

The Board of Directors and the managing director for Boliden Mineral AB hereby submit the annual financial statement for the financial year 2023.

All amounts in the annual report are presented in Swedish kronor, SEK. Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are posted in millions (Mkr). Data in parentheses refer to the previous year.

Directors' Report

Information about the operations

Boliden Mineral AB is a wholly owned subsidiary of Boliden AB, Corporate ID No. 556051-4142, with registered office in Stockholm, Sweden. Boliden AB prepares the consolidated financial statements for the main group.

Boliden Mineral AB conducts operations at three mining areas in Sweden and through subsidiaries operations in Finland, Norway and Ireland. The ore that is mined contains zinc, copper, lead, gold and silver, as well as smaller amounts of other metals. Boliden Mineral AB's Rönnskär smelter produces pure metals, customized alloys and a range of by-products, such as sulphuric acid and zinc clinker. The raw material is metals in concentrates from mines and secondary materials in the form of metal and electronic materials. Rönnskär is a world leader in the recycling of electronics. Sales of the finished metals are handled by the subsidiary Boliden Commercial AB to industrial customers, primarily in Northern Europe.

For further, more detailed information and key ratio definitions, we refer in all material respects to the Boliden Group's annual report for 2023.

The company is headquartered in Skellefteå.

Significant events during the financial year

In general, the year was characterized by some market variations, particularly in terms of zinc prices, but also to some extent in terms of exchange rates. The recent high inflation rate has slowed somewhat during the year but is still at a relatively high level. However, some price reductions on mine-specific inputs have fallen, which has counteracted the effect somewhat. A return to normal after Covid-19 has taken place, but a high level of short-term absence has also continued to have had a negative impact on production.

New climate targets

The ambition regarding carbon dioxide emissions to be achieved by 2030 has been further sharpened and the goal is to reduce actual CO₂ emissions by 42 percent by 2030, compared to 2021 (Scope 1 and 2). In parallel with our own climate work, the climate goal of our partners is to reduce emissions by 30 percent in total by 2030 compared to 2021 (Scope 3). Boliden's targets have also been validated during the year according to the Science Based Target Initiative, a global body that gives companies the opportunity to set ambitious targets for emission reductions in line with the latest climate research.

Investment project

Replacement of dam construction method, including reinforcement of the current dam structure in order to meet the best international industry standards, to ensure long-term sand disposal in Aitik has

continued. In a first step, reinforcement of existing dam structures and relocation of certain infrastructure is underway. This work, which began in 2022, is expected to take about two years. After that, dam rises and deposition in this area can be resumed. Production in Aitik has been able to continue during this work and is not expected to be affected during this time. In Aitik, the development of the Liikavaara deposit, which is a mineralization adjacent to the Aitik mine, is also underway.

The investment in the development of the Rävliiden deposit, which is a mineralization adjacent to the Kristineberg mine in Västerbotten, has proceeded according to plan. The necessary permits are in place and face mining towards the deposit is underway as well as the establishment of other infrastructure.

Exploration and technology development

Exploration and technology development continued during the year. Ongoing technology development projects focus largely on electrification and automation, where electrification is part of the Rävliiden project and in Aitik the implementation of the Autonomous Hauling System (autonomous transport solutions) is underway.

The fire at Rönnskär

On the night of June 13, 2023, a fire started at Rönnskär's electrolysis plant. The fire spread and completely destroyed the building. The fire could largely be limited to electrolysis and did not spread to surrounding businesses to any extensive extent. The consequences of the fire were a two-week total halt in all production and a change in Rönnskär's business model with the sale of copper anodes instead of copper cathodes. In October, large parts of the other infrastructure had been restored and felling could return to full production at the remaining plants. The fire has resulted in a major loss of income. The costs related to the fire and restoration of the surface as well as the depreciation of lost facilities have been taken in full during the year. At the time of this Annual Report, the insurance case has not been closed.

Expected future development and material risks and uncertainties

Boliden Mineral AB's profitability is primarily affected by metal levels in the mines, allowances for processing in the smelters, metal prices and exchange rate development in dollars, factors that the company cannot influence. Good cost control and efficient production processes are therefore an important success factor together with increased market demand. Boliden Mineral AB's operations will essentially continue in accordance with the current direction.

Research and development

Boliden's research and development mainly consists of exploration with the aim of adding new base metal deposits. Some research is also conducted on mining and smelting processes. For further information, please refer to the section on accounting policies.

Use of financial instruments

Boliden Mineral AB has a centralized finance function that includes managing financial risks, except for credit risks in trade receivables managed by each site. The Finance Function's task is to support the management and operational units of the parent company and the Group. This leads to good internal risk control. The company's finance function manages currency and metal price risks, liquidity risks, credit and counterparty risks, as well as risk management and insurance. For a further and more comprehensive description of the company's risk exposure, reference is made to the Boliden Group's Annual Report for 2023.

Other non-financial information

Staff

To create value, Boliden offers its employees safe working environments, skills development, opportunities for career development and work-life balance.

For a further and more comprehensive description of the company's priority areas for personnel, please refer to the Boliden Group's Annual Report for 2023.

Sustainability information

Boliden Mineral AB conducts extensive operations and may be involved in disputes and legal proceedings in connection therewith. In addition, Boliden's various operations are largely subject to permits and are subject to extensive environmental and other regulations. Continued operations are to a large extent dependent on existing permits being retained/renewed and on new permits being obtained.

Boliden continuously monitors legal developments in relevant areas and implements, follows up and ensures compliance with laws and regulations in applicable legislation. In the area of environmental law, among other things, Boliden participates actively through membership in industry and interest groups, lobbying, lectures and training initiatives for decision-makers and other interest groups. For further information, see the Boliden Group's Sustainability Report for 2023.

Multi-year overview (TSEK)	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Net turnover	18 587 826	21 626 656	19 349 844	16 702 803	15 625 000
Profit/loss after financial items	5 658 899	8 743 474	8 993 100	6 925 073	5 855 613
Equity/assets ratio (%)	30,21	38,87	42,56	43,30	40,03

Earnings development and cash flow

Sales revenues for the full year 2023, SEK 18,588 million, are lower than for 2022 (SEK 21,627 million) and operating profit has deteriorated to SEK 3,786 million (SEK 8,069 million). The lower revenues are mainly explained by lower grades in the mines as well as production losses and lower reprocessing rates in Rönnskär as a consequence of the fire. Lower metal prices, especially zinc, also contributed negatively. However, a stronger exchange rate counteracts the effect somewhat. The smelter operations reduced felling, which is a consequence of the fire that hit Rönnskär and the capacity limitations that arose due to lost infrastructure of mining concentrates, but lower concentrations generated metal production at the same level as last year, with some variations between the metals. Operating profit developed negatively, mainly due to the reduced revenues, but an overall higher cost situation because of high inflation in the previous year also contributed negatively.

Changes in Equity

Proposals for profit allocation

The Board of Directors recommends that the profit/loss and brought forward profits available for disposition (SEK):

profit carried forward	9 197 702 469
hedging reserve	72 325 752
profit for the year	3 899 161 791
	13 169 190 012

be distributed so that they are:

distributed to shareholders	6 000 000 000
carried over	7 169 190 012
	13 169 190 012

The Board of Directors is authorised to determine a date for the distribution of dividends.

The Board considers that the proposal complies with the rule in Chapter 17, § 3 of the Swedish Companies Act according to the following statement: The Board of Directors is of the opinion that the dividend is justifiable in view of the requirements that the nature, scope and risk puts on the size of equity, the company's requirements of consolidation, liquidity and financial position.

The company's profit and financial position in general are presented in the following income statement and balance sheet as well as the cash flow analysis with notes.

Income Statement	Note	2023-01-01	2022-01-01
Mkr		-2023-12-31	-2022-12-31
Revenues	2	18 588	21 627
Other operating income		152	195
Cost of goods sold	3	-13 359	-12 047
Gross profit	4	5 381	9 774
Operating costs			
Selling expenses	3	-74	-76
Administrative expenses	3	-613	-858
Research and development costs	3	-908	-771
		-1 595	-1 705
Operating profit	5	3 786	8 069
Profit/loss from financial items			
Profit/loss from participations in group companies	6	1 890	706
Profit from other businesses that there is a participation in	7	1	0
Other interest income and similar profit/loss items	8	1 016	551
Interest expense and similar profit/loss items	9	-1 033	-583
		1 874	674
Profit/loss after financial items		5 660	8 743
Appropriations	10	-1 234	1 362
Pre-tax profit/loss		4 426	10 106
Tax on profit for the financial year	11	-609	-1 931
Other taxes		82	0
Net profit/loss for the year		3 899	8 175

Report over profit/loss and other comprehensive income

Net profit/loss for the year		3 899	8 175
Total net profit/loss for the year		3 899	8 175
Change in market value of derivative instruments		-289	199
Tax effect on derivative instruments		59	-41
Transfers to the Income Statement		142	20
Tax on transfers to the Income Statement		-29	-4
Total other comprehensive income		-116	174
Total comprehensive income		3 783	8 349

Balance Sheet

Mkr

Note 2023-12-31 2022-12-31

ASSETS

Fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets

Capitalised expenses for research and development and similar work

125 61
125 61

Tangible fixed assets

Buildings and Land	12	3 918	4 154
Machinery and other technical facilities	13	10 665	11 298
Preparations	14	6 125	5 483
Equipment, tools and installations	15	763	475
Construction in progress and advance payments for tangible fixed assets	16	8 575	4 119
		30 046	25 529

Financial assets

Participations in group companies	17, 18	20 058	13 634
Derivative instruments		61	288
Receivables from group companies	19	354	1 396
Other long-term securities	20	3	3
Other long-term receivables	21	121	119
		20 597	15 440
Total fixed assets		50 768	41 030

Current assets

Inventories, etc.

Raw materials and consumables		1 264	1 022
Goods in process		677	669
Finished goods and goods for resale		382	396
		2 323	2 087

Current receivables

Accounts receivable		455	387
Receivables from group companies		17 656	14 485
Other receivables	22	617	44
Deferred expenses and accrued income	23	161	112
Derivative instruments	24	787	761
		19 676	15 789

Cash on hand and in bank

		4 945	12 131
Total current assets		26 944	30 007

TOTAL ASSETS		77 712	71 037
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Balance Sheet	Note	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Mkr			
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity	25, 26		
<i>Restricted reserves</i>			
Share capital		165	165
Revaluation reserve	27	670	801
Statutory reserve		3 149	3 149
Reserve for development expenditure		8	8
		3 992	4 123
<i>Non-restricted equity</i>			
Hedge reserve		72	189
Retained earnings or losses		9 198	8 892
Profit/loss for the year		3 899	8 175
		13 169	17 256
Total equity		17 161	21 379
Untaxed reserves	28	7 688	7 854
Provisions			
Provisions for pensions and similar commitments	29	793	716
Deferred tax liability	30	90	38
Other provisions		1 685	1 442
Total provisions		2 568	2 196
Long-term liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions	24, 31	5 579	6 188
Liabilities to group companies		16 439	16 523
Other liabilities		13	54
Total long-term liabilities		22 031	22 765
Current liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions	31	595	350
Accounts payable	31	1 866	1 512
Liabilities to group companies	31	22 809	11 687
Other provisions		219	229
Current tax liabilities		110	379
Other liabilities	31	276	350
Accrued expenses and deferred income	32	1 684	1 597
Derivate instruments	24, 31	705	739
Total current liabilities		28 264	16 843
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		77 712	71 037

Statement of changes in equity

Mkr

	Share capital	Restricted reserves	Balanced result	Profit/loss this year	Total equity
Opening equity 2022-01-01	165	4 088	8 038	7 738	20 029
Disposition of the previous year result			7 738	-7 738	0
Received			-7 000		-7 000
Profit/loss for the year				8 175	8 175
Revaluation fund		-130	130		0
Hedge reserve, other comprehensive income			174		174
Total comprehensive income		-130	1 043	437	1 349
Outgoing equity 2022-12-31	165	3 957	9 081	8 175	21 379
Disposition of the previous year result			8 175	-8 175	0
Received			-8 000		-8 000
Profit/loss for the year				3 899	3 899
Revaluation fund		-130	130		0
Hedge reserve, other comprehensive income			-116		-116
Total comprehensive income		-130	189	-4 276	-4 217
Closing equity 2023-12-31	165	3 827	9 270	3 899	17 162

Statutory reserve

The statutory reserve also includes amounts transferred to the share premium reserve before January 1, 2006. The statutory reserve may not be reduced through the allocation of profits.

Revaluation reserve

The costs of fixed assets were revalued in 2001. The annual depreciations of the revalued cost of fixed assets are recognized in the income statement and then transferred from the revaluation fund to retained earnings. The revaluation reserve may not be reduced through the allocation of profits.

Cash Flow Analysis

Mkr

	Note	2023-01-01 -2023-12-31	2022-01-01 -2022-12-31
Current activities			
Profit/loss after financial items		5 660	8 743
Adjustments for items not included in the cash flow		3 277	2 996
Tax paid		-713	-1 770
Cash flow from operating activities before change in working capital		8 224	9 969
Cash flow from change in the working capital			
Change in inventories and ongoing works		-236	-373
Change in customers' accounts receivable		-67	-141
Change in current receivables		-3 820	-5 728
Change in accounts payable		354	514
Change in current liabilities		11 067	8 565
Cash flow from operating activities		15 522	12 806
Investment activities			
Investments in intangible fixed assets		-75	-20
Investments in tangible fixed assets		-7 736	-4 697
Sale of tangible fixed assets		17	4
Investments in financial assets		-6 802	-786
Sale of financial assets		0	2 694
Cash flow from investment activities		-14 596	-2 805
Financing activities			
Change in loan liabilities		-650	958
Change in loans to Group companies		-85	-3 619
Change in long terms receivables		-1 268	3 591
Dividends paid		-8 000	-7 000
Group contributions received (paid)		1 891	0
Cash flow from financing activities		-8 112	-6 070
Annual cash flow		-7 186	3 931
Liquid assets, opening balance			
Liquid assets, opening balance		12 131	8 200
Liquid assets, closing balance		4 945	12 131

Notes

Mkr

Note 1 Accounting and Valuation principles

General Information

Boliden Mineral AB (publ.), Swedish Company reg. no. 556231-6850, is a limited liability company registered in Sweden. The company's registered office is in Skellefteå, Sweden. Boliden Mineral AB is wholly owned by Boliden AB, which is listed on NASDAQ Stockholm and included in the Large Cap segment. Boliden AB (publ), company registration number 556051-4142, has its registered office in Stockholm, Sweden.

It is the parent company of the Boliden Mineral Group whose principal operations are mining and the production of metals and related operations. The company's functional currency is Swedish krona (SEK). All amounts in the financial statements are presented in millions of Swedish crowns (SEK m) unless otherwise specified.

The company's accounting principles comply with those of the Boliden Group with the exception of the mandatory rules set forth in the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2, accounting for legal entities.

Some of the most significant accounting principles applied are described below. These principles have been applied consistently for all years presented, unless otherwise specified.

The annual report was prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendations RFR 2, accounting for legal entities, and statements from the Swedish Financial Reporting Board. RFR 2 means that the annual report for the legal entity must apply all IFRSs and statements approved by the EU as far as possible within the framework of the Swedish annual accounts act taking into account the relationship between accounting and taxation. The recommendation specifies the exemptions and supplements that apply to IFRS.

The accounting principles remain unchanged as compared to the previous year.

Legal disputes

Boliden regularly reviews outstanding legal disputes with the help of internal corporate lawyers and at needs with the help of external advisers, to assess the need for provisions, see Pledged assets and contingent liabilities.

Reclamation costs

Provisions for reclamations are made on the basis of an assessment of future costs based on current conditions. Provisions are reviewed regularly by internal or external specialists and updates made as necessary when the estimated useful lives, costs, technical conditions, regulations, or other conditions change. The company also constantly reviews requirements regarding closed mines.

Prospecting, research and development

Boliden's FOU mainly consists of exploration, i.e. the search for new base metal deposits. In addition, there is development of mining and smelting processes to a limited extent. Expenses for research and development are primarily expensed when they occur. In those cases where the economic potential determined for the extraction of a mining deposit, the expenses are booked as costs up to this point. After said time, the expenses are balanced as preparation, the accounting principle of which is described below Tangible fixed assets.

Revenue Recognition

Sales of metal concentrates, metals, and by-products are reported upon delivery to the customer in accordance with the terms and conditions of sale, i.e revenue is recognized when the essential rights and liabilities arising from ownership are transferred to the buyer. Sales are recognized after VAT, discounts, and exchange rate differences on sales in foreign currency.

The company's metal concentrates are invoiced provisionally upon delivery. Final invoicing takes place when all relevant parameters are determined (concentrate quantity, metal content, impurity content, metal price for the agreed price setting period, which is usually the average price on the London Metal Exchange) in the month following delivery.

The company's metals are invoiced to customers via subsidiaries on delivery. The price risk associated with the purchasing and sale of metals is eliminated at Group level by hedging the difference between the quantity purchased and the quantity sold on a daily basis. Smelter revenues consist of treatment and refining charges, free metals, compensation for impurities in the raw material and the value of byproducts.

Income from activities outside the sphere of the regular operations is reported as Other operating income.

Fixed assets

Impairment tests for tangible and intangible assets are based on the company's internal business plan as well as assumptions about the future development of, among other things, metal prices, smelting and refining wages and exchange rates. Changes in market prices of metal prices, smelting and refining wages and currencies have major impact on future cash flows and thereby the assessed need for write-downs. Assumptions about price trends for metals, smelting and refining wages and currencies are done by company management with support of external expertise. Assumptions are reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary.

Depreciation periods for preparations, plant and equipment in mines are dependent on future ore extraction and the life of the mine. Their assessment is in turn highly dependent on mineral reserves and consequently, inter alia, on future metal prices. Changed conditions may mean that the future depreciation rate changes. The Mines business area draws up annual production plans for the life of the mines.

Intangible and tangible fixed assets are posted at the acquisition value less accumulated depreciation and any write-downs.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset taking the significant residual value into account. The following depreciation percentage is applied:

Buildings	4-5 %
Land improvements	5 %
Machinery and other technical facilities	10-35 %
Equipment, tools and installations	10-35 %
	Concurrently with metal extraction
Preparations and waste rock capitalization	
Processing facilities	4-10 %

Component split

Tangible fixed assets have been split into components when the components are significant and when components have significantly different useful lives. When a component of a fixed asset is replaced, any remaining part of the old component is scrapped and the new component's acquisition value is activated. Expenses for ongoing repairs and maintenance are reported as costs.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments, i.e. financial assets and liabilities, reported in the balance sheet are shares, receivables, cash and cash equivalents, liabilities and derivatives.

Financial instruments are recognised in the balance sheet when the company becomes bound by the contractual nature of the instrument terms, business day accounting. However, liabilities to credit institutions are not recognised until the settlement date. A financial asset is removed from the balance sheet when the rights in the contract are enjoyed, matured or transferred to another counterparty. A financial liability is removed from the balance sheet when the obligation in the contract is fulfilled or if material parts of the loan terms have been renegotiated.

Financial instruments are reported at fair value or amortized cost depending on the initial categorization under IFRS 9. At each reporting date, it is evaluated whether there are objective indications that a financial asset or group of financial assets is in need of impairment. Boliden's holdings of financial instruments reported at fair value in the balance sheet belong to all level two of the Fair Value hierarchy, see the accounting principles, with the exception of a small amount in other shares and units belonging to level 3. The fair value of liabilities to credit institutions is calculated as discounted agreed amortisation and interest payments at estimated market interest rates. As of 31 December 2022, the interest rate terms in current loan agreements are expected to be in line with market interest rates in the credit market.

Therefore, fair value is substantially consistent with the carrying amount.

The carrying amount of trade receivables and accounts payable is considered to be the same as the fair value due to the short maturity date, provisions for doubtful trade receivables and any default interest will be charged. The fair value of derivatives where hedge accounting is applied has been calculated for disclosure purposes. Long-term financial liabilities to Group companies have a maturity later than 5 years.

Leasing Agreements

The company reports all leases, as well as operational, financial and operating leases. Operating leases are reported as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Inventories

In the process and finished metal storage of smelters, it is not possible to easily distinguish the part derived from externally purchased material and mining concentrates from the company's own operations. Therefore, the internal share of process stocks and finished metal stocks is assessed using historical distribution of harvested raw materials.

The company's inventories consist primarily of mining concentrates and materials bound in the smelter's production process.

Inventories have been measured at the lower of its cost and its net realisable value at the balance sheet date. Net realisable value refers to the estimated selling price of the goods less selling costs. In inventories of metals from own mines and for self-manufactured semi-finished and finished products, the acquisition value consists of direct manufacturing costs and mark-ups for indirect manufacturing costs. The chosen valuation method means that obsolescence in inventories has been taken into account.

Income Taxes

Total tax consists of current tax and deferred tax. Taxes are reported in the income statement, except when the underlying transaction is reported directly in equity, whereby the associated tax effects are reported in equity.

Current tax

Total tax consists of current tax and deferred tax. Taxes are reported in the income statement, except when the underlying transaction is reported directly in equity, whereby the associated tax effects are reported in equity.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the income tax relating to future financial years as a result of past events. Accounting is done using the balance sheet method. According to this method deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets on temporary differences arising between the tax base of recognised assets and liabilities and for the other tax credits or deficits are reported.

Deferred tax assets are offset against deferred tax liabilities if, and only if, they can be settled with a net amount. Deferred tax is calculated based on the applicable rate at the balance sheet date. Effects of changes in applicable tax rates are reported in the period in which the change is legally required. Deferred tax assets are reported as financial fixed assets and deferred tax liabilities as a provision.

Deferred tax asset referring tax losses or unused tax credits are reported to the extent that it is probable that deductions can be offset against future taxable profits.

Because of the connection between accounting and taxation the deferred tax liability that is attributable to untaxed reserves are not identified separately.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has or can be assumed to have an obligation as a result of events that have occurred and it is likely that payments will be required to meet the obligation. It is also a prerequisite that it is possible to make a reliable estimate of the amount to be paid.

With the exception of pensions, the company's provisions relate primarily to remediation costs that are expected to arise when a business is closed. Provisions are also made for any purchases of emission allowances as well as any compensation in the event of dismissal that may be paid when an employee has received a notice of termination or when an employee accepts a voluntary resignation. Similarly, the company recognises a provision and an expense in connection with a termination when the company is obliged either to terminate the employee before the normal time of termination of employment or to provide compensation to encourage early departure.

Provisions for remediation are made based on an assessment of future costs based on today's conditions. Provisions for remediation are made based on an assessment of future costs based on today's conditions. Provisions are regularly reviewed by internal or external specialists and updates are made as necessary when the estimated lifetimes, costs, technical conditions, regulations or other conditions of mining and smelter assets change. The company also continuously reviews needs regarding closed mines.

Employee Remuneration

Employee benefits relate to all kinds benefits the company provides to employees. Short-term employee benefits include wages, paid holidays, paid leave, bonuses and reimbursement upon completion of employment (pension) etc. Short-term employee benefits are reported as an expense and a liability when there is a legal or constructive obligation to pay compensation as a result of a past event, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

Pensions

For pension schemes where the employer commits to contribution-based solutions, the obligation to the employee has lapsed when the agreed premiums have been paid. Premiums paid are expensed on an ongoing basis.

The Safeguarding Act contains rules that lead to accounting other than that specified in IAS 19. The application of the Safeguarding Act is a prerequisite for the right to deduct for tax purposes. The rules in IAS 19 relating to defined benefit pension plans need not be applied to legal entities. The Company does not apply IAS 19.

Group Contributions and Shareholders' Contributions

Obtained and provided group contributions accounted for as appropriations.

Shareholder contributions are transferred directly to the recipient's unrestricted equity and, as an increase in the item, shares in group companies held by the contributor.

Group Relationships

This is a parent company but with reference to the exception rules described in Chapter 7, §2 of the Annual Accounts Act no consolidated financial statements have been prepared. The superior parent company Boliden AB, company corporate ID No. 556051-4142 with head office in Stockholm prepares the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Chapter 6 Section 10 paragraph 2 of the Swedish annual accounts act, no statutory sustainability report has been prepared. The sustainability report for the group was prepared by Boliden AB and can be found in Boliden AB's annual report for 2023.

Definition of Key Business Ratios

Net turnover

Main operating revenues, invoiced expenses, side income and revenue adjustments.

Profit/loss after financial items

Profits after financial items and costs but before appropriations and taxes.

Equity/assets ratio (%)

Adjusted equity (equity and untaxed reserves with deductions for deferred tax) as a percent of the balance sheet total.

Estimates and judgments

Preparation of financial statements and application of accounting policies, are often based on assessments, estimates and assumptions that is considered to be reasonable at the time when the assessment is made. Estimates are based on historical experience and various other factors that are considered to be reasonable under the circumstances. The results of these are used to assess the carrying values of assets and liabilities, which are not otherwise apparent from other sources. The actual outcome may differ from these estimates. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly.

Note 2 Net Turnover Distribution

	2023	2022
Net turnover per line of business		
Mines	14 492	16 869
Smelters	3 832	4 290
Other	264	468
	18 588	21 627
Net turnover per geographic market		
Sweden	16 992	20 154
Nordic region, other	364	237
Europe, other	1 022	972
Other markets	209	264
	18 588	21 627

Sales revenue is based on where customers are located.

Of the sales revenue, SEK 17 151 million (20 218) refers to sales to group companies.

Note 3 Exceptional expenses

	2023	2022
Raw material costs, including inventory changes	-6	159
Personnel costs	-3 338	-3 422
Energy costs	-1 977	-1 971
Spare parts and consumables	-2 847	-2 651
Transport costs	-409	-389
External services	-4 162	-3 222
Capitalized expenses	1 586	1 313
Other external costs	-623	-664
Scrapping of fixed assets	-148	-7
Depreciations according to plan	-3 030	-2 899
	-14 954	-13 752

The specification of significant types of costs refers to items included under Cost of goods sold, selling expenses, administrative expenses, research and development costs in the income statement. In all material respects, costs for depreciations are reported in the income statement under Cost of goods sold.

Note 4 Remuneration to Auditors

Audit assignment refers to inspection of the annual report and the accounting as well as the reports of the Board of Directors and the CEO, other tasks fulfilled by the company auditor as well as counselling or other assistance deriving from observations made in the course of the inspection or fulfilment of such other tasks.

	2023	2022
Deloitte		
Audit engagement	5	4
	5	4

Note 5 Employees and Personnel Costs

	2023	2022
Average number of employees		
Women	846	857
Men	2 547	2 600
	3 393	3 457
Salaries and other remunerations and social security expenses incl. pension costs		
Salaries and other remunerations	2 148	2 183
Social security expenses and pension costs (of which pension costs)	979 (114)	1 014 124)
Total salaries, other remunerations, social security expenses and pension costs	3 127	3 198
Sex distribution among leading clerks		
Proportion of women in the board of directors	20 %	20 %

Note 6 Profit/loss from Participation in Group Companies

	2023	2022
Dividends received	1 890	706
	1 890	706

Note 7 Profit/loss from other businesses where there is a participation

	2023	2022
Dividends received	1	0
	1	0

Note 8 Other Interest Income and Similar Profit/Loss Items

	2023	2022
Interest revenues from Group companies	787	503
Other interest income	228	48
	1 016	551

Note 9 Other interest income and similar profit/loss items

	2023	2022
Interest expenses to group companies	-316	-56
Other interest expenses	-552	-168
Exchange differences	-163	-358
Other financial costs	-1	-1
	-1 033	-583

Note 10 Appropriations

	2023	2022
Provided group contributions	-1 400	-185
Change in overdepreciation	166	1 547
	-1 234	1 362

Note 11 Current and deferred tax

	2023	2022
Tax on profit for the financial year		
Current tax	-527	-1 925
Change in deferred taxes on temporary differences	-82	-5
Total tax expense	-609	-1 931

Reconciliation of effective tax

	2023		2022	
	Percent	Amounts	Percent	Amounts
Reported profit before tax		4 426		10 106
Tax at applicable tax rate	20,60	-912	20,60	-2 082
Non-deductible expenses		-11		-7
Non-taxable income		390		146
Tax reduction on investments etc.		-80		
Market valuation of deferred tax assets relating to endowment insurance		2		-1
Other adjustments		2		13
Reported effective tax	13,76	-609	19,10	-1 931

Note 12 Buildings and land

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	7 925	7 887
Purchasing	66	75
Sales/discards	-163	-5
Reclassifications	26	-32
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	7 854	7 925
Depreciation, opening balance	-3 771	-3 471
Sales/discards	144	3
Depreciation for the year	-308	-303
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	-3 935	-3 771
Book value, closing balance	3 918	4 154

Note 13 Machinery and Other Technical Facilities

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	30 884	30 192
Purchasing	476	559
Sales/discards	-1 674	-285
Reclassifications	700	418
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	30 385	30 884
Depreciation, opening balance	-19 586	-18 220
Sales/discards	1 557	278
Reclassifications	0	8
Depreciation for the year	-1 692	-1 652
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	-19 720	-19 586
Book value, closing balance	10 665	11 298

Note 14 Preparations

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	16 100	14 851
Purchasing	1 488	1 261
Sales/discards	-2 513	-83
Reclassifications	27	70
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	15 102	16 100
Depreciation, opening balance	-10 616	-9 866
Sales/discards	2 513	83
Depreciation for the year	-874	-833
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	-8 978	-10 616
Book value, closing balance	6 125	5 483

Note 15 Equipment, Tools and Installations

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	732	576
Purchasing	221	67
Sales/discards	-19	-15
Reclassifications	222	104
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	1 157	732
Depreciation, opening balance	-257	-193
Sales/discards	9	14
Reclassifications	0	22
Depreciation for the year	-145	-101
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	-393	-257
Book value, closing balance	763	475

Note 16 Construction in Progress and Advance Payments for Tangible Assets

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	4 119	2 139
Purchasing	5 485	2 735
Sales/discards	-12	
Reclassifications	-1 017	-756
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	8 575	4 119
Depreciation, opening balance	0	-127
Reclassifications	0	127
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	0	0
Book value, closing balance	8 575	4 119

Note 17 Participation in Group companies

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	18 004	20 139
Purchasing	6 802	50
Sales	-378	-1
Reclassifications		-2 184
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	24 428	18 004
Write-down losses, opening balance	-4 370	-4 370
Accumulated write-down losses, closing balance	-4 370	-4 370
Book value, closing balance	20 058	13 634

Note 18 Specification of Participation in Group Companies

Name	Capital share	Share of voting power	No.of shares	Book value
Boliden Harjavalta Oy	100	100	125 000	1 100
			10 000 00	
Boliden Kokkola Oy	100	100	0	2 975
Boliden Commercial AB	100	100	1 000	1 172
			15 196 66	
Tara Mines Holding DAC	100	100	5	0
Boliden Odda AS	100	100	1 500 000	8 770
Boliden Bergsöe AB	100	100	100 000	93
Kuhmo Nickel Ltd	100	100	240 000	4
Boliden Kylylahti Oy	100	100	100	210
			946 373 3	
Boliden Kevitsa Mining Oy	100	100	57	5 625
Boliden Mineral Canada	100	100	100	108
Övriga dotterföretag, vilande eller av mindre betydelse				1
				20 058

	Corp. ID No.	Head office	Equity	Profit/loss
Boliden Harjavalta Oy	1591739-9	Harjavalta, Finland	4 331	825
Boliden Kokkola Oy	0772004-3	Kokkola, Finland	2 943	1 541
- Kokkolan Teollisuusvesi Oy	2558533-2	Kokkola, Finland	69	4
Boliden Commercial AB	556158-2205	Stockholm Warwickshire, Englan	3 111	1 097
- Boliden Commercial UK Ltd	5723781	Englan	1	0
- Boliden Commercial Deutschland GmbH	165903	Neuss, Tyskland	2	1
Tara Mines Holding DAC	60135	Navan, Irland	1 924	-593
- Boliden Tara Mines DAC	33148	Navan, Irland		
- Irish Mine Development Ltd	174811	Navan, Irland		
- Rennicks and Bennett Ltd	34596	Navan, Irland		
- APC Properties DAC	361022	Navan, Irland		
- Tara Prospecting Ltd	34434	Navan, Irland		
- Tara Exploration and Development Company Ltd	E1292	Navan, Irland		
- Dowth Investment Holdings Ltd	338698	Toronto, Kanada		
Boliden Odda AS	911177870	Odda, Norge	8 703	464
Boliden Bergsöe AB	556041-8823	Landskrona Gostrop, Danmark	298	101
- Boliden Bergsoe AS	A/20862149	London, England	31	8
Kuhmo Nickel Ltd	05311516	Polijärvi, Finland	1	-7
Boliden Kylylahti Oy	1925412-3	Polijärvi, Finland	154	
Boliden Kevitsa Mining Oy	1925450-2	Sodankylä, Finland		
- Boliden FinnEx Oy	2345699-1	Sodankylä, Finland	12 301	15
Boliden Mineral Canada	2345662-5	Finland		
Övriga dotterföretag, vilande eller av mindre betydelse			17 1	-59 0

Note 19 Receivables from group companies

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	1 396	4 967
Incoming accounts/outgoing accounts	-1 042	-3 571
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	354	1 396
Book value, closing balance	354	1 396

Note 20 Other long-term securities

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	3	3
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	3	3
Book value, closing balance	3	3

Note 21 Other long-term receivables

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Acquisition value, opening balance	119	127
Incoming accounts	1	
Outgoing accounts		-8
Accumulated acquisition value, closing balance	120	119
Book value, closing balance	120	119

Note 22 Other receivables

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Tax assets relating to current tax	203	39
Other items	6	5
	408	
	617	44

Note 23 Deferred expenses and Accrued Income

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Accrued interest income group companies	27	15
Other	134	97
	161	112

Not 24

Boliden uses financial derivative instruments to manage currency risk, commodity price risk and interest rate risk that arise in the business.

	2023-12-31	
Currency futures	150	6
Interest derivatives	-4 360	97
	-4 210	102
	-2 919	39
	-2 919	39
	2022-12-31	
Currency futures	515	18
	515	18
Currency futures	247	4
Interest derivatives	-5 587	234
	-5 340	238

Note 25 Appropriation of profit or loss

2023-12-31

Proposals for profit allocation

The Board of Directors recommends that the profit/loss and brought forward profits available for disposition:

profit carried forward	9 198
hedging reserve	72
profit for the year	3 899
	13 169
be distributed so that they are:	
distributed to shareholders	6 000
carried over	7 169
	13 169

Note 26 Number of shares and the ratio value

Name	Number of shares	Quota value
Number of A-Shares	1 650 000	100
	1 650 000	

The Articles of Association of Boliden Mineral AB state that the share capital shall comprise a minimum of SEK 75,000,000 and a maximum of SEK 300,000,000.

Note 27 Revaluation Reserve

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Amount at the start of the year	801	931
Depreciation of revalued assets	-130	-130
Amount at the end of the year	670	801

Note 28 Untaxed Reserves

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Accumulated depreciation beyond plan, Machinery and equipment	7 688	7 854
	7 688	7 854

Note 29 Provisions

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Pensions and similar obligations		
Balance at beginning of year	716	623
Provisions for the year	117	135
During the year uncommitted amount	-41	-42
	793	716
Other provisions		
Balance at beginning of year	1 671	1 580
Provisions for the year	284	249
During the year uncommitted amount	-74	-158
During the year reversed amount	-2	
	1 878	1 671
Specification of other provisions		
Reclamation costs	1 876	1 669
(Of which short-term part)	-219	-229
Costs of restructuring measures	27	2
	1 685	1 442

Note 30 Deferred tax liability

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Balance at beginning of year	38	0
Provisions for the year	52	38
Balance at the end of the year	90	38

Not 31

	2023-12-31					
Bilateral loans, EUR, interest 1,20%	3 091	710	688	735	540	438
Bilateral loans, SEK, interest 1,86%	3 084	773	165	165	166	2 842
Liabilities, group companies	39 240	22 801				16 439
Trade and other payables	7	7				
Trade and other payables, group companies	1 866	1 866				
	718	706	12			
	48 007	26 864	866	900	705	19 719
	2022-12-31					
Bilateral loans, EUR, interest 1,20%	3 450	401	649	639	704	1 056
Bilateral loans, SEK, interest 1,86%	3 089	59	2 548	481		
Liabilities, group companies	28 210	11 687	16 523			
Trade and other payables	1 512	1 512				
Derivate intstruments	793	739	42	12		
	37 054	14 399	19 763	1 132	704	1 056

Note 32 Accrued expenses and deferred income

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Accrued salaries and social security expenses	193	220
Accrued overtime and hoiday pay liabilities	184	181
Accrued costs, profit shares and bonus	125	208
Accrued interest expenses	145	73
Other items	1 036	915
	1 684	1 597

Skellefteå 2024-05-08

Stefan Romedahl
Chairman

Håkan Gabrielsson

Åsa Jackson

Daniel Peltonen

Mikael Staffas
Managing Director

Our audit report was submitted 2024-05-08

Deloitte AB

Thomas Strömberg
Auditor

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the general meeting of the shareholders of Boliden Mineral AB
corporate identity number 556231-6850

Report on the annual accounts

Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts of Boliden Mineral AB for the financial year 2023-01-01 - 2023-12-31.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Boliden Mineral AB as of 31 December 2023 and its financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts.

We therefore recommend that the general meeting of shareholders adopts the income statement and balance sheet.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities* section. We are independent of Boliden Mineral AB in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of the annual accounts and that they give a fair presentation in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern. They disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is however not applied if the Board of Directors and the Managing Director intends to liquidate the company, to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit

conducted in accordance with ISAs and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual accounts.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the company's internal control relevant to our audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' and the Managing Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual accounts. We also draw a conclusion, based on the audit evidence obtained, as to whether any material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion about the annual accounts. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We must inform the Board of Directors of, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit. We must also inform of significant audit findings during our audit, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of Boliden Mineral AB for the financial year 2023-01-01 - 2023-12-31 and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss.

We recommend to the general meeting of shareholders that the profit to be appropriated in accordance with the proposal in the statutory administration report and that the members of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities* section. We are independent of Boliden Mineral AB in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors is responsible for the proposal for appropriations of the company's profit or loss. At the proposal of a dividend, this includes an assessment of whether the dividend is justifiable considering the requirements which the company's type of operations, size and risks place on the size of the company's equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and position in general.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's organization and the administration of the company's affairs. This includes among other things continuous assessment of the company's financial situation and ensuring that the company's organization is designed so that the accounting, management of assets and the company's financial affairs otherwise are controlled in a reassuring manner. The Managing Director shall manage the ongoing administration according to the Board of Directors' guidelines and instructions and among other matters take measures that are necessary to fulfill the company's accounting in accordance with law and handle the management of assets in a reassuring manner.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objective concerning the audit of the administration, and thereby our opinion about discharge from liability, is to obtain audit evidence to assess with a reasonable degree of assurance whether any member of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director in any material respect:

- has undertaken any action or been guilty of any omission which can give rise to liability to the company, or
- in any other way has acted in contravention of the Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act or the Articles of Association.

Our objective concerning the audit of the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss, and thereby our opinion about this, is to assess with reasonable degree of assurance whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect actions or omissions that can give rise to liability to the company, or that the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss are not in accordance with the Companies Act.

As part of an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. The examination of the administration and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss is based primarily on the audit of the accounts. Additional audit procedures performed are based on our professional judgment with starting point in risk and materiality. This means that we focus the examination on such actions, areas and relationships that are material for the operations and where deviations and violations would have particular importance for the company's situation. We examine and test decisions undertaken, support for decisions, actions taken and other circumstances that are relevant to our opinion concerning discharge from liability. As a basis for our opinion on the Board of Directors' proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss we examined the Board of Directors' reasoned statement and a selection of supporting evidence in order to be able to assess whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Stockholm May 8th, 2024

Deloitte AB

Signature on Swedish original

Thomas Strömberg
Auktoriserad revisor