

Annual Report

2024

Nexans Norway AS





Contents

Key figures 4

Directors' Report 2024 8

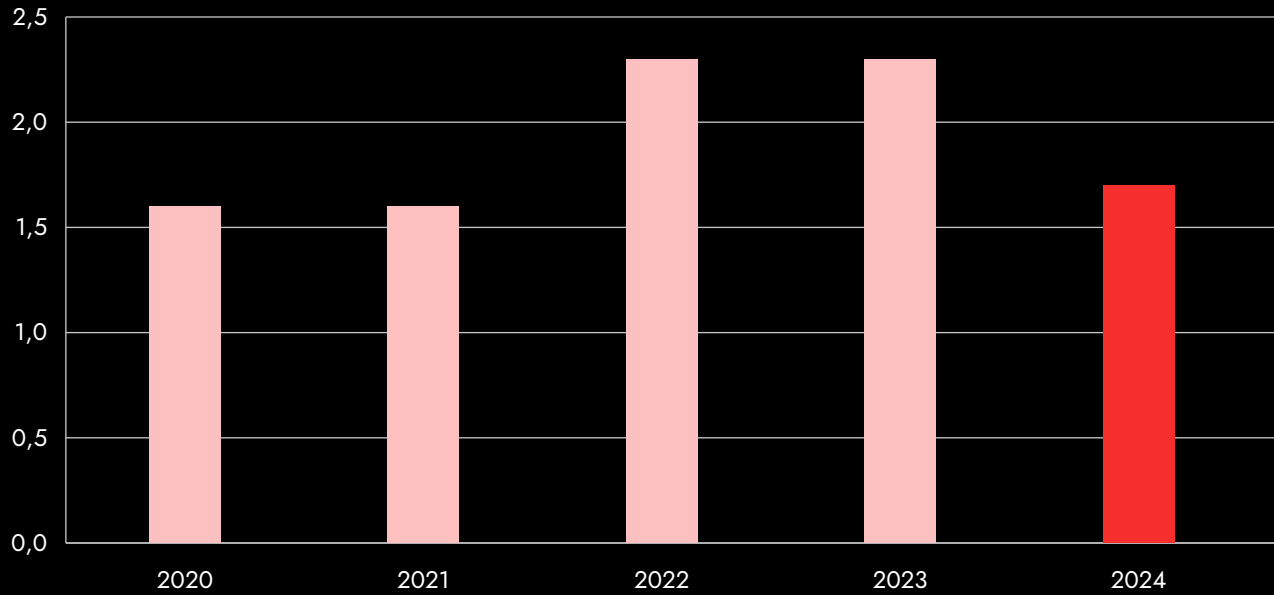
Market	9
Main Events	10
Order Backlog	11
Research and Development	11
People and Organization	12
Health, Safety and Environment	14
Financial Results 2024	15
Financial Risk	16
Allocation of the Results for the Year	17

Financial Statements 2024 20

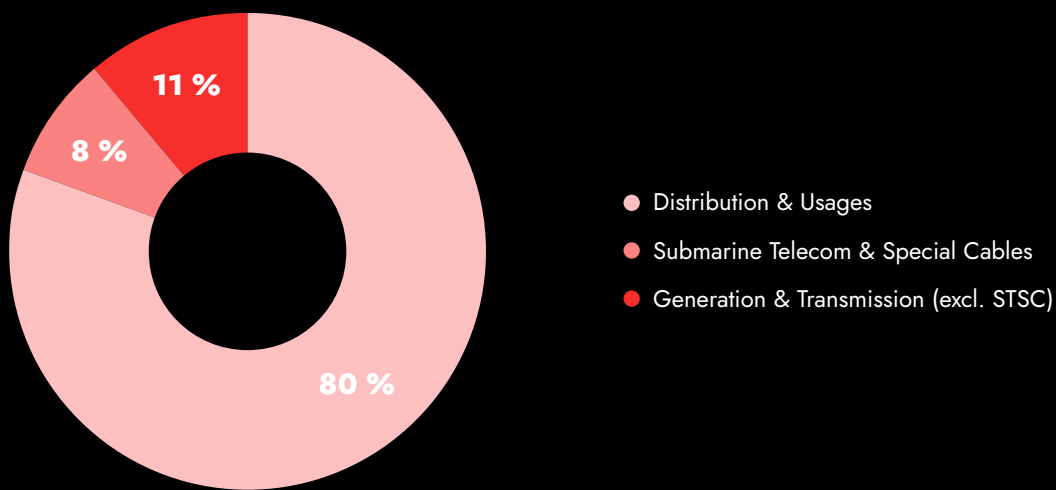
Income Statement 01.01–31.12	21
Statement of Comprehensive Income	22
Balance Sheet at 31.12	24
Statement of Cash Flows 01.01–31.12	26
Note 1 Accounting principles	28
Note 2 Operating revenues	33
Note 3 Specification of payroll and related costs	34
Note 4 Pension costs and net pension obligations	35
Note 5 Remuneration to the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and auditor	37
Note 6 Other operating expenses	38
Note 7 Financial income and expenses	39
Note 8 Tax	40
Note 9 Tangible and intangible assets	43
Note 10 Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	45
Note 11 Investment in subsidiaries	47
Note 12 Financial instruments	48
Note 13 Inventories	52
Note 14 Accounts receivable and other receivables	53
Note 15 Cash and bank deposits	54
Note 16 Equity	55
Note 17 Other short-term liabilities	57
Note 18 Related parties	57
Note 19 Government grants	58
Note 20 Subsequent events	58

Key figures

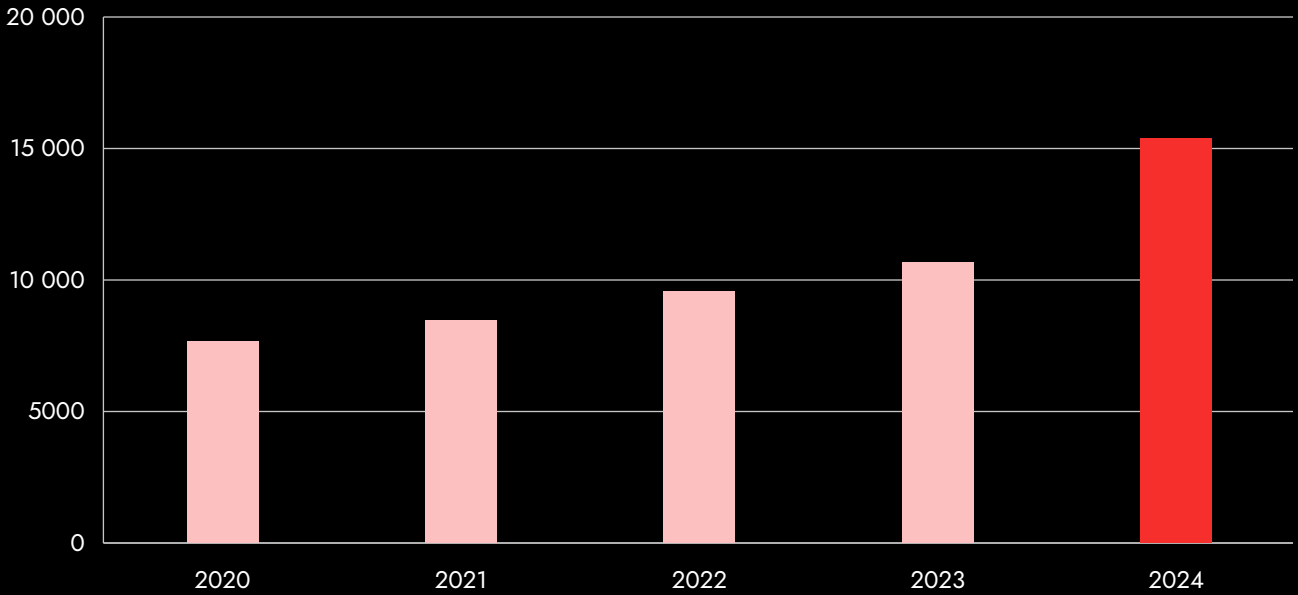
Lost time injury frequency



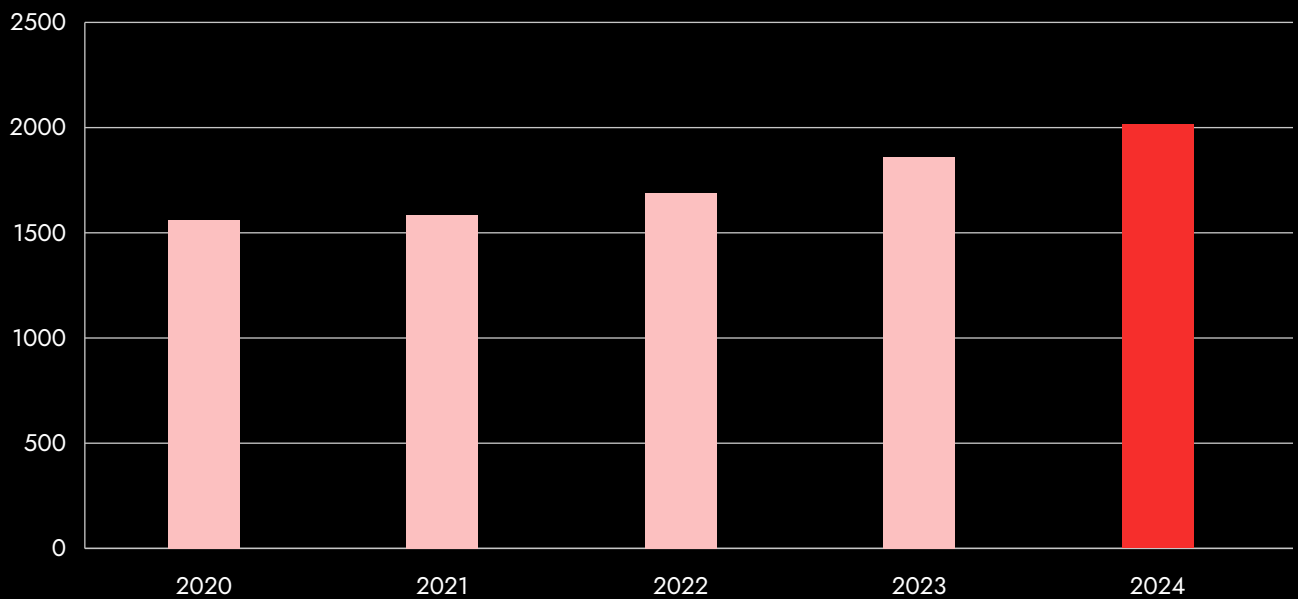
Sales by business segment



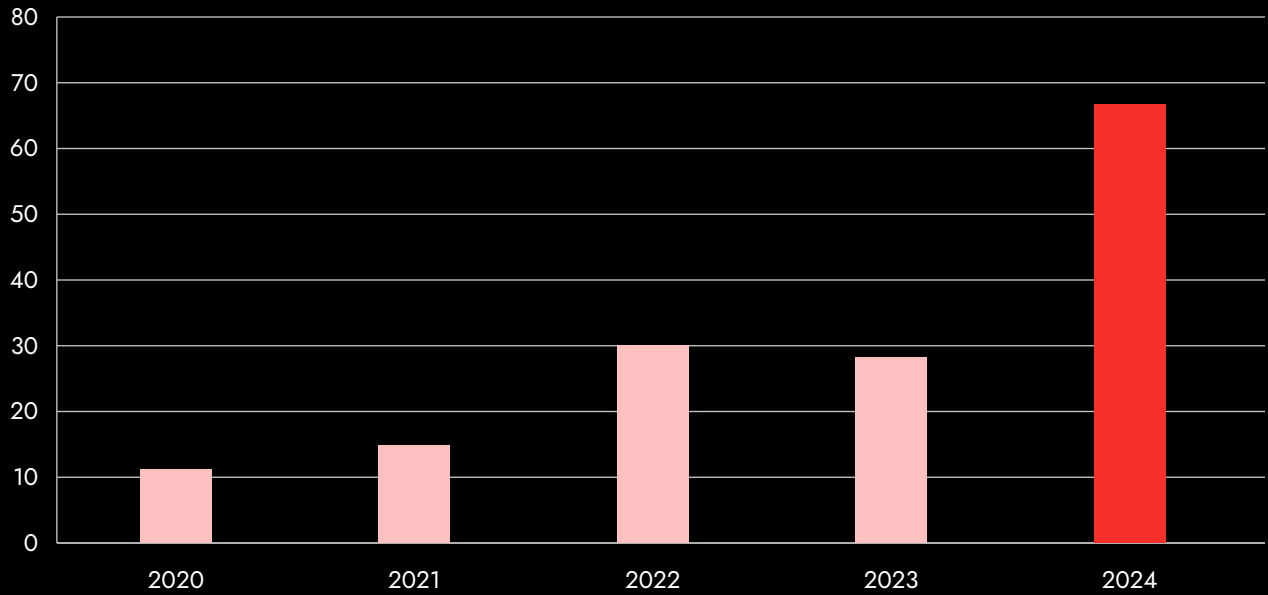
Sales



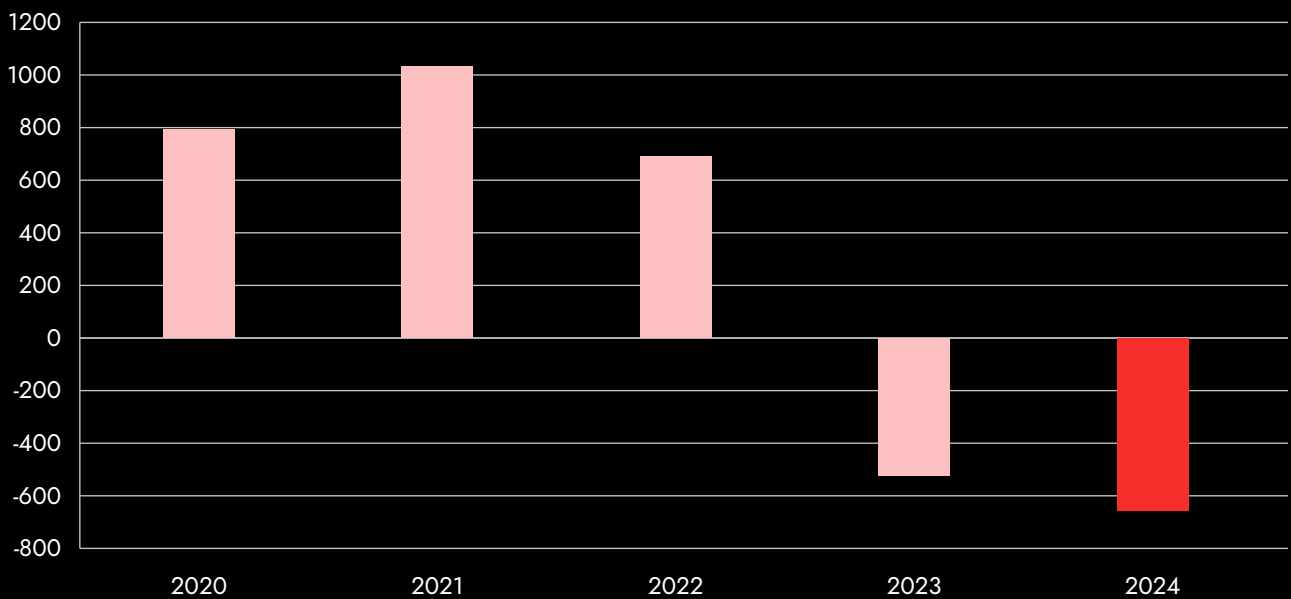
No of employees at year-end



Order backlog



Operating profit



Directors' Report 2024



Nexans Norway AS and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Nexans Skagerrak AS, Nexans Aurora AS, Nexans Vessel Management AS and Nexans Marine Operations AS are parts of the French Nexans group – one of the world's leading cable manufacturers. Nexans Norway AS is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nexans Participations SA in Paris. Nexans Norway's head office is in Oslo, Norway.

Nexans Norway AS is developing, manufacturing and installing submarine, land and subsea cables for power and telecommunication transmission. Nexans Norway AS has manufacturing plants located in Rognan, Halden and Langhus. Nexans Skagerrak AS and Nexans Aurora AS are engaged in transport, laying and installation of cables and own the cable laying vessels CLV Nexans Skagerrak and CLV Nexans Aurora, respectively. Nexans Marine Operations AS owns a contract signed in 2023 for the construction of a new cable Laying vessel scheduled to be delivered in the spring of 2026.

The Nexans Norway AS business areas are Power Grid & Connect and Power Transmission. Power Transmission's sub-unit Submarine Telecom & Special Cables (STSC) is reported separately, hence the 2024 Directors' Report and Annual Report will refer to the three areas Power Grid & Connect, STSC and Power Transmission (the Power Transmission business excluding STSC).

Market

Power Transmission continued its strong momentum in 2024, achieving a backlog growth of 146% from 2023, reaching NOK 66,7 billion. This growth reflects Nexans Norway AS, part of Nexans Group's successful execution of key projects and its continued ability to secure major contracts. Demand for high-voltage subsea interconnections and offshore wind projects remains high, driving 54% growth in sales. With more than 90% of Halden plant capacity secured through 2028, Nexans Norway AS is well-positioned to support long-term delivery commitments and maintain its leadership in the energy transition. The demand for offshore wind and interconnectors continues to grow as industries and markets accelerate their transition to more sustainable energy systems. Nexans Norway AS is a key player in these critical markets, supporting the need for electrification and providing essential infrastructure for energy resilience and security.

The Power Grid & Connect Business Unit operating out of the Langhus plant experienced low activity in the Norwegian building market for the full year 2024 as anticipated. The total growth for Connect was 2% in 2024. The most significant negative impact was seen on heating cable volumes. This was compensated by building cables where there was a volume increase. Significant increase in copper LME prices in the

first half of 2024 put pressure on profitability. Strong pricing actions and changes in invoicing policy provided margin recovery in the second half of the year. For Grid, revenues were reduced by 18% in 2024. The impact was seen in all product families with the exception of Medium Voltage where there was an increase of revenue of 11% in 2024. Telcom landed on budget thanks to submarine fibre projects.

In the STSC unit, the submarine telecom market for regional systems remains active, main drivers being the continued roll-out of 5G networks and data centres. The underlying drivers of the submarine telecom market remains solid. The special cable segment, largely driven by the offshore energy market, had a strong performance in 2024, driven both by external projects and internal deliveries to our Halden and Charleston activities. Norwegian tax incentives support the North Sea activity level along with emerging initiatives to decarbonize the offshore industry, although the political situation appears less clear going forward. Nexans Norway AS is benefitting from a high activity level in the ROV market and has a robust backlog entering 2025. The Submarine Telecom and Special Cable division reported strong growth in revenue of 28% in 2024.

In parallel with strong demand, 2024 was marked by persistent inflationary pressures, particularly in raw material prices, energy, and logistics costs. These external conditions impacted both input costs and profitability across several business areas. Nexans Norway AS responded with targeted pricing actions and invoicing policy adjustments, particularly in the Power Grid & Connect Business Unit, enabling a recovery in margins during the second half of the year. This proactive approach reflects Nexans Group's broader E³ performance model – focusing on Economy, Environment, and Engagement – which enables the company to convert operational challenges into levers for value creation. Rather than pursuing volume based growth, Nexans Norway AS emphasizes cost optimization, disciplined execution, and long-term financial resilience. This has strengthened the company's ability to navigate current inflationary cycles while continuing to deliver on its strategic role in the global energy transition.

Looking ahead, inflation remains a key factor to monitor. Continued volatility in commodity markets – particularly copper and polymers, along with potential increases in labour, vessel operations, and energy costs, could affect input costs, margins, and project profitability. While a significant portion of Nexans Norway AS' contracts are supported by pricing mechanisms

or raw material indexation clauses, prolonged or accelerated inflation may impact contract negotiations, capital expenditure plans, or supply chain stability. The company will continue to leverage its global procurement strategy, value-driven pricing, and cross-business efficiency initiatives to mitigate these risks and maintain operational and financial agility.

Main Events

Power Transmission successfully executed several high profile projects in 2024, demonstrating its technical expertise and operational excellence. Key project highlights include Revolution Wind installation campaign – a major offshore wind project supporting renewable energy development, continued execution of the Great Sea Interconnector – the historic interconnector between Greece and Cyprus, delivering up to 2.000 MW of power to and from Europe, and Barrow Umbilical Project successful installation campaign – further strengthening Nexans' track record in complex offshore installations.

Power Transmission secured several key contracts in 2024, reinforcing its position in the high-voltage subsea transmission sector:

- Equinor Contingency and Preparedness Contract – a four-year agreement covering 3.000 km of cable, ensuring rapid repair capabilities and expert intervention support
- Orkney Transmission Link – a 220MW high-voltage alternating current (HVAC) connection from the Orkney Islands to the UK mainland
- Gotland electricity connection – strengthening Sweden's energy infrastructure
- BalWin3, LanWin2 and LanWin4 contracts as part of TenneT's frame agreement with call-offs signed in 2024

To meet increasing global demand for electrification, Nexans completed the expansion of its world class subsea cable facility in Halden, Norway. The investment has created over 100 new jobs and enabled the production of 525kV HVDC and 420kV HVAC subsea cables. The expanded plant incorporates the most advanced cable production technology available, featuring a second extrusion tower – the tallest building in Norway – allowing the simultaneous insulation of four cables. This milestone also coincides with the 50th anniversary of the Halden plant, marking a key moment in Nexans' 109 years of history in Norway.

In 2024, we continued work on Nexans Electra, an advanced cable-laying vessel designed for high-voltage subsea cables, cable bundles, recovery, and repair. Building on the Nexans Aurora design, Electra is optimized for efficiency in harsh weather conditions. Key milestones in 2024 included steel cutting in January, keel laying in April, and the grand block ceremony in September. The vessel is scheduled for completion in 2026. With an outstanding commitment of NOK 1,6 billion. When signing the vessel construction contract with Ulstein Verft AS in 2023, Nexans Marine Operations AS provided a loan of NOK 200 million to support the financing of the vessel's construction. This loan, along with accrued interest, will be repaid by deducting the amount from the final payment upon completion of the vessel in 2026.

Despite low pace in some market segments for Power Grid & Connect, the overall working targets aligned with BU Nordics long term strategy were fulfilled. This includes investment granted to build up capability to produce 1kV utility cables in the Langhus plant and full electrification of local transport to customers in the Oslo area. Structural changes to the local organization were implemented, impacting most functions including industrial operations, supply chain and sales. These changes are aligned with the long term strategy, and prepare Power Grid & Connect for significant growth within the Grid market.

Order Backlog

The order intake amounted to NOK 53.121 million in 2024 (NOK 8.631 million in 2023).

The order backlog at year-end 2024 amounts to NOK 66.683 million (NOK 28.206 million in 2023). Not included in the reported order backlog (and order intake), is the Great Sea Interconnector (GSI) contract. The GSI contract will be added to the order intake when final notice to proceed is received.

Research and Development

R&D costs amounted to NOK 135 million in 2024, an increase from NOK 86,8 million in 2023. Nexans Norway capitalised R&D in 2024 amounting to NOK 3 million (NOK 0 million in 2023).

To position Nexans Norway AS to take a leading role in floating offshore wind, we have continued development of technologies to address the challenges for this application. Significant

steps have been made during the year to address the mechanical challenges that floating offshore wind presents for high voltage cables. Nexans is working along two main directions – to extend the voltage level to which wet insulation systems can be used, and to introduce a metallic water barrier more resistant to dynamic mechanical loads than the lead sheath that is traditionally used for subsea cables.

The research and development activity on HVDC cables with extruded insulation (HVDC XLPE) focuses on redesign to cost and reliability of the cable system. The redesign to cost activities focuses on optimization of the cable design and improved accessory design. The thermal limit of the system is also under investigation. Increasing the operational temperature of the cable system will allow for reducing the conductor size without reducing the transmission capacity. Positioning of the group for more complex HVDC cable system development and qualification of accessories has a high priority. Nexans Norway AS is developing improved accessories to fit future cable design. We are also focusing on knowledge build-up, by developing testing jigs for peels of full-size cables, and developing tools for improving quality of the cable system.

Mass impregnated (MI) cable systems have been and are the preferred solution for large interconnectors. The trend over the last years has been higher transmission capacity, longer lengths and deeper water. Nexans Norway AS has a leading position in this market, having the record for the longest cable system and the system with the highest transmission capacity. To strengthen our position, development of deep water 525 KV cable system suitable for deep waters is ongoing. The work involves reducing the weight of the cable by optimizing design.

Power Grid & Connect has decided to completely phase out PVC and standardize on Low Fire Hazard products throughout Power Grid & Connect's complete product offer to the Norwegian market. This is aligned with group strategy. The conversion was completed for a total of five product families including high runners PFSP 1kV Al and Cu. The PVC phase-out program will continue until 2027.

During the year Nexans Norway AS has taken part in 4 research programs with partners with funding support from the Research Council of Norway.

People and Organization

The total number of employees in Nexans Norway was 2.015 at year-end 2024, reflecting an increase from the previous year. Continued business growth is expected to result in further increases in the workforce in the coming years.

Nexans Norway AS remains committed to ensuring gender equality, equal opportunities, and fair treatment of all employees, while actively working to prevent discrimination based on ethnicity, nationality, heritage, colour, language, sexual orientation, or religion. As of year-end 2024, the workforce consisted of 82% men and 18% women, with 26% of employees in graded positions being women, reflecting continued efforts to increase female representation. Among People Managers, 20% are women, supporting Nexans' long-term commitment to fostering diversity at leadership levels.

Absence due to sick leave was 4.5% in 2024, compared to 4.6% in 2023. The company continues to promote a healthy workplace environment, supporting employees through workplace wellness initiatives and flexible work arrangements designed to improve work-life balance.

Policies and guidelines

Nexans Norway AS has well-established policies, rules, and guidelines that promote gender equality and fair treatment in the workplace. The company maintains structured procedures for handling cases of harassment and discrimination and is actively engaged in ongoing risk analysis and workplace assessments to ensure compliance with equality standards. As part of the company's recruitment policy, emphasis is placed on achieving a balanced gender distribution under equal conditions, as outlined in the Personnel Handbook and Personnel Policy.

The company ensures that salary levels and working conditions reflect equal pay principles, with regular salary analyses conducted to monitor compliance with equality policies. The use of part-time work remains limited, with only 1% of employees working part-time, all of whom have opted for this arrangement voluntarily. There are no cases of involuntary part-time work within Nexans Norway AS.

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

Nexans Norway AS stands firm in our commitment to Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion. These values are not just part of our culture – they are fundamental to how we operate and grow. In a changing world, we remain dedicated to foster

an inclusive and diverse workplace where everyone has the opportunity to thrive. Moreover, diversity is recognized as a driver of performance and innovation, bringing a broad range of perspectives into the organization. Inclusion and diversity efforts are closely aligned with Nexans' strategic values: PIONEERS, DEDICATED, and UNITED. The company fosters an inclusive work environment where employees feel valued and engaged, with a growing emphasis on leadership accountability in driving meaningful change.

As part of its commitment to ensuring equal treatment and career development opportunities, Nexans Norway AS undertook a comprehensive evaluation of potential discrimination cases across all locations in 2024. This process assessed key areas such as recruitment, salary structures, working conditions, promotion opportunities, career development, workplace adaptation, and work-life balance compatibility. The evaluation followed a structured approach, ensuring a systematic review of key areas related to equality and inclusion. The process began with an investigation to identify any disparities or concerns, followed by an analysis to determine underlying causes. Based on these findings, corrective actions were implemented where necessary. The final stage involved presenting the outcomes to the board for review. Employee representatives participated in the initial investigation. Management representatives were involved from the beginning and took ownership in the process.

Activities and Targets

Nexans Norway AS continues to set ambitious targets for diversity and inclusion, striving to increase female representation across all levels of the organization. The company's long-term commitment to gender equality aligns with its broader goal of reflecting the diversity of its customers, suppliers, and communities.

Key initiatives undertaken in 2024 include:

- A continued increase in the female ratio in graded positions, reinforcing Nexans' commitment to equal career opportunities
- Ongoing efforts to ensure equal pay between men and women, with salary structures regularly assessed to maintain parity
- Implementation of structured workplace assessments to ensure that the expansion of the Halden plant accommodates the needs of all employees, including adequate facilities for female workers



In the coming year, Nexans Norway AS will continue its focus on work-life balance, maintaining its commitment to gender equality in leadership and professional development. The company will also update its risk analysis procedures in accordance with the Equality and Discrimination Act, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and reinforcing its dedication to an inclusive workplace.

Health, Safety and Environment

Nexans Norway AS with its activities in the manufacturing plants in Rognan, Halden and Langhus are certified according to ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 45001. In addition, the Langhus plant has ISO 50001 certification for Energy Management. The CLV vessels Nexans Skagerrak and Nexans Aurora are operating under the ISO 14001 certification of the Ship management OSM Offshore Bergen AS. The completion and start-up of manufacturing on the expansion of the high voltage subsea plant in Halden as well as the ongoing building of the new Nexans vessel Electra during 2024, illustrate our commitment to sustainability and the global energy transition.

As part of Nexans Group, Nexans Norway AS supports international efforts, standards, declarations and collaborations aimed at creating fair, proper and healthy business environments. The E³ performance model linking economic performance, environmental responsibility, and employee engagement is central to operational management. This operational model is translating the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) imperatives and is the very essence of how Nexans choose to operate. The commitment to CSR related to its own operations and the supplier chain, ensured that a Nexans Human Right charter, developed together with its employee representatives, has been incorporated into the Nexans Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, and is also embedded into a Duty of Care plan for its suppliers. As a part of its CSR commitment, Nexans Norway AS requires all its suppliers and subcontractors to respect human rights and requirements for decent working conditions through the declaration of the Nexans Supplier CSR Charter. Since 2022 and the implementation of the Norwegian Transparency Act, Nexans Norway AS is assessing the risk of human right and decent working condition breaches throughout the company and its value chain and delivers a yearly report available to the public (found at www.nexans.no).

While the company is committed to reducing its environmental footprint, its operations, such as manufacturing and marine cable-laying, inevitably contribute to environmental impacts, including emissions, energy consumption, and the use of resource-intensive materials. These effects are continuously monitored and managed through targeted mitigation measures and reporting systems.

In 2024, Nexans Norway AS began preparing for upcoming Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) requirements, which will apply to large companies operating in the EU and EEA. While the Nexans Group will report at the consolidated level, Nexans Norway AS is assessing how the enhanced requirements under the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) may affect local data collection, reporting processes, supply chain transparency, and governance structures. The company anticipates that CSRD will further drive the integration of sustainability related information into decision-making and performance management, while strengthening internal controls and data reliability. Preparatory work is ongoing to ensure alignment with future expectations for transparency, comparability, and audit-readiness in sustainability reporting.

Increased regulatory demands, physical climate related risks, and resource constraints are also expected to influence future operations, investment decisions, and supply chain dynamics. Nexans Norway AS is working proactively to address these risks and ensure resilience through compliance, innovation, and process improvements.

Above all, our most important resources are our employees. Therefore, Nexans Norway AS works actively to make every day safe and stimulating for the employees' safety is our top priority and is the first commitment listed in the Nexans Norway AS QHSE Policy. Designated risk assessments with correlating plans, regular Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) training and coaching at all levels of the organisation, sharing of Lessons Learned and monitoring are all part of the continuous work done to improve the safety culture within the company. Starting in 2024, the "safety first" fundamental has been developed further with the imbedding of the vision "zero harm"- a commitment to eliminate incidents and prevent injuries, illnesses, and environmental impacts through proactive measures, sound risk management, and a culture of safety excellence. With a continuous growth in numbers of employees over the last years, a decision was made during

2024 to split the Quality and HSE function for the Power Transmission business. The local Nexans Working Environmental committees (WEC) and Samordningsutvalget (SAMU) for Nexans Norway AS with minimum quarterly meetings all through 2024 plays a vital part in monitoring and improving the working environment, and Safety Representatives are encouraged to and actively included into the company's internal control work related to HSE. One of the parameters monitored and followed up by the WEC and SAMU, is injuries. During 2024, Nexans Norway AS experienced a total of 6 Lost Time Injuries (injuries causing days away from work), giving a Lost Time Injury Frequency (LTIF = H1 – number per million hours worked) of 1,7 in 2024. In 2023 this was 2,3. The Total Recordable Injury Frequency (TRIF= H2 – number per million hours worked) was 4,7 compared to 6,1 in 2023. There were no significant recorded damages to the company's assets.

Whilst safety of the employees is key, Nexans Norway AS also wants to contribute to create local/social sustainability and good relationships. Stakeholder management is important, and Nexans Norway AS focuses on keeping an open dialogue with all its stakeholders spanning from i.e. neighbours to our plants to other organisations affected by our activities.

As a part of the greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) Protocol, Nexans Norway AS is continuously working to reduce its environmental impact and contribute to the lowest possible CO₂ emissions. Following safety, this is therefore one of our major priorities, and is done by i.e. optimising utilisation of resources, using less materials and energy, and reduce unsorted waste. Nexans Norway AS shares, and actively works towards, the Nexans Group's long-term commitment of Net-Zero by 2050 aligned with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), with the near-term commitment of 46% reduction in Scope 1 & 2 and 30% reduction of Scope 3 by 2030 (base year 2019). As examples of what have been done to ensure focus on energy efficiency and the consumption of fuel internally, The Halden plant has replaced its fossil fuel forklifts with electrical ones and Langhus switched to biofuel. The Langhus plant has installed solar panels on the roof of the factory and the vessels operate on shore side power whilst at port on Nexans premises. On the product side in 2024, the new N-LINE® range manufactured at Langhus provides a locally produced product with a lower carbon footprint. This as both conduits and cables are 100% halogen-free. Nexans was also the first cable manufacturer in the Norwegian market in 2024 that committed to phase out PVC and halogens in cables intended for use in buildings and homes with its new EASY cables.

GHG reporting is monitored and followed up at all manufacturing sites and for the vessels monthly. Environmental product declarations (EPD's) are continuously developed for the Nexans Norway AS product portfolio. Nexans Power Grid & Connect has from 2024 EPDs for > 80% of the sales in Norway. These follow the EN 18045 standard and are verified and published under the PEP Eco Passport database.

Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) are purchased for electricity for all the plants in Norway. Nexans Norway AS has for the past few years achieved 0% waste to landfill, and its ambition of 100 % recycling of production waste is a shared cooperation with Nexans Norway AS' waste contractors. Handling of all types of packaging waste materials are through return systems approved by The Norwegian Environment Agency ("Miljødirektoratet"). Nexans Norway AS is a member of RENAS, a national waste collection company for electro products, and of "Grønt Punkt Norge".

Financial Results 2024

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with simplified International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) approved by the Norwegian Ministry of Finance.

Operating revenues amounted to NOK 15.377 million in 2024 compared to NOK 10.670 million in 2023, an increase of 44,1%. The revenue increase in 2024 comes from Power Transmission. There was a 5,0% decrease in revenues in the Power Grid & Connect business in 2024.

Operating loss amounted to NOK 657 million in 2024, compared to an operating loss of NOK 522 million in 2023. The increase is primarily due to provisions recognized for onerous contracts, where estimated project costs are expected to exceed the total economic benefits under the contractual terms. These provisions reflect prudent financial management in accordance with relevant accounting standards and are non-cash in nature.

Net loss before taxes amounted to NOK 104 million in 2024 compared to a net loss before taxes of NOK 516 million in 2023.

Shares in subsidiaries are increased with NOK 1.110 million in 2024 to NOK 3.659 million. This increase is coming from capital increase in Nexans Marine Operations AS to fund the subsidiary's construction of a new cable laying vessel, Nexans Electra. The construction of the new cable laying vessel will

continue in 2025 and 2026. The investment is intended to be fully funded by Nexans Norway AS using cash generated from its ongoing operations, without reliance on external financing.

Cash and bank deposits amounted to NOK 47 million at the end of 2024, a decrease from last year of NOK 71 million. Current assets increased from NOK 6.594 million at year-end 2023 to NOK 10.162 million at year-end 2024. The net increase of NOK 3.568 million is a result of an increase in contract assets, accounts receivable, increased market value from derivatives and dividend receivables from subsidiaries.

The 2024 equity ratio ended at 9,1%, a reduction from 13,6% in 2023. The equity is reduced in 2024 with NOK 208 million, coming from a positive net income being offset by a reduced mark to market value from derivatives. Total assets have increased in the period (see above).

Current liabilities increased from NOK 10.910 million in 2023 to NOK 15.687 million at year-end 2024. The increase in current liabilities stem mainly from increase in contract liabilities, increased negative mark to market value from derivatives and project related accruals.

Cash from operations amounted to NOK 1.814 million in 2024 compared to NOK 1.429 million in 2023. The positive operating cash flow in 2024 is mainly coming from significant payments from customers (increase in contract liabilities).

This is partly offset by an increase in accounts receivable. The cash-flow from operating activities was used to finance capital expenditures in fixed assets of NOK 604 million, primarily to secure and increase production and installation capacity, and to finance capital increase in the subsidiary Nexans Marine Operations AS. In addition, working capital requirements linked to performance obligations on prepaid and provisioned (loss) projects are expected to be funded through continued cash generation and available liquidity. Net deposits with the Nexans Central Treasury group entity was increased with NOK 718 million to NOK 2.531 million in 2024. Net cash flow in 2024 was NOK -71 million. The existing deposit with the Nexans Central Treasury entity, which increased to NOK 2.531 million in 2024, is considered sufficient to meet expected short- to medium-term funding needs.

Financial Risk

Financial risk is managed centrally in the Nexans S.A. group. Nexans Norway AS has implemented procedures and systems to identify and monitor project risk. The financial exposure, covering metal, currency and counterparty risk is reported to and managed by the central Nexans Group's Treasury, Financing and Metals Department team in cooperation with Nexans Norway AS. As a principle, the Nexans Norway AS avoids taking risks related to price fluctuations in foreign currencies and metals.

The company's export sales are long-term, ranging from six to sixty months, and are predominantly in foreign currencies. Foreign exchange risk is managed on a centralized basis through the Nexans Group's financial risk management framework. Currency forward contracts are entered into with Nexans Financial and Trading Services, which acts as the internal counterparty for Nexans Norway AS. This structure ensures consistent hedging practices and effective exposure management in line with Group policy. Despite the hedging mechanisms in place, Nexans Norway AS remains exposed to competitive risks should the NOK strengthen significantly against the currencies of its competitors.

Exposure to metal price variations is secured through metal forward contracts, or through price adjustment clauses in customer contracts, reducing exposure to fluctuations in raw material prices such as copper and aluminium. The company does not engage in active interest rate risk management, as its financing is structured through Nexans Group's centralized strategy, thereby limiting its exposure to interest rate fluctuations.

The accounting of construction contracts includes estimates assessed at the balance sheet date. The prerequisite for these estimates has not changed after the balance sheet date and it is the opinion of the Board of Directors that the estimates per 2024 are still valid.

Specific and continuous assessments are made of contractual counterparties within the Power Transmission business. Efforts are made to cover risks through structuring of payment terms, bank guarantees, or parent company guarantees. In addition, a substantial part of the credit risk related to the Power Grid & Connect customers is insured through the Nexans group's credit insurance policy, ensuring a structured approach to counterparty risk management.

The Nexans Group's overall financing structure, including long-term bond issuances, are carried out by Nexans S.A. Nexans Financial and Trading Services, a wholly-owned Nexans subsidiary, is responsible for the Group's centralized cash management system. Nexans Norway AS is a member of the Nexans cash pooling system, which provides access to liquidity and ensures efficient cash management. The company continuously monitors its liquidity position through rolling cash forecasts, which are updated on an ongoing basis. No significant liquidity constraints are anticipated for the next financial period.

Insurance has been established for the members of the board and the general manager for their possible liability towards the company and third parties. The insurance covers legal financial claims against the board and management, based on their past, present, and future actions and omissions, including liability arising from negligence or breach of duty, within the policy's coverage limits.

The company does not have any outstanding loans or loan covenants. Additionally, Nexans Norway AS does not use options or equity-based instruments as part of its financial risk management strategy.

In light of the evolving global landscape, Nexans Norway AS remains vigilant in assessing geopolitical risks and their potential impact on our operations. Through continuous monitoring and proactive risk management, the company ensures that strategies are in place to mitigate uncertainties while maintaining financial stability and competitiveness. This includes monitoring upcoming EU regulatory developments, such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), which may affect supply chains and procurement strategies from 2027. Nexans Norway AS also follows global trade policy developments that could impact input costs or market access, with scenario planning aligned with the Group's wider sustainability and risk frameworks.

Allocation of the Results for the Year

Pursuant to section 4–5 of the Accounting Act, it is duly confirmed that the annual accounts have been prepared under the going concern assumption, and the Board of Directors confirms that the going concern assumption is valid.

Nexans Norway AS made a net income for the year of NOK 128 million. Total comprehensive loss in 2024 amounted to NOK 208 million, ref Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The equity amounts to NOK 1.876 million and consists of share capital (NOK 466 million), other paid-in capital (NOK 1.702 million) and other equity (NOK -292 million).

The Board of Directors proposes that NOK 0 million of the net income of Nexans Norway AS, NOK 128 million, to be distributed to dividends in 2024. Hence the Board of Directors propose the following allocation of the net result in Nexans Norway AS:

Dividend	NOK	0 million
Other equity	NOK	128 million

Oslo, 1. April 2025

DocuSigned by:
Vincent Guy Roger Dessale
617BE034B80A432...
Vincent Guy Roger Dessale
Chairman

Signed by:
Lars Christian Eriksen
1BF28D9BB89A4DD...
Lars Christian Eriksen
Chief Executive Officer

DocuSigned by:
Hans Petter Anker Bærem
F71B4FDBD61A479...
Hans Petter Anker Bærem
Board Member

DocuSigned by:
Stian Volden
CA827E28AFA7404...
Stian Volden
Board Member

DocuSigned by:
Hanne Thorshaug Andresen
79B62BEB006C4E2...
Hanne Thorshaug
Andresen
Board Member

Signed by:
Torbjørn Blomsnes
0D9D81E46261493...
Torbjørn Blomsnes
Board Member

Signed by:
Peggy Aasheim
C3391CE11946405...
Peggy Annie Pedersen
Aasheim
Board Member

Signed by:
Solveig Cathrine Angell Sekne
6B154DF9C16F453...
Solveig Cathrine Angell
Sekne
Board Member

Signed by:
Anders Krister Granlie
A64731526FE446C...
Anders Krister Granlie
Board Member



Financial Statements 2024



Income Statement 01.01–31.12

Figures in NOK million

	Note	2024	2023
Operating revenues	2	15 377	10 670
Raw materials and consumables	13	-10 361	-7 789
Payroll and related expenses	3,4,5	-2 578	-2 210
Depreciation of fixed expenses	9	-405	-260
Other operating expenses	5,6	-2 690	-932
Operating costs		-16 034	-11 192
Operating income (loss)		-657	-522
Net financial income (loss)	7	552	6
Net income (loss) before tax		-104	-516
Taxes	8	232	138
Net income (loss)	16	128	-378

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in NOK million

	Note	2024	2023
PROFIT OR LOSS			
Net income (loss) for the year		128	-378
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of post-employment benefits	4,16	-8	10
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Cash flow hedges	16	-428	-234
Other comprehensive income (loss) before tax	16	-437	-224
Tax expense on comprehensive income	8	101	-60
Total Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		-336	-284
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-208	-662
Attributable to the owners of the parent		-208	-662



Balance Sheet at 31.12

Figures in NOK million

ASSETS	Note	2024	2023
Intangible assets	9	85	153
Tangible assets	9	4 780	4 462
Right of use assets	10	759	553
Fixed assets		5 621	5 167
Shares in subsidiaries	11	3 659	2 549
Derivatives, non-current asset	7,12	1 091	961
Financial assets, non-current		4 749	3 509
Total non-current assets		10 370	8 677
Inventories	5	673	766
Contract assets	2	2 273	1 782
Accounts receivable	14	2 857	990
Other receivables	14	1 032	413
Derivatives, current asset	7,12	749	712
Group cash pool receivable	14	2 531	1 813
Cash and cash equivalents	15	47	118
Total current assets		10 162	6 594
TOTAL ASSETS		20 532	15 271

Figures in NOK million

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2024	2023
Paid-in capital			
Share capital	16	466	466
Other paid-in capital	16	1 702	1 702
Retained earnings			
Other equity	16	-292	-84
Shareholder's equity		1 876	2 084
Pension obligations	4	117	110
Deferred taxes	8	387	706
Lease liabilities, non-current liabilities	10	706	504
Derivatives, non-current liabilities	7,12	1 477	947
Other long-term liabilities		282	10
Total non-current liabilities		2 969	2 277
Lease liabilities, current liabilities	10	56	51
Derivatives, current liabilities	7,12	1 126	631
Contract liabilities	2	9 552	6 790
Accounts payable		545	802
Other short-term liabilities	17	4 408	2 637
Total current liabilities		15 687	10 910
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		20 532	15 271

Statement of Cash Flows 01.01–31.12

Figures in NOK million

	Note	2024	2023
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income (loss) before tax		-104	-516
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of fixed assets	9,10	405	260
Net change in provisions and non-current liabilities		830	0
Unrealized fair value gains/loss of derivatives in OCI		-352	-292
Changes in post employment benefits in OCI	4	6	17
Taxes paid		-5	-156
Changes in working capital:			
Net change in inventories		93	-230
Net change in accounts receivable		-1 867	-228
Net change in accounts payable		-257	143
Net change in contract liability		2 762	2 186
Net change in contract asset		-491	-107
Net change in derivatives		858	-180
Net changes in other working capital		-64	532
Net cash flow from operating activities		1 814	1 429



	Note	2024	2023
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	9	-604	-1 630
Change in lending to group companies	18	0	740
Net change in group cash pool	17,18	-718	90
Capital increase in subsidiaries	11	-1 110	-800
Interest received	7	0	54
Dividends received	7	161	162
Net cash flow from investing activities		-2 271	-1 384
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from capital increase	16	0	1 697
Change in borrowing from group companies	17	480	220
Payment on long and short-term borrowing	17	0	-946
Interest paid	7	-19	-52
Leases Proceeds from (repayments of) long-term and short-term borrowings	10	-75	-79
Dividends paid	16	0	-870
Net cash flow from financing activities		386	-30
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		0	0
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		-71	14
Cash and cash equivalents at 01.01.		118	104
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		47	118

Notes

Note 1 Accounting principles

Nexans Norway AS is consolidated by Nexans SA in France, whose office address is 4 allée de l'Arche, CS70088, 92070 Paris La Défense Cedex, France. The consolidated financial statements may be obtained by contacting the company on this address or on www.nexans.com. Nexans Norway AS does not prepare consolidated financial statements with reference to the exemption rule in section 3–7 of the Norwegian Accounting Act.

The company accounts for Nexans Norway are presented in accordance with simplified International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) approved by the Norwegian Ministry of Finance. Principles adopted for the measurement and recognition in the income statement are in accordance with IFRS, while the income statement, balance sheet, cash flow statement and notes are presented in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act's remaining sections, unless specific exceptions permitted under IFRS are referenced. In such instances, the IFRS framework is applied. The accounts are based on historic cost, except for hedging instruments (derivatives), which are appraised at fair value.

1.1 Revenue recognition

Revenues from sales of goods and services are valued at fair value after deduction of VAT, return of equipment, rebates and discounts. Sales of goods are recognized in the income statement when the product is delivered to the customer, the customer has accepted the product, and the ability of the customer to pay for the debts is sufficiently acknowledged. Sales of services are recognized in the period that the services are delivered.

Sales and revenue from construction contracts are recognized in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, as adopted by the European Union.

If a performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised based on the progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation. Measurement of progress is based on input as reflected by a cost to cost model adjusted for margins generated by subsidiaries.

When it is probable that total costs including estimated indirect costs will exceed total contract revenue, the estimated total loss is recognized immediately in other operating costs, adjusted for any estimated distributable margins generated by any subsidiaries from the contract. Estimated losses are recognized in other operating costs when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events related to the construction contracts, or when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Estimated future contractual penalties are reflected in the project margin and recognized as a reduction of sales.

Down-payments received for construction contracts before the corresponding work is performed, are recorded and included in the calculation of contract assets and liabilities.

1.2 Financial instruments

The company classifies financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial instruments:

1. Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss
2. Loans and receivables
3. Other liabilities

Financial derivatives are classified as "financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss" unless they qualify for hedge accounting.

1.3 Hedging and derivatives

Foreign currency items are valued at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The presentation and functional currency is Norwegian Kroner (NOK).

Before a hedging transaction is carried out, the Group's finance department assesses whether a derivative or another financial instrument shall be used to:

- Hedge the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or a firm commitment,
- Hedge a future cash flow from a recognized asset, obligation, identified very probable future transaction or, in the case of a currency risk, a firm commitment, or
- Hedge a net investment in a foreign operation

Criteria for hedging instruments

The company applies the following criteria to classify a derivative as a hedging instrument:

1. The hedging is expected to be very effective because it counteracts changes in market value or cash flows of an identified asset. A hedging efficiency within the scope of 80–125 % is expected
2. The efficiency of the hedging is reliably measurable
3. There is adequate documentation at the entering of the hedging to show that the hedging is expected to be effective
4. For cash flow hedging, the future transaction must be highly probable
5. The hedging is evaluated on a running basis and has proven to be very efficient in the reporting periods the hedging is meant to cover

Hedging of currency exposure

To mitigate the effects of exposure to foreign exchange fluctuations, transactions with cash flows in foreign currencies are hedged. Hedging is implemented when there is a formal contractual agreement.

When the cash flow being hedged leads to the recognition of an asset or liability, any previously recognized gains or losses in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) are reclassified from equity. They are then included in the initial measurement of the asset or liability. In the case of other cash flow hedges, gains or losses initially recognized in equity are reclassified to the income statement during the same period when the cash

flow comprising the hedged item is recognized in the income statement.

If a hedging instrument becomes ineffective, the booking of the hedge is terminated prospectively. In such instances, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument, initially recognized in equity, will be reversed when the hedged transaction is realized.

If the anticipated hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, any previously accumulated gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in OCI, will be recycled. It will then be booked in the statement of profit and loss.

Hedging of metal derivatives

To mitigate the exposure to price fluctuations in the acquisition of non-ferrous metals such as copper, aluminium, and lead, all of which are integral to the company's manufacturing contracts, the company employs forward purchase and sale contracts predominantly executed on the London Metal Exchange (LME). These metal derivatives, meeting the criteria for hedge accounting under IFRS 9, are subject to cash flow hedge accounting.

On termination of the derivatives, any realized gains or losses are incorporated as part of the acquisition cost of the hedged object, and any gains and losses are presented as other financial income or expenses, ref. note 13.

1.4 Classification of balance sheet items

Current assets and liabilities include balances due within one year and items related to the operating cycle. Other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

1.5 Assets and liabilities in foreign currency

Receivables and debts in foreign currency are valued at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date in the annual accounts, at the month-end exchange rate in monthly accounts. To the extent revenues and costs from long-term contracts are hedged by forward sales or purchases of foreign currency, these are converted to the hedged spot rate in the income statement.

1.6 Inventories

Inventories, including work in progress, are valued at the lower of cost and fair value net of any costs to sell and provisions for obsolete inventories. The fair value less costs to sell is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less

the estimated cost of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are measured based on weighted average. Finished goods and work in progress include variable costs and fixed costs that can be allocated to goods based on normal capacity. Obsolete inventories are fully recognized as impairment losses.

1.7 Fixed assets

Fixed assets are valued at cost net after cumulative amortization and depreciation. When assets are sold, the costs and cumulative amortization and depreciations are reversed in the accounts, and any gain or loss from the sale is booked in the income statement. The cost of an asset is the purchase price and any fees, taxes and direct purchasing costs enabling the use of the asset.

Expenses occurring after the asset is taken into use, like repairs and maintenance are normally booked as costs in the income statement. If increased profitability can be demonstrated as a result of repair or maintenance, such expenses are booked in the balance sheet as a capital expenditure.

Depreciation is calculated using the linear method over the following estimated life's spans:

Buildings	20–30 years
Vessels	7–35 years (Based on expected lifetime of components)
Classification of vessel	5 years
Machinery and equipment	10–30 years
Furniture, fixtures and vehicles	3–10 years
Software	3–5 years

Machinery is split into mechanical and electrical components, the latter having an estimated life span of 10 years. Depreciation period, method and scrap value are assessed annually to ensure alignment with economic realities for the asset. Impairment losses are reversed if assets previously impaired are put back into operation.

Fixed assets that are depreciated are assessed for impairment when there are indicators suggesting future earnings will not justify the value in the balance sheet. An impairment loss, measured as the difference between the balance sheet value and the recoverable amount, is booked in the income statement. The recoverable amount is the higher of actual value less estimated selling costs and the utility value.

Assets under construction are classified as fixed assets and include costs related to the assets. Depreciation begins when assets are ready or available for use.

1.8 Trade receivables

Trade receivables represent amounts owed by customers for goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. If collection is anticipated within one year, or the receivable relates to the normal operating cycle if longer, it is classified as a current asset.

Initially recognized at fair value, accounts receivable are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Periodically, the company may enter into factoring agreements related to specifically identified accounts receivable. If the factoring contract indicates the intention to achieve a sale of the receivable, with a substantial transfer of risks and rewards of ownership, the receivables are derecognized upon transfer to the factoring counterparty. Amounts receivable from the factoring agent are classified as other short-term receivables.

1.9 Leasing

In accordance with IFRS 16 Leases, the company accounts for leases covered by the standard as:

- Right-of-use assets under fixed assets; and
- Lease liabilities under debt, for future lease payments

The application of IFRS 16 is presented as follows:

Income statement

Lease payments are presented as (i) depreciation of the right-of-use asset and included in "Operating income (loss)", and (ii) interest on the lease liabilities is included in "Other financial expenses".

Statement of cash flow

Lease payments, corresponding to the repayment of lease liabilities, are recognized under "Proceeds from (repayments of) long-term and short-term borrowings", and the portion corresponding to the payment of interest on lease liabilities is recognized under "Interest paid". Both are recognized as cash flows from financing activities.

The company has applied the simplified options provided for in the standard, whereby lease payments corresponding to a low-value asset or a short-term lease of less than 12 months, are recognized directly as an expense.

1.10 Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is presented based on the indirect method. Financial expenses are classified as operating and not financing activities. Cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank deposits. Deposits in the group cash pool arrangement are classified as receivables.

1.11 Research and development

Research expenditures are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures are capitalized if the intangible asset that is being developed can be identified, it is probable that the development work will be successful, and that future economic advantages from the intangible asset will accrue to the company.

1.12 Pension costs and commitments

For defined contribution plans, contributions made are expensed over the income statement. No provision is recognized as the company has no payment obligation beyond the contributions due for each accounting period.

For defined benefit plans, provisions are recognized under "pension obligations" in the balance sheet. Provisions are determined through the projected unit credit method. Each service period contributes to benefit entitlement, and calculations consider mortality, turnover, discounting, salary projections,

and plan asset returns. Plan assets, measured at fair value at year-end, offset the group's projected benefit obligation.

IAS 19R Employee benefits governs actuarial gains and losses, recognizing them in other comprehensive income (OCI). Minimum funding requirements' impact on liabilities is analysed at year-end. When benefit obligation results in a group asset, the recorded amount (under "pension obligations") cannot exceed the present value of refunds and future contribution reductions, minus present value of minimum funding requirements.

Pension and employee benefit annual expenses include the financial component in pension costs. Settlements are booked in the income statement. The net obligation, measured on the closing date, undergoes subsequent measurement, with the difference booked as a gain (loss) in the income statement.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recorded as a reduction of other operating expenses in the period covered by the grant.

1.14 Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures. The investment is carried at cost price for the shares, unless a write-down has been necessary. Group contributions, less tax, increase the cost price for the shares. Dividends/group contributions are recognized the same year as they are recognized in the subsidiary/associate/joint venture. When a dividend/group contribution materially exceeds retained earnings after the acquisition/purchase, the exceeding amount is considered repayment of invested capital and reduces the value of the investment on the balance sheet.

1.15 Share-based compensation

Performance shares and free shares may be granted to senior managers and certain other employees. These plans correspond to equity-settled share-based payment transactions and are based on the issue of new shares in the parent company (Nexans).

In accordance with IFRS 2, performance shares and free shares are measured at fair value at the grant date (corresponding to the date on which the plan is announced). The Group uses different measurement models to calculate this fair value, notably the Black & Scholes and Monte Carlo pricing models.

The fair value of vested performance shares and free shares is recorded as a payroll expense on a straight-line basis from the grant date to the end of the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. If stock options or share grants are subject to internal performance conditions their fair value is remeasured at the year-end. For plans that are subject to market performance conditions, changes in fair value after the grant date do not affect the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

The Company is recharged from the Nexans S.A group when the performance shares and free shares are delivered to the employees. The Company recognizes the recharge liability at the recharge transaction date, with a corresponding adjustment to equity, and does not accrue for the contingent recharge liability. The Group has also set up employee stock ownership plans that entitle employees to purchase new shares at a discount to the market price. These plans are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 2, taking into consideration the valuation effect of the five-year lock-up period that generally applies.

1.16 Assumptions and estimates

Management has made certain assumptions and estimates based on critical judgment when it comes to application of the accounting principles. Such assumptions and estimates impact assets, liabilities, income, expenses, and potential liabilities, especially in areas like tangible fixed asset depreciation, acquisition evaluations, pension commitments, progress assessments for construction contract revenue and cost, and long-term contract-related assets and liabilities. Estimates are based on historical experience and best judgment, and are regularly reviewed and may change due to future events. Changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the period they occur, with impact allocated to the present and future periods if applicable to both.

The following notes include the Group's assessments regarding:

- Control of an entity, note 2
- Pension, note 7
- Long-term contracts and warranty provisions, note 3

1.17 Provisions

A provision is recognised when an obligation exists as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effects are material, the provision is calculated by discounting estimated future cash flows using a pre-tax discount rate reflecting the time value of money and any risks linked to the obligation.

For standard products, provisions for warranty are based on settled historical guarantee liabilities compared to total exposure. Non-standardized products are grouped by risk profile, and provisions are made per group.

Provisions for restructuring costs are recognized when a detailed, approved restructuring plan is in progress or publicly announced.

Provisions for insurance claim payments are recognized when they are virtually certain. The related asset is treated independently from the claimed damage.

1.18 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities are not recognized. A contingent liability is disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognized unless an inflow of economic benefits is virtually certain. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

1.19 Subsequent events

New information about the company's financial position that becomes available after the reporting period, is recorded in the annual accounts. Events that take place post-reporting, not impacting the period's financial position but affecting the future, are disclosed if significant.

Note 2 Operating revenues

2.1 Operating revenues by geographical distribution and business area

Figures in NOK million

	2024	%	2023	%
Norway	1 075	7 %	2 264	21 %
Great Britain	634	4 %	2 927	27 %
Australia	2 395	16 %	588	6 %
France	1 657	11 %	724	7 %
Greece	1 857	12 %	509	5 %
Italy	1 205	8 %	773	7 %
United States	3 866	25 %	567	5 %
Rest of the World	2 688	17 %	2 317	22 %
TOTAL	15 377	100 %	10 670	100 %
Power Transmission	13 103	85 %	8 587	80 %
STSC	1 150	7 %	901	8 %
Power Grid & Connect	1 124	7 %	1 183	11 %
TOTAL	15 377	100 %	10 670	100 %

Operating revenues are allocated by geography based on where the customers are located.

2.2 Operating revenues by business area and recognition method

Figures in NOK million

SALES 2024	Power Grid & Connect	Power Transmission	STSC	Total
Performance obligations satisfied at a point in time	1 124		247	1 371
Performance obligations satisfied over time		13 103	904	14 006
Net sales	1 124	13 103	1 150	15 377

Guarantee provisions for Power Grid & Connect performance obligation satisfied at a point in time amount of NOK 56 million as of 31st of December 2024.

2.3 Contract assets and contract liabilities

Figures in NOK million

	2024		2023	
	Sales of goods	Goods and services contracts	Sales of goods	Goods and services contracts
Contract assets	0	2 273	0	1 782
Contract liabilities	0	9 552	0	6 790

Contract assets

Contract assets include capitalized revenue for services rendered but not yet invoiced at the balance sheet date. Amounts recorded under "Contract assets" in the balance sheet are transferred to "Trade receivables" when the company obtains an enforceable right to payment.

Goods and services contracts

Goods and services contracts mainly relate to high-voltage cable, umbilical cable, and submarine telecom activities. Guarantee provision on high voltage applications and telecom cables as of 31st December 2024 is NOK 36 million. Following a detail review of contracts relating to goods and services it was determined that the estimated cost to complete some contracts exceed the cumulative expected revenue by 830 million NOK and consequently a provision was recognized in P&L.

Unsatisfied performance obligations

Sales of goods

Due to the nature of the business, performance obligations related to sales of goods are satisfied within the short-term. Consequently, no details are provided of unsatisfied performance obligations.

Note 3 Specification of payroll and related costs

Figures in NOK million

	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	2 078	1 769
Social security tax	290	257
Pension costs	157	136
Other benefits	52	48
Payroll and related costs	2 578	2 210
Number of employees	2 015	1 859

Note 4 Pension costs and net pension obligations

The company has pension plans for its employees, and the company has both unsecured pension obligations and pension obligations covered under insurance plans. Pension obligations linked with insurance plans are covered through Storebrand. These obligations are supplementary pensions above 12G and early retirement pensions. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately according to IAS 19R.

Figures in NOK million

Assumptions applied in calculating pension obligations	2024	2023
Discount rate	3,80 %	4,30 %
Expected return on pension plan assets	n/a	n/a
Rate of salary increases	n/a	n/a
Rate of price inflation	n/a	n/a
Rate of pension increase	0,00 %	0,00 %
Post-retirement mortality table	n/a	n/a

Figures in NOK million

Pension cost for the year	2024	2023
Current service cost	0	0
Past Service Cost – Curtailments	0	0
Interest cost	5	4
Interest income	0	0
Net pension costs	5	4
Actuarial (gains) / losses immediately recognized	13	-10
Total pension cost recognized in the OCI	13	-10
Cumulative amount of actuarial (gains) / losses recognized	345	332

The company closed active pension plans above 12G effective from 1 January 2017, and benefits were frozen at the date of closure.

Net pension cost includes payroll tax.

Change in defined benefit obligation	2024	2023
Defined benefit obligation 01.01	113	122
Current service cost	0	0
(Gain) / loss on settlements	0	0
Interest expense	5	4
Benefit payments from plan	0	0
Benefit payments from employer	0	0
Disbursements from plan assets	0	0
Disbursements directly paid by the employer	-5	-3
Past service cost – curtailments	0	0
Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	0	0
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	8	-10
Effect of experience adjustments	0	0
Settlements	0	0
Defined benefit obligation 31.12	121	113

Change in fair value of plan assets	2024	2023
Fair value of plan assets 01.01	4	3
Interest income	0	0
Employer contributions	0	0
Benefit payments from plan	0	0
Settlements payments from plan	0	0
Taxes paid from plan assets	0	0
Return on plan assets greater / (less) than discount rate	0	0
Settlements	0	0
Fair value of plan assets 31.12	4	4

Cost for the defined benefit plan in 2024 was NOK 4 million exclusive tax (NOK 4 million in 2023). Related payroll tax is booked as cost in the same period as the defined benefit plan costs. Costs for the AFP-program was NOK 33 million in 2024 (28 million in 2023). Social tax for the AFP Program was NOK 4,3 million in 2024 (NOK 4 million in 2023).

The company is required to have an occupational pension scheme in accordance with the Norwegian law on required occupational pension (“lov om obligatorisk tjenestepensjon”). The company's pension scheme meets the requirements of that law.

Net defined pension liability	2024	2023
Net defined benefit liability (asset) 01.01	110	119
Defined benefit cost included in P&L	5	4
Total remeasurements included in OCI	8	-10
Employer contributions	0	0
Employer direct benefit payments	-5	-3
Net defined benefit liability (asset) 31.12	118	110

The pension plan assets are booked at fair value. 100% of the company's pension plan assets at the year-end are invested in insurance contracts. Nexans Norway closed the last active pension plan 31.12.2016.

Nexans Norway has a defined contribution plan for pension at 31st of December 2024. All employees hired from 1st of February 2004 are included in the defined contribution plan.

Note 5 Remuneration to the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and auditor

Figures in NOK million

Figures in NOK thousand, excl. VAT		2024	2023
Remuneration to Board of Directors		0	0
Remuneration to CEO	Salary	3 040	3 532
	Bonus related to the previous year	8 069	1 608
	Other remuneration	3 316	1 962
	Pension cost	248	148
Remuneration to the auditor	Statutory audit	2 821	2 144
	Other assurance services	444	60
	Tax advisory fee	0	0
	Other non-audit services	23	58

The Board of Directors and CEO have not received remuneration for their services on the board during 2024. Another wholly-owned subsidiary of Nexans SA employs the Chairman of the Board of Directors, while Nexans Norway AS employs the other members of the Board of Directors. In March of 2024 Lars Eriksen replaced Ragnhild Katteland in the role of the CEO for Nexans Norway. As part of the transition, Ragnhild Katteland received a severance package in accordance with her contractual agreement which is presented under "Bonus related to previous year".

Share-based payments

The Nexans S.A Group allocated an aggregate 330.200 free shares and performance shares in 2024 and 352.730 free shares and performance shares in 2023. A portion of these shares were allocated to Nexans Norway employees. At 31st December 2024, there were 1.468.940 free shares and performance shares outstanding, each entitling their owner to one share on vesting, of which 179.430 were granted to Nexans Norway employees.

The free shares and performance shares at 31st December 2023 and 2024 were granted during the period from March 2020 through October 2024 and will vest over a period of 3 to 4 years through March 2028. The recharge cost is recognized as an expense in the period recharged, reflecting the services received. A corresponding liability is recorded until the recharge amount is settled with the parent company. In the income statement, the company expensed NOK 33.855 thousand in 2024 (compared to an expense of NOK 10.031 thousand in 2023 relating to these compensation plans, including the expense related to the employee share ownership plan).

Note 6 Other operating expenses

Figures in NOK million

	2024	2023
Personnel-Related expenses	19	12
IT and Communication expenses	24	16
Office and Administrative expenses	368	261
Sales, Marketing and Travel expenses	52	42
Consulting, legal fees and other external services	1 087	222
Project related expenses (see note 17)	1 140	379
Other operating expenses	2 690	932

Note 7 Financial income and expenses

Figures in NOK million

	2024	2023
Interest income from related companies	24	75
Other interest income	0	2
Dividends/group contribution from subsidiaries	900	161
Other financial income	0	1
Financial income	925	239
Interest expense to related companies	-43	-1
Other interest expenses	-30	-76
Other financial expenses	-20	-18
Financial expenses	-94	-95
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)	-279	-139
Net financial income (loss)	552	6

For the year ended 2024, the total interest expense incurred on leased liabilities amounted to NOK 28,9 million (NOK 20,6 million in 2023).

Note 8 Tax

8.1 Reconciliation of tax expense

Figures in NOK million

	2024	2023
Payable tax	0	0
Change in deferred tax	-218	-148
Effect due to merger	0	1
Foreign tax	-13	10
Tax expense in the income statement	-232	-138

8.2 Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Figures in NOK million

	2024	2023
Income before tax	-104	-516
Permanent differences	-889	-158
Theoretical tax base for the year	-993	-674
Standard tax rate applicable in Norway (in %)	22 %	22 %
Theoretical tax expense	218	148
Impact of foreign taxation	13	-10
Effect due to merger	0	1
Tax expense for the year 22%	232	138
Effective tax rate	-23 %	27 %

8.3 Deferred tax over income statement and other comprehensive income (OCI)

Figures in NOK million

	2024	2023
Deferred tax over income statement		
Long-term construction contracts	-6 012	-4 023
Tangible fixed assets	-13	-184
Tax loss carried forward	2 869	1 103
Pension obligations	83	84
Other items	829	-217
Total temporary differences over income statement	-2 245	-3 238
Deferred tax over other comprehensive income (OCI)		
Remeasurement post-employment benefits over OCI	34	26
Unrealized gains and losses from derivatives	453	2
Total temporary differences over OCI	487	28
Basis for deferred tax asset / (liability)	-1 757	-3 210
Deferred tax asset / (liability) from temporary differences 22%	-387	-706
Effect due to changes in tax rate over income statement	0	0
Effect due to change in tax rate over OCI	0	0
Deferred tax asset / (liability) in the balance sheet	-387	-706

8.4 Reconciliation of deferred tax asset / liability

Figures in NOK million

	2024	2023
Deferred tax related to items recognized in income statement	-494	-712
Deferred tax related to closed curtailment effects – netted	8	-232
Deferred tax asset related to items recognized in OCI	100	6
Deferred tax asset related to closed curtailment effects – netted	0	232
Deferred tax asset / (liability) from temporary differences 22%	-387	-706

Taxes in the income statement include payable tax and change in deferred tax (asset or liability). Deferred tax is calculated at the current tax rate of 22% of taxable and deductible temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position, and their tax basis. A deferred tax asset is recorded in the balance sheet

to the extent it is more likely than not that the tax asset will be utilized. The effect on tax expenses is specified in the table above in both the OCI and income statement. In 2024 the deferred tax in OCI and P&L from curtailment effects for the closed pension schemes were netted.

Note 9 Tangible and intangible assets

9.1 Tangible assets

Figures in NOK million

2024	Machinery & equipment	Buildings	Land	Construction in progress	Total
Acquisition cost 01.01	3 016	813	54	3 251	7 134
Reclassification	139	2	0	-83	58
Capital expenditure during year	23	1	0	563	588
Disposals during year	-29	-20	0	0	-48
Acquisition cost 31.12	3 149	796	54	3 732	7 732
Accumulated depreciation 31.12	2 354	598	0	0	2 952
Net book value 31.12	796	198	54	3 732	4 780
Depreciation during year	222	107	0	0	329
Expected useful lives	3–10 years				

Figures in NOK million

2023	Machinery & equipment	Buildings	Land	Construction in progress	Total
Acquisition cost 01.01	2 808	751	7	2 011	5 577
Reclassification	181	57	0	-311	-73
Capital expenditure during year	25	5	47	1 551	1 629
Disposals during year	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition cost 31.12	3 016	813	54	3 251	7 134
Accumulated depreciation 31.12	2 161	510	0	0	2 671
Net book value 31.12	855	302	54	3 251	4 462
Depreciation during year	146	36	0	0	182
Expected useful lives	3–10 years				

9.2 Intangible assets

Figures in NOK million

2024	Software	Research & development
Acquisition cost 01.01	136	145
Reclassification	11	-69
Capital expenditure during year	14	3
Disposals during year	-6	0
Acquisition cost 31.12	154	79
Accumulated depreciation 31.12	130	18
Net book value 31.12	24	61
Depreciation during year	11	10
Expected useful lives	3 years	

Figures in NOK million

2023	Software	Research & development
Acquisition cost 01.01	133	74
Reclassification	2	70
Capital expenditure during year	1	0
Disposals during year	0	0
Acquisition cost 31.12	136	145
Accumulated depreciation 31.12	119	9
Net book value 31.12	17	136
Depreciation during year	14	3
Expected useful lives	3 years	

Note 10 Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

10.1 Right-of-use assets

Figures in NOK million

2024	Buildings and vessels	Machinery, equipment and other	Total
Acquisition cost 01.01	667	15	681
Capital expenditure during year	358	11	369
Disposals during year	-218	-11	-229
Acquisition cost 31.12	806	15	821
Accumulated depreciation 31.12	62	-1	61
Net book value 31.12	744	15	759
Depreciation during year	45	11	55
Expected useful lives	1–25 years	1–6 years	

Figures in NOK million

2023	Buildings and vessels	Machinery, equipment and other	Total
Acquisition cost 01.01	467	15	482
Capital expenditure during year	417	6	424
Disposals during year	-218	-6	-224
Acquisition cost 31.12	666	15	681
Accumulated depreciation 31.12	127	1	128
Net book value 31.12	539	14	553
Depreciation during year	54	6	60
Expected useful lives	1–25 years	1–4 years	

10.2 Lease liabilities

Figures in NOK million

	2024	2023
At 01.01	550	337
Capital expenditure during year	355	424
Interest expense	29	21
Lease payments	-75	-79
Lease terminations/modifications	-97	-147
Net book value 31.12	762	555
Current	56	51
Non-current	706	504

Figures in NOK million

Maturity of lease liability	2024	2023
Within 1 year	56	51
Between 1 and 3 years	100	1
Between 3 and 5 years	67	80
Later than 5 years	538	423

10.3 Amounts recognized in the income statement

Figures in NOK million

	2024	2023
Interest expense (include in net financial income (loss))	29	21
Expense relating to short-term and low-value leases	0	0
Expense relating to depreciation	55	60

The total cash outflow for leases in 2024 was NOK 75 million (NOK 79 million in 2023).

Note 11 Investment in subsidiaries

Figures in NOK million

	Acquired	Office	Ownership	Voting rights	Equity 2024	Net income (loss) 2024
Nexans Skagerrak AS	10.12.2008	Oslo	100 %	100 %	93	444
Saudi Nexans Contracting Company LLC	01.02.2010	Oslo	90 %	90 %	1	0
Nexans Aurora AS	09.08.2017	Oslo	100 %	100 %	1 646	275
Nexans Vessel Management AS	10.06.2022	Oslo	100 %	100 %	0	12
Nexans Marine Operations AS	23.06.2023	Oslo	100 %	100 %	1 910	8

	Dividend 2024
Nexans Skagerrak AS	543
Nexans Aurora AS	336
Nexans Marine Operations AS	9

Group contribution

Nexans Vessel Management AS	12
-----------------------------	----

In 2024, we contributed an equity instalment of NOK 1.110 million to Nexans Marine Operations AS to fund the continued work on Nexans Electra, an advanced cable-laying vessel designed for high-voltage subsea cables, cable bundles, recovery, and repair.

Building on the Nexans Aurora design, Electra is optimised for efficiency in harsh weather conditions. Key milestones in 2024 included steel cutting in January, keel laying in April, and the grand block ceremony in September. The vessel is scheduled for completion in 2026. The vessel is scheduled for comple-

tion in 2026. Nexans Marine Operations has an outstanding commitment of NOK 1.6 billion, which will be funded through a capital injection from Nexans Norway AS. When signing the vessel construction contract with Ulstein Verft AS in 2023, Nexans Marine Operations AS provided a loan of NOK 200 million to support the financing of the vessel's construction. This loan, along with accrued interest, will be repaid by deducting the amount from the final payment upon completion of the vessel in 2026.

Note 12 Financial instruments

12.1 Financial instruments

Financial instruments categorized according to IFRS 9

The tables below give an overview of the company's financial instruments and their values in the balance sheet as defined by their respective IFRS 9 category.

Figures in NOK million

		IFRS 9 category	Fair value category	2024		2023	
				Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets							
	Financial assets through fair value profit or loss		FX: 2	121	121	149	149
Derivatives							
	Derivatives used for hedging		Metal: 1	64	64	48	48
	Derivatives used for hedging		FX: 2	1 655	1 655	1 475	1 475
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables			2 857	2 857	990	990
Group cash pool receivable	Loans and receivables			2 531	2 531	1 813	1 813
Other receivables	Loans and receivables			1 032	1 032	413	413
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables			47	47	118	118
Financial Liabilities							
Accounts payable	Other financial liabilities			545	545	802	802
Other short-term liabilities group	Other financial liabilities			1 778	1 778	1 163	1 163
	Financial liability through fair value profit or loss		FX: 2	277	277	154	154
Derivatives							
	Derivatives used for hedging		Metal: 1	83	83	61	61
	Derivatives used for hedging		FX: 2	2 242	2 242	1 363	1 363
Other short-term financial liabilities	Other financial liabilities			2 630	2 630	1 524	1 524

Foreign exchange derivatives

In 2024, Nexans Norway reported a loss of 151 NOK million concerning the ineffective portion of its foreign exchange derivatives (with a gain of 120 NOK million for the realised portion and a loss of 271 NOK million for the unrealised portion). This loss was recognized in the income statement, with the operations-related component included in "Other financial income and expenses".

Additionally, a net loss of 347 NOK million on cash flow hedges was recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, while a net gain of NOK 23 million was recycled to the income statement as the underlying hedged transactions materialized.

Metal derivatives

In 2024, the ineffective portion of gains or losses arising on the fair value remeasurement of metal derivatives designated as cash flow hedges represented a non-material amount that was recognized in the income statement on the line "Changes in fair value of metal derivatives" in "Other operating income and expenses".

The statement of comprehensive income recognized an aggregate 5 NOK million gain for metal derivatives designated as cash flow hedges.

Fair value estimation

As part of Nexans Group, we align with the group's centralized financial risk management policies, which comprehensively cover foreign exchange, interest rates, and liquidity management. These policies are centrally managed to enhance efficiencies and mitigate risks across the group.

The group have adopted IFRS 13 for financial instruments that are measured in the balance sheet at fair value. This requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level in the following hierarchy:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1)
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2)
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3)

The only financial instruments at fair value over the income statement are the derivative contracts.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1. Instruments included in level 1 comprise metal derivatives traded on the LME classified as trading securities or available-for-sale.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date, with the resulting value discounted back to present value.

Note that all of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 2.

12.2 Derivatives

Figures in NOK million

	2024		2023	
	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Financial liabilities
Forward foreign exchange contract, cash flow hedges	1 655	2 242	1 475	1 363
Embedded derivatives	0	0	0	0
Forward foreign exchange contract, held for trading	121	277	149	154
Forward metal contract, cash flow hedges	64	83	48	61
Total	1 840	2 603	1 672	1 578
Non-current portion				
Forward foreign exchange contract, cash flow hedges	1 061	1 426	919	911
Embedded derivatives	0	0	0	0
Forward foreign exchange contract, held for trading	12	14	11	20
Forward metal contract, cash flow hedges	19	37	30	16
Total	1 091	1 477	961	947
Current portion				
Forward foreign exchange contract, cash flow hedges	594	816	556	452
Embedded derivatives	0	0	0	0
Forward foreign exchange contract, held for trading	110	264	138	133
Forward metal contract, cash flow hedges	45	47	18	46
Total	749	1 126	712	631

The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a noncurrent asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months, and as a current asset or liability if the maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months. In hedges of foreign currency purchases, ineffectiveness may arise if the timing of the forecast transaction changes from what was originally estimated, or if there are changes in the credit risk or the derivative counterparty. The fair values are derived using quoted LME-prices on the balance sheet date for metal contracts, and observable market prices for foreign exchange contracts.

Financial market risk

Nexans Group hedges its exposure to copper, aluminium and, to a lesser extent, lead, by entering into derivatives transactions in three organized markets: the LME in London, the COMEX in New York and, in certain limited cases, the SHFE in Shanghai. Substantially all of the derivatives transactions conducted by the Group are standard buy and sell trades. The Group does not generally use metal options.

The group Treasury, Financing and Metals Department performs metal derivatives transactions on behalf of substantially all of the Group's subsidiaries including Nexans Norway group. Nexans Norway has implemented procedures and systems to handle project risk and the company's financial exposure, covering metal, currency and counterparty risk. To handle counterparty risk the company has credit insurance and factoring programs of major project receivables. As a principle, the company avoids taking risks related to price fluctuations in foreign currencies and metals, and there is therefore no material exposure against currency rate changes or changes in metal prices.

- i. Currency risk: The group operates internationally and is therefore exposed for currency risk, mostly American dollars and Euros. The currency risk pertains to future transactions, recognized assets and liabilities. The risk is addressed through internal systems for hedging.

- ii. Price risk: The group is exposed to changes in metal prices. The risk is partially offset through internal systems of hedging with the purchase of LME commodity contracts.
- iii. Floating and fixed interest rate risk: The group has limited exposure to interest rate carrying assets or liabilities. Thus the Operating incomes of the group are not significantly exposed to changes in interest rates and the risks are not economically hedged with external derivative contracts.

Financial market risk

The Group's sensitivity to foreign exchange risk on operating cash flows is considered to be moderate due to its operational structure. The Group's policy is to hedge its foreign exchange and non-ferrous metal price risks on cash flows relating to (i) foreseeable significant contractual commercial transactions, and (ii) certain forecast transactions. The operations arising from this hedging activity may result in certain positions being kept open. Where this happens, the positions are limited in terms of amount and term, and they are overseen by the Treasury, Financing and Metals Department. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities, improved timing of cash collection on accounts receivable from factoring agreements and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, group treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

The table below analyses the group's financial liabilities and net settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Figures in NOK million

2024	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Accounts payable	545			
Other short-term liabilities group	1 778			
Derivatives, current liabilities	1 126	457	1 020	
Other short-term financial liabilities	2 630			

Figures in NOK million

2023	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Accounts payable	802			
Other short-term liabilities group	1 163			
Derivatives, current liabilities	631	947		
Other short-term financial liabilities	1 524			

Note 13 Inventories

Figures in NOK million

	2024	2023
Raw materials	334	344
Work in progress	238	350
Finished goods	101	71
Inventories	673	766
Obsolescence is included with	-33	-30

None of the inventory has been pledged as security for obligations.

Note 14 Accounts receivable and other receivables

Figures in NOK million

	2024	2023
Account receivables	2 778	867
Accounts receivable related parties	78	123
Provisions for bad debt 1)	0	0
Account receivables net	2 857	990
Group cash pool receivable	2 531	1 813
Advance payments	0	359
Other receivable 2)	1 032	54
Total	3 563	2 227

All receivables are due within one year.

As of 31 December 2024, trade receivables of NOK 342 million (compared to NOK 129 million in 2023) were past due but not impaired. The receivables that are past due pertain to some independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default. However, all payments that were past their due dates have been settled.

Figures in NOK million

	2024	2023
Aging analysis of trade receivables		
Up to 3 months	399,0	79,0
More than 3 months	3,0	50,0

Group cash pool

Nexans Norway group participates in the Nexans group's cash pooling system. Nexans Financial and Trading Services is the master account holder in the agreement with BNP Paribas SA. The agreement also includes a credit facility of EUR 50 million. All participant companies are mutually responsible for any net liability under the cash pooling system and credit facility. The deposit on the pooling account is not secured and earns an interest at NIBOR + a margin.

Depending on the status at the reporting date, our balance with the cash pool system is classified as either receivables or payables in the balance sheet towards Nexans Financial and Trading Services SA, the master account holder. The cash pooling system not only impacts our financial statements by generating either interest income for receivables or interest

expense for payables but also ensures we maintain optimal liquidity levels while supporting the group's overall financial stability. In our statement of cash flows, movements within these balances are presented as the net change in investing or financing activities.

Provisions for bad debt

The company has a loss on receivables of NOK 0 million in 2024 (NOK 0 million in 2023). The company has historically had few losses on accounts receivable and considers no further impairment necessary. Accounts receivable of NOK 442 million have been financed by factoring partners.

Other receivables

Other receivables include costs that will be recharged to related parties and dividends from subsidiaries.

Note 15 Cash and bank deposits

The company has bank guarantees for NOK 111 million as security for withholding taxes on employees' salaries.

Note 16 Equity

Figures in NOK million

2024	Share capital	Other paid-in capital	Retained earnings		Total
			Other reserves	Retained earnings	
Balance 01.01	466	1 702	-511	426	2 084
Changes during year:					
Net income (loss)				128	128
Effect of metal hedging			-5		-5
Effect of cash flow hedging			-324		-324
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligation			-6		-6
Balance 31.12	466	1 702	-846	554	1 876

Figures in NOK million

2023	Share capital	Other paid-in capital	Retained earnings		Total
			Other reserves	Retained earnings	
Balance 01.01	463	8	-226	1 674	1 919
Changes during year:					
Capital increase	4	1 694			1 697
Net income (loss)				-378	-378
Dividends paid				-870	-870
Effect of metal hedging			17		17
Effect of cash flow hedging			-309		-309
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligation			8		8
Balance 31.12	466	1 702	-511	426	2 084

Share capital

The company's share capital is NOK 466 160 000, consisting of 466 160 common shares with a nominal value of NOK 1.000 per share. All shares are owned by Nexans Participations SA in France.

Comprehensive income

Pensions in the table below are not reclassified to the income statement, while hedging items may subsequently be reclassified to the income statement.

Figures in NOK million

2024	Hedging	IFRS 15	Pensions	Total
Balance 01.01	-442	-45	-22	-508
Actuarial gains and losses				
- Fair value gains during year			-8	-8
- Tax on fair value gains			2	2
Cash flow hedges				
- Fair value gains during year	-428			-428
- Tax on fair value gains	99			99
Balance 31.12	-771	-45	-28	-845

Figures in NOK million

2023	Hedging	IFRS 15	Pensions	Total
Balance 01.01	-149	-45	-30	-224
Actuarial gains and losses				
- Fair value gains during year			10	10
- Tax on fair value gains			-2	-2
Cash flow hedges				
- Fair value gains during year	-234			-234
- Tax on fair value gains	-58			-58
Balance 31.12	-442	-45	-22	-508

Note 17 Other short-term liabilities

Figures in NOK million

	2024	2023
Other project and operational-related accruals	1 892	855
Salary-related accruals	422	361
Other accruals	316	475
Other short-term liabilities to related parties (see note 18)	1 778	947
Total other short-term liabilities	4 408	2 637

Other project and operational-related accruals include provisions for onerous contracts, totalling NOK 830 million as of December 31, 2024, and NOK 244 million as of December 31, 2023, respectively. The increase is primarily due to additional provisions associated with ongoing projects within the Power Transmission segment. The estimated residual cost to complete concerning the onerous contracts is NOK 10,2 billion as of 31 December 2024.

Note 18 Related parties

Figures in NOK million

	2024	2023
Revenue and receivables		
Sales to Nexans companies	199	205
Accounts receivable from Nexans companies	78	123
Group cash pool receivable (see note 14)	2 531	1 813
Interest income from Nexans companies	24	75
Cost and payables		
Purchases from Nexans companies	4 708	4 352
Accounts payable to Nexans companies	1 154	1 145
Other short-term liabilities to Nexans companies	745	40
Interest expense to Nexans companies	44	1

Intercompany charges

Nexans Group charges Nexans Norway for administrative and export-related services, and Nexans Norway cooperates with the Nexans Group in research and development (R&D) activities. Nexans Norway pays an R&D charge to a group-wide financing pool, and receives financing to own R&D activities from this pool.

Note 19 Government grants

The company has been awarded NOK 16 million in public grants in 2024 (NOK 18 million in 2023), of which NOK 11 million has been received and the remainder accrued for in the annual accounts. Amounts awarded are reported as a reduction of other operating expenses recognized as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the related assets when the related R&D expenses meet capitalization criteria.




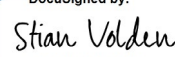


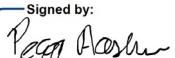

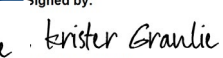
Figures in NOK million

Grants	2024	2023
Research Council of Norway	9	10,4
Innovation Norway	5	6
European Union	-1	2
SkatteFUNN scheme	3	0
Total	18,4	16,3

Note 20 Subsequent events

No significant events have occurred after the balance sheet date that would materially impact the financial statements or require adjustments.

Oslo, 1st April 2025

<p>DocuSigned by:  617BE034B80A432... Vincent Guy Roger Dessale Chairman</p>	<p>Signed by:  1BF28D9BB80A4DD... Lars Christian Eriksen Chief Executive Officer</p>	<p>DocuSigned by:  F71B4FDBD61A479... Hans Petter Anker Bærem Board Member</p>
<p>DocuSigned by:  CA827E28AFA7404... Stian Volden Board Member</p>	<p>DocuSigned by:  79B62BE8006C4E2... Hanne Thorshaug Andresen Board Member</p>	<p>Signed by:  0D9D81E46261493... Torbjørn Blomsnes Board Member</p>
<p>Signed by:  C3391CE11946405... Peggy Aashe Board Member</p>	<p>Signed by:  6B154DF9C16F453... Solveig Cathrine Angell Sekne Board Member</p>	<p>Signed by:  A64731526FE446C... Krister Granlie Board Member</p>



To the General Meeting of Nexans Norway AS

Independent Auditor's Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nexans Norway AS (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, the income statement, statement of comprehensive income and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements, and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with simplified application of international accounting standards according to section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with simplified application of International Accounting Standards according to the Norwegian Accounting Act section 3-9, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. For further description of Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements reference is made to: <https://revisorforeningen.no/revisjonsberetninger>

Oslo, 1 April 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers AS

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Sjur Holseter', is written over the printed name.

Sjur Holseter

State Authorised Public Accountant



ABOUT NEXANS AND NEXANS NORWAY

Nexans Norway AS is a leading supplier of power, telecommunications, installations and heating cables in Norway, and is among the world's leading manufacturers of offshore control cables and high-voltage submarine cables. The company's head office is in Oslo, and it has manufacturing plants at Rognan, Langhus and Halden. The company has nearly 1,900 employees and is a part of the Nexans Group which has an industrial presence in 40 countries and commercial activities worldwide. Nexans employs close to 26,000 people and is listed on the Paris stock exchange.

More information on www.nexans.no