations and liabilities relating to put/call options are included in the items "Non-current interest-bearing liabilities" and "Current interest-bearing liabilities".

Contingent considerations are measured at fair value on the transaction date and are subsequent-

ly remeasured on each reporting occasion. Fair value is determined applying a cash flow-based valuation and is included in level 3 in the fair value hierarchy, that is, where there is no observable market data. Effects of the revaluation are reported as other operating income or other operating expenses.

The recognition of put/call options included in acquisitions involving non-controlling interests is not regulated by IFRS, which is why Addtech, in accordance with IAS 8, has developed and applied a uniform accounting principle for similar transactions. Addtech recognises non-controlling interest, see also the description in Note 29. The commitment to acquire additional shares from non-controlling interests constitutes a financial liability recognised at the present value of future expected payments. The liability is valued in the same way as for contingent considerations, in accordance with a cash flow-based valuation regarding fulfilment of conditions. Initial booking and effects of revaluations and changes in ownership are reported directly in equity, under retained earnings.

	Parent Company	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Receivables from Group companies		
At beginning of year	7,090	4,719
Increase during the year	931	2,452
Decrease during the year	-52	-81
Carrying amount at end of year	7,969	7,090

Specification of participations in Group companies	Parent Company				Carrying amount, 31 Mar 2026	Carrying amount, 31 Mar 2025
	Country	Number of shares	Quotient value	Holding, %		
Addtech Nordic AB, 556236-3076, Stockholm	Sweden	1,750	100	100	1,004	1,004
Total					1,004	1,004

The Parent Company's indirect holdings are detailed on pages 131–134.

Note 17 cont.

Participations in Group companies	Parent Company	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Accumulated cost		
At beginning of year	1,004	1,004
At end of year	1,004	1,004
Accumulated impairment		
At beginning of year	-	-
At end of year	-	-
Carrying amount at end of year	1,004	1,004
Carrying amount at beginning of year	1,004	1,004

Carrying amounts of financial instruments are recognised in the balance sheet according to the following tables.

Group	31 Mar 2026			
	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	Equity instruments recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income	Measured at amortised cost ¹⁾	Total carrying amount
Other financial assets	-	2	-	2
Non-current receivables	-	-	24	24
Accounts receivable	-	-	3,686	3,686
Other receivables	5	-	211	216
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,490	1,490
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	269	-	5,218	5,487
Current interest-bearing liabilities	351	-	1,310	1,661
Accounts payable	-	-	1,797	1,797
Other liabilities	7	-	0	7

Group	31 Mar 2025			
	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	Equity instruments recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income	Measured at amortised cost ¹⁾	Total carrying amount
Other financial assets	-	2	-	2
Non-current receivables	-	-	23	23
Accounts receivable	-	-	3,267	3,267
Other receivables	10	-	196	206
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,168	1,168
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	188	-	4,714	4,902
Current interest-bearing liabilities	263	-	1,021	1,284
Accounts payable	-	-	1,642	1,642
Other liabilities	14	-	0	14

1) The future commitment to acquire in the future additional shares from non-controlling interests, which constitutes a financial liability, recognised at the present value of future expected payments.

Current and non-current loans are carried at amortised cost. The difference between the carrying amount and fair value is marginal for these items. Due to short maturities, the same applies to other financial instruments for larger amounts.

Interest-bearing liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss refer to contingent considerations for acquisitions of operations.

Note 17 cont.

	31 March 2026			31 March 2025			Contingent purchase considerations	2025/2026	2024/2025
	Carrying amount	Level 2	Level 3	Carrying amount	Level 2	Level 3			
Financial instruments measured at fair value									
Derivatives – fair value through profit or loss	5	5	–	10	10	–	Carrying amount, opening balance	451	360
Total financial assets at fair value per level	5	5	–	10	10	–	Acquisitions during the year	393	231
Derivatives – fair value through profit or loss	7	7	–	14	14	–	Change through profit or loss	-79	-11
Contingent purchase considerations – fair value through profit or loss	620	–	620	451	–	451	Purchase considerations paid	-162	-129
Total financial liabilities at fair value per level	627	7	620	465	14	451	Interest expenses	13	19
							Exchange rate differences	4	-19
							Carrying amount, closing balance	620	451
							Impact of financial instruments on net earnings	2025/2026	2024/2025
							Assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-10	-11
							Measured at amortised cost	-198	-269
							Total	-208	-280

The fair values and carrying amounts are recognised in the balance sheet in accordance with the above table.

Level 1 is where fair value is determined based on quoted prices in an active market. As of the balance sheet date, the Group had no items in this category.

Level 2 is where fair value is determined based on either directly or indirectly observable market data not included in level 1. This is done for foreign currency accounts and embedded derivatives.

Level 3 is not observable in the market. A cash flow-based valuation is carried out for the Group's contingent purchase considerations.

For the Group's other financial assets and liabilities, fair value is estimated to be equal to the carrying amount.

Note 17 cont.

Indirect holdings of shares and participations in subsidiaries

Company name	Corporate ID number	Registered office	Country	Percentage of holdings	Company name	Corporate ID number	Registered office	Country	Percentage of holdings
A.V.S. Holding B.V.	24325299	Heerhugowaard	Netherlands	100	BEVI A/S	14709495	Hedehusene	Denmark	100
Advanced Valve Solutions (UK) Ltd.	05535514	Nottingham	UK	100	BEVI ELECTRIC PRIVATE LIMITED	U31900TN2022FTC153121	Chennai	India	100
Advanced Valve Solutions B.V.	37103503	Heerhugowaard	Netherlands	100	BEVI Finland OY AB	1045666-9	Espoo	Finland	100
Advanced Valve Solutions International B.V.	37126735	Heerhugowaard	Netherlands	100	BEVI NORGE AS	976903765	Oslo	Norway	100
Advanced Valve Solutions Middle East FZCO	104677034100001	Dubai	United Arab Emirates	100	Beving Electronics AB	556130-6696	Skärholmen	Sweden	100
Advanced Valve Solutions USA Inc.	–	New York	USA	100	Birepo A/S	70904519	Greve	Denmark	100
ABH Stromschienen GmbH	HRB 8373	Duisburg	Germany	100	Bondy LMT A/S	20678100	Smørum	Denmark	100
Addcomp DK A/S	14752609	Smørum	Denmark	100	Bruusgaard International AS	925472735	Sandvika	Norway	100
Addcomp OY	2766105-2	Vantaa	Finland	100	Martin Bruusgaard AS	971236272	Sandvika	Norway	100
Adigo Drives AB	556701-5804	Möln dal	Sweden	100	Bruusgaard Asia PTE. LTD.	202603068D	Singapore	Singapore	100
Aktiebolaget Dynamoborstfabriken	556043-9134	Vadstena	Sweden	100	BV Teknik A/S	21387398	Holstebro	Denmark	100
Aktiebolaget Gevea	556052-8522	Norrköping	Sweden	100	C. Gunnarssons Verkstads AB	556433-6989	Vislanda	Sweden	89
Allied Insulators Group Ltd.	10479423	Tunstall	UK	100	Caldaro AB	556461-8204	Stockholm	Sweden	100
Allied Insulators Ltd.	07284446	Tunstall	UK	100	Caldaro Inc.	–	Hudson	USA	100
Amitronic OY	0915899-8	Hollola	Finland	100	Caligo Industria OY	2563551-2	Turku	Finland	100
AMP Power Protection Ltd.	12478156	York	UK	100	Carbex Aktiebolag	556267-0413	Vadstena	Sweden	100
Analytical Solutions and Products B.V.	34128662	Amsterdam	Netherlands	100	Gotapack International AB	556617-8793	Gothenburg	Sweden	100
Aratron AB	556148-0749	Solna	Sweden	100	Celex OOD (EUR)	204251411	Botevgrad	Bulgaria	70
Aratron AS	871145172	Oslo	Norway	100	Cell Pack Solutions Limited	04177772	South Shields	UK	90
Aratron Hydraulikk AS	879142512	Sola	Norway	100	Celltech A/S	13785546	Vaerloese	Denmark	100
Arruti Subestaciones SA	A48692362	Muxika	Spain	100	Celltech AB	556239-8502	Sölvesborg	Sweden	100
Ingenieria de Aleaciones S.A.	A48987788	Amorebieta-Etxano	Spain	100	Celltech AS	916201796	Oslo	Norway	100
ASI Automatikk AS	979308736	Drammen	Norway	100	Celltech International Ltd.	1993164	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	100
ASI Automatik AB	559395-7136	Hägersten	Sweden	100	Celltech Zhongshan Ltd.	91442000MA4UHGNC20	Zhongshan	China	100
AVT Industriteknik AB	556596-5786	Alingsås	Sweden	100	Celltech OY	0905435-5	Helsinki	Finland	100
Axion AG	HRB 11014	Weißenhorn	Germany	80	Celltech Solutions OY	12629813-2	Helsinki	Finland	100
BCK Holland B.V.	18076783	Waalwijk	Netherlands	100	Celltech UK Battery Solutions Ltd	04577633	East Sussex	UK	100
Best Seating Systems GmbH	FN 385681 d	Kremsmünster	Austria	100	Clyde Holdings Ltd.	11733001	Doncaster	UK	100
Betech A/S	10611342	Herlev	Denmark	100	Clyde Pneumatic Conveying Ltd	02919367	Doncaster	UK	100
BEVI AB	556195-8314	Blomstermåla	Sweden	100	Codan Tech Qingdao Rubber & Plastic Parts Co. Ltd.	913702147975180000	Jihongtan Town Changyang District	China	100
Bevi China	–	Shanghai	China	100	Coel Motori S.r.l.	11968560158	Fizzonasco di Pieve Emanuele	Italy	100
BEVI Electric Jingjiang Co.,Ltd	91321282MAEBG7Q12K	Jingjiang	China	100	P&M S.r.l.	2734160209	Codogno	Italy	100

Note 17 cont.

Company name	Corporate ID number	Registered office	Country	Percentage of holdings	Company name	Corporate ID number	Registered office	Country	Percentage of holdings
Columbia Electronics AB	556174-9317	Kolmården	Sweden	100	ESD-Center AB	556034-4714	Malmö	Sweden	100
Columbia Mekan ApS	44667304	Støvring	Denmark	100	ESD-Center ApS	45979334	Kolding	Denmark	100
Compotech Provider AB	556387-2448	Stockholm	Sweden	100	ESD-Center AS	915188524	Oslo	Norway	100
Control Cutter AS	995927861	Tananger	Norway	89	ESD-Center OU	10502010	Tallin	Estonia	100
Control Cutter LLC	-	Texas	USA	100	ESI Controls Ltd.	07089566	Buckingham	UK	100
Control Cutter Ltd.	SC649928	Aberdeen	UK	100	ETS Cable Components Ltd.	10502010	Tolworth	UK	100
Control Cutter Rental AS	921379951	Tananger	Norway	100	ETS Cable Components (Ireland) Ltd.	683088	Dublin	Ireland	100
Aqua Cutter AS	916661347	Tananger	Norway	100	Eurolaite Oy	0734717-0	Helsinki	Finland	100
Craig & Derricott Holdings Ltd.	008311045	Walsall	UK	100	FB Chain Ltd.	01958761	Hertfordshire	UK	100
Craig & Derricott Ltd.	00388918	Walsall	UK	100	FB Chaines Sarl	804 804 607	Mulhouse	France	100
Crescocito AB	556715-9933	Lidköping	Sweden	100	FB Kedjor Aktiebolag	556030-8321	Eskilstuna	Sweden	100
Crescocito France	509199022	Sevran	France	60	FB Ketjuteknikka Oy	0609752-8	Lappi	Finland	100
Trilack Finishing Aktiebolag	556446-2272	Hisingen	Sweden	100	FB Ketten Gmbh	HRB 7215	Eslohe	Germany	100
CTM Lyng AS	936285244	Vanvikan	Norway	100	FB Ketten Handels Gmbh	FN 52545 y	Kufstein	Austria	100
Cubro Acronet GesmbH	FN 241400 a	Vienna	Austria	80	FB Kjeder AS	917286159	Oslo	Norway	100
Cubro Network Visibility Inc.	-	Atlanta	USA	100	Feritech Global Ltd.	09746904	Cornwall	UK	90
Darby Manufacturing Ltd.	101268761	Sudbury	Canada	100	Fey Electronics GmbH	HRB 110307	Seevetal	Germany	100
DMC Digital Motor Control GmbH	HRB 4744	Herten	Germany	100	CELLCON Batterie und Kabelkonfektionierung GmbH	HRB 111482	Seevetal	Germany	100
Dovitech A/S	25487397	Brøndby	Denmark	100	Fibersystem AB	556605-4325	Bromma	Sweden	100
Dovitech GmbH	HRB 98452	Gelnhausen	Germany	100	Finnchain Oy	0882695-8	Raumo	Finland	100
Duelco A/S	13678294	Aalborg	Denmark	100	FinnJiit Oy	1578822-4	Muurame	Finland	100
S. Tygesen Energi A/S	19661296	Kerteminde	Denmark	100	FlowTeknikk AS	989281119	Billingstad	Norway	100
EB Elektro AS	914385946	Hokksund	Norway	100	FRAMECO AB	556643-1119	Trollhättan	Sweden	100
Egil Eng & Co. AS	919511257	Oslo	Norway	100	GoDrive AS	927947242	Vrådal	Norway	100
Electric Control System Automation AS	981210395	Stavanger	Norway	100	Gotapack International AB	556617-8793	Gothenburg	Sweden	100
Electrum Automation AB	556320-5748	Umeå	Sweden	100	Hans Følsgaard A/S	55028818	Køge	Denmark	90
Elgood Oy	1078149-6	Helsinki	Finland	100	Hans Følsgaard AB	556572-1643	Sollentuna	Sweden	100
Elkome Oy	0710837-2	Hyvinkää	Finland	100	Hans Følsgaard Electrical Solutions (Tianjin) Co.	91120000MA06KNC866	Tianjin	China	100
Elkome Systems AB	556976-5463	Stockholm	Sweden	100	HF Danyko AS	940455979	Grimstad	Norway	100
Elsystem i Perstorp AB	556673-9438	Perstorp	Sweden	100	HF Technikpartner GmbH	HRB 18459	Neumünster	Germany	100
Eltech Solutions A/S	64106910	Smørum	Denmark	100	IETV Elektroteknik AB	556278-0873	Gällstad	Sweden	100
Elteco AS	988638897	Porsgrunn	Norway	100	Impulseradar Sweden AB	559014-4035	Malå	Sweden	88
Emcomp International AB	556556-0165	Fellingsbro	Sweden	100					

Note 17 cont.

Company name	Corporate ID number	Registered office	Country	Percentage of holdings	Company name	Corporate ID number	Registered office	Country	Percentage of holdings
Impulseradar Inc	–	Charleston	USA	100	Nordautomation Oy	0853293-3	Kristinestad	Finland	100
INDAG Maschinenbau GmbH	HRB 301	Borsfleth	Germany	100	Nordautomation AB	556928-3731	Nyland	Sweden	100
Industrias Arruti S.A.	A48116412	Amorebieta-Etxano	Spain	100	Nordcomp Shanghai Trading Co. Ltd.	310115400282569	Shanghai	China	100
innovatek OS GmbH	HRB 3139	Stammham	Germany	100	Nordic Battery Power AB	556531-9125	Gothenburg	Sweden	100
Insatech A/S	12136498	Præstø	Denmark	100	Norsk Analyse AS	948501430	Tønsberg	Norway	100
Itek AS	873194472	Lillesand	Norway	100	Norsk Analyse AB	556581-2681	Grums	Sweden	100
Itek PL Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	0000500671	Gdansk	Poland	100	Norsk Analyse BV	1017.365.001	Wommelgem	Belgium	100
Purenviro AS	995633000	Porsgrunn	Norway	100	Norsk Analyse Oy	2492194-7	Espoo	Finland	100
K.M.C Ytbehandling AB	556408-3334	Järfälla	Sweden	100	Norsk Analyse, Inc.	–	Florida	USA	100
Kapp Nederland B.V.	24273877	Dordrecht	Netherlands	90	Norsk Analyse A/S	25171691	Køge	Denmark	100
Kemic Vandrens A/S	29146233	Give	Denmark	80	NOVATECH ANALYTICAL SOLUTIONS INC.	102161924	Quebec	Canada	90
Ko Hartog Verkeerstechniek B.V.	37093715	Heerhugowaard	Netherlands	100	Novomotec GmbH	HRB 163878	Hohenbrunn	Germany	100
Kouvo Automation Oy	0498590-0	Kuusankoski	Finland	100	Nuova Elettromeccanica Sud S.p.A.	091920801	Rome	Italy	100
Kraftmek Oy	0110516-2	Vantaa	Finland	100	Omni Ray AG	CHE-105.959.689	Dübendorf	Switzerland	100
Kramer & Duyvis B.V.	63756161	Waalwijk	Netherlands	100	OmniProcess AB	556215-4707	Solna	Sweden	100
KZ Moder AB	559198-5550	Fjärås	Sweden	100	Oscar Fäh AG	CHE-107.794.815	Oberbüren	Switzerland	100
KZ Handels AB	556980-5111	Fjärås	Sweden	100	Ofira Italiana S.r.l	01096890171	Gussago	Italy	100
KZ Handels AS	917692858	Tofte	Norway	100	Penlink AB	556446-0847	Hägersten	Sweden	100
Maxeta AS	864425402	Skien	Norway	100	PGS Tec GmbH	HRB 552820	Wolpertswende	Germany	85
MCS Europe Group B.V.	83788468	Rotterdam	Netherlands	100	Poryan China Company Ltd.	17246976	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	100
MCS B.V.	92885101	Rotterdam	Netherlands	100	Shanghai Dian Jie Technology & Trade Co. Ltd.	28000002201602010002	Shanghai	China	100
MCS Belgium	0865.472.305	Mechelen	Belgium	100	Power&d AB	556486-5789	Stockholm	Sweden	100
MCS North America Inc	–	Hudson	USA	100	Powermec AB	556643-1838	Sollentuna	Sweden	100
Mechatronics Controls Industries Ltd.	36649927	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	100	Powermec ApS	32359221	Level	Denmark	80
Mechatronics Control Systems (Yangzhou) Co. Ltd.	9132109178889810XB	Yangzhou	China	100	Powermec AS	994390546	Rolvsøy	Norway	70
Mobile Control Systems S.A.	0419.701.479	Brussels	Belgium	100	PrismaTibro AB	556306-7098	Tibro	Sweden	100
Movetec Oy	0705113-4	Vantaa	Finland	100	Qingdao Arruti Electrical Components Co. Ltd.	91370282682574721M	Shandong	China	100
Kaptas Oy	2111958-8	Ylämylly	Finland	100	QTronic B.V.	08054351	Hoewelaken	Netherlands	100
Nanosystec GmbH	HRB 8719	Gross-Umstadt	Germany	100	RAMME Electric Machines GmbH	HRB 20890	Osterwieck	Germany	100
Necks Electric Holding AB	556738-0489	Bollnäs	Sweden	100	Ramström Transmission AB	556789-7169	Järfälla	Sweden	100
Necks Electric AB	556067-5240	Bollnäs	Sweden	100	RECAB AB	556676-7967	Skarpnäck	Sweden	100
Necks IMP Sp. z o.o.	0000279337	Torun	Poland	100	Synective Labs AB	556751-4012	Gothenburg	Sweden	100

Note 17 cont.

Company name	Corporate ID number	Registered office	Country	Percentage of holdings
Rollco Holding AB	556715-5519	Helsingborg	Sweden	100
Rollco AB	556574-0353	Helsingborg	Sweden	100
Rollco Taiwan Co. Ltd.	28782856	New Taipei City	Taiwan	90
Rollco A/S	26919010	Vejle	Denmark	100
Rollco Norge AS	984962983	Lierstranda	Norway	100
Rollco Oy	1806970-0	Tampere	Finland	100
Romani Components S.r.l.	13250950154	Milan	Italy	80
Rosho Automotive Solutions GmbH	HRB 1156	Bad Nenndorf	Germany	80
Rutab AB	556301-2599	Nässjö	Sweden	100
Skyltar & Märken AB	556058-2479	Kista	Sweden	100
Rutab AS	983612008	Skien	Norway	100
S.A.B.P. Elteknik AB	556434-4009	Överlida	Sweden	100
Scanwill Fluid Power ApS	25865316	Albertslund	Denmark	100
SCN UK Group Ltd.	10875696	Kent	UK	100
Segnana AB	559115-5279	Mölnadal	Sweden	100
Inno Zhongshan Ltd.	91442000MA533AU461	Zhongshan	China	100
Sensor Control Nordic AB	556422-7899	Upplands Väsby	Sweden	100
Sensor ECS Danmark A/S	29918651	Brøndby	Denmark	100
Sittab AB	556066-5472	Gustafs	Sweden	100
Björkens Industrifastigheter AB	556546-8328	Gustafs	Sweden	100
Sittab Inc.	-	Hudson	USA	100
Sittab Ltd.	1690042	Wanchai	Hong Kong	100
Sprinkler Norge AS	912695573	Kristiansand	Norway	80
Stig Wahlström Automatik AB	556066-5472	Farsta	Sweden	100
Stig Wahlström Oy	0200553-4	Vantaa	Finland	100
STIGAB Stig Ödlund AB	556240-6339	Norsborg	Sweden	100
Swelex AB	556799-1095	Farsta	Sweden	100
Switchgear AB	556541-6822	Gävle	Sweden	100
SyntheCS B.V.	64454231	Hertogenbosch	Netherlands	100
Isotron Systems B.V.	16044761	Hertogenbosch	Netherlands	100
Isotron Systems BVBA	0882.977.439	Willebroek	Belgium	100
Summit Power B.V.	69009953	Woerden	Netherlands	100
Systema computer GmbH	HRB 32770	Wiesbaden	Germany	100

Company name	Corporate ID number	Registered office	Country	Percentage of holdings
Tampereen Sähköpalvelu Oy	2354224-0	Tampere	Finland	100
Dafine Engineering OÜ	11725491	Tallinn	Estonia	66
Team 17 Limited	06123493	Leicester	UK	100
Impact Air Systems Limited	02435792	Leicester	UK	100
Impact Technical Services Ltd.	07532316	Leicester	UK	100
Teknikprodukter Nordic AB	556244-2458	Huskvarna	Sweden	100
SEAL Partner Aktiebolag	556326-5023	Gällö	Sweden	100
Thiim A/S	34649510	Söborg	Denmark	100
Thurne Teknik Aktiebolag	556262-5862	Stockholm	Sweden	100
TLS Energimätning AB	556791-8114	Stockholm	Sweden	100
Trelan Holdings Ltd	12079336	Cornwall	UK	100
TripleS AS	958971184	Oslo	Norway	100
Tritech Solutions AB	556915-3991	Solna	Sweden	100
Tufvassons AB	556328-0055	Sigtuna	Sweden	100
Breve Tufvassons Sp. z o.o.	0000034304	Lodz	Poland	51
Unilite A/S	10906148	Hobro	Denmark	100
Unilite AS	922733147	Ås	Norway	100
Vallin Baltic AS	10462032	Tallinn	Estonia	100
Valnor AS	980988546	Sandnes	Norway	100
Valutec Group AB	559007-2046	Skellefteå	Sweden	100
Valutec AB	556075-9937	Skellefteå	Sweden	100
Valutec Wood Dryers Inc	810012526	Port Coquitlam	Canada	100
Valutec OY	1067567-7	Riihimäki	Finland	100
Valutec LLC	7842527104	St. Petersburg	Russia	100
Valutec GmbH	HRB 271762	Munich	Germany	100
WTB Control AB	556799-1103	Farsta	Sweden	100

Note 18

Inventories

Accounting principles

The inventory comprises both processed and non-processed products. The inventory is recognised at the lower of cost and net realisable value, thereby taking into account the risk of obsolescence. However, given that products are mainly held only for brief periods in inventory, the valuation and risk of obsolescence are not deemed to be significant for Addtech. The cost is calculated using the first in, first out (FIFO) principle or weighted average prices.

In the case of finished and semi-finished goods manufactured in-house, the cost consists of direct manufacturing costs and a reasonable portion of indirect manufacturing costs. Measurement takes normal capacity utilisation into account.

Group	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Raw materials and consumables	534	418
Work in progress	495	423
Finished goods	2,439	2,419
Total	3,468	3,260

The consolidated cost of sales includes impairment of SEK 19 million (18) on inventories. No significant reversals of prior impairment were made in 2025/2026 or 2024/2025.

Note 19

Prepaid expenses and accrued income

	Group		Parent Company	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Property expenses	24	21	1	2
Insurance premiums	38	35	15	16
Prepaid personnel expenses, including pension costs	10	6	1	1
Lease payments	7	6	0	0
IT costs, such as licences	36	25	1	0
Marketing costs	10	10	–	–
Prepaid administrative expenses	22	8	15	3
Income earned but yet to be invoiced	77	118	–	–
Other accrued income	10	24	0	1
Other prepaid expenses	52	70	9	7
Total	286	323	42	30

Note 20

Equity

Addtech's Dividend Policy involves a pay-out ratio exceeding 30 percent of consolidated average profit after tax over a business cycle.

Repurchasing of treasury shares take place, and the Board normally proposes obtaining a mandate to acquire treasury shares that entails acquiring an amount of shares such that Addtech's own holding at no time exceeds 10 percent of all shares in the company. The aim of repurchasing treasury shares is to provide the Board with increased scope for action in its work with the company's capital structure, to enable the use of treasury shares as payment in acquisitions, and to secure the company's commitments in existing incentive schemes.

The entire purchase consideration for share repurchase is charged against retained earnings. Proceeds from disposals of equity instruments are recognised as an increase in retained earnings, as are any transaction expenses.

Capital

No expressed measure related to equity is applied internally. Externally, Addtech's objective is to maintain a robust equity/assets ratio.

Group

Other contributed capital

Refers to equity contributed by shareholders.

	Group	
	2025/2026	2024/2025
Reserves¹⁾		
Translation reserve		
Opening translation reserve	161	620
Translation effect for the year	79	-459
Closing translation reserve	240	161

1) Refers to reserves attributable to Parent Company shareholders.

Translation reserve

The translation reserve includes all exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial reports of foreign operations prepared in a currency other than the Group's presentation currency for financial reports. The Parent Company and Group present their financial reports in Swedish kronor (SEK).

Retained earnings, including profit for the year

Retained earnings including profit for the year include earnings in the Parent Company and its subsidiary companies. This equity item also includes changes in option liabilities and in non-controlling interests as well as prior provisions to the statutory reserve.

Repurchased shares

Repurchased shares includes the cost of treasury shares held by the Parent Company. As of the balance sheet date, the Group held 2,833,542 treasury shares (2,931,912).

Dividend

After the balance sheet date, the Board of Directors proposed a dividend of SEK 3.60 per share. The dividend is subject to approval by the AGM on 26 August 2026.

Proposed allocation of earnings 2025/2026

The following amounts are at the disposal of the AGM of Addtech AB:

Retained earnings	SEK 550 million
Profit for the year	SEK 1,242 million
Total	SEK 1,792 million

The Board of Directors and the CEO propose that the funds available for distribution be allocated as follows:

A dividend paid to shareholders of SEK 3.60 per share ¹⁾	SEK 972 million
To be carried forward	SEK 820 million
Total	SEK 1,792 million

1) Calculated based on the number of shares outstanding as of 31 May 2026. The total dividend distributed may change if the number of own shares repurchased changes prior to the proposed dividend record date of 28 August 2026.

Note 20 cont.

Parent Company

Accounting principles

Group contributions are recognised in the Parent Company in accordance with the alternative rule. A Group contribution received from a subsidiary company by a Parent Company, or a Group contribution paid from a Parent Company to a subsidiary company is recognised in the Parent Company as an appropriation. Shareholder contributions are recognised directly in the equity of the recipient and are capitalised in the contributor's shares and participations, to the extent that no impairment needs to be recognised.

Restricted reserves

Restricted reserves are funds that cannot be paid out as dividends.

Statutory reserve

The purpose of the statutory reserve is to save a portion of net profit that will not be used to cover a loss carried forward.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises the previous year's unrestricted equity, less any dividend paid. Together with profit for the year and any fair value reserve, retained earnings constitute the sum of unrestricted equity, that is, the amount available to be paid as dividends to shareholders.

Number of shares

As of 31 March 2026, there were 12,864,384 Class A shares conveying ten votes per share, and 259,929,600 Class B shares conveying one vote per share. The quotient value of the share is SEK 0.19. The company has repurchased 2,833,542 Class B shares within the framework of the company's ongoing repurchasing programme. After subtracting repurchased shares, the number of Class B shares is 257,096,058.

Number of shares outstanding	31 Mar 2026		
	Class A shares	Class B shares	All share classes
At beginning of year	12,864,384	256,997,688	269,862,072
Redemption of call options	–	98,370	98,370
Repurchases of treasury shares	–	–	–
At end of year	12,864,384	257,096,058	269,960,442

Number of shares outstanding	31 Mar 2025		
	Class A shares	Class B shares	All share classes
At beginning of year	12,885,744	256,893,548	269,779,292
Redemption of call options	–	82,780	82,780
Repurchases of treasury shares	–	–	–
Conversion of Class A shares to Class B shares	-21,360	21,360	–
At end of year	12,864,384	256,997,688	269,862,072

Note 21

Untaxed reserves

Parent Company	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Tax allocation reserve, 2020/2021	80	80
Tax allocation reserve, 2021/2022	90	90
Tax allocation reserve, 2022/2023	90	90
Tax allocation reserve, 2023/2024	30	30
Tax allocation reserve, 2024/2025	60	60
Tax allocation reserve, 2025/2026	130	–
Accumulated excess depreciation/amortisation	–	0
At end of year	480	350

SEK 100 million of the Parent Company's total untaxed reserves of SEK 480 million represents deferred tax included in the deferred tax line item in the consolidated balance sheet.

Note 22

Provisions for pensions and similar obligations

Accounting principles

Addtech has defined-contribution and defined-benefit pension plans in Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and Italy. The plans cover a large number of employees. The defined-benefit pension plans are mainly based on the individual's final salary and the number of years of service. The Group's subsidiaries in other countries have mainly defined-contribution pension plans. Premiums for defined-contribution plans are paid on an ongoing basis over the year with the pension costs being charged to profit for the period.

Defined-benefit pension plans are both funded and unfunded. The net value of the estimated present value of the obligations and the fair value of plan assets is recognised in the balance sheet, either as a provision or as a non-current financial receivable for each pension plan, except where surpluses or deficits may be offset. When a surplus in a plan cannot be fully utilised, only the portion of the surplus that the company can recover through reduced future fees or repayments is recognised.

The present value of pension obligations reported as defined-benefit are dependent on a number of actuarial assumptions. In determining these assumptions, Addtech consults with actuaries. The pension cost and the pension obligation for defined-benefit pension plans are calculated in accordance with the Projected Unit Credit Method. The Group's commitment is calculated annually by independent actuaries and in accordance with established assumptions. The assumptions used to determine the present

value of the commitment include the discount rate, inflation and salary increases. Each change in these assumptions will affect the carrying amount of pension commitments. The assumed discount rate for Swedish pension liabilities is based on the interest rate for Swedish mortgage bonds and, for the foreign pension liabilities, on the interest rate for first-class corporate bonds in the relevant currency.

A large part of the Group's pension commitments for salaried employees are defined-benefit commitments covered by collective policies with Alecta. Since it is not currently possible to obtain data from Alecta on the Group's share of commitments and plan assets, the pension plan signed with Alecta must be recognised as a defined-contribution plan. The consolidation ratio reported by Alecta does not indicate any deficit, although it is not possible to obtain detailed information from Alecta about the size of the pension commitment.

Deviations in Parent Company accounting principles

The Parent Company applies the simplification rules in accordance with the Swedish Act on Safeguarding Pension Obligations and the PRI principles when calculating defined-benefit pension plans and not IAS 19. The most significant differences compared with IAS 19 are the method for determining the discount rate, that the defined-benefit obligation is calculated based on current salaries without assuming future salary increases and that all actuarial gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss as they occur.

Defined-contribution plans

The plans mainly cover retirement pension, disability pension and family pension and the premiums paid by the Group are generally based on salary level.

Commitments in accordance with ITP2 for retirement pension and family pension for white-collar workers in Sweden were partly safeguarded through insurance in Alecta, which comprises a defined-benefit plan encompassing several employers. For the 2025/2026 financial year, the Group did not have access to information enabling it to report this plan as a defined-benefit plan. Thus the pension plan according to ITP2 and secured by insurance in Alecta is recognised as a defined-contribution plan. The year's fees for pension insurance with Alecta totalled SEK 40 million (39). Fees for the next financial year are considered to be in line with those for the year reported. The collective consolidation level for Alecta was 163 percent (161) in March 2026. The ITP1 pension plan is a defined-contribution plan.

In Sweden, direct pensions occur that are safeguarded through endowment insurance policies, these direct pensions are classified as defined-contribution plans.

Defined-benefit plans

These pension plans primarily comprise retirement pensions. Each employer generally has an obligation to pay a lifelong pension and vesting is based on the number of years of employment. In certain cases, the employee must subscribe to

the plan for a certain number of years to be fully entitled to retirement benefits. Each year increases the employee's entitlement to retirement benefits, which is recognised as pension earned during the period and as an increase in pension obligations. Both funded and unfunded pension plans apply in Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and Italy. The funded pension obligations are secured by plan assets that are managed by insurance companies.

The defined-benefit pension plans expose Addtech for risks in the form of actuarial risks and investment risks in the plan assets. The actuarial risks relate primarily to the fact that future pension payments increase with increased life expectancy and adjusted for inflation for pensioners and former employees (paid-up insurance).

The Group estimates that SEK 8 million (10) will be paid in 2026/2027 to the funded defined-benefit plans and SEK 11 million (10) in pension payments regarding the unfunded plans. The defined-benefit pension commitments relate to 119 active employees (131), 394 paid-up insurance holders (420) and 400 pensioners (388).

Note 22 cont.

Obligations for employee benefits, defined-benefit pension plans

	Group		Parent Company	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Pension liability as per balance sheet				
Net liability, Sweden, ITP 2	217	222	13	13
Net liability, other pension obligations	24	40	–	–
Total cost of defined-benefit plans	241	262	13	13
	Group		Parent Company	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Obligations for defined-benefit plans and the value of plan assets				
Funded obligations:				
Present value of funded defined-benefit obligations	299	345	–	–
Fair value of plan assets	-281	-311	–	–
Net debt, funded obligations	18	34	–	–
Present value of unfunded defined-benefit obligations	223	228	13	13
Net amount in the balance sheet (obligation +, asset -)	241	262	13	13
Pension obligations and plan assets per country:				
Sweden				
Pension obligations	237	244	13	13
Plan assets	-20	-22	–	–
Net amount in Sweden	217	222	13	13
Switzerland				
Pension obligations	258	301	–	–
Plan assets	-240	-267	–	–
Net amount in Switzerland	18	34	–	–
UK				
Pension obligations	21	22	–	–
Plan assets	-21	-22	–	–
Net amount in the UK	0	0	–	–
Italy				
Pension obligations	6	6	–	–
Plan assets	–	–	–	–
Net amount in Italy	6	6	–	–
Net amount in the balance sheet (obligation +, asset -)	241	262	13	13

Note 22 cont.

Reconciliation of net amount for pensions in the balance sheet	Group		Parent Company	
	2025/2026	2024/2025	2025/2026	2024/2025
Opening balance	262	241	13	14
Cost of defined-benefit plans	18	17	1	1
Disbursements of benefits	-11	-10	-1	-2
Funds contributed by employer	-5	-8	-	-
Revaluations	-25	24	-	-
Translation effect	2	-2	-	-
Net amount in the balance sheet (obligation +, asset -)	241	262	13	13

Changes in the obligation for defined-benefit plans recognised in the balance sheet	Group	
	2025/2026	2024/2025
Opening balance	573	545
Pensions earned during the period	10	9
Pensions earned prior periods, vested	-	0
Interest on plan assets	13	14
Benefits paid	-64	-27
Funds contributed by employees	4	5
Revaluations:		
Gain (-)/loss (+) resulting from demographic assumptions	0	-13
Gain (-)/loss (+) resulting from financial assumptions	-6	35
Experience-based gains (-)/losses (+)	-21	18
Translation effect	13	-13
Present value of pension obligations	522	573

Changes in plan assets	Group	
	2025/2026	2024/2025
Opening balance	311	304
Funds contributed by employer	5	8
Funds contributed by employees	4	5
Benefits paid	-53	-17
Interest income recognised in profit or loss	5	6
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	-2	16
Translation effect	11	-11
Fair value of plan assets	281	311

Pension costs	Group		Parent Company	
	2025/2026	2024/2025	2025/2026	2024/2025
Defined-benefit plans				
Cost for pensions earned during the year	10	9	1	0
Cost for pensions earned in prior periods	-	0	-	-
Interest on plan assets	13	14	0	1
Interest income recognised in profit or loss	-5	-6	-	-
Total cost of defined-benefit plans	18	17	1	1
Total cost of defined-contribution plans	285	261	9	8
Social security costs on pension costs	26	25	2	1
Total cost of benefits after termination of employment	329	303	12	10

Note 22 cont.

Allocation of pension costs in the income statement	Group	
	2025/2026	2024/2025
Cost of sales	80	74
Selling and administrative expenses	241	221
Net financial items	8	8
Total pension costs	329	303

Actuarial assumptions	2025/2026				2024/2025			
	Sweden	Switzerland	UK	Italy	Sweden	Switzerland	UK	Italy
The following material actuarial assumptions were applied in calculating obligations:								
Discount rate, 31 March, %	3.80	1.05/1.10	5.81	4.00	3.40	1.10	5.28	3.40
Future salary increases, %	2.80	0.60/0.99	–	3.00	2.60	0.80/0.99	–	3.00
Future increases in pensions, %	1.80	0.00	3.11	2.00	1.60	0.00	3.02	2.00
Employee turnover, %	10.00	–	–	7.50	10.0	–	–	5.0
Mortality table	DUS23	BVG 2020 GT	S3PA	Table IPS55	DUS23	BVG 2020 GT	S3PA	Table IPS55

Sensitivity of pension obligations to changes in assumptions	Sweden	Switzerland	UK	Italy	Total
Defined-benefit pension obligations at 31 March 2026	237	258	21	6	522
The discount rate increases by 0.5%	-18	-17	-1	0	-36
The discount rate decreases 0.5%	21	19	1	0	41
Expected life expectancy increases by 1 year	11	2	0	–	13
Expected life expectancy decreases by 1 year	-10	-2	-1	–	-13

The weighted average maturity of the obligations is about 14 years (15). Future increases in pensions being disbursed are based on inflation assumptions. Life expectancy is based on current statistics and mortality surveys.

The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption, while all other assumptions are held constant. The same method, the projected unit credit method, is used to calculate the sensitivity in the defined-benefit obligation as to calculate the pension obligation recognised in the balance sheet.

Note 23

Provisions

Accounting principles

A provision is recognised at its present value in the balance sheet when the company has a formal or informal commitment as a result of an event that has occurred, it is likely that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the commitment and the amount can be estimated reliably.

Premises

The provision for premises refers to premises that the Group has vacated and cannot sublet or use during the remainder of the lease.

Personnel

The provision refers to costs of personnel, including estimated remuneration upon termination of employment in connection with changes in operations. A provision is made when there is an approved restructuring plan and the restructuring has been announced.

Warranties

Recognised provisions for warranties associated with products and services are based on calculations performed based on historical data or, in specific cases, on an individual assessment.

Other

Other includes provisions not classified under premises, personnel or warranties, such as equipment that cannot be used due to changes in operations. All provisions are classified as short-term and are expected to lead to an outflow of resources within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Group 2025/2026	Premises	Personnel	Warranties	Other	Total
Carrying amount at beginning of period	2	17	79	72	170
Company acquisitions	–	–	3	–	3
Provisions made during the period	24	19	10	20	73
Amounts utilised during the period	–	–	-8	-10	-18
Unutilised amounts reversed	–	–	-8	-2	-10
Translation effect	0	-1	0	0	-1
Other	–	–	–	3	3
Carrying amount at end of period	26	35	76	83	220

Group 2024/2025	Premises	Personnel	Warranties	Other	Total
Carrying amount at beginning of period	9	3	71	26	109
Company acquisitions	–	–	6	1	7
Provisions made during the period	0	16	16	53	85
Amounts utilised during the period	-7	-2	-8	-5	-22
Unutilised amounts reversed	–	–	-3	-1	-4
Translation effect	0	0	-3	-2	-5
Carrying amount at end of period	2	17	79	72	170

Note 24

Non-current interest-bearing liabilities

	Group		Parent Company	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Non-current liabilities to credit institutions ¹⁾	4,030	3,819	3,994	3,800
Non-current lease liabilities ²⁾	645	503	–	–
Non-current liabilities for purchase considerations ³⁾	269	188	–	–
Non-current liabilities for put/call options, acquisitions with non-controlling interests ³⁾	543	392	–	–
Total	5,487	4,902	3,994	3,800
Liabilities to Group companies	–	–	613	487
Total			4,607	4,287

The Parent Company's liabilities to Group companies have no fixed maturity.

- 1) Information on maturities is provided in Note 3.
2) Information on maturities is provided in Note 16.
3) Information on maturities is provided in Note 3.

Note 25

Current interest-bearing liabilities

	Group		Parent Company	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Credit facilities, amount utilised	946	696	946	696
Other liabilities to credit institutions	3	5	–	–
Lease liabilities	303	275	–	–
Current liabilities for purchase considerations	351	263	–	–
Current liabilities for put/call options, acquisitions with non-controlling interests	58	45	–	–
Total	1,661	1,284	946	696

The Group's financing is primarily managed by the Parent Company, Addtech AB.

Note 26

Accrued expenses and prepaid income

	Group		Parent Company	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Other prepaid income	55	17	0	0
Income invoiced but yet to be earned	73	16	0	0
Salaries and holiday pay	565	504	29	23
Social security fees and pensions	190	158	13	10
Accrued materials costs	83	77	1	2
Other personnel expenses	60	32	–	–
Audit and consulting expenses	10	8	0	0
Other accrued expenses ¹⁾	30	27	4	4
Total	1,066	839	47	39

1) Other accrued expenses mainly consist of overhead accruals.

Note 27

Pledged assets and contingent liabilities

	Group		Parent Company	
	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025	31 Mar 2026	31 Mar 2025
Pledged assets for liabilities to credit institutions				
Real estate and site leasehold mortgages	2	2	-	-
Floating charges	141	35	-	-
Other pledged assets	12	37	-	-
Total	155	74	-	-
Contingent liabilities				
Guarantees and other contingent liabilities	217	157	0	0
Guarantees for subsidiaries	-	-	437	232
Total	217	157	437	232

Note 28

Cash flow statement

Adjustment for items not included in cash flow	Group		Parent Company	
	2025/2026	2024/2025	2025/2026	2024/2025
Depreciation/amortisation	1,015	935	0	1
Revaluations of contingent purchase considerations	-79	-11	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of operations and non-current assets	1	-12	-	-
Change in pension liabilities	2	-2	1	1
Change in other provisions and accrued items	47	59	-	-
Change in derivatives	-2	-8	-2	-8
Other	1	-1	0	0
Total	985	960	-1	-6

For the Group, interest received during the year totalled SEK 27 million (47), and interest paid during the year was SEK 155 million (221). For the Parent Company, interest received during the year was SEK 242 million (337), and interest paid was SEK 209 million (295).

Note 28 cont.

Acquisitions

The following adjustments were made as a result of the value of assets and liabilities in companies acquired during the year, together with adjustments such as contingent purchase considerations paid for acquisitions made in previous years:

	2025/2026	2024/2025
Non-current assets	2,165	2,072
Inventories	170	335
Receivables	251	273
Cash and cash equivalents	261	343
Total	2,847	3,023
Interest-bearing liabilities and provisions	-423	-255
Non-interest-bearing liabilities and provisions	-755	-954
Total	-1,178	-1,209
Total adjustments of assets and liabilities	1,669	1,814
Purchase considerations paid, the year's acquisitions	-1,669	-1,814
Purchase considerations paid, prior years' acquisitions	-177	-129
Cash and cash equivalents in acquired companies	261	343
Translation effects	4	-2
Effect on consolidated cash and cash equivalents	-1,581	-1,602

All operations acquired during the year were consolidated in the accounts using the acquisition method.

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement consist of cash and bank balances. The same definition used in determining cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet has been applied in the cash flow statement.

Reconciliation of debts arising from financing activities

Group	1 Apr 2025	Cash flows		Non-cash flow affecting changes			31 Mar 2026
			Acquisitions of subsidiaries	Adjustment via the income statement	Exchange rate differences	New leases	Terminated leases
Bank overdraft facility	696	250	-	-	0	-	946
Liabilities to credit institutions	3,824	173	36	-	0	-	4,033
Other interest-bearing liabilities	888	-6	395	-66	10	-	1,221
Lease liabilities	778	-321	60	28	2	440	-39
Liabilities stemming from financing activities	6,186	96	491	-38	12	440	-39

Group	1 Apr 2024	Cash flows		Non-cash flow affecting changes			31 Mar 2025
			Acquisitions of subsidiaries	Adjustment via the income statement	Exchange rate differences	New leases	Terminated leases
Bank overdraft facility	482	215	0	-	-1	-	696
Liabilities to credit institutions	2,981	836	8	-	-1	-	3,824
Other interest-bearing liabilities	1,064	1	-147	8	-38	-	888
Lease liabilities	698	-263	59	25	-26	350	-65
Liabilities stemming from financing activities	5,225	789	-80	33	-66	350	-65

Reconciliation of debts arising from financing activities

Parent Company	1 Apr 2025	Cash flows	31 Mar 2026
Bank overdraft facility	696	250	946
Liabilities to credit institutions	3,800	194	3,994
Liabilities stemming from financing activities	4,496	444	4,940

Parent Company	1 Apr 2024	Cash flows	31 Mar 2025
Bank overdraft facility	481	215	696
Liabilities to credit institutions	2,950	850	3,800
Liabilities stemming from financing activities	3,431	1,065	4,496

Note 29

Acquisitions

Accounting principles

Subsidiaries are reported in accordance with the acquisition method from and including the point in time at which Addtech obtained a controlling influence over those companies. Transaction expenses associated with acquisitions are expensed and reported under selling expenses. Non-controlling interests are measured at fair value on acquisition, entailing goodwill being included in non-controlling interests.

Addtech's business acquisitions often include contingent considerations and/or call/put options, in cases where Addtech does not acquire all of the shares. These are included in the items "Non-current interest-bearing liabilities" and "Current interest-bearing liabilities." Addtech recognises non-controlling interests in equity even if call/put options for non-controlling interests are recognised. For further information about accounting principles and disclosures for those items, see Note 17.

Critical estimates and assumptions

Sources of uncertainty in estimates

On allocating the purchase consideration paid in connection with a business acquisition, management is required to make an assessment, primarily regarding the determination of fair value for acquired intangible assets. Initially, intangible assets that may have a value are identified, including supplier relationships and customer relationships. As such assets normally have no market value, various valuation methods are applied. These methods are based on various assumptions regarding future cash flows, sales growth, EBIT margins, as well as

tax rates and discount rates in different countries. Such calculations require a high degree of estimation, which should be assessed, measured and analysed. For preliminary values associated with acquisitions, fair values may be adjusted up to a year after the completion of the acquisition if new details are obtained regarding the facts and circumstances

prevailing at the time of acquisition. Other estimates regarding fair value also affect the distribution between intangible assets with determinable useful lives (which are amortised) and goodwill (which is tested annually for impairment), which in turn affects the income statement and balance sheet.

Acquisitions of companies

Acquisitions completed as of the 2024/2025 financial year are distributed among the Group's business areas as follows:

Acquisitions	Country	Date of acquisition	Acquired holding, %	Net sales, SEK million ¹⁾	Number of employees ¹⁾	Business area
Novomotec GmbH	Germany	April 2024	100	80	9	Electrification
Cell Pack Solutions Ltd.	UK	April 2024	90	75	30	Electrification
GoDrive AS	Norway	April 2024	100	75	5	Industry
Nuova Elettromeccanica Sud S.p.A.	Italy	June 2024	100	160	32	Energy
C. Gunnarssons Verkstads AB	Sweden	July 2024	89	200	45	Industry
Analytical Solutions and Products B.V.	Netherlands	July 2024	100	140	20	Process
Romani Components S.r.l.	Italy	July 2024	80	125	23	Automation
PGS Tec GmbH	Germany	October 2024	85	80	15	Process
Unillite A/S	Denmark	November 2024	100	325	78	Safety
Nanosystec GmbH	Germany	November 2024	100	90	20	Industry
Coel Motori S.r.l.	Italy	January 2025	100	90	24	Industry
ROSHO Automotive Solutions GmbH	Germany	February 2025	80	150	24	Industry
AMP Power Protection Ltd.	UK	April 2025	100	70	20	Electrification
Novatech Analytical Solutions Inc.	Canada	April 2025	90	260	60	Process
innovatek OS GmbH	Germany	September 2025	100	135	52	Electrification
Cubro Acronet GesmbH	Austria	January 2026	80	165	37	Automation
BCK Holland B.V. and Kramer & Duyvis B.V.	Netherlands	January 2026	100	90	35	Automation
Purenviro AS	Norway	January 2026	100	50	7	Process
Axion AG	Germany	January 2026	80	255	28	Industry
Kapp Nederland B.V.	Netherlands	February 2026	90	155	15	Process
RAMME Electric Machines GmbH	Germany	March 2026	100	415	156	Electrification
Staka Holding B.V.	Netherlands	April 2026	100	165	60	Safety
Nijhuis Engineering B.V.	Netherlands	May 2026	100	65	23	Electrification

1) Refers to assessed situation on a full-year basis at the time of acquisition.

Note 29 cont.

During the financial year, Addtech completed nine acquisitions, diversified in terms of their markets and geographies, where it took control of the acquired operations during the year.

The following companies were acquired during the year:

AMP Power Protection Ltd.

On 1 April, AMP Power Protection Ltd., Great Britain, was acquired to become part of the Electrification business area. AMP develops, supplies and supports rugged uninterruptible power supplies (UPS) and power protection systems for harsh environments for the defence, marine and transport industries. The company has 20 employees and sales of approximately GBP 5 million.

Novatech Analytical Solutions Inc.

On 1 April, 90 percent of the shares in Novatech Analytical Solutions Inc. in Canada were acquired in the Process business area. Novatech is a leading supplier of analytical instrumentation, technical systems and services for the measurement of gases and liquids in applications for process optimisation, environmental analysis and ambient detection, primarily to Canadian customers in the process and energy segments. The company has 60 employees and sales of approximately CAD 34 million.

innovatek OS GmbH

On 25 September, innovatek OS GmbH in Germany was acquired in the Electrification business area. Innovatek develops and manufactures customised cooling systems for industrial applications. The company's products and solutions, which also

include control and monitoring technology, are sold primarily to customers in e-mobility, medical technology and microscopy. The company has 52 employees and sales of approximately EUR 12 million.

Cubro Acronet GesmbH

On 2 January, 80 percent of the shares in Cubro Acronet GesmbH in Austria were acquired in the Automation business area. Cubro is a leading manufacturer and supplier of products and solutions for monitoring, security and analysis of data networks, primarily for European customers in telecommunications, data centres and defence as well as OEM manufacturers. The company has 37 employees and sales of approximately EUR 15 million.

BCK Holland B.V. and Kramer & Duyvis B.V.

On 2 January, BCK Holland B.V. and Kramer & Duyvis B.V. in the Netherlands were acquired in the Automation business area. Working together, while maintaining their own brands, BCK and K&D manufacture and market conveyor belt systems, primarily for European system integrators in packaging, food and mechanical industry. The company has 35 employees and sales of approximately EUR 8 million.

Purenviro AS

On 5 January, Purenviro AS in Norway was acquired in the Process business area. Purenviro manufactures and markets customised solutions and services for the efficient treatment of environmentally hazardous and odorous gases, primarily for Norwegian customers in energy, water treatment, mining and the food industry. The company has seven employees and sales of approximately NOK 55 million.

Axion AG

On 8 January, 80 percent of the shares in Axion AG in Germany were acquired in the Industry business area. Axion develops and supplies camera and sensor systems for vehicles with a focus on improved safety. The company offers customised solutions for everything from trucks to buses, cars and work vehicles. The company has 28 employees and sales of approximately EUR 23 million.

Kapp Nederland B.V.

On 11 February, 90 percent of the shares in Kapp Nederland B.V. in the Netherlands were acquired in the Process business area. Kapp develops and delivers customised industrial heat exchanger solutions for improved energy efficiency in the process industry. The company has 15 employees and sales of approximately EUR 14 million.

RAMME Electric Machines GmbH

On 10 March, RAMME Electric Machines GmbH in Germany was acquired in the Electrification business area. RAMME is a leading manufacturer of electric motors and generators for marine electrification with a focus on propulsion, dynamic manoeuvring and hybrid solutions for medium-sized special vessels. The company has 156 employees and sales of approximately EUR 38 million.

Note 29 cont.

The value of assets and liabilities included in acquisitions from the 2024/2025 financial year have been determined conclusively. No significant adjustments have been made to the calculations. According to the preliminary acquisition analyses, the assets and liabilities included in the acquisitions for the year were as follows:

Fair value, SEK million	2025/2026	2024/2025
Intangible non-current assets ¹⁾	1,055	985
Other non-current assets	64	98
Inventories	170	335
Other current assets	512	616
Deferred tax liability/tax asset	-277	-267
Other liabilities	-355	-532
Acquired net assets	1,169	1,235
Goodwill ²⁾	1,046	989
Non-controlling interests ³⁾	-159	-163
Purchase consideration⁴⁾	2,056	2,061
Less: cash and cash equivalents in acquired operations	-261	-343
Less: unpaid purchase consideration	-387	-247
Effect on consolidated cash and cash equivalents	1,408	1,471

1) Intangible non-current assets pertain to the excess value attributable to acquired customer and supplier relationships.

2) Goodwill is motivated by the anticipated future sales trend and profitability, as well as the personnel included in the acquired companies.

3) Non-controlling interests have been reported at fair value, which means that non-controlling interests have a share in goodwill.

4) Purchase consideration is stated excluding transaction expenses for the acquisitions.

The combined purchase consideration for the year's acquisitions was SEK 2,056 million. According to preliminary acquisition analyses, SEK 2,101 million was allocated to goodwill and other intangible assets. Had the acquisitions been completed on 1 April 2025, their impact would have been an estimated SEK 1,575 million on consolidated net sales, about SEK 220 million on operating profit and about SEK 140 million on profit after tax for the financial year.

Addtech uses an acquisition structure with a base purchase price and contingent purchase consideration. The outcome of contingent purchase considerations is dependent on future results achieved

in the companies and has a set maximum level. Of contingent purchase considerations for acquisitions during the financial year that are yet to be paid, the discounted value amounts to SEK 404 million. The contingent purchase considerations fall due within three years and the outcome may not exceed SEK 468 million.

For acquisitions that resulted in ownership transfer during the financial year, transaction costs totalled SEK 19 million (24) and were recognised in selling expenses.

Revaluations of contingent purchase considerations had a net positive impact of SEK 79 million (11) on the financial year. The impact on profits is rec-

ognised in other operating income and other operating expenses, respectively. No material changes in acquisition analyses were made in the financial year with regard to acquisitions carried out in the year or in previous years.

Consolidated goodwill at the time of the acquisition is the amount by which the acquisition value exceeds the fair value of net assets acquired. Goodwill is motivated by the anticipated future sales trend and profitability, as well as the personnel included in the acquired companies. As of 31 March 2026, non-taxable goodwill amounted to SEK 6,608 million, to be compared with SEK 5,527 million as of 31 March 2025. The change is attributable to acquisitions and exchange differences. Consolidated

goodwill is assessed annually for impairment, and no needs for impairment have been identified.

The values allocated to intangible non-current assets, such as supplier relationships and customer relationships, were assessed at the discounted value of future cash flows. The amortisation period is determined by estimating the annual decrease in sales attributable to each asset. Supplier relationships and customer relationships are generally amortised over a period of ten years. Annual calculated amortisation regarding intangible non-current assets for the year's acquisitions amounts to about SEK 105 million.

Note 30

Earnings per share

Accounting principles

Addtech discloses earnings per share (EPS) in direct connection with the income statement. Calculation of EPS is based on consolidated profit or loss for the year attributable to Parent Company shareholders and on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. To calculate diluted EPS, the average number of shares is adjusted to take into account the effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares that, during the periods reported, result from options awarded to employees.

Earnings per share before dilution

The calculation of earnings per share before dilution for 2025/2026 is based on profit attributable to Parent Company shareholders, totalling SEK 2,147 million (1,892), and the average number of shares outstanding during 2025/2026 of 269,907 thousand (269,829). The two components were calculated in the following manner:

	2025/2026	2024/2025
Profit for the year attributable to Parent Company shareholders, before dilution (SEK million)	2,147	1,892

Average number of shares during the year, before dilution

In thousands of shares	2025/2026	2024/2025
Total number of shares, 1 April	269,862	269,779
Effect of treasury shares held	45	50

Average number of shares during the year, before dilution	269,907	269,829
--	----------------	----------------

Earnings per share before and after dilution (SEK)

	2025/2026	2024/2025
Earnings per share before dilution	7.95	7.00
Earnings per share after dilution	7.95	7.00

The calculation of the numerators and denominators used in the above EPS calculations is set out below.

Earnings per share after dilution

The calculation of diluted earnings per share for 2025/2026 is based on profit attributable to Parent Company shareholders, totalling SEK 2,147 million (1,892), and the average number of shares outstanding during 2025/2026 of 270,195 thousand (270,332). The two components were calculated in the following manner:

	2025/2026	2024/2025
Profit for the year attributable to Parent Company shareholders, after dilution (SEK million)	2,147	1,892

Average number of shares during the year, after dilution

In thousands of shares	2025/2026	2024/2025
Average number of shares during the year, before dilution	269,907	269,829
Effect of share options issued	288	503

Average number of shares during the year, after dilution	270,195	270,332
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Note 31

Parent Company disclosures

Addtech AB, corporate ID number 556302-9726, is the Parent Company of the Group. The company's registered office is located in the city of Stockholm, in the county of Stockholm and Addtech AB is a limited liability company under Swedish law.

Head office address:

Addtech AB (publ.)
Box 5112
SE-102 43 Stockholm, Sweden.

Tel +46 8 470 49 00
Fax +46 8 470 49 01

www.addtech.com

Note 32

Related party disclosures

During the 2025/2026 financial year, no significant transactions with related parties have occurred for the Group other than remuneration to senior executives. For information on remuneration to senior executives, see Note 6 Employees and personnel expenses.

All transactions between Addtech AB (publ) and its subsidiaries have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. Related parties to the Parent Company include its subsidiaries and associated companies. The Parent Company holds liabilities to Group companies, see Note 24 Non-current interest-bearing liabilities. These liabilities to Group companies consist of long-term loans that have generated interest income, see Note 11 Financial income and expenses. The Parent Company also provides services to the subsidiary Addtech Nordic AB, for which revenues amount to SEK 108 million (104).

Note 33

Events after the balance sheet date

On 1 April, Staka Holding B.V. in the Netherlands was acquired in the Safety business area. Staka designs, manufactures and sells customised outdoor enclosures, primarily to European installation and OEM customers in sectors such as energy, infrastructure and water management. The company has 60 employees and sales of approximately EUR 15 million.

On 19 May, Nijhuis Engineering B.V. in the Netherlands was acquired in the Electrification business area. Nijhuis develops and delivers patented system solutions for road and rail construction machinery. The company has 23 employees and sales of approximately EUR 6 million.

Assurance by the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors and the CEO consider the consolidated accounts and annual accounts to have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and give a true and fair view of the position and earnings of the Group and the Parent Company. The Administration Report for the Group and the Parent Company provides a true and fair view of the operations, position and earnings of the Group and the Parent Company and describes the significant risks and uncertainties faced by the Parent Company and the companies included in the Group. In other regards, the earnings and position of the Group and the Parent Company are presented in the Income Statements, Balance Sheets, Cash Flow Statements and appurtenant notes included in the Annual Report.

The Board of Directors and the CEO certify that the sustainability report has been prepared in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) as adopted by the EU and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

The Annual Report is dated 2 July 2026.

STOCKHOLM, 2 JULY 2026

Malin Nordesjö
Chairman of the Board

Henrik Hedelius
Board member

Ulf Mattsson
Board member

Fredrik Börjesson
Board member

Annikki Schaeferdiek
Board member

Niklas Stenberg
CEO and Board member

Our audit report on the Annual report and consolidated accounts, and our limited assurance report on the Sustainability statement have been submitted on July 2, 2026.

Deloitte AB

Kent Åkerlund
Authorised Public Accountant

Auditor's report

To the general meeting of the shareholders of Addtech AB (publ) corporate identity number 556302-9726

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS

Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of Addtech AB (publ) for the financial year 2025-04-01 - 2026-03-31 except for the corporate governance report on pages 37-45 and the sustainability report on pages 46-91. The annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the company are included on pages 20-36 and 92-151 in this document.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the parent company as of 31 March 2026 and its financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as of 31 March 2026 and their financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, as adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act. The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

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

Our opinions in this report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts are consistent with

the content of the additional report that has been submitted to the parent company's Board of Directors in accordance with the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 11.

Basis for Opinions

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

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters of the audit are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of, and in forming our opinion thereon, the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as a whole, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Valuation of acquired intangible assets

As a result of acquisitions, the company recognizes significant amounts as acquired intangible assets including goodwill. As of March 31, 2026, the total carrying amount of these assets amount to 10 366 MSEK.

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life must be tested at least annually to assess any potential impairment needs. Other intangible assets are tested only when there are indications of a potential impairment need.

Impairment testing is complex and involves significant estimates and assumptions regarding future developments. The calculated recoverable amount of assets is based on forecasts of discounted future cash flows, where estimates of the discount rate, revenue and earnings projections, and long-term growth rates depend on management's judgements and assumptions. Consequently, this makes valuation of acquired intangible assets an area of particular significance in the audit.

The company's accounting principles are set out in Note 14 Accounting Principles.

Our audit procedures included, but are not limited to:

- Evaluating the company's impairment testing process
- With the involvement of our valuation specialists, evaluating the valuation method
- Assessing the reasonableness of significant estimates and judgements as well as performing a review by conducting sensitivity analysis

and, where applicable, comparison to historical actuals, external estimates, and comparable companies

- Evaluating that adequate disclosures have been made in accordance with IFRS in the financial statements

Other information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

Other information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

This document also contains other information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and is found on pages 1-19, 46-91 and 158-166. The other information also consist of the Remuneration Report which we have obtained prior to the date of the auditor's report. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for this other information.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

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

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

Auditor's responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts and

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the company's internal control relevant to our audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' and the Managing Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. We also draw a conclusion, based on the audit evidence obtained, as to whether any material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts and consolidated accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion about the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company and a group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities

or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated accounts. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our opinions.

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

We must also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, including the most important assessed risks for material misstatement, and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in the auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes disclosure about the matter.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Opinions

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of Addtech AB (publ) for the financial year 2025-04-01 – 2026-03-31 and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss.

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

Basis for Opinions

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

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

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors is responsible for the proposal for appropriations of the company's profit or loss. At the proposal of a dividend, this includes an

assessment of whether the dividend is justifiable considering the requirements which the company's and the group's type of operations, size and risks place on the size of the parent company's and the group's equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and position in general.

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

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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

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

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

THE AUDITOR'S EXAMINATION OF THE ESEF REPORT Opinion

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also examined that the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have prepared the annual accounts and consolidated accounts in a format that enables uniform electronic reporting (the Esef report) pursuant to Chapter 16, Section 4(a) of the Swedish Securities Market Act (2007:528) for Addtech AB (publ) for the financial year 2025-04-01 – 2026-03-31.

Our examination and our opinion relate only to the statutory requirements.

In our opinion, the Esef report has been prepared in a format that, in all material respects, enables uniform electronic reporting.

Basis for opinion

We have performed the examination in accordance with FAR's recommendation RevR 18 Examination of the Esef report. Our responsibility under this recommendation is described in more detail in the Auditors' responsibility section. We are independent of Addtech AB (publ) in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Responsibilities of The Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of the Esef report in accordance with the Chapter 16, Section 4(a) of the Swedish Securities Market Act (2007:528), and for such internal control that the Board of Directors and the Managing Director determine is necessary to prepare the Esef report without material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance whether the Esef report is in all material respects prepared in a format that meets the requirements of Chapter 16, Section 4(a) of the Swedish Securities Market Act (2007:528), based on the procedures performed.

RevR 18 requires us to plan and execute procedures to achieve reasonable assurance that the Esef report is prepared in a format that meets these requirements.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an engagement carried out according to RevR 18 and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Esef report.

The firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

The examination involves obtaining evidence, through various procedures, that the Esef report has been prepared in a format that enables uniform electronic reporting of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement in the report, whether due to fraud or error. In carrying out this risk assessment, and in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, the auditor considers those elements of internal control that are relevant to the preparation of the Esef report by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of those internal controls. The examination also includes an evaluation of the appropriateness and reasonableness of assumptions made by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director.

The procedures mainly include a validation that the Esef report has been prepared in a valid XHTML format and a reconciliation of the Esef report with the audited annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

Furthermore, the procedures also include an assessment of whether the consolidated statement of financial performance, financial position, changes in equity, cash flow and disclosures in the Esef report have been marked with iXBRL in accordance with what follows from the Esef regulation.

The auditor's examination of the corporate governance statement

The Board of Directors is responsible for that the corporate governance statement on pages 37-45 has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

Our examination of the corporate governance statement is conducted in accordance with FAR's standard Rev 16 The auditor's examination of the corporate governance statement. This means that our examination of the corporate governance statement is different and substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. We believe that the examination has provided us with sufficient basis for our opinions.

A corporate governance statement has been prepared. Disclosures in accordance with chapter 6 section 6 the second paragraph points 2-6 of the Annual Accounts Act and chapter 7 section 31 the second paragraph the same law are consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and are in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

Deloitte AB, was appointed auditor of Addtech AB (publ) by the general meeting of the shareholders on the 27 August 2025 and has been the company's auditor since 23 August 2023.

Stockholm 2nd of July 2026

Deloitte AB

Signature on Swedish original

Kent Åkerlund
Authorized Public Accountant

Auditor's limited assurance report of Addtech AB's statutory sustainability statement

To the general meeting of the shareholders of Addtech AB (publ) corporate identity number 556302-9726

Conclusion

We have conducted a limited assurance engagement of the sustainability statement for Addtech AB (publ) for the financial year 2025-04-01 - 2026-03-31. The sustainability statement is included on pages 46 – 91 in this document.

Based on our limited assurance engagement as described in the section Auditor's responsibility, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the sustainability statement does not, in all material respects, meet the requirements of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act which includes,

- whether the sustainability statement meets the requirements of European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS),
- whether the process the company has carried out to identify reported sustainability information has been conducted as described in the sustainability statement,
- compliance with the reporting requirements of the EU's Green Taxonomy Regulation Article 8 (EU Taxonomy).

Basis for conclusion

We have conducted the limited assurance engagement in accordance with FAR's recommendation RevR 19 Revisorns översiktliga granskning av den lagstadgade hållbarhetsrapporten. Our responsibility according to this recommendation is further described in the section Auditor's responsibility.

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

Other information than the sustainability statement

This document also contains other information than the sustainability statement and is found on pages 1 – 45, 92 – 151 and 158 – 166. The Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer are responsible for this other information.

Our conclusion on the sustainability statement does not cover this other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion regarding this other information.

In connection with our limited assurance engagement on the sustainability statement, our responsibility is to read the information identified above and consider whether the information is materially inconsistent with the sustainability statement. In this procedure we also take into account our knowledge otherwise obtained in

the limited assurance engagement and assess whether the information otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Other matters

Prior year's sustainability statement has not been subject to limited assurance procedures in accordance with FAR's recommendation RevR 19 and consequently prior year's information in the sustainability statement for the financial year 2025-04-01 - 2026-03-31 has not been subject to limited assurance procedures in accordance with that recommendation.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer

The Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer are responsible for the preparation of sustainability statement in accordance with Chapter 6, paragraphs 12-12f of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the sustainability statement that is free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on whether the sustainability statement has been prepared in accordance with Chapter 6, Sections 12–12f of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act based on our review. The limited assurance engagement has been conducted in accordance with FAR's recommendation RevR 19 Revisorns översiktliga granskning av den lagstadgade hållbarhetsrapporten. This recommendation requires that we plan and perform our procedures to obtain limited assurance that the sustainability statement is prepared in accordance with these requirements.

The procedures in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. This means that it is not possible for us to obtain such assurance that we become aware of all significant matters that could have been identified if a reasonable assurance engagement had been performed.

Our firm applies ISQM 1 (International Standard on Quality Management), which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We are independent of Addtech AB (publ) in accordance with professional ethics for auditors in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence to support the sustainability statement. The auditor selects the procedures to be performed, including assessing the risks of material misstatements in the sustainability statement, whether due to fraud or error. In this risk assessment, the auditor considers the parts of the internal control that are relevant to how the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer prepare the sustainability statement, in order to design procedures that are appropriate under the circumstances, but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. The review consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for the preparation of the sustainability statement, performing analytical review, and conducting other limited review procedures.

Our review procedures concerning the entity's process for identifying sustainability information to be reported included, but were not limited to:

- Obtain an understanding of the process by:
 - Performing inquiries to understand the sources of the information used by management, and
 - Reviewing the entity's internal documentation of its process
- Evaluate whether the evidence obtained from our procedures about the process implemented by the entity is consistent with the description of the process set out on pages 50 - 51 in the sustainability statement.

The review procedures with respect to the sustainability statement included but were not limited to the following:

- By inquiries obtain an understanding of the entity's control environment, reporting processes, and information systems relevant to the preparation of its sustainability statement
- Evaluate whether information identified to be material by the entity's the process for identifying sustainability information reported, is included in the sustainability statement
- Evaluate whether the structure and the presentation of the sustainability statement is in accordance with the requirements in ESRS

- Perform inquiries of relevant personnel and analytical procedures on selected disclosures in the sustainability statement
- Perform substantive assurance procedures on a sample basis on selected disclosures in the sustainability statement
- Perform inquiries and analytical procedures to evaluate whether the methods, data and significant assumptions used to make estimates in the sustainability statement are appropriate and applied consistently

The review procedures with respect to the EU Taxonomy included but were not limited to the following:

- Obtain an understanding of the process to identify taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities and the corresponding disclosures in the sustainability statement
- Evaluate whether the activities within the EU Taxonomy are consistent to the financial statements and related notes
- Evaluate processes, documentation and assessment of eligibility and alignment with the economic activities and technical screening criteria within the EU Taxonomy
- Evaluate whether the reporting is in accordance with the requirements in EU Taxonomy

Inherent limitations

In reporting forward-looking information in accordance with ESRS, the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer for Addtech AB (publ) are required to prepare the forward-looking information on the basis of disclosed assumptions about events that may occur in the future and possible future actions by the entity. The actual outcome is likely to be different since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected.

Stockholm the 2 of July 2026

Deloitte AB

Signature on Swedish original

Kent Åkerlund

Authorized Public Accountant

Shareholders/investors

Other

This chapter looks at Addtech from an investor perspective. It presents reasons for investing in the company, share information, a multi-year summary and definitions of key terms.



Three reasons to invest in Addtech

1.

Scalable business model with broad risk spread

Shareholder value is based on our independent companies with their clear niche strategies and offerings with highly technical contents. We have a scalable model that enables us to continue growing efficiently in multiple markets. Moreover, our broad spread, both in terms of geographies and customer segments, means we are less vulnerable to one-off trends and downturns, which creates resilience and paves the way for a stable performance over time.

2.

Profit doubled every five years

Addtech is an active owner who works diligently alongside its subsidiaries to increase their sales and profitability. We combine the flexibility, personal touch and efficiency of small businesses with the resources, networks and long-term perspective of a large corporation. We are constantly evolving and we understand the importance of continuously adapting our operations to the prevailing business climate. By doubling our profit every five years, with a margin, we have repeatedly proven our ability to deliver sustained profitable growth.

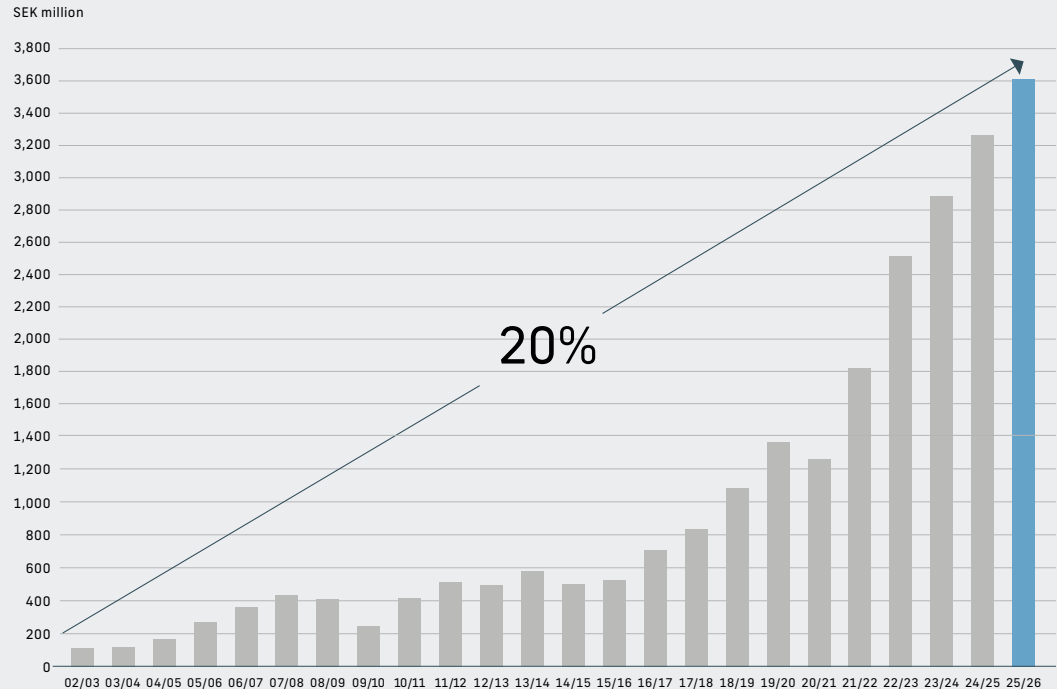
3.

Successful acquisition strategy

Acquisitions form an important cornerstone in our achieving long-term earnings growth. New companies add sales volumes, customers and expertise, and, in particular, motivated employees and entrepreneurs. They also bring new opportunities for synergies and development. The strategy of acquiring on our own cash flow is successful and made possible through a strong balance sheet as well as a clear focus on cash flow throughout the organisation.



Average annual EBITA growth, 2002–2026



The Addtech share

Share price trend and turnover

Addtech's Class B shares are listed on Nasdaq Stockholm. Since the listing in September 2001, the average price increase, up to and including 31 March 2026, has been 20 percent annually. Over the corresponding period, the exchange's OMX Stockholm index changed by an average 6 percent.

Over the financial year, the price of the Addtech share rose 8 percent. Over the corresponding period, the exchange's OMX Stockholm index increased 8 percent. The highest price paid during the year was SEK 365.00, which was noted on 16 May 2025. The lowest price paid was SEK 254.20, which was noted on 7 April 2025. The closing price at the end of the financial year was SEK 317.60, corresponding to a market capitalisation of SEK 82.6 billion (76.1).

During the period from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, 94.9 million shares (98.5) were traded for a total value of slightly more than SEK 30.3 billion (29.7). In relation to the average number of Class B shares outstanding, this corresponded to a turnover rate of 37 percent (39). Broken down per trading day, an average of 381,115 Addtech shares (394,156) were traded for an average value of approximately SEK 122 million (119).

Share capital

At the end of the period, share capital amounted to SEK 51.1 million divided into the following number of shares with a quotient value of SEK 0.19 per share.

Share class	Number of shares	Number of votes	Percentage of capital	Percentage of votes
Class A shares, 10 votes per share	12,864,384	128,643,840	4.7%	33.1%
Class B shares, 1 vote per share	259,929,600	259,929,600	95.3%	66.9%
Total number of shares before repurchases	272,793,984	388,573,440	100.0%	100.0%
Whereof, repurchased Class B shares	-2,833,542		1.0%	0.7%
Total number of shares after repurchases	269,960,442			

Chapter 6, Section 2a of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act requires listed companies to disclose specific circumstances that may affect the prospects for acquiring the company via a public share offer. In the event of the company being de-listed from Nasdaq OMX Stockholm or a party other than the present principal shareholder attaining an ownership holding exceeding 50 percent of the capital or votes, the granted credit line in terms of contractual credit facilities of SEK 5,500 million and overdraft facilities of SEK 1,900 million can be terminated.

Repurchases of treasury shares and incentive schemes

The AGM in August 2025 authorised the Board of Directors to repurchase a maximum of 10 percent of all shares in the company during the period extending until the 2026 AGM. During the financial year Addtech repurchased none of its own Class B shares. At the end of the year, 2,833,542 (2,931,912) of the company's own Class B shares were held, with an average purchase price of SEK 40.02 (40.02). These shares correspond to 1.0

percent (1.1) of the number of shares issued and 0.7 percent (0.8) of the votes.

Addtech has four call option schemes outstanding for a total of 2,257,530 shares. Call options issued on repurchased shares entail a dilution effect of about 0.1 percent over the past 12-month period. Addtech's holdings of treasury shares fully match the needs of the call option schemes outstanding.

Schemes outstanding	Number of options	Corresponding number of shares	Percentage of total shares	Redemption price per share	Redemption period
2025/2029	761,575	761,575	0.3%	392.70	5 Sep 2028–8 Jun 2029
2024/2028	639,925	639,925	0.2%	388.80	6 Sep 2027–9 Jun 2028
2023/2027	674,500	674,500	0.2%	221.00	7 Sep 2026–9 Jun 2027
2022/2026	181,530	181,530	0.1%	180.10	8 Sep 2025–10 Jun 2026
Total	2,257,530	2,257,530			



Ownership structure

On 31 March 2026, the total number of shareholders was 19,457 (18,186), of whom 16,627 (15,397) each held 1,000 shares or less. The 15 largest shareholders accounted for 47.7 percent (44.8) of the total number of shares and 61.8 percent (59.8) of the total number of votes. Anders Börjesson (including related parties) is the largest shareholder in terms of votes, with a shareholding corresponding to 16.5 percent, followed by Tom Hedelius, with a shareholding corresponding to 15.2 percent. The proportion of foreign owners corresponded to 43 percent (42) of total capital.

Additional information

Addtech's website www.addtech.com is updated continuously with information about shareholder changes and share price performance. The site also presents information about which analysts monitor Addtech.

Addtech's largest shareholders, 31 Mar 2026

Shareholders	Number of Class A shares	Number of Class B shares	Percentage of	
			capital	votes
Anders Börjesson (with companies and family members)	6,348,648	486,000	2.5	16.5
Tom Hedelius	5,895,960	0	2.2	15.2
Swedbank Robur Fonder		15,630,209	5.7	4.0
BlackRock		13,632,116	5.0	3.5
SEB Fonder		13,623,959	5.0	3.5
Fidelity Investments (FMR)		12,629,671	4.6	3.3
Vanguard		10,146,049	3.7	2.6
Handelsbanken Fonder		9,022,542	3.3	2.3
Lannebo Kapitalförvaltning		8,330,160	3.1	2.1
Norges Bank Investment Management		6,514,490	2.4	1.7
Alecta Tjänstepension		6,469,841	2.4	1.7
AMF Pension & Fonder		5,881,810	2.2	1.5
Capital Group		5,687,536	2.1	1.5
Spiltan Fonder		5,407,555	2.0	1.4
Per Säve		4,020,000	1.5	1.0
Total, 15 largest shareholders ¹⁾	12,244,608	117,481,938	47.7	61.8

1) The proportion of capital and votes includes treasury shares held by Addtech AB.

Key performance indicators

	2025/2026	2024/2025	2023/2024
Earnings per share, SEK	7.95	7.00	6.05
Equity per share, SEK	28.90	24.55	22.15
Price/earnings ratio	40	42	40
Share dividend, SEK	3.60 ¹⁾	3.20	2.80
Payout ratio, %	45	46	46
Dividend yield, %	1.1	1.1	1.1
Last price paid, SEK	317.60	292.80	243.80
Price/equity, multiple	10.4	11.3	10.3
Market capitalisation, SEK million	82,554	76,107	63,366
Average number of shares outstanding	269,906,726	269,828,982	269,633,678
Number of shares outstanding at end of year	269,960,442 ²⁾	269,862,072	269,779,292
Number of shareholders at end of year	19,457	18,186	15,122

1) In accordance with the dividend proposed by the Board of Directors.

2) The difference between the total number of shares and shares outstanding equals the shares repurchased by Addtech: 2,833,542 Class B shares as of 31 March 2026.



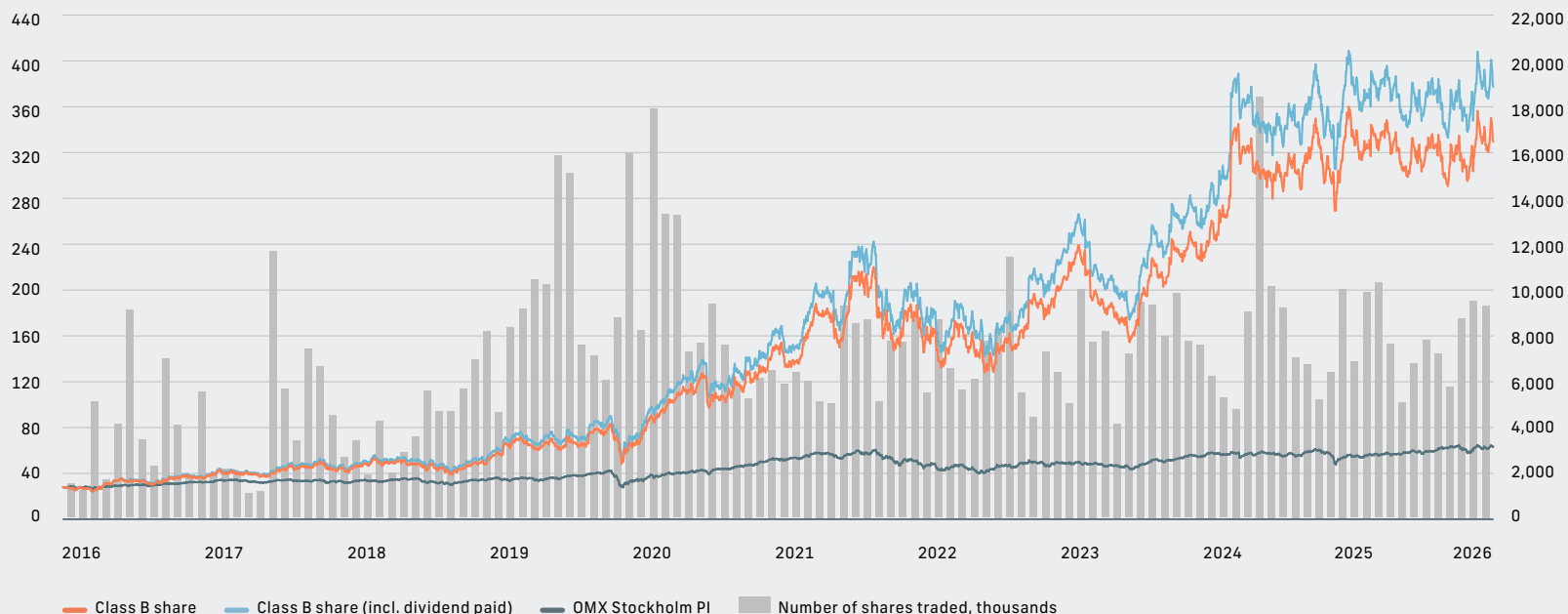
Size classes

Number of shares	% of share capital	Number of shareholders	% of number of shareholders
1-500	1	15,375	79
501-1,000	0	1,252	6
1,001-5,000	2	1,746	9
5,001-10,000	1	363	2
10,001-20,000	1	227	1
20,001-50,000	2	185	1
50,001-	93	309	2
Total	100	19,457	100

Holdings by category

	2025/2026		2024/2025	
	Number of shareholders	Percentage of capital	Number of shareholders	Percentage of capital
Swedish shareholders	18,522	57	17,367	58
Foreign shareholders	935	43	819	42
Total	19,457	100	18,186	100
Legal entities	1,654	86	1,467	86
Natural persons	17,803	14	16,719	14
Total	19,457	100	18,186	100

Share performance



Multi-year summary

SEK million, unless otherwise stated	2025/2026	2024/2025	2023/2024	2022/2023
Net sales	22,703	21,796	20,019	18,714
EBITDA	4,100	3,692	3,245	2,872
EBITA	3,641	3,265	2,860	2,540
Operating profit	3,085	2,757	2,426	2,167
Profit after financial items	2,878	2,515	2,183	2,005
Profit for the year	2,206	1,940	1,691	1,554
Intangible assets	10,366	8,709	7,466	6,312
Property, plant and equipment and financial non-current assets	821	778	705	537
Right-of-use assets	943	748	694	722
Inventories	3,468	3,260	3,125	3,326
Current receivables	4,222	3,850	3,869	3,768
Cash and cash equivalents	1,490	1,168	798	606
TOTAL ASSETS	21,310	18,513	16,657	15,271
Equity attributable to shareholders	7,807	6,627	5,974	5,184
Non-controlling interests	556	436	504	389
Interest-bearing liabilities and provisions	7,389	6,448	5,466	4,931
Non-interest-bearing liabilities and provisions	5,558	5,002	4,713	4,767
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	21,310	18,513	16,657	15,271
Capital employed	15,752	13,511	11,944	10,504
Working capital	4,507	4,312	4,219	3,855
Financial net debt	5,899	5,280	4,668	4,325
Net debt excluding pensions	5,658	5,018	4,427	4,107
EBITA margin, %	16.0	15.0	14.3	13.6
Operating margin, %	13.6	12.6	12.1	11.6
Profit margin, %	12.7	11.5	10.9	10.7
Return on equity, %	29	29	28	32
Return on capital employed, %	22	22	22	22
Return on working capital (P/WC), %	81	76	68	66
Equity/assets ratio, %	39	38	39	36
Debt/equity ratio, multiple	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Net debt/equity ratio, multiple	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

SEK million, unless otherwise stated	2025/2026	2024/2025	2023/2024	2022/2023
Interest coverage ratio, multiple	14	9.6	8.7	13.7
Financial net debt/EBITDA, multiple	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Earnings per share, SEK	7.95	7.00	6.05	5.55
Earnings per share after dilution effect, SEK	7.95	7.00	6.05	5.55
Cash flow per share, SEK	11.10	10.05	9.55	7.10
Equity per share, SEK	28.90	24.55	22.15	19.25
Dividend per share, SEK	3.60 ¹⁾	3.20	2.80	2.50
Average number of shares after repurchases (thousand)	269,907	269,829	269,634	269,557
Average number of shares after repurchases, adjusted for dilution (thousand)	270,195	270,332	269,761	269,723
Share price on 31 March, SEK	317.60	292.80	243.80	192.30
Cash flow from operating activities	2,996	2,709	2,575	1,911
Cash flow from investing activities	-1,756	-1,798	-1,482	-1,387
Cash flow from financing activities	-938	-474	-922	-371
Cash flow for the year	302	437	171	153
Average number of employees	4,631	4,341	4,109	3,781
Number of employees at end of year	4,861	4,470	4,175	3,911

1) As proposed by the Board of Directors.

Definitions

RETURN ON EQUITY^{1), 2)}

Profit after tax divided by equity. The components are calculated as the average for the past 12 months.

From the shareholder perspective, return on equity measures the return provided on shareholders' invested capital.

RETURN ON WORKING CAPITAL (P/WC)¹⁾

EBITA divided by working capital.

P/WC is used to analyse profitability and is a measure that attaches a premium to high EBITA earnings and low working capital requirements.

RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED¹⁾

Profit after financial items plus financial expenses as a percentage of capital employed. The components are calculated as the average for the past 12 months.

Return on capital employed shows the Group's profitability in relation to externally financed capital and equity.

EBITA¹⁾

Operating profit before amortisation of intangible non-current assets.

EBITA is used to analyse the profitability generated by the operating activities.

EBITA MARGIN¹⁾

EBITA as a percentage of net sales.

EBITA margin is used to show the degree of profitability of the operating activities.

EBITDA¹⁾

Operating profit before depreciation/amortisation and impairment.

EBITDA is used to analyse the profitability generated by the operating activities.

EQUITY PER SHARE¹⁾

Equity divided by number of shares outstanding on the balance sheet date.

This figure measures how much equity is attributable to each share and is presented to facilitate investors' analyses and decisions.

FINANCIAL NET DEBT¹⁾

The net of interest-bearing liabilities and provisions, less cash and cash equivalents.

Net debt is used to monitor the debt trend, analyse the Group's borrowing and its ability to repay its debts with cash and cash equivalents generated from the Group's operating activities if all liabilities matured today, as well as any refinancing necessary.

FINANCIAL NET DEBT/EBITDA¹⁾

Financial net debt divided by EBITDA.

Comparing financial net debt to EBITDA provides a key financial indicator for net debt in relation to cash-generating earnings in the operations, that is, it provides an indication of the company's ability to pay its debts. This measure is generally used by financial institutions to measure creditworthiness.

NET FINANCIAL ITEMS¹⁾

Financial income less financial expenses.

Used to describe the trend in the Group's financial activities.

ACQUIRED GROWTH¹⁾

Changes in net sales attributable to business combinations compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year.

Acquired growth is used as a component to describe the trend in consolidated net sales, where acquired growth is distinguished from organic growth, divestments and exchange rate effects.

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES PER SHARE¹⁾

Cash flow from operating activities, divided by the average number of shares outstanding following repurchases.

This measure is used for investors to be able to easily analyse the scale of the surplus from operating activities generated per share.

NET INVESTMENTS IN NON-CURRENT ASSETS¹⁾

Investments in non-current assets less disposals of non-current assets.

The measure is used to analyse the Group's investments in renewing and developing its property, plant and equipment.

NET DEBT EXCLUDING PENSIONS¹⁾

The net of interest-bearing liabilities and provisions, excluding pensions, less cash and cash equivalents.

A measure used to analyse financial risk.

NET DEBT/EQUITY RATIO, EXCLUDING PENSIONS^{1), 2)}

Net debt, excluding pensions, divided by equity.

A measure used to analyse financial risk.

ORGANIC GROWTH¹⁾

Changes in net sales excluding currency effects, acquisitions and divestments compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year.

Organic growth is used to analyse the underlying sales growth driven by changes in volume, product range and price for similar products between different periods.

Definitions, cont.

PROFIT AFTER FINANCIAL ITEMS¹⁾

Profit before tax for the period.

Used to analyse the operations' profitability, including financial activities.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

Shareholders' share of profit after tax for the period, divided by the average number of shares during the period.

EARNINGS PER SHARE AFTER DILUTION

Shareholders' share of profit after tax for the year, divided by the average number of shares outstanding and adjusted for additional shares from the exercise of options outstanding.

INTEREST COVERAGE RATIO¹⁾

Profit after net financial items plus interest expenses and bank charges, divided by interest expenses and bank charges.

This key financial indicator measures the Group's capacity to generate a sufficiently large surplus through its operations and financial income to cover its financial expenses.

WORKING CAPITAL¹⁾

Working capital (WC) is measured by means of an annual average, defined as inventories plus accounts receivable less accounts payable.

Working capital is used to analyse how much working capital is tied up in the operations.

OPERATING MARGIN¹⁾

Operating profit as a percentage of net sales.

The measure is used to indicate what percentage of sales remains to cover interest and tax and to provide profit, after the company's expenses have been paid.

OPERATING PROFIT¹⁾

Operating income less operating expenses.

Used to describe consolidated earnings before interest and taxes.

DEBT/EQUITY RATIO^{1), 2)}

Financial net debt divided by equity.

A measure used to analyse financial risk.

EQUITY/ASSETS RATIO^{1), 2)}

Equity as a percentage of total assets.

The equity/assets ratio is used to analyse financial risk and shows what proportion of assets are financed through equity.

CAPITAL EMPLOYED¹⁾

Total assets less non-interest-bearing liabilities and provisions.

Capital employed shows what proportion of the company's assets have been lent by the company's shareholders or that have been lent by lenders.

NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING

Total number of shares less own shares repurchased by the company.

PROFIT MARGIN¹⁾

Profit after financial items as a percentage of net sales. The profit margin illustrates how much profit the company generates on each SEK in sales after all costs including financial expenses have been paid.

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The company presents certain financial measures in the Annual Report that are not defined in accordance with IFRS. The company believes that these measures provide valuable supplementary information to investors and the company's management as they enable the evaluation of trends and the company's performance. Since not all companies calculate financial measures in the same way, these are not always comparable with measures used by other companies. These financial measures should therefore not be seen as compensation for measures that are defined in accordance with IFRS. Additional reconciliation tables for alternative performance measures are available on the website www.addtech.com.

1 The key performance indicator is an alternative performance measure according to ESMA guidelines. Reconciliation tables for alternative performance measures are available on the website www.addtech.com.

2 The minority is included in equity when calculating the key performance indicators.

