

125*

 Moelven

Annual Report 2024





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We look far ahead

Morten Kristiansen
Remarks from the CEO

We live in uncertain times, both in our value chain and at the geopolitical level. This also affects Moelven. In such times, we focus on what we can influence, while daring to look far ahead.

In 2024, we celebrated Moelven's 125th anniversary. Right from the start, the founders had a long-term perspective on what Moelven could become. One of them, Anton Fjelstad, said the following: It is not certain that those of us who embark on this endeavour will derive any particular benefit from it - but perhaps it can become a livelihood for many others.

If Anton Fjelstad had seen what Moelven is today, he would probably be very proud - and probably a little surprised.

Since 1899, Moelven has experienced both ups and downs. We have survived two world wars, pandemics, major social changes and technological advances. Moelven has grown, established itself in Sweden, set world records in the construction industry and today supplies products to 44 nations around the world.

Uncertain times

We have experienced uncertain times before, and we are definitely in such a period now. The war in Ukraine, imbalances in value chains, high costs, low construction activity and an international market for raw materials are affecting Moelven and the entire industry.

This is putting pressure on our margins, and changes are happening quickly. In times like these, it is good to have 125 years of history with us. Our history shows that we must be willing to change and chase opportunities when uncertainty reigns.

Last year was characterised by major investment projects at our sawmills in Edane and Karlskoga. These projects will be finalised and in full operation during 2025. We have also updated our digital side with a new ERP system. Such investments and development leaps are crucial for our long-term competitiveness. When the market turns, as we all hope for, these will be important engines for our Scandinavian and international ambitions.

Long-term goals

2025 does not seem to be easier than last year. We are prepared to deal with this, and it will require us to succeed with both short-term and long-term goals.

We have drawn up a 10-year strategic plan with clear ambitions for our employees, financial results and the environment. We will stick to this strategy, even if not everything goes as planned. It is a solid framework to navigate by. Just like Anton Fjelstad, we dare to look further ahead than what we can say for sure.

In the short term, we focus on what we can do something about today. It is about producing as efficiently and optimally as possible, while utilising the opportunities in the market.

One thing we know for sure: The economy will change for the better. We dare not predict when that will happen. Regardless, Moelven will be ready to deliver - as we have done for over 125 years.



CEO Morten Kristiansen.



This is Moelven

Moelven is one of Europe's largest industrial wood processing groups. We have 34 production companies spread across 40 production locations in Norway and Sweden. In addition, we have sales offices in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the UK, Germany and China.

We harvest raw materials from the forest and create sustainable products and solutions that the world needs. Moelven produces everything you need in terms of wood products for your home, timber for industry, glulam products, building modules

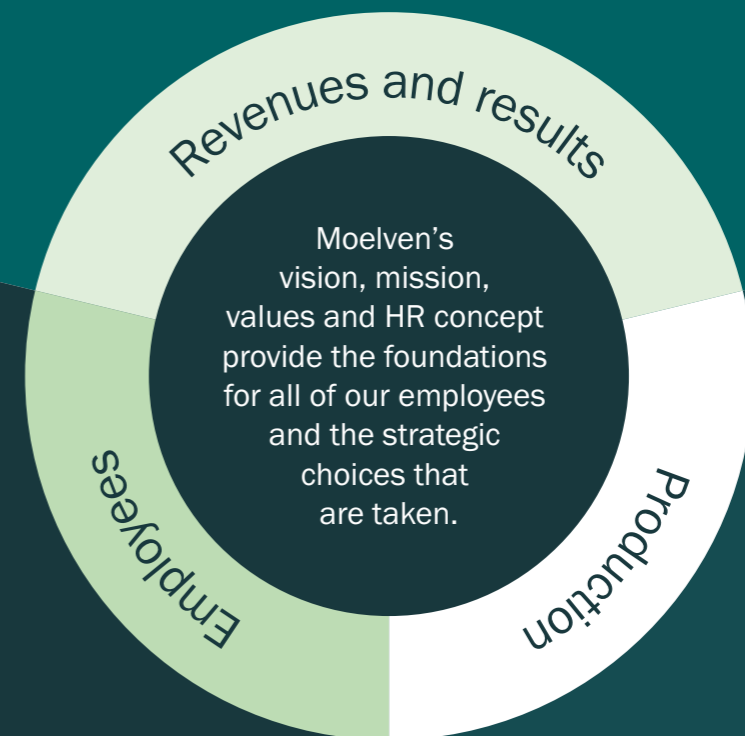
and flexible office solutions, as well as woodchip products and bioenergy. Moelven is founded on the principle that all development, construction and operations must be sustainable, and that stringent requirements apply regarding health, safety and the environment for all of our employees, and those involved in our operations. Moelven's vision, mission, values and personnel concept provide the foundations for all of our employees and the strategic choices that are taken. Sustainability permeates this from the top down.



OPERATING REVENUES
12,926,000,000



OPERATING PROFIT
-199,000,000



LT11
Number of injuries with absence per million worked hours, past 12 months.

9.6

TRI
Number of injuries with and without absence per million worked hours, past 12 months.

21.7



EMPLOYEES
3,200

464
WOMEN

2,736
MEN



CUSTOMERS IN A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES
44



PRODUCTION
40
LOCATIONS

34
COMPANIES

2
COUNTRIES



Vision

Opportunities grow on trees
– we grow with opportunities.

We make use of our opportunities

We reach for the opportunities that surround us, just like the branches of a tree. We think out of the box and adapt to our environment, so that we can grow and remain viable under all conditions.

Mission

We harvest raw materials from the forest and create products and solutions that the world needs.

We deliver

Moelven is reliable, and we keep to our promises. We build trust by cooperating and communicating with everyone around us. This means that we stand steady in both calm and stormy weather.

HR concept

You make the difference! Moelven is the result of all the smaller and larger choices we make every day. Together we create a workplace based on trust, well-being and a sense of belonging. Since 1899, Moelven has seen opportunities, developed new ideas and built better climate-smart solutions for the future. We're going to keep on doing that. We are Moelven – you make the difference!

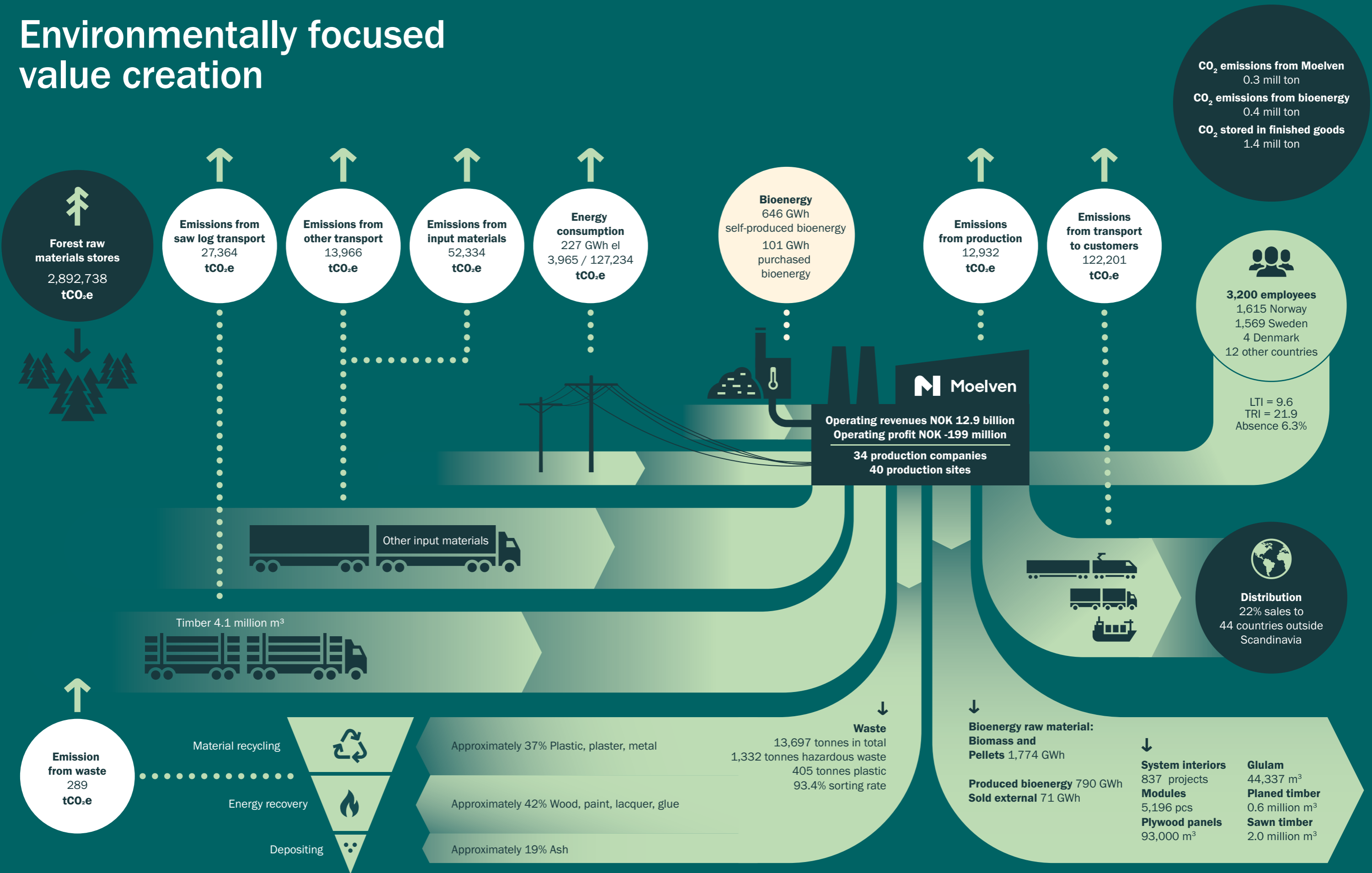
We take responsibility

We manage the renewable resources we live off with respect and care. We all take responsibility for creating a safe workplace where we take care of people and the environment. These are our fundamental values.









Environmentally focused value creation





Focus areas, results and objectives

Basic premise
– we are a reliable partner

Four priority areas	Important topics	Results			Objectives and remarks	
		2024	2023	2022		
 <p>Climate action throughout the value chain Our activities, products and value chain will make a difference in our climate action efforts</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Energy consumption in own production Goods transport Production of bioenergy Climate benefits from the forest Climate-smart design 	Electricity consumption (GWh)	227	217	226	2% annual reduction in energy consumption per unit produced.
		Self-produced Thermal Bioenergy (GWh)	790	788	836	95% of needs for thermal energy covered by self-produced bioenergy.
		Carbon footprint (tCO ₂ e) incl. location based Scope 2	234,250	254,719	255,938	7% annual reduction in carbon intensity.
		Carbon footprint (tCO ₂ e) incl. market-based Scope 2	357,518	356,006	340,318	
		Carbon stored in finished goods (tCO ₂)	1,464,004	1,421,181	1,510,706	Digitalised logistics planning to optimise driving routes and minimise driving when empty. Trialling of transport methods based on renewable energy sources. Electrification of internal transport. Requirement of EURO 6 from 2022. Increased use of modular vehicle combinations, sea and rail.
		Share of transport to customers by modular vehicle combinations in Norway	12.6 %	13.8 %	6.5 %	
		Internal transport, lorries EURO-6	75	62	59	
		Internal transport, lorries EURO-5	168	173	179	
Internal transportation, electric trucks	170	171	166			
 <p>Safeguarding natural resources We will use renewable and sustainably managed resources, and utilise them in full</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable materials Resource optimisation Resource-efficient design and packaging Waste management in production Water consumption 	Controlled raw material	100 %	100 %	100 %	Certified raw materials from sustainable forestry. 100 percent controlled raw materials throughout the value chain.
		Recycled plastic (tonnes)	405	440	418	Plastic is included as a separate fraction in waste sorting.
		Plastic consumed (tons)	1,633	1,574	1,807	Share of recycled plastic > 30%. Collaborate with customers and suppliers on concepts to minimise the need for packaging. Development and testing of alternative packaging materials.
		Share of recycled plastic	35 %	33 %	35 %	90% sorting rate for the Group and all units over time.
		Sorting ratio	93.4 %	90.8 %	92.9 %	
 <p>People in focus We will be an attractive and safe workplace</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> HSE Engaged and competent employees Safe chemical use 	LTI	9.4	6.0	8.0	2025: LTI < 4 2026: LTI rate < 3
		LTI2	21.7	17.3	19.6	2025: LTI2 < 16 2026: LTI2 rate < 14
		Rate of absence due to injury	139	111	113	F-value = Number of work injury-related absence days per million hours worked
		Risk reports per employee	1.0	1.3	1.3	> 1.2 per employee
		Absence due to illness	6.3 %	6.8 %	6.7 %	< 4.0 %.
		Employees	3,200	3,256	3,332	
 <p>Local values We will contribute to local value creation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Creating economic value in local communities The local environment 	Total tax contributions in Norway and Sweden (MNOK)	961	1 031	1 553	Sustainability is one of the four cornerstones of the Moelven strategy and will be included as a decision-making criterion in connection with investments and the development of the Group.
		Value creation (MNOK)	4,590	4,889	6,183	
		Violation of the Pollution Control Act or equivalent	None	None	None	Moelven shall not be responsible for any violation of pollution control legislation or equivalent. Moelven shall continuously work to improve its environmental footprint in the local community
		Social sustainability				Moelven will work to ensure responsible business practices and transparency related to human and employee rights, society and the environment throughout the value chain.



Key figures for last 5 years

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
THE GROUP					
Operating revenues	12,926	12,936	14,439	14,872	11,665
Gross operating profit (EBITDA)	188	708	2,106	3,389	1,011
Depreciation	385	324	331	351	344
Impairment	2	3	18	52	4
Operating profit	-199	381	1,756	2,986	662
Financial items	-92	-52	-3	5	-59
Profit before tax	-291	329	1,754	2,991	604
Total assets	9,205	7,710	7,904	8,269	5,833
Equity in per cent	45.3	58.2	59.9	55.5	49.1
Operating margin in per cent	-1.5	2.9	12.2	20.1	5.7
Investments	1,289	1,085	501	420	272
Number of employees	3,200	3,256	3,332	3,312	3,391
TIMBER					
Operating revenues	4,560	4,075	4,944	5,046	3,445
Gross operating profit (EBITDA)	130	265	1,239	1,794	366
Depreciation	127	106	106	103	103
Impairment	0	0	0	0	4
Operating profit	3	159	1,132	1,691	259
Financial items	-21	16	1	-9	1
Profit before tax	-18	175	1,133	1,682	260
Total assets	3,006	2,497	2,907	3,079	1,743
Operating margin in per cent	0.1	3.9	22.9	33.5	7.5
Investments	437	289	177	194	88
Number of employees	709	664	653	630	636
WOOD					
Operating revenues	4,704	4,757	5,528	6,164	4,730
Gross operating profit (EBITDA)	167	197	757	1,504	482
Depreciation	145	117	112	117	111
Impairment	0	0	0	3	0
Operating profit	22	80	645	1,384	372
Financial items	-75	-16	13	-20	-19
Profit before tax	-54	64	658	1,364	353
Total assets	4,168	3,908	3,392	3,866	2,802
Operating margin in per cent	0.5	1.7	11.7	22.5	7.9
Investments	556	514	234	155	130
Number of employees	1,024	1,078	1,084	1,108	1,099
BUILDING SYSTEMS					
Operating revenues	2,821	3,570	3,833	3,913	3,347
Gross operating profit (EBITDA)	-82	236	84	160	166
Depreciation	63	64	69	140	90
Impairment	2	3	0	49	0
Operating profit	-145	172	15	19	76
Financial items	3	8	-2	4	-5
Profit before taxes	-142	179	13	23	71
Total assets	1,504	1,795	1,775	1,694	1,909
Operating margin in per cent	-5.1	4.8	0.4	0.5	2.3
Investments	63	65	36	54	22
Number of employees	1,231	1,310	1,408	1,383	1,490
OTHER OPERATIONS					
Operating revenues	7,088	5,484	4,741	4,553	3,802
Gross operating profit (EBITDA)	-28	5	-31	-6	-4
Depreciation and impairment	53	40	43	41	41
Impairment	0	0	18	0	0
Operating profit	-80	-35	-93	-47	-45
Financial items	2	-60	-14	31	-36
Profit before tax	-79	-95	-107	-16	-81
Investments	233	219	54	18	32
Number of employees	236	204	187	191	166



For the past four years, Moelven has co-operated with SOS Children's Villages in Norway and Sweden, supporting them with NOK 500,000 annually. We also donated an extra NOK 1 million to SOS Children's Villages when the war in Ukraine started in 2022. These are demanding times in our industry. Our charitable efforts have to come from a surplus, which is why we have to prioritise differently for 2025. Our goal is to resume a greater partnership with a non-profit organisation again as soon as possible. Photo: SOS Children's Villages

Report of the Board of Directors 2024

2024 in brief

2024 was yet another year of market downturn and demanding conditions, as the situation has been since the second half of 2022. In Norway, the number of building permits in 2024 was the lowest since 1993. A decrease of 18 % from 2023 and 37 per cent from 2022. Uncertainty related to inflation, energy prices, interest rates, possible US tariffs and the wars in Ukraine and Israel/Middle East continues to shape market developments in our domestic and export markets.

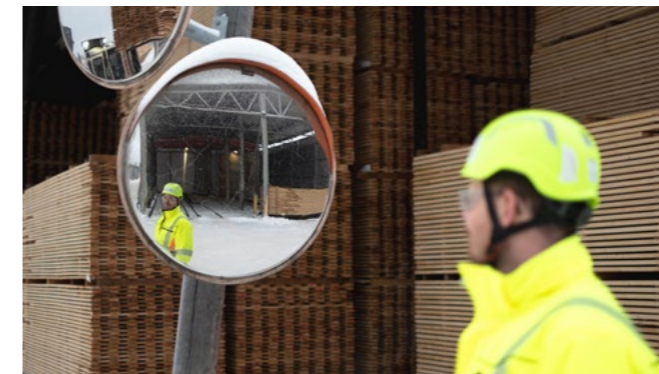
As in the previous year, the building materials trade in Scandinavia has been slow as a result of a very low level of new housing constructions and other building projects, as well as subdued private consumption. Throughout 2024, activity in the sawn timber market, both internationally and in Scandinavia, has been weaker than expected. Despite historically favourable sawn timber prices, elevated cost levels are placing significant pressure on margins.

Operating revenues for 2024 amounted to NOK 12,926 million, while operating profit was negative NOK 199 million. Revenue was consistent

with 2023, showing a slight decline of NOK 10 million. Compared to previous year, the operating profit decreased by NOK 580 million. Operating profit for the first half of 2024 was NOK 52 million, while the second half of the year resulted in an operating loss of NOK 251 million.

Despite challenges in 2024, the Group succeeded in maintaining its robust and strong image at the end of the year. Based on the 2023 result, Moelven Industrier ASA distributed a dividend of NOK 126 million in May 2024. Nonetheless, the Group maintained an equity ratio of 45.2% and a strong financial position at the end of the year. Concerning 2024, the Board of Directors proposes that no dividend be distributed.

The main objectives of the strategic plans are focused to further develop a business with international competitiveness and a robustness that limits volatility in results and cash flow. This involves prioritising investments, refining concepts and selling or phasing out individual units where it is not possible to achieve long-term, satisfactory value creation. The efforts have resulted in positive outcomes and will continue in the years to come.



Moelven Våler AS with a Norwegian record. "I think it's particularly pleasing that the record is not due to major investments, but rather to a number of small but effective measures," says CEO Styrbjörn Johansson.



The 125th anniversary was celebrated with local events at our units. Jörgen Olsson, Moelven Årjäng Såg AB.

Inauguration of the new pellet factory in Karlskoga with 60 participants in November 2024. From left: Morten Kristiansen, President and CEO; Lars Storslett, Divisional Manager Wood and Gunilla Pettersson, Factory Manager Moelven Pellets AB.

Events in 2024

HSE

It should be safe to work at Moelven. HSE work has been given high priority for many years, and the efforts laid down have yielded results. However, after a positive and declining injury rate trend since 2017, the figures for 2024 have shown an unwelcome increase. Significantly higher injury figures in the first half of the year showed that we still need to continue working on building an even better HSE culture. Over the year, the injury figures have stabilised again, but unfortunately we see an increase from the 2023 level on rolling H-values at the end of the year. The extent of claims has increased despite the fact that basic internal control, procedures and training have been in focus in recent years. We will now strengthen our HSE culture and management to continuous focus on this through targeted measures in 2025.

Throughout 2024, all units have been audited and followed up on fire protection through external organisations and divisional resources. We see that the units have taken good and significant steps to improve fire

protection. In 2024, industrial safety was also introduced as a requirement for all production units in the Group - both in Norway and Sweden. In Norway, this is a regulatory requirement for units over a certain size, and some of our largest mills have had the scheme for several years. Now that we are introducing this as a scaled requirement for everyone, expertise and preparedness for critical first aid will increase.

Our Group standard related to order, cleanliness and tidiness has been implemented through 2023 and 2024. The work of building a culture around this theme continues.

In 2024, work also began on reviewing the organisation of the collaboration between the Safety Committee and the HSE Technical Forum to clarify the division of responsibilities and authority. A revised organisation will be in place in 2025 and aims to streamline corporate support for the HSE area, as well as further clarify areas of responsibility and lines of communication.

	2021 Realised	2022 Realised	2023 Realised	2024 Realised	2025	2026
LTI rate	6.9	8.0	6.0	9.6	< 4	< 3
TRI rate	21.1	19.6	17.3	21.9	< 16	< 14
Reports per employee	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	> 1.2	> 1.2
Absence due to illness	5.7 %	6.7 %	6.8 %	6.3 %	< 4.0 %	< 4.0 %

Investments

The Group's largest ever investment programme is being implemented at Moelven Edanesågen AB within the Wood division. The project includes new timber sorting, sawing line, raw material sorting and further refinement. In September 2024, a 70 per cent test was carried out and approved for the timber intake, raw material sorting and the new sawing line. The investments at Moelven Edanesågen AB are scheduled for completion in the second quarter of 2025.

In the Wood division, a modernised planing line for flooring production at Moelven Treinteriør AS has also been started, and an investment in a new energy centre at the veneer panel production site Moelven Vänerply AB has been approved.

There has been a great deal of activity throughout 2024 related to the establishment of a new pellet production company in Karlskoga. The company Moelven Pellets AB is located within the industrial site of Moelven Valåsen AB as a result of the capacity expansion at Moelven's sawmill in the region. The newly constructed pellet production company was completed in the fourth quarter, and production of pellets has started with successful deliveries. This investment and location integrates Moelven Pellets AB into the sawmill concept at Moelven Valåsen AB, which creates a competitive and sustainable management of residual raw material from the sawmill. At Moelven Valåsen AB, significant investments have been made throughout 2023 and 2024. These investments are related to a new timber reception, saw line, planing mill and dryer, and will be completed during the first quarter of 2025.

On 4 November 2024, the Group went live with the upgrade of the ERP system IFS Cloud for all areas with the exception of the Building Systems division. The upgrade has introduced new functionality and a new user interface, and marks an important milestone in ensuring robust digital solutions that can contribute to improved efficiency and collaboration for the business. This upgrade has involved a large number of employees from kick-off in September 2023 to go-live on 4 November 2024.

Events

In 2024, the Moelven Group celebrated its 125th anniversary. Originally, Moelven was a modest mill in Moelv, where oil-cooked wagon wheels were produced. In 1899, one of Moelven's founders said, "It is not certain that those of us embarking on this journey will gain much benefit from it, but perhaps it can be of value to many in the future". Moelven has grown to become an international wood mechanical Group that sets the industry standard. This is a journey that demonstrates a genuine passion for wood.

In 2024, Moelven Våler AS sawed 526,649 cubic metres of timber, which is a new Norwegian record. This is approximately 25,000 more than the previous record of 501,658 cubic metres. The new record corresponds to just over 10,500 full lorries of timber. That is 500 lorries more than the previous Norwegian record. If all these lorries had been parked in a row right next to each other, the chain of lorries would have stretched from the sawmill in Våler almost all the way to Halden. The record shows that we have worked well at every stage, and that we have succeeded all the way from unloading the timber lorries, through the sawing line and drying facilities and all the way out to the customers.



In January 2024, Moelven was affected by a data attack targeting Tietoevry, which operates one of our central ERP systems. No viruses were detected in Moelven's systems, but data communication with the supplier was shut down when Tietoevry discovered the attack. This attack affected the majority of Moelven's companies. After just over a week, the affected system was back in normal operation.

As a result of a weak market in the building and construction industry in Sweden, Moelven Byggmodul AB have had to give notice of and implement of redundancies in 2024 in both Kil and Säffle. The total number of employees given notice in Kil was 73, while 25 were given notice in Säffle. These notices were given in the fourth quarter, which means that the employee relationships will not be considered cancelled until 2025. Due to high interest rates and inflation, the housing market in particular has taken a hit, but the market for modular buildings in the rental and construction sector has also been affected. Production capacity is now adjusted to demand, but the companies are ready to ramp up production as soon as the market improves. They are also working actively on market measures and new product opportunities.

In August, Moelven Vänerply AB announced redundancies of up to 18 employees as a result of falling demand.

The market situation has also been challenging in Norway in 2024 and as a result, both Moelven Limtre AS and Moelven Modus AS have laid off parts of their staff for periods in 2024. For Moelven Limtre AS, there was a rapid improvement in the order situation, so the layoffs were short-term. For Moelven Modus AS, the market situation has been more challenging so that a major restructuring has been carried out in 2024. In total, the company has terminated approximately 100 full-time employees as a result of voluntary departures and redundancies.

Corporate structure

In April 2024, Moelven Valåsen Wood AB was transferred from the Wood division to the Timber division with a new management and board. Moelven Valåsen Wood AB is physically located adjacent to Moelven's largest sawmill, Moelven Valåsen AB.

The production unit Moelven Wood Prosjekt AS changed its name to Moelven Spesialtre AS from the new year (1 January 2025) to clarify the production unit's role in the division, as well as clarifying the ambitions in the market. Moelven Wood Prosjekt AS also previously had its own sales resources, which one year ago became part of the project department in the Moelven Wood AS sales department. Moelven Wood Prosjekt is now one of the business areas of Moelven Wood AS that offers innovative solutions with wood products. Moelven Spesialtre AS will continue with the same strategy as before, which involves producing special products with a high degree of processing.

Moelven Are AS demerged into two companies on 13 December 2023 to prepare for the sale of property at Spydebergveien 143. An agreement on the sale of the demerged company Spydebergveien 143 AS was signed on 21 December 2023. The transaction was completed in January 2024.

Strategy - Moelven towards 2034

The Group's updated strategy, Moelven towards 2034, was adopted by the Board in October 2024. The strategy is the result of extensive co-operation between the administration and the Board. The focus has been on the 10-year perspective and long-term trends that the Group must relate to and act on.

We are experiencing increasingly more rapid and frequent changes in society that affect our competitiveness. This is happening in the areas of technology, market opportunities, the competitive landscape, skills requirements, geopolitical factors, climate, regulations and demographic developments. Moelven will have to deal with these factors, and probably many more, in the future - in the form of both opportunities and challenges. The aim is to meet a constantly changing future as One Moelven. By this we mean that Moelven is a Group in which we work together to create value for the benefit of the entire Group financially, operationally and competitively - and where we share knowledge across and build our brand.

Moelven has defined three ambitions that we will fulfil in our 10-year strategy. These are based on our values and the sustainability perspective:

People - Economy - Environment

The ambition is binding, and we must act on what we have said we want to achieve. This helps to strengthen clarity and how we will prioritise going forward towards 2034.

In parallel with the 10-year perspective, a strategy has been drawn up for the three-year period 2025 to 2027. This 3-year rolling strategy follows the established strategy structure, which will now respond to the direction defined in the overarching strategy up to 2034.

Moelven's vision, mission, values and personnel concept is a result of extensive discussions, in which many of the Group's employees at various levels have been involved. The work formed the basis for the modernisation of the Moelven brand, which was carried out in 2021. "Moelven's strategic framework" is made to clarify what we MUST do and which overall parameters that measure progress. It should be guiding for all the strategic and operational choices made.



Our strategic framework

- Vision**
Opportunities grow on trees - we grow with opportunities.
- Mission**
We harvest raw materials from the forest and create products and solutions that the world needs.
- Values**
We make use of our opportunities. We deliver. We take responsibility.
- HR Concept**
We are Moelven - you make the difference!

Our strategic framework summarises our corporate strategy and is a useful tool for clarifying what we need to do and how we prioritise in order to achieve our goals.



The people who work at Moelven are the Group's most important resource. Developments in the industry are moving in the direction of increased automation and machining of products and the use of ever more technologically advanced equipment. At Moelven, we believe that the greatest potential for increased value creation lies in optimising the interaction between man and machine. In order to achieve this, we are dependent on the commitment, expertise and inclusion of our employees who will manage and operate the technology in a workplace where the risk of injury is eliminated. Active employeeship requires active leadership, and in 2023 we launched Moelven's internal leadership development programme. 300 managers have participated in the leadership communication module, and 7 cohorts and more than 220 managers have completed the basic module in active leadership since the launch. The modules combine theory and training in active leadership that creates the conditions for active employeeship.

Corporate governance

On 29 April 2024, Hege Kverneland stepped down from the board and Katarina Levin stepped in as a new board representative. Since then, the board has consisted of Finn Ivar Marum (chair), Gudmund Nordtun (deputy chair), Olav Breivik, Martin Fauchald, Oscar Östlund and Katarina Levin.

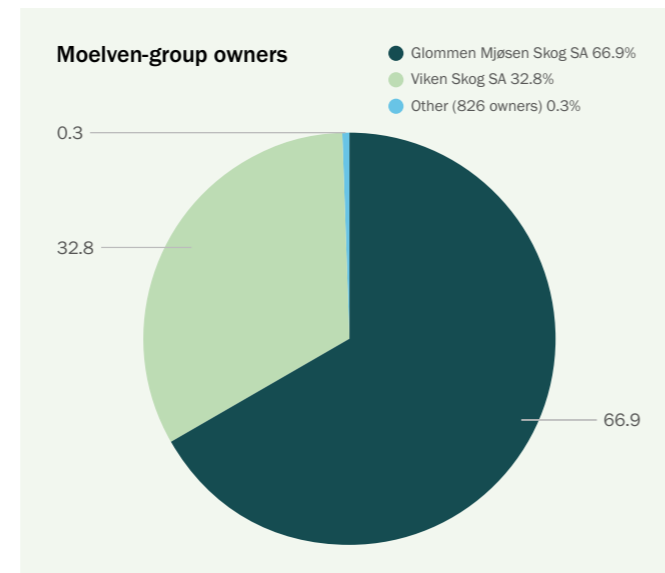
In April 2024, Bjarne Hønningstad, CEO of Moelven Wood, left Moelven. Lars Storslett joined Moelven Wood as Acting President until the role became permanent in November 2024. Lars came from the role of Director of Wood Supply and Fibre. At the same time, in April 2024, Björn Johansson was appointed acting Director of Wood Supply and Fibre. From November 2024, Björn has held the role of Director of Wood Supply, Fibre and Bioenergy on a permanent basis. He originally came from the role of General Manager of Moelven Skog AB, a role he still holds.

Corporate governance in the Moelven Group is based on the current Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance from October 2021. The Board of Directors' report on principles and practices regarding corporate governance in accordance with section 2-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act is incorporated in the Board of Directors' report on corporate governance. Information about the Group's governing bodies is published at www.moelven.no and in note 26.

This is the Moelven Group

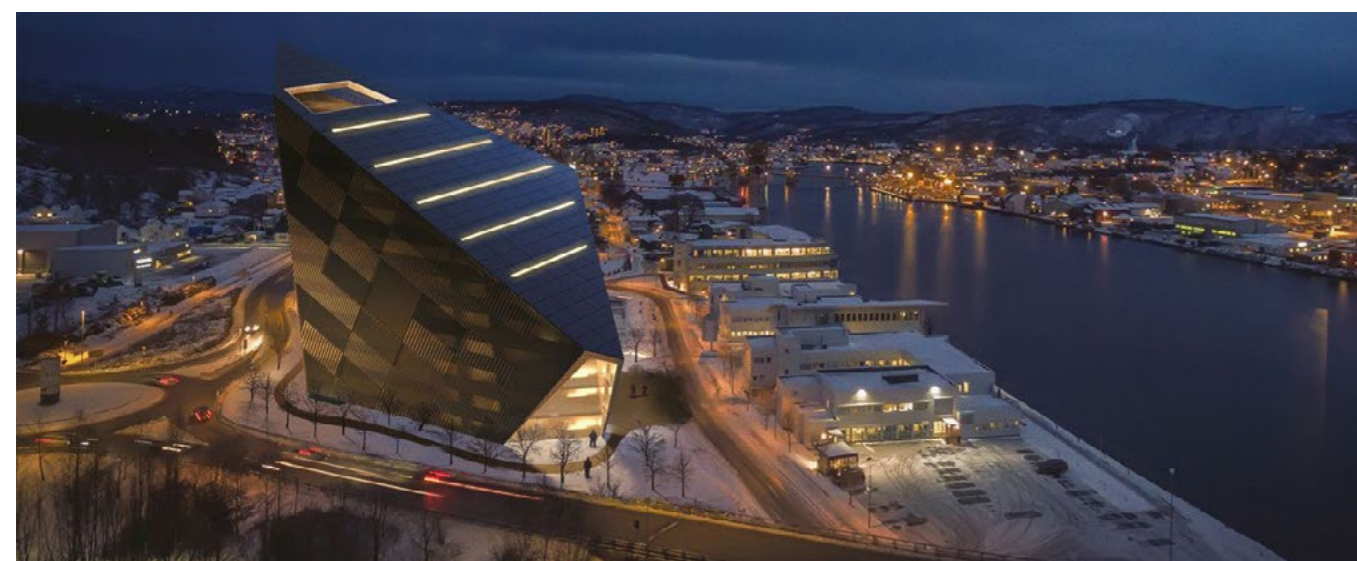
Ownership structure

At the end of the year, the Moelven Group's main shareholders were Glommen Mjøsen Skog SA (66.9 per cent) and Viken Skog SA (32.8 per cent). The remaining 0.3 per cent is distributed among 820 smaller shareholders.



Vision

Moelven's vision is **opportunities grow on trees - we grow with opportunities**, and will show the way for how the Group will lead the way in the development of buildings based on Scandinavian building traditions with climate-smart solutions. Based on this vision, the Group will continue to take responsibility for the management of the renewable resource, wood, which is our raw material. Wood and other natural materials are important components in Moelven's production, and are dominant in large parts of the product range. We will create a safe workplace with care for people and the environment. We will innovate and utilise opportunities to continue to deliver good, climate-smart products and solutions adapted to our customers' needs.



PowerHouse in Porsgrunn. In 2020, Moelven Modus AS supplied all office solutions and Moelven Wood Prosjekt AS supplied fire-impregnated thermofuru.

Location

All production units are located in Scandinavia, which is also the primary market. The Group has its headquarters in Moelv in Norway and consists of 34 production companies in 40 production sites, as well as a number of offices for sales, service and assembly. Most of the production units are workplaces with strong local roots in districts and small communities in South East Norway and the western part of Central Sweden. The offices for sales, service and assembly are located in larger population centres in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Germany and China. Production in Norway and Sweden is of approximately the same size, but the Swedish units export a greater proportion of their production than the Norwegian ones. Out of a total 3,200 (3,256) employees at the end of 2024, 1,615 (1,592) work in Norway, 1,569 (1,650) in Sweden and 16 (14) in other countries.

Divisions

Moelven offers a wide range of natural and climate-smart products and solutions with associated services related to houses and holiday homes, module-based buildings, building interiors and load-bearing structures. The Scandinavian market accounts for approximately 78 per cent of sales revenue. Approximately 85 per cent of the Group's products and services are used for new building or renovation, conversion and extension of holiday homes, homes and commercial properties. A large part of the remaining operation consists of the sale of wood pellets, chip products and biomass for bioenergy purposes, and for pulp, paper and particle board production. The Group also supplies wood products to the furniture, interior and packaging industries.

The Group is divided into three divisions: Timber, Wood and Building Systems, each of which focuses on one of the main segments of industry, trade and project. In addition, there is the Other reporting area, which comprises the owner companies with group functions, timber supply, production and sale of wood pellets and bioenergy, as well as the sales of chip and fibre products from the Group's timber processing industry.

Timber

The Timber division consists of 10 production companies and 3 sales offices supplying sawn timber, components and chip products from local spruce and pine. The customers are mainly industrial companies that buy intermediate goods for their own production of construction timber, glulam, panels, flooring, mouldings, furniture, windows, packaging, board and paper products, and for bioenergy. In 2024, approximately 33 per cent of external operating revenue came from Scandinavian customers, while the rest of Europe accounted for approximately 53 per cent. At the end of 2024, there were 709 (664) employees, 256 (252) of them in Norway, 441 (403) in Sweden and 12 (11) in other countries.



Moelven Valåsen AB.

Wood

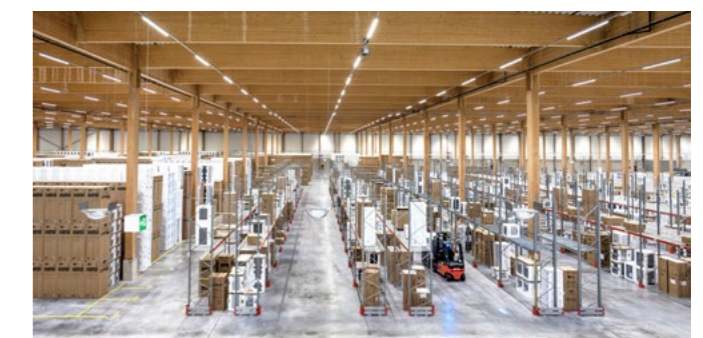
The Wood division consists of 16 production companies and 3 customer centres. The main products are white and impregnated building wood, exterior cladding, plywood, length-adapted products and chip products, as well as interior products such as mouldings, flooring and interior panels. Wood also trades in purchased products. The Wood division mainly sells its processed wood products on the industrial and building markets in Scandinavia. The division also has six combined units that use sawn timber as a raw material in their processing activities. Depending on the quality and dimensions of the raw material, this results in a certain volume of sawn timber that is not ordinarily processed at the unit but sold externally. Wood is one of the leading suppliers in the Scandinavian market and approximately 89 per cent of its operating revenues come from Scandinavian customers. At the end of 2024, there were 1,024 (1,078) employees, of which 587 (581) of them in Norway, 433 (494) in Sweden and 4 (3) in Denmark.



Royal decking boards by Moelven Wood

Building Systems

The Building Systems division consists of 5 production companies at 7 production sites and a number of sales, service and assembly offices. The companies in the Building Systems division mainly operate in the building and construction sector in Scandinavia. Building Systems is divided into the business areas Glulam, Building Modules and Interiors Systems. The division's building and contracting customers buy customised building modules, flexible interior solutions systems and associated services and advanced glulam structures. In addition to bridges and load-bearing structures, the glulam unit also has considerable sales of standard laminated timber beams (glulam) through the building products trade and components for the prefabricated house industry. Operating revenues are primarily from Scandinavian customers. At the end of 2024, there were 1,231 (1,310) employees, 677 (672) of them in Norway and 554 (638) in Sweden. In order to ensure adequate flexibility in production capacity to meet seasonal and economic fluctuations in the market, the division use hired employees to some extent. Hired employees are not included in the employee figures. Hiring takes place from reputable, serious staffing companies to ensure proper pay and working conditions.



Eligantens warehouse with glulam from Moelven Töreboda AB and Moelven Limtre AS.



Other Businesses

Other businesses include Moelven Industrier ASA, with the shared services of sustainability, economy/finance/risk, insurance, communication, HR and IT. Timber supply and sales of wood chips and energy products are organised as a common function for the Group's timber processing industry, and are included with the timber sales companies Moelven Skog AB, Moelven Virke AS and Vänerbränsle AB, as well as the production companies Moelven Bioenergi AS, Moelven Pellets AS and Moelven Pellets AB. At the end of 2024, there were 236 (204) employees, 95 (89) of them in Norway and 141 (115) in Sweden.



From 2024, Moelven will process residual raw material from timber into pellets in both Norway and Sweden.

Corporate social responsibility

The Board has processed and approved the Group's general strategy and guidelines regarding HSE, equality and diversity, social responsibility, the environment and competition law. Further discussion of these areas is included in the Board's corporate governance report and the Group's sustainability report.

Information about the Group's work on responsible business operations and transparency in the value chain is published and continuously updated at www.moelven.no/apenhetsloven.

Operating revenues and profits/losses

Amounts in NOK millions	2024	2023
Operating revenue	12,926	12,936
EBITDA	188	708
Depreciation and impairment	388	327
Operating profit	-199	381
Result before tax	-291	329

Operating revenues for 2024 totalled NOK 12,926 million, and operating profit was negative NOK 199 million. Compared with 2023, this resulted in a decline in operating revenues of NOK 10 million and in operating profit of NOK 580 million. Overall for the Group, the year was characterised by demanding market conditions where increased costs for our input factors could not be fully passed on to the market.

The Timber division saw a further decline in profit from a weak 2023. Operating revenues totalled NOK 4,560 million (4,075) and operating profit was NOK 3 million (159). The increased revenue in 2024 was due to higher prices (sawn timber and by-products), while volumes were on a par with 2023. The fact that the result is nevertheless as weak as it is is due to increased costs, especially for raw material purchases, which have not been fully realised in the market. Overall during the year, Europe outside Scandinavia has been the relatively strongest market. The division's major investment project at Moelven Valåsen AB has had a start-up with lower productivity than budgeted. This has resulted in lower value creation, but also higher costs. Action plans have been implemented, including technical adjustments, and as of 28 February production is in line with budget.

The Wood division also saw a further decline in earnings from a weak 2023. Operating revenues totalled NOK 4,704 million (4,757) and operating profit was NOK 22 million (80). The division primarily supplies the building materials trade in Scandinavia and the market has been

demanding for a long time with low building activity. This applies to both the private market and the professional market, which was characterised by historically low new housing starts, but also other construction projects. The market situation has not allowed price increases in line with increased raw material and other costs. The division's major investment project at Moelven Edanesågen AB started with lower productivity than budgeted. This has resulted in lower value creation, but also higher costs. Action plans to close the deviations are being prepared and followed up.

The Building Systems division delivered a very weak result in 2024. Operating revenues totalled NOK 2,820 million (3,570) and operating profit was negative NOK 145 million (172). All business areas delivered negative operating results and significantly weaker than 2023. Most units entered the year with a low order backlog and there is still low activity in the market. The results are characterised by the fact that several of the production facilities have had to operate below normal capacity. In addition, there is price pressure in the market at the same time as raw material prices are increasing.

Operating revenues in the area of Other Businesses are largely due to activities within the "Forest Area" with timber supply and sales of wood chip and energy products. In 2024, prices for spruce and pine sawlogs continued to rise. There has also been a further increase in realised prices for cellulose chips and other by-products during the year. A major part of this turnover is within the Group. The Group's timber-consuming units had more than sufficient raw material to cover production throughout the year. The common functions of Moelven Industrier ASA and Moelven Industrier AB are also part of Other Businesses. Operating revenues in the division totalled NOK 7,088 million (5,484) and the operating profit was NOK -80 million (-35).

The Group utilises financial instruments in order to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations in exchange rates, interest rates and energy prices. Realised and unrealised results and losses from value developments of hedging instruments amounted NOK 4 million for 2024 overall (-40).

Profit before tax for the year was NOK -291 million (329).

Investments, balance sheet and financing

In 2024 investments totalling NOK 1,286 million were activated (1 085). The increase in investment activity is supported by the Group's long-term strategic plan. In addition to realised basic investments for ordinary upgrades and maintenance, NOK 813 million is included in realised investments for safety measures, cost-efficiency improvements and strategic development projects. In addition, there are activated right-of-use assets from leasing amounting to NOK 34 million (100) and capitalised intangible assets of NOK 3 million (72).

Depreciation and impairments in 2024 were NOK 388 million (327). The increase relates to investments initiated in 2023 and 2024. At the end of the year, the book value of the Group's total assets was NOK 9,205 million (7,710). The increase in total assets is mainly due to investments, increased inventories and receivables.

Total cash flow from operating activities was NOK -790 million (+ 604), corresponding to negative NOK 6.10 per share (4.66). The decrease compared to the previous year is due to lower earnings in 2024 and increased capital tied up in operating capital. Cash flow from working capital items was NOK -771 million (+ 129).

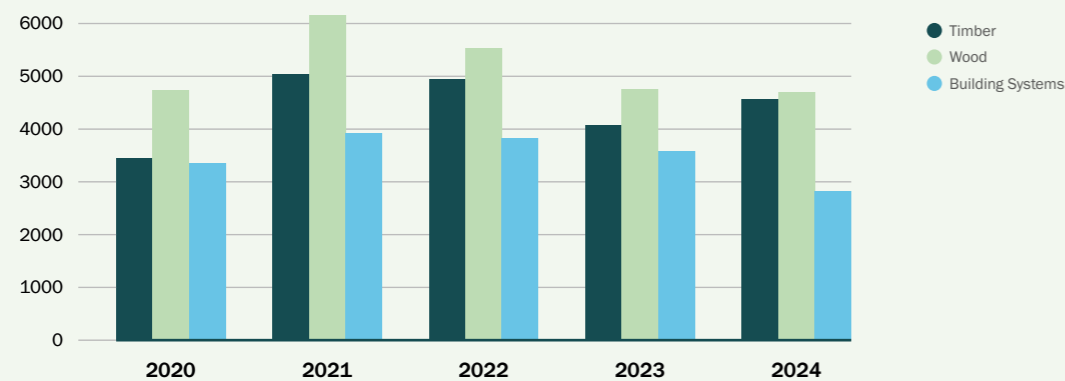
At the end of 2024 the Group had net interest-bearing debt of NOK 2,277 million (181). The increase in net interest-bearing debt is mainly due to investments and increased capital tied up in working capital. Liquidity reserves including unutilised drawing rights, was NOK 886 million (1,843).

Equity at the end of 2024 amounted to NOK 4,165 million (4,490), equivalent to NOK 32.13 (34.64) per share. The equity ratio was 45.3 per cent (58.2).

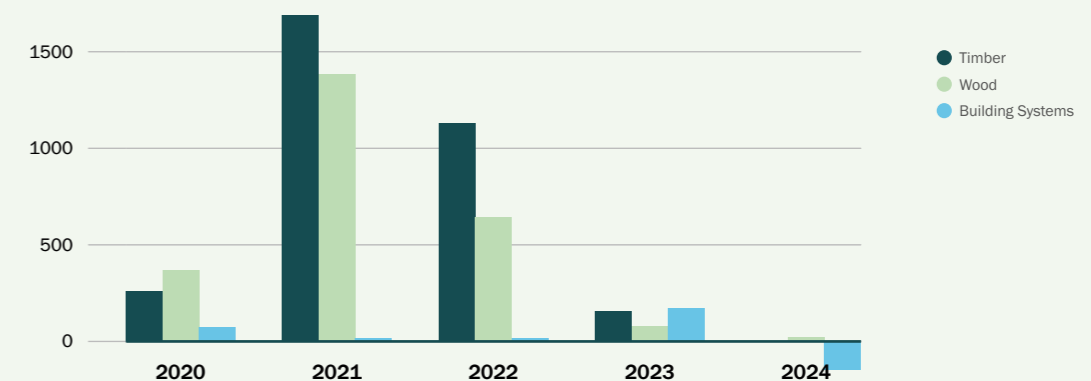
The dividend for 2023 of NOK 0.97 per share (5.36), totalling NOK 126 million (694), was approved at the Annual General Meeting on 29 April 2024, with charged equity and payment in May.

Parts of the Group's equity are linked to ownership of foreign subsidiaries, mainly in Sweden, and are thereby exposed to exchange rates fluctuations. The scope and consequences of probable exchange rate fluctuations are within acceptable risk limits. In 2024, exchange rate

Operating revenue



Operating profit





fluctuations resulted in an unrealised increase in equity of NOK 37 million (194). Approximately half of the Group's assets are recognised in SEK. The total balance sheet therefore also changes with the exchange rate. The equity ratio in per cent is therefore less affected by exchange rate fluctuations than nominal equity.

Risk

The Group's operations are exposed to several factors that can be influenced by Moelven to varying degrees. In some of the risk areas that affect the Group, there are functioning markets where the risk of fluctuations can be mitigated. This applies, for example, to interest rates, currencies and electricity. The Group's financial policy is based on the premise that it is the industrial operations rather than financial transactions that will create the necessary conditions for profitability. The main objective of the guidelines for the use of financial instruments is to reduce price fluctuations and increase predictability. In other areas such as raw materials, finished goods and projects, other hedging methods must be used. For example, fixed price contracts or index adjustments are used to the extent possible. The Group's composition of units that target different main markets also serves to minimise risk. The main markets are rarely affected at the same time in an economic cycle, while economies of scale can be utilised on the cost side.

The Group's risk profile is evaluated by the executive management team and the Board of Directors, and forms the basis for strategic and operational discussions. In 2021, Moelven established a new risk policy for the Group, which will strengthen efforts to work systematically to manage the Group's most important risks and opportunities. In August 2023, a new contingency plan was adopted for the Group. The contingency plan is the result of interdisciplinary work and is adapted to current framework conditions. The project has also focussed on clarifying roles across the Group and training for unwanted incidents.

Sensitivity analysis

Estimated change in operating Profit and profit per Share for one per cent change in price

Factor	NOK million 1% change +/-	NOK per share
Operating profit		
Price of log raw material	43	0.33
Timber price – spruce and pine	41	0.32
Price for chips, pulp/paper	7	0.06
Planed goods Scandinavia	36	0.28
Price of std. dimension laminated timber	2	0.02
Change in electricity price by 1 EUR/MWh (before hedging)	3	0.02
Financial result		
Permanent weakening of NOK and SEK against the main currencies	19	0.15
Interest rate change +/- 100 bp	18	0.14

Finished good prices

The Moelven Group's units operate in markets with free competition and many players. Pricing therefore takes place freely in the market and will, with unchanged volumes, affect the Group as shown in the sensitivity table above.

Saw timber prices

Annually, the Moelven Group's units use around 4.1 million solid cubic metres of spruce and pine sawlogs in their production. Moelven does not own its own forests but buys timber from external suppliers. These suppliers are in turn dependent on functioning markets within acceptable transport distances, as well as satisfactory price levels for both sawlogs and pulpwood. The cost of timber is by far the largest single cost for the Group, and changes in the price of timber quickly have a major impact on margins. There is both a price risk and a volume risk in connection with this. The Group therefore focuses on entering into price agreements that allow the price of timber to correlate with expected changes in the price of finished goods as far as possible. Natural events or pest infestations in the forest can have an impact on available volume and price. If the EU, from a sustainability perspective, chooses to regulate the felling of forests, this could eventually affect the available volume and price of forest products.

Prices for chip and fibre products

The prices of chip and fibre products that come as by-products from Timber and Wood's sawmill and planing mill production are of great importance to the Group's income. Continuous efforts are made to optimise raw material utilisation, but only just over half of the logs become sawn timber after passing through a sawmill. The remaining half becomes various types of chip and fibre products. Some of this is used in the company's own energy or pellet production, while the rest is sold to the bioenergy, chipboard and fibre industries. A change in the profit margin for these products has a direct impact on the Group's results. Since by-products represent such large volumes from the production of a sawmill, it is necessary to continuously sell these products to avoid production stoppages. Distance to customers and access to efficient logistics solutions by road, sea or rail are of great importance for selling these products.

Electricity prices

Energy and electrical power are a significant input factor for the Group. Changes in the price of electricity affect the Group's profitability. Approximately 227 GWh of electrical power is purchased annually via the Group's electricity suppliers. In accordance with the Group's financial policy, the need for electrical power must be hedged against price fluctuations to ensure stability and predictability. Expected power requirements are hedged within given maximum and minimum limits through bilateral agreements with power suppliers with a maximum hedging horizon of five years.

Interest rate risk

Interest-bearing debt provides a basis for interest rate risk. The Group had net interest-bearing debt of NOK 2,277 million at the end of 2024. The loan facilities are divided roughly equally between Swedish and Norwegian kroner, and interest rate levels in Sweden and Norway have a positive correlation on the Group's interest expense. Group companies are to be financed with loans from the parent company in the currency that is the subsidiary's local currency, which generally means either NOK or SEK. All external borrowing is done by the parent company, which carries out interest rate hedging in accordance with the financial policy. Hedging instruments that can be used are ordinary interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements (FRA) and compound swaps of types normally used for such purposes. As a measure of the extent of interest rate hedging, the duration calculated in total for outstanding debt is

used and hedging transactions. The total duration shall be a minimum of 12 months and a maximum of 60 months. No interest rate hedging agreements with a duration over more than 10 years shall be entered.

Exchange rate risk

With some variation from year to year, around 17 per cent of the Group's operating revenues come from markets outside Scandinavia and entail exchange rate risk. In addition, there is significant internal and external trade within the Group of both raw materials and finished goods between Sweden and Norway. The most important currency crosses are EUR/SEK, GBP/SEK, SEK/NOK and EUR/NOK. Moelven utilises forward contracts to counteract major cash flow fluctuations as a result of variations in exchange rates. Due to the hedging strategy chosen, the changes must be permanent to have full effect on the Group's profitability. During the hedging period, operational adjustments can be made to compensate for currency fluctuations. Of the Group's total balance sheet, around half relates to assets in Sweden, which are accounted in SEK. The exchange rate ratio between Swedish and Norwegian kroner will therefore affect the total balance sheet and nominal equity, but the equity ratio is only affected to a limited extent.

Maintaining the parent company's dividend capacity occasionally requires parts of earned equity in Sweden to be converted from SEK to NOK. The Group's financial policy includes frameworks for this purpose. Based on the long-term ownership perspective, earned equity is not hedged in foreign currency.

Credit risk

In accordance with the Group's financial policy, credit is only granted against satisfactory security. Essentially, this means that credit sales shall be secured in the form of either guarantees or credit insurance. The Group's framework agreements for credit insurance and guarantees are made with recognised counterparties in the market with a credit rating of A. There are internal guidelines and follow-up routines for unsecured sales, which only occur under specific circumstances when no other security is appropriate.

Liquidity risk

The Group's debt financing consists of long-term credit facilities maturing in May 2027 with credit limits totalling NOK 1,000 million and SEK 1,400 million, with an option to extend one year at a time twice. All loan agreements are linked to general and identical default clauses with regard to equity ratio, net equity value, dividend distribution and debt ratio. As of 31 December 2024, the Group's key figures were better than the agreed loan terms.

As of 31 December 2024, the Group also has a loan agreement of NOK 300 million with Nordic Investment Bank. The loan matures in 2031.

The Group also has a short-term credit facility linked to the Group account system amounting to NOK 300 million that is renewed annually.

Damage and production interruptions

The Group has a policy for industrial insurance that is centrally managed and followed by all companies. The policy provides guidelines for insurance cover, risk review, preventive measures and preparation of continuity plans. Periodic safety reviews are carried out at all our facilities. The continuity plans are key plans if fire/damage or similar with a subsequent production interruption occurs. The plans cover the immediate efforts to limit damage, and the subsequent handling of the situation and the ability to maintain deliveries to customers. The Group has insurance schemes customised to Moelven's operations that provide security against significant financial loss.

Information technology

In an increasingly connected world with an increasing technological and digital rate of development, ongoing assessments and management of IT risk is increasingly important. Interconnected value chains increase efficiency, productivity and quality, but also increase vulnerability to digital service outages. With increasing threats both domestically and internationally, Moelven has strengthened its work on IT security and risk in recent years. Moelven follows established basic principles for IT security and constantly works to identify and monitor risks, protect systems and data, maintain IT security, and prepare and manage any incidents and recover from these.

Transport and logistics

Moelven's operations require significant transport of raw materials to the production units and finished goods and by-products from the production units to the markets and customers. Moelven has for a long time built up and streamlined a significant logistics operation to handle this, by road, sea or rail. It is a sustained effort to streamline and ensure the maintenance of this logistics operation, and to be at the forefront of sustainable development. Environmental requirements may nevertheless pressure parts of this operation, both in the form of orders and restrictions, as well as price changes/taxes. The transport industry is affected by international conditions. Geopolitical unrest or changes in international framework conditions for the transport industry may also have an impact on Moelven's logistics operations.

Risk of loss of reputation

Moelven strongly emphasises maintaining a good reputation, and this is closely monitored by the Group management. Transparency characterises the Group's way of relating externally to society and the media, as well as internally to the Group's employees. In accordance with Moelven's brand platform, this applies whether it concerns positive or negative circumstances for Moelven. There is financial risk associated with loss of reputation for Moelven. The reputation risk has not been quantified.

Investment activities

In recent years, Moelven has approved and implemented several significant investments to modernise and build production capacity. At the start of 2025, several of the major investment projects are in a demanding phase related to the start-up and efficient operation of the new facilities. Close operational follow-up of the projects will mitigate the risk.

Sustainability and climate risk

Sustainability is one of the foundations of Moelven's strategic and operational goals. The Group's sustainability policy sets the direction and goals for the Group's work on climate, HSE and corporate social responsibility, while also seeking to reduce the risk of undesirable incidents in these areas.

Moelven has conducted a risk and opportunity analysis related to sustainability topics to better understand how the company is affected by these global trends and how the company will ensure long-term value creation in the future. The analysis is based on the recommendations in EFRAG IG1 - Materiality assessment, as part of the preparations for the first reporting in accordance with CSRD in spring 2026. See the Group's sustainability report for supplementary information on sustainability and climate risk.

Board responsibility

The Moelven Group has taken out liability insurance that applies to Moelven Industrier ASA with subsidiaries owned more than 50 per cent, and covers all Board members, General Managers and other persons in



the Group who may incur independent management responsibility, and other employees in the Group who are accused together with a member of the Board or management of the Group, for a claim that they are alleged to have assisted or contributed to. The insurance applies to claims made around the world, albeit with some restrictions relating to the United States, Canada, Russia and Belarus. Within specified limits, the insurance covers liability for loss of wealth as a result of formally justified claims for compensation made during the insurance period as a result of a liable act or omission by the insured in the capacity of General Manager, Board member, executive management member of similar governing body in the Group. By loss of wealth it is meant financial loss that does not derive from physical injury to a person or object. The insurance does not cover, among other things:

- Claims due to the insured achieving personal gain, or
- Claims due to the insured intentionally causing a loss or intentionally committing an unlawful act.
- Claims based on recognition of liability or an agreement on liability/compensation, including pledge, warranty, abandonment or waiver of a right, provided that this liability is more extensive than what follows from the applicable legal rules.

Employees, health, safety and the environment

For a detailed description of the HSE area, please refer to the Group's Sustainability Report.

Responsible business operations and transparency in the supply chain

Moelven's value platform, on which the entire business is based, entails a responsibility for both people and the environment. It is also a fundamental value for us to keep our promises and to build trust through collaboration and communication with everyone around us. Our Code of Conduct and Sustainability Policy state that Moelven shall work to ensure responsible business practices by safeguarding human and employee rights, society and the environment. We support and respect internationally acknowledge human and employer rights, including freedom of association and the right to collective negotiation.

Information about the Group's efforts to ensure responsible business operations and transparency in the supply chain is continuously updated at www.moelven.no/apenhetsloven.

Effect on the external environment

Moelven processes timber from the forest into finished building products and buildings. This involves industrial production that affects the external environment in several ways. The forestry activities under the auspices of the timber supply organisation in Sweden affect life in the forest and potentially biological diversity. Production, heating of locations and drying require an annual energy demand of around 1 TWh. Approximately 75 per cent is self-produced bioenergy, while the rest is purchased electricity. The Group's energy consumption is a direct and indirect source of CO2 emissions. The transport of raw materials to the industry and finished goods to the markets represents a significant environmental footprint. After bio-based CO2 emissions from our own production of bioenergy, emissions from purchased transport services are the largest single cause of greenhouse gas emissions from Moelven's operations. Various chemicals are also used in production for the operation and maintenance of production equipment and to increase the products' service life or degree of refinement. Some of these chemicals can have a negative impact on health and the environment as a result of emissions, direct contact during the production phase or incorrect use during the utilisation phase. Other significant impacts on the external environment are the use of plastic for packaging purposes, waste from production, emissions to air from bioenergy production and the use of water for timber drying and watering.

At Moelven, we work every day to reduce our negative impact on the external environment. Examples of measures include the purchase of certified timber, energy efficiency, responsible use of chemicals, investment in sustainable transport solutions and increased waste sorting.

For a detailed description of how the Group's operations impact the external environment, please refer to the Group's Sustainability Report.

Innovation and creativity

The Group's 2025-2027 Strategy Plan includes creativity as one of four pillars, with the following clear ambitions:



Participants in Moelven's trainee program on a factory visit to Moelven Edanesågen AB.

- Moelven shall be the best at creating innovative products and services in wood.
- Moelven shall be the best at leveraging current and future technology.
- Moelven shall exploit the potential of the value chain.
- Moelven shall streamline industry and business processes.

Responsibility for innovation is with the Group management. The Group shall facilitate innovation and provide resources, support and coordination, while the innovation processes are owned by the division or individual companies where the expertise is greatest. Where larger parts of the Moelven Group would benefit from the innovation area, joint projects are carried out. Innovation is not just about finding new products, for Moelven it is equally important to find new and better ways to operate our industrial operations. In other words, process innovation is of equal importance as product innovation. Digital tools are an important support in both contexts. The interaction between man and machine requires digital aids to function optimally. For investment projects, the use of digital twins to virtually test new equipment has become an increasingly common concept in recent years.

Moelven's innovation focus is mainly on development and innovation related to a specific application of a product or in a production process. The Group does not itself conduct in basic research but participates in projects where this is deemed appropriate. The projects shall contribute to strengthen the various business areas in the Group and reduce business risk. This may also entail participation in innovation projects outside our own value chain, but then in projects that support Moelven's operations and growth opportunities.

Business clusters and academic environments

Although it is not Moelven's strategy to engage in basic research, the Group nevertheless emphasises maintaining and strengthening affiliation and cooperation with academic research communities and business clusters where this can contribute to value creation for both parties.

Product development and product innovation

Glulam

Kvadraturen in the centre of Oslo is a stately five floor brick building erected in 1875. In 2024, the construction process began with the addition of two more storeys. Glulam from Moelven was chosen as the material for the load-bearing structure due to its low weight and strength, making it ideal for extensions to existing buildings. The material is renewable and has a low climate footprint, making it a sustainable choice.

The project meets the urbanisation demand for densification by building in height, and glulam's high precision and prefabrication enable fast and efficient assembly. This is particularly important in crowded urban environments with limited storage space and challenging access for cranes. Prefabrication in Moelven reduces cutting and unnecessary transport, contributing to a smooth construction process with minimal disruption to the surroundings.

Moelven Limtre will supply glulam for the construction of Norway's first modern wooden grandstand at Nadderud stadium. The delivery includes 700 cubic metres of glulam, which is about half the volume used in Mjøstårnet in Brumunddal. In addition, they will deliver the roof structure, the roof, and the side building on the outside of the stadium, which will contain kiosks and toilets.

The project represents a new approach to stadium construction in Norway, with a focus on sustainability and environmentally friendly materials. Glulam has been chosen because of its low carbon footprint, renewability and competitive price. The use of wood also provides a warm and cosy expression with high architectural quality, and the possibility of reusing the materials when the stadium is one day dismantled.

This project marks the start of several such wooden grandstand projects and shows how Moelven Limtre contributes to sustainable and innovative building solutions.



Moelven is a member of the UN Global Compact, which is the UN's organisation for sustainable business and the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative. More than 25,000 companies in 167 countries are members. There are currently local UN Global Compact networks in around 60 countries on all continents, including Norway.



Moelven is a member, and in some cases part owner, of several different business clusters within the forestry, wood industry and construction value chain. The purpose of the cluster co-operation is to give the participants, within the limitations of competition legislation, access to important production factors, ideas and impulses for innovation through interaction and co-operation, to increase the value creation and profitability of the cluster participants and to safeguard their common interests vis-à-vis public authorities.



At the top of the building at Øvre Vollgate 11, two new floors are being built in glulam from Moelven.



Illustrations: Hille Melbye Arkitekter AS + Stefan Ekberg Arkitekter AS.



Everyone now has access to Norwegian-produced system interiors. Kristian Hopen, Moelven Modus AS

Office interiors

An expansion of the Moelven Modus business model gives businesses across the country greater access to Norwegian-produced system interiors.

Since the 1960s, Moelven Modus has produced and supplied flexible and reusable system interiors for offices in Norwegian commercial buildings. The wall solutions are developed and manufactured at the company's own factory in Jessheim. Moelven Modus will continue to supply system interiors to the market ready-assembled, but in the future builders will also be able to choose to assemble the interior solutions themselves. This provides both choice and better availability of Norwegian quality products.

In 2024, the company developed a product strategy that will help to set the direction and ensure competitiveness in the time ahead, thereby creating the best conditions for success with an expanded business model.

As the requirements for environmental documentation become ever more stringent, customers' expectations of suppliers are also rising. Moelven Modus has had EPDs on its products for many years, but an EPD generator ensures more flexibility to prepare even better and "fresh" documentation that follows the development and requirements of the products, the industry and society. The generator is fed with large amounts of data related to, among other things, product composition, transport information, energy use and waste from production. When all the EPD data is on the table, it's much easier for customers to do their own environmental accounting and find the carbon footprint of all stages of the delivery.

Modular buildings

Modular construction is an efficient construction method in which many processes take place in parallel, so that the construction period is significantly shorter than with traditional site construction. The modules can be manufactured in a factory at the same time as the groundwork takes place on site. In order to further streamline the process, it is also crucial that the modules are designed so that they are suitable for rapid assembly on site, and that all fire safety, load-bearing and anchoring requirements are met. For many years, Moelven's engineers have been working to further develop the modular concept, and today the Group offers modern solutions for everything from modules for construction

purposes to module-based permanent buildings of a high standard. In recent years, sustainability has become increasingly important to builders, and innovation related to sustainability has become increasingly important. Moelven's modules have a high content of certified wood products, which contributes positively when the finished building is to be environmentally assessed. Moelven Byggmodul AB has a Nordic Swan Ecolabel licence, which means, among other things, that the company has an established structure for documenting input factors in production, processes for measuring and monitoring energy and water consumption, noise levels, etc. Moelven Byggmodul AS is Eco-Lighthouse certified.

In 2024, Moelven Byggmodul and its partners signed an agreement to donate new homes to four homeless families in Ukraine. The homes are produced as modular buildings in the Moelven factory and transported to Borodyanka, where they are assembled into new homes. This is part of a pilot project to create a sustainable business model and at the same time have a meaningful impact on Ukraine's development. By gathering insights and experiences from this initial phase, Moelven aims to pave the way for more extensive projects in the near future. The pilot project is considered necessary to test the value chain before scaling up to larger deliveries. The project has received support from several Norwegian suppliers and the consulting company Itera.



Moelven Byggmodul AB has signed a turnkey contract with Slättö to build a hotel for the Strawberry chain's new hotel venture "Stopover"



Moelven Byggmodul and their partners signed an agreement in 2024 to donate new homes to four homeless families in Ukraine.

Moelven Byggmodul AB has signed a turnkey contract with Slättö to build a hotel for the Strawberry chain's new hotel venture "Stopover". The hotel, which is being built in Falkenberg, will have 8 floors and 151 hotel rooms, and will be constructed from prefabricated wooden modules produced in one of Moelven's factories in Värmland. The building is planned to achieve the Swedish Miljöbyggnad Silver environmental certification.

The project has a strong sustainability profile with a focus on digital solutions, renewable energy production and environmental labelling. The hotel will be completed in the summer of 2025. The customer states that the project is in line with their strategies for sustainability and profitability, and that it has great potential for innovation and value creation.

Planned timber and wood-based building materials

In the Wood division, product development is of great importance to ensure that the product offering can follow the changing market trends and that the products meet the quality and functionality requirements. Competition is tough, and it is important to be able to offer contemporary and sustainable products that the end user desires.

Moelven's goal is to be able to offer customers the market's best,



Heftig wooden cladding with concealed fastening from Moelven.

broadest and most modern range of wood products. The properties of the products must also be documented through product declarations and certifications. In this way, Moelven also contributes to value creation for its customers by making it easier for them to emphasise the sustainability benefits of wood as a building material and to obtain their own certifications and approvals.

The innovation work aims both to develop modern products that help to create inspiration and new trends among end users, and to find products with properties that provide increased value for customers. Development can focus on both design, use of materials, environmental properties and degree of processing. One example is surface-treated cladding, where demand has been growing strongly. Since the surface treatment takes place industrially and in a controlled environment, the production process becomes more environmentally sustainable while the product provides increased added value for the end user.

Heftig cladding with concealed fastening

In January 2025, Moelven Wood launched its new spruce cladding with concealed fixing for the Norwegian trading market. Increasingly more end-users are demanding finished cladding products to avoid time-consuming painting jobs. Increased awareness of time savings has also led to a greater willingness to pay for more processed solutions.

Moelven offers cladding with three coats of industrial application, and the new variant with concealed fixing is delivered finished and ready for installation. Once the cladding has been installed, it can be left for up to 8 years before the next maintenance coat is required. The use of screws in the installation ensures that the fasteners are not exposed to the weather and overpainting, which not only gives an aesthetically clean look, but also makes the cladding reusable. Requirements for reusable materials are becoming increasingly stricter, and this solution meets future sustainability requirements.

Production requires high precision, and Moelven Spesialtre AS is responsible for both planing and paint application.

Did you know that Moelven Byggmodul AS's project "Blindern Studenthjem" is clad with hidden fixings? The project will be completed in spring 2025.



Where should you put your list?

If you want to keep it simple, we've put together some smart ranges based on some of our most popular models. All packages contain mouldings for frames, ceilings and floors that match each other in style and appearance. Here you can find the range that suits you and your home improvement project without having to browse through the entire range.

Do you want to set the bar high and put together your own package? Of course, we have a wide range of products for those who are particularly interested in mouldings.

Vitre+ interior panel

New Moelven product arouses enthusiasm: "There has been a gap in the market. This is something we architects have been asking for during several years." So says Jørgen Tycho enthusiastically. He is an architect and founder of Oslotre AS, which specialises in solid wood constructions. He's talking about the new Vitre+, a new fire-protected interior panel in cross-laminated timber (CLT).

"With this, Moelven is filling a gap in the market," says Tycho.

The new panels achieve fire class B-s1,d0, which means that the material has characteristics that limit the spread of fire and reduce smoke production. This classification makes the material suitable for use in areas where high fire safety is important, such as walls and ceilings in buildings. All this without compromising on appearance. "For a long time, I've been looking for a material that meets the requirements for fire protection without compromising on appearance," says Jørgen Tycho of Oslotre AS.

He has extensive experience of using wood in construction projects. He believes Vitre+ can replace the use of plaster in wooden buildings in many contexts. "I think it will be perfect for schools, auditoriums and other public buildings where safety, durability and appearance are important. And since they are assembled with screws, they can be easily dismantled and reused."



Where would you put the list?

Transport

Both procurements of raw materials for Moelven's production companies, internal transport and distribution of goods to customers create extensive transport needs. Transport is therefore a significant cost element for Moelven. Transport is also a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions, and the largest single source of CO₂ emissions for the Group. Streamlining transport results in reduced costs and environmental impact, as well as ensuring that customers have access to a wide range of products with short delivery times. Active efforts are therefore being made to find good alternative solutions for transporting goods over longer distances through increased use of rail and/or sea transport.

In addition to efforts to streamline transport, Moelven is also working to find alternatives to traditional means of transport based on fossil fuels. In 2019, in cooperation with LBC Logistik AB, Moelven therefore initiated the first biogas lorry in the Swedish forest industry. Through the use of such vehicles in operations, experience and expertise are developed on how biogas trucks can be used on a larger scale to reduce the climate footprint of the transport business. Experience so far is very good, but access to filling stations in Moelven's geography is limited and development is slow. In 2024, Moelven commissioned a modular lorry running on biogas that will operate in inland Norway.

For the transport of pellets, an electric lorry has previously been put into operation between Sokna and the Drammen harbour. In 2024, two electric lorries will also be commissioned to transport pellets between Valåsen/Karlskoga and Kristinehamn. During the year, an electric lorry was also put into service for distribution in central areas of Eastern Norway.

There is also a lot of internal transport within Moelven's production sites. As a rule, forklift trucks of various sizes are used. Replacing diesel-powered forklifts with electric ones will therefore be a good contribution to reducing CO₂ emissions from operations. However, this not only requires investment in new forklifts, but it is also necessary to invest in charging infrastructure and reviewing production processes to adapt



New trucks with modern engines that provide low emissions combined with high load capacity are important for reducing the carbon footprint of distribution.

operations so that necessary charging does not reduce productivity. For many years, there have been good electric variants in the smaller classes, but for the heavier equipment, such as forklifts for handling timber, electrically powered models have not been available. In 2021 it was decided that in that in the event of all procurements of forklifts for the company, electric solutions must be studied and considered wherever possible.

Allocation of the net profit for the year

The Board of Directors dividend policy is based on Moelven's shareholders receiving a predictable and satisfactory cash return on their share investment. The dividend policy provides guidelines for how much of the profit, or of distributable equity in years of loss, shall be distributed as dividends. The Group's net profit for 2024 was NOK -235.4 million (253.6). The equity ratio was 45.5 per cent (58.2). Based on the result for the financial year 2024 and the Group's financial position, the Board of Directors proposes to the General Meeting that no dividend should be distributed.

Moelven Industrier ASA's profit for the year was NOK 82.7 million, which is allocated to other equity.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date that affect the presented financial statements.

Going concern assumption

In accordance with the requirement of Norwegian accounting legislation, the Board of Directors confirms that the conditions for presenting the accounts on a going concern basis are present, and that the annual account have been prepared under this assumption.

Future outlook

In the January edition of the "World Economic Outlook", the IMF estimates that the global economy will grow by 3.3 per cent in 2025. The estimate for 2025 is an increase of 0.1 percentage points since the corresponding report from October 2024 but is still low compared to historical figures.

With the exception of the financial crisis in 2009 and the pandemic year of 2020, the same uncertainty factors continue to contribute to expectations that economic growth in the medium term will be the lowest in decades. These uncertainties include market volatility, escalating conflicts, trade restrictions, social unrest, national debt, the property sector in China and possible tariffs from the United States of America. Persistent structural headwinds, such as an ageing population and weak productivity, will continue to hold back growth in the longer term. Cyclical imbalances have narrowed since the start of the year, leading to a better adjustment of economic activity in the largest economies. Inflation peaked during 2023 and is expected to continue to fall, most rapidly for the advanced economies.

There are many uncertainties that make it more difficult than ever to predict future macroeconomic developments.

Demand for sawn timber in total from Moelven has been slightly lower than expected throughout 2024. In Europe, demand was slightly better than expected in the first 9 months of the year, but lower than expected through the fourth quarter. There is considerable uncertainty about future developments. In 2025, demand is expected to pick up slightly from 2024 but is still expected to be low as a result of a lower level of activity in general than in previous years.

The exchange rates for both NOK and SEK measured against the Group's most important export currencies are at levels that ensure good competitiveness in the export markets. A significant increase in the general cost level means that margins have nevertheless been reduced.



Vitre+ - Interior panels with endless possibilities. Photo: Vestre The Plus



In the market for processed timber in Scandinavia, activity in new builds declined during the year compared with the previous two years. Based on the change in demand, it was decided in October to make production adjustments at the combined mills in order to adjust the development of stocks of construction timber. Demand for processed timber is expected to remain low in Scandinavia into the new year, but inventory levels at the end of the year, combined with regulation against exports of sawn timber, mean that production capacity can largely be utilised.

Developments in demand from the consumer market will be more dependent on changes in disposable income. In Norway, the real economy is expected to develop favourably in 2025. This is due to expectations of lower inflation without a significant increase in unemployment, which will pave the way for interest rate cuts and thus stronger economic growth. In Sweden, the same development is expected in the real economy. Through 2024, the interest rate was reduced a total of four times, partly due to falling inflation. Lower interest rates, rising real incomes and improvements in the labour market will contribute to increased private consumption, which will stimulate the economy.

Sales of new homes and holiday homes have been falling for some time, and the start of new construction projects is at a historically very low level. Expectations of lower interest rates and a more positive economic trend mean that the outlook for 2025 looks somewhat better, but still with a high degree of uncertainty. Sales of second-hand homes are showing a stable positive trend, and in Sweden this can be attributed in part to the reduction in interest rates. This could have a positive effect on the remodelling market.

The Building Systems division has implemented measures to adapt production capacity to the prevailing market conditions. Earlier in the year, Moelven Modus AS underwent a significant organisational change where a total of 82 employees left, half of whom left voluntarily. In order to increase activity in the factory, a new product strategy has been launched that makes it possible to sell products without assembly, in addition to several measures to increase profitability. In combination with the change in product strategy and as a result of uncertainty linked to developments in the market, it was decided in the autumn to discontinue the

company's assembly operations in the Nordland and Vestland regions. The glulam companies had low sales of standard products during the year. The order backlog in the project market at the end of the last quarter of the year was better than the same period last year. Margins are generally under pressure as a result of high raw material costs.

Throughout the year, Moelven Byggmodul AB has issued several redundancy notices due to a lack of orders. This has resulted in the majority of employees at the Kil department being given notice, and a significant number at the factory in Säffle, the last time in early January 2025. Active work is being done on action plans for sales efforts in several selected segments, as well as to expand the geographical area with targeted sales efforts around growing cities. For Moelven Byggmodul AS, the order backlog remains good. There is a high level of pressure to realise deliveries to Ukraine, which can generate large volumes for the Byggmodul companies in both countries.

At the end of the fourth quarter of 2024, timber inventories were at a satisfactory level in both Norway and Sweden. Satisfactory access to raw materials is expected to continue in relation to existing production plans.

The Group has a long-term target of a return on capital employed of 13 per cent over a business cycle. In 2024, we achieved negative 3.2 per cent. The Board of Directors considers the Group's solvency to be good. The administration continuously monitors liquidity as a result of economic developments, and is working towards an expanded short-term credit facility. A number of projects and development plans are underway to prepare the Group for the future, not only in terms of international economic competitiveness, but also in terms of security, information technology, climate and the environment.

Demand for several of the Group's product categories is expected to remain hesitant at the start of 2025. Together with the increased level of costs, this will lead to a weaker profit trend than in previous years for the first quarter. There is, however, a great deal of uncertainty based on conditions and framework conditions that Moelven cannot control itself. Measures to adapt production and cost structure to current market conditions are being assessed on an ongoing basis.

Moelv, 18. March 2025
Moelven Industrier ASA

Finn Ivar Marum
Chairman of the Board

Gudmund Nordtun
Deputy Chair

Olav Breivik

Wenche Ravlo

Katarina Levin

Martin Fauchald

Oscar Östlund

Morten Kristiansen
Group CEO



Lillehammer municipality has built a brand new truss bridge for pedestrians and cyclists in glulam from Moelven in 2024.



Corporate governance

Corporate governance at the Moelven Group is based on the current Norwegian recommendation for corporate governance of October 14 2021. The recommendation is available in its entirety www.nues.no.

The list below gives references to where the points required by section 2-9(2) of the Norwegian Accounting Act may be found.

Requirements in accordance with section 2-9(2) of the Norwegian Accounting Act	Reference to Report on corporate governance at Moelven
1. A statement of the recommendation and regulations on corporate governance that the company is comprised of or otherwise chooses to follow.	Introduction to the report Section 1 Report on corporate governance
2. Information about where the recommendations and regulations mentioned in No. 1 are publicly available.	Section 1 Report on corporate governance.
3. A justification for any deviations from recommendations and regulations as mentioned in no. 1.	There are three deviations from the recommendations. This is described in 8, 9 and 14
4. A description of the main elements in the company's, and for accountants who prepare consolidated accounts also the Group's, systems for internal control and risk management connected to the accounts reporting process.	Section 10 Risk management and internal control.
5. Clauses in the articles of association that wholly or partly extend or deviate from the provisions of chapter 5 of the Public Limited Company Act.	No such clauses exist. The articles of association are published on www.moelven.no and are also included in the notice of the annual general meeting as an attachment.
6. Composition of the board, Corporate Assembly, supervisory council and audit committee, any working groups for these bodies, as well as a description of the main elements of prevailing instructions and guidelines for the work of these bodies and any working groups.	Section 8 Board of Directors, composition and independence. Section 9 The work of the board.
7. Clauses that regulate the appointment and replacement of board members.	Section 8 Board of Directors, composition and independence.
8. Clauses and authorities that enable the board to decide that the company shall buy back or issue own shares or capital certificates.	Section 3 Share capital and dividends.
9. A description of the company's guidelines for gender equality and diversity with regard to gender and other factors such as age, disabilities and educational and professional background for the composition of boards, management and control bodies and their possible subcommittees. Goals for the guidelines, how they have been implemented and their effect during the reporting period must be stated. If the enterprise does not have such guidelines, this must be justified.	Section 2 Business

1. Report on corporate governance

The Board of Directors shall ensure that the company has good corporate governance.

In its report or in a document referred to in its report, the Board of Directors must provide an overall account of the company's corporate governance. The account must include each individual item in the recommendation.

If the recommendation is not followed, deviations must be justified, and it must be explained how the company has acted.

The recommendation is followed in its entirety, with the following statement:

In accordance with the Public Limited Company Act it is the board of the company that is responsible for ensuring the proper organisation of the business and administration of the company. Moelven has a number of independent legal entities that are organised as limited companies in several countries. In accordance with company law in the respective companies, the boards of these companies have a corresponding responsibility for the individual entity as the board of directors has for the parent company and the Group as a whole. The Group's activities are based on Scandinavian values. The fundamental values "We take advantage of our opportunities, we deliver and we take responsibility" are firmly supported in corporate culture. They also form the basis for the company's governing documents on corporate social responsibility, ethics, anti-corruption, HSE, employee relations, etc. An overview of governing documents adopted by the Board of Directors is given under point 10.



2. Business

The company's articles of association should clearly state the business the company is to conduct.

The Board of Directors should develop clear objectives, strategies and risk profiles for the business, so that the company creates value for shareholders in a sustainable way. In this work, the Board should therefore take into account economic, social and environmental factors.

The Board of Directors should evaluate goals, strategies and risk profile at least annually.

The recommendation is followed in its entirety, with the following statement:

In accordance with the company's articles of association, the company's purpose is fabrication and activities that are associated with this, trade and other financial activities, as well as participation in other companies by means of share subscription and other means. The board emphasises long-term, sustainable development and lays down in the Group's strategic plan that the main focus in future shall be the improvement and further development of existing activities. The Group has passed the critical size that is necessary to assert itself in competition. Quality shall be prioritised ahead of size and is an essential basis for both profitability and further growth. Both solidity and financing are satisfactory and give the necessary room for manoeuvre. The company's activities, objectives, main strategies and risk profile are evaluated annually and are described in detail in the Board's annual report. A corporate policy has been established for how sustainability should be integrated in value creation. This is described in the company's sustainability report. The corporate policy and sustainability report include gender equality and diversity.



3. Share capital and dividends

The Board of Directors should ensure that the company has a capital structure that is adapted to the company's objectives, strategy and risk profile.

The Board of Directors should prepare and publish a clear and predictable dividend policy.

A proposal that the Board of Directors should be authorised to distribute dividends should be justified.

A board authorization to increase the share capital or acquire own shares should apply to a defined purpose. Such a board authorization should not extend beyond the next annual general meeting.

The recommendation is followed in its entirety, with the following statement:

The board's goal is an equity ratio of at least 40 per cent. This is a level that in the opinion of the board is appropriate in light of the economic fluctuations that have been seen in recent years. The goal has been met since 2017. The board has adopted a dividend policy that is in line with the provisions of the shareholders' agreement between the company's two largest owners, who together represent 99.7 per cent of all shares. Given that considerations of the company's overall capital structure, financial position and other sources of capital are satisfactorily safeguarded, the main rule of dividend policy is a cash dividend corresponding to 50 per cent of profit after tax, although a minimum of NOK 0.40 per share. The excess share of the result after distributed dividends is retained in the company to invest in and develop the company's operations within the limits set by the Board through strategy plans and budgets. Information on company capital and dividends is stated in the company's annual report and annual accounts. The board is not authorised to perform capital increases or buy own shares.

4. Equal treatment of shareholders

If existing shareholders' preferential rights in the event of capital increases are waived, this should be justified. If the Board of Directors approves the share capital increase with the waiver of preferential rights on the basis of authorisation, the rationale should be published in a stock exchange announcement in connection with the share capital increase.

The company's transactions in own shares should be carried out on the stock exchange or otherwise at a stock exchange price. If there is limited liquidity in the share, the requirement for equal treatment should be ensured in other ways.

The recommendation is followed in its entirety, with the following statement:

The share capital of Moelven Industrier ASA consists of 129,542,384 shares with a face value of NOK 5. The company owns 1,100 of its own shares. The company is not listed on the stock exchange. At year-end, 99.7 per cent of the shares were owned by two shareholders: Glommen Mjøsken Skog SA (66.9 per cent) and Viken Skog SA (32.8 per cent). Most of the remaining 0.3 per cent is owned by private individuals. Shareholder agreements exist between the two largest shareholders, which, among other things, stipulate that the Group shall be operated as an independent entity with a long-term perspective and with continued focus on Scandinavia as the main market. The agreements also contain clauses regarding the composition of the board, dividend policy, strategic focus areas and share transfer.

5. Shares and negotiability

The company should not restrict the right to own, trade or vote for shares in the company.

The company should explain restrictions in the right to own, trade or vote for shares in the company.

The recommendation is followed in its entirety, with the following statement:

The articles of association do not place any form of limitation on trading in the company's shares. The shares may be freely traded to the extent that individual shareholders have not made undertakings to other shareholders. The shareholder's agreements contain clauses regarding first option and tag-along rights. Since the company is not listed and the two largest shareholders together own 99.7 per cent of the shares, there has been little trading in shares.

6. Annual General Meeting

The Board of Directors should enable shareholders to participate in the company's Annual General Meeting. The Board of Directors should ensure that:

- *case documents are sufficiently detailed and accurate for shareholders to decide on all matters to be dealt with*
- *the registration deadline is set as close to the meeting as possible*
- *the Board of Directors and the Chairman of the Nomination Committee can participate in the Annual General Meeting*
- *the Annual General Meeting can elect a chairman of the meeting who is independent*

Shareholders should be able to vote on each individual matter, including voting for individual candidates in elections.

Shareholders who cannot be present at the Annual General Meeting should be given the opportunity to vote. The company should prepare a proxy form and appoint a person who can act as a proxy for shareholders.

The recommendation is followed in its entirety, with the following statement:

The notice of the general meeting, the content of the notification and accessibility of documentation follow the requirements set by the Public Limited Company Act and the regulations on general meetings. Facilitation is made for shareholders to participate, and that the general meeting be able to vote for every single candidate to be elected by the shareholders to the Corporate Assembly. The employees of the Group hold their own election of employee representatives on the Corporate Assembly. The chairman of the board, the chairman of the Corporate Assembly and the auditor attend the general meeting. Traditionally, the chairman of the Corporate Assembly has been elected to chair the general meeting. The procedures for attending and voting by proxy are described in the notification. Since 99.7 per cent of the shares are controlled by the two largest shareholders, there has not been a need to facilitate the election of an independent chair of the annual general meeting or to appoint a person who can vote for the shareholders as a proxy.

7. Nomination Committee

The company should have a nomination committee, and the nomination committee should stipulated in the articles of association. The Annual General Meeting should lay down further guidelines for the nomination committee, elect the chairman and members of the committee and determine the committee's remuneration.

The nomination committee should have contact with shareholders, board members and the general manager in the work to propose candidates for the board.

The nomination committee should be composed such that considerations to the interests of the shareholder community are taken into account. The majority of the nomination committee should be independent of the board and other senior employees. Board members or senior employees of the company should not be members of the nomination committee.

The task of the nomination committee should be to propose candidates to the board of directors and the nomination committee (or the corporate assembly) and remuneration to the members of these bodies.

The Nomination Committee should justify each proposal of candidates.

The company should provide information on who are members of the committee and deadlines for proposing candidates.

The recommendation is followed in its entirety, with the following statement:

Pursuant to the articles of association, the company must have a nomination committee. The nomination committee is elected annually by the Annual General Meeting, and shall consist of up to five representatives from the shareholders. The Annual General Meeting also adopts the guidelines for the work of the Nomination Committee. The annual general meeting has adopted guidelines for the nomination committee that regulate the committee's composition and period of service. The members of the nomination committee shall be independent of the company's board of directors and senior executives. The nomination committee keeps the corporate assembly informed of its work on a regular basis. It is thereby considered that sufficient facilitation is in place to allow shareholders to propose candidates to the nominating committee.

The nominating committee submits the following proposals:

- Proposal to the annual general meeting regarding the election of shareholder-elected members and deputy members to the Corporate Assembly and remuneration to the members and deputy members of the Corporate Assembly.
- Proposal to the Corporate Assembly regarding the election of the chairman and deputy of the Corporate Assembly.
- Recommendation to the Corporate Assembly regarding the election of the chairman and deputy of the Board of Directors.
- Proposal to shareholder-elected members of the Corporate Assembly regarding election of shareholder-elected members and deputy members to the Board of Directors.

The proposals must include information about the candidates'



expertise, capacity and impartiality. The guidelines for the nominating committee specify that the governing bodies must be composed based on an overall assessment of the company's need for expertise, capacity and balanced decisions that safeguard the interests of shareholders.

The remuneration committee consists of the nominating committee, complemented by a representative designated by the employee-elected

members of the Corporate Assembly. The remuneration committee submits a proposal to the annual general meeting on determining remuneration for the members of the Corporate Assembly and to the Corporate Assembly on determining remuneration for the Board of Directors. Remuneration to the Board and Corporate Assembly shall not be performance-based.

8. Board of Directors, composition and independence

The Board of Directors should be composed so that it can ensure the interests of the shareholder community and the company's need for expertise, capacity and diversity. It should be taken into account that the board can function well as a collegial body.

The Board should be composed so that it can act independently of special interests. The majority of shareholder-elected members should be independent of senior executives and significant business contacts. At least two of the shareholder-elected members should be independent of the company's main shareholders.

Senior executives should not be members of the board of directors. If senior employees are board members, this should be justified and have consequences for the organisation of the board's work, including the use of board committees to contribute to a more independent preparation of board matters, cf. Chapter 9 of the recommendation.

The Annual General Meeting (or Corporate Assembly) should elect the chairman of the Board of Directors.

Board members should not be elected for more than two years at a time.

In the annual report, the board should provide information on participation in board meetings and on matters that may shed light on the board members' competence. In addition, it should be stated which members are considered independent.

Board members should be encouraged to own shares in the company.

The recommendation is followed in its entirety, with the following statement and exceptions:

Pursuant to the company's articles of association, the company shall have a corporate assembly with 12 members. The General Meeting elects eight members and eight personal alternates for these members. Four members and personal deputies, as well as two additional deputies are elected by the employees.

The company's two largest shareholders, who together control 99.6 per cent of the shares, are both represented in the Corporate Assembly. The members of the board of Moelven Industrier ASA are elected by the Corporate Assembly, normally for 2 year at a time. Three Corporate Assembly meetings are held annually. The board has seven members, five of them shareholder-elected and two representatives of the employees. The chair of the board is independent of the company's main shareholders and is appointed by the Corporate Assembly. The deputy chair and one of the other three shareholder-elected board members are connected with the company's main shareholders. The shareholder's agreements include provisions relating to the election of the chair and shareholder-elected board members. The representatives of the employees are independent of the company's general management. No senior executives are members of the board. Two of the five shareholder-elected board members are women. The proportion of female employees in the Group is below 20 per cent. The rules on gender representation therefore do not apply to the employees' representatives, and the composition of the board of directors satisfies the requirements for gender representation on the board. For information on gender equality and diversity in the Group, see the Group's sustainability report. Only the employees' representatives receive remuneration from the company other than directors' fees. From experience, non-attendance at board meetings is exceptional.

There has been a deviation from the recommendation on the following issue:

Through the guidelines for the work of the nominating committee, which are described under point 7, the main shareholders are assured good knowledge of the board members' background and general competence. With the existing ownership structure, therefore, no further information is given.

9. The work of the board

The Board of Directors should determine instructions for the Board and for the day-to-day management with particular emphasis on clear internal division of responsibilities and tasks.

The instructions should state how the board and the day-to-day management shall manage agreements with affiliated parties, including whether an independent valuation shall be obtained. In its annual report, the Board of Directors should account for such agreements.

The Board of Directors should ensure that board members and senior executives familiarise the company with significant interests they may have in matters to be considered by the Board.

In order to ensure a more independent consideration of matters of a significant nature where the chairman himself is or has been actively engaged, another board member should lead the discussion.

According to the Public Limited Liability Companies Act, large companies must have an audit committee. The board should not act as the company's audit committee. Smaller companies should consider establishing an audit committee. In addition to the requirements of the Act relating to the composition of the audit committee, etc., the majority of the members of the committee should be independent of the business.

The Board of Directors should also consider a remuneration committee to contribute to thorough and independent consideration of matters relating to remuneration to senior executives. Such a committee should consist of board members who are independent of senior executives.

The Board of Directors should provide information on any use of board committees in the annual report.

The Board of Directors should evaluate its work and expertise annually.

The recommendation is followed in its entirety, with the following statement and exceptions:

The board's administration of the company follows the provisions of the Public Limited Company Act. Instructions have been determined for the board of Moelven Industrier ASA that give guidelines for the board's work. Every meeting reviews the monthly reporting of operational developments, financial data and HSE statistics for the Group. There is also the following schedule of work for every calendar year:

- January: Report for fourth quarter of preceding year. Review and evaluation of Group policies and guidelines, including risk management and internal control.
- March: Annual accounts with notes and annual report for preceding year, and sustainability report.
- April: Report for first quarter, status of investments, risk assessment and internal control, and preparation for ordinary general meeting.
- June: Status reporting and strategic discussions.
- August: Report for first six months, and status of investments, risk assessment and internal control.
- September: Recapitulation of strategic discussions with summary of

ongoing strategic discussions throughout the year.

- October: Report for third quarter, status of investments, risk assessment and internal control, and strategy plan as finalized document.
- December: Business plan and budget for the coming year.

Transactions with the owners are performed in some areas of the ordinary activities. Among other things, this relates to purchase of timber, where the Norwegian forest owner cooperatives are suppliers. Of Moelven's total purchasing requirement of between 4 and 5 million m³ measured under bark, just under 50 percent are sourced from the Norwegian forest owner cooperatives that are also shareholders. All transactions are performed in areas where there are observable market prices and the arm's length principle is applied. Where other suppliers can offer better prices or terms, these will be chosen.

Moelven has a long tradition of running its operations in accordance with the laws and ethical guidelines of the industry with the opinion that competition is positive for all parties in industry. In order to ensure that this culture is maintained, ethical guidelines and guidelines for complying with legislation on competition have been devised. Instructions for the Board of Directors and the general manager of Moelven Industrier ASA also state that agreements with shareholders or their close associates with a duration of more than 12 months shall be approved by the Board of Directors. The provision applies to all group companies.

The chair of the board is independent of the company's main shareholders. The board has not addressed issues of a material nature in which the chair is or has been a party. According to the rules of procedure that are reviewed annually, the board members must not participate in the consideration or decision of issues that are of particular importance to themselves or to any related parties that must be considered to have major personal or financial interest in the matter. The same applies to the CEO. By related parties it is also understood companies in which the board member represents ownership interests.

Self-evaluation of the work of the board is performed annually. The board only determines remuneration for the President and CEO. Remuneration for the remainder of management is determined by the President and CEO in line with guidelines adopted by the board. There are no option programmes or share-based payments for senior executives. The task of the board in respect of compensation is therefore limited and no separate compensation committee has been set up in the board. In addition to board members, the CEO, CFO and board secretary normally also attend normal board meetings. Other representatives of the administration, the divisions or auditor attend as needed.

The board has determined instructions for the work of the CEO. The Group Executive Board consists of the CEO, division manager for each division, director of business area Forest and CFO. Group management and the directors of the Group's shared services attend Group management meetings. For more information about governing bodies and Group management, refer to the notes to the annual accounts.

There has been a deviation from the recommendation on the following issue

The board uses committees as needed. Based on an assessment of risk conditions and the need for control, as well as ownership structure, it has been decided to deviate from the NUES recommendation and allow the complete board function as an audit committee.



10. Risk management and internal control

The Board of Directors must ensure that the company has good internal control and appropriate systems for risk management in relation to the scope and nature of the company's activities.

The Board of Directors should conduct an annual review of the company's most important risk areas and internal control.

In addition to established internal rules and routines, the internal control is largely based on the internal control environment. This environment includes people at all levels of the company. It covers integrity, ethical values, competence, management philosophy, form of operation, organisational structure, distribution of responsibility and authority and personnel policy. The board and management place great emphasis on communicating the established basic position to risk management out in the organisation.

An important control measure that follows naturally from the management and organisational model is the monthly benchmark and consolidated data report from the Group to the reporting units. The same monthly report that is sent to the board is also sent back to company management in each individual company. In this way, many are involved in control and follow-up of management and governing data. The reporting cycle supports the feeling of responsibility, not just for the results of one's own unit, but also for the divisions and group as a whole. The board considers that this reporting and control environment gives satisfactory control of the business.

In addition to this document, the Board has reviewed and approved the following governing documents:

- Instructions to the board and general manager of Moelven Industrier ASA
- Moelven's finance policy
- Moelven's dividend policy
- Moelven's risk policy
- Moelven's guidelines for compliance with competition law
- Moelven's insurance and risk strategy - general insurance
- Moelven's sustainability policy
- Moelven's Code of Conduct

Because of the scope of activities, it has been decided to limit reporting to the board to a focus on group, divisions and competitive arenas, as well as selected key figures and non-compliance reporting by unit. In connection with annual strategy and budget activities, the board reviews the Group's most important risk areas. The status of risk assessment and internal control is reviewed quarterly. If needed, and based on risk assessment, the Group's reporting and control routines are adapted so that identified risks can be satisfactorily covered. In

11. Remuneration to the board

The remuneration to the board should reflect the board's responsibilities, expertise, time spent and the complexity of the business.

Remuneration to the Board shall not be performance-based. Options should not be issued to board members.

Board members, or companies to which they are affiliated, should not undertake special duties for the company in addition to the directorship. If they nevertheless do, the entire board should be informed. Remuneration for such tasks should be approved by the Board of Directors.

If remuneration has been granted beyond the usual board remuneration, it should be specified in the annual report.

The recommendation is followed in its entirety, with the following statement

Remuneration to the board is decided annually by the Corporate Assembly. The remuneration to board members is a fixed amount that is determined in advance and is independent of profits. No option or share based remuneration is used and neither are there any other incentive schemes.

For further information about directors' fees and any remuneration other than fees to board members, refer to the notes to the accounts.

12. Salary and other remuneration of senior executives

The guidelines on salary and other remuneration shall be clear and understandable, and contribute to the company's business strategy, long-term interests and financial sustainability.

The scheme for salary and other remuneration should contribute to concurrent interests between shareholders and senior executives, and be simple.

A cap should be placed on performance-dependent remuneration.

The recommendation is followed in its entirety, with the following statement

The board determines the CEO's salary. There are no option or share based payments. Principles and ceilings have been determined for profits-related payment within the Group. Among other things, it has been determined that agreements of profits-related remuneration shall have a duration of a maximum of one year at a time and that such remuneration shall have an upper ceiling. The board's declaration on management salaries, including guidelines for determining remuneration to senior executives, is presented to the annual general meeting. For further information about remuneration to Group management, refer to the notes to the annual accounts.

13. Information and communication

The Board of Directors should establish guidelines for the company's reporting of financial and other information based on transparency and in respect of the requirement for equal treatment of securities market participants.

The Board of Directors should establish guidelines for the company's contact with shareholders outside the Annual General Meeting.

The recommendation is followed in its entirety, with the following statement

The board determines the Group's financial calendar annually; this is published in the annual report and on the company's website. The Group's annual reports are primarily published on the internet, but are also sent by post on request. The board has established a practice of organising annual owners' meetings so as to create an arena for the exchange of information and discussion between the owners. It has not been found necessary to establish guidelines for these.



14. Company takeover

The Board of Directors should draw up the main principles for how it will act in the event of a takeover bid.

In an offer situation, the board and management should have an independent responsibility to contribute to ensuring that the shareholders are treated equally, and that business is not unnecessarily disrupted. The Board of Directors has a special responsibility to ensure that the shareholders have information and time to be able to decide on the bid.

The Board of Directors should not prevent or impede anyone from making an offer for the company's business or shares.

Agreements with the bidder to limit the company's ability to obtain other offers for the company's shares should only be entered into when it can clearly be justified by the common interest of the company and shareholders. The same applies to compensation agreements to the bidder if the purchase is not completed. Any compensation should be limited to the costs of the bidder in the preparation of the bid.

Agreements between the company and the bidder of significance for the market's assessment of the offer should be made public at the latest at the same time as notification that the offer will be made.

If an offer is made for the company's shares, the company's board of directors should not exploit share issue authorisations or take other measures for the purpose of preventing the execution of the offer, without this being approved by the Annual General Meeting after the offer is known.

If a bid is made for the company's shares, the Board of Directors should issue a statement with a recommendation on whether the shareholders should accept or not. In the board's statement on the offer, it should be stated whether the assessment is unanimous, and otherwise on what basis some board members have made reservations regarding the board's statement. The Board of Directors should obtain a valuation from an independent expert. The valuation should be justified and published no later than at the same time as the board's statement.

Transactions that actually involve divestment of the business should be decided by the Annual General Meeting (or the corporate assembly).

There has been a deviation from the recommendation on the following issue:

The company is not listed and there is a shareholders' agreement between the two largest shareholders, who together own 99.7 per cent of the shares, that regulates the transfer of shares, among other things. No guidelines have therefore been prepared for the board in connection with any takeover bid.

15. Auditor

The Board of Directors should ensure that the auditor presents the main features of a plan for carrying out the audit work every year.

The Board of Directors should summon the auditor to meetings where they process the annual accounts. At the meetings, the auditor should review any significant changes in the company's accounting principles, key aspects of the audit, assessment of material accounting estimates and all significant matters where there has been disagreement between the auditor and the administration.

The Board of Directors should review the company's internal control with the auditor at least once a year, as well as weaknesses identified by the auditor and proposed improvements.

The Board of Directors should establish guidelines for the day-to-day management's right to use the auditor for services other than auditing.

The recommendation is followed in its entirety, with the following statement:

The auditor has annual meetings with the board without administration being present. The auditor also participates in board meetings when the annual accounts are discussed. The auditor also presents the audit plan, summaries following interim audits of the subsidiaries and central risk areas and the Group's handling of these.

Remuneration to the auditor, expressed as statutory audit and other services, appears in a separate note to the annual accounts.

Moelv, 18. March 2025
Moelven Industrier ASA

Finn Ivar Marum
Chairman of the Board

Gudmund Nordtun
Deputy Chair

Olav Breivik

Wenche Ravlo

Katarina Levin

Martin Fauchald

Oscar Östlund

Morten Kristiansen
Group CEO



Annual Accounts 2024

GROUP



Moelven Valåsen AB, Karlskoga.





Financial key figures

Amounts in NOK million	Explanation*	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
RESULTS						
Operating revenues		12,926	12,936	14,439	14,872	11,665
Gross operating profit (EBITDA)	A	188	708	2,106	3,389	1,011
Depreciation and impairment		388	327	350	403	348
Operating profit		-199	381	1,756	2,986	662
Net interest and financial items		-92	-52	-3	5	-59
Profit before tax		-291	329	1,754	2,991	604
Net profit		-235	254	1,389	2,349	471
BALANCE SHEET						
Investments in production equipment	B	1,289	1,085	501	420	272
Total assets		9,205	7,710	7,904	8,269	5,833
Equity		4,165	4,490	4,737	4,588	2,865
Net interest-bearing liabilities	C	2,277	181	-1,079	-1,312	536
Capital employed	D	6,443	4,899	4,998	4,890	3,500
EARNINGS/RETURN						
Net operating margin	E	-1.5 %	2.9 %	12.2 %	20.1 %	5.7 %
Gross operating margin	F	1.5 %	5.5 %	14.6 %	22.8 %	8.7 %
Return on equity	G	-5.4 %	5.5 %	29.8 %	63.0 %	18.0 %
Return on capital employed, 12 months rolling	H	-3.2 %	8.4 %	35.6 %	73.5 %	17.9 %
Return on total assets	I	-2.4 %	4.9 %	21.7 %	42.3 %	11.7 %
Interest cover	J	-1.4	7.8	23.8	81.1	8.3
CAPITAL STRUCTURE						
Equity ratio	K	45.3 %	58.2 %	59.9 %	55.5 %	49.1 %
Asset turnover	L	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1
Debt-equity ratio	M	0.55	0.04	-0.23	-0.29	0.19
Net interest bearing debt / EBITDA		12.09	0.26	-0.51	-0.39	0.53
LIQUIDITY						
Liquid ratio I	N	1.89	1.73	2.15	1.95	1.68
Liquid ratio II	O	0.77	0.76	1.22	1.04	0.81
Cash flow from operational activities	P	-790	604	1,441	2,719	1,070
SHARES						
Profit per share in NOK	Q	-1.82	1.96	10.72	18.13	3.47
Average number of shares (mill)		129.5	129.5	129.5	129.5	129.5
Cash flow from operational activities, in NOK per share	R	-6.10	4.66	11.13	20.99	8.26
Equity per share	S	32.13	34.64	36.55	35.39	22.03
Assessment value in NOK as at 01.01		28.49	32.10	32.42	21.15	19.44
Dividend per share in NOK	T	0.00	0.97	5.36	9.06	3.64
PERSONNEL						
Number of employees as at 31.12		3,200	3,256	3,332	3,312	3,391
Sick leave percentage	U	6.3 %	6.8 %	6.7 %	5.7 %	6.2 %
Frequency of accidents with absence, H1 value	V	9.6	6.0	8.0	6.9	11.7

* Explanations of key figures are presented on the following page

Formulas for the key figures

A:	$\frac{\text{Operating profit} + \text{depreciation}}{\text{Operating revenues}}$
B:	Capitalized investments - goodwill
C:	Interest bearing debt - (bank deposits + money market funds)
D:	Equity + interest bearing debt
E:	$\frac{\text{Operating profit}}{\text{Operating revenues}}$
F:	$\frac{\text{Operating profit} + \text{depreciation and impairments}}{\text{Operating revenues}}$
G:	$\frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Average equity}}$
H:	$\frac{\text{Operating profit} + \text{interest income}}{\text{Average capital employed, 12 months}}$
I:	$\frac{\text{Operating profit} + \text{interest income}}{\text{Average total capital}}$
J:	$\frac{\text{Profit before tax} + \text{finance cost}}{\text{Finance cost}}$
K:	$\frac{\text{Equity}}{\text{Total capital}}$
L:	$\frac{\text{Operating revenues}}{\text{Average total capital}}$
M:	$\frac{\text{Net interest bearing debt}}{\text{Equity}}$
N:	$\frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Short term debt}}$
O:	$\frac{\text{Liquid funds} + \text{financial assets} + \text{receivables}}{\text{Short term debt}}$
P:	Profit after tax payable + depreciation - non controlling interest and correction regarding non liquid items from result and working capital
Q:	$\frac{\text{Earnings assigned to Moelven's shareholders}}{\text{Average number of shares}}$
R:	$\frac{\text{Cash flow from operating activities}}{\text{Average number of shares}}$
S:	$\frac{\text{Total equity assigned to Moelven's shareholders}}{\text{Average number of shares}}$
T:	Dividend proposal
U:	$\frac{\text{Number of hours of sick leave}}{\text{Available hours - overtime}}$
V:	Number of injuries absence per million working hours, 12 months rolling



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Income statement for the group

Amounts in NOK million	Note	2024	2023
Sales revenue	6,7	12,753	12,731
Other operating revenues	28	172	204
Operating revenues	6	12,926	12,936
Product expenses		8,498	8,187
Payroll expenses	11, 20, 26	2,524	2,451
Depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	8, 9, 10	385	324
Impairment of tangible assets and intangible assets	8, 10, 28	2	3
Other operating expenses	11	1,716	1,589
Operating expenses		13,125	12,555
Operating profit		-199	381
Financial income	12	19	37
Financial expenses	12	111	89
Net financial items		-92	-52
Profit before tax		-291	329
Income tax	13	-56	75
Net profit		-235	254

Profit assigned to:

Non-controlling interests	0.1	0.3
Owners of parent company	-236	253

Earnings per share (in NOK)

Earnings per share assigned to Moelven's shareholders	18	-1.82	1.96
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Statement of comprehensive income

Amounts in NOK million	Note	2024	2023
Net profit		-235	254
Other comprehensive income			
Items that are not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined-benefit pension schemes	20	-0.6	-1
Income tax on items that are not reclassified to profit or loss	13	0.1	0.2
		-0.4	-0.8
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Translation differences		37	194
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		37	193
Total comprehensive income for the period		-199	447
Comprehensive income assigned to:			
Owners of parent company		-199	446
Non-controlling interests		0.1	0.5



Consolidated statement of financial position 31.12

Amounts in NOK million	Note	2024	2023
ASSETS			
Deferred tax assets	14	58	60
Goodwill	10	17	16
Other intangible assets	10	75	72
Total intangible assets		150	149
Land	8	137	152
Buildings and other property	8	1,191	1,044
Machinery and plant	8	2,740	1,908
Fixtures and fittings, tools, office machines etc.	8	23	29
Right of use assets	9	115	137
Total fixed assets		4,207	3,270
Investments in associated companies	15	4	4
Investments in other shares		0.4	0.4
Bonds and other receivables		0.2	0.2
Total financial fixed assets		5	4
Total non-current assets		4,362	3,423
Inventories	16	2,404	1,985
Accounts receivable	17	1,740	1,474
Contract asset	7, 17	142	145
Other receivables	17	540	427
Total receivables		2,423	2,046
Financial derivatives	24	16	27
Bank deposits, cash etc.		1	229
Total current assets		4,843	4,287
Total assets		9,205	7,710

Consolidated statement of financial position 31.12

Amounts in NOK million	Note	2024	2023
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Share capital	25	648	648
Share premium reserve		131	131
Retained earnings		3,384	3,708
Total equity assigned to owners of parent company		4,162	4,487
Non-controlling interests		3	3
Total equity		4,165	4,490
Pension liabilities	20	20	21
Deferred tax	14	234	294
Other provisions	21	124	148
Total provisions		379	463
Liabilities to credit institutions	5, 23	1,979	133
Lease liabilities	5, 9	121	140
Total long term liabilities		2,100	273
Liabilities to credit institutions	5, 24	176	0
Financial derivatives	24	15	14
Accounts payable	24	957	1,048
Public duties payable		129	150
Tax payable	13	10	160
Contract liability	7, 24	126	94
Other short term liabilities	22	1,146	1,020
Total short term liabilities		2,561	2,485
Total liabilities		5,039	3,220
Total equity and liabilities		9,205	7,710
Number of shares (Face value per share NOK 5.-)	25	129,541,284	129,541,284

Moelv, 18. March 2025
Moelven Industrier ASA

Finn Ivar Marum
Chairman of the Board

Gudmund Nordtun
Deputy Chair

Olav Breivik

Wenche Ravlo

Katarina Levin

Martin Fauchald

Oscar Östlund

Morten Kristiansen
Group CEO



Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Amounts in NOK million	Equity assigned to owners of parent company				Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital	Share premium	Other equity	Total		
Total as at 1.1.2023	648	131	3,956	4,735	3	4,737
Comprehensive income for the period						
Net profit	0	0	253	253	0.3	254
Other comprehensive income						
Translation differences	0	0	194	194	0.2	194
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined-benefit pension schemes	0	0	-1.0	-1.0	0	-1.0
Income tax on other comprehensive income	0	0	0.2	0.2	0	0.2
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	0	0	193	193	0.2	193
Transactions with owners, entered directly against equity						
Dividend to owners	0	0	-694	-694	0	-694
Total transactions with owners	0	0	-694	-694	0	-694
Total as at 31.12.2023	648	131	3,708	4,487	3	4,490

Amounts in NOK million	Equity assigned to owners of parent company				Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital	Share premium	Other equity	Total		
Total as at 1.1.2024	648	131	3,708	4,487	3	4,490
Comprehensive income for the period						
Net profit	0	0	-236	-236	0.1	-235
Other comprehensive income						
Translation differences	0	0	37	37	0	37
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined-benefit pension schemes	0	0	-0.6	-0.6	0	-0.6
Income tax on other comprehensive income	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	0	0	37	37	0	37
Transactions with owners, recognized directly against equity						
Dividend to owners	0	0	-126	-126	0	-126
Total transactions with owners	0	0	-126	-126	0	-126
Total as at 31.12.2024	648	131	3,383	4,162	3	4,165

Consolidated cash flow statement

Amounts in NOK million	Note	2024	2023
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES:			
Net profit		-235	254
Adjustments to reconcile net profit with net cash flow from operations:			
Depreciation and impairment	8, 9, 10	388	327
Income from associated companies	15	-0,8	-4
Tax paid	13	-150	-155
Unpaid pension costs entered as costs and unreceived pension funds entered as income		-1	2
(Profit) / loss on sale of fixed assets		-53	-56
Net value change of financial instruments to fair value		-4	40
Interest income / expenses		74	-9
(Agio) / disagio on long term loans		21	0
Income tax	13	-56	75
Other items		-2	2
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Changes in inventory		-419	168
Changes in accounts receivable and other receivables		-376	-73
Changes in trade accounts payable		-91	71
Changes in provisions and benefits to employees		-23	75
Hereof counterpart to capitalized intangible assets		0	-72
Changes in short-term liabilities excluding borrowing		138	-40
Cash flow from operational activities		-790	604
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:			
Investment in fixed assets and immaterial assets excl. goodwill	8, 10	-1,289	-1,085
Receipts from sale of fixed assets	28	67	67
Cash flow from investment activities	8	-1,223	-1,018
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Changes in short-term loans and overdraft		176	0
Change in long term debt facility - loan payments	23	-133	-38
Change in long term debt facility - new loans	23	1,958	0
Interests paid	12	-74	-13
Interest income cash pool		6	26
Principal payments - leases		-52	-43
Interest payments - leases	12	-7	-4
Realization of financial instruments		17	-40
Payment of dividend		-126	-694
Cash flow from financial activities		1,766	-807
Net increase (reduction) in liquid assets during year		-246	-1,222
Liquid assets 1.1		229	1,340
Effect of exchange rate changes on liquid assets		18	110
Liquid assets 31.12		1	229
Hereof restricted bank deposits		0	0



Note 1 | General information

Moelven Industrier ASA is a public limited liability company, registered in Norway. The company's headquarters are located at:

Industriveien 2, 2390 Moelv, Norway.
The group's activities are described in the board's annual report.

Note 2 | Basis for preparing the annual accounts

The consolidated accounts of the Moelven group have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the interpretations of the IFRS interpretations committee (IFRIC), as determined by the EU.

The consolidated accounts were presented by the board on 18/3/2025 and the ordinary general meeting to discuss the annual accounts has been fixed for 29/4/2025.

The consolidated accounts are based on the principles of historic cost accounting with the exception of the following items:

- Defined-benefit pension schemes are valued at present value of the future pension benefits that have been earned on the date of balance. Pension funds are valued at fair value.
- Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss. These include equity-based instruments, derivatives for hedging interest rates and foreign exchange.

The consolidated accounts have been prepared with uniform accounting principles for similar transactions and events under otherwise similar conditions.

The consolidated accounts have been prepared under the going concern assumption.

Note 3 | Significant accounting principles

Presented below are the most important accounting principles that have been used in preparing the consolidated accounts. These principles have been used in the same way for the comparison figures in the consolidated accounts unless stated otherwise.

3.1 Consolidation principles

The consolidated accounts include Moelven Industrier ASA and companies over which Moelven Industrier ASA has control. Control is normally achieved when the Group owns more than 50% of the shares in the company, but annual assessments are carried out of whether the Group also has control of companies where the ownership stake is less than 50%. An investor controls an undertaking in which an investment is made when the investor is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from its involvement in that undertaking and has the opportunity to influence these returns through its power over the undertaking in which the investment is made. Non-controlling interest are included in group equity.

The acquisition method is used for recognising company mergers on the income statement. Companies which are bought or sold during the course of the year are included in the group accounts from the date on which control is achieved until the date on which it ceases.

Changes in holdings in the subsidiaries that do not lead to loss of control are entered as an equity transaction. The remuneration is entered at fair value and the difference between remuneration and the value of the holding entered on the balance sheet is entered against the majority owner's equity.

With changes in holdings that lead to loss of control, remuneration is measured at fair value. The balance sheet value of holdings and obligations in the subsidiary and the non-controlling interest are deducted on the date of loss of control. The difference between the remuneration and the balance sheet value of the holding is included on the income statement as a gain or loss. Any remaining holding is measured at fair value and any gain or loss included on the income statement as part of the gain/loss on the sale of the subsidiary. Amounts included in other income and costs are entered on the income statement.

Associated companies are enterprises in which the group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operational

management. We have holdings between 20% and 50% in our associated companies. The Group accounts include the Group's share of profits from associated companies entered by equity method from the time significant control was achieved and until such control ceases.

When the group's losses exceed the investment in an associated company, the group's balance sheet value is reduced to zero and further loss is not entered unless the group has an obligation to cover this loss.

All other investments are entered in accordance with IFRS 9, Financial instruments, where detailed information is provided in note 24.

Internal group transactions and intra group balances, including internal earnings and unrealised gains and losses are eliminated. Unrealised earnings in respect of transactions with associated companies and jointly controlled enterprises are eliminated with the group's share of the company/enterprise. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way, but only to the extent that there are indications of depreciation of value of assets that are sold internally.

3.2 New standards and interpretations

During 2024 there has been no updates of IFRS that have materially affected the consolidated accounts.

3.3 Currency

The Group's presentation currency is NOK. This is also the functional currency of the parent company. Subsidiaries with other functional currencies are converted to the day rate for balance items and to the average rate for income statement items. Translation differences are entered against other income and expenses ("OCI"). In any future sale of investments in foreign subsidiaries, accumulated translation differences that are referred to the majority owners will be entered on the income statement.

Transactions in foreign currencies

Foreign exchange transactions are calculated at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of the transaction. Monetary items in foreign currency are converted to the functional currency using the rate of exchange on the balance date. Non-monetary items which are measured at historical exchange rates expressed in foreign currency are converted to functional

currency by using the exchange rate at the time of transaction. Non-monetary items which are measured at fair value expressed in foreign currency are converted to the exchange rate determined at the time of the balance. Foreign currency fluctuations are recognised on the income statement continuously over the accounting period.

3.4 Use of estimates in preparing the annual accounts

Management has used estimates and assumptions which have affected assets, liabilities, income, costs and information regarding potential obligations. This applies in particular to depreciation of fixed assets, assessment of added value and goodwill in connection with acquisitions, inventory, project assessments and pension commitments. Future events may cause the estimates to change. Estimates and the underlying assumptions are continually assessed. Changes in accounting estimates are entered into the accounts during the period in which the changes occur. Where changes also affect future periods, the effect is distributed across the current and future periods. Also see note 4.

3.5 Principles for income recognition

The group's contracts with customers are entered in the accounts to the extent the contractual parties have approved the contract, each parties rights and terms of payment may be identified, the contract has a business like content and it is likely that the group will receive the remuneration it is entitled to. Sales income is presented after deduction of value added tax and discounts. Internal sales within the group are eliminated.

The sale of goods is recognised as income at the time the group fulfils its delivery obligation to the customer. Moelven will ordinarily fulfil its delivery obligation when the product is transferred to the customer and the customer gains control of the product. A product is considered to be transferred when it is transported to or picked up at the place defined by the delivery terms of the contract.

For the Building operations segment a contract will be recognised as income over time if the asset produced does not have an alternative use for Moelven without this leading to significant financial loss, but only to the extent that Moelven is entitled to payment for the services provided to date. Alternative use is not deemed to exist if the project to a significant extent is tailored to the customer's needs and the asset being produced is difficult to sell to others without major adjustments.

Examples are:

- Moelven enters into contracts with customers on the sale of modules for housing purposes, schools, office premises, service buildings or other commercial purposes. The contract includes factory production of modules, delivery to the customer's building site and installation of the modules. The contract comprises a project and has a total price for the delivery, payment from the customer is made on an ongoing basis according to the contract's payment plan.
- Moelven enters into agreements with a small number of larger customers that include custom manufactured modules, e.g. rental modules, that have been produced in accordance with the customer's needs and specifications. The difference from the previous example is that the contract includes only production and no installation. The modules are unique for the recipient customer and cannot be sold to others without significant adjustments.
- Moelven enters into a contract for the sale and installation of walls or a complete system of interior walls. The module walls are factory-produced and installed at the customer. The walls are adapted for the customer's floor plan and the requirements specified in the contract.
- Moelven custom-produces load-bearing glulam elements designed according to the customer's needs and order. Examples of such deliveries are custom straight or curved glulam beams for bridges

and buildings. It is common that assembly is included for custom-produced solutions. Without significant adjustments, it is not possible to sell these customised units to other customers as they have been designed, constructed and produced to meet a function in a building or for a bridge. A special delivery usually comprises several elements that are to be installed and fit the structure they are produced for.

Moelven will have enforceable right to payment for services that are provided to date if this is agreed with the buyer, or if such settlement is custom or practice established over time in the construction industry. Where it is recognised over time, the customer has no right of cancellation. When considering whether the group has met its delivery obligation over time, one will use the method that is best suited to measure the actual progression. In some group companies operating revenues are recognised based on an "input method," in that accrued costs are considered in relation to total estimated costs, while other group companies perform recognition based on an "output method" in that progression in the delivery obligation is measured in relation to the overall contract price. If the progression in the delivery obligation cannot be measured to a reasonable degree, only operating revenue that correspond to accrued contract costs are recognised in the result. For contracts that are expected to result in losses, the estimated loss is recognised as a whole.

Additional claims and disputed amounts are not normally entered until agreement has been reached or there is a court judgement. However part of the claim is entered if there is an overwhelming probability of the anticipated outcome. Provision is made for claims activities based on historical experience and identified risks. Guarantee periods are normally from three to five years.

For projects that are directed by outside companies, invoicing is performed monthly with 30 day payment terms. Invoicing is normally done in line with the completion of the work, but there are also payment schedules that do not correspond to progress in the delivery obligation.

For contracts that are recorded as income over time, both income and expenses are deferred. Earned income that is not invoiced is recognised in the balance sheet as a contractual asset. Invoiced income that has not yet been earned (forward payment plans) is entered as a contractual obligation.

The group produces and sells energy to end customers. The sales is entered as income when the energy has been delivered and is read off at the customer's premises. Sales are entered based on the prices achieved, which are contract prices, but which can also be subject to price guarantee for the delivery period. Not including the financing element in sales is being considered. Otherwise, payment terms correspond to those that are normal in the market.

3.6 Segment

For management purposes the group is organised into four different divisions according to products and range of services. The divisions represent the basis for the primary report segments. In segment reporting, internal earnings on sales between the segments are eliminated. Financial information regarding segments and geographical distribution is presented in note 6.

3.7 Income tax

Tax costs consist of payable tax and changes in deferred tax. Deferred tax/tax benefits are calculated on all differences between book and taxable values of assets and liabilities, with the exception of:

- group goodwill



- temporary differences related to subsidiaries the Group controls when the temporary differences will be reversed and it is not assumed to occur in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax asset is recognised on the balance sheet when it is probable that the company will have sufficient tax surplus in later periods to utilise the tax advantage. This assessment is updated on each balance sheet day.

Deferred tax and deferred tax asset are measured based on anticipated future tax rates for the companies in the group where temporary differences have previously arisen. Deferred tax and deferred tax advantages are recognised at nominal value and are classified as financial capital expenditure (long-term liability) on the balance sheet. Payable tax and deferred tax are entered directly against equity to the extent that the tax entries relate to equity transactions.

3.8 Research & Development

Expenses associated with research activities are recognised on the income statement when they arise. Costs relating to development activities are entered on the balance sheet to the extent to which the product or process is technically and commercially realisable and the group has sufficient resources to complete the development. The costs that are entered include material costs, direct payroll costs and a proportion of directly attributable joint expenses. Development costs entered on the balance sheet are entered as acquisition costs minus accumulated depreciation and write-down.

Development costs entered on the balance sheet are depreciated on a

straight-line basis with the following decomposition and depreciation period:

Type of asset	Significant components	Depreciation period
Office buildings	Building Sprinkling Fire alarm Technical installations	15 - 20 years 10 years 10 years 7 - 10 years
Warehouse	Building only	15 - 20 years
Dryer	Dryers are structured that should be viewed as a whole. Depreciation should be the same for all dryer elements: Building Machine Control Culvert	10 - 15 years 10 - 15 years 10 - 15 years 10 - 15 years
Machines	Machine Control systems Foundation	10 - 12 years 10 - 12 years 10 - 12 years
Production premises	Building Technical installation Water and drainage Sprinkler system	10 - 15 years Approx. 10 years Approx. 10 years Approx. 10 years
Boiler house	Building Culvert Boiler unit	15 - 20 years 10 - 15 years 10 - 15 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools, office machinery, etc.	No decomposition	4 - 7 years
Vehicles	No decomposition	4 - 7 years
Plots		No depreciation

straight line basis over the estimated lifetime of the asset.

3.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciations and write downs. When assets are sold or disposed of, the value on the balance sheet is deducted and any profit or loss is entered on the income statement.

Acquisition price for fixed assets is the purchase price including duties/taxes and costs directly associated with preparing the fixed assets for use. Borrowing costs are recognized as part of the acquisition cost to the extent it is directly linked to the purchase of a fixed asset and the manufacturing process is more than 12 months. Costs after the fixed asset has been taken into use, such as continuous maintenance, are entered on the income statement, while other costs that are expected to provide future financial benefit are entered on the balance sheet.

The depreciation plans are based on remaining useful lifetime and scrap value of the fixed assets. These are reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

Plants under construction are classified as fixed assets and are recorded at cost until manufacture or development is completed. Plant under manufacture is not depreciated until the asset is taken into use.

An impairment of fixed assets are recognized if book value is below estimated recoverable amount. The fixed assets are tested for impairment only if there exist indications of impairment. The assessment is carried out at cash generating unit (CGU) level.

3.10 Leasing

IFRS 16 requires recognition of right of use assets and leasing obligations on almost all lease agreements, and one no longer distinguishes between financial and operational leases. Initial recognition of both right of use assets and lease obligations are based on the calculation of net present value of the future lease obligation. Right of use assets are accrued linearly over the useful lifetime (normally the same as the leasing period), while the lease obligation in subsequent periods are measured at amortized cost. Hence, the leasing contracts are recognized in the income statement as accruals and interest expenses. Moelven largely owns all buildings and associated machinery used in operations, with a limited exception at individual units. Other than these, the groups lease contracts mainly consists of cars and forklifts. Certain contracts include several lease components, including options for purchases. Recognition of options are assessed according to the probability requirements in IFRS 16 27 d).

Moelven applies the practical solutions cf. IFRS 16 clause 5 a) and b). This concerns contracts of low value, as well as agreements with a shorter term than 12 months. This entails that no balance entry is made of lease agreements that are ended within twelve months after the time of initial application or where the underlying asset is of low value. These contracts are recognized as other administrative expenses.

3.11 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are entered on the balance sheet at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired through acquisitions are recognized in the consolidated financial statements at fair value at the acquisition date. Intangible assets entered on the balance sheet are entered in the accounts at cost less any depreciation or write down.

Internally generated intangible assets, with the exception of recognised development costs, are not entered on the balance sheet but are entered as costs on an ongoing basis.

Useful lifetime is either predetermined or non-predetermined. Intangible assets with a predetermined limited economic useful life are depreciated over this period and tested for write down if there are indications of impairment. Depreciation method and period are assessed at least annually. Changes in depreciation method and/or period are treated as estimate changes.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment at least yearly.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are not depreciated. The useful life is assessed annually to determine whether the assumption of indefinite useful life is reasonable. If not, a change is made to predetermined useful life prospectively.

Software

Costs relating to the purchase of new software are entered on the balance sheet as an intangible asset as long as these costs are not part of the acquisition cost of hardware. Software is normally depreciated on a straight line basis over 3 years. Costs arising as a result of maintaining the future usefulness of software are entered as costs if the changes to the software do not increase the future financial benefit of the software.

3.12 Business combinations, goodwill and non-controlling interests

Business combinations are entered in accordance with the acquisition method. Transaction costs are entered on the income statement as they occur.

Remuneration for the purchase of a company is measured at fair value on the date of acquisition.

When a company is purchased, all assets and obligations taken over are assessed for classification and assignment in accordance with contract conditions, economic circumstances and relevant conditions on the date of acquisition. Assets and debts taken over are recognised on the balance sheet at fair value on the consolidated opening balance unless IFRS 3 indicates that other measurement rules shall be used.

Allocation of added value in business combinations is amended if new information arises regarding fair value on the date of taking control. Allocation can be changed up to 12 months after the date of acquisition if this is specified at the time of acquisition. The non-controlling interest are calculated as the minorities' percentage of identifiable assets and debts.

In the case of step by step acquisition, earlier assets are measured at fair value on the date of acquisition. Changes in the value of earlier assets are entered on the income statement.

Goodwill is calculated as the sum of the remuneration and book value of the non-controlling interest and fair value of previously owned assets, less the net value of identifiable assets and obligations calculated on the date of acquisition. Goodwill is not depreciated but tested at least annually for loss in value.

If the net value of identifiable assets and obligations calculated on the date of acquisition exceeds the remuneration (negative goodwill), the difference will be recognized at the acquisition date.

Minority interests in the consolidated financial statements represent the minority's share of the carrying value of equity. In a business combination, non-controlling interest are measured according to their proportionate share of identified assets and debt.

The subsidiary company's results, as well as the individual components of other income and costs, are attributable to owners of the parent company and the non-controlling interest. The total result is attributed to the parent company's owners and to the non-controlling interest, even if this leads to a negative minority interest.

3.13 Public grants

Public grants are entered in the accounts when there is reasonable certainty that the company will fulfil the conditions associated with the grants. Recognition of operational grants is calculated systematically over the grant period. Grants are recognised as deductions from the cost that the grant is intended to cover.

Investment subsidy is entered on the balance sheet in a systematic way over the life cycle of the asset. Investment subsidy is entered either as deferred income or as a deduction when determining the value of the asset on the balance sheet.

3.14 Financial instruments

In accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, financial assets are classified as measured at amortised cost, measured to fair value over other income and expenses or to fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets

The main principles in IFRS 9 for classification of financial assets are:



- Equity based instruments are always measured at fair value through profit and loss unless the company designates any such instruments as fair value through OCI. Moelven does not use this option.
- Derivatives are measured at fair value through profit and loss. However derivatives could be designated as hedging instruments if certain requirements are fulfilled. Moelven has not designated any derivatives as hedging instruments during 2024 or 2023.
- Classification of debt based instruments depends on two tests. Whether the related cash flows are solely payments of interest and principal. And whether Moelven holds these instruments solely to receive contractual cash flows or also intends to sell. Debt based instruments held by Moelven per 2024 and 2023 are held to receive contractual cash flows of interest and principal payments only. Hence they are classified as measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost except for financial liabilities held for trading purposes (not applicable for Moelven per 2024 or 2023), or financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit and loss (not applicable for Moelven per 2024 or 2023).

Fair value measurement

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets is determined at the end of the reporting period by referring to the listed market price from traders of financial instruments (buying rate for long positions and selling rate for short positions), without deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments that are not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined with the aid of a suitable valuation method. Such valuation methods involve the use of recent market transactions at arm's length between well-informed and voluntary parties, if such are available, referral to the current fair value of another instrument that is practically the same, discounted cash flow calculation or other valuation model.

An analysis of fair value of financial instruments and other details regarding the measurement of these is given in the note 24.

3.15 Derivatives, hedging and accounting

The group performs financial hedging transactions using financial derivatives. On the basis of an assessment of cost and benefit of hedge accounting in accordance with IFRS 9, it has been decided that the group does not perform hedge accounting.

Financial derivatives that are not recognised as hedging instruments are classified and assessed at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in fair value are entered on the income statement on an ongoing basis.

An inbuilt derivative is separated from the host contract and recognised as a derivative if and only if all the following conditions are fulfilled:

- The financial characteristics and the financial risk of an inbuilt derivative are not closely related to the financial characteristics and the financial risk of the host contract.
- A separate instrument with the same conditions as the inbuilt derivative would have satisfied the definition of a derivative.
- The combined instrument (main contract and inbuilt derivative) is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

3.16 Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets assessed at amortised cost, a loan loss provision is recognised based on expected credit loss. The loan loss provision is

subsequently measured at each reporting time at an amount corresponding to expected credit loss in the lifetime, if the credit risk for the financial instrument has significantly increased since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loan loss provision is measured at an amount that corresponds to the expected credit loss over twelve months. Accounts receivable or contractual assets arising from transactions that are subject to IFRS 15, must always be measured on the basis of expected credit loss in the lifetime. The cumulative changes to expected credit loss in the lifetime is recognised in the result at each reporting time as profit or loss in the event of loss in value.

3.17 Inventory

Inventory is recognised on the income statement at the lower of acquisition cost or net sales price. Net sales price is an estimated sales price for ordinary operations minus estimated costs for completion, marketing and distribution. Acquisition cost is allocated by use of the FIFO method and includes expenses accrued when acquiring the goods and the costs of bringing the goods to their current condition and location. Proprietary goods include variable and fixed costs that can be allocated based on normal capacity utilisation.

3.18 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash holdings and bank deposits. Cash equivalents are short term liquid investments that can be immediately converted into a known amount of cash and that have a maximum of 3 months to maturity.

In the cash flow statement, the bank overdraft has been subtracted from the balance of cash and cash equivalents.

3.19 Equity

Own shares

On repurchase of own shares, the purchase price including immediate costs is entered as a change in equity. The nominal value of treasury shares is presented on a separate line below share capital, while payment in excess of nominal value reduces other equity. Losses or gains on own share transactions are not entered on the income statement but are offset against equity.

Costs of equity transactions

Transaction costs directly associated with equity transactions are entered directly to equity after deduction for tax.

Other equity

Translation differences Translation differences arise in conjunction with currency differences on consolidation of foreign units.

Currency differences on monetary items (liability or receivable) that are in reality part of a company's net investment in a foreign unit are also entered as translation differences.

For disposal of foreign units, the accumulated translation difference associated with the unit is reversed and entered on the income statement for the same period as the profit or loss on the disposal is entered on the income statement.

3.20 Pensions

The Group's Norwegian companies:

All Norwegian companies have collective, contribution-based pension schemes. The contribution-based scheme provides coverage for disability. Pension premiums are entered as costs as they occur. The company's collective defined benefit scheme was terminated in 2015 by issuing paid-up policies. All new employees are included in the defined contribution scheme. A few defined benefit schemes remain for a limited number of individuals. The closed schemes are defined benefit

plans that give the employees entitlement to agreed future pension benefits. The benefits are based on the number of years of earning and pay level on retirement.

The Group's foreign companies:

Many of the group's foreign companies offer their employees pensions based on agreed individual contribution-based pension schemes. In Sweden, most employees are covered by a collective occupational pension agreement. The scheme is defined as a multi-employer plan. Salaried staff born before 1979 are included in an individual occupational pension scheme that is also defined as a defined benefit plan. Because of the difficulty of reliably measuring the benefit level of these plans, there is insufficient information on an individual basis to enter the plans in the accounts as defined benefit schemes. The plans are entered as if they were contribution-based schemes. Salaried staff born after 1979 are included in an occupational pension scheme that is premium based and is therefore treated in the accounts as contribution-based.

Defined contribution pension scheme

In 2015 defined contribution schemes were converted to defined benefit schemes for all Norwegian employees of Moelven. The contribution to the pension scheme comprises from 4.2 % to 21.7% of salary. Pension premiums are entered as costs as they occur.

Defined-benefit pension schemes

Defined-benefit pension schemes are valued at present value of the future pension benefits that have been earned on the date of balance. Pension funds are valued at fair value.

Changes in defined-benefit pension commitments that are due to changes in pension plans are distributed over the estimated average remaining earnings period. Pension funds are valued at fair value. Changes in defined-benefit pension commitments that are due to changes in pension plans are distributed over the estimated average remaining earnings period. The period's net pension costs are classified as payroll and personnel costs.

Gains and losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined-benefit pension scheme are recognised on the income statement on the date the curtailment or settlement occurs.

Curtailment occurs when the group decides on a significant reduction in the number of employees covered by a scheme or changes the conditions for a defined-benefit pension scheme so that a considerable part of the present employees' future earning no longer qualifies for benefits or only qualifies for reduced benefits.

3.21 Provisions

A provision is recognised when the group has an obligation (legal or self-imposed) as a result of an earlier event, it is probable (more probable than not) that a financial settlement will take place as a result of this obligation and the amount can be reliably measured. If the effect is considerable, the provision is limited by discounting anticipated future cash flow by using a discount rate before tax that reflects the market price of the monetary value and, if relevant, the risk associated with the specific provision.

A provision for guarantees is included when the underlying products or services are sold. Calculation of the provision is based on historical information on guarantees and a probability weighting of possible outcomes.

Provisions for restructuring costs are included when the group has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan.

3.22 Conditional liabilities and assets

Conditional liabilities are not recognised in the annual accounts. Significant conditional liabilities are noted, with the exception of conditional liabilities where the probability of the liability is low.

A conditional asset is not recognised in the annual accounts, but is reported where it is probable that a benefit will accrue to the group.

3.23 Events after the balance sheet date

New information about the company's financial position on the balance date that arises after the balance date is taken in to consideration in the annual accounts. Events after the balance date that do not affect the company's financial position on the balance date, but which will influence the company's financial position in the future, are reported if they are significant.

3.24 Currency exchange rates

The following exchange rates against the Norwegian kroner (NOK) have been used in consolidating the accounts.

	2024	2023
Swedish krone (SEK)		
Income statement rate	1.0171	0.9960
Balance sheet rate	1.0293	1.0130
Danish krone (DKK)		
Income statement rate	1.5585	1.5332
Balance sheet rate	1.5816	1.5082
Euro (EUR)		
Income statement rate	11.6249	11.4242
Balance sheet rate	11.7950	11.2405
British pound (GBP)		
Income statement rate	13.7351	13.1361
Balance sheet rate	14.2249	12.9342

Income statement rate is an average rate for the year. Balance sheet rate is the closing rate as of 31.12.



Note 4 | Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In preparing the annual accounts in accordance with IFRS, the company's management have used estimates based on good faith and assumptions which are believed to be realistic. Situations or changes may arise which may mean that such estimates require adjustment and thereby affect the company's assets, debt, equity or profit and loss.

The company's most important accounting estimates relate to the following:

- **Remaining useful lifetime and depreciation on tangible fixed assets**

Anticipated useful life of the company's production equipment is affected by the technological development and profitability of the plant. Choice of depreciation period is an estimate based on judgement.

- **Fair value of tangible assets when indications of impairment are present**

Management performs an annual assessment of indications of impairment on tangible assets. The assessment is made per cash flow generating unit (CGU). If indications of impairment are present management prepares an impairment test to assess book values against the higher of value in use and sales value after sales

expenses. The calculation is based on several assumptions made by management.

- **Valuation of inventory**

If there are indications of a fall in value, the inventory in the subsidiaries must be tested for value loss. Book value is then compared with estimated net sales value. Management must take many things into account when making this estimate.

- **Project valuations**

Project assessment is dependent on estimates of degree of completion, anticipated final status, any loss projects, guarantee obligations and claims. The managements of the subsidiaries within Building Systems use figures based on experience, among others, in preparing the estimates.



Note 5 | Financial risk management

Risk management principles and processes

The Moelven Group's operations entail various forms of financial risk. The group has designed a financial policy whose main purpose is to reduce risk and establish predictable financial framework for the industrial operations. Financial risk is managed by the finance department of Moelven Industrier ASA in collaboration with the various operational unit, in a cost-effective manner. The adopted policy should minimize the potentially negative effects the financial markets may have on the group's cash flow. The financial guidelines are primarily based on the concept that it is the industrial operations, rather than financial transactions, that should ensure profitability. The most important financial risks and the principles for the finance department are described below.

5.1 – Market risk

The market risk is the risk that a financial instrument's fair value or future cash flow will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. Market risk includes three types of risk: currency exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

5.1.1 – Foreign currency - transaction risk

Transaction risk means the exchange rate risk that is caused by the possibility of exchange rate changes in the period between the time a transaction in foreign currency is agreed and the time of settlement. The Group's operating revenues from markets outside Scandinavia vary

somewhat from year to year, and amounted to 17.4% in 2024. The companies import raw materials and finished goods to both Sweden and Norway. There is also significant trade both within the group and externally between Sweden and Norway. The key currencies are EUR, GBP and SEK, but the Moelven Group is also exposed to DKK, USD and CHF.

In accordance with the group's financial policy, the objective is to keep cash flow variations as a result of exchange rate changes within a defined range of outcomes through the use of hedging instruments. Currency terms are primarily used. All hedging in the group shall be done by the group's central financial department in Moelv, both internally for the group companies and net exposure externally. Norwegian subsidiaries hedge against NOK, Swedish subsidiaries against SEK. Results from Swedish subsidiaries are included as part of net investment in foreign subsidiaries and are not hedged for exchange rate fluctuations in compliance with the current finance policy.

Sensitivity - foreign currency

The table below shows the transaction volume for the main currencies in 2024 and 2023. The group does not use hedge accounting, and the equity effect of changed market values for currency hedges therefore corresponds to the ordinary result after taxes. The effects of changed competitiveness due to exchange rate changes are not included in the sensitivity analysis.

Transaction risk and hedges in the main currencies in 2024

NOK mill	EUR	GBP	DKK	USD	Other
Operating revenues	1,829	792	193	171	3
Operating expenses	690	27	165	38	0
Net exposure	1,140	765	28	134	3
Hedging volume as at 31.12.2024 maturing <12 months	401	169	15	19	11
Hedging ratio as at 31.12.2024 for the next 12 Months	35 %	22 %	55 %	14 %	100 %

Transaction risk and hedges in the main currencies in 2023

NOK mill	EUR	GBP	DKK	USD	Other
Operating revenues	1,670	715	162	277	2
Operating expenses	804	36	174	52	0
Net exposure	865	679	-12	225	2
Hedging volume as at 31.12.2023 maturing <12 months	122	65	22	42	0
Hedging ratio as at 31.12.2023 for the next 12 months	14 %	10 %	100 %	19 %	0 %



5.1.1 – Currency - transaction risk (cont.)

In addition to the exposure shown in the above tables, the group has an annual exposure in SEKNOK corresponding to approximately NOK 215 million. The exposure is due to net export from Swedish group companies to Norway, and is currency hedged in the usual manner at the company level. Since a large proportion of the group's total production takes place in Sweden, the group also has significant costs in Sweden. Net profit from the Swedish subsidiaries are included in retained earnings, and the currency risk arising in connection with these units'

operating income and expenses are taken into account the risk related with the risk of conversion to equity.

The table below shows sensitivity in the results before tax to exchange rate changes when all other conditions remain unchanged. The calculations are on the basis of rate changes being constant for the whole year. The effects of currency hedging, changes in the market value of financial hedging instruments and revaluing of balance sheet items have not been taken into account.

Profit before tax: estimated effects from FX changes

	Average FX rate 2024	Net exposure in NOK	NOK decrease 1 %		NOK decrease 10 %		NOK increase 1 %		NOK increase 10 %	
			FX rate after movement	Net gain (losses)	FX rate after movement	Net gain (losses)	FX rate after movement	Net gain (losses)	FX rate after movement	Net gain (losses)
Movement EURNOK	11.62	1 140	11.74	11	12.79	114	11.51	-11	10.46	-114
Movement GBPNOK	13.74	765	13.87	8	15.11	76	13.60	-8	12.36	-76
Movement DKKNOK	1.56	28	1.57	0	1.71	3	1.54	-0	1.40	-3
Movement SEKNOK	1.02	215	1.03	2	1.12	22	1.01	-2	0.92	-22

The market value of financial derivatives used for currency hedging depends on the balance sheet exchange rate in relation to the hedging rates that have been achieved. Changes in market value will result in an unrealized gain or loss and be recognized as financial cost. The

table below shows how the ordinary result before taxes would have been affected by a change in the balance sheet date. The calculation is made on the basis of actual hedging volumes in the specified currencies per 31.12.2024.

Fair value of financial instruments per 31.12: Estimated effects from FX rate movements

	FX rate per 31.12	Hedge volume 31.12	NOK decrease 1 %		NOK decrease 10 %		NOK increase 1 %		NOK increase 10 %	
			FX rate after movement	Net gain (losses)	FX rate after movement	Net gain (losses)	FX rate after movement	Net gain (losses)	FX rate after movement	Net gain (losses)
Movement EURNOK	11.80	414	11.91	-4	12.97	-41	11.68	4	10.62	41
Movement GBPNOK	14.22	169	14.37	-2	15.65	-17	14.08	2	12.80	17
Movement DKKNOK	1.58	15	1.60	-0	1.74	-2	1.57	0	1.42	2
Movement SEKNOK	1.03	305	1.04	-3	1.13	-30	1.02	3	0.93	30

5.1.2 – Currency translation risk

In this context, translation risk means exchange rate risk due to the balance sheet including items that are denominated in a foreign currency. For the group companies, this translation risk is eliminated in that financing shall occur in the same currency as the asset is entered in the accounts.

About half of the group's total balance sheet is connected to activities in Sweden. The balance sheet figures will therefore be affected by the prevailing exchange rate between the Swedish and Norwegian kroner. A large part of equity is secured against fluctuations as the share investment in most of the group's Swedish subsidiaries is financed in Swedish kroner.

The table below shows the effect on consolidated equity by a change in the exchange rate of +/- 10 percent:

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
10 % movement SEK/NOK	210	254
10 % movement EUR/NOK	11	15
10 % movement DKK/NOK	1	1
10 % movement GBP/NOK	37	30
Total effect	258	300

5.1.3 – Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that a financial instrument's fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's net interest-bearing debt is subject to interest rate risk. The group companies are to be funded with internal loans from the parent company in the currency that is the subsidiary's local currency. This essentially means either NOK or SEK. All external borrowing is done by the parent company, which also makes hedging in accordance with financial policy. Hedging instruments that can be used is interest rate swaps, FRAs and complex basis swap. The extent of hedging is measured in terms of the combined duration of outstanding debt and hedging activities. The total duration should be minimum of 12 months and maximum 60 months. Interest rate hedging agreements with a maturity of more than 10 years shall not be entered.

In accordance with the Group's financial policy, agreements have been entered into to eliminate interest rate fluctuations through the use of financial hedging instruments, mainly interest rate swaps. Unrealized changes in the market value of interest rate instruments are recognized in the financial result, but do not affect cash flow. The unrealized market value of interest rate instruments is linked to the remaining term of the instrument.

5.1.4 - Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that a financial instrument's fair value or future cash flow will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (apart from changes that are due to interest rate risk or exchange rate risk), regardless of whether these changes are caused by factors that are specific for the individual financial instrument or the instrument's issuer, or by factors that affect all corresponding financial instruments that are traded in the market.

The price of electric power is an important factor that affects the group's profitability. The group's total consumption of electrical power in 2024 was approximately 227 GWh.

According to the group's financial policy, the need for electric power shall be secured against price fluctuations to ensure stability and predictability. The expected power demand is hedged within given maximum and minimum limits with a hedging horizon of maximum 5 years.

The price of electric power is denominated in EUR. The group's power costs are therefore affected by both price changes and exchange rate changes. The market value change for energy hedges that can be attributed to exchange rate changes is treated as an embedded currency derivative. The value is included in the group accounts, while the actual supply contracts are kept outside pursuant to IFRS 9 (own use exemption). The value (including off-balance) as of 31.12.2024 amounted to negative NOK 34 million (18 million) The group's annual electricity consumption has been relatively stable, apart from increases caused by business combinations.

The table below illustrates the effects on profit before tax of a change in the electricity price of +/- 1 EUR per MWh at different exchange rate levels for EURNOK.

Amount in NOK million	Consumption	Residual effect	Effect on profit before tax provided EURNOK		
	Consumption	in EUR 1000	11.00	11.25	11.50
Increase in the price of 1 EUR / MWh	227	-226.6	-2.5	-2.5	-2.6
Hedged share of consumption upcoming year	74%	167.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Sensitivity taking into account hedging		-58.9	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7

The effect on ordinary profit before tax of exchange rate changes on the total consumption per year is shown in the table below:

Amount in NOK million	Consumption	Price	EURNOK		
	Consumption	EUR/MWh	11.00	11.25	11.50
Yearly consumption	227	45	112.2	114.7	117.3
Changes in the cost of currency change EURNOK from 11				2.5	5.1

The table below shows the sensitivity to changes in the price level for electricity forward contracts at Nasdaq OMX. The starting point is hedged volume per 31.12.2024 and provided that the price curve for futures contracts changed with 1 EUR / MWh.

Amount in NOK million	Hedged vol.	Value in	EURNOK		
	i GWh	in EUR 1000	11.00	11.25	11.50
Hedging according to IFRS 9 relating to own use (consumption in Norway and Sweden)	409	18.4	4.5	4.6	4.7

*) Assuming EUR 45/MWh



5.1.5 – Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk means risk that the company will have difficulties in fulfilling financial obligations that are settled with cash or another financial asset.

The group's external capital funding consists of long-term credit facilities maturing in May 2027, with an option to extend one year at a time on two occasions. Long-term loan with a nominal value of NOK 300 million, maturing in June 2031 and short-term credit facilities of NOK 300 million.

The agreements include general default clauses on minimum equity ratio of 30 per cent, net equity value of NOK 1.1 billion and debt ratio of a maximum 1.0. As at 31 December 2024, the Group's key figures were above the agreed levels. Long-term cash flow forecasts are prepared in connection with the strategy and budget process. The finance

department monitors the utilisation of the credit facilities against the long-term liquidity needs, to ensure that the group has sufficient long-term financing to carry out operation and development of the group in accordance with the current strategy plan.

Short-term cash flow forecasts are prepared at the company level and reported weekly to the group's finance department, which aggregates the forecasts and monitors the group's total liquidity requirements. Based on these forecasts, the finance department ensures that the group has sufficient and reasonable cash equivalents available to meet operational obligations. Surplus liquidity is used for amortization of long-term debt.

Due to the annual seasonal variation in raw material access and market activity, the group's net working capital varies by approx. NOK 500 million from its highest level in May/June to its lowest in December.

Maturity structure

NOK mill	Book value		Cash flows per year				
	31.12.2024	0-2 mo	3-12 mo	2026	2027	2028	2029 +
Debt to credit institutions	1,979	0	0	45	1,739	60	135
Leases	121	7	34	37	24	11	7
Long-term contracts	2,100	7	34	82	1,764	71	142
Liabilities to suppliers	957	957					
Financial derivatives*	15						
Overdraft facilities	176		176				
Total contracts with annual renewal	1,148	957	176	0	0	0	0

*See maturity structure of nominal values in note 24.2.

Long-term interest-bearing debt by currency

NOK mill	2024	2023
NOK	600	133
SEK	1,379	0
Total	1,979	133

5.1.6 – Refinancing risk

Refinancing risk is the risk of difficulties arising in refinancing the group's long-term liabilities. In accordance with the group's financial policy, the remaining time to maturity of the group's main financing shall be a minimum of 1 year. The Group refinanced long-term debt in the summer of 2024. The group's long-term financing is syndicated loans from a few selected financial institutions which the group has operated closely with for an extended period. The background for this is the significance of these financial institutions' focus on the mechanised wood industry, combined with industry competence and knowledge of risk profiles and seasonal and other fluctuations. The present financing has been taken up with negative pledge declaration and default clauses linked with key figures on the balance sheet. The loan agreements do not contain any profit-related default clauses.

5.1.7 – Credit risk

Credit risk arises in transactions with settlements ahead in time. For the Moelven Group this mainly concerns transactions with customers and suppliers, in addition to trading in financial derivatives and deposits in banks and financial institutions.

As a general rule, the group only enters into financial transactions with financial institutions that participate in the long-term financing of the group. None of these has a credit rating poorer than A with the major credit rating agencies. The group has corresponding principles in relation to bank deposits and purchasing of financial services. In accordance with the group's financial policy, credit is only given against satisfactory security. This mainly means credit insurance or warranties, but letter of credit, advance payments and offsetting are also used. The group's framework agreements for credit insurance and guarantees are with counterparties recognized in the market and with an A credit rating.

In certain cases it is not possible to obtain satisfactory security for credit sales. A procedure has therefore been established for determining internal credit limits and follow-up of credit sales.

The group has considered accounts receivable and contractual assets on the basis of an "expected credit loss model" in accordance with IFRS 9. Refer to note 3 and 17 for a further description and effect on the consolidated accounts.

Of the group's total capitalized receivable, the use of the various forms of hedging against credit risk are distributed as follows:

Credit insurance	approx. 75%
Guarantees	approx. 10%
Cash advances, offset agreements, etc.	approx. 5%
Letters of credit, etc.	< 1%
Unsecured acc, credit policy	approx. 9%

5.2 – Risk related to asset management

The rule of thumb in the group's dividend policy indicates that a cash dividend corresponding to 50 percent of net profit, albeit a minimum of

NOK 0.40 per share. Considerations to the company's financial position and other capital sources must always be satisfactorily maintained.

The equity ratio goal is a minimum of 40 per cent, a level that is appropriate in light of the economic fluctuations that have been seen in recent years. In addition, Moelven's operations have a seasonal requirement for working capital that cause great variations in the equity ratio.

The group has an objective of a debt ratio of 0.50 for a normal seasonal balance. In accordance with the current loan agreement, the debt ratio cannot exceed 1.00. The debt ratio is calculated by dividing net interest-bearing debt by equity.

NOK mill	2024	2023
Interest-bearing debt	2,278	410
Interest-bearing assets	1	229
Net interest-bearing liabilities	2,277	181
Total equity	4,165	4,490
Liabilities/equity	0.55	0.04





Note 6 | Operating segments

6.1 – Main figures for the group and operating segments

Criteria for division

The divisions are divided in accordance with Moelven's three core activities: Timber (industrial goods), Wood (construction materials) and Building Systems (projects). There is also a division named "Other" in which the remaining units are placed. The divisions are built up around independent subsidiaries with activities clearly defined within the divisions. All transactions between the divisions are conducted on normal commercial terms. The split into divisions differs from the formal legal ownership structure.

Group management represents the group's decision maker. The operating segments are managed by their peculiarity.

The segments are divided in accordance with who the customers are. Timber has mainly industrial customers, Wood has mainly end users and building product chains as customers and Building Systems has customers in the contracting sector. The others are the remaining com-

panies, mainly the parent company, timber supply and bioenergy.

In Timber and Wood especially, there is a great deal of collaboration between segments, but there are internal transactions between all four segments. Transactions between the segments are agreed on the arm's length principle. Income from customers outside the segment is reported to group management according to the same principles as the consolidated income statement.

Group management is mostly focused on the following key figures: Sales income, profit margins, net operating capital, employed capital and returns on employed capital, interest-bearing debt and investments. In addition, the development of sickness absence and injury statistics is carefully monitored.

The accounting principles that form the basis for segment reporting are the same as those used for consolidated accounting and are described in note 3.

Principal figures	The Group		Timber		Wood		Building Systems		Other	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Amounts in NOK million										
Sales to external customers	12,926	12,936	3,510	3,136	4,299	4,452	2,807	3,561	2,310	1,787
Sales to internal customers	0	0	1,049	940	405	305	13	9	4,778	3,697
Operating revenues	12,926	12,936	4,560	4,075	4,704	4,757	2,821	3,570	7,088	5,484
Gross operating profit (EBITDA)	188	708	130	265	167	197	-82	236	-28	5
Depreciation and impairment	388	327	127	106	145	117	63	64	53	40
Operating profit	-199	381	3	159	22	80	-145	172	-80	-35
Financial income	19	37	3	25	24	58	18	19	118	-68
Financial costs	111	89	24	9	100	74	15	11	116	-8
Profit before tax	-291	329	-18	175	-54	64	-142	179	-79	-95
Operating margin in per cent	-1.5 %	2.9 %	0.1 %	3.9 %	0.5 %	1.7 %	-5.1 %	4.8 %	-1.1 %	-0.6 %
Cash flow from operating profit	188	708	130	265	167	197	-82	236	-28	5
Fixed assets	4,207	3,270	1,331	1,026	1,800	1,369	365	357	715	514
Inventory	2,404	1,985	731	538	1,320	1,176	285	251	78	31
Accounts receivable	1,740	1,474	319	256	574	534	537	450	311	235
Accounts payable	957	1,048	403	334	338	320	216	285	573	599
Projects net	16	52	0	0	0	0	16	52	0	0
Net operating capital (% of operating revenues)	24.8 %	19.0 %	17.0 %	14.7 %	33.9 %	30.3 %	22.2 %	13.1 %	3.1 %	-0.6 %
Total assets	9,205	7,710	3,006	2,497	4,168	3,908	1,504	1,795	5,010	3,199
Interest bearing liabilities	2,278	410	605	141	1,553	1,124	179	141	1,716	47
Interest free liabilities	2,762	2,811	820	736	977	982	695	950	1,385	1,198
Capital employed	6,443	4,899	2,186	1,761	3,191	2,926	809	845	3,625	2,001
Return on capital employed	-3.2 %	8.4 %	1.0 %	10.8 %	1.1 %	3.9 %	-16.1 %	21.0 %	-1.0 %	-1.9 %
Equity	4,165	4,490	1,581	1,620	1,638	1,803	630	704	1,909	1,954
Equity ratio	45.3 %	58.2 %	52.6 %	64.9 %	39.3 %	46.1 %	41.9 %	39.2 %	38.1 %	61.1 %
Investments	1,289	1,085	437	289	556	514	63	65	233	219
Number of full-time equivalents	3,200	3,256	709	664	1,024	1,078	1,231	1,310	236	204
Sick leave in %	6.3 %	6.8 %	5.3 %	6.1 %	6.6 %	6.1 %	7.1 %	8.2 %	3.1 %	2.4 %
H1 value	9.6	6.0	17.6	3.8	6.6	4.1	8.9	9.1	2.8	3.3

Reconciliation between reported segments operating revenues, profit before tax, assets and liabilities and other significant conditions

	2024	2023
Operating revenues		
Operating revenues for reported segments	19,172	17,887
Elimination of internal transactions	-6,246	-4,951
Consolidated operating revenues	12,926	12,936
Profit before tax		
Annual profit from reported segments	-292	324
Elimination of internal transactions	1	5
Consolidated profit before tax	-291	329
Assets		
Total assets from reported segments	13,689	11,399
Elimination of internal transactions	-4,484	-3,689
Consolidated total assets	9,205	7,710
Liabilities		
Total liabilities from reported segments	7,931	5,319
Elimination of internal transactions	-2,892	-2,098
Consolidated total liabilities	5,039	3,220

6.2 – Geographical segments

The presentation of geographical segments shows operating revenues based on the geographical location of the customers.

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Norway	4,672	4,208
Sweden	4,888	5,328
Denmark	534	537
United Kingdom	727	720
Germany	509	381
Other Europe	920	999
Asia	328	335
Africa	272	286
Other countries	76	142
Total	12,926	12,936

No customers represents more than 10 % of income.

Presentation of number of employees, fixed assets, employed capital and investments is shown based on geographical location of the assets.

Amounts in NOK million	Number of employees		Fixed Assets		Capital employed		Investments	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Norway	1,615	1,592	1,412	1,353	4,375	2,368	270	347
Sweden	1,569	1,650	2,800	1,913	4,210	3,634	1,016	739
Denmark	4	3	0	0	6	5	0	0
England	7	7	0.1	0.1	26	23	0.1	0
Germany	5	4	0.1	0	9	14	4	0
Internal					-2,183	-1,146		
Total	3,200	3,256	4,207	3,270	6,443	4,899	1,289	1,085



Note 7 | Sales income

Revenue from contracts with customers is discussed in note 3, section 3.5. In the following table the group's operating revenue is divided into geographic markets, customer types and times of recognition.

The table further shows a reconciliation towards the group's operating segments, as they emerge in note 6.

Amounts in NOK million	Reporting segment									
	Timber		Wood		Building Systems		Other		The Group	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Geographic market										
Norway	581	359	2,015	1,912	1,528	1,490	465	359	4,589	4,142
Sweden	468	351	1,436	1,672	1,129	1,871	1,802	1,359	4,834	5,244
Other European countries	1,920	1,879	598	544	144	183	0	0	2,662	2,594
Rest of the world	511	526	157	227	0	0	0	0	669	751
Total	3,480	3,114	4,206	4,355	2,801	3,544	2,267	1,718	12,753	12,731
Customer type										
Industrial customers	3,480	3,114	1,106	807	64	144	1,879	1,427	6,529	5,491
Building products chains / Retailers	0	0	2,852	3,199	235	218	0	0	3,087	3,417
Contractors/Developers	0	0	104	194	1,714	1,878	0	0	1,819	2,073
Other customers	0	0	144	155	788	1,305	388	291	1,319	1,751
Total	3,480	3,114	4,206	4,355	2,801	3,544	2,267	1,718	12,753	12,731
Fulfilment of delivery obligation										
A specific time	3,480	3,114	4,206	4,355	299	361	2,267	1,718	10,251	9,549
Over time					2,502	3,183			2,502	3,183
Total	3,480	3,114	4,206	4,355	2,801	3,544	2,267	1,718	12,753	12,731
Other operating revenue (outside IFRS 15), external	31	21	93	96	6	17	43	69	172	204
External operating revenue as stated in Note 6	3,510	3,136	4,299	4,452	2,807	3,561	2,310	1,787	12,926	12,936

Recognised operating revenue and costs where the delivery obligation is met over time *

Amounts in NOK million	Note	2024	2023
Consolidated operating revenues		1,816	1,794
Accumulated accrued expenses		1,494	1,434
Accumulated contributions		300	347
Recognised loss from loss of value on contractual assets		0	0
Contractual asset (Earned, not invoiced income)	17, 24	142	145
Contractual obligation (Advance payment from customer)	24	126	94
Other accruals related to contracts with customers (+ obligation / - asset)		-53	22

* Projects in production, not handed over to customer

For projects that are directed by outside companies, invoicing is performed monthly with payment terms from the contract. Invoicing is normally done in line with the completion of the work, but there are also payment schedules that do not correspond to progress in the delivery obligation.

used per contract. Thus each contract shows either net receivable for the customer or net liability to the customer. The entire opening balance for contractual obligations is recognised as operating revenue in the reporting period. Operating revenue in the reporting period based on fulfilled delivery obligations in earlier periods is not recognised.

For projects, income are scheduled. Income that has been earned but not yet invoiced is entered under the contractual assets item. Invoiced income that has not yet been earned (forward payment plans) is entered under the contractual obligation item. Only one of these items is

Note 8 | Fixed assets

Amounts in NOK million	Plots	Buildings and other property	Machinery and plant	Fixtures and fittings, tools etc.	Total
Acquisition value as at 31.12.2022	149	1,675	5,467	367	7,657
Acquisitions	0	438	636	11	1,085
Disposals	0	-2	-6	-3	-11
Transfers	0	-1	-2	3	1
Translation differences	3	48	169	8	228
Acquisition value as at 31.12.2023	152	2,158	6,265	386	8,961
Accumulated ordinary depreciations 31.12.2022	0	1,037	4,031	332	5,400
Disposals accumulated depreciations	0	0	4	0	4
Depreciation and write downs for the year	0	57	212	15	284
Impairment for the year	0	0	0	3	3
Translation differences	0	21	110	7	137
Accumulated ordinary depreciations 31.12.2023	0	1,115	4,357	357	5,829
Book value 31.12.2022	149	638	1,436	35	2,257
Book value 31.12.2023	152	1,044	1,908	28	3,132
Acquisition value as at 31.12.2023	152	2,158	6,265	386	8,961
Acquisitions	0	406	872	8	1,286
Disposals	-15	0	-6	0	-21
Transfers	-1	-196	216	2	21
Translation differences	1	18	54	2	74
Acquisition value as at 31.12.2024	137	2,386	7,400	398	10,321
Accumulated ordinary depreciations 31.12.2023	0	1,115	4,357	357	5,829
Disposals accumulated depreciations	0	0	27	-1	26
Depreciations for the year	0	73	249	16	338
Impairment for the year	0	0	2	0	2
Translation differences	0	8	25	2	35
Accumulated ordinary depreciations 31.12.2024	0	1,195	4,660	374	6,230
Book value 31.12.2023	152	1,044	1,908	28	3,132
Book value 31.12.2024	137	1,191	2,740	23	4,091

Ordinary depreciation rates are given in note 3.11

8.2. - Impairment

No significant write-downs were made in either 2024 or 2023.



Note 9 | Leases

The majority of Moelven's production facilities and machines are purchased. Leases are mainly related to buildings, cars and forklift trucks.

Some leases includes option to extend the lease period and / or purchase of property.

The table below shows Moelven's booked right of use assets.

Right of use assets

Amounts in NOK million	Buildings and other property	Machines, transport and operating equipment	Total
Per 1.1.2023	28	58	85
Additions	13	87	100
Derecognition closed leases	-0.6	-16	-17
Depreciation	-10	-30	-40
Derecognition due to reassessment of option	0.6	3	4
Gain or loss from sale and sublease	0.9	3	4
Book value per 31.12.2023	32	105	137
Additions	3	31	34
Derecognition closed leases	-1	0	-1
Depreciation	-8	-39	-47
Indexregulation	-0.9	-8	-9
Translation difference	0	2	2
Book value per 31.12.2024	26	91	115

The table below shows booked lease liabilities.

Lease liabilities

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Per 1.1.	140	89
Additions	34	100
Accrued interests	7	4
Payments	-51	-45
Derecognition closed leases	-1	-17
Derecognition due to reassessment of option	0	0
Indexregulation	-9	4
Translation difference	2	4
Booked amount per 31.12.	121	140

See note 5.1.5 for maturity structure on future lease obligations.

The table below shows a summary of profit and loss from leases.

Leases - Profit and loss

Amount in NOK million	2024	2023
Depreciation	47	40
Interest expenses	7	4
Expenses on leases with low value	3	3
Expenses on short term leases	10	13
Total expenses	68	59

Note 10 a | Intangible assets

Amounts in NOK million	Goodwill	Other intangible assets	Total
Acquisition value as at 31.12.2022	17	76	92
Acquisitions	0	72	72
Translation differences	0	2	2
Acquisition value as at 31.12.2023	17	149	166
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 31.12.2022	0.3	75	75
Depreciation and impairment for the year	0	0.3	0.3
Translation differences	-0.2	2	1
Accumulated ordinary depreciations 31.12.2023	0.1	77	77
Book value 31.12.2022	16	1	17
Book value 31.12.2023	16	72	89
Acquisition value as at 31.12.2023	17	149	166
Acquisitions	0	3	3
Translation differences	0	0.5	0.5
Acquisition value as at 31.12.2024	17	153	170
Accumulated ordinary depreciations 31.12.2023	0.1	77	77
Depreciation and impairment for the year	0	0.5	0.5
Translation differences	-0.1	0.4	0.4
Accumulated ordinary depreciations 31.12.2024	0	78	78
Book value 31.12.2023	16	72	89
Book value 31.12.2024	17	75	92
Ordinary depreciation rates in percent	0%	20 %	

Note 10 b | Impairment test of goodwill

As of 31 December 2024, the book value of goodwill amounted to NOK 17 million. This is linked to the acquisitions of Sør-Tre Bruk AS, Granvin Bruk AS and Eco Timber AS within segment Wood and Broberg Skogs AB within segment Other. Goodwill is tested for impairment on the

lowest level monitored by management, which means groups of cash generating units. In Moelven the segments are assessed to be the groups of cash generating units which is subject to impairment testing on goodwill. There were no impairments of goodwill in 2024 or 2023.

Book value of goodwill

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Wood	13	13
Other units	3	3
Total	17	16



Note 11 | Payroll expenses, employees and remuneration to auditor

11.1 - Payroll expenses

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Payroll cost	1,886	1,841
Social security cost	373	371
Other personnel expenses	105	91
Pension costs - contribution-based pension schemes	156	147
Pension costs - defined-benefit pension schemes	4	1
Total	2,524	2,451

11.2 - Number of employees

Average number of employees in 2024 was 3,214 and in 2023 3,289.

Moelven had 3,200 employees at the end of 2024 compared to 3,256 employees at the end of 2023.

11.3 - Remuneration to auditor

Amounts in NOK million, paid during the financial year	2024	2023
Legally required audit	7.0	6.0
Other attestation services	0.5	0.5
Tax consultancy	0.2	0.1
Other, non auditing services	0.6	0.6
Total	8.2	7.2

Note 12 | Financial income and expenses

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Financial income		
Income from investment in associated companies	1	4
Interest income from financial assets	7	26
Foreign currency gains	28	6
Other financial income	1	1
Value increase of financial instruments to fair value	24	0
Total financial income	19	37
Financial expenses		
Interest costs of financial liabilities	1	5
Interest costs on long term financial liabilities	9, 23	80
Foreign currency losses	20	22
Other financial costs	9	11
Value reduction of financial instruments to fair value	24	40
Total financial expenses	111	89
Net financial items	-92	-52

Note 13 | Tax expense

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Tax payable	5	69
Deferred tax changes	-60	6
Total tax expenses	-56	75
Tax payable in the balance sheet*	10	160

*Tax payable in the balance sheet includes settlement of tax payable in Sweden for previous years.

Reconciliation of tax calculated against the group's weighted average tax rate and tax expense as it appears in the Income Statement:

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Profit before tax	-291	329
Tax calculated with the group's tax rate 22 per cent (22 per cent)	-64	72
Tax effects of:		
Difference due to different tax rates	6	-4
Contribution from associated companies	-0.2	-0.9
Permanent differences	-7	6
Cut-off interest deduction	12	
Other	-2	2
Tax cost on the income statement	-56	75
Weighted average tax rate	19.2 %	22.9 %

Tax on items entered against other income and expenses

Amounts in NOK million	2024			2023		
	Before tax	Tax costs	After tax	Before tax	Tax costs	After tax
Elements not later reclassified to earnings						
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined-benefit pension schemes	-0.6	0.1	-0.4	-1.0	0.2	-0.8



Note 14 | Deferred tax

Deferred tax benefits and deferred tax are netted when there is a legal right to give and receive group contribution between the entities.

The table below shows the basis that has resulted in recognised deferred tax benefits and deferred tax.

14.1 – Assets and obligations with deferred tax consist of:

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Temporary differences		
Asset reserves	-21	-14
Inventory	20	28
Cost provisions	-79	-103
Other short-term temporary differences	731	927
Sub-total short-term differences	652	838
Fixed assets	159	176
Profit and loss account	4	3
Pension commitments	-20	-21
Other long-term items	156	243
Sub-total long-term items	298	401
Tax-assessed loss carry-forward.	-103	-122
Net temporary differences	847	1118
Deferred tax asset	58	60
Deferred tax	234	294
Net deferred tax	176	233

14.2 – Analysis of deferred tax through the year

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Net deferred tax obligation 1 January	233	211
Included on income statement	-60	6
Other comprehensive income (OCI) pensions	-0,1	-0,2
Translation differences and other	3	16
Net deferred tax obligation 31 December	176	233

Note 15 | Investments in associated companies

Amounts in NOK million	Holding % *	The company's share capital in SEK/NOK	The company's total equity	The company's net profit in 2024	Number of shares in Moelven's ownership	Total face value	Book value 31.12
Owned by Moelven Industrier ASA:							
WoodTrans AS, Norway	34.0 %	NOK 1.3	12.9	2.4	445	0.4	4.0
*) Voting rights is equal to ownership share							

Note 16 | Inventory

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Raw materials and purchased semi finished goods	745	645
Goods in processing	289	240
Finished own products	1,295	1,055
Prepayments to supplier	74	44
Total inventory	2,404	1,985
Inventory valued at acquisition cost	1,690	1,454
Inventory valued at fair value	714	531
Total inventory	2,404	1,985

Write down of inventory to fair value in 2024 is included in profit and loss with NOK 67 million. The equivalent value in 2023 was NOK 36 million.

Note 17 | Accounts receivable and other receivables

Amounts in NOK million	Note	2024	2023
Accounts receivable			
Accounts receivable gross		1,752	1,483
Provision for loss on accounts receivable		-12	-9
Earned not invoiced	7	142	145
Accounts receivable entered on the balance sheet		1,883	1,620
Overdue receivables without hedging		65	61
in % of gross receivables		3.7 %	4.1 %
LGD (Loss given default) of gross accounts receivables*		0	0
The year's confirmed losses on receivables		0.1	0
Changes in provision for loss		2.9	5.8
Losses on receivables on income statement		3.0	5.8
POD is calculated on the basis of the last three years' loss on claims			
Other receivables			
VAT in credit		97	49
Other receivables		443	377
Total other receivables		540	426



A major part of the outstanding receivables is secured in the form of credit insurance, bank guarantees or other forms of security. There is not considered to be any credit risk associated with public sector customers. Refer to note 5 on financial risk.

Other receivables consist of other deferred income, prepayments and operations-related items.

Currency breakdown of accounts receivable before provision for loss

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
NOK	848	715
SEK	676	566
EUR	102	86
DKK	23	10
GBP	74	64
Other currencies	17	33
Total	1,740	1,474

Age distribution of outstanding accounts receivable

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Accounts receivable within credit terms	1,376	1,170
Under 30 days beyond due date	294	243
31 to 60 days beyond due date	14	9
61 to 90 days beyond due date	12	7
91 to 180 days beyond due date	43	5
Over 180 days beyond due date	0	40
Total	1,740	1,474

Note 18 | Earnings per share and equity per share

Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the share of the annual profits allocated to the company's shareholders by a weighted average of the number of ordinary shares issued over the year, less own shares.

	2024	2023
Annual profit assigned to Moelven's shareholders	-236	253
Average number of shares	129.5	129.5
Earnings per share	-1.82	1.96

Equity per share

Equity per share is calculated by dividing the share of equity assigned to the company's shareholders by a weighted average of the number of ordinary shares issued over the year, less own shares.

	2024	2023
Total equity assigned to owners of parent company	4,162	4,487
Average number of shares	129.5	129.5
Equity per share	32.13	34.64

Note 19 | Group companies

The following companies are included in the group. The list is group according to division structure. Book value shows the book value in the separate financial statement of the owner of the company.

	Holding %	The company's share capital	Number of shares in Moelven's ownership	Organization number
Timber				
Moelven Väler AS	100 %	48,000	4,800 *	982 793 076
Moelven Numedal AS	100 %	10,000	1,000 *	982 792 991
Moelven Løten AS	100 %	12,000	1,200 *	982 792 932
Moelven Mjøsbuket AS	100 %	12,000	12,000 *	935 944 562
Moelven Valåsen AB	100 %	50,000 SEK	500,000 **	556310-4206
Moelven Dalatrå AB	100 %	20,000 SEK	200,000 **	556118-4614
Moelven Årjäng Såg AB	100 %	300 SEK	3,000 **	556215-9177
Moelven Notnäs Ransby AB	100 %	3,250 SEK	650,000 **	556217-1636
Moelven Component AB	100 %	2,580 SEK	25,800 **	556217-2543
Moelven Profil AS	100 %	15,000	15,000 *	997 404 165
UJ-Trading AB	100 %	1,500 SEK	15,000 **	556227-4547
Moelven U.K. Ltd	100 %	200 GBP	950,000 *	01775490
Moelven Deutschland GmbH	100 %	110 EUR	11 *	2920400496
Moelven Export Sales AB	100 %	5,000 SEK	50,000 **	559158-0211
Wood				
Moelven Wood AS	100 %	5,500	5,500 *	941 809 030
Moelven Wood AB	100 %	9,000 SEK	90,000 **	556201-9785
Moelven Van Severen AS	100 %	35,000	3,500 *	982 793 068
Moelven Østerdalsbruket AS	100 %	20,000	2,000 *	982 793 041
Moelven Soknabruket AS	100 %	30,000	3,000 *	982 793 017
Moelven Langmoen AS	100 %	18,000	1,800 *	882 792 862
Moelven Eidsvoll AS	100 %	8,500	850 *	951 278 017
Moelven Treinteriør AS	100 %	3,500	3,500 *	910 888 471
Moelven Danmark Sales A/S	100 %	400 DKK	4,000 *	43 115 693
Moelven Are AS	100 %	106	100 *	839 265 832
Moelven Eidsvold Værk AS	100 %	32,500	32,500 *	937 577 087
Moelven Trysil AS	100 %	15,600	15,600 *	984 029 497
Moelven Sør-Tre AS	100 %	8,487	8,487 *	835 259 072
Moelven Granvin Bruk AS	99.3 %	1,490	2,959 *	881 146 312
Moelven List AB	100 %	5,500 SEK	55,000 **	556297-9129
Moelven Wood Interiør AB	100 %	3,800 SEK	38,000 **	556148-6803
Moelven Valåsen Wood AB	100 %	20,100 SEK	201,000 **	556343-2839
Moelven Edanesågen AB	100 %	4,000 SEK	4,000 **	556061-4462
Moelven Lovene AB	100 %	5,000 SEK	50,000 **	556851-8517
Moelven Vänerply AB	100 %	20,000 SEK	200,000 **	556851-5026
Moelven Wood Prosjekt AS ¹	100 %	300	3,000 *	982 680 913
Moelven Wood Fastighet AB	100 %	2,580 SEK	2,580 **	556451-0278
Building Systems				
Moelven Limtre AS	100 %	11,000	11,000 *	913 711 300
Moelven Töreboda AB	100 %	12,000 SEK	120,000 **	556023-8023
Moelven ByggModul AS	100 %	31,688	158,440 *	941 809 219
Moelven Byggmodul AB	100 %	5,000 SEK	50,000 **	556310-7134
Moelven Modus AS	100 %	22,000	2,200 *	951 269 778
KB Sannerud 2:95	100 %	I/A	I/A **	916913-1787
Others				
Moelven Industrier AB	100 %	197,046 SEK	19,704,581 *	556064-4170
Moelven Skog AB	100 %	5,000 SEK	400 **	556624-0957
Moelven Virke AS	100 %	5,000	50,000 *	975 924 955
Moelven Bioenergi AS	100 %	6,000	6,000,000 *	990 041 881
Vänerbränsle AB	82.3 %	336 SEK	2,613 **	556432-9851
Skåre Kontorshotell AB	100 %	100 SEK	1,000 **	556550-1664
Moelven Pellets AS	100 %	37,500	37,500 *	921 244 665
Moelven Pellets AB	100 %	37,500 SEK	375,000 **	559374-9251
Moelven Elprosjekt AS	100 %	30	50,000 *	980 342 182
Trettentretti AS	100 %	38	510 *	826 808 772

*Company owned by Moelven Industrier ASA

**Company owned by Moelven Industrier AB

¹The company has changed its name to Moelven Spesialtre AS in February 2025



Note 20 | Pension costs and pension commitments

Pension schemes

The pension funds and commitments on the balance sheet mainly relate to the group's Norwegian companies.

Secured schemes

The group's defined benefit scheme regarding the Norwegian companies was ended in 2015. New employees will be affiliated a contribution based pension scheme. The contribution scheme include a risk coverage in case of disability.

The group is required to have an occupational scheme by legislation on compulsory occupational pensions. The pension schemes fulfil the requirements of this legislation.

Unsecured schemes

Unsecured schemes relate to guaranteed pension liabilities. These are calculated in accordance to IFRS 19 pension costs. There are no unsecured pension commitments that have not been included in the calculation mentioned above. The remaining pension commitments in balance sheet, are related to agreed arrangements for a small number of previous and current employees.

The group's foreign companies

Many of the group's foreign companies offer their employees pensions based on agreed individual contribution-based pension schemes.

In Sweden, most employees are covered by a collective occupational pension agreement. The scheme is defined as a multi-employer plan. Salaried staff born before 1979 are included in an individual occupational pension scheme that is also defined as a defined benefit plan. Because of the difficulty of reliably measuring the benefit level of these plans, there is insufficient information on an individual basis to enter the plans in the accounts as defined benefit schemes. The plans are accounted for as if they were contribution-based, in accordance with good accounting practice.

Salaried staff born after 1979 are included in an occupational pension scheme that is premium based and is therefore treated in the accounts as contribution-based.

20.1 – Economic and actuarial assumptions

The following economic assumptions have been made:

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Discount rate	3.30 %	3.10 %
Annual pay increase	3.50 %	3.50 %
Annual G adjustment (National Insurance Scheme's amount)	3.25 %	3.25 %
Annual adjustment of pensions being paid	3.25 %	3.25 %

20.2 - Breakdown of net pension obligation

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Present value of funded pension obligations	0	0
Present value of unfunded pension obligations	20	21
Total present value of pension obligations	20	21
Net pension obligation outside Norway	0	0
Net pension obligation	20	21

20.3 – Pension costs

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Pension entitlements accrued in the year	0	0
Net financial costs/income	0.6	0.6
Pension costs secured and unsecured defined benefit schemes	0.6	0.6
Contribution pension costs and other pension costs	160	147
Pension cost (net) entered on the income statement	160	148

Note 21 | Provisions

Guarantee liability on projects

Guarantee provisions	2024	2023
Guarantee provisions as at 1.1	81	61
Used during the year	-22	-9
New provisions during the year	9	26
Translation difference	1	3
Guarantee provisions 31.12	69	81

In the balance sheet the guarantee obligation is entered with the following amount:

Amounts in NOK million	2024		2023	
	Amount in the balance sheet	Guarantee	Amount in the balance sheet	Guarantee
Other provisions	124	67	148	73
Other short term liabilities	1,273	2	1,114	8
		69		81

Warranty on the group's delivered projects are normally between 2 - 5 years.

Other guarantee liability

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Loan guarantees/financial guarantees	0	0

Note 22 | Other short-term liabilities

Other short term liabilities

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Accrued holiday pay	226	212
Accrued payroll	57	77
Bonus provisions (customer related)	239	205
Accrued lumber cost	150	152
Accrued costs	179	138
Other short term liabilities	294	236
Total other short term liabilities	1,146	1,020



Note 23 | Breakdown of changes in long term debt

Amounts in NOK million	01/01/2024	Cash flow	Fx changes	Other	31/12/2024
Liabilities to credit institutions	133				
Drawdown of credit facility		1,958			
Repayment of debt facility		-133			
Interest cost				74	
Paid interests		-74			
FX rate changes			21		
Other				1	
Total - Liabilities to credit institutions	133	1,751	21	75	1,979

Amounts in NOK million	01/01/2023	Cash flow	Fx changes	Other	31/12/2023
Liabilities to credit institutions	169				
Repayment of debt facility		-38			
Interest cost				8	
Paid interests		-8			
Reclassification to held for sale				2	
Total - Liabilities to credit institutions	169	-46	-	10	133

Note 24 | Financial instruments

24.1 – Book value of financial assets and obligations by category

Financial assets 31.12.2024

Amounts in NOK million	Amortized cost	Fair value through P&L	Book value	Level 1*	Level 2*	Level 3*	Total fair value
Accounts receivable	1,740		1,740				
Contract asset	142		142				
Other receivables	540		540				
Financial instruments - currency derivative		5	5		5		5
Financial instruments - interest derivative		11	11		11		11
Bank deposits etc.	1		1				
Investments in equities		0.4	0.4			0.4	0.4
Total	2,424	16	2,440				

*Description is presented on the next page

Financial obligations 31.12.2024

Amounts in NOK million	Amortized cost	Fair value through P&L	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Liabilities to credit institutions	1,979		1,979				
Leases	121		121				
Financial instruments - currency derivative		8	8		8		8
Fin. instr. - emb. cur. derivative in hedg. of el.power		5	5		5		5
Financial instruments - interest derivative		1.5	1.5		1.5		1.5
Fin. instr. - emb. cur. derivative in hedg. of el.power	957		957				
Payables	126		126				
Contract asset	176		176				
Total	3,360	15	3,374				

Financial assets 31.12.2023

Amounts in NOK million	Amortized cost	Fair value through P&L	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Accounts receivable	1,474		1,474				
Contract asset	145		145				
Other receivables	427		427				
Financial instruments - currency derivative		20	20		20		20
Financial instruments - power derivative		7	7		7		7
Bank deposits etc.	229		229				
Investments in equities		0.4	0.4			0.4	0.4
Total	2,275	28	2,303				

Financial obligations 31.12.2023

Amounts in NOK million	Amortized cost	Fair value through P&L	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Liabilities to credit institutions	133		133				
Financial leases	140		140				
Financial instruments - currency derivative		6	6		6		6
Fin. instr. - emb. cur. derivative in hedg. of el.power		7	7		7		7
Financial instruments - interest derivative		0.2	0.2		0.2		0.2
Payables	1,048		1,048				
Contract asset	94		94				
Total	1,415	14	1,428				

Level 1

Listed price in an active market for an identical asset or liability.

Level 2

Valuation based on observable factors other than listed price (used in level 1) either directly or indirectly derived from prices for the asset or liability. Assets and liabilities valued according to this method are mainly financial instruments for hedging future cash flows in foreign currency, interest and electricity. Market value is the difference between the financial instrument's value according to the signed contract and how a similar financial instrument is priced at the balance sheet date. The balance sheet market prices are based on market data from Norges Bank, the ECB, Nasdaq OMX and the financial contract counterparty.

Level 3

Valuation based on factors not obtained from observable markets (non-observable assumptions). The valuation method is used to a very small extent and only for unlisted shares. Since market value is not available, the expected future cash flow from the shares is used as an estimate.



24.2 – Nominal value of financial derivatives

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Interest rate derivatives		
Maturing under 1 year	0	0
Maturing 2 - 5 years	289	220
Maturing 6 - 10 years	301	51
Total	589	271
Currency derivatives, forward contracts for sale of foreign currency		
Maturing 0-6 months	706	454
Maturing 7-12 months	266	169
Maturing >12 months	22	0
Total	995	623
Currency derivatives, forward contracts for purchase of foreign currency		
Maturing 0-6 months	51	86
Maturing 7-12 months	12	82
Maturing >12 months	0	28
Total	63	196
Forward contracts for purchase of foreign currency consist of contracts to purchase foreign currency against NOK and SEK. Nominal value in NOK is calculated through nominal value in SEK and SEKNOK rate per the balance sheet date.		
Power derivatives accounted according to IFRS 9 as purchase for own use*		
Maturing less than 1 year	92	129
Maturing 1-2 years	112	81
Maturing 3-4 years	10	20
Total	213	230

*The market value of power derivatives for own consumption was negative NOK 34 million per 2024 and NOK 18 million per 2023.

Note 25 | Share capital and share premium reserve

Shareholders	Number of shares	Ownership of voting shares in per cent
Glommen Mjösen Skog SA Norway	86,619,028	66.87 %
Viken Skog SA Norway	42,484,334	32.80 %
2 largest owners	129,103,362	99.66 %
Other 820 shareholders	437,922	0.34 %
Total 822 shareholders	129,541,284	100 %

Summary of shareholders as at 31.12.2024		Summary of shareholders as at 31.12.2023	
Number of shares	129,542,384	Number of shares	129,542,384
Number of own shares	1,100	Number of own shares	1,100
Number of voting shares	129,541,284	Number of voting shares	129,541,284
Face value	NOK 5,-	Face value	NOK 5,-
Share capital	647,711,920	Share capital	647,711,920
Number of shares on average	129,541,284	Number of shares on average	129,541,284

25.2 Shareholders' agreement

There is a shareholders' agreement between the two largest shareholders. Among other things, this shareholders' agreement has clauses that determine that the company shall be run as an independent unit with a long-term perspective and with continued focus on Scandinavia as the

main market. The agreement also contains clauses regarding the composition of the board, dividend policy, strategic focus areas, and share transfer.

Note 26 | Remuneration to group management, board and corporate assembly

26.1 – Shares in Moelven Industrier ASA owned by members of the group management, board and corporate assembly

The Corporate assembly	Deputy members	Group Executive Board
Rolf Th. Holm 888	Jens Naas-Bibow 0	Morten Kristiansen 1,000
Heidi Hemstad 0	Anita Ihle 0	Anders Lindh 2,695
Kristiane Haug Berg 0	Espen Carlsen 0	Lars Storslett 0
Sigrid Bergseng 0	Cecilie Gaarder Skaug 0	Vera Flatebø 1,000
Even Ifarness 0	Torggrim Fjellstad 0	Björn Johansson 0
Peer Jacob Svenkerud 0	Anne Mæhlum 0	Eldrid Mona Furuhoide 1,068
Gunnar Aarkrann Eek 0	Sverre Lang-Ree 0	
Vibeke Tronrud Teslo-Andersen 0	Tor Henrik Kristiansen 0	
Trond Sønes* 0	Frank Bakken* 0	
Andreas Liedberg* 0	Marcus Olsson* 0	
Leif Bjarne Udem* 0	John Inge Lorentsen* 0	
Jan Larsson* 0	Camilla Nilsson* 0	
The board of Directors	Deputy members	Group shared services
Finn Ivar Marum 0	Einar Skaarseth Enger 0	Stefan Djupvik 0
Gudmund Nordtun 0	Astrid Lier Rømuld 0	Magne Vikøren 1,289
Olav Peder Breivik 0	Jarl Kurud* 0	Yngve Andreassen 1,243
Wenche Ravlo 0	Leif Eneblom* 0	Rune Filseth Andersen 1,367
Katarina Levin 0	Jan Erik Østby* 0	
Martin Fauchald* 0	Marcus Sörensson* 0	
Oscar Östlund* 0		

*Employee representatives

26.2 – Declaration of determination of remuneration for the Group Executive Board

Background

The board of Moelven Industrier ASA has prepared a declaration on the fixing of pay and other remuneration for senior executives within the group. The declaration, which was adopted by the general meeting on the 29th of April 2024 has been the guideline for the 2024 financial year. An identical declaration, which will be presented to the general meeting of 29th of April 2025, will be the guideline for the 2025 financial year.

The following persons are covered

The declaration covers the group management of Moelven Industrier ASA. Group management means the CEO, Division Managing Directors, Managing Director of business area Forest and CFO.

General

Moelven shall have a level of pay and other terms of employment that is necessary in order to be able to keep and recruit managers with good competence and the capacity to achieve the objectives that are set.

Salary

Moelven's main principle is that senior executives shall have fixed salary. Salary is adjusted annually, normally with effect from 1 July.

Other benefits in kind

Moelven shall have other benefits, in the form of free car, free newspapers and free telephony for example, where this makes work easier and is deemed to be reasonable in relation to general practice in the market.

Bonuses and other variable elements of the remuneration

Group management is included in the group's scheme for profit sharing and has the same right to profit sharing as other employees. The scheme means that everyone with more than 6 months of employment during the year is entitled to an equal share (adjusted for absence) of the company's total profit sharing. The individual subsidiary's total profit

sharing is calculated on the basis of operating profit and a fixed multiplier on the condition that the company has achieved the group's profitability target. Employees in supporting entities (such as Moelven Industrier ASA) receive profit sharing based on an average of the companies they have a support function towards. The scheme is new from 2022 and has been adopted until 2025. Group management has no other bonus agreements or variable remuneration.

Remuneration linked to shares etc.

Moelven has no form of remuneration for companies within the group that is linked to shares or the development of the share price, including shares, subscription rights and options. In the event of the establishment of such a scheme, it shall cover a large number of employees and such remuneration shall represent a smaller proportion than the fixed pay.

Pension schemes

Moelven shall have pension conditions that are on a level with the general market in the home country. New employees shall join contributory pension schemes.

Pay after termination of employment

In the event of immediate termination of employment by the company, management shall as a standard be entitled to pay for 18 months, less pay earned by any new employer during this period.

Previous financial years

Management pay policy in previous financial years has been in line with the content of this declaration.

The board reserves the right to deviate from these guidelines if there are serious grounds for doing so in individual cases. If the board should deviate from these guidelines, their reasons for doing so must appear in the minutes of the meeting.



26.3 – Remuneration to senior executives etc.

Amounts in NOK 1,000 paid during the financial year	2024			2023		
	Salary	Pension costs	Other benefits	Salary	Pension costs	Other benefits
Remuneration to:						
CEO Morten Kristiansen	5,883	172	303	5,616	161	324
Managing Director Timber, Anders Lindh	3,100	182	361	2,933	168	329
Managing Director Wood, Bjarne Hønningstad, until 24.04.24	1,577	58	299	2,956	166	293
Managing Director of business area Forest until 24.04.24 and Managing Director Wood from 24.04.24, Lars Storslett	3,313	178	329	2,898	164	319
Managing Director Building Systems, Vera Flatebø	2,894	182	278	2,622	169	264
Managing Director of business area Forest, Björn Johansson (from 24.04.24)	2,151	318	72			
CFO Eldrid Mona Furuhovde	2,567	189	188	2,213	176	170
Total	21,484	1,278	1,831	19,237	1,005	1,699

On termination of employment, the President and CEO and the Managing Directors have 18 month's pay after termination, less pay from new position/employer.

26.4 – Remuneration to the board and corporate assembly

Amounts in NOK 1,000 paid during the financial year	2024	2023
Remuneration to the board of Directors	1,827	1,726
Remuneration to the corporate assembly	486	478

The chairman of the board of directors receives NOK 651,025 and the board members NOK 198,450 in annual remuneration. Deputy members of the board receive NOK 7,323 per meeting. The chairman of the corporate assembly receives NOK 74,380 in annual remuneration. The members and deputy members of the corporate assembly receive NOK 6,927 per meeting.

Note 27 | Related parties

Transactions with the owners are performed in some areas of the ordinary activities. Among other things, this relates to purchase of timber, where the Norwegian forest owner cooperatives are suppliers. All these transactions have in common that the arm's length principle shall be applied. Where other suppliers can offer better prices or terms, these will be used. About 46 per cent of Moelven's total purchasing requirement for timber of 4.1 million cubic metres comes via the Norwegian forest owner cooperatives.

Moelven has in 2024 purchased timber from other companies within

the Glommen Mjøsen group, which Moelven is a part of, for NOK 1,092 million. Payables to other entities within Glommen Mjøsen group amounted to NOK 115 million per 2024.

Moelven has a long tradition of running its operations in accordance with all the laws and ethical guidelines of the industry and is of the opinion that competition is positive for all parties in industry. In order to ensure that this culture is maintained, ethical guidelines and guidelines for complying with legislation on competition have been devised.

Note 28 | Assets and debt held for sale

Sale of Spydebergveien 143 AS

All shares in Spydebergveien 143 AS were sold in January 2024. The sale resulted in a gain of NOK 54 million classified as other operating

income in the income statement. Cash flow from the sale was NOK 67 million (there was no cash in the transferred business).

Note 29 | Events after the balance sheet date

No matters have been identified after the balance sheet date that should have been reflected in the income statement, balance sheet or notes for 2024.

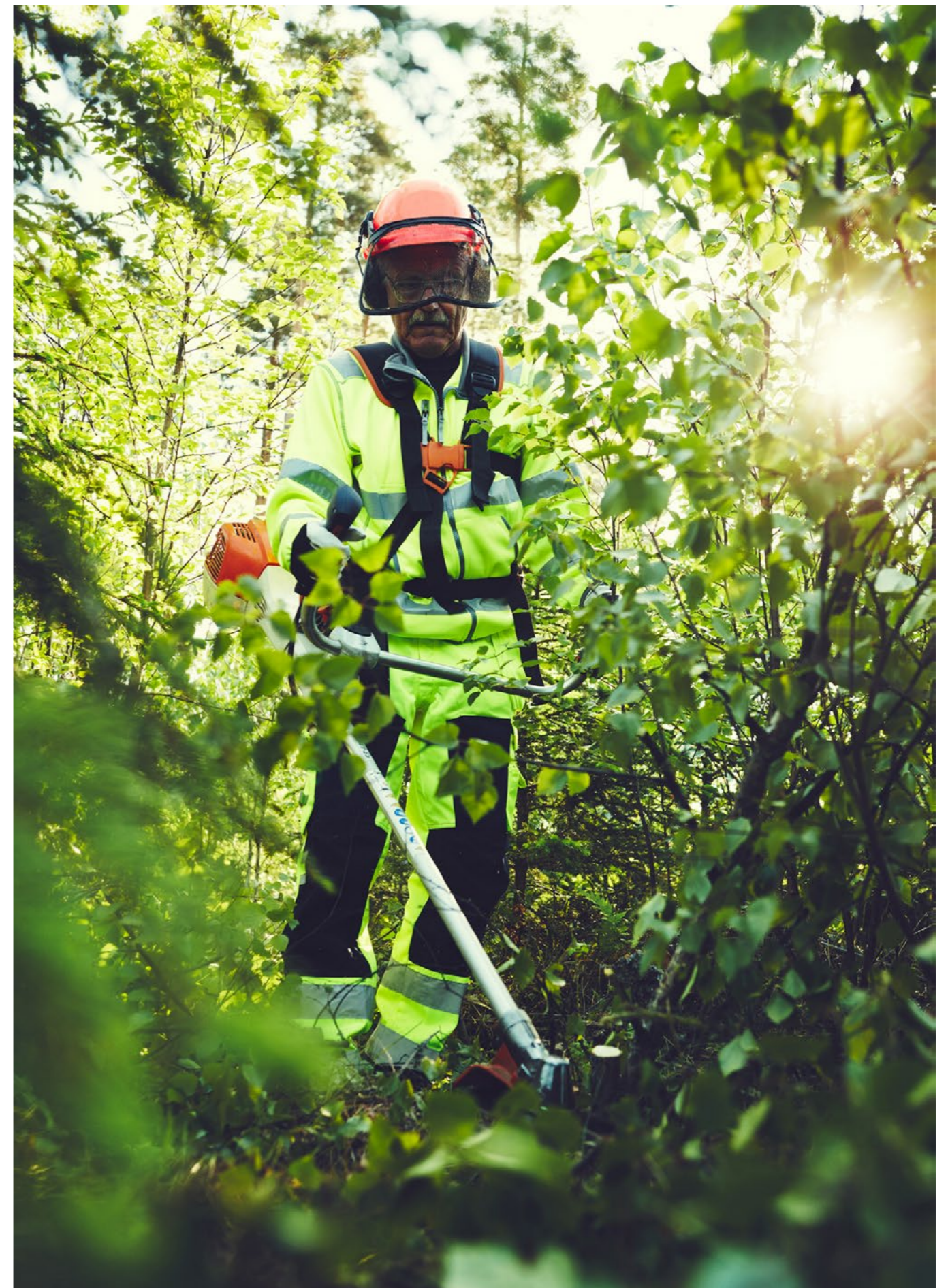


Photo: Johan Alp



Annual accounts 2024

MOELVEN INDUSTRIER ASA



Above: New saw line at Moelven Edanesågen AB.
Below: Leif Glorud, Woodtrans - Elling Sveen, Woodtrans - Vegard Lundsrud, Star Transport.





Income statement

Amounts in NOK million	Note	2024	2023
Other operating revenues	2, 3	198.9	177.7
Operating revenues	3	198.9	177.7
Payroll expenses	4, 5	111.5	104.7
Depreciation on tangible and intangible fixed assets	6	11.4	11.3
Other operating expenses	4	182.4	153.3
Operating expenses		305.3	269.3
Operating profit		-106.4	-91.7
Income from investment in subsidiaries *		225.8	212.7
Value increase of financial instruments to fair value	7	21.5	6.0
Interest income from group companies	2	154.3	83.6
Other interest income		11.6	24.4
Other financial income from group companies		11.4	22.2
Other financial income		0.3	0.3
Value reduction of financial instruments to fair value	7	-51.3	-15.3
Impairment of financial assets	8	-25.6	0
Interest costs to group companies		-56.8	-82.2
Other interest costs		-73.7	-6.3
Other financial costs		-23.8	-19.3
Net financial items		193.7	226.0
Ordinary result before taxes		87.3	134.3
Tax on ordinary result	9	4.5	-18.0
Net profit		82.7	152.4
Allocated to dividend, NOK 0/NOK 0.97 per share		0	-125.7
To/from other equity		-82.7	-26.7
Total	10	-82.7	-152.4

* Including group contribution

Moelv, 18. March 2025
Moelven Industrier ASA

Finn Ivar Marum
Chairman of the Board

Gudmund Nordtun
Deputy Chair

Olav Breivik

Wenche Ravlo

Katarina Levin

Martin Fauchald

Oscar Östlund

Morten Kristiansen
Group CEO

Balance as at 31.12.22

Amounts in NOK million	Note	2024	2023
ASSETS			
Deferred tax assets	9	18.7	23.1
Other intangible assets	6	0	0
Total intangible assets		18.7	23.1
Land		5.0	5.0
Buildings and other property		14.7	16.1
Machinery and plant		0.5	1.1
Fixtures and fittings, tools, office machinery, etc.		67.7	29.0
Total tangible fixed assets	6	87.9	51.2
Investments in subsidiaries	11	1,016.2	1,064.7
Investments in associated companies	12	1.2	1.2
Loans to group companies	2	2,363.4	1,402.8
Investments in other shares		0	0
Other long-term receivables		0.2	0.2
Total financial fixed assets		3,381.0	2,468.9
Total fixed assets		3,487.6	2,543.1
Accounts receivable		0.1	0.2
Accounts receivable group companies	2	11.6	11.5
Receivables group contributions/dividend	2	163.2	212.7
Other receivables		56.3	39.5
Other receivables group companies	13	629.8	288.2
Total receivables		861.0	552.1
Money market fund		0	0
Financial derivatives		24.4	40.5
Total current investments	7	24.4	40.5
Bank deposits, cash etc.	13, 14	0	228
Total current assets		885.4	820.6
Total assets		4,373.1	3,363.7

Amounts in NOK million	Note	2024	2023
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Share capital		647.7	647.7
Own shares		0	0
Share premium reserve		130.9	130.9
Other contributed equity		0	0
Total contributed equity		778.6	778.6
Retained earnings		444.0	361.6
Total equity	10	1,222.6	1,140.3
Pension liabilities	5	20.3	21.4
Total allowances for liabilities		20.3	21.4
Liabilities to credit institutions	13	1,979.3	132.6
Total long term liabilities		1,979.3	132.6
Liabilities to credit institutions	13, 14	176.0	0
Short term loans group companies	13, 14	821.0	1,852.9
Financial derivatives	7	48.9	35.1
Trade accounts payable		24.6	22.6
Trade accounts payable to group companies	2	4.8	7.2
Public duties payable		9.3	7.9
Dividends		0	125.7
Tax payable	9	0	0
Other short term liabilities	15	66.3	18.1
Total short term liabilities		1,151.0	2,069.5
Total liabilities		3,150.5	2,223.4
Total equity and liabilities		4,373.1	3,363.7
Guarantee liability	16	606.6	564.7
Number of shares (Face value per share NOK 5.-)	10	129,541,284	129,541,284



Cash flow statement

Beløp i NOK mill	Note	2024	2023
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES:			
Ordinary result before taxes		87.3	134.3
Tax paid this year	9	0	-45.7
Gain on sale of fixed tangible assets		-53.8	-0.3
Depreciation	6	11.4	11.3
Value change investments		25.6	0
Correction items - financial derivatives		29.8	9.3
Unpaid pension costs entered as costs and unreceived pension funds entered as income	5	-1.5	-0.3
Changes in accounts receivable and other receivables		-16.8	-21.5
Delimitation of group contribution/dividend		49.5	621.2
Changes in trade accounts payable		-0.3	5.7
Changes in short-term liabilities excluding borrowing		49.4	1.5
Cash flow from operational activities		180.5	715.7
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:			
Investment in plant and equipment exc. acquisition	6	-48.1	-31.5
Change short-term receivables group companies		-341.6	-288.2
Net cash flow from investments in shares		66.7	0
Proceeds from capital reduction of subsidiary		10.0	0
Long-term investments, financial		-960.7	-644.1
Cash flow from investment activities		-1,273.7	-963.8
Profit before tax			
Changes in short-term liabilities to credit institutions		176.0	0
Changes in short-term loans group companies	14	-1,031.9	854.3
Payment of dividend		-125.7	-694.4
Changes in long-term liabilities		1,846.7	-36.3
Cash flow from financial activities		865.2	123.6
CASH HOLDINGS			
Net change in liquidity through year		-228.0	-124.5
Cash holdings 1.1.		228.0	352.5
Cash holdings 31.12	13	0	228.0

Note 1 | Accounting principles

The annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Norwegian Accounting Act and with generally accepted accounting principles.

1.1 Use of estimates

Management has used estimates and assumptions that have affected the income statement and the valuation of assets and liabilities, as well as uncertain assets and obligations on the date of balance in the preparation of the annual accounts in accordance with good accounting practice.

1.2 Foreign currency

Foreign exchange transactions are calculated at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of the transaction. Monetary items in foreign currency are converted to Norwegian kroner by using the rate of exchange on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items which are measured at historical exchange rates expressed in foreign currency, are converted to Norwegian kroner by using the exchange rate at the time of transaction. Non-monetary items which are measured at fair value expressed in foreign currency are converted to the exchange rate determined at the time of measurement. Exchange rate changes are entered on the income statement as they occur during the accounting period under other financial items.

1.3 Operating revenues

The operating revenues consist mainly of division of joint costs among the subsidiaries. Sales are invoiced as the services occur.

1.4 Tax

Tax costs consist of payable tax, changes in deferred tax and corrections of taxes in previous years. Deferred tax/tax benefits are calculated on all differences between the company's accounting and tax carrying values of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is calculated at 22 per cent of the temporary differences between the book and taxable values, as well as tax losses carried forward at the end of the reporting year. Net deferred tax benefits are entered on the balance sheet to the extent that it is probable they can be utilized. Payable tax and deferred tax are entered directly against equity to the extent that the tax entries relate to equity items.

1.5 Classification and valuation of balance sheet items

Current assets and short-term debt include items which become due for payment within a year after the date of acquisition and items associated with the goods cycle. Other items are classified as fixed assets/long-term liabilities.

Current assets are valued at the lower of acquisition cost and fair value. Short-term debt is recognized on the balance sheet at the nominal amount at the time it is taken out.

Fixed assets are measured at acquisition cost, less depreciations

1.6 Research & Development

Research and development expenses are entered on the balance sheet to the extent to which a future financial benefit can be identified that is linked to the development of an identifiable intangible asset, and the expenses can be reliably measured. Otherwise, such expenses are recognized as costs on an on-going basis. Development that is entered on the balance sheet is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the financial lifetime. Research expenses are recognized as costs on an on-going basis.

1.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are entered on the balance sheet and depreciated

on a straight-line basis over the asset's expected lifetime. Major assets that consist of significant components having different lifetimes are depreciated with different depreciation times for the different components. Direct maintenance of equipment is recognized continuously as an expense under operating expenses, while increased costs or improvements are added to the equipment's price and amortized concurrently. If the recoverable value of the asset is lower than book value, it is written down to recoverable value. Recoverable value is the higher of net sales value and value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flow that the asset is expected to generate.

1.8 Subsidiaries/associated companies

Subsidiary and associates are assessed by the cost method in the company accounts. The investment is valued at acquisition cost for the shares unless write down has been necessary. Write down to fair value is done when the decrease in value is due to causes that cannot be considered to be transitory and where this must be considered necessary according to good accounting practice. Write downs are reversed when the reason for write down no longer exists. Dividends, group contributions and other payments from subsidiaries are entered as revenue during the same year as provision is made for them in the subsidiary's accounts. If the dividend/group contribution exceeds the proportion of earned profit after the date of acquisition, the surplus represents part repayment of invested capital and is deducted from the value of the investment on the parent company's balance sheet.

1.9 Receivables

Trade accounts receivable and other receivables are recognized in the balance sheet at their nominal value after deductions for provision for expected loss. Provision for losses is made on the basis of individual assessment of each debt.

1.10 Short-term investments

Short-term investments (shares assessed as current assets) are valued at the lower of acquisition cost and fair value on the date of balance. Dividends received and other payments from the companies are entered as other financial income.

1.11 Pensions

The company has collective, contribution-based pension schemes. These are schemes with a savings portion and a risk portion with earnings right. Pension premiums are entered as costs as they occur.

Defined-benefit pension schemes

Of defined benefit plans, the company still have an on-going taxable joint annuity policy valid for a limited number of people. Defined-benefit pension schemes are valued at present value of the future pension benefits that have been earned on the date of balance. Pension funds are valued at fair value.

Changes in defined-benefit pension commitments that are due to changes in pension plans are distributed over the estimated average remaining earnings period. Estimate changes and changes in financial and actuarial assumptions (actuarial gains and losses) are entered against equity (OCI). The period's net pension costs are classified as payroll and personnel costs.

1.12 Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared according to the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, bank deposits, and other short-term liquid investments.



Note 2 | Transactions with related parties

Amounts in NOK million	Holding %	Other operating revenue	Interests from group companies on loans	Loans to group companies	Receivables group contributions	Accounts receivable group companies	Trade accounts payable group companies
Moelven Industrier ASA							
Moelven Van Severen AS	100 %	2.5	3.0	40.2	-	0.8	-
Moelven Østerdalsbruket AS	100 %	1.6	-	-	3.9	0.6	-
Moelven Våler AS	100 %	10.8	-	-	61.5	-	0.1
Moelven Soknabruket AS	100 %	4.4	14.0	189.5	-	1.3	-
Moelven Numedal AS	100 %	4.4	-	-	17.4	-	-
Moelven Løten AS	100 %	2.1	-	-	-	-	-
Moelven Wood AS	100 %	10.7	-	-	-	0.1	0.2
Moelven Langmoen AS	100 %	2.2	1.2	15.8	6.4	0.4	-
Moelven Eidsvoll AS	100 %	0.8	1.0	13.0	-	-	-
Moelven Treinteriør AS	100 %	0.8	2.1	34.1	-	0.1	-
Moelven Modus AS	100 %	11.5	-	-	-	0.1	-
Moelven ByggModul AS	100 %	10.3	3.2	42.0	10.1	3.8	0.1
Moelven Bioenergi AS	100 %	1.5	-	-	2.5	-	0.2
Moelven Elprosjekt AS	100 %	-	-	-	0.9	-	-
Moelven Limtre AS	100 %	11.4	3.4	45.0	-	0.7	-
Moelven Industrier AB	100 %	0.3	9.6	164.7	-	-	3.9
Moelven Are AS	100 %	-	-	-	29.7	-	-
Moelven Mjøsbuket AS	100 %	5.3	-	-	25.5	0.1	-
Moelven Eidsvold Værk AS	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moelven Trysil AS	100 %	1.8	-	-	-	0.5	-
Moelven Virke AS	100 %	1.3	-	-	4.9	0.1	-
Moelven Sør Tre AS	100 %	0.6	-	-	-	-	-
Moelven Granvin Bruk AS	99,3 %	1.1	0.3	5.2	-	0.3	-
Moelven Wood Prosjekt AS	100 %	1.7	2.1	28.8	-	0.2	-
Moelven Profil AS	100 %	3.9	0.5	6.5	0.4	-	-
Moelven Pellets AS	100 %	1.2	4.2	39.8	-	-	-
Trettentretti AS	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moelven Danmark Sales A/S	100 %	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
Moelven UK Ltd.	100 %	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
Moelven Deutschland GmbH	100 %	0.1	-	-	-	-	-

Note 2 | Transactions with related parties (continues)

Amounts in NOK million	Holding %	Other operating revenue	Interests from group companies on loans	Loans to group companies	Receivables group contributions	Accounts receivable group companies	Trade accounts payable group companies
Swedish companies owned by Moelven Industrier AB							
Moelven Notnäs Ransby AB	100 %	14.7	0.4	30.9	-	0.1	-
Moelven List AB	100 %	1.6	1.3	20.9	-	-	-
Moelven ByggModul AB	100 %	16.5	-	-	-	0.2	-
Moelven Wood Interiör AB	100 %	2.7	-	-	-	-	-
Moelven Component AB	100 %	3.0	-	-	-	0.5	-
Skåre Kontorshotell AB	100 %	-	0.3	5.0	-	-	-
Moelven Wood AB	100 %	10.9	-	-	-	0.3	-
Moelven Valåsen Wood AB	100 %	1.2	1.0	-	-	0.1	-
Moelven Valåsen AB	100 %	16.3	13.9	463.2	-	0.1	-
Moelven Dalaträ AB	100 %	6.9	-	-	-	-	0.1
Moelven Edanesågen AB	100 %	4.2	39.8	797.2	-	0.4	-
Moelven Årjäng Såg AB	100 %	6.7	-	-	-	-	-
Moelven Skog AB	100 %	5.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
Moelven Töreboda AB	100 %	9.6	0.3	4.2	-	0.3	-
Vänerbränsle AB	82,3 %	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Moelven Wood Fastighet AB	100 %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moelven Lovene AB	100 %	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Moelven Vänerply AB	100 %	4.4	-	34.7	-	0.2	-
UJ Trading AB	100 %	0.7	-	-	-	0.1	-
Moelven Export Sales AB	100 %	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Moelven Pellets AB	100 %	-	16.8	382.9	-	-	-
Total 2024		197.7	118.7	2,363.4	163.2	11.6	4.8
Total 2023		176.4	63.4	1,402.8	212.7	11.5	7.2



Note 3 | Operating revenues

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Subsidiaries' proportion of joint costs	79.1	71.4
Subsidiaries' proportion of IT services	112.4	99.8
Rent income - outside the group	0.8	0.6
Rent income - inside the group	4.6	3.9
Gain on sale of fixed tangible assets	0	0.3
Other	2.0	1.7
Total other operating income	198.9	177.7

In accordance with the company specification under note 2, a total of NOK 197.7 million is operating income from our subsidiaries. Total Norwegian operating income amounts to NOK 92.2 million, Swedish NOK 105 million and other companies NOK 0.7 million.

Note 4 | Payroll expenses, remuneration to group management, board and auditor

4.1 – Payroll expenses

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Salaries	87.2	79.8
Employer contribution and social costs	16.2	15.2
Pension costs ref. defined benefit and contribution based pension schemes	6.1	7.4
Other benefits/other personnel costs inc. proportion charged to subsidiaries	2.0	2.3
Total	111.5	104.7

Number of man years	2024	2023
	82	77

4.2 – Remuneration to group management

Amounts in NOK 1,000	2024			2023		
	Salary	Pension costs	Other benefits	Salary	Pension costs	Other benefits
Remuneration to:						
CEO Morten Kristiansen	5,882.5	171.7	303.5	5,616.0	161.5	323.7
Managing Director Timber, Anders Lindh	3,099.5	181.7	361.4	2,933.3	167.9	328.9
Managing Director Wood, Bjarne Hønningstad, until 24.04.24	1,577.4	58.2	299.4	2,955.5	166.4	293.0
Managing Director of business area Forest until 24.04.24 and Managing Director Wood from 24.04.24, Lars Storslett	3,312.9	178.1	328.8	2,622.0	169.4	263.7
Managing Director Building Systems, Vera Flatebø	2,893.9	181.9	277.9	2,897.8	164.0	319.1
Managing Director of business area Forest, Björn Johansson (from 24.04.24)	2,150.8	317.6	71.9			
CFO Eldrid Mona Furuhojde	2,567.1	189.2	188.1	2,212.5	175.8	170.5
Sum	21,484.2	1,278.4	1,831.0	19,237.2	1,005.0	1,699.0

On termination of employment, the President and CEO and the Managing Directors have 18 month's pay after termination, less pay from new position/employer. No loans or guarantees are granted to the company management. See note 26 to the consolidated accounts for fixing of salary and other benefits for group management.

4.3 – Remuneration to auditor

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Amount ex VAT		
Legally mandated account audit	1.2	1.2
Other services related to certification	0.5	0.5
Tax advisory services	0	0
For services other than audit	0.3	0.2
Total	2.0	1.8

Note 5 | Pension costs and pension liabilities

Pension schemes

The company is obliged to have an occupational pension scheme pursuant to the Act on Mandatory Occupational Pensions. The pension scheme complies with the law requirements, and is better than the minimum requirements in the law. With regard to defined-benefit pension schemes the company is still subject to taxable collective annuity scheme liabilities for a limited number of individuals.

Unsecured schemes

All obligations related to previous AFP schemes has ceased. Remaining unsecured schemes are related to other guaranteed obligations

applicable to a limited number of people.

A new AFP scheme from 01 January 2011 for the Group's Norwegian companies

The new AFP scheme which came into force in 2011 is defined as a defined-benefit multi-company scheme, but is entered as a defined-contribution scheme until reliable and sufficient information enabling the companies to account for its proportionate share of pension costs, pension obligations and pension funds in the scheme. The company's obligations related to the new AFP scheme is therefore not recorded as a liability.

5.1 – Economic and actuarial assumptions

	2024	2023
Return on pension funds	0.00 %	0.00 %
Discount rate	3.30 %	3.10 %
Annual pay increase	3.50 %	3.50 %
Annual G adjustment (National Insurance Scheme's basic amount)	3.25 %	3.25 %
Annual adjustment of pensions being paid	3.25 %	3.25 %

5.2 – Pension costs

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Pension entitlements accrued in the year	0	0
Settlement of former pension plan	-1.5	0
Interest costs on the pension commitments	0.6	0.6
Pension costs secured and unsecured defined benefit schemes	-0.9	0.4
Contribution pension costs and other pension costs	7.0	6.8
Profit before tax	6.1	7.4

5.3 – Pension liabilities

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Balance as at 01.01.		
Accrual of future pensions	18.8	18.2
Pension commitments (gross)	18.8	18.2
Pension funds	0	0
Employer contributions	2.6	2.6
Pension commitments (net)	21.4	20.7
Balance as at 31.12		
Pension commitments (gross)	17.8	18.8
Pension funds (anticipated)	0	0
Employer contributions	2.5	2.6
Pension commitments (net)	20.3	21.4
Net pension funds, secured schemes that can be netted	0	0
Pension commitments, secured (and unsecured) schemes that cannot be netted	20.3	21.4
Pension commitments, contractual pension (AFP)	0	0
Total pension commitments	20.3	21.4



5.4 – Key figures

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Number of active members secured schemes	1	1
Number of pensioners secured schemes	1	1

Note 6 | Fixed assets and intangible assets

Amounts in NOK million	Land	Buildings and other property	Machinery and plant	Fixtures and fittings, tools etc.	Other intangible assets	Total
Acquisition value as at 31.12.2022	5.0	30.2	11.6	112.1	32.0	190.8
Acquisitions	0	13.3	0	18.4	0	31.7
Disposal acquisition value	0	0	0	-0.2	0	-0.2
Acquisition value as at 31.12.2023	5.0	43.5	11.6	130.3	32.0	222.4
Accumulated ordinary depreciations 31.12.2022	0	26.9	9.8	91.5	32.0	160.1
Disposal and reclassification of accumulated depreciation	0	0	0	-0.2	0	-0.2
Depreciation and write downs for the year	0	0.6	0.7	10.1	0	11.3
Accumulated ordinary depreciations 31.12.2023	0	27.4	10.5	101.3	32.0	171.2
Book value 31.12.2022	5.0	3.3	1.8	20.6	0	30.7
Book value 31.12.2023	5.0	16.1	1.1	29.0	0	51.2
Ordinary depreciation rates in per cent	0	2.5-10 %	5-10 %	10-20 %	20/33 %	

Amounts in NOK million	Land	Buildings and other property	Machinery and plant	Fixtures and fittings, tools etc.	Other intangible assets	Total
Acquisition value as at 31.12.2023	5.0	43.5	11.6	130.3	32.0	222.4
Acquisitions	0	0	0	48.1	0	48.1
Disposal acquisition value	0	-1.6	-1.2	-58.8	0	-61.6
Acquisition value as at 31.12.2024	5.0	41.9	10.5	119.5	32.0	208.9
Accumulated ordinary depreciations 31.12.2023	0	27.4	10.5	101.3	32.0	171.2
Disposal and reclassification of accumulated depreciation	0	-1.6	-1.2	-58.8	0	-61.6
Depreciation and write downs for the year	0	1.4	0.6	9.4	0	11.4
Accumulated ordinary depreciations 31.12.2024	0	27.2	10.0	51.9	32.0	121.1
Book value 31.12.2023	5.0	16.1	1.1	29.0	0	51.2
Book value 31.12.2024	5.0	14.7	0.5	67.7	0	87.9
Ordinary depreciation rates in per cent	0	2.5-10 %	5-10 %	10-20 %	20/33 %	

Note 7 | Financial instruments

The following types of hedging are used:

Interest rate swaps, currency future contracts, structured forward buying of currency and future contracts for electric power. Hedge accounting is not used.

Financial assets recognized at fair value	2024	2023
Interest rate derivatives	11.0	6.7
Exchange rate derivatives	13.4	33.7
Total assets presented on the financial derivatives line	24.4	40.5

Financial obligations recognized at fair value	2024	2023
Interest rate derivatives	1.5	0
Exchange rate derivatives	13.1	35.1
Power derivatives*	34.2	0
Other financial instruments	0	0
Total obligations presented on the financial derivatives line	48.9	35.1

*Power derivatives are recognized in accordance with the lowest value principle.

Fair value:

The Group has no hedging instruments not traded in functional markets. Fair value is calculated based on observable market prices for similar instruments.

Presentation of nominal value and duration of financial instruments

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Interest rate derivatives		
Maturing under 1 year	0	0
Maturing 2 - 5 years	288.6	220.0
Maturing 6 - 10 years	300.9	50.7
Total	589.4	270.7
Currency derivatives, forward contracts for sale of foreign currency		
Maturing 0-6 months	804.9	616.0
Maturing 7-12 months	283.7	316.8
Maturing >12 months	22.2	30.6
Total	1,110.9	963.4
Currency derivatives, forward contracts for purchase of foreign currency		
Maturing 0-6 months	840.1	713.1
Maturing 7-12 months	276.0	290.0
Maturing >12 months	22.2	32.3
Total	1,138.3	1,035.4
Power derivatives		
Maturing under 1 year	91.8	129.5
Maturing 1-2 years	111.6	80.7
Maturing 3-4 years	10.0	19.5
Total	213.4	229.7



Note 8 | Financial market risk and impairment of financial assets

8.1 - Financial market risk

Assets exposed to financial market risk primarily consist of foreign currency loans to subsidiaries, mainly in SEK. Exchange rate exposure is eliminated by financing the loans through debts in the same currency. Interest rate risk is continuously assessed and managed through the use of interest rate swaps in accordance with the Group's financial policy. To support subsidiaries in managing risks associated with buying and selling currency, and within limites defined by the Board of Directors, currency positions are taken for internal exchange. The company also manages the hedging of the Group's consumption of electricity. The realized hedging result is allocated to the subsidiaries according to consumption, and has no net impact for Moelven Industrier ASA. The values is included in the Group's consolidated statements, while the delivery contracts themselves are in accordance with IFRS 9, excluded based on exemption for own use. Hedge accounting is not used.

8.2 - Impairment of financial assets

Shares in subsidiaries are assessed with regard to indications of impairment.



Robert L. Karstensen, Moelven Langmoen AS.

Note 9 | Tax

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Tax expense for the year		
Recognized tax on ordinary income:		
Total tax payable	0	0
Changes in deferred tax from income statement	4.5	-18.0
Correction of taxes in previous years	0	0
Tax expense	4.5	-18.0
Taxable income:		
Ordinary result before taxes	87.3	134.3
Permanent differences	-37.4	-206.9
Actuarial losses entered against OCI	0	-1.0
Changes in temporary differences	-4.4	-4.4
Use of tax loss carry forwards	-45.5	0
Taxable income:	0	-78.0
Tax payable in the balance sheet		
Tax on income	-29.4	-7.7
Tax payable on received group contribution	29.4	7.7
Tax payable in the balance sheet	0	0

Tax effect of temporary differences and carried forwards giving rise to delayed or deferred tax advantages, specified on types of temporary differences:

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023	Change
Fixed assets	-8.2	-11.7	3.5
Gains and losses	1.0	1.3	-0.3
Provisions	0	0	0
Pensions commitments	-20.3	-21.4	1.2
Other differences	-0.6	-0.6	0
Total	-28.1	-32.5	4.4
Shares and other securities	-24.4	5.4	-29.8
Carry forward loss	-32.5	-78.0	45.5
Calculation base for deferred taxes	-85.0	-105.1	20.0
Deferred tax assets / deferred tax (22% / 22 %)	-18.7	-23.1	
Effect of change in tax rate	0	0	



Note 10 | Equity

Amounts in NOK million	Share capital	Share premium funds	Own shares	Other equity	Total equity
Equity 31.12.2023	647.7	130.9	0	361.6	1140.3
Annual profit				82.7	82.7
Actuarial gains and losses, and other direct to equity				-0.4	-0.4
Allocated to dividend				0	0
Equity 31.12.2024	647.7	130.9	0	444.0	1222.6

For information regarding developments in share capital, summary of shareholders, shareholder agreements and closely related parties, shares owned by members of the board of Directors, corporate assembly and group management, declaration on fixing of salary and other remuneration to group management and also remuneration to the board of directors and corporate assembly, see notes 25, 26 and 27 to the consolidated accounts.

Note 11 | Shares in subsidiaries

Amounts in NOK 1000	Office, municipality / country	Holding %	The company's share capital	The company's total equity	The company's net profit in 2024	Number of shares in Moelven's ownership	Total face value	Book value 31.12.
Moelven Industrier ASA eier								
Moelven Van Severen AS	Namsos	100 %	35,000	78,761	-17,751	3,500	35,000	35,005
Moelven Østerdalsbruket AS	Stor-Elvdal	100 %	20,000	88,145	6,860	2,000	20,000	20,005
Moelven Våler AS	Våler	100 %	48,000	229,962	65,475	4,800	48,000	48,005
Moelven Soknabruket AS	Ringerike	100 %	30,000	229,083	-10,666	3,000	30,000	32,511
Moelven Numedal AS	Flesberg	100 %	10,000	100,781	13,057	1,000	10,000	10,005
Moelven Løten AS	Løten	100 %	12,000	52,510	-2,110	1,200	12,000	12,005
Moelven Wood AS	Eidsvoll	100 %	5,500	67,062	6,662	5,500	5,500	10,000
Moelven Langmoen AS	Ringsaker	100 %	18,000	104,880	10,231	1,800	18,000	37,156
Moelven Eidsvoll AS	Eidsvoll	100 %	8,500	52,140	-10,940	850	8,500	18,500
Moelven Treinteriør AS	Ringsaker	100 %	3,500	34,090	2,581	3,500	3,500	8,482
Moelven Modus AS	Ullensaker	100 %	22,000	63,234	-16,429	2,200	22,000	95,000
Moelven ByggModul AS	Ringsaker	100 %	31,688	134,820	34,479	158,440	31,688	131,188
Moelven Bioenergi AS	Ringsaker	100 %	6,000	13,550	271	6,000,000	6,000	6,800
Moelven Limtre AS	Ringsaker	100 %	11,000	54,927	-23,413	11,000	11,000	43,028
Moelven Industrier AB	Sweden	100 %	197,046 SEK	649,331	-12,859	19,704,581	197,046	241,406
Moelven Danmark Sales A/S	Denmark	100 %	400 DKK	6,035	624	4,000	400	2,115
Moelven U.K. Ltd	United Kingdom	100 %	200 GBP	25,809	437	950,000	50	10,426
Moelven Deutschland GmbH	Germany	100 %	110 EUR	8,909	3,290	11	110	217
Moelven Are AS	Spydeberg	100 %	106	6,581	1,225	100	300	6,581
Moelven Mjøsbruket AS	Gjøvik	100 %	12,000	113,605	37,055	12,000	12,000	15,990
Moelven Eidsvold Værk AS	Eidsvoll	100 %	32,500	40,581	-364	32,500	32,500	13,578
Moelven Trysil AS	Trysil	100 %	15,600	93,755	-2,613	15,600	15,600	35,634
Moelven Virke AS	Ringsaker	100 %	5,000	19,244	9,068	50,000	5,000	4,546
Moelven Sør-Tre AS	Kragerø	100 %	8,487	29,237	6,512	8,487	8,487	50,000
Moelven Granvin Bruk AS	Granvin	99,3 %	1,490	40,086	2,176	2,959	1,480	16,672
Moelven Wood Prosjekt AS	Ringsaker	100 %	300	22,581	-7,381	3,000	300	18,192
Moelven Profil AS	Grue	100 %	15,000	33,785	235	15,000	15,000	15,030
Moelven Elprosjekt AS	Ringsaker	100 %	30	322	267	150	30	30
Moelven Pellets AS	Ringsaker	100 %	37,500	134,225	7,663	37,500	37,500	75,000
Trettentretti AS	Ringsaker	100 %	38	38	0	510	38	3,048
Total Moelven Industrier ASA								1,016,159

*) Voting rights is equal to ownership share.

Note 12 | Investments in associated companies

Amounts in NOK 1000	Holding % *)	The company's share capital	The company's total equity	The company's net profit in 2024	Number of shares in Moelven's ownership	Total face value	Book value 31.12.
Owned by Moelven Industrier ASA:							
Woodtrans AS, Norway	34.0 % NOK	1,310	12,877	2,354	445	445	1,187
Total							1,187

*) Voting rights is equal to ownership share.

Note 13 | Bank deposits

13.1 - Bank deposits

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Net deposit group account arrangement	-176.0	223.7
Outside the group account arrangement	0	4.3
Total	-176.0	228.0

13.2 - Group account arrangement

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Subsidiary's deposit in group account arrangement	821.0	1,852.9
Subsidiary's withdrawal in group account arrangement	-629.8	-288.2
The parent company's withdrawal in the group account arrangement	-367.3	-1,341.0
Sum	-176.0	223.7

The group's liquidity is managed centrally by the group's central finance department in Moelven Industrier ASA



Note 14 | Liquid holdings and debt

14.1 - Interest-bearing holdings and debt

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Overdraft and interest-bearing debt	730.0	998.6
Long-term interest-bearing liabilities in		
NOK	600.0	168.9
SEK	1,379.3	0
DKK	0	0
EUR	0	0
Total long-term interest-bearing debt	1,979.3	168.9
Net interest-bearing debt	2,709.3	1,167.5

14.2 - Repayment schedule long-term liabilities

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Long-term liabilities that fall due for payment in		
1 year	45.0	38.1
2 years	60.0	38.1
3 years	60.0	38.1
4 years	60.0	19.0
5 years	60.0	0
6 years or later	15.0	0

14.3 - Ceilings and withdrawals in syndicated loan market

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Facility	2,741.0	1,745.0
Withdrawal	1,979.3	133.3
Remaining term in months	29/78	17/42

The company's external capital funding consists of two long-term credit facilities maturing in May 2027, and a loan maturing in June 2031, as well as a short-term credit facilities. Both long-term credit facilities were entered in May 2024, and includes credit limits of a total of NOK

1000 million, and SEK 1400 million. The agreement has a 3 year term, with one-year extension options available up to two times. The third loan was entered in June 2024, and consists of linear installments until maturity.

14.4 - Future access to liquidity

Long financing

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
as at 31.12	2,741.0	1,745.0
in 1 year	2,741.0	1,706.9
in 2 years	2,696.0	57.1
in 3 years	2,636.0	19.0
in 4 years	2,576.0	9.5
in 5 years	75.0	0
in 6 years or later	15.0	0

Short financing

In addition to the long-term access to liquidity, the group has loan facilities that are renewed each year. As at 31.12.2024 these were NOK 300 million.

Note 15 | Other short term liabilities

Other short-term liabilities consist mainly of accrued costs not yet due for payment.

Note 16 | Guarantee liability

Amounts in NOK million	2024	2023
Unconditional guarantees	306.7	323.9
Payment and contract guarantees	217.1	160.0
Tax deduction guarantees	82.9	80.8
Total	606.6	564.7

The company has no restricted bank deposits. The company's cash credit accounts are included in the Group's account systems. The company can thus be collectively responsible for more than the company's withdrawals. The employees' tax deduction funds are secured with guarantees furnished by an external credit institution.



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To the General Meeting of Moelven Industrier ASA

Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Moelven Industrier ASA, which comprise:

- the financial statements of the parent company Moelven Industrier ASA (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, the income statement and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and
- the consolidated financial statements of Moelven Industrier ASA and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, the income statement and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion

- the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements,
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and
- the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

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

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

Our opinion on whether the Board of Directors' report contains the information required by applicable statutory requirements, does not cover the Sustainability Statement, on which a separate assurance report is issued.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. The financial statements use the going concern basis of accounting insofar as it is not likely that the enterprise will cease operations.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. 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 internal control relevant to the 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 and the Group's internal control.

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Statsautoriserte revisorer - medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening

Offices in:

Oslo	Elverum	Mo i Rana	Tromsø
Alta	Finnsnes	Molde	Trondheim
Arendal	Hamar	Sandefjord	Tynset
Bergen	Haugesund	Stavanger	Ulsteinvik
Bodø	Knarvik	Stord	Alesund
Drammen	Kristiansand	Straume	



- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. 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 the Company and the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Hamar, 24 March, 2025

KPMG AS

Stein Erik Lund
State Authorised Public Accountant

Note: This translation from Norwegian has been prepared for information purposes only.



Statement by the Corporate Assembly

The following items were discussed at the meeting of the Corporate Assembly held on 2. April 2025

- Annual report and proposed Annual Financial Statements by the Board of Directors and President/CEO for the 2024 accounting year for Moelven Industrier ASA and group.
- Board's proposed allocation of net profit for year in Moelven Industrier ASA.
- Board's determination of remuneration to Group Executive Board.
- The Statement by the Corporate Assembly to the General Meeting.

The Corporate Assembly recommends that the general meeting approve the Board of Directors and CEO's annual report and accounts for Moelven Industrier ASA and group in 2024, including allocation of the net profit the year in Moelven Industrier ASA.

The Corporate Assembly also recommends that the general meeting approve the Board of Directors proposal for remuneration to corporate management.

2. April 2025

Rolf Th. Holm
Chairman of the Corporate Assembly



Moelven strives to communicate actively and transparently with the market and to provide all interested parties with equal access to financial information.
www.moelven.com includes performance reporting, financial status and information on the policies Moelven is governed by.



Moelven Industrier ASA

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Photo: Ola Hansen Løken / Anno Domkirkeodden



125!

It is not certain that those of us embarking on this journey will gain much benefit from it — but perhaps it can be of value to many in the future.

– Anton Fjelstad, one of Moelven's founders.

