Koenigsegg

ANNUAL REPORT AND
CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS

FOR

THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2025

KOENIGSEGG AUTOMOTIVE AB(PUBL) | ORGNR 556574-8018

Koenigsegg

Contents


SPIRIT OF PERFORMANCE

CHRISTIAN VON KOENIGSEGG

FOREWORD

CHRISTIAN VON KOENIGSEGG

2025 WAS A LANDMARK YEAR FOR KOENIGSEGG.

We delivered more cars than ever before, consolidated our three production lines at the Gripen Atelier - the most sophisticated production sequence we've ever had. We continued our vertical integration journey, building our new 'jewelry atelier' production area for the manufacture of metal parts with extremely fine tolerances, as well as new facilities to build our hybrid electric components - wiring, battery packs, inverters and Dark Matter electric motors. All this took place while also managing our best financial result in the company's history. This could not have happened without the dedication of every single employee, and we have them to thank for our results.

Our past years of large investments in the business from both a resource and infrastructure perspective have now positioned us very well for the years to come and we can dedicate our focus on the execution of our short and long term plans.

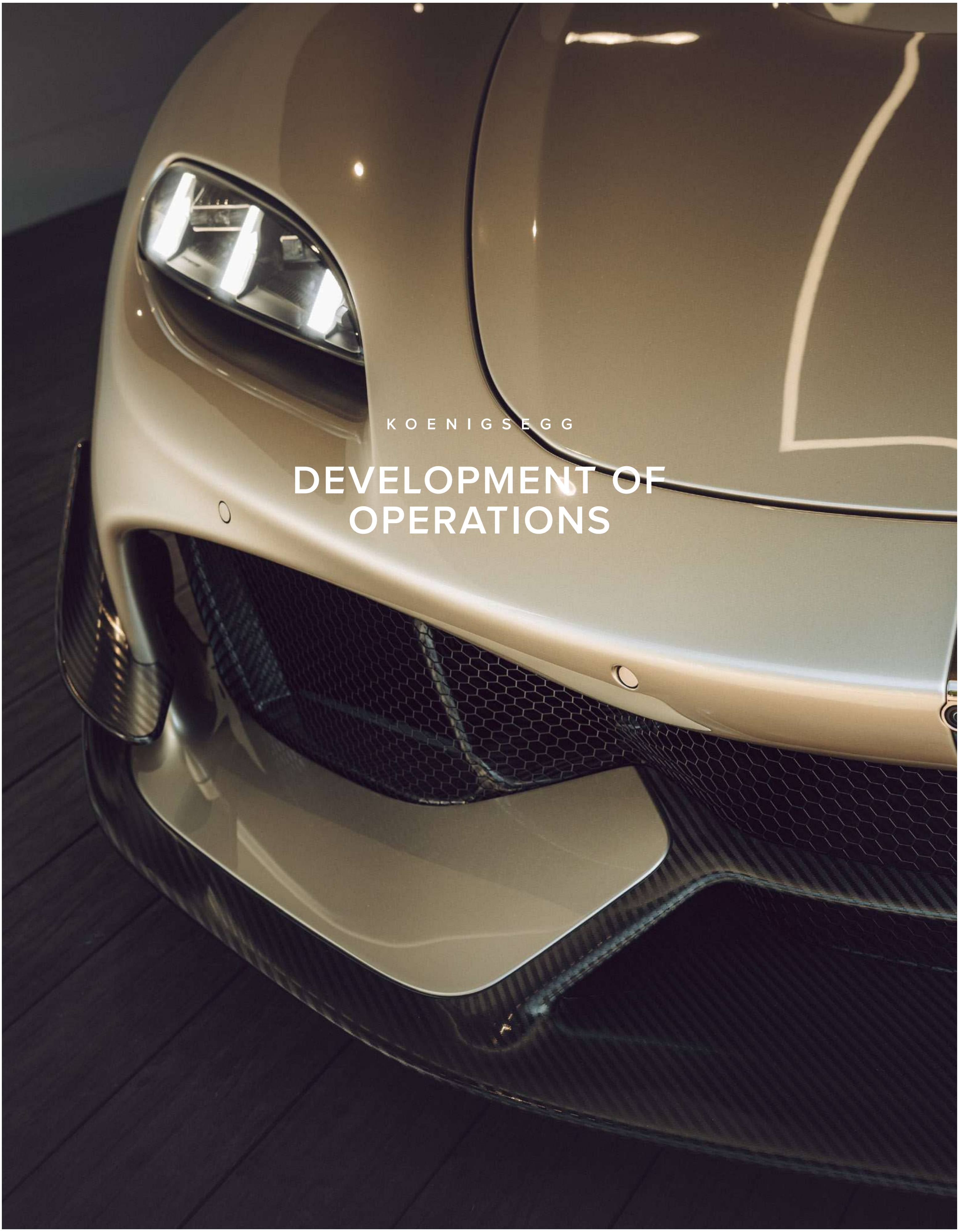
There are few manufacturing companies in the world of any type - much less automotive companies - with so much of their product designed and manufactured in-house. We used to joke that the only non-bespoke parts on our cars were the windscreen wiper and the tires. Today, as we've developed a new wiper of our own, it's just the tires. Everything else is designed in-house and made by our own people in our own facilities.

This degree of perfectionism would be seen as a burden by many, but our commitment to chasing the bleeding edge of automotive performance demands it. Thankfully, our clients are as committed to this as we are. The fact that all future production is sold out is a testament to this shared commitment.

We live in challenging times. The political climate around the world has changed, bringing some economic volatility and uncertainty. These are not the first headwinds we have faced, and they will not be the last. We are constantly attuned to the shifting sands and have the flexibility to react when circumstances require, but we also act consistent with our strong foundations and principles.

We innovate. We excite. We build the best products in the world. And we look after our stakeholders - our clients, suppliers, employees, and investors - just as they look after us.

There was much to celebrate in the events of 2025. I commend this report to you and look forward to your continued support and cooperation as we navigate 2026 together.



K O E N I G S E G G

DEVELOPMENT OF OPERATIONS

2025 SAW SIGNIFICANT MILESTONES AND TARGETS ACHIEVED:

- RECORDS SET IN PRODUCTION AND TURNOVER
- EU HOMOLOGATION ACHIEVED FOR GEMERA
- FIRST DELIVERIES - CC850
- PRODUCTION COMMENCED OF SADAIR'S SPEAR

2025 was a record year for Koenigsegg Automotive, both in terms of financial result and in vehicles produced. Turnover figures are available in the financial section of this report. For production, we completed 56 cars in 2025 while continuing to optimize the production lines within the Gripen Atelier. In fact, in the last weeks of 2025, the Solan line met its takt target at a pace to complete 65 cars per year.

The final Jesko is now on the Solan line, and it is being followed by the first CC850s produced on this line. CC850s were previously being assembled on the Reodor line in Hangar 1, but have now 'graduated' to our primary production area in the Atelier. The Sadair's Spear has already been put into production since its worldwide debut less than a year ago and the first delivery is taking place early on in Q3 2026.

Elsewhere within the Atelier, the Gemera production line - Ludvig – has been established as a parallel line to the Solan line. The Gemera production models are now in production.

This progress follows from the Gemera achieving EU Homologation at the end of 2025. This means we have completed all crash and emissions testing for the Gemera, and are now clear to produce cars for markets that follow EU homologation rules. It will be incredibly exciting to see Gemeras rolling off the production line - our first four-seater Koenigsegg, our most powerful car to date, and incredible performer, too!

The Gemera program has also seen us expand capacity in other areas of the facility, too.

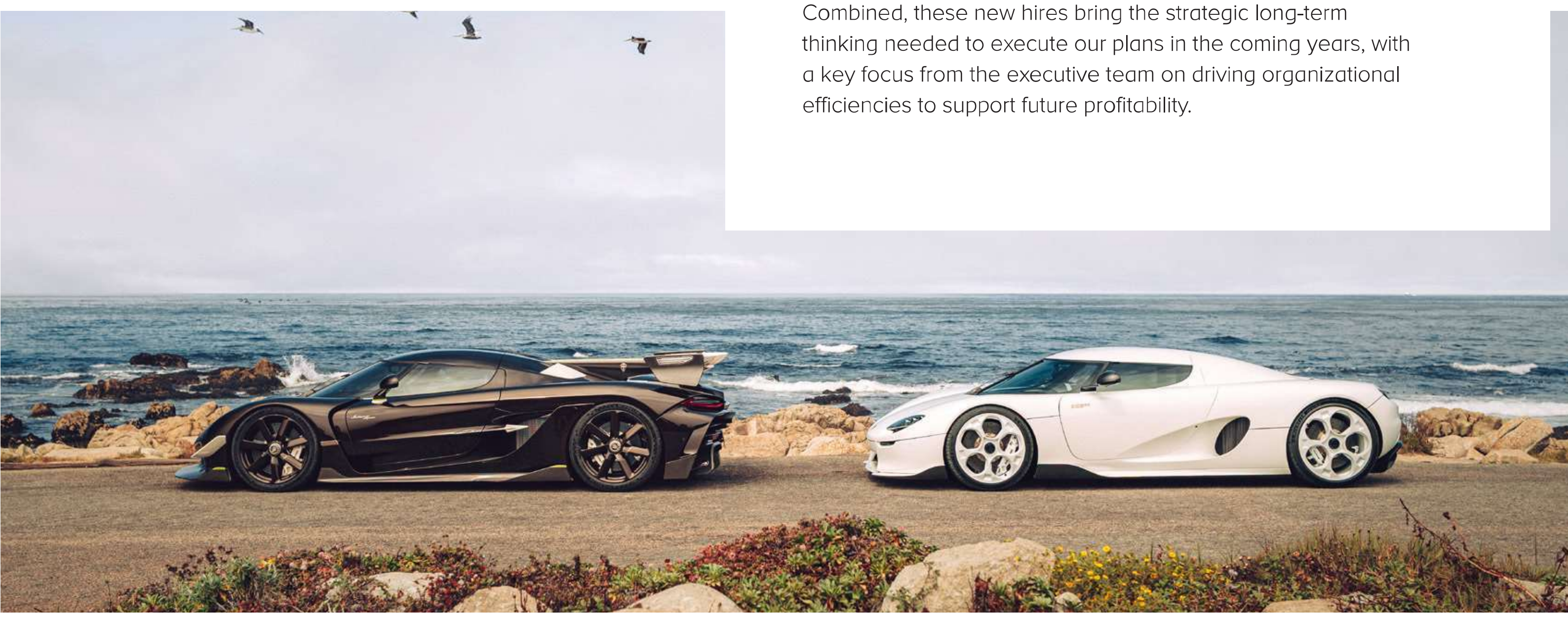
We have expanded our upholstery department, to cope with the extra demands that producing a four-seater car will bring. We have established our high-voltage production area at Valhall Park, building our battery packs in-house for the first time. And at Älvdalen, we have established our clean production facility for the assembly of our Dark Matter e-motors & David Inverters which feature best-in-class performance thanks to industry-first technologies that only Koenigsegg could develop.

And finally, we must mention the construction of our Jewelry Atelier in the mezzanine area within the Gripen Atelier.

The Jewelry Atelier produces the fine detail metal components that go either directly into our vehicles or to our clients. The new instrument cluster for Gemera is one such example. The ESS gearshift assembly for the CC850 is another, as is the elaborate and beautiful key holder we build for every car that we deliver. The Jewellery Atelier is yet another example of our commitment to excellence, bringing production in-house in order to maintain standards that others can only aspire to.

Never before have Koenigsegg been able to operate three parallel production lines with several models in production at the same time. This achievement is made possible by the large investments the company has made over the past years in its infrastructure and resources. We're now seeing the fruit of our labor.

In addition to this, the executive team has also been strengthened with key positions being filled.
Johan Ekdahl has joined as CFO having previously served as CFO at Volvo Cars, Mofid Elkimiri joined as CMO and has vast experience in the automotive industry suited to take on our expanding model range and increased production output. Finally, Rosmarie Söderblom has joined as General Counsel, bringing valuable expertise to the executive team as the company prepares for a potential future market transaction. Combined, these new hires bring the strategic long-term thinking needed to execute our plans in the coming years, with a key focus from the executive team on driving organizational efficiencies to support future profitability.



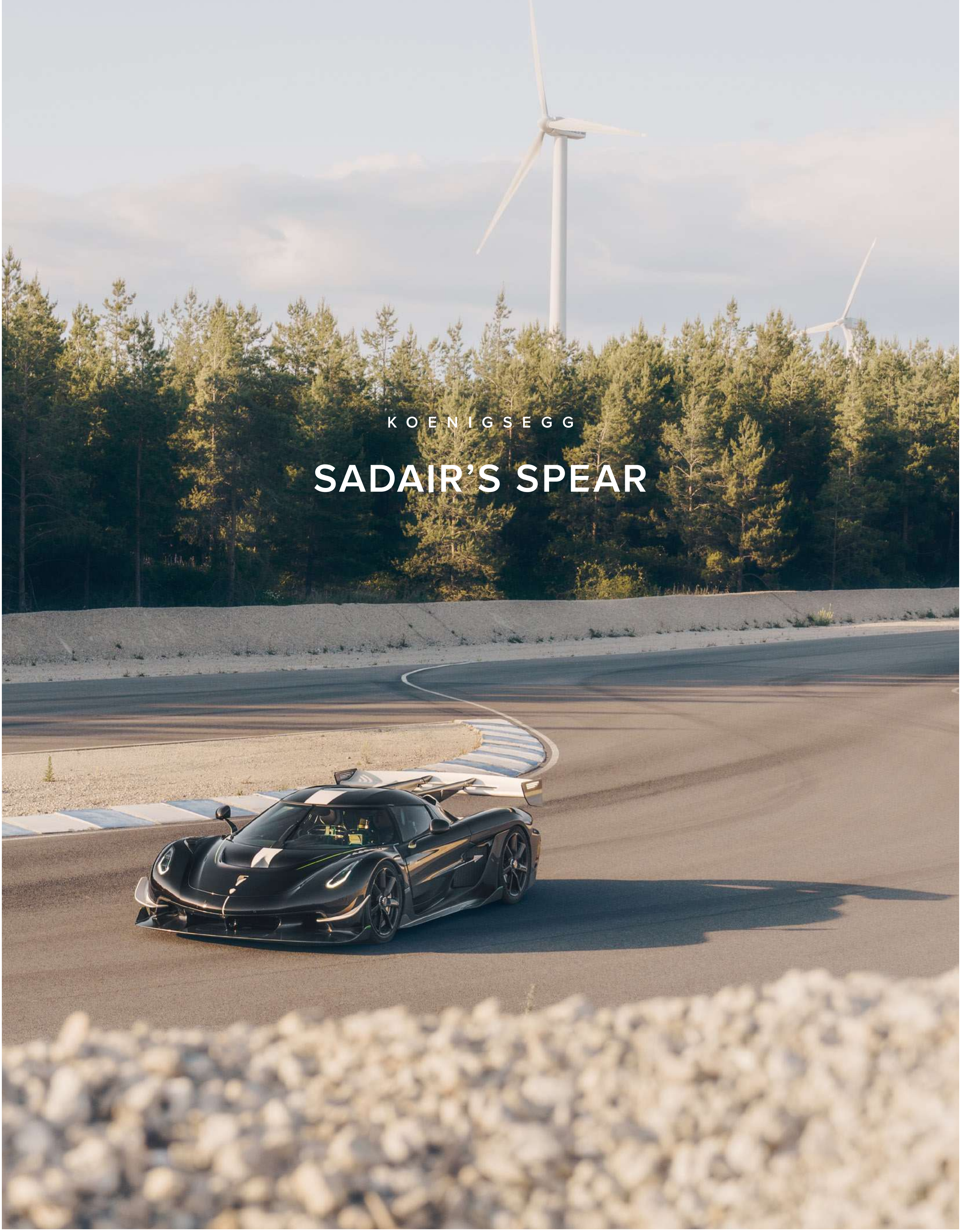

KOENIGSEGG
PRODUCT PORTFOLIO
JESKO | SADAIR'S SPEAR | GEMERA | CC850/KG15


KOENIGSEGG
JESKO

The Koengisegg Jesko has continued to inspire and excite in 2025. Developments in the Gemera, CC850 and the introduction of Sadair's Spear were all wonderful highlights, but there's nothing quite like the excitement of new production vehicles rolling out of the factory and into the loving arms of new clients.

Today, in 2026, the Jesko is in its final year of production. 2025 saw the model front and centre in people's consciousness as we rolled out new deliveries around the world. From the US to Australia (our first deliveries down under since the CCR!), from Asia to our own beloved Sweden, Jeskos fired people's imaginations all over the globe.

The Jesko Absolut had its moment in the sun this year, setting a new 0-400-0 km/h record and beating our previous Jesko record by a massive 2.6 seconds! This was more than just a record, actually, it was a confirmation of the amazing and innovative work done by our engineers and developers. You can read more about this in the 'innovations' section, below.


KOENIGSEGG
SADAIR'S SPEAR

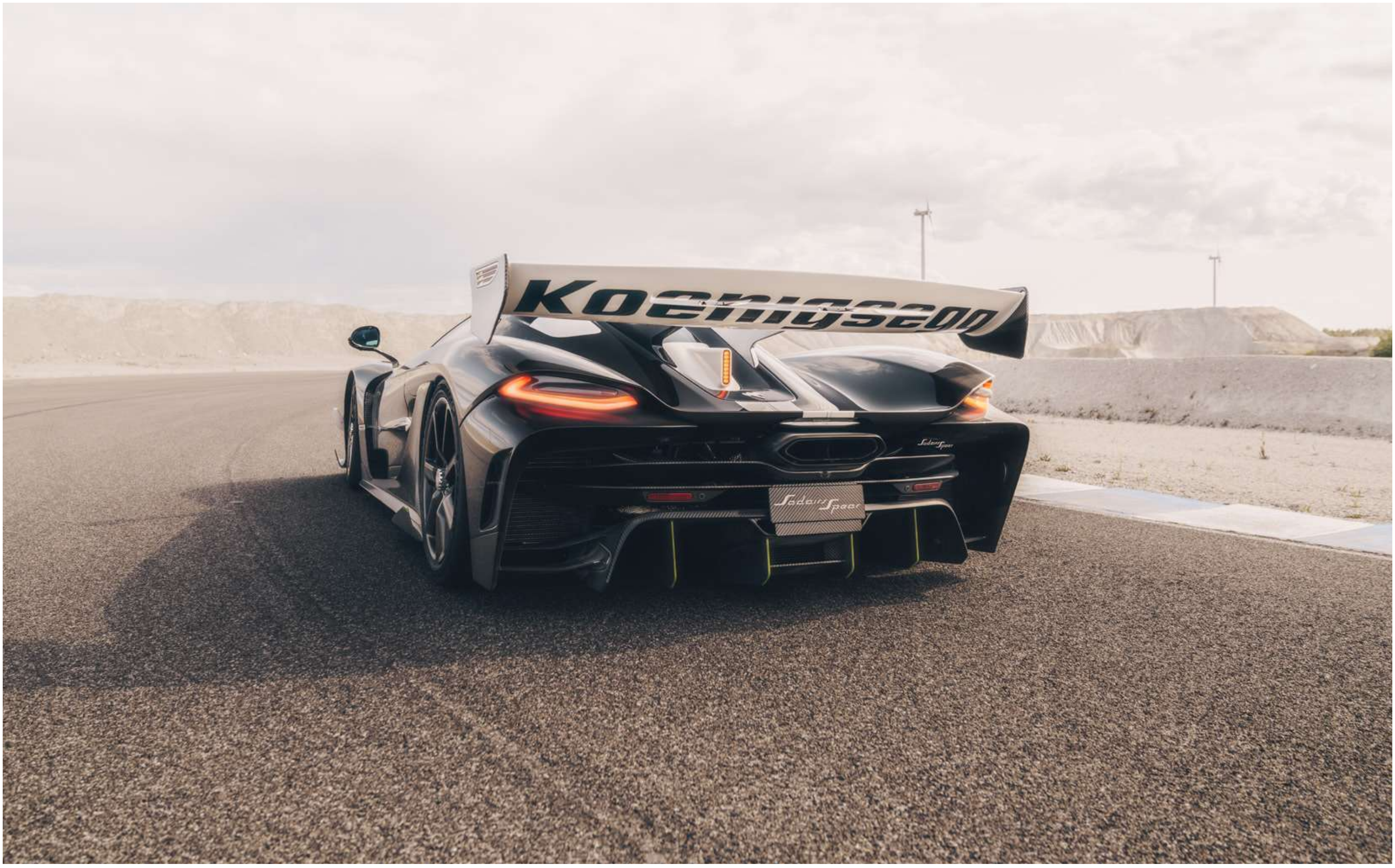
We launched the Sadair's Spear in mid-2025, an outstanding success with all 30 examples sold before its public debut.

Sadair's Spear is named after a racehorse. Given its name and heritage, we designed Sadair's Spear to be the most race/track-focused Koenigsegg we've ever made. The body blends the front end of the Jesko Attack with the rear of the Jesko Absolut for greater front/rear aerodynamic stability. This is complemented by a new rear wing, front canards and louvres, and additional airflow enhancements that both boost power and improve cooling.

Sadair's Spear is 35kg lighter than a Jesko but with 25 extra horsepower and an aero package that provides improved cooling and downforce distribution at track speeds.

It's a combination that has already reaped results, with Sadair's Spear taking lap records at Gotland Ring, the Goodwood hillclimb and Laguna Seca in 2025.

Sadair's Spear is the conclusion of the Jesko line of Koenigsegg vehicles. The Jesko was our biggest edition at its inception in 2019, sold out faster than any series in our history, and has broken records over and over again. Named for a man whose contribution to this company was so vital in its early years, the Jesko model line has proven to be pivotal to our growth and continued success.



K O E N I G S E G G

GEMERA

THE GEMERA CONTINUES TO ASTOUND AUDIENCES WHEREVER WE SHOW IT.

The Gemera is an unusual Koenigsegg in that it offers outstanding comfort for four full sized adults. But it's still a Koenigsegg, and performance will always be an essential part of any Koenigsegg's DNA.

To that end, 2025 saw us introduce the F10 package for the Gemera, adding aerodynamic capability as well as an enhanced handling. The F10 package was designed by our own design and CFD team, and includes a new front splitter and canards, extended side skirts, a new rear diffuser and speed-responsive active rear spoiler, re-tuned suspension package and upgraded tires. The end result is an extra 185kg of downforce combined with improved roadholding via the new suspension and tire combination. Uptake of the F10 package has been extremely encouraging.

2024 saw us debut the production specification of the Gemera. 2025 proved to be another milestone - the year of the dynamic debut. This year, our clients and fans got to see the Gemera running laps at the famed Laguna Seca track in Monterey, California. These landmark runs were important as we ramp into production at the Gripen Atelier and prepare for the first customer deliveries in 2026.

Just as important was the European homologation certification achieved for the Gemera at the end of 2025. This means we are now clear to produce client vehicles for many of our key markets around the world. It also confirms the amazing work done by our prototype team, and the various engineering teams that have worked so hard on the development of our biggest series vehicle to date.

KOENIGSEGG

CC850/KG15

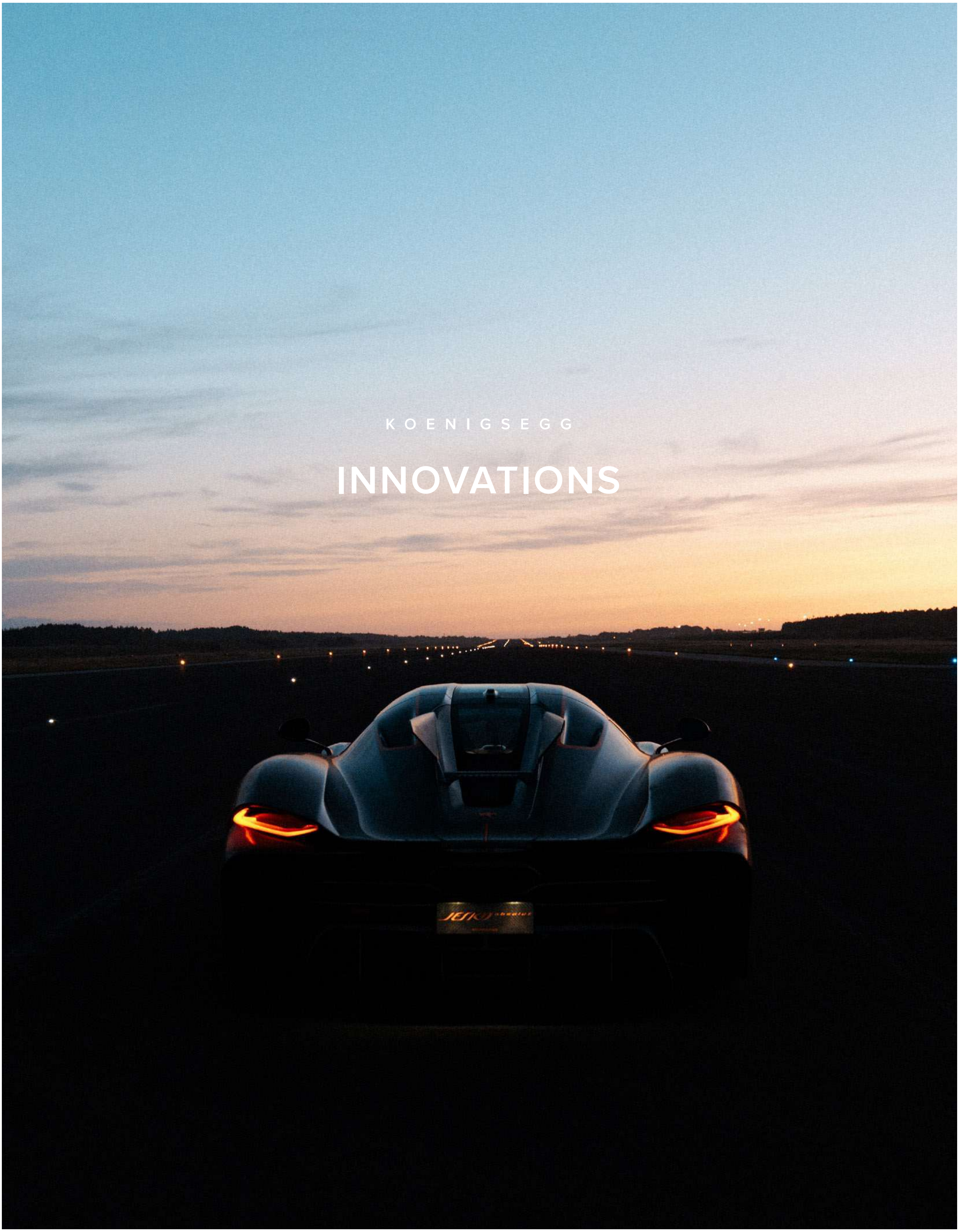
2025 was a landmark year for the CC850, with our first client delivery taking place mid-year at the Aurora concours event at the Norrviken estate, just 25km north of the Gripen Atelier.

This first delivery took place on 2nd July, Christian's 53rd birthday, and was delivered to the owner of Carage and prominent Koenigsegg collector, Jan Struve. The car was specified in silver with matching silver rims, the same spec as the first ever CC8S that the CC850 is a modern tribute to (a matching version of which Jan also owns!).

Elsewhere, 2025 was a year of stunning outreach for the CC850, making it one of our most potent brand ambassadors for the year. Between runs at Goodwood and elsewhere, client drives on the summer event circuit and coverage from online influencers, the CC850 was rarely out of the public eye. Just two videos alone, released on YouTube in 2025, gathered over 6.3 million views.

Production of the CC850 continues on the Reodor line at the Gripen Atelier and we look forward to many more deliveries in 2026.

We should also briefly mention the future of the CC850, which will extend into a model to be announced 2026. Its internal codename is KG15 and we feel sure that it will be to the CC850 what KG14 - Sadair's Spear - was to the Jesko. Exciting times ahead!


K O E N I G S E G G
INNOVATIONS

I can think of no better story to sum up our innovative spirit in 2025 than that of the Koenigsegg Jesko setting a new 0-400-0 km/h record.

The Koenigsegg Jesko Absolut set a blistering record of 27.83 seconds in the summer of 2024. This was a challenging record because while the Absolut has amazing power and aero that helps it on the acceleration stage of this run, it is hampered by a lack of aero-assisted braking. Nonetheless, this 2024 record improved on the Regera's 2023 record by nearly a full second.

11 months later, Rimac Automobili bested our 2024 time with their Nevera R model, setting a time of 25.79 seconds. This was not a complete surprise. The Nevera R has over 2000hp, four-wheel-drive, as well as a full suite of modern electronics helping to optimise the delivery of that power.

As we are fond of saying, however, The Show Must Go On!

After our 2024 record, we set about examining all the ways we could make our power delivery more efficient. Our cars are built with world-beating engines and transmissions that have to interact with each other mechanically, and which are controlled by our own in-house software. Our audit of these systems found a multitude of tiny efficiency losses that we were able to adjust via software. Each one, on its own, was minute in nature. Together, however, they represented gains that would make a material difference to the performance of the car.

We called this update 'Absolut Overdrive'. Its effect was significant.

Combined with a re-developed tire from Pirelli, we took a Jesko Absolut with our new 'Absolut Overdrive' update to an airfield in Orebro, and the results were astounding. At the hands of our test driver, Markus Lundh, the updated Koenigsegg Jesko Absolut set a new 0-400-0 record of just 25.21 seconds!

That's half a second faster than Rimac's time a month before, and a staggering 2.6 seconds faster than the Jesko Absolut's time on the same track, one year earlier.

In an era where such records should be broken by mere tenths of a second, this was extraordinary. The Absolut Overdrive software update optimised what was already an incredibly efficient car beyond even our expectations. It is, like many innovations before it, an incredible testimony to the dedication and brilliance of our engineering team at Koenigsegg.

'Absolut Overdrive' has now been rolled out to all Jesko clients as an OTA update, ensuring that all can get the absolute best out of their Koenigsegg.

K O E N I G S E G G

DEVELOPMENT OF OPERATIONS

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, 2025. 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.

See note 2 for a summary of material accounting policies for the Group and specific accounting policies for the Parent Company.

Operations

The Group'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. Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) also has its own service department.

IMPORTANT CIRCUMSTANCES AND MATERIAL EVENTS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

- The first customer delivery of the CC850 took place in connection with The Aurora event on June 27–29.
- The Sadair's Spear was launched alongside The Aurora, after which production of customer vehicles began.
- On October 20, 2025, Koenigsegg Automotive AB's subsidiary Ghost-Fast AB acquired 50% of the shares in PEKO Fastighets AB from Peab FU Holding 7 AB. The consideration amounted to tkr 92,658, and following the acquisition, the former Joint Venture company is now a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group. In connection with the acquisition of PEKO AB, the original 50% ownership interest was revalued, resulting in a positive effect of 36,843, which is included in net financial items.
- On November 3, Johan Ekdahl, who has many years of experience in senior roles in the automotive industry and most recently served as CFO at Volvo Cars, assumed the position of CFO.
- In December, Gemera received EU homologation approval.

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 **1,759,781** (1,420,002). Operating profit amounted to **114,761** (35,166), Net financial items amounted to **10,199** (-21,731), and Profit after net financial items amounted to **124,960** (13,435).

Parent Company

Net sales for the full year amounted to **1,760,129** (1,419,808). Operating profit amounted to **100,933** (37,882), Net financial items amounted to **-56,873** (-9,447), and Profit after net financial items amounted to **44,060** (28,435).

NET SALES

Group

Net sales for the full year amounted to **1,759,781** (1,420,002), of which car sales accounted for **1,661,397** (1,324,312), aftermarket sales accounted for **55,951** (55,065), and other sales, such as from royalties and the sale of promotional products, accounted for **42,433** (40,625). The main driving force behind the increase in sales is the rise in the number of cars sold, which increased by 21,7% compared to 2024. The basis for this is continuous improvements in the production capacity and the ongoing streamlining of our production lines. See note 5 for further details regarding the distribution of net sales.

The main market for car sales is the United States, which contributed to a 546% increase during the year. Other markets, particularly Asia, have shown a decrease compared to 2024.

Parent Company

Net sales amounted to **1,760,129** (1,419,808).

GROSS PROFIT

Group

Gross profit amounted to 575,726 (397,267) and the gross margin was 32.7% (28.0%). The improved gross margin is primarily driven by the increased volumes, streamlining within the supply chain—which is also partly volume-driven—and the continued efforts to improve efficiency and standardize production processes. The increased volume has also led to greater utilization of the production capacity, which in turn means that the conditions are in place for continued strong growth in the coming years.

Parent Company

Gross profit amounted to 558,314 (384,651) and the gross margin was 31.7% (27.1%).

SALES AND ADMINISTRATION

Group

Total sales and administrative expenses amounted to 314,186 (242,778), of which sales expenses amounted to 181,049 (124,655) and administrative expenses amounted to 133,137 (118,123). The increase in selling expenses is primarily driven by costs for events and marketing, which are material areas for ensuring continued growth. Administrative expenses have increased, among other things, due to certain new hires aimed at continuing to develop the organization so that it is prepared for continued growth and the next phase of the Company's development. In addition, inflation and market adjustments of salaries and other remuneration have also contributed to the increased costs.

Parent Company

Sales and administrative expenses amounted to **301,289** (234,245).

OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES

Group
Other operating income and expenses amounted to a net of -2,541 (8,639) and mainly consisted of foreign exchange rate effects (primarily USD and EUR).

Parent Company
Other operating income amounted to MSEK 20,063 (MSEK 8,968), and other operating expenses amounted to MSEK 26,101 (MSEK 2,835), and mainly consisted of foreign exchange rate effects (primarily USD and EUR).

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Group
Investments in Research and Development continued during the year to develop future models in current and upcoming model programs, not least to ensure that the Koenigsegg Gemera will now be produced and delivered to customers starting in 2026. Research and Development expenses, net of capitalization of internal development work, amounted to 144,238 (127,962), which represented an increase of 12.7%. The cost before capitalization of internal development work amounted to 336,929 (297,837), which represented an increase of 13.1%.

Parent Company
The net cost of Research and Development, after capitalization of internal development work, amounted to 137,357 (118,677). The cost incurred before capitalization of internal development work amounted to 330,048(285,650).

OPERATING RESULT

Group
Operating profit amounted to 114,761 (35,166), which represents a significant improvement compared with the previous year. This improvement is mainly attributable to the increase in sales volumes and the resulting improvement in gross profit and gross margin, combined with the continued efforts on streamlining and maintaining discipline in fixed costs. This means an operating margin of 6.5%, which is a clear improvement compared to 2.5% in 2024. Increased volumes, combined with good control of fixed costs, will be the key driver of further margin improvements in the coming years.

At the same time, the improved operating profit has enabled continued investments in organizational development and the development of future products. Development costs have therefore increased by 16,276, but even with this included, operating profit improved by 79,595.

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 100,933 (37,882).

FINANCIAL POSITION AND CASH FLOW

Group
Cash flow from operating activities during the year 322,550 (161,605). Cash flow from investment activities amounted to -643,605 (-504,490) and cash flow from financing activities amounted to 48,744 (530,320). Total cash flow for the period amounted -272,312 (187,435).

The improved cash flow from operating activities is mainly driven by higher sales volumes and the resulting improved operating profit. Growth, combined with good control over fixed costs and streamlining, will also be the key factors driving increased cash flow generation in the coming years.

The change in working capital remains negative, though it has improved compared with the previous year. This is primarily driven by a continued increase in inventory, which is a result of both higher sales volumes during the year and preparations for further volume growth, and thus increased profitability going forward. Work is ongoing to streamline production and the supply chain in order to continuously improve working capital over time.

Cash flow from investment activities during the year was affected by the acquisition of PEKO Fastighets AB, which amounted to 73,678 for the assets less acquired cash and cash equivalents. However, this acquisition was financed by bank loans on favorable terms, so the overall impact on cash flow was negligible. In addition to this, continued investments have been made in the product development of current and, above all, upcoming car models to ensure continued strong growth.

Cash flow from financing activities was primarily affected by raised loans, which consist partly of the MSEK 90 in additional borrowing incurred in connection with the acquisition of PEKO AB.

Cash and cash equivalents in the Group amounted to 28,024 (300,336) at the end of the year.

Parent Company
Cash flow from operating activities during the year 276,959 (193,190). Cash flow from investment activities amounted to -560,100 (-561,168), and cash flow from financing activities amounted to 4,215 (554,449). Total cash flow for the period amounted -278,926 (186,471).

Cash and cash equivalents in the Parent Company amounted to 11,635 (290,561) 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

After the end of the financial year, a decision was made to merge the subsidiary Ghost-Fast AB with its subsidiary PEKO Fastighets AB. The merger will take place through an absorption with Ghost-Fast AB as the acquiring company.

On April 1, Mofid Elkemiri, with many years of experience in senior positions in the automotive industry and most recently serving as CEO of Gordon Murray, assumed the role of Chief Manufacturing Officer (CMO).

The turmoil and war in the Middle East have caused disruptions in supply chains and led to higher shipping costs. In some instances, this has led to delays in the delivery of vehicles to customers.

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. However, we will also be able to utilize much of the technology we have already developed in future products, which over time will increase efficiency as we will not need to invest as much, relatively speaking, in future products—a key factor in improving profitability and generating cash flow.

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 848 (711).

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 Freevalve AB (acquired in 2024), in which it holds a 96.13% stake.

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, 2025, the number of shares was 48,330,303, and the share capital was 9,666. 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. Within the framework of the warrant program launched in 2025, there are 130,000 warrants that can be exercised in 2029.

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, Investor relations I Koenigsegg, and via the Swedish Companies Registration Office.

Multi-year comparison, Group*

TSEK	2025	2024	2023
Net sales	1,759,781	1,420,002	636,706
Result after financial items	124,960	13,435	-320,353
Profit as % of net sales	5.83	0.21	-41.78
Balance sheet total	3,954,244	3,739,409	3,039,514
Solidity (%)	27.25	25.96	9.78
Cash liquidity (%)	17.55	29.69	17.52
Average number of employees (no.)	848	711	594
Vehicles delivered (no.)	56	46	21
Average sales price, vehicles	828,997	28,793	27,372
Order backlog, vehicles (no.)	380	415	445
Number of retailers (no.)	40	40	42

Multi-year comparison, Parent Company

TSEK	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Net sales	1,760,129	1,419,808	742,859	370,901	600,860
Result after financial items	44,060	28,435	114,192	-32,968	82,971
Profit as % of net sales	1.46	1.52	20.04	neg.	13.80
Balance sheet total	3,586,093	3,439,149	2,831,115	2,248,270	2,009,397
Solidity (%)	26.94	27.21	13.08	9.85	9.64
Cash liquidity (%)	17.95	30.20	19.02	8.96	23.19

*) These are the third Consolidated Accounts published for the Group. The periods 2021–2022 refer to the Parent Company's figures and have been prepared in accordance with K3.

Proposed appropriation of earnings (see also note 29)

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS PROPOSES THAT THE AVAILABLE ACCUMULATED LOSS (SEK):	
Retained earnings	-1,217,066,729
Free share premium reserve	696,262,890
Other contributed capital	5,700,000
Result for the year	25,631,159
	-489,472,680
Disposed so that	
in new account is carried forward	-489,472,680
	-489,472,680

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	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Net sales	5	1,759,781	1,420,002
Cost of goods sold	6	-1,184,055	-1,022,735
Gross profit		**575,726**	**397,267**
Selling expenses	6,7	-181,049	-124,655
Administrative expenses	6,7,8	-133,137	-118,123
Research and development costs	6,7	-144,238	-127,962
Other operating income	9	20,063	8,968
Other operating expenses	7,9	-26,101	-2,835
Share of profit from jointly controlled companies		3,497	2,506
Operating result		**114,761**	**35,166**
Financial income	10	40,396	4,850
Financial expenses	10	-30,197	-26,581
Result from financial items		**10,199**	**-21,731**
Result after financial items		**124,960**	**13,435**
Deferred tax	11	-19,218	-10,464
Current tax	11	-3,061	–
Result for the year		**102,681**	**2,971**
Result for the year attributable to:			
Parent Company’s shareholders		103,071	3,424
Non-controlling interests		-390	-453

Consolidated report on comprehensive income

TSEK	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Result for the year	102,681	2,971
Other comprehensive income for the year:		
Items that may be recognized in profit or loss:		
Exchange rate differences on translation of foreign operations	-574	267
Other comprehensive income for the period, net after tax	**-574**	**267**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**102,107**	**3,238**
Comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		
Parent Company's shareholders	102,497	3,691
Non-controlling interests	-390	-453

Consolidated balance sheet

TSEK	Note	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Capitalized expenses for development work	12	1,442,720	1,166,367
Other intangible fixed assets	12	15,033	16,195
Tangible fixed assets	13	684,950	387,205
Construction in progress and advance payments for tangible fixed assets	13	31,070	27,744
Right-of-use assets	14	25,438	250,220
Participations in associates and jointly controlled entities	15	–	63,030
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	16	1,518	1,526
Other long-term receivables		26,158	26,138
Deferred tax assets	11	131,308	152,173
Total fixed assets		**2,358,175**	**2,090,598**
Current assets			
Inventory	17	1,153,533	961,383
Accounts receivable	18	372,057	331,250
Current tax assets		8,899	8,543
Other receivables	19	10,398	15,455
Prepayments and accrued income	20	23,158	31,844
Cash and cash equivalents		28,024	300,336
Total current assets		**1,596,069**	**1,648,811**
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,954,244**	**3,739,409**

Consolidated balance sheet, cont.

TSEK	Note	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
EQUITY			
Equity that can be attributed to the Parent Company's owners			
Share capital	21	9,666	9,666
Other contributed capital	21	706,493	701,963
Reserves		62	636
Retained earnings incl. profit for the year		360,649	257,578
Total equity attributable to the Parent Company's shareholders		**1,076,870**	**969,843**
Non-controlling interests		**630**	**1,020**
Total equity		**1,077,500**	**970,863**
LIABILITIES			
Long-term liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	22	115,708	–
Long-term borrowings, Parent Company	22	192,588	196,873
Non-current lease liabilities	14	13,876	226,461
Other long-term provisions	23	33,667	29,599
Total long-term liabilities		**355,839**	**452,933**
Short-term liabilities			
Borrowings	22	98,357	861
Lease liabilities	14	12,334	33,628
Advances from clients	5	2,034,715	2,084,686
Accounts payable		199,332	93,532
Current tax liabilities		2,095	–
Other liabilities	24	31,358	11,546
Accruals and deferred income	25	142,714	91,360
Total short-term liabilities		**2,520,905**	**2,315,613**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**3,954,244**	**3,739,409**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Amounts in TSEK		Attributable to Parent Company's shareholders						
	Note	Share capital	Other contributed capital	Reserves	Retained earnings incl. net profit for the year	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
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**
Opening balance as of 2025-01-01	21	**9,666**	**701,963**	**636**	**257,578**	**969,843**	**1,020**	**970,863**
Comprehensive income								
Result for the year					103,071	**103,071**	-390	**102,681**
Other comprehensive income								
Exchange rate differences				-574		**-574**	–	**-574**
Total comprehensive income		**–**	**–**	**-574**	**103,071**	**102,497**	**-390**	**102,107**
Transactions with shareholders								
New share issue, warrants			4,531			**4,531**		**4,531**
Total shareholder transactions		**–**	**4,531**	**–**	**–**	**4,531**	**–**	**4,531**
Closing balance as of 2025-12-31		**9,666**	**706,493**	**62**	**360,649**	**1,076,870**	**630**	**1,077,500**

Consolidated cash flow statement

TSEK	Note	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Cash flow from operating activities			
Operating result		114,761	35,166
Adjustment for non-cash items			
- Reversal of depreciations	12,13,14	335,769	293,580
- Provisions, not affecting cash flow		4,068	15,589
- Share of profit from participations reported according to the equity method		7,215	-2,506
- Realization result		–	125
- Other items not affecting cash		366	-273
Interest received		2,367	4,850
Interest paid		-29,237	-24,063
Tax paid		-2,043	191
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		**433,265**	**322,659**
Cash flow from changes in working capital			
Increase/decrease in inventories and work in progress		-192,408	-145,050
Increase/decrease in operating receivables		-25,784	-127,085
Increase/decrease in operating liabilities		107,477	111,081
Total changes in working capital		**-110,715**	**-161,054**
Cash flow from operating activities		**322,550**	**161,605**
Investment activities			
Acquisition of subsidiaries less acquired cash and cash equivalents	30	-73,678	–
Investments in intangible fixed assets	12	-490,819	-418,788
Investments in tangible fixed assets	13	-79,108	-94,736
Sale of tangible fixed assets	13	–	111
Cash flow from the disposal of financial fixed assets	19	–	10,300
Investments in financial fixed assets	16,19	–	-1,377
Cash flow from investment activities		**-643,605**	**-504,490**
Financing activities			
Warrant program - proceeds received		4,531	–
Loans raised	22	90,650	3,446
Amortization of lease liabilities	22	-42,831	-26,771
Amortization of loans	22	-3,606	-1,137
Capital contribution	21	–	564,772
New share issue costs	21	–	-9,990
Cash flow from financing activities		**48,744**	**530,320**
Cash flow for the year		**-272,312**	**187,435**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		300,336	112,806
Exchange rate difference in cash and cash equivalents		–	95
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**28,024**	**300,336**

Parent Company income statement

TSEK	Note	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Operating income			
Net sales		1,760,129	1,419,808
Cost of goods sold	6	-1,201,815	-1,035,157
Gross profit		**558,314**	**384,651**
Selling expenses	6,7	-182,833	-125,788
Administrative expenses	6,7,8	-118,456	-108,457
Research and development costs	6,7	-137,357	-118,677
Other operating income	9	7,366	8,953
Other operating expenses	9	-26,101	-2,800
Operating result		**100,933**	**37,882**
Result from participations in Group companies	10	-41,500	–
Other interest income and similar profit and loss items	10	3,553	7,280
Interest expenses and similar profit and loss items	10	-18,926	-16,727
Result from financial items		**-56,873**	**-9,447**
Result before tax		**44,060**	**28,435**
Tax on the result for the year	11	-18,429	-6,793
Result for the year		**25,631**	**21,642**

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	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets			
Capitalized expenses for development work and similar work	12	1,428,721	1,153,325
Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks and similar rights	12	11,489	10,560
Advances relating to intangible fixed assets	12	–	358
Total intangible assets		**1,440,210**	**1,164,243**
Tangible fixed assets			
Land improvements on third-party property		173,002	174,336
Machinery and other technical facilities		34,738	31,561
Equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings		166,021	176,915
Construction in progress and advance payments for tangible fixed assets		30,837	27,744
Total tangible fixed assets		**404,598**	**410,556**
Financial fixed assets			
Participations in Group companies	27,30	82,532	124,032
Long-term receivables from Group companies		2,700	–
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	15	1,377	1,377
Deferred tax assets	11	56,410	74,415
Other long-term receivables	19	14,658	14,658
Total financial fixed assets		**157,677**	**214,482**
Total fixed assets		**2,002,485**	**1,789,281**

Current assets			
Inventory, etc.	17		
Raw materials and consumables		771,072	616,764
Work in progress		282,459	282,506
Finished goods and merchandise		74,615	49,527
Advances to suppliers		25,930	12,596
Total inventories, etc.		**1,154,076**	**961,393**
Short-term receivables			
Accounts receivable	18	369,921	331,150
Current receivables from Group companies		6,834	4,582
Current tax receivables		8,899	8,899
Other receivables	19	9,085	14,550
Prepayments and accrued income	20	23,158	38,733
Total short-term receivables		**417,897**	**397,914**
Cash and bank balances		11,635	290,561
Total current assets		**1,583,608**	**1,649,868**
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,586,093**	**3,439,149**

Parent Company balance sheet, cont.

TSEK	Note	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity	21		
Restricted equity			
Share capital		9,666	9,666
Fund for development expenses		1,428,721	1,153,324
Reserve fund		16,834	16,834
Total restricted equity		**1,455,221**	**1,179,824**
Non-restricted equity			
Share premium reserve		696,263	696,263
Other contributed capital		5,700	5,700
Retained earnings		-1,216,742	-967,519
Result for the year		25,631	21,642
Total non-restricted equity		**-489,473**	**-243,914**
Total equity		**966,072**	**935,910**
Provisions			
Guarantees		28,667	24,599
Other provisions		5,000	5,000
Total provisions		**33,667**	**29,599**
Long-term liabilities			
Liabilities to Group companies		192,588	192,588
Other long-term liabilities		1,327	1,643
Total long-term liabilities		**193,915**	**194,231**
Short-term liabilities			
Advances from clients		2,034,715	2,084,686
Accounts payable		193,126	89,124
Liabilities to Group companies, current		18,187	8,551
Other liabilities	24	7,858	6,880
Accruals and deferred income	25	138,553	90,168
Total short-term liabilities		**2,392,439**	**2,279,409**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**3,586,093**	**3,439,149**

Parent Company statement of changes in equity

		Restricted equity		Non-restricted equity		
TSEK	Not e	**Share capital**	**Other restricted equity**	**Other unrestricted equity**	**Result for the year**	**Total equity**
Equity on 2024-01-01	20	**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**
Equity on 2025-01-01	20	**9,666**	**1,170,158**	**-265,556**	**21,642**	**935,911**
Fund for development work			478,489	-478,489	-	
Dissolution due to the year’s depreciation			-203,092	203,092		
Comprehensive income:						
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income					25,631	**25,631**
Allocation of profits in accordance with the decision of the Annual General Meeting:						
- Profit carried forward to new account				21,642	-21,642	–
Total comprehensive income		–	–	**21,642**	**3,989**	**25,631**
Transactions with shareholders:						
Issuance of warrants		–		4,531		**4,531**
Total shareholder transactions		–	–	**4,531**	–	**4,531**
Equity on 2025-12-31		**9,666**	**1,445,879**	**-515,780**	**25,631**	**966,073**

Parent Company report on cash flow

Amounts in TSEK	Note	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Cash flow from operating activities			
Operating result		100,933	37,882
Adjustment for non-cash items			
- Reversal of depreciations	12,13	289,734	248,111
- Provisions, not affecting cash flow		4,068	15,589
- Other items not affecting cash		360	-308
Interest received		2,356	2,616
Interest paid		-18,534	-12,362
Tax paid		-424	
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		**378,494**	**291,529**
Cash flow from changes in working capital			
Increase/decrease in inventories and work in progress		-192,028	-94,079
Increase/decrease in accounts receivable		-38,771	
Increase/decrease in other operating receivables		15,653	-80,927
Increase/decrease in operating liabilities		113,610	76,667
Total changes in working capital		**-101,535**	**-98,339**
Cash flow from operating activities		**276,959**	**193,190**
Investment activities			
Cash received in connection with subsidiary merger		–	6,466
Investments in subsidiaries		–	–
Investments in intangible fixed assets	12	-482,819	-418,747
Investments in tangible fixed assets	13	-77,281	-157,810
Dividend from Group companies		–	–
Cash flow from the disposal of financial fixed assets	19	–	10,300
Investments in financial fixed assets	16,19	–	-1,377
Cash flow from investment activities		**-560,100**	**-561,168**
Financing activities			
Cash issue, from the Parent Company's shareholders	21	–	564,772
Issuance of warrants	21	4,530	–
New share issue costs	21	–	-9,990
Amortization of loans from related parties		-315	-334
Cash flow from financing activities		**4,215**	**554,449**
Cash flow for the year		**-278,926**	**186,471**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		290,561	103,410
Exchange rate difference in cash and cash equivalents		–	680
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**11,635**	**290,561**

NOTES

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 May 6, 2026, these Consolidated Accounts were approved by the Board of Directors for publication.

Amounts are stated in TSEK unless specified otherwise.

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

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.

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

The new and amended standards and interpretations applicable from 2025 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, 2026, 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 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 the subsidiary's 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

Buildings	20–40 years
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).

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.

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, 2025, the Group had available liquidity of TSEK 328,024 (previous year: TSEK 300,336). Its liquid assets consist of bank balances. In addition to reported cash and cash equivalents, the Group has an unutilized overdraft facility of TSEK 300,000 (previous year: TSEK 150,000).

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.

TSEK	<1 year	1–2 years	2–5 years	>5 years	Total	Book value
As of December 31, 2025						
Borrowings	103,485	10,968	30,640	108,081	253,173	214,065
Borrowings from Parent Company	22,700	28,549	79,454	111,778	242,481	192,588
Liabilities relating to right-of-use assets/leases	12,690	11,665	2,679	62	27,096	26,210
Other long-term liabilities	–	2,700	–	–	2,700	–
Accounts payable	199,332	–	–	–	199,332	199,332
Other liabilities	31,358	–	–	–	31,358	31,358
Accrued expenses	142,714	–	–	–	142,714	142,714
Total	**512,278**	**53,883**	**112,773**	**219,921**	**898,855**	**806,267**

As of December 31, 2024						**Book value**
Borrowings from Parent Company	36,326	34,718	95,781	76,344	243,168	196,873
Liabilities relating to right-of-use assets/leases	39,056	38,309	88,330	157,725	323,420	273,171
Other long-term liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accounts payable	93,532	–	–	–	93,532	93,532
Other liabilities	11,546	–	–	–	11,546	11,546
Accrued expenses	91,360	–	–	–	91,360	91,360
Total	**271,820**	**73,027**	**184,111**	**234,930**	**763,026**	**666,482**

Parent Company

TSEK	<1 year	1–2 years	2–5 years	>5 years	Total
As of December 31, 2025					
Borrowings	22,700	28,549	79,454	111,778	242,481
Other long-term liabilities	–	1,327	–	–	1,327
Accounts payable	193,126	–	–	–	193,126
Other liabilities	26,045	–	–	–	26,045
Accrued expenses	138,553	–	–	–	138,553
Total	**380,424**	**29,876**	**79,454**	**111,778**	**601,532**
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**

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	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Cash and cash equivalents		-28,024	-300,336
Borrowings – current part	22	98,357	861
Borrowings – non-current part	22	308,296	196,873
Lease liabilities - long-term and short-term portions	14	26,210	260,089
Net debt		**404,839**	**157,487**

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

	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Borrowings, including lease liabilities	432,863	457,823
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	-28,024	-300,336
Net debt	**404,839**	**157,487**
Total equity	1,077,500	970,863
Total capital	**1,482,339**	**1,128,350**
Debt/equity ratio	27%	14%

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.

5. Distribution of net sales

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

Group	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Sales of cars	1,661,397	1,324,312
Sales of services	55,951	55,065
Revenue from royalties	16,599	15,596
Other sales	25,834	25,029
Total net sales by business segment	**1,759,781**	**1,420,002**

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

Group	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
North America	1,039,655	160,717
Middle East	154,955	190,571
Asia	53,598	239,291
Europe, excluding Sweden	470,424	641,683
Sweden	35,550	124,820
Other regions	5,599	62,920
Total net sales by geographical market	**1,759,781**	**1,420,002**

Specification of contract liabilities – Advances from customers

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Opening balance	2,084,686	1,986,481
Contract liabilities recognized as revenue during the period	-978,863	-1,241,589
Advances received during the period that have not been recognized as revenue	928,892	1,339,794
Total advances from customer	**2,034,715**	**2,084,686**

In 2025, the Group had a customer that accounted for more than 10% of net sales.

The total amount relating to remaining performance obligations is TSEK 5,042,770 (TSEK 11,949,095) as of the end of 2025. The vast majority of the outstanding performance obligations are expected to be recognized as revenue over the next 2–4 years.

6. Employee benefits and information about personnel

Group Employee benefits	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Salaries and remuneration	436,810	346,033
Social security contributions	130,576	97,047
Pension costs	33,906	32,259
Total	**601,292**	**475,339**

Employee benefits by function	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Cost of goods sold	256,665	199,591
Selling expenses	39,119	23,426
Administrative expenses	63,926	50,890
Research and development costs	241,582	201,432
Total	**601,292**	**475,339**

Salaries and other employee benefits

	2025-01-01 2025-12-31			2024-01-01 2024-12-31		
	Salaries and other benefits	Pensions	Social security contributions	Salaries and other benefits	Pensions	Social security contributions
Group						
Board members, CEOs and other senior executives	13,132	1,468	4,053	10,190	4,105	3,202
Other employees	423,678	32,438	126,523	335,843	28,154	93,845
Total	**436,810**	**33,906**	**130,576**	**346,033**	**32,259**	**97,047**
Parent Company						
Board members, CEOs and other senior executives	13,132	1,468	4,053	10,190	4,105	3,202
Other employees	394,112	32,438	117,405	319,312	24,160	92,466
Total	**407,244**	**33,906**	**121,458**	**329,502**	**28,265**	**95,668**

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 1,318 (TSEK 17,180).

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:

	2025-01-01 2025-12-31		2024-01-01 2024-12-31	
	Number on the balance sheet date	Of whom men	Number on the balance sheet date	Of whom men
Group				
CEO and other senior executives	5	80%	8	75%
Group total	**5**	**80%**	**8**	**75%**
Parent Company				
CEO and other senior executives	5	80%	8	75%
Parent Company total	**5**	**80%**	**8**	**75%**

Average number of employees

	2025-01-01 2025-12-31		2024-01-01 2024-12-31	
	Average number of employees	Of whom men	Average number of employees	Of whom men
Parent Company				
Sweden	759	78%	646	79%
Total in Parent Company	**759**	**78%**	**646**	**79%**
Subsidiaries				
Sweden	–	–	–	–
Spain	89	78%	65	74%
Total in subsidiaries	89	**78%**	65	74%
Group total	**848**	**78%**	**711**	**79%**

7. Costs divided by cost type

Group	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Raw materials and consumables	-802,261	-691,184
Other external expenses	-257,314	-214,837
Employee benefits	-439,826	-354,561
Capitalized costs, employee benefits – internal development	192,691	169,887
Amortization of intangible assets (note 12)	-215,275	-199,971
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 13, 14)	-120,494	-102,809
Other operating expenses (note 9)	-26,101	-2,835
Share of profit from jointly controlled companies	3,497	2,506
Total costs	**-1,665,083**	**-1,393,804**

Parent Company	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Raw materials and consumables	-820,735	-705,325
Other external expenses	-292,894	-248,336
Employee benefits	-429,790	-356,194
- of which capitalized internal work, intangible assets	192,691	169,887
Amortization of intangible assets (note 12)	-206,494	-180,591
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 13, 14)	-83,239	-67,520
Other operating expenses (note 9)	-26,101	-2,800
Total costs	**-1,666,562**	**-1,390,879**

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	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
PwC		
Audit engagement	1,250	742
Other audit engagement	99	208
Tax consultancy services	492	580
Total	**1,815**	**1,530**
Other audit firms		
Audit engagement	**50**	**-**
Total	**50**	**-**

Parent Company	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
PwC		
Audit engagement	1,250	655
Other audit engagement	99	208
Tax consultancy services	492	580
Total	**1,841**	**1,443**

9. Other operating income and other operating expenses

Group	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Other operating income		
Government grants	110	121
Gains from divestment of fixed assets	11,443	137
Rental income, internal	45	25
Insurance claim payments	1,169	–
System revenue	3,863	–
Re-invoiced shop fittings	–	6,852
Other	3,433	1,833
Total other operating income	**20,063**	**8,968**

Parent Company	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Other operating income		
Government grants	99	110
Gains from divestment of fixed assets	–	133
Rental income, internal	45	25
Insurance claim payments	1,169	–
System revenue	3,863	–
Re-invoiced shop fittings	–	6,852
Other	2,190	1,834
Total other operating income	**7,366**	**8,953**

Group	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Other operating expenses		
Exchange rate gains	120,518	64,609
Exchange rate losses	-146,619	-66,030
Losses from divestment of fixed assets	–	-12
Other	–	-1,402
Total other operating expenses	**-26,101**	**-2,835**

Parent Company	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Other operating expenses		
Exchange rate gains	120,518	64,609
Exchange rate losses	-146,619	-66,030
Other	–	-1,379
Total other operating expenses	**-26,101**	**-2,800**

10. Financial income and financial expenses

Group	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Financial income		
Exchange rate gains, financial items	1,047	671
Interest income	2,367	4,178
Gain on the revaluation of prior holdings in connection with an acquisition	36,843	–
Other financial income	139	1
Total financial income	**40,396**	**4,850**
Financial expenses		
Exchange rate losses, financial items	-395	-224
Interest expenses:		
- Borrowings	–	-46
- Other interest expenses	-3,206	-2,177
- Leasing, interest	-9,501	-10,472
- Interest expenses, internal	-9,871	-12,995
Impairment of financial receivables	–	-294
Other financial expenses	-7,224	-373
Total financial expenses	**-30,197**	**-26,581**
Result from financial items, net	**10,199**	**-21,731**

Parent Company	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Other interest income and similar profit and loss items		
Interest income, external	2,495	4,083
Interest income, Group companies	–	2,515
Exchange rate gains, financial items	1,058	682
Total interest income and similar profit and loss items	**3,553**	**7,280**
Interest expenses and similar profit and loss items		
Exchange rate losses, financial receivables/liabilities	-395	-224
Interest expenses, external	-1,489	-2,177
Interest expenses, Group companies	-9,871	-13,658
Impairment of financial receivables	-	-294
Other financial expenses	-7,171	-374
Total interest expenses and similar profit and loss items	**-60,426**	**-16,727**
Result from participations in Group companies		
Impairment of financial receivables	-41,500	-
Total result from participations in Group companies	**-41,500**	**-**
Result from financial items, net	**-56,873**	**-9,447**

11. Income taxes

Group	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Current tax for the year	-2,637	–
Current tax attributable to prior years	-424	–
Deferred tax expense pertaining to temporary differences	-19,218	-10,464
Total tax on the result for the year	**-22,279**	**-10,464**

Parent Company		
Current tax for the year	–	–
Current tax attributable to prior years	-424	–
Deferred tax expense pertaining to temporary differences	-18,005	-6,793
Total tax on the result for the year	**-18,429**	**-6,793**

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

Group	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Result before tax	124,960	13,435
Income tax calculated at the Group's current tax rate (20.6%)	-25,742	-2,768
Non-taxable income	7,598	406
Non-deductible expenses	-964	-2,184
Taxable deficits for which no deferred tax asset has been reported	-2,689	-5,837
Effect of foreign tax rates	-57	-81
Adjustment of current tax relating to previous years	-425	–
Tax on the result for the year	**-22,279**	**-10,464**

Parent Company	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Result before tax	44,060	28,435
Income tax calculated at the current tax rate (20.6%)	-9,076	-5,858
Non-taxable income	8	42
Non-deductible expenses	-8,937	-2,326
Adjustment of current tax relating to previous years	-424	–
Utilization or Valuation of previously unrecognized loss carryforwards	–	1,349
Tax on the result for the year	**-18,429**	**-6,793**

*) 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 tax rate is 20.6%. There is also a subsidiary in Spain where the tax rate for 2025 and 2024 was 25%. The weighted average tax rate within the Group is 20.65% (2024: 21.21%).

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	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Deferred tax liabilities		
Total deferred tax liabilities	**–**	**–**
Deferred tax assets		
Intangible assets	77,976	79,624
Loss carryforwards	49,663	67,668
Right-of-use assets	160	2,043
Inventory	1,786	1,115
Impairment of a receivable	1,723	1,723
Total deferred tax assets	**131,308**	**152,173**

In total, the Group has unused deficits of TSEK 453,972 (TSEK 396,052). The deficits have no set end date for utilization. Of the total unused deficits, TSEK 131,308 (TSEK 152,173) has been recognized in the balance sheet, corresponding to a value of TSEK 27,049 (TSEK 31,348).

Parent Company	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Deferred tax assets		
Loss carryforwards	54,687	72,692
Impairment of a receivable	1,723	1,723
Total deferred tax assets	**56,410**	**74,415**

Note 11. Income taxes, cont.

The gross change in deferred taxes is as follows:

Group	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
At the beginning of the year	152,173	160,991
Increase through acquisitions operations *)	-1,648	1,648
Recognized in the income statement	-19,218	-10,464
Exchange rate differences	1	-2
At year-end	**131,308**	**152,173**

Parent Company	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
At the beginning of the year	74,415	58,671
Increase through acquisitions operations **)	–	22,537
Recognized in the income statement	-18,005	-6,793
At year-end	**56,410**	**74,415**

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

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	**2025-12-31**	**2024-12-31**
Acquisition value, opening balance	1,702,668	1,350,752
Procurement	486,488	361,203
Added through acquisitions*	–	72,649
Sales and disposals	–	-131,775
Merger	–	49,839
Acquisition value, closing balance	**2,189,156**	**1,702,668**
Accumulated depreciation, opening balance	-536,301	-430,061
Depreciation for the year	-210,135	-186,699
Added through acquisitions*	–	-51,316
Sales and disposals	–	131,775
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	**-746,436**	**-536,301**
Closing carrying amount	**1,442,720**	**1,166,367**

Patents and licenses	**2025-12-31**	**2024-12-31**
Acquisition value, opening balance	41,866	12,205
Procurement	4,331	7,746
Added through acquisitions*	–	21,878
Exchange rate differences	-66	37
Acquisition value, closing balance	**46,131**	**41,866**
Accumulated depreciation, opening balance	-26,029	-7,119
Depreciation for the year	-5,140	-4,072
Added through acquisitions*	–	-15,010
Reclassifications	–	201
Exchange rate differences	71	-29
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	**-31,098**	**-26,029**
Closing carrying amount	**15,033**	**15,837**

* 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	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	358	358
Sales and disposals	-358	–
Acquisition value, closing balance	–	**358**
Closing carrying amount	–	**358**

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

Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Depreciation	-215,275	-190,771
Total depreciation, amortization and impairment losses		**-190,771**

Depreciation per function	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Cost of goods sold	-206,579	-180,701
Selling expenses	–	–
Administrative expenses	-36	-40
Research and development services	-8,660	-10,030
Total depreciation	**-215,275**	**-190,771**

During the financial year, research and development costs of TSEK 144,238 (TSEK 127,962), 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	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	1,630,019	1,224,214
Procurement	478,488	361,203
Sales and disposals	–	-131,775
Taken over from subsidiaries through merger*	–	176,368
Reclassifications	–	9
Acquisition value, closing balance	**2,108,507**	**1,630,019**
Accumulated depreciation, opening balance	-476,694	-430,060
Sales and disposals	–	131,775
Depreciation for the year	-203,092	-178,408
Reclassifications	–	-1
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	**-679,786**	**-476,694**
Closing carrying amount	**1,428,721**	**1,153,325**

Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, etc.	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	18,851	10,034
Procurement	4,331	7,700
Taken over from subsidiaries through merger*	–	1,117
Acquisition value, closing balance	**23,182**	**18,851**
Accumulated depreciation, opening balance	-8,291	-5,850
Depreciation for the year	-3,402	-2,183
Taken over from subsidiaries through merger*	–	-258
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	**-11,693**	**-8,291**
Closing carrying amount	**11,489**	**10,560**

* Added through the merger of Meneko AB.

Note 12. Intangible fixed assets, cont.

Other intangible fixed assets	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	358	358
Sales and disposals	-358	–
Acquisition value, closing balance	**–**	**358**
Closing carrying amount	**–**	**358**

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

Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Depreciation	-206,494	-180,591
Total depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	**-206,494**	**-180,591**

Depreciation per function	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Cost of goods sold	-206,494	-180,591
Total depreciation	**-206,494**	**-180,591**

During the financial year, research and development costs of TSEK 137,357 (TSEK 115,775), 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.

13. Tangible fixed assets

Group

Tangible fixed assets	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Buildings and land**	479,745	–
Machinery and other technical facilities	37,086	33,800
Equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	168,119	179,069
Land improvements on third-party property	–	75,238
Total	**684,950**	**387,205**

Tangible fixed assets	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	626,185	449,376
Procurement of the year	75,782	174,956
Increase through business combinations*	332,509	823
Translation differences	-1,288	670
Reclassifications	–	360
Acquisition value, closing balance	**1,033,188**	**626,185**
Accumulated depreciation, opening balance	-238,980	-168,788
Increase through business combinations*	-	-653
Asset acquisitions	-23,465	-
Depreciation for the year	-86,822	-68,994
Translation differences	1,029	-545
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	**-348,238**	**-238,980**
Closing carrying amount	**684,950**	**387,205**

Construction in progress	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	27,744	107,964
Procurement	3,326	-80,220
Acquisition value, closing balance	**31,070**	**27,744**

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

	2025-01-01	2024-01-01
Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	**2025-12-31**	**2024-12-31**
Depreciation	-86,822	-68,994
Total depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	**-86,822**	**-68,994**

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

**Added through the acquisition of the remaining shares in PEKO Fastighets AB.

Note 13. Tangible fixed assets, cont.

Depreciation per function	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Cost of goods sold	-37,744	-29,428
Selling expenses	-2,134	-3,396
Administrative expenses	-14,830	-9,601
Research and development services	-32,114	-26,569
Total depreciation	**-86,822**	**-68,994**

Parent Company

Land improvements on third-party property	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	198,935	–
Procurement	499	77,179
Reclassification of improvement expenses***	8,296	121,756
Acquisition value, closing balance	**207,729**	**198,935**
Accumulated depreciation, opening balance	24,599	–
Depreciation for the year	-3,872	-1,941
Reclassification of improvement expenses***	-6,257	-22,658
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	**-34,728**	**-24,599**
Closing carrying amount	**173,002**	**174,336**

Machinery and other technical facilities	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	44,491	24,064
Procurement	13,224	20,428
Reclassifications	–	-1
Acquisition value, closing balance	**57,715**	**44,491**
Accumulated depreciation, opening balance	-12,930	-7,047
Depreciation for the year	-10,047	-5,882
Translation differences	–	-1
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	**-22,977**	**-12,930**
Closing carrying amount	**34,738**	**31,561**

Note 13. Tangible fixed assets, cont.

Equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	**2025-12-31**	**2024-12-31**
Acquisition value, opening balance	360,150	201,204
Procurement	60,465	-7,982
Taken over from subsidiaries through merger*	–	83,284
Reclassifications	–	83,644
Reclassification of improvement expenses***	-8,296	-121,756
Acquisition value, closing balance	**412,319**	**360,150**
Accumulated depreciation, opening balance	183,235	103,528
Depreciation for the year	-69,320	-59,697
Taken over from subsidiaries through merger*	–	-20,015
Reclassifications	–	5
Reclassification of improvement expenses***	-6,257	22,658
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	**-246,298**	**-183,235**
Closing carrying amount	**166,021**	**176,915**

Construction in progress and advance payments for tangible fixed assets	**2025-12-31**	**2024-12-31**
Acquisition value, opening balance	27,744	37,717
Procurement	3,093	68,185
Taken over from subsidiaries through merger*	–	70,249
Reclassifications	–	-148,407
Acquisition value, closing balance	**30,837**	**27,744**
Closing carrying amount	**30,837**	**27,744**

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

Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	**2025-01-01 2025-12-31**	**2024-01-01 2024-12-31**
Depreciation	-83,239	-67,520
Total depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	**-83,239**	**-67,520**

Depreciation per function	2025-01-01 2025-12-31	2024-01-01 2024-12-31
Cost of goods sold	-36,849	-28,491
Selling expenses	-2,134	-3,396
Administrative expenses	-12,252	-9,201
Research and development services	-32,004	-26,432
Total depreciation	**-83,239**	**-67,520**

* Added through the merger of Meneko AB.

*** Refers to a reclassification between improvement expenses and equipment, tools, and installations related to hangar reconstructions. The comparative figures for 2024 have been adjusted in accordance with the reclassification. This is not a correction of errors in accordance with IAS 8, but rather a reallocation between lines within tangible fixed assets, with no impact on total carrying amount, profit or loss, or equity.

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	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Premises	-30,247	-31,075
Cars	-1,852	-934
Machines	-1,573	-1,806
Closing carrying amount	**-33,672**	**-33,815**

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Interest expenses (included in financial expenses)	-9,499	-10,471
Expenditure attributable to short-term lease agreements	-7,205	-4,998
Expenditure attributable to low-value leases that are not short-term leases	-2,651	-2,198
Total cash flow relating to leases	**-19,355**	**-17,667**

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

Assets with rights of use:

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Premises	19,418	244,604
Cars	1,796	3,028
Machines	4,224	2,588
Total	**25,438**	**250,220**

Liabilities relating to leasing:

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Current lease liabilities	12,334	33,628
Non-current lease liabilities	13,876	226,461
Total	**26,210**	**260,089**

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

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

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Within 1 year	12,335	33,628
Between 1–5 years	13,820	106,013
More than 5 years	55	120,448
Total	**26,210**	**260,089**

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

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Within 1 year	12,690	39,056
Between 1–5 years	14,344	126,639
More than 5 years	62	157,725
Total	**27,096**	**323,420**

Right-of-use assets	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	333,354	321,197
Procurement	43,305	17,300
Sales and disposals	-307,647	-5,269
Translation differences	-254	126
Acquisition value, closing balance	**68,758**	**333,354**
Accumulated depreciation, opening balance	-83,134	-54,382
Sales and disposals	73,294	5,158
Depreciation for the year	-33,672	-33,815
Translation differences	192	-95
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	**-43,320**	**-83,134**
Closing carrying amount	**25,438**	**250,220**

*Since the Group acquired the remaining 50% of PEKO Fastighets AB, lease agreements have been replaced by buildings and land. See note 30, Asset acquisitions, for further information.

15. Shares in companies where the equity method is used

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	63,029	60,524
Acquisitions for the year	92,658	–
Reclassification as a subsidiary	-196,027	–
Share of profit for the year	40,340	2,506
Closing carrying amount	**–**	**63,030**

The Parent Company held a 50% stake in PEKO Fastighets AB in 2024, after which it was accounted for as an associate using the equity method. In 2025, the remaining 50% was acquired for a consideration of TSEK 92,658. The difference between the original cost and the cost of the remaining 50% has been recognized in the Consolidated Accounts as other operating income (step-up from an associate to a subsidiary).

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	
				2025-12-31	2024-12-31
PEKO Fastighets AB	559220-8911	Solna	50%	–	63,030

16. Financial instruments measured at fair value

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Fair value at the beginning of the year	1,526	144
Acquisitions for the year	–	1,377
Translation differences	-8	5
Total financial instruments measured at fair value	**1,518**	**1,526**

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Unrealized fair value change as of the balance sheet date	141	149

Financial instruments measured at fair value consist of:

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Investments in unlisted holdings (Level 3)	1,518	1,526
Total financial instruments measured at fair value	**1,518**	**1,526**

Parent Company	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Acquisitions for the year, Aurora	1,377	1,377
Total amortized cost	**1,377**	**1,377**

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Long-term investments	1,518	1,526
Total financial instruments measured at fair value	**1,518**	**1,526**

17. Inventory

Group

Book-value inventories	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Raw materials and consumables	765,250	612,735
Work in progress	286,505	285,607
Finished goods	75,848	50,446
Advances to suppliers	25,930	12,595
Total book value	**1,153,533**	**961,383**

The book value includes obsolescence deductions of:	23,707	22,106

Parent Company

Book-value inventories	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Raw materials and consumables	771,072	616,764
Work in progress	282,459	282,506
Finished goods	74,615	49,527
Advances to suppliers	25,930	12,596
Total book value	**1,154,076**	**961,393**

The book value includes obsolescence deductions of:	23,707	22,106

18. Accounts receivable

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Accounts receivable	372,057	331,250
Minus: provision for expected customer losses	–	–
Accounts receivable – net	**372,057**	**331,250**

Accounts receivable broken down by currency:

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
USD	223,396	125,002
EUR	119,605	94,542
GPB	3,053	1,755
SEK	26,003	109,951
Total accounts receivable by currency	**372,057**	**331,250**

Analysis of the credit risk exposure related to accounts receivable	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Accounts receivable that are neither past due nor impaired	32,381	260,660
Past due by:		
- Less than 2 months	321,004	65,732
- 2 to 6 months	7,905	4,557
- 6 to 12 months	8,395	91
- more than 12 months	2,372	210
Total past due	339,676	70,590
Of which impaired		
Carrying amount of accounts receivable	**372,057**	**331,250**

19. Other long-term receivables and other receivables

Group Other long-term receivables	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Receivables Group companies	14,180	11,480
Deposits	14,658	14,658
Total	**28,838**	**26,138**

Other receivables	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
VAT receivable	7,621	11,069
Tax claims	117	888
Other items	2,659	3,497
Total	**10,398**	**15,455**

Parent Company Other long-term receivables	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Deposits	14,658	14,658
Total	**14,658**	**14,658**

Other receivables	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
VAT receivables	6,433	10,180
Other items	2,652	4,370
Total	**9,085**	**14,550**

20. Prepayments and accrued income

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Prepaid insurance	4,310	2,016
Prepaid rent (not included in right-of-use assets)	2,460	9,462
Accrued income	5,593	14,433
Other items	10,795	5,933
Total	**23,158**	**31,844**

Parent Company	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Prepaid rents	2,460	2,016
Prepaid insurance	4,310	9,462
Other prepayments	5,593	14,433
Accrued income	10,795	12,822
Total	**23,158**	**38,733**

21. Share capital and fund for development expenditure

Parent Company

	No. of shares	Quota value per share
Opening balance as of January 1, 2024	**44,570,944**	**0.2**
New share issue	3,759,359	
Closing balance as of December 31, 2024	**48,330,303**	**0.2**
New share issue	–	
Closing balance as of December 31, 2025	**48,330,303**	**0.2**

The above number of shares is distributed as follows:	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Class A shares	5,750,000	5,750,000
Class B shares	42,580,303	42,580,303
Total	**48,330,303**	**48,330,303**

Fund for development expenses	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Amount at the beginning of the year	1,153,324	794,154
Capitalization of development expenses	478,489	500,487
Dissolution due to the year's depreciation	-203,092	-141,317
Amount at the end of the year	**1,429,045**	**1,153,324**

New share issue in 2025 – warrants
On April 1, 2025, the general meeting resolved to issue 1,500,000 warrants, which entitle the holders to subscribe for Class B shares during the period from April 1, 2029, to June 30, 2029. The options were purchased at market price, and the cash was added to equity (retained earnings). The issue was registered with the Swedish Companies Registration Office on 2025-12-10.

As of the beginning of the 2025 financial year or during 2024, there were no outstanding warrants.

New share issue in 2024 – Class B shares
During 2024, 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.

22. Borrowings

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Long-term interest-bearing liabilities		
Bank loans	115,708	2,642
Loans from the Parent Company	192,588	192,588
Other borrowings	–	1,643
Liabilities relating to leasing	13,876	226,461
Total long-term interest-bearing liabilities	**322,172**	**423,334**
Short-term interest-bearing liabilities		
Bank loans	98,357	861
Liabilities relating to leasing	12,334	33,628
Total short-term interest-bearing liabilities	110,691	**34,489**
Total interest-bearing liabilities	**432,863**	**457,823**

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.

	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Within 6 months	28,102	34,057
7–12 months	100,866	20,030
1–5 years	119,797	186,995
More than 5 years	184,098	216,741
Total interest-bearing liabilities	**432,863**	**457,823**

Note 22. Borrowings, cont.

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

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Interest-bearing liabilities at the beginning of the year	**457,823**	**561,356**
Cash flow affecting:		
Amortization of liabilities relating to leasing	-240,755	-26,771
Amortization of loans	-1,127	-1,137
Borrowings during the year	90,000	3,446
Non cash-flow affecting:		
Amortization of loans through set-off issue	–	-150,000
Liabilities assumed in connection with the acquisition of subsidiaries	120,313	57,200
Liabilities assumed relating to leasing	6,873	13,665
Exchange rate differences	-264	64
Borrowings at year end	**432,863**	**457,823**

Parent Company	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Interest-bearing liabilities at the beginning of the year	**194,231**	**287,354**
Cash flow affecting		
Amortization of loans	-316	-334
Non cash-flow affecting		
Amortization of loans through set-off issue	–	-150,000
Liabilities assumed in connection with the acquisition of subsidiaries	–	57,211
Borrowings at year end	**193,915**	**194,231**

Overdraft facility

Parent Company	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
The granted overdraft facility amounts to:	300,000	150,000
Total	**300,000**	**150,000**

23. Provisions

Group	Other provisions	Warranty provisions	Total
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**
Opening balance as of 2025-01-01	5,000	24,599	29,599
Recognized in the income statement:			
- additional provisions		68,773	68,773
- unused amounts reversed		-64,705	-64,705
Closing balance as of 2025-12-31	**5,000**	**28,667**	**33,667**

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Warranty provisions	28,667	24,599
Other provisions	5,000	5,000
Total	**33,667**	**29,599**

Parent Company	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Warranty provisions	28,667	24,599
Other provisions	5,000	5,000
Total	**33,667**	**29,599**

24. Other short-term liabilities

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
VAT debt		–
Personnel-related liabilities	8,920	7,994
Other	22,438	3,552
Total	**31,358**	**11,546**

Parent Company	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Personnel-related liabilities	7,858	6,880
Total	**7,858**	**6,880**

25. Accruals and deferred income

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Accrued salaries and holiday pay	64,249	46,278
Accrued social security contributions	25,982	22,853
State aids	–	11
Other	52,483	22,218
Total	**142,714**	**91,360**

Parent Company	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Accrued salaries and holiday pay	63,665	45,910
Accrued social security contributions	25,008	22,060
Other	49,880	22,198
Total	**138,553**	**90,168**

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.

On September 26, Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) acquired Freevalve AB from Alpraaz AB. The acquisition related to all shares in Freevalve AB held by Alpraaz AB. The transaction took place under joint control and is not currently covered by any IFRS standard, which means that an appropriate accounting policy must be applied in accordance with IAS 8. An applicable and generally accepted accounting method is to use previously recorded values (the predecessor basis), which is the policy chosen by the Group.

The difference between the consideration paid (TSEK 57,211) and the net assets acquired has been recognized as a reduction in retained earnings and reported on a separate line titled "Effects of intra-group business combinations" in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

The Parent Company engages in sales to and from its subsidiaries.

PEKO has invoiced Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) TSEK 29,429 (TSEK 27,402) in 2025. Koenigsegg Automotive AB (publ.) acquired license rights from Alpraaz for TSEK 5,000 in 2024.

Parent Company	**2025-12-31**	**2023-12-31**
Income from services	6,901	5,355
Purchases of goods, EU*	-70,197	-57,421
Cost of services**	-9,874	-17,612
Interest income***	–	2,515
Interest expense****	-9,871	-13,658
Receivables*****	9,533	4,582
Liabilities******	-210,780	-201,140
Total	**-284,287**	**-277,380**

* Refers to costs payable to Koenigsegg Advanced Manufacturing SLU.
** TSEK 2,221 (2024: TSEK 17,180) refers to Management fee paid to Spirit of Performance.
*** Refers to interest from Koenigsegg Advanced Manufacturing SLU and Ghost-Fast AB.
**** Refers to interest payable to Alpraaz AB.
***** Refers to loans to Koenigsegg Advanced Manufacturing SLU and Ghost-Fast AB, as well as accounts receivable from Group companies.
****** Refers to loans from Alpraaz and accounts payable to Group companies.

27. Participations in Group companies

Parent Company	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	124,032	493,894
New acquisitions	–	57,211
Capital contribution	–	53,800
Merger	–	-480,873
Impairments	-41,500	–
Closing carrying amount	**82,532**	**124,032**

Parent Company	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Meneko AB*	–	–
RAW Design House AB	100	100
Koenigsegg Advanced Manufacturing SLU	5,700	5,700
Ghost-Fast AB	61,021	61,021
Freevalve AB	15,711	57,211
Closing carrying amount	**82,532**	**124,032**

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%
-Peko Fastighets AB**	559220-8911	Ängelholm	100%
Freevalve AB	556436-7141	Ängelholm	96.13%

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.

**In 2025, the remaining 50% was acquired in the real estate company PEKO Fastighets AB.
In the Consolidated Accounts, a profit of tkr 36,843 has been recognized in connection with the revaluation of the interest in the Joint Venture. The revaluation has been recognized as financial income; see note 10.

28. Pledged assets

Group	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
For own liabilities and provisions:		
Business mortgages	50,000	50,000
Total	**50,000**	**50,000**

Parent Company	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Business mortgages	50,000	50,000
Total	**50,000**	**50,000**

29. Proposed appropriation of earnings

Proposed appropriation of earnings
The Board of Directors proposes that the accumulated loss as of December 31, 2025, totaling SEK 489,472,680, be carried forward to new account.

Available unrestricted equity (in SEK)	2025-12-31
Retained earnings	-1,216,742,049
Free share premium reserve	696,262,890
Other contributed capital	5,700,000
Result for the year	25,631,159
Total	**-489,148,000**

30. Asset acquisition

Acquisition of PEKO Fastighets AB (org. no. 559220-8911)

Group	**2025-10-23**
Fair value of real estate and land	309,044
Other receivables	489
Cash and bank balances	18,980
Borrowings from credit institutions	-121,875
Deposit	-8,900
Accounts payable and other liabilities	-12,611
Current tax assets	190
Acquired identifiable net assets	**185,316**
Cash payment	92,658
Non-monetary remuneration (book value)	
Interests in JV	55,815
Right-of-use asset	210,725
Lease liability	-222,167
Total	**137,031**
Gain on exchange of non-monetary assets	**48,285**
Consideration paid in cash	-92,658
Cash and cash equivalents in acquired company	18,980
Total impact on cash flow	**-73,678**

In October 2025, the remaining 50% stake in Peko Fastighets AB was acquired for a cash consideration of SEK 92,658,000. Peko Fastighets AB owns a property in which the Group has its factory and for which there has been a lease agreement between the Group and Peko Fastighets AB. The Group has assessed that the transaction constitutes an asset acquisition and not a business combination as defined in IFRS 3.

The Group has accounted for the transaction as an asset acquisition in which the consideration paid consists of cash and an exchange of non-monetary net assets in the form of a right of use, a lease liability, and an equity interest in Peko Fastighets AB. In accordance with IAS 16, paragraph 24, the cost of the property has been measured at fair value. Differences between the fair value of the acquired property and other net assets in Peko Fastighets AB and the previously recorded values of the right of use, lease liability, and equity interest have been recognized as a positive effect in the consolidated income statement (gain on exchange of non-monetary assets).

Given that the transaction constitutes an asset acquisition, no deferred tax liability is recognized at the acquisition date with respect to temporary differences related to the property's excess value at the acquisition date.

31. Events after the balance sheet date

After the end of the financial year, a decision was made to merge the subsidiary Ghost-Fast AB with its subsidiary PEKO Fastighets AB. The merger will take place through an absorption with Ghost-Fast AB as the acquiring company.

On April 1, Mofid Elkemiri, with many years of experience in senior positions in the automotive industry and most recently serving as CEO of Gordon Murray, assumed the role of Chief Manufacturing Officer (CMO).

The turmoil and ongoing war in the Middle East have caused disruptions in global supply chains in early 2026, particularly with regard to transportation and logistics flows. This has led to higher shipping costs and longer lead times. In some cases, this has caused delays in delivering vehicles to customers. The situation is being continuously monitored, and the Company assesses that it may continue to affect both costs and delivery precision in the coming periods.

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 May 6, 2026.

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 10, 2026.

Ängelholm, May 6, 2026

Christian von Koenigsegg
Board Member and Chief Executive Officer

Halldora von Koenigsegg
Chair

Staffan Brandt
Board Member

Charles Stonehill
Board Member

Thomas D. Stern
Board Member

Our audit report was submitted on May 6, 2026
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Johan Palmgren
Authorized auditor
Auditor in charge

Alexander Ellow
Authorized auditor

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 Europe, 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. With a lifelong dream of creating the perfect sports car, he relied on his instinctive talent for design and his entrepreneurial spirit. 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 both listed and private companies, as well as on advisory boards 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 also actively engaged in several non-profit boards.

Charles Stonehill
Born: 1958
Board Member since: 2024

Charles Stonehill is a Founding Partner of Green & Blue Advisors. He also 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. With a lifelong dream of creating the perfect sports car, he relied on his instinctive talent for design and his strong entrepreneurial spirit. Today, he serves as Chief Executive Officer and Chief Technology Officer of Koenigsegg Automotive—a company internationally 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 Europe, 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 served as Global HR Director at AAK, among other roles. His career also includes senior HR leadership roles at Nederman, Euromaster/Michelin, and Stora Enso.

Johan Ekdahl
Born: 1975
Executive Team Member since: 2025
Johan Ekdahl holds a master's degree in business administration from the University of Gothenburg. He has extensive experience in senior positions within the finance sector of the automotive industry. He has previously been Chief Financial Officer at Volvo Car Group and before that held other senior financial positions within Volvo Cars. He is also a former authorized public accountant and has worked with a number of large companies both in and outside Sweden. He has previously also been a board member of Volvo Car Financial Services UK Ltd and Ziklo Bank AB (publ.). Johan is the Chief Financial Officer at Koenigsegg Automotive AB and started at the company on November 1, 2025.

Mofid Elkemiri
Born: 1977
Executive Team Member since: 2026
Mofid Elkemiri is an automotive mechanical engineer with extensive experience in leadership positions within the automotive industry. He has held senior roles in engineering, quality, production, and operations both at Tier 1 suppliers and OEM environments. He has previously been CEO of Gordon Murray Automotive and Chief Operating Officer of London EV Company, where he led complex vehicle programs, industrialization, and organizational change initiatives. Mofid is Chief Manufacturing Officer at Koenigsegg Automotive AB and joined the company in April 2026.