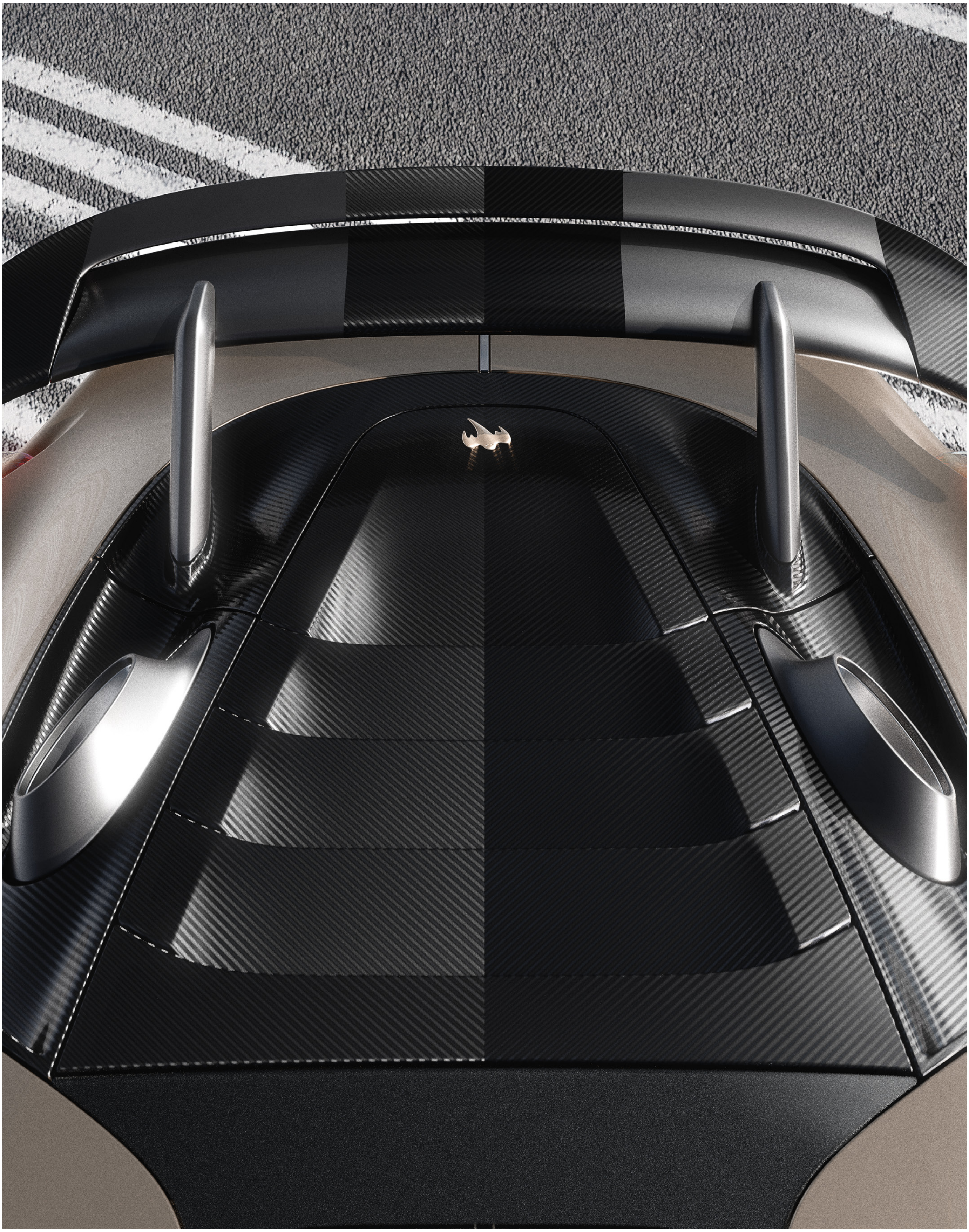
Koenigsegg

ANNUAL REPORT 2024

KOENIGSEGG AUTOMOTIVE AB(PUBL) | ORGNR 556574-8018

Koenigsegg

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CHRISTIAN VON KOENIGSEGG

FOREWORD

CHRISTIAN VON KOENIGSEGG

In 2024, we celebrated our 30th anniversary and spent the entire year highlighting how far Koenigsegg Automotive has come—our innovations and records, our growth and employees. Thirty years is a long time in most contexts, but in some ways, it feels like 1994 was just yesterday. Time goes by as fast as a Koenigsegg—if you're not paying attention!

Anniversaries like these are important for highlighting our development, where we stand today and, most importantly, where we are headed.

I am convinced that the founding of Koenigsegg in 1994 marked a milestone for the automotive industry. Although extreme performance cars had been built before, they were mostly considered niche products from relatively established manufacturers. Koenigsegg played a decisive role in establishing a new market segment where top-tier performance and innovation became more than just a niche; it set a new benchmark for the market to aspire to.

Our earliest cars set new records for engine power and acceleration—a feat we continue to achieve today. We have patent after patent confirming our innovative spirit, and a range of new market-leading technologies as a result. Our technical expertise now extends far beyond high-performance combustion engines—we develop complete electrical architectures and powerful new electric motors to drive them. As a result, we are now exploring opportunities which will allow us to expand into markets outside the automotive industry.

In 2024, we continued Jesko production at a high pace, with deliveries to Europe, Asia, and other markets. Jesko proved its performance dominance by setting a new record in the 0–400–0 km/h sprint and new track records at Laguna Seca in the US and Top Gear's track in Dunsfold, UK.

The production lines for Gemera and CC850 are now fully established in the Gripen Atelier. The three production lines are:

- Solan (Jesko)
- Ludvig (Gemera)
- Reodor (CC850)

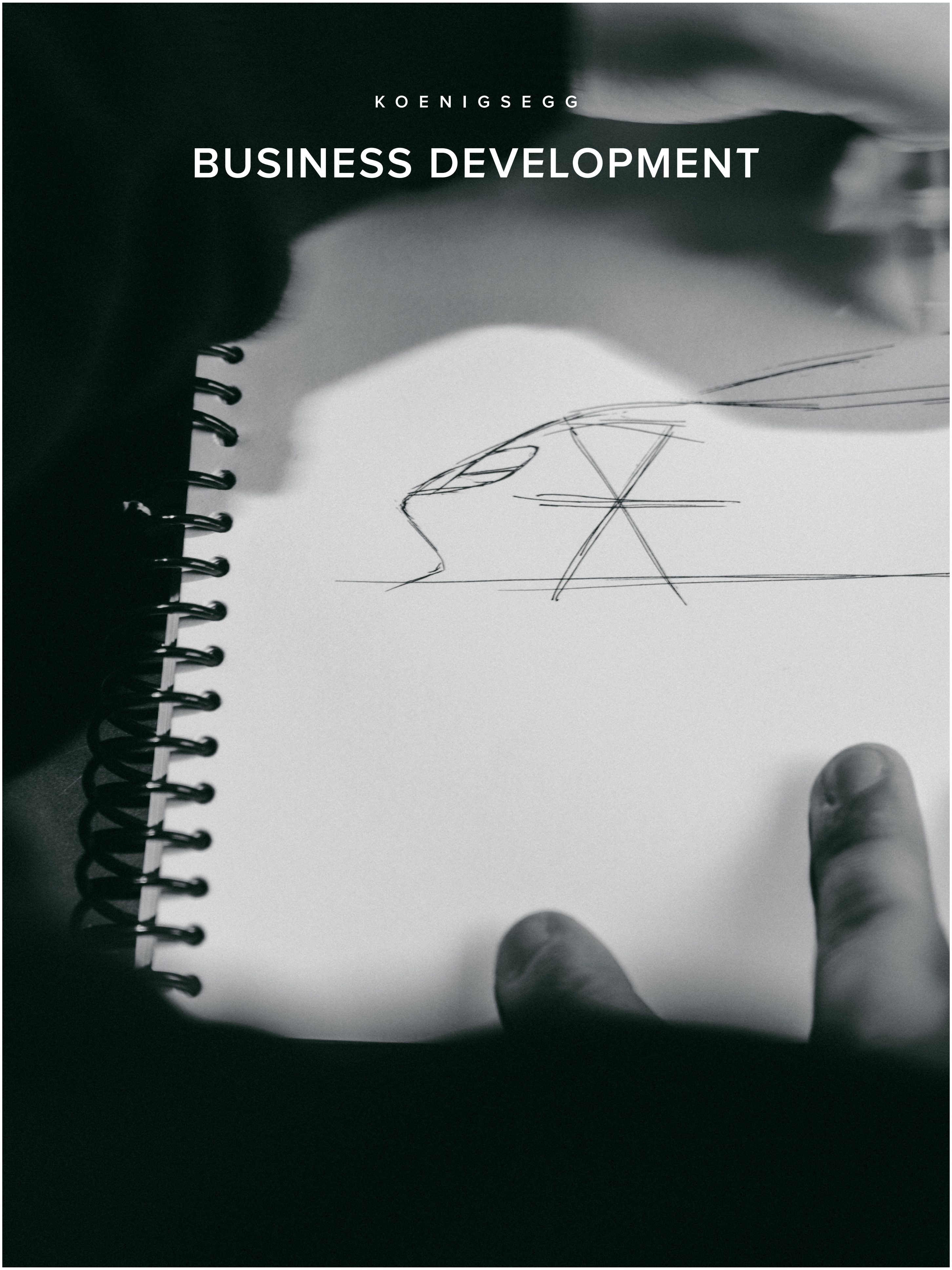
Production is in full swing on the Solan line. The Reodor line began production of the CC850 at the end of 2024, and the first customer cars are expected to be ready in mid-2025. Additionally, the Ludvig line has begun manufacturing the first examples of the Koenigsegg Gemera, our all-new four-seat Mega-GT.

This marks the first time Koenigsegg Automotive has had three models in production simultaneously, a milestone that we take great pride in.

The business landscape after 2025 will look different compared to previous years. The world is more unstable and unpredictable than before. However, Koenigsegg stands on solid foundations, with world-leading technology, proven leadership, outstanding employees and, most importantly, fantastic products, both now and in our future portfolio. Together, we will lead this company toward a high-performance future.

KOENIGSEGG

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT



Gripen Atelier took further steps to reach its full potential in 2024. The Jesko line—known as Solan—was almost entirely established by the end of 2023, with completion and fine-tuning in early 2024. The Gemera line—Ludvig—is now up and running and will produce its first customer car before the end of 2025, with delivery in Q1 2026. We are also pleased to announce that the CC850 line—Reodor—is now well established.

In other parts of the Atelier, our marketing and events team has spent a whole year at the facility, doing a fantastic job of coordinating customer events such as Goodwood, Monterey Car Week, Aurora and our Owners Tour—events that are becoming more sophisticated every year.

Our customers are also benefiting more and more from the Atelier. The facility provides us with an excellent base for customer visits, and our customer studio—a relaxed environment where customers can specify their cars during their visit—has been very well received.

At the end of 2024, we moved our design team from their small space in the old administration building to our new, fully equipped design studio in the Atelier. It is a brand new, custom-built environment that combines a design lab with a large showroom for full-scale modeling. Our designers have often had to work (temporarily) in vacant corners of our premises as space has become available. They have long deserved a place like this, specially adapted to their important craft. We look forward to showing what they will create there!

Furthermore, we have continued to grow in terms of the number of employees within the company by recruiting the best talent from around the world. Particularly noteworthy is the growth in production—both assemblers and composite technicians—where we have focused on strengthening the team over the past 12 months to prepare for the increased production activity. With three production lines running simultaneously, this will remain a priority area for Koenigsegg.

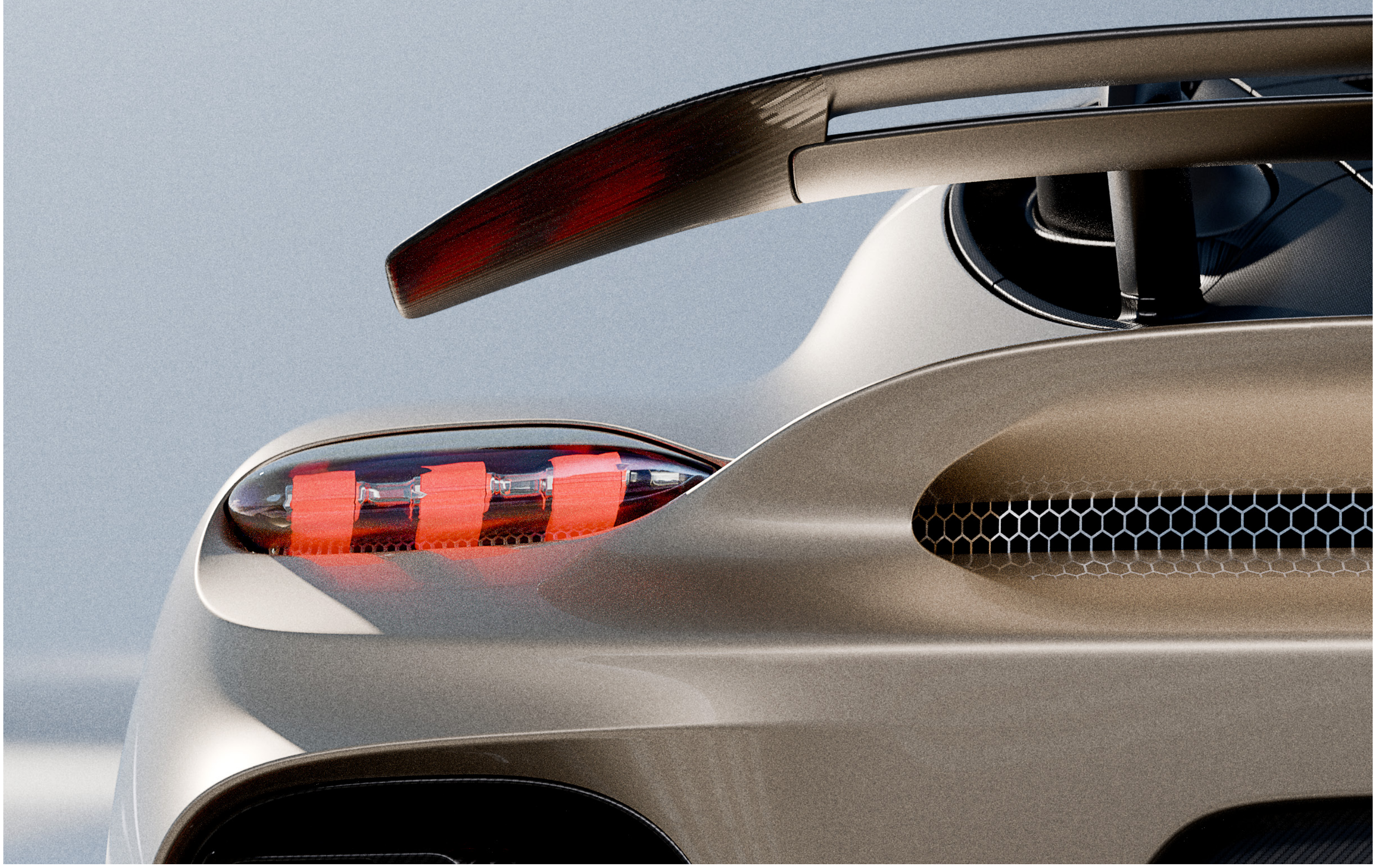
We now have more than 800 employees in total.

KOENIGSEGG

PRODUCT PORTFOLIO

GEMERA | JESKO | CC850

The Koenigsegg product portfolio keeps going from strength to strength.



PRODUCT PORTFOLIO

KOENIGSEGG GEMERA

Our first Mega-GT from Koenigsegg has been very well received by the market and sold out in our largest vehicle allocation ever—following the launch of the customer specification model with upgraded HV8 engine configuration.

The Gemera can seat four adults with luggage and is equipped with the most powerful driveline ever installed in a type-approved series-production vehicle, along with some of the world's most advanced electrification technologies.

Gemera stands out with its extraordinary attention to detail—an instrument cluster resembling a piece of jewelry, exclusive interior materials and features. The body is typical of Koenigsegg, but at the same time unique on the market, with full access to both front and rear seats via a single door—without having to fold down any seats.

Together with intelligent electrification that enables breathtaking acceleration and overtaking, as well as our first application of all-wheel drive, we are confident that the Gemera will offer a combination of performance and level of detail that will impress the world.

PRODUCT PORTFOLIO

KOENIGSEGG JESKO

The Koenigsegg Jesko proved its performance capabilities in 2024 and has now been delivered to customers in new markets around the world.

The record chase began with a new 0–400–0 km/h record in June 2024. The new record, surpassing the Regera, was set at 27.83 seconds—that's 0.98 seconds faster than Regera's record from 2023.

Jesko then went on to set a new lap record at the legendary Laguna Seca circuit outside Monterey, California. Our factory driver, Markus Lundh, had previously only driven the circuit in a simulator, but during a customer event at Monterey Car Week, the times were so promising that we switched to new tires to see what the car could achieve. With new Michelin tires and E85 fuel, Markus set a new production car record on the circuit with a time of 1:24.86!

And as if that wasn't enough, Top Gear Magazine took Jesko to the Dunsfold track, where The Stig set a record almost 20 years ago with the Koenigsegg CCX, a record that stood for 7 years. This time, the new Stig completed the lap with a Jesko Attack in 1:10.9—once again setting a new production car record.

During Monterey Car Week 2024, we proudly handed over the first US-spec Jesko – an Attack model in white with red stripes. Later, we also delivered our first Jesko to Australia—our first deliveries down under since the CCR!

PRODUCT PORTFOLIO

KOENIGSEGG CC850

The Koenigsegg CC850 is our tribute to our very first car: CC8S.

The CC8S was equipped with a 4.7-liter twin-turbocharged V8 engine producing 655 hp—a world record in 2002. Today, the engine displacement has increased by less than a can of soda, but the power has more than doubled—from 655 hp to an incredible 1,385 hp—and all of this can be harnessed thanks to a perfectly balanced chassis and suspension system.

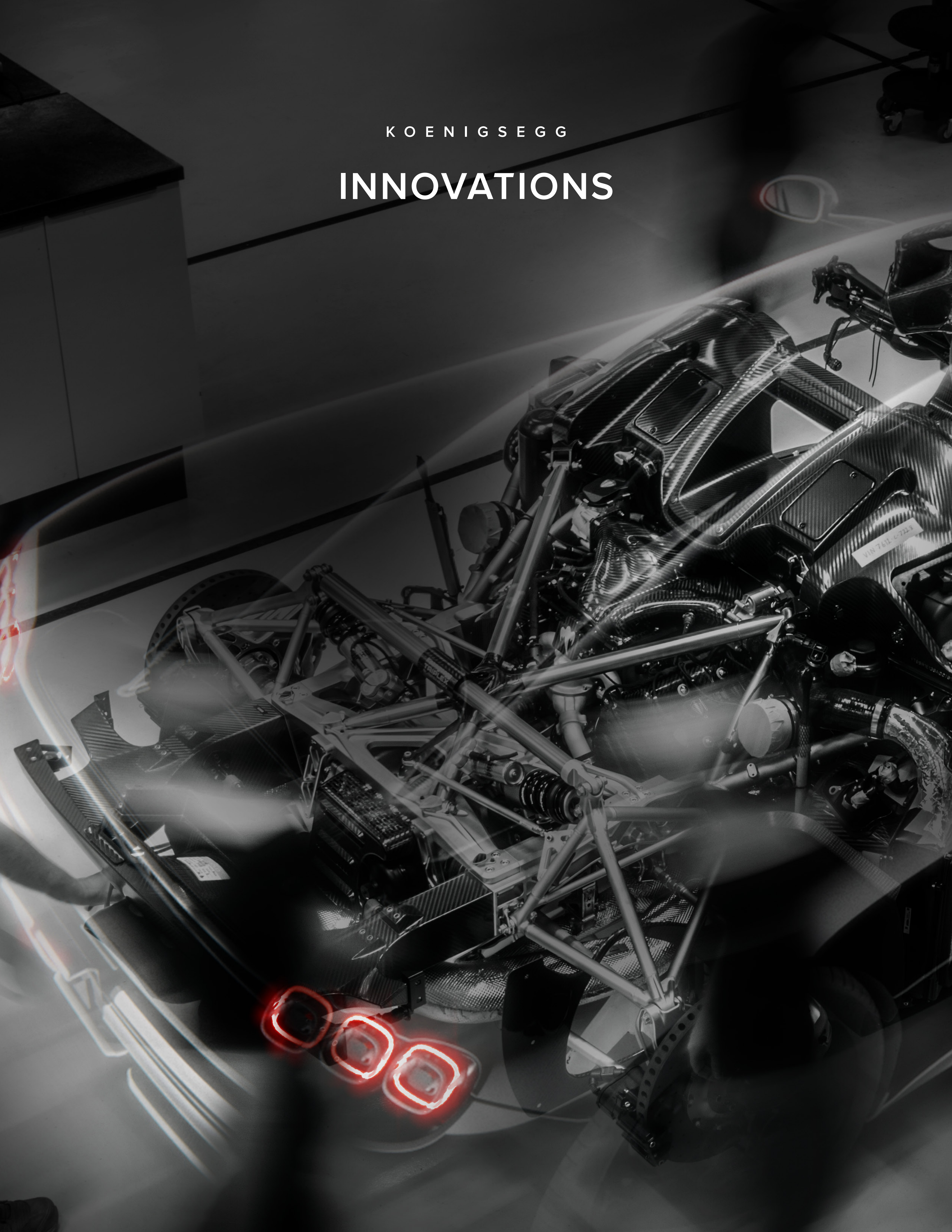
Times are changing!

The CC850 is equipped with Koenigsegg's award-winning Engage Shift System (ESS), allowing full manual control of our Light Speed Transmission via a traditional gear lever and clutch pedal. While it is technically a shift-by-wire system, the ESS is so finely tuned that the difference from a mechanical system is hardly noticeable.

Koenigsegg unveiled a second show version of the CC850 during Monterey Car Week 2024—painted in white with sparkling white rims and a white/brown interior.

KOENIGSEGG

INNOVATIONS



KOENIGSEGG

CHIMERA

Of all the innovations and model developments that Koenigsegg has carried out over the past 30 years, it can be argued that one single car represents our greatest engineering and innovation challenge to date. That car is the Chimera.

The Chimera was developed as a unique special project at the request of a long-time Koenigsegg customer and collector, Mr. Mohammed Ben Sulayem. The car combines the chassis and body of an Agera RS, the driveline of a Jesko, and the Engage Shift System—with a twist—from the Koenigsegg CC850.

On paper, this may sound like a simple combination of already existing components, but in reality, it was anything but simple. It became one of our greatest engineering challenges ever —and thus also a source of some of our most innovative solutions.

New parts were developed, including components for the body, chassis, and interior, as well as new software and electronics to enable systems from multiple generations of cars to work seamlessly together in one and the same vehicle. The Engage Shift System, which was adapted for the Chimera—a groundbreaking innovation in itself—was integrated with gearshift paddles on the steering wheel, something that was not available in the original version of the CC850.

Remark: We have now implemented the Chimera paddle shift technology as the only option available on the CC850—a car that was originally launched as a complete package with no options. This is a great example of how innovative technology developed for one vehicle can improve performance in others.

The result is a seamless fusion of several generations of Koenigsegg in a vehicle unlike anything we have built before—just as the customer requested. The Chimera offers the flexibility of a fully automatic gearbox for city driving, lightning-fast gear changes via paddles on tracks, and the feel of a classic manual, gated gearbox for driving on beautiful country roads in mountainous areas.
All of this, combined with our high-revving 1,600 hp Jesko engine, is perfectly matched to the RS chassis.

Our engineers, designers, and prototyping team did an outstanding job realizing the Chimera, which today stands as a testament to our technical innovation and customization capabilities.

Ängelholm, June 2025

Management report

The Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.), corporate identity number 556574-8018, with registered office in Ängelholm, hereby submit the Annual Report and Consolidated Accounts for the financial year January 1 – December 31, 2024. The results of the year's operations and the financial position of the Parent Company and the Group are set out in the management report and subsequent income statements, balance sheets, cash flow statements, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, and notes with additional information.

This is the first report published in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for the Group and the first financial statement in accordance with RFR 2 *Accounting for Legal Entities, for the Parent Company.* In connection with the transition to IFRS for the Group and RFR 2 for the Parent Company, the Company has chosen to change the presentation format from an income statement classified by cost type to an income statement classified by function. See note 2 for a summary of material accounting policies for the Group and, at the end of note 2, a summary of material accounting policies for the Parent Company.

Operations

The Company's main activity is to develop and sell the KOENIGSEGG megacar in various models and designs, and to develop parts and accessories under the Koenigsegg name. The Company also has its own service department.

Important circumstances and material events during the financial year

On September 26, a new share issue was carried out and Ghost Holdings LLC was allocated 2,971,396 new shares in Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) for issue proceeds of EUR 50,008,594.68. The investment marked the start of a strategic partnership with US institutional investor Chieftain Capital Management (which controls Ghost Holdings LLC) to support the next chapter of growth and strengthen Koenigsegg's position as a leader in the megacar industry.

On September 26, SEK 150,000,000 of a loan from Alpraaz AB to Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) was offset against Alpraaz AB receiving 787,963 new shares in the Company, thereby reducing the Company's debt.

On September 26, Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) acquired license rights from Alpraaz AB for SEK 5,000,000. The license agreement grants a perpetual, irrevocable, and exclusive right to use, further develop, and commercialize the intellectual property covered by the license agreement globally and royalty-free. The license also includes the right to grant temporary sublicenses to Group companies and external partners. The acquisition strengthens the Company's strategic position and enables future product development and commercial expansion.

On September 26, Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) acquired 41,627,497 shares in Freevalve AB from Alpraaz AB in exchange for a promissory note of SEK 57,211,302. The acquisition related to all shares in Freevalve AB held by Alpraaz AB.

On October 17, 2024, the wholly owned subsidiary Meneko AB was merged with Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.). Both businesses were closely integrated with each other prior to the merger.

Financial overview

Amounts are stated in 000s of SEK, and amounts in parentheses refer to the previous financial year. Unless otherwise stated, comments relating to the Group are also relevant to the Parent Company, as the majority of operations are conducted within the Parent Company.

Revenue, operating profit, net financial items, and profit after net financial items

Group
Net sales for the full year amounted to SEK 1,420,002,000 (SEK 636,706,000). Operating profit amounted to SEK 35,166,000 (-301,802,000), Net financial items amounted to SEK 21,731,000 (-18,551,000) and Profit after net financial items amounted to SEK 13,435,000 (-320,353,000).

Parent Company
Net sales for the full year amounted to SEK 1,419,808,000 (SEK 742,859,000). Operating profit amounted to SEK 37,882,000 (SEK -180,442,000), Net financial items amounted to SEK -9,447,000 (SEK 294,634,000) and Profit after net financial items amounted to SEK 28,435,000 (SEK 114,192,000).

Net sales

Group
Net sales for the full year amounted to SEK 1,420,002,000 (SEK 636,706,000), of which sales of cars accounted for SEK 1,342,312,000 (SEK 574,805,000), aftermarket sales accounted for SEK 55,065,000 (SEK 39,190,000) and other sales, such as royalties and sales of promotional products, accounted for SEK 35,295,000 (SEK 17,859,000). During the year, net sales increased significantly in all areas, and especially the 130% growth in car sales contributed strongly to the significant improvement in profitability compared with the previous year. Growth of 41% within Aftermarket and 98% for other net sales has also contributed positively. All geographical markets have contributed to the increase in net sales. During the year, Europe, excluding Sweden, accounted for the largest net sales, amounting to SEK 641,683,000 (SEK 393,790,000), which represented an increase of 63%. Asia accounted for the next largest share of sales, with net sales amounting to SEK 239,291,000 (SEK 148,799,000) following an increase of 61%.

Parent Company
Net sales amounted to SEK 1,419,808,000 (SEK 742,859,000).

Gross profit

Group
Gross profit amounted to SEK 397,267,000 (SEK 27,709,000) and the gross margin was 28.0% (4.4%). The increase in gross profit and gross margin was due to the significant increase in sales, which also led to lower purchase prices to some extent. As volumes have increased, the production process has also been standardized and refined, leading to improved efficiency and lower manufacturing costs. The increased volume has also led to greater utilization of the production capacity that has been built up to handle the higher planned volumes.

Parent Company
Gross profit amounted to SEK 384,651,000 (SEK 125,857,000) and the gross margin to 27.1% (16.9%).

Sales and administration

Group
Total sales and administrative expenses amounted to SEK 242,778,000 (SEK 220,760,000), of which sales expenses amounted to SEK 124,655,000 (SEK 96,986,000) and administrative expenses amounted to SEK 118,123,000 (SEK 123,774,000). The total cost increase amounted to 10.0% and was due to a development

of the business and organization to achieve and handle the increased sales. Inflation and market adjustments of salaries and other remuneration have also contributed to the increased costs.

Parent Company
Sales and administrative expenses amounted to SEK 234,245,000 (SEK 199,625,000).

Other income and expenses

Group
Other operating income and expenses amounted to a net of SEK 8,639,000 (SEK -1,901,000) and mainly consisted of exchange rate effects and earnings from PEKO AB, the joint venture company from which the Parent Company leases its premises.

Parent Company
Other operating income and expenses amounted to a net of SEK 6,153,000 (SEK -7,008,000).

Research and development

Group
Investments in Research and Development continued during the year to develop future models in current and upcoming model programs. Research and Development expenses amounted to SEK 127,962,000 (SEK 106,850,000), after capitalization of internal development work, which represented an increase of 19.8%. The cost before capitalization of internal development work amounted to SEK 297,849,000 (SEK 242,971,000), which represented an increase of 22.6%.

Parent Company
The net cost of Research and Development, after capitalization of internal development work, amounted to SEK 118,677,000 (SEK 99,666,000). The cost incurred before capitalization of internal development work amounted to SEK 288,564,000 (SEK 235,787,000).

Operating result

Group
Operating profit amounted to SEK 35,166,000 (-301,802,000), which represents a significant improvement compared with the previous year. The improvement is mainly attributable to an increase in production, higher net sales (+123%) and a stronger gross margin. This resulted in an increase in gross profit totaling SEK 369,558,000.

At the same time, the Company continued to invest in organizational development and future product development, which resulted in increased costs of SEK 50,347,000. Despite this, operating profit improved by SEK 336,968,000.

The increased operating profit highlights the Company’s ability to grow sales with a controlled increase in costs, confirming confidence in the business model.

Parent Company
Operating profit amounted to SEK 37,882,000 (-180,442,000).

Financial position and cash flow

Group
Cash flow from operating activities during the year amounted to SEK 152,850,000 (SEK 4,197,000). Cash flow from investment activities amounted to SEK -506,600,000 (SEK -425,187,000) and cash flow from

financing activities amounted to SEK 541,185,000 (SEK -36,003,000). Total cash flow for the period amounted to SEK 187,435,000 (SEK -456,993,000).

The improved cash flow from operating activities mainly came from the increase in net sales and the improved operating profit. Cash flow from investment activities was mainly attributable to investments in tangible fixed assets. Cash flow from financing activities came from an investment made by the Company's first institutional investor, the US company Chieftain Capital Management, which invested MEUR 50 in the Company during the fall. Chieftain Capital Management’s strategic investment through a new share issue in the Parent Company was made to support the next chapter of growth and strengthen Koenigsegg’s position as a leader in the megacar industry. At the same time, the Company’s main owner, Christian von Koenigsegg, increased his ownership in the Company through his holding company. The strategic partnership with Chieftain Capital Management is based on Chieftain sharing the Company’s vision and values and the shared ambition to take Koenigsegg to new heights, while preserving the Company’s family culture and gaining access to Chieftain’s expertise in driving growth and operational excellence.

Cash and cash equivalents in the Group amounted to SEK 300,336,000 (SEK 112,723,000) at the end of the year.

Parent Company
Cash flow from operating activities during the year amounted to SEK 183,200,000 (SEK 131,068,000). Cash flow from investment activities amounted to SEK -561,168,000 (SEK -24,870,000) and cash flow from financing activities amounted to SEK 564,438,000 (SEK -20,709,000). Total cash flow for the period amounted to SEK 186,471,000 (SEK 85,489,000).

Cash and cash equivalents in the Parent Company amounted to SEK 290,561,000 (SEK 103,410,000) at the end of the year.

Financial and operational risks

Through its operations, the Group is exposed to financial risks, mainly exchange rate risk and price risk. A large portion of sales is conducted in foreign currencies, primarily USD and EUR, while a larger share of purchases is conducted in SEK, EUR, and USD, as well as some in GBP. For a more detailed description of financial risks, please refer to note 3.

In addition to the operational risks, the Group is exposed to geopolitical risks. Geopolitical risks can negatively impact operations, including changes in customs and trade regulations, sanctions, political instability, and other regulatory changes in the countries where the Group operates. These factors may affect supply chains, cost structures, and market access.

Development work

The Group has a long history of innovation and development, design, construction and manufacture of the vast majority of components in-house. The Company is probably the most vertically integrated company in the sector. This is due to a conviction that technologies developed because they are the right solutions bear more long-term fruit than external technologies implemented solely for short-term savings.

Investments in in-house development have resulted in many such long-tail technologies that continue to generate returns for the Group. Just a few of these include:

Engine development—the heart of the Company’s vehicles has constantly evolved, producing one of the most power-dense, highest performing engines in the industry.

Transmissions—the LST “Light Speed Transmission” that first debuted in the Koenigsegg Jesko provides sector-leading performance at the industry’s lowest weight, and has now evolved far beyond the original task, as discussed below.

Aircore—the initial development was for rim production, but it is now also used for seats in the Gemera.

In 2023, Koenigsegg announced the Client Specification version of Gemera—the model with the ambition to deliver cars to clients from Q1 2026. This model included several new technologies derived from the philosophy above.

The Hot-V V8 engine is a variant of the traditional Koenigsegg twin-turbo V8. The “HV8” redesigned the intake and exhaust systems to fit the engine into a space for a small 3-cylinder engine. The inclusion of this engine in the Gemera series allows the car to retain its spacious four-seats-with-luggage layout while providing the world’s highest power, fully homologated driveline.

The HV8 engine was able to fit into the Gemera thanks to the latest development of the Light Speed Transmission—the Light Speed Tourbillon Transmission. This new configuration retains all the benefits of the original LST, repackaging it in a more versatile layout that is actually lighter than the original LST.

The third major new development in the Gemera Client Specification is the Dark Matter electric motor. This new 800 hp motor replaces the two electric motors of the original Gemera concept. It provides more power, better cooling and lowers the car’s weight.

All of these developments were designed and constructed in-house at Koenigsegg, which gave the Company new vehicle options, improved outcomes for our clients, and, as always, provided Koenigsegg with the independence to develop products according to the Company’s own parameters rather than relying on conditions set by the market.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

On January 1, 2025, the Company was granted an overdraft facility of SEK 300,000,000.

At the beginning of the 2025 financial year, Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) became a public company, following a decision at an Extraordinary General Meeting on February 13, 2025. The reason for the change in company category was to introduce an incentive program for the Company’s employees. The Board of Directors’ proposal for an incentive program was approved by the Meeting on April 1, 2025.

Expectations regarding future development

Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) is well-positioned for continued growth in the exclusive hypercar segment, where demand for technologically advanced and sustainable performance cars is rising worldwide. The Company’s strong brand, innovative capabilities and vertically integrated production model create favorable conditions for profitable expansion.

In the coming years, Koenigsegg will continue to build on the technological foundation established through previous groundbreaking innovations, such as Light Speed Transmission and proprietary hybrid solutions. These advancements provide a solid platform for the continued development of next-generation drivelines and vehicles.

The Company plans to intensify its investments in research and development, with a particular focus on electrification, sustainability, and digitalization. By further developing existing technologies and integrating new solutions, opportunities are created for both increased efficiency and differentiation in the market. The completed capacity expansion at the production facility in Ängelholm aims to enable a scalable growth model without compromising quality or exclusivity.

At the same time, the Company is aware of external risk factors such as geopolitical tensions, changes in trade conditions such as tariffs and fees, and regulatory changes in environmental legislation, as well as potential disruptions in supply chains. Internal risks include dependence on key individuals, challenges in scaling up production, and potential volatility in the order book. Koenigsegg works proactively with risk management and has, among other things, strengthened its partnerships and supply strategies to ensure robustness in its operations.

With a clear strategic focus, a robust innovation pipeline, and growing global interest in sustainable performance, the Company believes that there are good prospects for long-term value creation for its shareholders.

Personnel

The average number of employees was 711 (594).

Ownership

Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) (the “Company”) is the Parent Company of the wholly owned subsidiaries Meneko AB (merged in 2024), RAW Design House AB, Koenigsegg Advanced Manufacturing SLU, and Ghost Fast AB, as well as to Freevalve AB (acquired in 2024) which is 96.13% owned.

Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) is 69% owned by Alpraaz AB, which in turn is 80% owned by the group-wide parent company Spirit of Performance AB, org. no. 559086-4293.

GS Ruthie 277 Invest AB, org. no. 559309-0268, has also owned 21.45% of Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) since 2024.

Number of shares and share capital

As of December 31, 2024, the number of shares amounted to 48,330,303 and the share capital to SEK 9,666,060. The shares are divided into 5,750,000 Class A shares with 10 votes per share and 42,580,303 Class B shares with 1 vote per share.

Activities subject to authorization and notification

The Group conducts production activities in Sweden that are subject to authorization and notification and is covered by environmental legislation in the countries where it operates. The activity subject to authorization relates to flammable goods and is limited in time until 2033, after which a new application needs to be made. The activities subject to notification mainly concern varnishing, the manufacture of plastic products, test benches for engines and a permanent test track for cars.

Sustainability

The sustainability report, which describes our work with, among other things, the environment and human rights, is presented as a separate appendix to the Annual Report and is published together with the Annual Report on our website and via the Swedish Companies Registration Office.

*Multi-year comparison, Group**

TSEK	2024	2023
Net sales	1,420,002	636,706
Result after financial items	13,435	-320,353
Profit as % of net sales	0.21	-41.78
Balance sheet total	3,739,409	3,039,514
Solidity (%)	25.96	9.78
Cash liquidity (%)	29.69	17.52
Average number of employees (no.)	711	594
Vehicles delivered (no.)	46	21
Average sales price, vehicles	28,793	27,372
Order backlog, vehicles (no.)	415	445
Number of retailers (no.)	40	42

Multi-year comparison, Parent Company

TSEK	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net sales	1,419,808	742,859	370,901	600,860	582,097
Result after financial items	28,435	114,192	-32,968	82,971	35,535
Profit as % of net sales	1.52	20.04	neg.	13.80	6.10
Balance sheet total	3,439,149	2,831,115	2,248,270	2,009,397	1,264,889
Solidity (%)	27.21	13.08	9.85	9.64	11.24
Cash liquidity (%)	30.20	19.02	8.96	23.19	36.78

*) These are the first Consolidated Accounts published for the Group. The periods 2020–2022 refer to the Parent Company's figures and have been prepared in accordance with K3.

Proposed appropriation of earnings

The Board of Directors proposes that the available accumulated loss (SEK):	
Retained earnings	-967,518,875
Free share premium reserve	696,262,890
Other contributed capital	5,700,000
Result for the year	21,642,110
	-243,913,875
Disposed so that	
in new account is carried forward	-243,913,875
	-243,913,875

For changes in equity during the financial year, please refer to the consolidated and Parent Company statements of changes in equity. Please refer to the following financial statements for further information.

Consolidated income statement

TSEK	Note	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
Net sales	5	1,420,002	636,706
Cost of goods sold	6	-1,022,735	-608,997
Gross profit		**397,267**	**27,709**
Selling expenses	6,7	-124,655	-96,986
Administrative expenses	6,7,8	-118,123	-123,774
Research and development costs	6,7	-127,962	-106,850
Other operating income	9	8,968	25,685
Other operating expenses	9	-2,835	-28,845
Share of profit from jointly controlled companies	15	2,506	1,259
Operating result		**35,166**	**-301,802**
Financial income	10	4,850	6,103
Financial expenses	10	-26,581	-24,654
Result from financial items		**-21,731**	**-18,551**
Result after financial items		**13,435**	**-320,353**
Deferred tax	11	-10,464	54,332
Result for the year		**2,971**	**-266,021**
Result for the year attributable to:			
Parent Company’s shareholders		3,424	-266,021
Non-controlling interests		-453	–

Consolidated report on comprehensive income

	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
Result for the year	2,971	-266,021
Other comprehensive income for the year:		
Items that may be recognized in profit or loss:		
Exchange rate differences on translation of foreign operations	267	-64
Other comprehensive income for the period, net after tax	**267**	**-64**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**3,238**	**-266,085**
Comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		
Parent Company's shareholders	3,691	-266,085
Non-controlling interests	-453	–

Consolidated balance sheet

TSEK	Note	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
ASSETS				
Fixed assets				
Capitalized expenses for development work	12	1,166,367	920,691	781,494
Other intangible fixed assets	12	16,195	5,444	4,180
Tangible fixed assets	13	387,205	280,588	233,442
Construction in progress and advance payments for tangible fixed assets	13	27,744	107,964	86,338
Right-of-use assets	14	250,220	266,815	79,754
Participations in associates and jointly controlled entities	15	63,030	60,524	59,266
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	16	1,526	144	145
Other long-term receivables	19	26,138	36,438	21,224
Deferred tax assets	11	152,173	160,991	106,649
Total fixed assets		**2,090,598**	**1,839,599**	**1,372,492**
Current assets				
Inventory	17	961,383	814,563	652,284
Accounts receivable	18	331,250	221,586	86,863
Current tax assets		8,543	9,151	5,748
Other receivables	19	15,455	14,741	30,647
Prepayments and accrued income	20	31,844	27,151	21,300
Cash and cash equivalents		300,336	112,723	569,774
Total current assets		**1,648,811**	**1,199,915**	**1,366,616**
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,739,409**	**3,039,514**	**2,739,108**

Consolidated balance sheet, cont.

TSEK	Note	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
EQUITY				
Equity that can be attributed to the Parent Company's owners				
Share capital	21	9,666	8,914	8,914
Other contributed capital	21	701,963	5,700	5,700
Reserves		636	369	433
Retained earnings incl. profit for the year		257,578	282,175	548,195
Total equity attributable to the Parent Company's shareholders		**969,843**	**297,158**	**563,242**
Non-controlling interests		**1,020**	**–**	**–**
Total equity		**970,863**	**297,158**	**563,242**
LIABILITIES				
Long-term liabilities				
Borrowings	22	196,873	287,564	335,698
Lease liabilities	14	226,461	240,673	65,227
Other provisions	23	29,599	14,010	38,424
Total long-term liabilities		**452,933**	**542,247**	**439,349**
Short-term liabilities				
Borrowings	22	861	621	11,280
Lease liabilities	14	33,628	32,498	17,463
Advances from clients	5	2,084,686	1,986,481	1,538,836
Accounts payable		93,532	110,896	115,461
Other liabilities	24	11,546	6,391	6,021
Accruals and deferred income	25	91,360	63,222	47,456
Total short-term liabilities		**2,315,613**	**2,200,109**	**1,736,517**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**3,739,409**	**3,039,514**	**2,739,108**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Amounts in TSEK		Attributable to Parent Company's shareholders						
	Note	Share capital	Other contrib-uted capital	Reserves	Retained earnings incl. net profit for the year	Total	Non-control-ling interests	Total equity
Opening balance at 2023-01-01	**21**	8,914	5,700	433	548,195	**563,242**	–	**563,242**
Comprehensive income								
Result for the year					-266,021	**-266,021**	–	**-266,021**
Other comprehensive income								
Exchange rate differences				-64		**-64**	–	**-64**
Total comprehensive income		**–**	**–**	**-64**	**-266,021**	**-266,085**	**–**	**-266,085**
Transactions with shareholders								
Transactions with non-controlling interests						**–**	–	**–**
Total shareholder transactions		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Closing balance at 2023-12-31		**8,914**	**5,700**	**369**	**282,175**	**297,158**	**–**	**297,158**
Opening balance as of 2024-01-01	**21**	**8,914**	**5,700**	**369**	**282,175**	**297,158**	**–**	**297,158**
Comprehensive income								
Result for the year					3,424	**3,424**	-453	**2,971**
Other comprehensive income								
Exchange rate differences				267		**267**		**267**
Total comprehensive income		**–**	**–**	**267**	**3,424**	**3,691**	**-453**	**3,238**
Transactions with shareholders								
Transactions with non-controlling interests					-104	**-104**	1,473	**1,369**
Effects of intra-group business combinations					-27,917	**-27,917**		**-27,917**
New share issue		752	714,020			**714,772**		**714,772**
New share issue costs			-17,757			**-17,757**		**-17,757**
Total shareholder transactions		**752**	**696,263**	**–**	**-28,021**	**668,994**	**1,473**	**670,467**
Closing balance as of 2024-12-31		**9,666**	**701,963**	**636**	**257,578**	**969,843**	**1,020**	**970,863**

Consolidated cash flow statement

TSEK	Note	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
Cash flow from operating activities			
Operating result		19,178	-301,802
Adjustment for non-cash items			
- Reversal of depreciations	12,13,14	293,580	181,675
- Provisions, not affecting cash flow		15,589	-24,414
- Share of profit from participations reported according to the equity method		-2,506	–
- Realization result		111	436
- Other items not affecting cash		-5,349	-4
Interest received		4,626	-7,375
Interest paid		-24,063	-11,159
Tax paid/received		191	-3,559
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		**301,357**	**-166,202**
Cash flow from changes in working capital			
Increase/decrease in inventories and work in progress		-145,050	-162,296
Increase/decrease in operating receivables		-121,674	-124,658
Increase/decrease in operating liabilities		118,217	457,353
Cash flow from operating activities		**152,850**	**4,197**
Investment activities			
Acquisition of subsidiaries less acquired cash and cash equivalents	27	-57,980	–
Investments in intangible fixed assets	12	-418,786	-229,280
Investments in tangible fixed assets	13	-94,737	-131,862
Sale of tangible fixed assets	13	–	266
Investments in financial fixed assets	16	8,923	-15,214
Amortization from/lending to Group companies		55,980	-48,800
Other changes from investments		–	-297
Cash flow from investment activities		**-506,600**	**-425,187**
Financing activities			
Loans raised	22	3,446	–
Amortization of lease liabilities		-26,771	-26,753
Amortization of loans	22	-1,137	-10,030
Capital contribution		565,647	–
Other changes in financing		–	780
Cash flow from financing activities		**541,185**	**-36,003**
Cash flow for the year		**187,435**	**-456,993**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		112,806	569,774
Exchange rate difference in cash and cash equivalents		95	-58
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**300,336**	**112,723**

Parent Company income statement

TSEK	Note	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
Operating income			
Net sales		1,419,808	742,859
Cost of goods sold	6	-1,035,157	-617,002
Total operating income		**384,651**	**125,857**
Selling expenses	6,7	-125,788	-95,269
Administrative expenses	6,7,8	-108,457	-104,356
Research and development costs	6,7	-118,677	-99,666
Other operating income	9	8,953	21,423
Other operating expenses	9	-2,800	-28,431
Operating result		**37,882**	**-180,442**
Result from participations in Group companies	10	–	316,400
Other interest income and similar profit and loss items	10	7,280	4,364
Interest expenses and similar profit and loss items	10	-16,727	-26,130
Result from financial items		**-9,447**	**294,634**
Result after financial items		**28,435**	**114,192**
Tax on the result for the year	11	-6,793	34,685
Result for the year		**21,642**	**148,877**

There are no items recognized in other comprehensive income in the Parent Company. Total comprehensive income thus equals the profit/loss for the year.

Parent Company balance sheet

TSEK	Note	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets	12		
Capitalized expenses for development work and similar work		1,153,325	794,154
Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks and similar rights		10,560	4,184
Advances relating to intangible fixed assets		358	358
Total intangible fixed assets		**1,164,243**	**798,696**
Tangible fixed assets	13		
Land improvements on third-party property		75,238	–
Machinery and other technical facilities		31,561	17,017
Equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings		276,013	196,774
Construction in progress and advance payments for tangible fixed assets		27,744	37,717
Total tangible fixed assets		**410,556**	**251,508**
Financial fixed assets			
Participations in Group companies	27	124,032	493,894
Receivables from Group companies		–	54,574
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	16	1,377	–
Deferred tax assets	11	74,415	58,671
Other long-term receivables	19	14,658	24,957
Total financial fixed assets		**214,482**	**632,096**
Total fixed assets		**1,789,281**	**1,682,300**
Current assets			
Inventory			
Inventory	17	961,393	738,033
Total inventory		**961,393**	**738,033**
Short-term receivables			
Accounts receivable	18	331,150	221,316
Receivables from Group companies		2,403	45,232
Current tax receivables		8,899	3,240
Other receivables	19	16,729	10,478
Prepayments and accrued income	20	38,733	27,106
Total short-term receivables		**397,914**	**307,372**
Cash and bank balances		290,561	103,410
Total current assets		**1,649,868**	**1,148,815**
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,439,149**	**2,831,115**

Parent Company balance sheet, cont.

TSEK	Note	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity	21		
Restricted equity			
Share capital		9,666	8,914
Fund for development expenses		1,153,324	794,154
Reserve fund		16,834	16,834
Total restricted equity		**1,179,824**	**819,902**
Non-restricted equity			
Share premium reserve		696,263	–
Other contributed capital		5,700	5,700
Retained earnings		-967,519	-604,110
Result for the year		21,642	148,877
Total non-restricted equity		**-243,914**	**-449,533**
Total equity		**935,910**	**370,369**
Provisions	23		
Guarantees		24,599	9,010
Other provisions		5,000	5,000
Total provisions		**29,599**	**14,010**
Long-term liabilities			
Liabilities to Group companies		192,588	285,377
Other long-term liabilities		1,643	1,977
Total long-term liabilities		**194,231**	**287,354**
Short-term liabilities			
Advances from clients		2,084,686	1,986,479
Accounts payable		89,124	95,010
Liabilities to Group companies		8,551	16,570
Other liabilities	24	6,880	5,526
Accruals and deferred income	25	90,168	55,797
Total short-term liabilities		**2,279,409**	**2,159,382**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**3,439,149**	**2,831,115**

Parent Company statement of changes in equity

		Restricted equity		Non-restricted equity		
TSEK	Note	**Share capital**	**Other restricted equity**	**Other unrestricted equity**	**Result for the year**	**Total equity**
Equity on 2022-12-31		**8,914**	**693,712**	**-519,663**	**38,528**	**221,492**
Equity on 2023-01-01	21	**8,914**	**693,712**	**-519,663**	**38,528**	**221,492**
Fund for development work			117,275	-117,275		**–**
Comprehensive income:						
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income					148,877	**148,877**
Allocation of profits in accordance with the decision of the Annual General Meeting:						
- Profit carried forward to new account				38,528	38,528	**–**
Total comprehensive income		**–**	**–**	**38,528**	**110,349**	**148,877**
Equity on 2023-12-31		**8,914**	**810,987**	**-598,410**	**148,877**	**370,369**
Equity on 2024-01-01	21	**8,914**	**810,987**	**-598,410**	**148,877**	**370,369**
Fund for development work			359,170	-359,170		**–**
Comprehensive income:						
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income					21,642	**21,642**
Allocation of profits in accordance with the decision of the Annual General Meeting:						
- Profit carried forward to new account				148,877	-148,877	**–**
Total comprehensive income		**–**	**–**	**148,877**	**-127,235**	**21,642**
Transactions with shareholders:						
New share issue		752		714,020		**714,772**
New share issue costs				-17,757		**-17,757**
Merger loss				-153,130		**-153,130**
Other adjustments			1	14		**15**
Total shareholder transactions		**752**	**1**	**543,147**	**–**	**543,900**
Equity on 2024-12-31		**9,666**	**1,170,158**	**-265,556**	**21,642**	**935,911**

Parent Company report on cash flow

Amounts in TSEK	Note	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
Cash flow from operating activities			
Operating result		37,882	-180,441
Adjustment for non-cash items			
- Reversal of depreciations	12,13	248,111	138,713
- Provisions, not affecting cash flow		15,589	-24,414
- Other items not affecting cash		-308	36,683
Interest received		2,616	5,502
Interest paid		-12,362	-27,253
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		**291,529**	**-51,211**
Cash flow from changes in working capital			
Increase/decrease in inventory and work in progress		-94,079	-122,182
Increase/decrease in operating receivables		-80,927	-174,630
Increase/decrease in operating liabilities		76,667	479,091
Cash flow from operating activities		**193,190**	**131,068**
Investment activities			
Cash received in connection with subsidiary merger		6,466	–
Investments in intangible fixed assets	12	-418,747	-206,445
Investments in tangible fixed assets	13	-157,810	-65,040
Dividend from Group companies		–	316,400
Investments in financial fixed assets	16	-1,377	-69,785
Loans granted	19	-200	–
Amortization received on loans granted	19	10,500	–
Cash flow from investment activities		**-561,168**	**-24,870**
Financing activities			
Cash issue, from the Parent Company's shareholders		564,772	–
New share issue costs		-9,990	–
Amortization of loans from related parties		-334	-20,709
Cash flow from financing activities		**554,449**	**-20,709**
Increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**186,471**	**85,489**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		103,410	17,921
Exchange rate difference in cash and cash equivalents		680	–
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**290,561**	**103,410**

NOTES

Note 1. General information

Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) and its subsidiaries ("Koenigsegg" or "the Group") develop, manufacture, and sell the Koenigsegg supercar in various models and designs, and develop parts and accessories under the Koenigsegg name. The Group also has its own service department.

Koenigsegg is in an expansive phase with a focus on sales and production, where product development is an important and integral part.

The Parent Company Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) (referred to in the Annual Report as the "Parent Company" or "Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.)") is a public limited liability company registered in Sweden with its registered office in Ängelholm. The visiting address for the head office is Valhall Park, Ängelholm.

On June 9, 2025, these Consolidated Accounts were approved by the Board of Directors for publication. These are the Group's first published Consolidated Accounts.

Amounts are stated in TSEK unless specified otherwise.

Note 2. Summary of important accounting policies

The following presents the principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these Consolidated Accounts to the extent that they have not already been stated in connection with a specific note below. These policies have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The Consolidated Accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, RFR 1 Supplementary Accounting Rules for Groups, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations from the IFRS Interpretation Standards Committee (IFRS IC) as adopted by the EU. This Annual Report is the Group's first financial report prepared in accordance with IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards). Historical financial information has been restated as of January 1, 2023, which is the date of transition to IFRS reporting. Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) is transitioning to IFRS after its parent company Spirit of Performance AB, and has chosen to apply the exemption in IFRS 1 (item D16), which states that there is a choice regarding how assets and liabilities should be measured. Koenigsegg has chosen to measure its assets and liabilities at the reported values that would be included in the Parent Company's Consolidated Accounts based on the Parent Company's date of transition to IFRS.

The Consolidated Accounts have been prepared using the cost model, except for financial investments, which are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Preparing reports in accordance with IFRS requires at times the use of important estimates for accounting purposes. Furthermore, management is required to make certain assessments when applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas which involve a high degree of judgment, which are complex, or such areas in which assumptions and estimates are of material significance for the consolidated financial statements, are set forth in note 4.

The Parent Company's accounts have been prepared pursuant to the RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities and the Swedish Annual Accounts Act. In cases where the Parent Company applies other accounting policies than the Group, this is stated separately at the end of note 2 under its own heading. This is the first financial year in which the Parent Company applies RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities, instead of the previously applied K3 regulations. The transition to RFR 2 has not had any effect on the Parent Company's reported equity. See also note 31 for further details regarding the Parent Company's accounting.

New and amended standards to be applied by the Group in the current period

The new and amended standards and interpretations applicable from 2024 that have had an impact on the Group's Annual Report have been taken into account in these first published Consolidated Accounts.

Standards, amendments and interpretation statements regarding existing standards that come into effect in 2025 or later and that are expected to have an impact on the financial statements

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that have been published will come into force for financial years beginning after January 1, 2025, and have not been applied when preparing this report. These new standards, amendments and interpretations are not expected to have material impact on the Group's financial statements for this or future periods.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
IFRS 18 is a standard issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) on April 9, 2024. It is set to replace IAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements," and will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier application permitted.

The standard introduces structured categories in the Profit or Loss statement, introducing five categories: **Operating**, **Investing**, **Financing**, **Income Taxes** and **Discontinued operations**. The standard also introduces mandatory subtotals, including **Operating profit or loss** and **Profit or loss before financing** and **Income tax**.

The full analysis of the impact for 'Koenigsegg' has still not yet been completed.

2.2 Consolidated accounts

Subsidiaries
Subsidiaries are all companies in which the Group has a controlling influence. The Group controls a company when it is exposed to or is entitled to variable returns from its holding in the company and is able to influence these returns through its influence in the company.

Transactions with shareholders without controlling influence

The Group applies the principle of reporting transactions with non-controlling shareholders as transactions with the Group's shareholders. In acquisitions from non-controlling interests, the difference between the consideration paid and the actual acquired share of the carrying amount of subsidiary net assets is recognized in equity. Gains and losses on sales to non-controlling interests are also recognized in equity.

Joint Ventures

Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method and are initially measured at cost. Acquired assets and liabilities are measured in the same way as for Group companies, and the carrying amount of joint ventures includes any goodwill and other Group adjustments. The Group's share of the profit after tax arising in joint ventures after the acquisition is recognized in the consolidated income statement under "Share of profit from jointly controlled companies". The share of profit is calculated based on the owner company's share of capital in each associate.

The accounting policies for joint ventures have been adjusted, if necessary, to ensure compliance with the Group's accounting policies.

2.3 Revenue recognition

The following describes Koenigsegg's business segments, the nature of the Group's customer contracts, and how and when performance obligations in contracts are fulfilled.

Revenue recognition – goods
The majority of the Group's revenue relates to sales of goods consisting of cars, spare parts, and accessories. Service is also provided for sold cars, for which separate pricing and invoicing apply. See also the section below for revenue recognition relating to services.

The cars are sold under Incoterms Ex Works. Revenue is recognized after the car has been completed, tested, and is ready for delivery under the terms of the customer agreement. The performance obligation, and the right to final payment, are considered fulfilled when the car is ready for pickup and the customer has been notified. The customer is personally responsible for collection, transport costs, and other associated costs related to the transport.

When ordering a new car, an agreement is signed with the retailer or, in exceptional cases, directly with the end customer. After the agreement has been signed, an advance payment is normally charged, which is recognized on a separate line in the balance sheet as Advances from customers until the car is delivered, at which point the advance payment is deducted from the final payment.

There is a web shop within the Group where so-called *Lifestyle Products* can be purchased. These are recognized as revenue when the goods are delivered from the warehouse.

Determination of the transaction price – goods
The transaction price is the price of the car at the time of order. The revenue is the price of the goods minus any discounts given.

Revenue recognition – services
Service revenue consists of car services. The revenue is recognized when the service work has been performed and invoiced. Invoicing coincides with completion of the service.

See also note 5, Distribution of net sales, for further information regarding the distribution of revenue between goods, services and other items.

Revenue from royalties

Revenue from royalty is received for rights to use the trademark Koenigsegg ©. Revenue from royalties is reported when the obligation on which the revenue depends is fulfilled and entitlement to the payment of royalties is created.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized as income over the corresponding term using the effective interest method.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and reporting currency
Items included in the financial statements for the various entities in the Group are valued in the currency used in the economic environment in which each company is mostly active (functional currency). The presentation currency of the Group and the Parent Company is the Swedish krona (SEK).

Transactions and balance sheet items

Transactions in foreign currency are translated to the functional currency in accordance with the exchange rates applicable on the transaction date. Exchange rate gains and losses that arise from the payment of such transactions, and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date, are reported in the income statement.

Group companies

On consolidation, the currency translation differences resulting from the translation of net investments in foreign operations are recognized in equity. Upon divestment of a foreign operation, in whole or in part, the exchange rate differences entered in equity are reported in the income statement and reported as part of the capital gain/loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of that operation and translated at the rate on the balance sheet date.

2.5 Intangible assets

Capitalized expenditure for development work and similar work
Capitalized development expenditure relates to the development of new products, prototypes, and car models, the purpose of which is to generate more revenue in the future.

Development costs directly attributable to the development and testing of identifiable and unique products controlled by the Group is recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

i. it is technically possible to complete the product for use or sale,
ii. the intention of the Company is to complete the product and use it or sell it,
iii. conditions are established for the use or sale of the product,
iv. it can be shown how the product will generate probable future economic benefits;
v. adequate technical, financial and other resources are available to complete the development and use or sell the product, and
vi. the expenses relating to the product during its development can be measured reliably

Directly attributable expenses capitalized as part of the asset include employee and material costs. On capitalization, the portion of the expenses that is recognized in income against grants received/expected is taken into account. No material borrowing costs have been capitalized.

Capitalized development costs are recognized as intangible assets and amortized from when the asset is ready for use. Development costs that do not meet the above six criteria are expensed as incurred. Development expenses previously expensed are not recognized as assets in subsequent periods.

Description of depreciation method and period for capitalized development costs
Koenigsegg has been able to present eleven different car models and a number of variants thereof, mainly through its own development work at the Company's premises. All featuring revolutionary new technology. The Company's expenditure on development work is reported at cost as described above. Depreciation takes place through a combination of a proportion of depreciation per car manufactured and a proportion of depreciation relating to more generic development, which is depreciated on a straight-line basis over an estimated useful life of 10 years.

Patents and licenses
Patents and licenses are reported at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life. The useful life is assessed based on the legal term.

Impairment of intangible assets
The residual value and useful lives of the assets are assessed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted as necessary.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

In order to allocate the acquisition value to the estimated residual value over the estimated useful life, depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis as follows:

Depreciation periods for tangible fixed assets	
Improvements to third-party property	20 years
Land improvements on third-party property	10 years
Machinery and other technical equipment	5–7 years
Equipment, tools, and installations	5–7 years

Impairment of tangible fixed assets
The residual value and useful life of the assets are assessed on each balance sheet date and adjusted as required. The carrying amount of an asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the carrying amount exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset.

Gains or losses from divestments are established through a comparison between the sales revenue and the carrying amount and are recognized in Other operating income or Other operating expenses in the income statement.

2.7 Investments and other financial assets

Financial instruments reported in the balance sheet include financial investments measured at fair value through profit or loss, cash and cash equivalents, other financial receivables, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and other financial liabilities.

Financial assets and loan liabilities are reported on the settlement date. Trade receivables and trade payables are reported in the balance sheet when the invoice is sent or received.

Financial assets are initially reported at amortized cost. Financial assets are reported in the balance sheet until the right in the agreement has been realized or the Company no longer has the right to the asset. In accordance with the expected loss model, financial assets measured at amortized cost are continuously reviewed to evaluate the need for provisions for credit losses

Fair value measurement

For financial instruments for which there are market quotations, current prices are used to measure fair value (Level 1). In cases where there are no market quotations for instruments, the Group determines fair values using commonly used valuation models based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets (Level 2). Investments in unlisted equity instruments are classified as Level 3, i.e., there is no observable data to determine the fair value of the holding.

Classification and subsequent reporting

Instruments are classified in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Classifications are based on the Company's business model and the actual purpose of the contractual cash flows.

Amortized cost
As a general rule, financial liabilities are valued at amortized cost, with the exception of the liabilities described in the valuation categories below. As the majority of the Group's financial assets are held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and are held to maturity, they are reported at amortized cost in accordance with the effective interest method. All financial liabilities in the Group are measured at amortized cost.

Fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss consist of holdings in unlisted companies that are neither subsidiaries nor associates.

Impairment of financial assets
The Group's financial assets are within the scope of the expected credit loss model. The impairment loss on cash and cash equivalents is considered immaterial.

The Group applies the simplified method for calculating expected credit losses. The method means that the losses expected for the entire term of receivables are used as the starting point for accounts receivable. When the expected credit losses are calculated, the accounts receivable are grouped together based on the number of days in arrears. The expected credit loss levels are based on customers' payment histories and loss histories in recent years.

2.8 Inventory

The inventory consists of:

1. Raw materials and consumables used in the production of cars, the manufacture of spare parts and components, as well as in the servicing of cars.
2. Work in progress, which consists entirely of cars in production.
3. Finished goods and merchandise, which consist of finished components and consumables ready for sale directly to customers.
4. Advances to suppliers.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

The acquisition cost of inventories is calculated using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventory assets and transporting them to their present location and condition. For goods and products manufactured in-house, the acquisition cost is based on a standard cost method that includes the costs of all direct manufacturing costs as well as the attributable share of capacity and other manufacturing-related overhead costs. Standard costs are regularly reviewed and adjustments are made according to current circumstances. Manufacturing costs are based on normal capacity utilization and allocated to inventories, while unabsorbed costs due to changes in production volume are recognized in the income statement as incurred.

The net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Several parameters, such as market demand, model changes, and price development for used products, are taken into account in determining the future estimated selling price.

2.9 Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are generally due for payment within 30–60 days and all accounts receivable are therefore classified as current assets. Accounts receivable are initially recognized at the transaction price.
None of the Group's accounts receivable contain any significant financing component.

The Group applies the simplified method for calculating expected credit losses.

A summary of the Group's assessment regarding loss allowance is provided in note 3 Financial risks.

Both losses relating to accounts receivable and recovered previously impaired accounts receivable are recognized in the income statement as selling expenses.

The carrying amount of trade receivables, after any impairment, is assumed to correspond to their fair value, as this is a short-term item.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and bank deposits. Overdraft facilities are reported as borrowings under short-term liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents include bank funds in various currencies such as SEK, EUR, USD and GBP. Cash and cash equivalents in foreign currencies are translated at the closing-day rate. The effect on earnings is reported in net financial items. There are no restricted cash and cash equivalents.

2.11 Borrowings

Borrowing costs (interest expenses and transaction costs) are recognized in the income statement in the period to which they relate.

As of the balance sheet date, the Group's borrowings consist of commitments to companies under lease contracts, borrowings from Group companies (the parent company Alpraaz AB) and a minor borrowing from a credit institution.

2.12 Current and deferred tax

Management regularly evaluates the claims made in income tax returns relating to situations where the applicable tax rules are subject to interpretation and, when deemed appropriate, records provisions for the amounts that are likely to be paid to the tax authority.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available, against which the temporary deductible differences can be utilized. There are loss carryforwards within the Group, which are continuously reviewed to determine whether they can be recognized as deferred tax assets or not.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are netted in the balance sheet if they relate to the same counterparty and there is a legal right to set off assets against liabilities and there is an intention to set off tax assets and tax liabilities.

2.13 Provisions

The provisions that may occur in the Group mainly relate to customary normal guarantee commitments associated with the sale of cars and pension provisions.

The provisions are valued at the present value of the amounts that are expected to be required to settle the obligation. The valuation uses a discount rate before tax that reflects a current market assessment of the time-dependent value of money and the risks associated with the provision. The increase of the provision due to the passing of time is carried as an interest expense.

Guarantee commitments
Provisions for legal claims, guarantees, and restoration measures are recognized when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation due to past events. An outflow of resources will probably be required to settle the commitment, and the amount has been reliably calculated. No provisions are made for future operational losses.

2.14 Employee benefits

Post-employment benefits (Pensions)

Defined contribution plans
The Group only has so-called defined contribution pension plans. For defined contribution pension plans, Koenigsegg in Sweden and Spain pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions are paid.

2.15 Leasing

The Group as lessee
Koenigsegg's lease contracts (right-of-use agreements) are divided into the following types of assets:

a) Premises in which the activities are carried out
b) Machinery (production assets and similar)
c) Company cars
d) Other

The Group's lease contracts run for a period of up to 180 months with an option to extend for 36-month periods. The lease term for cars is normally 36 months.

Right-of-use contracts are recognized in assets with a corresponding liability, from the date on which the leased assets are available to the Group. Lease payments are divided between the amortization of the lease liability and the interest expense The interest expense for each period is calculated according to the annuity method

Right-of-use assets are depreciated in accordance with the depreciation schedule over the length of the lease contract, or if ownership is transferred at the end of the lease period, over the useful life of the underlying asset.
Assets and liabilities attributable to leases are initially measured at present value.

Payments attributable to short-term or low value contracts are expensed on an ongoing basis in the income statement. Short-term contracts refer to contracts with a lease period of a maximum of 12 months. Low value is considered by the management to mean cases where the value as new of a leased asset is less than SEK 50,000.

The lease period is determined as non-cancellable periods together with extension periods if it is deemed reasonably certain that these will be utilized. In the event that an extension period falls beyond 7 years from the balance sheet date, these have not been taken into account, as it is deemed too long a period to be able to make a reasonably probable assessment of whether an extension will occur.

2.16 Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared according to the indirect method, whereby adjustments have been made for transactions that did not result in inflows or outflows. Cash in hand and bank balances are classified as cash and cash equivalents.

2.17 Accounting policies of the Parent Company

The accounting policies of the Parent Company are substantially consistent with those of the Group. The Parent Company's accounts have been prepared pursuant to the RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities and the Swedish Annual Accounts Act. RFR 2 sets out the exemptions from and amendments to the standards issued by the IASB and the opinions issued by the IFRIC. The exemptions and amendments are applied from the date on which the legal entity applies the specified standard or statement to its Consolidated Accounts.

The Parent Company uses the presentation formats set out in the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, which means, among other things, that equity is presented differently.

Shares in subsidiaries are reported at amortized cost after deduction of any impairment charges. When an indication exists that shares and participations in subsidiaries have decreased in value, the recoverable amount is estimated. If it is lower than the carrying amount, the value is written down. Impairment losses are recognized in the Result from participations in Group companies item.

IFRS 9 is not applied in legal entities; instead, items 3–10 of RFR 2 are applied, which means, among other things, that financial instruments are measured based on their cost.

The Parent Company does not apply IFRS 16, which means that lease agreements are not reported as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet. Expenses associated with lease contracts are reported as other external expenses in the period in which the expense arises.

The Parent Company reports both Group contributions received and paid as appropriations. Shareholder contributions are reported as an increase in the value of shares and participations. An assessment is then made as to whether there is a need to impair the value of the shares and participations in question.

2.18 Calculation of financial performance measures not included in IFRS standards

Guidelines on alternative key performance indicators for companies whose securities are listed on a regulated market within the EU have been issued by the ESMA (the European Securities and Markets Authority). These guidelines must be applied to alternative key performance indicators that are not supported by IFRS.

The Annual Report refers to a number of performance measures that are not defined by IFRS. These performance measures are used to help both investors and management analyze the Company’s operations and objectives. These “non-IFRS measures” may differ from measures with similar names used by other companies.

The following describes the various performance measures used that are not defined by IFRS, in addition to the financial information reported in accordance with IFRS.

Key performance indicator	Description	Reason
Gross profit	Net sales reduced by cost of goods sold.	The KPI is used to measure how much of the net sales is left over to cover other costs.
Gross margin	Gross profit divided by net sales.	Management uses this KPI to track earnings in relation to net sales, which indicates the margin to cover other costs and profit margin.
Operating profit/EBIT	Profit before financial items and tax.	This KPI is used to measure operating profit before financing and tax.
Operating margin	Operating profit divided by net sales.	This KPI reflects the business’s operational profitability.
Solidity	Closing equity for the period divided by the closing balance sheet total for the period.	The KPI is used to measure long-term solvency.
Debt/equity ratio	Total liabilities in relation to equity.	The KPI is used to describe financial risk (interest rate sensitivity).

Note 3. Financial risk management

Through its operations, the Group is exposed to various financial risks: market risk (currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk/financing risk. The Group's overall risk management policy focuses on the unpredictability of the financial markets and strives to minimize potentially adverse effects on its earnings and cash position due to financial risks.

Risk management is overseen by the Group's CFO in consultation with the CEO and the Board, in accordance with guidelines established by the Board. The risk function's tasks include identifying, evaluating and hedging financial risks. These tasks are carried out in close collaboration with the Group's operating units.

Market risk

(i) Currency risk

Koenigsegg is an international group with one subsidiary in Spain and the remaining subsidiaries in Sweden. The Group has customers in 25 countries around the world, with a primary geographical location in North America, Europe and Asia. The reporting currency is Swedish kronor. However, a significant portion of both goods sold and material purchases is priced in currencies other than SEK. This situation exposes the Group to currency risks, as changes in exchange rates can affect earnings and financial position. A significant portion of the Group's sales is conducted in USD and EUR, which also exposes the Group to currency fluctuations during the time of order to delivery.

The Group makes both sales and purchases in a number of currencies The main currencies are the SEK, EUR, GBP and USD.

Exposure to currency fluctuations is usually divided into two main groups: *translation exposure* and *transaction exposure*.

Transaction exposure
Transaction exposure usually means exposure arising from commercial flows, i.e., cross-border sales and purchases. It is in this category of currency risk that the Group has its greatest exposure.

Translation exposure
The foreign subsidiaries' assets less their liabilities constitute a net investment in foreign currency, which gives rise to a translation difference on consolidation. Such translation differences are reported in other comprehensive income and are referred to as *Currency translation differences*.

Intra-group loans are translated at the current rate on the balance sheet date of the unit that has the receivable or liability denominated in a currency other than the functional currency that applies to each unit. Net intra-group loans have no effect on equity, but they do affect the consolidated income statement.

(ii) Interest rate risk related to cash flows and fair values

As the Group does not hold any significant interest-bearing assets, the Group's revenues and cash flow from operating activities are essentially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Group's interest rate risk mainly comes from long-term borrowing and lease contracts. Borrowing at variable interest rates exposes the Group to cash flow-related interest rate risk. Borrowing at fixed interest rate exposes the Group to interest rate risks with respect to fair value. The Group's external loans bear interest at a floating rate. For further information, please refer to note 22, Borrowing, for a description of the material terms and conditions of the borrowing.

Note 3. Financial risk management, cont.

Credit risk

Credit risk or counterparty risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial transaction may not fulfill its obligations by the due date. Credit risk is managed at Group level and exposure comes from trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and balances with banks and financial institutions.

See note 18, Accounts receivable, and the subsequent paragraph, for a more detailed description of the Group's exposure in accounts receivable.

Liquidity risk/Financing risk

Koenigsegg's expansion strategy may involve increased costs for the Company in terms of management and organization. In the future, Koenigsegg may need to attract new external capital on terms that (at the time of the offer) are not favorable to existing shareholders.

Alternatively, financing may take place by raising loans, which may entail high interest expenses or involve terms that limit Koenigsegg's use of capital in the business.

As of December 31, 2024, the Group had available liquid assets of TSEK 300,336 (previous year: TSEK 112,723). Its liquid assets consist of bank balances. In addition to reported cash and cash equivalents, the Group has an unutilized overdraft facility of TSEK 150,000 (previous year: TSEK 150,000). As of January 1, 2025, the overdraft facility has been increased to TSEK 300,000.

The table below presents the undiscounted cash flows generated by the Group's liabilities in the form of financial instruments, based on the earliest residual maturities contracted at the balance sheet date.

Amounts in foreign currency and amounts payable based on a variable rate have been estimated using the exchange rates and interest rates prevailing at the balance sheet date.

Note 3. Financial risk management, cont.

Group

TSEK	<1 year	1–2 years	2–5 years	>5 years	Total
As of December 31, 2024					
Borrowings	36,326	34,718	95,781	76,344	243,168
Liabilities relating to right-of-use assets/leases	39,056	38,309	88,330	157,725	323,420
Accounts payable	93,532	–	–	–	93,532
Other liabilities	11,546	–	–	–	11,546
Accrued expenses	91,360	–	–	–	91,360
Total	**271,820**	**73,027**	**184,111**	**234,069**	**763,026**
As of December 31, 2023					
Borrowings	42,969	42,946	119,455	166,455	371,825
Liabilities relating to right-of-use assets/leases	38,144	35,897	97,420	172,359	343,820
Accounts payable	110,896	–	–	–	110,896
Other liabilities	6,391	–	–	–	6,391
Accrued expenses	63,222	–	–	–	63,222
Total	**261,622**	**78,843**	**216,875**	**338,814**	**896,154**

Parent Company

TSEK	<1 year	1–2 years	2–5 years	>5 years	Total
As of December 31, 2024					
Borrowings	35,345	66,250	93,691	76,344	271,630
Other long-term liabilities	–	1,643	–	–	1,643
Accounts payable	89,124	–	–	–	89,124
Other liabilities	6,880	–	–	–	6,880
Accrued expenses	90,168	–	–	–	90,168
Total	**221,517**	**67,893**	**93,691**	**76,344**	**459,445**
As of December 31, 2023					
Borrowings	42,969	42,946	119,455	166,455	371,825
Other long-term liabilities	–	1,977	–	–	1,977
Accounts payable	95,010	–	–	–	95,010
Other liabilities	5,526	–	–	–	5,526
Accrued expenses	55,797	–	–	–	55,797
Total	**199,302**	**44,923**	**119,455**	**166,455**	**530,135**

Note 3. Financial risk management, cont.

Capital risk management

The objective in respect of capital structure is to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure in order to reduce the cost of capital.

Like other companies in the industry, Koenigsegg assesses its capital on the basis of its debt/equity ratio. This KPI is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. The net debt is calculated as total borrowing (comprising the items short-term borrowing and long-term borrowing in the consolidated balance sheet, including borrowing from financial lease contracts) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity in the consolidated balance sheet plus net debt.

There is no fixed dividend policy at Koenigsegg.

TSEK	**Note**	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**
Cash and cash equivalents		-300,336	-112,723
Borrowings – current part	22	861	621
Borrowings – non-current part	22	196,873	287,564
Liabilities relating to right-of-use assets	14	260,089	273,171
Net debt		**157,487**	**448,633**

The debt-to-equity ratio as of December 31 was as follows:

	2024-12-31	**2023-12-31**
Borrowings	457,823	561,356
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	-300,336	-112,723
Net debt	**157,487**	**448,633**
Total equity	970,863	297,158
Total capital	**1,128,350**	**745,791**
Debt/equity ratio	**14%**	**60%**

Note 4. Significant estimates and assessments

When preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS, a number of significant accounting estimates must be made. It also requires management to make certain assessments when applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and assessments are reviewed regularly and are mainly based on past experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are judged to be reasonable taking current conditions into consideration.

Significant estimates and assumptions for accounting purposes
The Group makes estimates and assumptions about the future. The estimates for accounting purposes that result from these will, by definition, seldom correspond to the actual result. The estimates and assumptions that imply a significant risk of material restatements of carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the following financial year are summarized below.

Impairment tests of capitalized expenses for development work
Expenditure on product development projects for car models and other proprietary products is capitalized to the extent that the expenditure may be expected to generate economic benefits. Capitalization begins when management judges that the proprietary asset will be technically and commercially viable. This means that established criteria must be met before a development project is capitalized as an intangible asset. The reprocessing of the proprietary asset ceases when the asset is ready for use. Depreciation for proprietary car models is partly done using a model-specific method, where the amount divided by the number of cars produced in the model program is used, and partly done with a generic depreciation that is written off over 10 years. Other proprietary products are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated useful life. Capitalized development expenditure is subject to impairment testing when there are indications of a fall in value. Both the determination of the amortization period and impairment testing require judgments by the management. As of the balance sheet date, management believes that future cash flows will cover the investments made by a margin, which is why no impairment is required. For more information on capitalized development assets, please refer to note 12.

Calculation of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities
Assessments and estimates relating to lease contracts mainly concern the determination of lease terms, criteria for assessing which agreements meet the definition of a lease agreement, and the development curve for the discount rate. Such assessments and estimates mainly affect the size of the reported right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The Group has several open lease agreements, mainly relating to properties, which do not have a clearly defined end date or restrictions on the number of possible extension options. The Group, as the lessee, must therefore decide for itself what contract term can be considered reasonable, rather than considering the termination clause in the agreements. The lessee then determines the length of the contract period based on factors such as the importance of building to the business, any planned or made leasehold investments and the market situation for premises. The discount rate should, according to IFRS 16, primarily consist of the implicit interest rate in the lease agreement and, if this cannot be determined, the marginal borrowing rate shall be used. In most cases, the lease agreements lack sufficient information to determine the implicit interest rate. Even though the marginal interest rate is used, it requires assessments to be made, for example, the lease term, the value of the right-of-use asset for the period during which the asset is leased, and the economic environment must be taken into account. To align the principle for determining the discount rate, the Group has introduced a Group-wide model for calculating the discount rate. This is based on the risk-free interest rate in the individual country, plus an activity-specific risk premium. Based on the term of each individual contract, an individual marginal lending rate is then determined for the specific contract. The Group has not applied differentiated risk premiums for the various asset classes, as the value of the lease portfolio consists of more than three-quarters of properties. Instead, the risk premium is based on the asset class Real Estate when determining the discount rate for all lease agreements. For more information on the Group's leasing agreements, please refer to note 14.

Calculation of income tax and measurement of loss carryforwards
Assessments are made to determine both current and deferred tax assets and liabilities, especially with regard to deferred tax assets. In this context, the likelihood that the deferred tax assets will be utilized for deduction against future taxable profits is assessed. The fair value of these future taxable profits may differ in terms of future business conditions and earning capacity or changed rules on taxation. For more information on the Group's deferred tax assets, please refer to note 11.

Calculation of warranty provisions
Provisions for product warranties are intended to cover future commitments for sales volumes that have already been realized. The warranty provision is a complex estimate due to the various variables included in the calculations. The calculation methods are based on the type of car model sold and historical data on repairs and replacements.

The underlying estimates for calculating the provision are reviewed in connection with the financial statements and when new car models are introduced or when other changes occur that may affect the calculation.

Note 5. Distribution of net sales

The distribution of net sales by business segment is as follows:

Group	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
Sales of cars	1,324,312	574,805
Sales of services	55,065	39,190
Revenue from royalties	15,596	7,847
Other sales	25,029	14,864
Total net sales by business segment	**1,420,002**	**636,706**

The distribution of net sales by geographical markets is as follows:

Group	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
North America	160,717	40,398
Middle East	190,571	13,213
Asia	239,291	148,799
Europe, excluding Sweden	641,683	393,790
Sweden	124,820	3,932
Other regions	62,920	36,574
Total net sales by geographical market	**1,420,002**	**636,706**

Specification of contract liabilities – Advances from customers

Group	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Opening balance	1,986,481	1,538,836
Contract liabilities recognized as revenue during the period	-1,241,589	-574,801
Advances received during the period that have not been recognized as revenue	1,339,794	1,022,446
Total advances from customer	**2,084,686**	**1,986,481**

In 2024, the Group had three customers, each of which accounted for more than 10% of net sales.

The total amount relating to remaining performance obligations is TSEK 11,949,095 (TSEK 12,180,540) at the end of 2024. The vast majority of the outstanding performance obligations are expected to be recognized as revenue over the next 2–4 years.

Note 6. Employee benefits and information about personnel

Group Employee benefits	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
Salaries and remuneration	326,216	290,735
Social security contributions	97,047	85,164
Pension costs	32,259	27,692
Total	**455,522**	**403,591**

Employee benefits by function	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
Cost of goods sold	65,574	65,525
Selling expenses	31,955	34,980
Administrative expenses	56,781	43,304
Research and development costs	37,785	44,123
Total	**192,095**	**187,932**

Salaries and other employee benefits

	2024-01-01 2024-12-31			2023-01-01 2023-12-31		
	Salaries and other benefits	Pensions	Social security contributions	Salaries and other benefits	Pensions	Social security contributions
Group						
Board members, CEOs and other senior executives	10,190	4,105	3,202	9,661	3,892	3,035
Other employees	316,026	28,154	93,845	281,074	23,800	82,129
Total	**326,216**	**32,259**	**97,047**	**290,735**	**27,692**	**85,164**
Parent Company						
Board members, CEOs and other senior executives	10,190	4,105	3,202	9,661	3,892	3,035
Other employees	299,495	24,160	92,466	260,174	20,098	75,307
Total	**309,685**	**28,265**	**95,668**	**269,835**	**23,990**	**78,342**

For the CEO and other senior executives, a mutual notice period of 3 months applies in accordance with currently applicable rules.

During the financial year, no remuneration was paid to the members of the Board for their duties as board members, either for the current year or the comparison year. The Chief Executive Officer has not been employed by the Company, but has invoiced for his work from Spirit Of Performance AB. For the financial year, invoicing from the CEO’s company amounted to a total of TSEK 17,180 (TSEK 9,206).

None of the members of the Board received remuneration for consulting services or similar assignments from the Company during the year.

Note 6. Employee benefits and information about personnel, cont.

Gender distribution of directors and other senior executives:

	2024-01-01 2024-12-31		2023-01-01 2023-12-31	
	Number on the balance sheet date	**Of whom men**	**Number on the balance sheet date**	**Of whom men**
Group				
CEO and other senior executives	8	75%	9	67%
Group total	**8**	**75%**	**9**	**67%**
Parent Company				
CEO and other senior executives	8	75%	8	75%
Parent Company total	**8**	**75%**	**8**	**75%**

Average number of employees

	2024-01-01 2024-12-31		2023-01-01 2023-12-31	
	Average number of employees	**Of whom men**	**Average number of employees**	**Of whom men**
Parent Company				
Sweden	646	79%	531	81%
Total in Parent Company	**646**	**79%**	**531**	**81%**
Subsidiaries				
Sweden	–	–	11	91%
Spain	65	74%	52	77%
Total in subsidiaries	65	74%	63	79%
Group total	**711**	**79%**	**594**	**81%**

Note 7. Costs divided by cost type

Group	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
Raw materials and consumables	-691,184	-370,527
Other external expenses	-214,837	-196,462
Employee benefits (note 9)	-354,561	-324,064
Capitalized costs, employee benefits – internal development	169,887	136,121
Amortization of intangible assets (note 12)	-199,971	-89,049
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 13, 14)	-102,809	-92,626
Other operating expenses (note 6)	-2,835	-28,845
Share of profit from jointly controlled companies	2,506	1,259
Total costs	**-1,393,804**	**-964,193**

Parent Company	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
Raw materials and consumables	-705,325	-402,655
Other external expenses	-248,336	-210,373
Employee benefits (note 8)	-356,194	-300,672
- of which capitalized internal work, intangible assets	169,887	136,121
Amortization of intangible assets (note 12)	-180,591	-88,716
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 13, 14)	-67,520	-49,997
Other operating expenses (note 6)	-2,800	-28,431
Total costs	**-1,390,879**	**-944,723**

Note 8. Audit fees

Audit engagements refer to the examination of the Company's Annual Report and accounts and the administration of the Company's affairs by the Board of Directors and the CEO, other tasks which are for the Company's auditor to perform, and consultation or other assistance resulting from observations during such an audit or the completion of other such tasks. Everything else is divided between tax consultations and other assignments.

Group	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
PwC		
Audit engagement	742	672
Other audit engagement	208	561
Tax consultancy services	580	295
Total	**1,530**	**1,528**

Parent Company	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
PwC		
Audit engagement	655	580
Other audit engagement	208	561
Tax consultancy services	580	295
Total	**1,443**	**1,436**

Note 9. Other operating income and other operating expenses

Group	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
Other operating income		
Government grants	121	1,762
Gains from divestment of fixed assets	137	354
Rental income, internal	25	51
Adjusted additional consideration	–	20,000
Re-invoiced shop fittings	6,852	3,001
Other	1,833	517
Total other operating income	**8,968**	**25,685**

Parent Company	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
Other operating income		
Government grants	110	1,751
Gains from divestment of fixed assets	133	352
Rental income, internal	25	15,802
Re-invoiced shop fittings	6,852	3,001
Other	1,834	517
Total other operating income	**8,953**	**21,423**

In 2023, the remaining additional consideration for the subsidiary Meneko AB was negotiated away, resulting in a positive effect on earnings of TSEK 20,000, which has been classified as an adjusted additional consideration. This effect on earnings relates to the Group’s figures, and the corresponding amount has been adjusted against cost in the Parent Company.

Group	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
Other operating expenses		
Exchange rate gains	64,609	52,871
Exchange rate losses	-66,030	-80,935
Losses from divestment of fixed assets	-12	-193
Other	-1,402	-588
Total other operating expenses	**-2,835**	**-28,845**

Parent Company	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
Other operating expenses		
Exchange rate gains	64,609	51,592
Exchange rate losses	-66,030	-79,278
Other	-1,379	-745
Total other operating expenses	**-2,800**	**-28,431**

Note 10. Financial income and financial expenses

Group	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
Financial income		
Exchange rate gains, financial items	671	1,137
Interest income	4,178	4,966
Other financial income	1	–
Total financial income	**4,850**	**6,103**
Financial expenses		
Exchange rate losses, financial items	-224	-3,492
Exchange rate gains, financial items	–	1,841
Interest expenses:		
- Borrowings	-46	-23
- Other interest expenses	-2,177	-200
- Leasing, interest	-10,472	-9,279
- Interest expenses, internal	-12,995	-13,271
Impairment of financial receivables	-294	–
Other financial expenses	-373	-230
Total financial expenses	**-26,581**	**-24,654**
Result from financial items, net	**-21,731**	**-18,551**

Parent Company	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
Result from participations in Group companies		
Dividends on shares in subsidiaries	–	316,400
Total result from participations in Group companies	**–**	**316,400**
Interest income and similar profit and loss items		
Interest income, external	4,083	1,152
Interest income, Group companies	2,515	2,075
Exchange rate gains, financial receivables/liabilities	682	1,137
Total interest income and similar profit and loss items	**7,280**	**4,364**
Interest expenses and similar profit and loss items		
Exchange rate losses, financial receivables/liabilities	-224	-1,421
Interest expenses, external	-2,177	-197
Interest expenses, Group companies	-13,658	-24,284
Impairment of financial receivables	-294	–
Other financial expenses	-374	-228
Total interest expenses and similar profit and loss items	**-16,727**	**-26,130**
Result from financial items, net	**-9,447**	**294,634**

Note 11. Income taxes

Group	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
Current tax for the year	–	–
Deferred tax expense pertaining to temporary differences	-10,464	–
Deferred tax income pertaining to temporary differences	–	54,332
Total tax on the result for the year	**-10,464**	**54,332**

Parent Company		
Current tax for the year	–	–
Deferred tax income pertaining to temporary differences	-6,793	34,685
Total tax on the result for the year	**-6,793**	**34,685**

The differences between the reported tax expense and the tax expense calculated based on the applicable tax rate are as follows:

Group	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
Result before tax	13,435	-320,353
Income tax calculated at the Group's current tax rate (20.6%)	-2,768	65,993
Non-taxable income	406	24
Non-deductible expenses	-2,184	-5,050
Taxable deficits for which no deferred tax asset has been reported	-5,837	-3,651
Effect of foreign tax rates	-81	–
Adjustment of current tax relating to previous years	–	-2,984
Tax on the result for the year	**-10,464**	**54,332**

Parent Company	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31
Result before tax	28,435	114,193
Income tax calculated at the current tax rate (20.6%)	-5,858	-23,524
Non-taxable income	42	65,202
Non-deductible expenses	-2,224	-5,288
Tax-related adjustments	–	1,279
Adjustment of current tax relating to previous years	3,658	-2,984
Taxable deficits for which no deferred tax asset has been reported	-2,411	–
Tax on the result for the year	**-6,793**	**34,685**

*) The Swedish tax rate has been used as the basis for the above calculation as the Group's applicable tax rate.

The Group's companies are mainly subject to taxation in Sweden, where the weighted average tax rate is 20.6% (previous year: 20.6%). There is also a subsidiary in Spain where the tax rate for 2024 and 2023 was 25%.

Note 11. Income taxes, cont.

The tax effects of loss carryforwards are taken into account only to the extent that there are convincing factors that suggest that these may be utilized in the foreseeable future. The history of losses is a factor that argues against valuing the loss carryforwards. The Board’s assessment is that there will be a tax surplus in the coming years.

Group	**2024-01-01 2024-12-31**	**2023-01-01 2023-12-31**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Impairment of a receivable	–	–
Total deferred tax liabilities	**–**	**–**
Deferred tax assets		
Intangible assets	79,624	77,344
Loss carryforwards	67,668	79,489
Right-of-use assets	2,043	1,319
Inventory	1,115	1,115
Impairment of a receivable	1,723	1,724
Total deferred tax assets	**152,173**	**160,991**
Deferred tax assets, net	**152,173**	**160,991**

In total, the Group has unused deficits of TSEK 396,052 (TSEK 414,061). The deficits have no set end date for utilization. Of the total unused deficit, TSEK 152,173 (TSEK 160,991) has been recognized in the balance sheet, corresponding to a value of TSEK 31,348 (TSEK 33,164).

Parent Company	**2024-01-01 2024-12-31**	**2023-01-01 2023-12-31**
Deferred tax assets		
Loss carryforwards	72,692	56,948
Impairment of a receivable	1,723	1,723
Total deferred tax assets	**74,415**	**58,671**

The gross change in deferred taxes is as follows:

Group	**2024-01-01 2024-12-31**	**2023-01-01 2023-12-31**
At the beginning of the year	160,991	106,658
Increase through business combinations*	1,648	–
Recognized in the income statement	-10,464	54,333
Exchange rate differences	-2	–
At year-end	**152,173**	**160,991**

Parent Company	**2024-01-01 2024-12-31**	**2023-01-01 2023-12-31**
At the beginning of the year	58,671	23,987
Increase through business combinations*	22,537	–
Recognized in the income statement	-6,793	34,685
Exchange rate differences	–	-1
At year-end	**74,415**	**58,671**

* Added through the intra-group acquisition of Freevalve AB.

Changes in deferred taxes are largely attributable to the tax effect arising from adjustments to financial instruments in connection with the transition to IFRS and valued deficits.

Note 12. Intangible fixed assets

Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) continuously assesses whether there are any indications of impairment of intangible fixed assets. If such an indication exists, a test is performed to ensure that the carrying amount of the intangible assets is less than the recoverable amount. Goodwill that is not amortized is tested annually to ensure that the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount and that there is no need for impairment.

Group

Expenditure on capitalized development work	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Acquisition value, opening balance	1,350,752	1,124,026	823,463
Procurement	361,203	226,726	193,254
Added through acquisitions*	72,649	–	–
Sales and disposals	-131,775	–	–
Merger	49,839	–	–
Reclassifications	–	–	107,309
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	**1,702,668**	**1,350,752**	**1,124,026**
Depreciation, opening balance	-430,061	-342,532	-294,899
Depreciation for the year	-186,699	-87,533	-47,633
Added through acquisitions*	-51,316	–	–
Sales and disposals	131,775	–	–
Exchange rate differences	–	4	–
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	**-536,301**	**-430,061**	**-342,532**
Closing carrying amount	**1,166,367**	**920,691**	**781,494**

Patents and licenses	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Acquisition value, opening balance	12,205	8,971	8,265
Procurement	7,746	2,376	627
Added through acquisitions*	21,878	–	–
Reclassifications	–	863	–
Exchange rate differences	37	-5	79
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	**41,866**	**12,205**	**8,971**
Depreciation, opening balance	-7,119	-5,608	-4,359
Depreciation for the year	-4,072	-1,516	-1,197
Added through acquisitions*	-15,010	–	–
Reclassifications	201	–	–
Exchange rate differences	-29	5	-52
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	**-26,029**	**-7,119**	**-5,608**
Closing carrying amount	**15,837**	**5,086**	**3,363**

* Added through the intra-group acquisition of Freevalve AB.

Note 12. Intangible fixed assets, cont.

Construction in progress and advance payments for intangible fixed assets	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Acquisition value, opening balance	358	817	–
Procurement	–	178	817
Reclassifications	–	-637	–
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	**358**	**358**	**817**
Closing carrying amount	**358**	**358**	**817**

Breakdown of depreciation, amortization and impairment losses on intangible fixed assets

Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31	2022-01-01 2022-12-31
Depreciation	-190,771	-89,049	-48,830
Total depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	**-190,771**	**-89,049**	**-48,830**

Depreciation per function	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31	2022-01-01 2022-12-31
Cost of goods sold	-180,701	-88,880	-48,595
Selling expenses	–	-38	-83
Administrative expenses	-40	-30	-45
Research and development services	-10,030	-101	-107
Total depreciation	**-190,771**	**-89,049**	**-48,830**

During the financial year, research and development costs of TSEK 126,136 (TSEK 106,850), which did not meet the criteria for capitalization under IAS 38, were expensed in the income statement. These are reported under the item ‘Research and Development costs’ in the income statement.

Note 12. Intangible fixed assets, cont.

Parent Company

Expenditure on capitalized development work	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Acquisition value, opening balance	1,224,214	1,019,411	745,541
Procurement	361,203	204,803	166,561
Sales and disposals	-131,775	–	270
Taken over from subsidiaries through merger*	176,368	–	–
Reclassifications	9	–	107,039
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	**1,630,019**	**1,224,214**	**1,019,411**
Depreciation, opening balance	-430,060	-342,532	-294,899
Sales and disposals	131,775	1	–
Depreciation for the year	-178,408	-87,529	-47,633
Reclassifications	-1	–	–
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	**-476,694**	**-430,060**	**-342,532**
Closing carrying amount	**1,153,325**	**794,154**	**676,879**

Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, etc.	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Acquisition value, opening balance	10,034	6,852	6,299
Procurement	7,700	3,182	553
Taken over from subsidiaries through merger*	1,117	–	–
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	**18,851**	**10,034**	**6,852**
Depreciation, opening balance	-5,850	-4,663	-3,841
Depreciation for the year	-2,183	-1,187	-822
Taken over from subsidiaries through merger*	-258	–	–
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	**-8,291**	**-5,850**	**-4,663**
Closing carrying amount	**10,560**	**4,184**	**2,189**

* Added through the intra-group acquisition of Freevalve AB.

Note 12. Intangible fixed assets, cont.

Other intangible fixed assets	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Acquisition value, opening balance	358	817	–
Procurement	–	178	817
Reclassifications	–	-637	–
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	**358**	**358**	**817**
Closing carrying amount	**358**	**358**	**817**

Breakdown of depreciation, amortization and impairment losses on intangible fixed assets

Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31	2022-01-01 2022-12-31
Depreciation	-180,591	-88,716	-48,455
Total depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	**-180,591**	**-88,716**	**-48,455**

Depreciation per function	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31	2022-01-01 2022-12-31
Cost of goods sold	-180,591	-88,716	-48,455
Total depreciation	**-180,591**	**-88,716**	**-48,455**

During the financial year, research and development costs of TSEK 115,775 (TSEK 99,666), which did not meet the criteria for capitalization under IAS 38, were expensed in the income statement. These are reported under the item ‘Research and Development costs’ in the income statement.

Note 13. Tangible fixed assets

Group

Tangible fixed assets	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Machinery and other technical facilities	33,800	18,979	8,617
Equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	278,167	261,609	224,670
Land improvements on third-party property	75,238	–	155
Total	**387,205**	**280,588**	**233,442**

Tangible fixed assets	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Acquisition value, opening balance	449,376	339,994	273,868
Procurement of the year	174,956	110,236	72,999
Sales and disposals	–	-765	-56,494
Increase through business combinations*	823	–	–
Translation differences	670	-89	1,432
Reclassifications	360	–	48,189
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	**626,185**	**449,376**	**339,994**
Depreciation, opening balance	-168,788	-106,552	-111,515
Sales and disposals	–	97	49,640
Increase through business combinations*	-653	–	–
Depreciation for the year	-68,994	-62,418	-43,614
Translation differences	-545	85	-1,063
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	**-238,980**	**-168,788**	**-106,552**
Closing carrying amount	**387,205**	**280,588**	**233,442**

Construction in progress	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Acquisition value, opening balance	107,964	86,338	3,833
Procurement	-80,220	21,626	112,800
Reclassifications	–	–	-30,295
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	**27,744**	**107,964**	**86,338**

Total depreciation, amortization and impairment losses on tangible fixed assets:

	2024-01-01	**2023-01-01**	**2022-01-01**
Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2022-12-31**
Depreciation	-68,994	-62,418	-43,614
Total depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	**-68,994**	**-62,418**	**-43,614**

* Added through the intra-group acquisition of Freevalve AB.

Note 13. Tangible fixed assets, cont.

Depreciation per function	2024-01-01 2024-12-31	2023-01-01 2023-12-31	2022-01-01 2022-12-31
Cost of goods sold	-29,428	-23,541	-17,847
Selling expenses	-3,396	-4,002	-8,491
Administrative expenses	-9,601	-17,380	-5,848
Research and development services	-26,569	-17,495	-11,428
Total depreciation	**-68,994**	**-62,418**	**-43,614**

Parent Company

Land improvements on third-party property	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Acquisition value, opening balance	–	–	–
Procurement	77,179	–	–
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	**77,179**	**–**	**–**
Depreciation, opening balance	–	–	–
Depreciation for the year	-1,941	–	
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	**-1,941**	**–**	**–**
Closing carrying amount	**75,238**	**–**	**–**

Machinery and other technical facilities	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Acquisition value, opening balance	24,064	10,121	11,109
Procurement	20,428	13,943	–
Sales and disposals	–	–	-1,350
Reclassifications	-1	–	362
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	**44,491**	**24,064**	**10,121**
Depreciation, opening balance	-7,047	-3,786	-3,160
Sales and disposals	–	–	1,350
Depreciation for the year	-5,882	-3,261	-1,976
Translation differences	-1	–	–
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	**-12,930**	**-7,047**	**-3,786**
Closing carrying amount	**31,561**	**17,017**	**6,335**

Note 13. Tangible fixed assets, cont.

Equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Acquisition value, opening balance	322,960	275,503	223,176
Procurement	-7,982	47,456	–
Sales and disposals	–	–	-55,144
Taken over from subsidiaries through merger*	83,284	–	–
Reclassifications	83,644	1	107,471
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	**481,906**	**322,960**	**275,503**
Depreciation, opening balance	-126,186	-79,450	-93,062
Sales and disposals	–	–	48,291
Depreciation for the year	-59,697	-46,736	-34,679
Taken over from subsidiaries through merger*	-20,015	–	–
Reclassifications	5	–	–
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	**-205,893**	**-126,186**	**-79,450**
Closing carrying amount	**276,013**	**196,774**	**196,053**

Construction in progress and advance payments for tangible fixed assets	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Acquisition value, opening balance	37,717	34,076	–
Procurement	68,185	3,641	63,778
Taken over from subsidiaries through merger*	70,249	–	–
Reclassifications	-148,407	–	-29,702
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	**27,744**	**37,717**	**34,076**
Closing carrying amount	**27,744**	**37,717**	**34,076**

Total depreciation, amortization and impairment losses on tangible fixed assets:

Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	**2024-01-01 2024-12-31**	**2023-01-01 2023-12-31**	**2022-01-01 2022-12-31**
Depreciation	-67,520	-49,997	-36,655
Total depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	**-67,520**	**-49,997**	**-36,655**

Depreciation per function	**2024-01-01 2024-12-31**	**2023-01-01 2023-12-31**	**2022-01-01 2022-12-31**
Cost of goods sold	-28,491	-18,344	-15,708
Selling expenses	-3,396	-2,144	-6,678
Administrative expenses	-9,201	-16,951	-5,240
Research and development services	-26,432	-12,558	-9,029
Total depreciation	**-67,520**	**-49,997**	**-36,655**

* Added through the intra-group acquisition of Freevalve AB.

Note 14. Right-of-use assets

The Group has lease agreements mainly consisting of rent for premises, cars, and machinery.

Starting with the financial year beginning January 1, 2021, the Parent Company applies IFRS 16. Linear depreciation is applied to the right-of-use assets. Lease payments are reported as amortization of lease liabilities and as interest expense. As an effect, operating profit is improved while profit after net financial items will initially deteriorate given that straight-line depreciation is applied to the right-of-use asset while interest expenses are calculated using an annuity method. Agreements with a term of less than 12 months have been treated as short-term leases (i.e., not included in the lease liability), and exceptions have also been made for agreements with a lower value according to the standard.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets:

Group	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**
Premises	-31,075	-26,813
Cars	-934	-1,198
Machines	-1,806	-2,197
Closing carrying amount	**-33,815**	**-30,208**

Group	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**
Interest expenses (included in financial expenses)	-10,471	-9,280
Expenditure attributable to short-term lease agreements	-4,998	-5,514
Expenditure attributable to low-value leases that are not short-term leases	-2,198	-541
Total cash flow relating to leases	**-17,667**	**-15,336**

The Group's balance sheet includes the following items attributable to assets with right of use:

Assets with rights of use:

Group	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Premises	244,604	261,436	72,862
Cars	3,028	1,030	2,089
Machines	2,588	4,349	4,803
Total	**250,220**	**266,815**	**79,754**

Liabilities relating to leasing:

Group	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Current lease liabilities	33,628	32,498	17,468
Non-current lease liabilities	226,461	240,673	65,222
Total	**260,089**	**273,171**	**82,690**

Note 14. Right-of-use assets, cont.

The present value of liabilities relating to right-of-use assets is as follows:

Group	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Within 1 year	33,628	32,498	17,467
Between 1–5 years	106,013	111,358	57,587
More than 5 years	120,448	129,315	7,636
Total	**260,089**	**273,171**	**82,690**

Undiscounted future payments relating to right-of-use assets:

Group	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Within 1 year	39,056	38,144	18,473
Between 1–5 years	126,639	133,317	61,233
More than 5 years	157,725	172,359	8,225
Total	**323,420**	**343,820**	**87,931**

Right-of-use assets	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Acquisition value, opening balance	321,197	106,639	102,111
Procurement	17,300	217,278	7,381
Sales and disposals	-5,269	-2,715	-3,147
Translation differences	126	-5	294
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	**333,354**	**321,197**	**106,639**
Depreciation, opening balance	-54,382	-26,885	-11,891
Sales and disposals	5,158	2,681	3,147
Depreciation for the year	-33,815	-30,208	-18,033
Translation differences	-95	30	-108
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	**-83,134**	**-54,382**	**-26,885**
Closing carrying amount	**250,220**	**266,815**	**79,754**

Note 15. Shares in companies where the equity method is used

Group	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	60,524	59,266
Share of profit for the year	2,506	1,259
Closing carrying amount	**63,030**	**60,524**

The Parent Company holds shares in the following joint venture. PEKO Fastighets AB is owned through its wholly owned subsidiary Ghost Fast AB. The business of PEKO Fastighets AB is to manage the property in which the Group has its factory.

Name	Organization number	Registered office	Share of capital*	Carrying amount		
				2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
PEKO Fastighets AB	559220-8911	Solna	50%	63,030	60,524	59,266

Note 16. Financial instruments measured at fair value

Group	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Fair value at the beginning of the year	144	145	133
Acquisitions for the year	1,377	–	–
Translation differences	5	-1	12
Total financial instruments measured at fair value	**1,526**	**144**	**145**

Group	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Unrealized fair value change as of the balance sheet date	149	144	145

Financial instruments measured at fair value consist of:

Group	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Investments in unlisted holdings (Level 3)	1,526	144	145
Total financial instruments measured at fair value	**1,526**	**144**	**145**

Parent Company	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Acquisitions for the year, Aurora	1,377	–	–
Total amortized cost	**1,377**	**–**	**–**

Group	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Long-term investments	1,526	144	145
Total financial instruments measured at fair value	**1,526**	**144**	**145**

Note 17. Inventory

Group

Book-value inventories	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Raw materials and consumables	612,735	491,635	388,657
Work in progress	285,607	280,242	239,127
Finished goods	50,446	32,376	11,059
Advances to suppliers	12,595	10,310	13,441
Total book value	**961,383**	**814,563**	**652,284**

The book value includes obsolescence deductions of:	22,106	14,051	–

Parent Company

Book-value inventories	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Raw materials and consumables	616,764	462,014	375,198
Work in progress	282,506	238,357	223,695
Finished goods	49,527	32,232	10,970
Advances to suppliers	12,596	5,430	5,988
Total book value	**961,393**	**738,033**	**615,851**

The book value includes obsolescence deductions of:	22,106	14,051	–

Note 18. Accounts receivable

Group

	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Accounts receivable	331,250	221,586	86,863
Minus: provision for expected customer losses	–	–	–
Accounts receivable – net	**331,250**	**221,586**	**86,863**

Accounts receivable broken down by currency:

Group	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
USD	125,002	34,374	15,149
EUR	94,542	115,521	39,657
GPB	1,755	176	370
SEK	109,951	71,515	31,687
Total accounts receivable by currency	**331,250**	**221,586**	**86,863**

Analysis of the credit risk exposure related to accounts receivable	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Accounts receivable that are neither past due nor impaired	260,660	4,654	12,071
Past due by:			
- Less than 2 months	65,732	152,307	18,642
- 2 to 6 months	4,557	45,986	34,811
- 6 to 12 months	91	8,657	9,439
- more than 12 months	210	9,982	11,900
Total past due	70,590	216,932	74,792
Of which impaired		–	–
Carrying amount of accounts receivable	**331,250**	**221,586**	**86,863**

Group and Parent Company

Disruptions in the supply chains during the first part of 2023, primarily due to the outbreak of war in Ukraine and the effects of Covid-19 lockdowns in Asia, have led to delays in the delivery schedule to customers. Consequently, the settlement date for the advance invoices that were issued has been postponed. Cars will only be delivered once final payment of the invoice has been received.

Note 19. Other long-term receivables and other receivables

Group **Other long-term receivables**	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Receivables Group companies	11,480	11,480	11,480
Deposits	14,658	24,958	9,744
Total	**26,138**	**36,438**	**21,224**

Other receivables	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
VAT receivable	11,069	9,666	16,324
Tax claims	888	842	7,089
Other items	3,497	4,233	7,234
Total	**15,455**	**14,741**	**30,647**

Parent Company **Other long-term receivables**	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Deposits	14,658	24,957	9,744
Total	**14,658**	**24,957**	**9,744**

Other receivables	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
VAT receivables	10,180	6,639	3,469
Other items	6,549	3,839	12,136
Total	**16,729**	**10,478**	**15,605**

Note 20. Prepayments and accrued income

Group	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Prepaid insurance	2,016	1,618	2,271
Prepaid rent (not included in right-of-use assets)	9,462	8,962	3,960
Accrued income	14,433	6,588	7,792
Other items	5,933	9,983	7,277
Total	**31,844**	**27,151**	**21,300**

Parent Company	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Prepaid rents	2,016	1,611	3,960
Prepaid insurance	9,462	8,962	2,260
Other prepayments	14,433	6,588	7,792
Accrued income	12,822	9,945	6,575
Total	**38,733**	**27,106**	**20,587**

Note 21. Share capital and fund for development expenditure

Parent Company

	No. of shares	Quota value per share
Opening balance as of January 1, 2023	**44,570,944**	**0.2**
New share issue	–	
Closing balance as of December 31, 2023	**44,570,944**	**0.2**
New share issue	3,759,359	
Closing balance as of December 31, 2024	**48,330,303**	**0.2**

The above number of shares is distributed as follows:	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
A shares	5,750,000	5,750,000	5,750,000
B shares	42,580,303	38,820,944	38,820,944
Total	**48,330,303**	**44,570,944**	**44,570,944**

Fund for development expenses	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Amount at the beginning of the year	794,154	676,879
Capitalization of development expenses	500,487	204,804
Dissolution due to the year's depreciation	-141,317	-87,529
Amount at the end of the year	**1,153,324**	**794,154**

During the year, a new share issue of TSEK 714,772, excluding issue costs of TSEK 17,757, was carried out. Through the new issue, the share capital has increased by SEK 751,872 and the number of Class B shares has increased by 3,759,359. Of the newly issued amount, TSEK 564,772 has been settled in cash. The remaining amount, TSEK 150,000, has been settled by offsetting debt to the parent company Alpraaz AB.

Note 22. Borrowings

Group	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Long-term interest-bearing liabilities			
Bank loans	2,642	211	835
Loans from Parent Company	192,588	285,377	334,177
Utilized overdraft facility	–	–	–
Other borrowings	1,643	1,976	686
Liabilities relating to leasing	226,461	240,673	65,227
Total long-term interest-bearing liabilities	**423,334**	**528,237**	**400,925**
Short-term interest-bearing liabilities			
Bank loans	861	621	–
Utilized overdraft facility	–	–	11,280
Liabilities relating to leasing	33,628	32,498	17,463
Total short-term interest-bearing liabilities	**34,489**	**33,119**	**28,743**
Total interest-bearing liabilities	**457,823**	**561,356**	**429,668**

The Group's exposure relating to borrowing for changes in interest rates and contractual dates for interest rate renegotiation at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

The intra-group loans carry an interest rate corresponding to the government bond yield plus 3 percentage points.

	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Within 6 months	34,057	42,569	41,936
7–12 months	20,030	19,403	20,348
1–5 years	186,995	227,372	192,659
More than 5 years	216,741	272,012	174,725
Total interest-bearing liabilities	**457,823**	**561,356**	**429,668**

Note 22. Borrowings, cont.

The change in borrowing for the Group and the Parent Company had the following impact on cash flow:

Group	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**
Interest-bearing liabilities at the beginning of the year	**561,356**	**429,668**
Cash flow affecting:		
Amortization of liabilities relating to leasing	-26,771	-23,864
Amortization of loans	-1,137	-60,076
Borrowings during the year	3,446	1,290
Non cash-flow affecting:		
Amortization of loans through set-off issue	-150,000	–
Liabilities assumed in connection with the acquisition of subsidiaries	57,200	–
Liabilities assumed relating to leasing	13,665	214,340
Exchange rate differences	64	-2
Borrowings at year end	**457,823**	**561,356**

Parent Company	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**
Interest-bearing liabilities at the beginning of the year	**287,354**	**308,063**
Cash flow affecting		
Amortization of loans	-334	-22,708
Non cash-flow affecting		
Amortization of loans through set-off issue	-150,000	–
Liabilities assumed in connection with the acquisition of subsidiaries	57,211	–
Other	-	1 999
Borrowings at year end	**194,231**	**287,354**

Overdraft facility

Parent Company	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
The granted overdraft facility amounts to:	150,000	150,000	20,000
Total	**150,000**	**150,000**	**20,000**

An overdraft facility of TSEK 300,000 was granted on January 1, 2025.

Note 23. Provisions

Group	Other provisions	Warranty provisions	Total
Opening balance at 2023-01-01	5,000	13,424	18,424
Recognized in the income statement:			
- additional provisions	–	10,897	10,897
- unused amounts reversed	–	-15,312	-15,312
Closing balance at 2023-12-31	**5,000**	**9,010**	**14,010**
Opening balance as of 2024-01-01	5,000	9,010	14,010
Recognized in the income statement:			
- additional provisions	–	38,194	38,194
- unused amounts reversed	–	-22,605	-22,605
Closing balance as of 2024-12-31	**5,000**	**24,599**	**29,599**

Group	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Warranty provisions	24,599	9,010	33,424
Other provisions	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total	**29,599**	**14,010**	**38,424**

Parent Company	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Warranty provisions	24,599	9,010	13,424
Other provisions	5,000	5,000	25,000
Total	**29,599**	**14,010**	**38,424**

Note 24. Other short-term liabilities

Group	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
VAT debt	–	–	69
Personnel-related liabilities	7,994	6,247	5,900
Other	3,552	144	52
Total	**11,546**	**6,391**	**6,021**

Parent Company	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Personnel-related liabilities	6,880	5,526	5,000
Other	–	–	2
Total	**6,880**	**5,526**	**5,002**

Note 25. Accruals and deferred income

Group	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Accrued salaries and holiday pay	46,278	30,683	24,190
Accrued social security contributions	22,853	15,956	18,730
State aids	11	22	546
Other	22,218	16,561	3,990
Total	**91,360**	**63,222**	**47,456**

Parent Company	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Accrued salaries and holiday pay	45,910	29,947	30,098
Accrued social security contributions	22,060	15,087	2,703
Other	22,198	10,763	4,356
Total	**90,168**	**55,797**	**37,157**

Note 26. Related party transactions

For a description of salaries and other benefits to directors, chief executive officers, and other senior executives, see note 6, Employee benefits.

The Company has identified Company management, the Board of Directors of the Parent Company Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.), the shareholders of Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) and its parent companies, as well as the Group's subsidiaries, as related parties.

Shares in subsidiaries and transactions between companies that belong to the Group are eliminated in the Consolidated Accounts, which is why no further account is given of these amounts.

On September 26, Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) acquired Freevalve AB from Alpraaz AB. The acquisition took place on September 26, 2024, but the acquisition balance sheet was prepared as of January 1, 2024, with the addition of a new share issue of SEK 16,096,743, decided in February 2024 and registered in March 2024. The acquisition related to all shares in Freevalve AB held by Alpraaz AB.

The Parent Company has sales to and from subsidiaries, as well as a management fee to Spirit of Performance AB, which the Chief Executive Officer issues invoices from.

PEKO has invoiced Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) TSEK 27,402 (23,235) during 2024. Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) acquired license rights from Alpraaz for TSEK 5,000 in 2024.

Parent Company	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Income from services	5,355	127,374	105,945
Purchases of goods, EU*	-57,421	-40,162	-32,797
Cost of services**	-17,612	-9,874	-5,811
Interest income***	2,515	2,075	–
Interest expense****	-13,658	-24,285	-5,895
Total	**-80,822**	**55,128**	**61,442**

* Refers to costs payable to Koenigsegg Advanced Manufacturing SLU.
** TSEK 17,180 (2023: TSEK 9,206, 2022: TSEK 5,606) refers to management fees to Spirit of Performance.
*** Refers to interest from Koenigsegg Advanced Manufacturing SLU and Ghost-Fast AB.
**** Refers to interest payable to Alpraaz AB.

Note 27. Participations in Group companies

Parent Company	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	493,894	513,894
New acquisitions	57,211	–
Capital contribution	53,800	–
Merger	-480,873	–
Impairments	–	-20,000
Additional consideration adjustment	–	–
Closing carrying amount	**124,032**	**493,894**

Parent Company	2024-12-31	2023-12-31	2023-01-01
Meneko AB*	–	480,873	500,873
RAW Design House AB	100	100	100
Koenigsegg Advanced Manufacturing SLU	5,700	5,700	5,700
Ghost-Fast AB	61,021	7,221	7,221
Freevalve AB	57,211	–	–
Closing carrying amount	**124,032**	**493,894**	**513,894**

The Parent Company holds shares in the following subsidiaries:

Name	Organization number	Registered office	Share of capital
RAW Design House AB	559192-9418	Ängelholm	100%
Koenigsegg Advanced Manufacturing SLU	ES B 667965333	Barcelona	100%
Ghost-Fast AB	559271-7580	Ängelholm	100%
Freevalve AB	556436-7141	Ängelholm	96.13%

* Meneko AB, 556866-4410, was merged into Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) on October 17, 2024. The merger has been reported in accordance with BFNAR 2020:5, Merger of wholly-owned subsidiary. The acquiring company has applied section 2.8 of the general guidelines, which means that assets and liabilities from the transferring company have been valued at their book values in Meneko AB. Consolidated values as of January 1, 2024, are included in the Parent Company's balance sheet, and the results for 2024 are included in the Parent Company's income statement.

The results for 2024 up to the merger date are included in the Parent Company's income statement. Total sales for 2024 in Meneko amounted to TSEK 585, and Operating profit amounted to TSEK -20,807. The assets taken over by the acquiring company amount to TSEK 320,737 and liabilities to TSEK 14,001.

Note 28. Pledged assets

Group	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
For own liabilities and provisions:			
Business mortgages	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**

Parent Company	**2024-12-31**	**2023-12-31**	**2023-01-01**
Business mortgages	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**

In connection with the granting of an overdraft facility of TSEK 300,000 on January 1, 2025, new business mortgages of TSEK 250,000 were taken out.

Note 29. Proposed appropriation of earnings

Proposed appropriation of earnings
The Board of Directors proposes that the accumulated loss as of December 31, 2024, totaling SEK -243,913,875, be carried forward to new account.

Available unrestricted equity (in SEK)	**2024-12-31**
Retained earnings	-967,518,875
Free share premium reserve	696,262,890
Other contributed capital	5,700,000
Result for the year	21,642,110
Total	**-243,913,875**

Note 30. Events after the balance sheet date

On January 1, 2025, the Company was granted an overdraft facility of SEK 300,000,000. At the beginning of the 2025 financial year, Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) became a public company, following a decision at an Extraordinary General Meeting on February 13, 2025. The reason for the change in company category was to introduce an incentive program for the Company’s employees. The Board of Directors’ proposal for an incentive program was approved by the Meeting on April 1, 2025.

Note 31. RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities

As the Consolidated Accounts are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Parent Company's accounts must be prepared in accordance with RFR 2, Accounting for Legal Entities. In connection with the change in accounting standards, the Company has decided to change the presentation format from an income statement classified by cost type to an income statement classified by function. Below is an income statement to describe the effects of the transition. The transition to RFR 2 has not affected total comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the reconciliation of equity, or cash flow.

Change from income statement by nature to income statement by function	**Income statement by nature 2023**	**Effect of layout change**	**Income statement by function 2023**
	K3		**RFR 2**
Net sales	750,829	-7,970	742,859
Capitalized work for own account	136,215	-136,215	–
Cost of goods sold	–	-617,002	-617,002
Other operating income	65,049	-65,049	–
Gross profit	**952,093**	**-826,236**	**125,857**
Raw materials and consumables	-318,367	318,367	–
Other external expenses	-214,949	214,949	–
Personnel costs	-380,385	380,385	–
Depreciation and impairment of tangible and intangible fixed assets	-138,809	138,809	–
Selling expenses	–	-95,269	-95,269
Research and Development costs	–	-99,666	-99,666
Administrative expenses	–	-104,356	-104,356
Other operating income	–	21,423	21,423
Other operating expenses	-80,023	51,592	-28,431
Operating result	**-180,440**	**-2**	**-180,442**
Result from participations in Group companies	316,400	–	316,400
Financial income	5,502	-1,138	4,364
Financial expenses	-27,270	1,140	-26,130
Result from financial items	**294,632**	**2**	**294,634**
Result after financial items	**114,192**	**–**	**114,192**
Tax on the result for the year	34,685	–	34,685
Result for the year	**148,877**	**–**	**148,877**

Note 32. First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

This is the first Annual Report for the Koenigsegg Group prepared under IFRS. The accounting policies set out in note 2 have been applied in preparing the Consolidated Accounts as of December 31, 2024, and for the comparative information presented as of December 31, 2023, as well as in preparing the report on the opening financial position for the period (opening balance sheet) as of January 1, 2023 (the date of the Group's transition to IFRS).

Choices made in connection with the transition to IFRS
The transition to IFRS is reported in accordance with IFRS 1, First-time adoption of IFRS. The general rule is that all applicable IFRS and IAS standards that have entered into force and have been endorsed by the EU should be applied retrospectively. However, IFRS 1 contains a number of transitional provisions that give companies a certain amount of choice.

Koenigsegg is adopting IFRS after the transition of its parent company, Spirit Of Performance AB, and has chosen to apply the exemption in IFRS 1 (item D16), which states that there is a choice regarding how assets and liabilities should be measured. Koenigsegg has chosen to measure its assets and liabilities at the reported values that would be included in the Parent Company's Consolidated Accounts based on the Parent Company's date of transition to IFRS.

Reconciliation between previously applied accounting policies and IFRS
According to IFRS 1, the Group is required to present a reconciliation of equity and total comprehensive income reported under previous accounting policies for prior periods with the corresponding items under IFRS. The transition from previous accounting policies to IFRS has not had any effect on the reporting of cash flow generated by the Group.

Signature of the Annual Report

The Board of Directors and the CEO hereby certify that the Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act and RFR 2 and provides a true and fair view of the Company's position and performance, and that the management report provides a true and fair overview of the development of the Company's operations, position and performance, and describes material risks and uncertainties faced by the Company. The Board of Directors and the CEO hereby certify that the Consolidated Accounts have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the EU, and that they give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position and results, and that the Group's management report provides a fair review of the development of the Group's operations, financial position and results, and describes the material risks and uncertainties facing the Group. The Annual Report and Consolidated Accounts have been approved for publication by the Board of Directors on June 9, 2025.

The consolidated income statement and balance sheet and the Parent Company's income statement and balance sheet will be subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting on June 30, 2025.

Ängelholm, June 9, 2025

Christian von Koenigsegg
Director and Chief Executive Officer

Halldora von Koenigsegg
Chair

Staffan Brandt
Director

Charles Stonehill
Director

Thomas D. Stern
Director

Our audit report was submitted on June 9, 2025
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Martin Troedsson
Authorized auditor

Alexander Ellow
Authorized auditor

Swedish version audited only

Swedish version audited only

Swedish version audited only

Board of Directors

Halldora von Koenigsegg
Born: 1976
Board Member since: 2001
Halldora von Koenigsegg holds a degree in marketing and economics from IUU. She began her career as Marketing and Sales Manager at Award Hardwood Flooring Europé, a role she held until 2000. That year, she joined her husband Christian in building what was then the newly established Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.). Halldora currently serves as Chief Operating Officer of Koenigsegg Automotive and is also President of Företagarna, Sweden’s leading business federation.

Christian von Koenigsegg
Born: 1972
Board Member since: 1994
Christian von Koenigsegg founded Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) in 1994 at the age of 22. Having the dream of creating the perfect sportscars since he can remember, he relied on his instinctive talent for design and entrepreneurial drive. Today, he serves as Chief Executive Officer and Chief Technology Officer of Koenigsegg Automotive, a company renowned for its production of exclusive hyper and mega cars and its relentless pursuit of innovation.

Staffan Brandt
Born: 1968
Board Member since: 2019
Staffan Brandt holds a Master of Laws (LL.M.) from Lund University. He is a partner at Advokatfirman Lindahl, where he has practiced since 2006. His legal career began as a judge, followed by roles at other prominent law firms. He advises both Swedish and international clients on corporate law and transactions and serves on the boards of listed and private companies, as well as on advisory panels for institutions such as a major Nordic bank.

Thomas D. Stern
Born: 1962
Board Member since: 2024
Thomas D. Stern is Co-CEO, Managing Director, and Principal of Chieftain Capital Management, Inc., an investment management firm and family office. He joined Chieftain in 1992 following prior roles at Merrill Lynch & Co. in the Mergers & Acquisitions Group and at Townsend, Greenspan & Co., an economic consultancy. He also serves as Chairman and CEO of Repose Technologies, Inc., a start-up focused on end-of-life technologies. Mr. Stern holds a B.A. from Dartmouth College and an M.B.A. from Columbia Business School. He is actively engaged with several not-for-profit boards.

Charles Stonehill
Born: 1958
Board Member since: 2024
Charles Stonehill is a Founding Partner of Green & Blue Advisors. He serves as a Non-Executive Director at Deutsche Börse AG, AllianceBernstein, and Equitable Holdings Inc. His earlier career included senior investment banking roles at Morgan Stanley, J.P. Morgan, and Lazard Frères.

Group management

Christian von Koenigsegg
Born: 1972
Executive Team Member since: 1994
Christian von Koenigsegg founded Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) in 1994 at the age of 22. Having the dream of creating the perfect sportscars since he can remember, he relied on his instinctive talent for design and entrepreneurial drive. Today, he serves as Chief Executive Officer and Chief Technology Officer of Koenigsegg Automotive, a company renowned for its production of exclusive hyper and mega cars and its relentless pursuit of innovation.

Halldora von Koenigsegg
Born: 1976
Executive Team Member since: 2001
Halldora von Koenigsegg holds a degree in marketing and economics from IUU. She began her career as Marketing and Sales Manager at Award Hardwood Flooring Europé, a role she held until 2000. That year, she joined her husband Christian in building what was then the newly established Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.). Halldora currently serves as Chief Operating Officer of Koenigsegg Automotive and is also President of Företagarna, Sweden’s leading business federation.

Jonas Berndtsson
Born: 1967
Executive Team Member since: 2024
Jonas Berndtsson holds an education from the Swedish Defence University and holds the rank of Major. He joined Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) in 2024 and currently serves as Chief Human Resources Officer. Jonas brings extensive experience in People & Culture, having previously served as Global HR Director at AAK. His career also includes senior HR leadership roles at Nederman, Euromaster/Michelin, and Stora Enso.

Magnus Hellsten
Born: 1959
Executive Team Member since: 2021
Magnus Hellsten is a mechanical engineer with extensive experience in the automotive industry. He held several senior roles at Volvo Cars, including Head of Car Manufacturing, Quality, and Component Manufacturing for gearbox and all-wheel-drive systems, as well as Head of Volvo Cars’ Thailand CKD assembly operations. Magnus is Chief Manufacturing Officer and has been with Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) since October 2021.

Koenigsegg

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