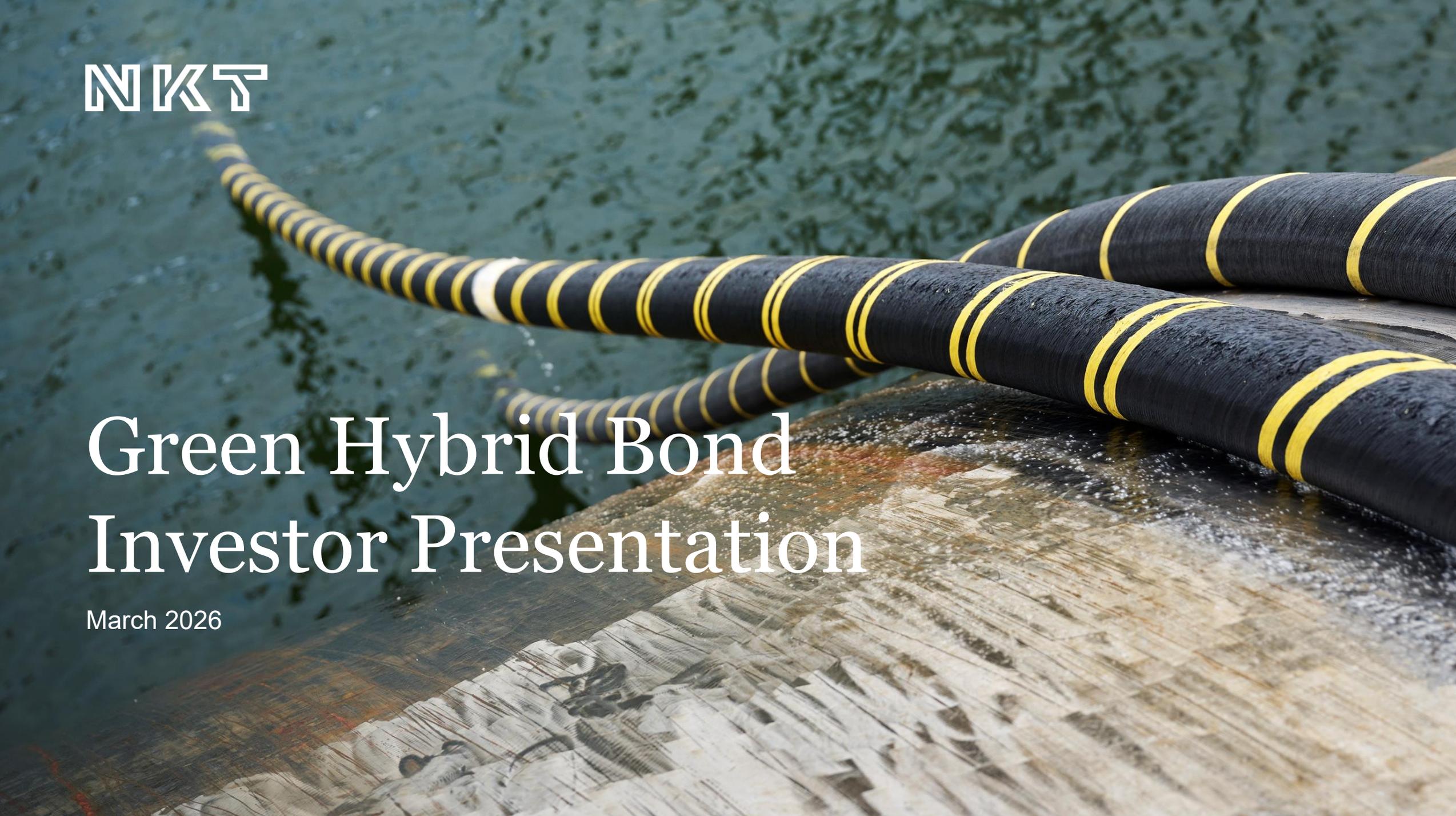




NKT



Green Hybrid Bond Investor Presentation

March 2026

Disclaimer



NOT FOR RELEASE, PUBLICATION OR DISTRIBUTION, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, IN OR INTO THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, JAPAN OR SOUTH AFRICA OR IN ANY OTHER JURISDICTION IN WHICH SUCH RELEASE, PUBLICATION OR DISTRIBUTION WOULD BE UNLAWFUL

Confidentiality

This document and the information contained herein are strictly confidential and have been prepared by NKT A/S (the "Company"), and are furnished to you, along with any other information provided at any presentation in connection herewith solely for your information. By accepting delivery of this document, you agree that all such documents and information received must not be (i) distributed or otherwise disclosed (in whole or in part) to any other person or (ii) reproduced, published or used in whole or in part for any other purpose, unless expressly agreed by the Company or the Joint Bookrunners (as defined below).

Information

This presentation does not constitute a prospectus for purposes of the Prospectus Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 and has been prepared for information purposes only and under no circumstances does it constitute the basis for a public offering, a commitment or a recommendation to invest in or subscribe for any securities issued or to be issued by the Company.

This document is not intended to be and does not constitute an offer, or a solicitation of any offer, to subscribe, buy or sell securities in any jurisdiction, including the United States, Australia, Canada or Japan or any other jurisdiction where the distribution or release would be unlawful. Neither this document nor any copy of it nor the information contained herein may be distributed or redistributed, directly or indirectly to or into any jurisdiction if such distribution would be contrary to applicable laws. In any member state of the European Economic Area, other than Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland, this document is directed only at "qualified investors" within the meaning of Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 and amendments thereto). Further, the distribution of this document and any purchase of or application/subscription for securities may be restricted by law in certain jurisdictions, and persons into whose possession this document comes should inform themselves about, and observe, any such restriction. Any failure to comply with such restrictions may constitute a violation of the applicable securities laws of any such jurisdiction.

Neither the receipt of this document, nor any information contained herein constitutes, or shall be relied upon as constituting, the giving of investment advice by the Company or any of its advisors. The Company makes no representation or warranty, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of this presentation and the information contained herein. Accordingly, none of the Company, or any of its subsidiary undertakings or advisors or any of such person's officers or employees accepts any liability whatsoever arising directly or indirectly from the use of this document.

Any estimates and projections included in this presentation have been prepared by the Company on the basis of historical information and assumptions which, in its opinion, are believed to be reasonable. However, there can be no assurance that anticipated results will be realised or that actual results will not be significantly higher or lower than those estimated or projected. The information in this document includes forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, projections of revenue, statements relating to future financial performance, the growth of the market for the Company's products, services, expansion plans and opportunities and statements regarding the Company's plans, strategies and objectives for future operations and certain contingent or estimated future liabilities. You can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should", "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential" or "continue," the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology. Forward-looking statements reflect the Company's current views about future events, are based on assumptions, and are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties and assumptions. Many of the factors

that will determine future events or achievements are beyond the Company's ability to control or predict. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events in the forward-looking statements may not occur. No one undertakes to update or revise any such forward-looking statement and no representation or warranty is given as to the achievement or reasonableness of future projections, management targets, estimates, prospect or returns, if any.

Danske Bank A/S, Nordea Bank Abp, Nykredit Bank A/S and Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ) (the "Joint Bookrunners") are acting as joint bookrunners for the Company in relation to the securities which may be issued by the Company pursuant to the transaction contemplated by this presentation and are acting solely for the Company and not for any other person in connection with any such contemplated transaction. The Joint Bookrunners have no duties or responsibilities to any person other than the Company in relation to any such contemplated transaction. The Joint Bookrunners may hold shares, options or other securities of any issuer referred to in this presentation, including, but not limited to the Company, and may, as principal or agent, buy or sell such securities. Furthermore, the Joint Bookrunners have engaged in, or may in the future engage in, investment banking and/or commercial banking or other services for the Company in their ordinary course of business. Accordingly, conflicts of interest may exist or may arise as a result of the Joint Bookrunners having previously engaged, or will in the future engage, in transactions with other parties, having multiple roles or carrying out other transactions for third parties with conflicting interests. The Joint Bookrunners make no representation or warranty, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of this presentation and the information contained herein and none of the Joint Bookrunners have verified any information included in this presentation. Accordingly, none of the Joint Bookrunners, or any of their respective subsidiary undertakings or advisors or any of such person's officers or employees accepts any liability whatsoever arising directly or indirectly from the use of this document. The Joint Bookrunners are not giving and are not intending to give financial advice to any potential investor, and this document shall not be deemed to be financial, legal, investment or tax advice from the Joint Bookrunners to any potential investor.

The Joint Bookrunners and the Joint Bookrunners' clients and/or employees may hold shares, options or other securities of any issuer referred to in this material and may, as principal or agent, buy or sell such securities. It should be noted that the Company may have interests that conflict with other noteholders particularly if the Company encounters difficulties or is unable to pay its debts as they fall due.

By attending this presentation and/or receiving this document, you are agreeing to the terms and conditions set forth above.

This document is dated March, 2026. Neither the Company nor the Joint Bookrunners can guarantee that there has been no change in the affairs of the Company since such date, nor do they intend to, and assume no obligation to, update or correct any information included in this document. This document may however be changed, supplemented or corrected without notification.

Legal and regulatory restrictions in general

The presentation is not a legal document and no action has been taken to qualify this presentation under the laws of any jurisdiction and its possession or use in any manner contrary to any applicable law is expressly prohibited by the Company. The recipient should inform itself about and observe any applicable legal and regulatory requirements in its jurisdiction. The distribution of this presentation in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law and regulation, and accordingly, the recipient represents that it is able to receive this presentation without contravention of any unfulfilled registration requirements or other legal or regulatory restrictions in the jurisdiction in which it resides or conducts business. This presentation is governed by and shall be construed in accordance with Danish law. Any proceedings arising out of or in connection with this presentation shall exclusively be instituted in a Danish court.

MiFID II Product Governance Target Market: Eligible counterparties, professional clients and certain retail clients (contact Joint Bookrunners for full target market assessment).

Agenda



- 01 Introduction
- 02 NKT
- 03 Business lines
- 04 ESG and sustainability
- 05 Financial highlights
- 06 Key terms and conditions
- 07 Appendix
 - Risk factors
 - Financial figures

Today's presenter



Line Fandrup
CFO

NKT is leading the green transformation with innovative solutions and services

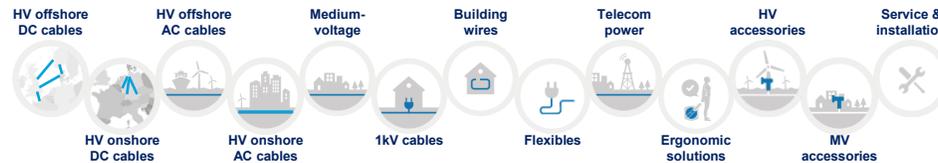


Company overview

NKT in brief

- Leading global pure-play cable solutions provider of turnkey high-voltage projects, supported by advanced European production facilities and strong positioning for future grid-expansion demand
- Established market positions in medium- and low-voltage power cables across Northern and Eastern Europe, serving construction, industrial, and infrastructure markets
- Key enabler of offshore wind and major transmission projects, supplying and installing high-voltage systems that connect renewable energy sources to the onshore grid

Customer offering



Selected customers



Key financial development



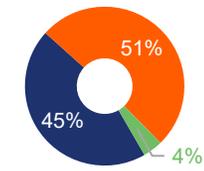
ESG ratings²



Shareholders and price development

Shareholder structure³

- Registered Danish shareholders
- Registered non-Danish shareholders
- Nonregistered shareholders



Holder owning 5% to 9.99% of NKT A/S³

- BlackRock, Inc. (US)

Share price development⁴



Executive management team



Previous employment:
ABB

Claes Westerlind
President & CEO
Joined NKT in 2017



Previous employment:
ROCKWOOL
COWI
novozymes

Line Fandrup
CFO
Joined NKT in 2020



Previous employment:
SGB-SMIT Group
prysmian

Michael Yong
CSO and incoming CFO⁵
Joined NKT in 2021

Source: Annual report 2025, Bloomberg

Note: 1) Std. metal prices; 2) As of 25 Feb 2026 3) As of year end 2025; 4) As of 3 March 2026; 5) Michael Yong currently serves as Chief Strategy Officer at NKT and is appointed CFO from 1 April 2026

Key credit highlights



NKT is a **pure-play** power cable solutions provider with market leading positions within high-voltage solutions differentiated by a **technology-centric approach**



Broad product portfolio to **facilitate transmission and distribution of energy**



Major capacity investments well advanced and a high-voltage order backlog of EUR 10.2bn positioning NKT for **growth in the coming years**



Strong underlying megatrends driving market growth. NKT anticipates that its average addressable high-voltage market will be above EUR 10bn per year between 2024 and 2030



Proven track record of delivering on strategic and operational targets



Robust capital structure with a conservative leverage target below 0.0x (actual -2.5x end of 2025), and a strong financial profile with EBITDA of EUR 390m and cash flow from operating activities of EUR 499m in 2025

Agenda

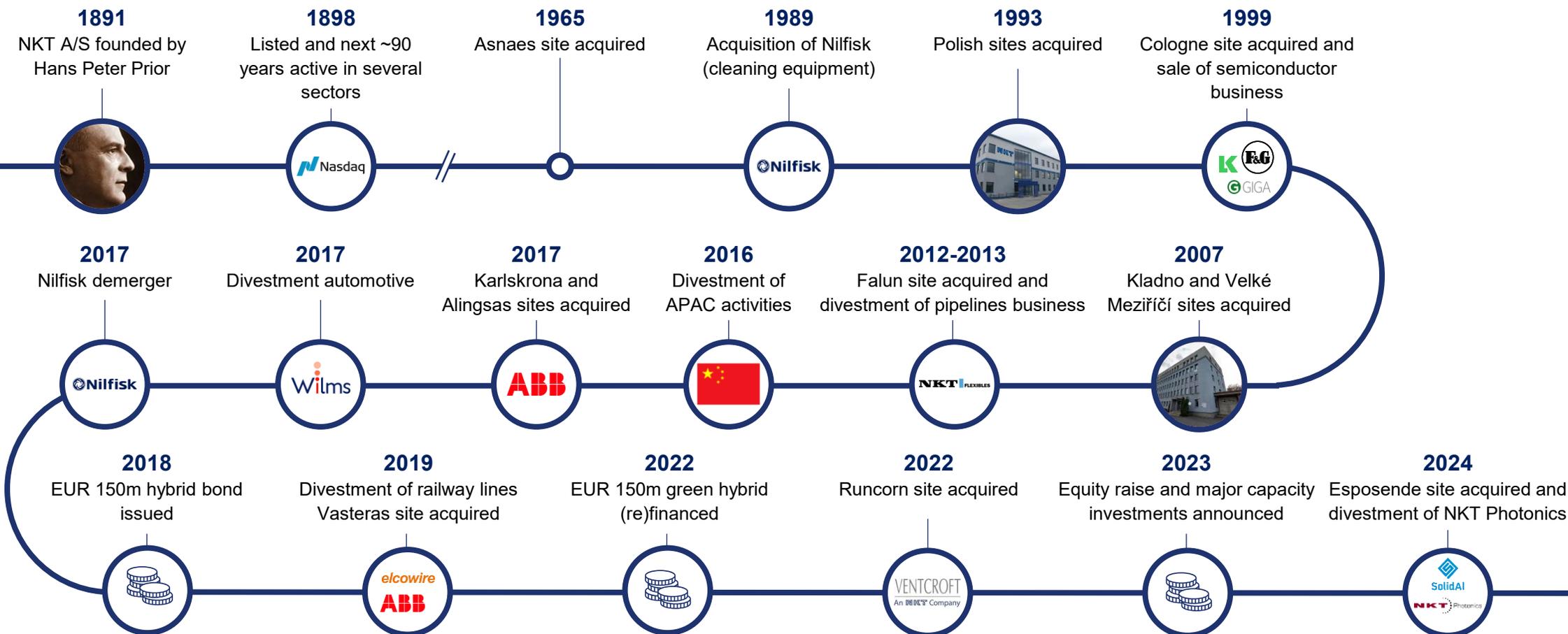
NKT

- 01 Introduction
- 02 **NKT**
- 03 Business lines
- 04 ESG and sustainability
- 05 Financial highlights
- 06 Key terms and conditions
- 07 Appendix
 - Risk factors
 - Financial figures

NKT History: NKT has a long history going from a conglomerate of many businesses to a **pure-play power cable solutions provider**



Our history



“NKT Today”: Key metrics as of 31.12.2025



Revenue

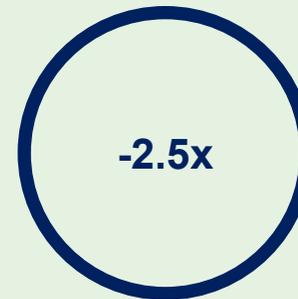


EUR 3.6bn in market prices

Oper. EBITDA



Leverage



Leverage target of <0.0x

Solvency



Solvency target of minimum 30%

Order backlog

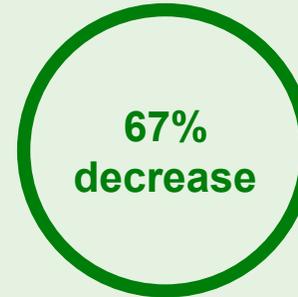


CAPEX



EUR ~2bn capex programme to support growth 2025-2028

CO₂e emission



Absolute scope 1&2 CO₂e emissions. Baseline is 2019 with 75ktCO₂e

Employees



Average for 2025

Our business lines cover the entire path of electricity



Resources

People

We are proud of our diverse, engaged, and highly skilled workforce

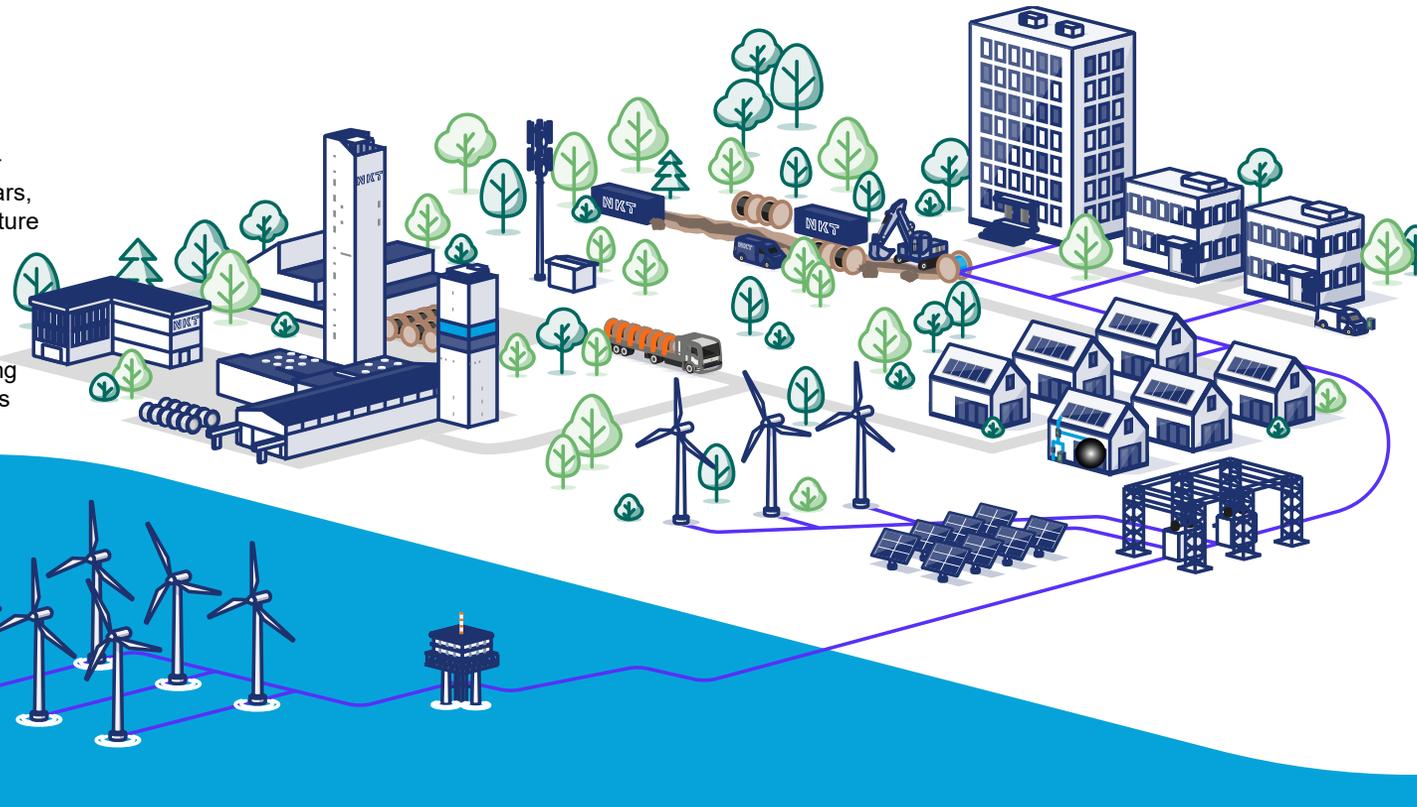
Innovation

We have been pioneering the power cable industry for more than 130 years, with innovative technology for the future

Partners

Our business is built on long-standing relationships and strong partnerships

Business



Value creation

A greener world

Sustainability is at our heart, with a strong focus on connecting a greener world and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050

Societal value

We prioritise equal opportunities, community engagement, and adherence to high safety standards

Customer value

We deliver extensive expertise, high-quality solutions and services, and strong project execution

Shareholder value

We create shareholder value through robust business performance

Geographical footprint – key locations



NKT operates globally, with a stronghold in Northern Europe

- Transmission production sites
- Distribution production sites
- Accessories production sites
- Grid solutions hubs
- Technology Consulting
- Headquarter, Copenhagen

Largest geographies by revenue¹ (2025)

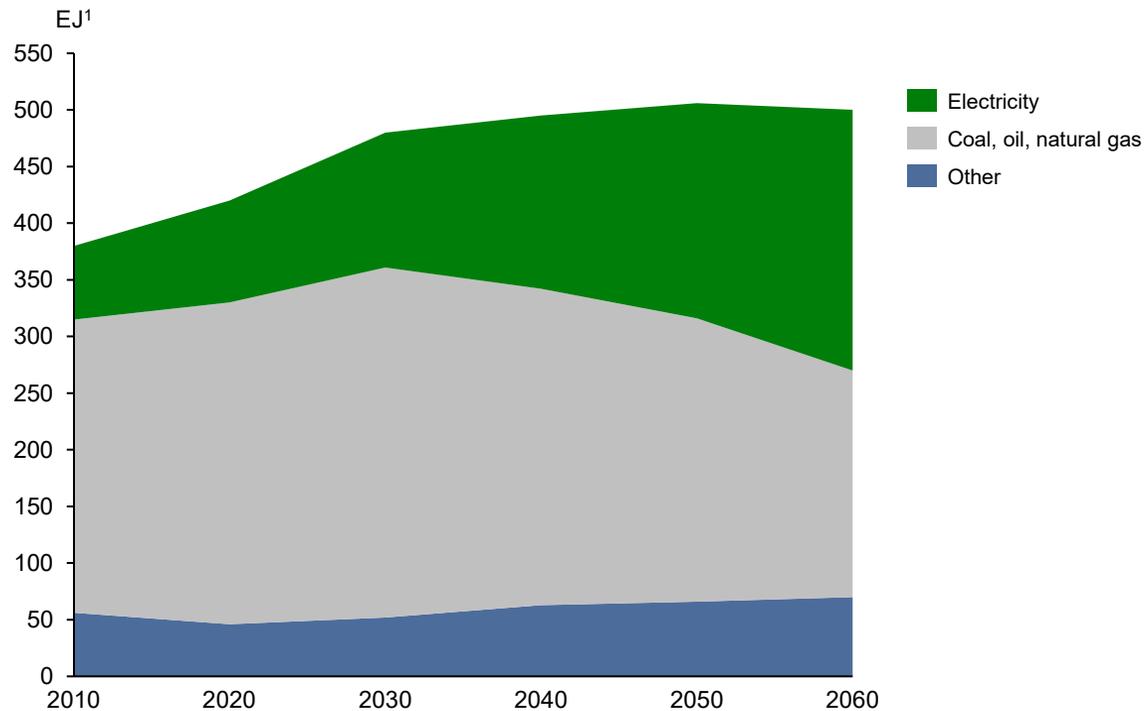
- Germany 29%
- UK 18%
- USA 10%
- Poland 8%
- France 6%
- Sweden 5%



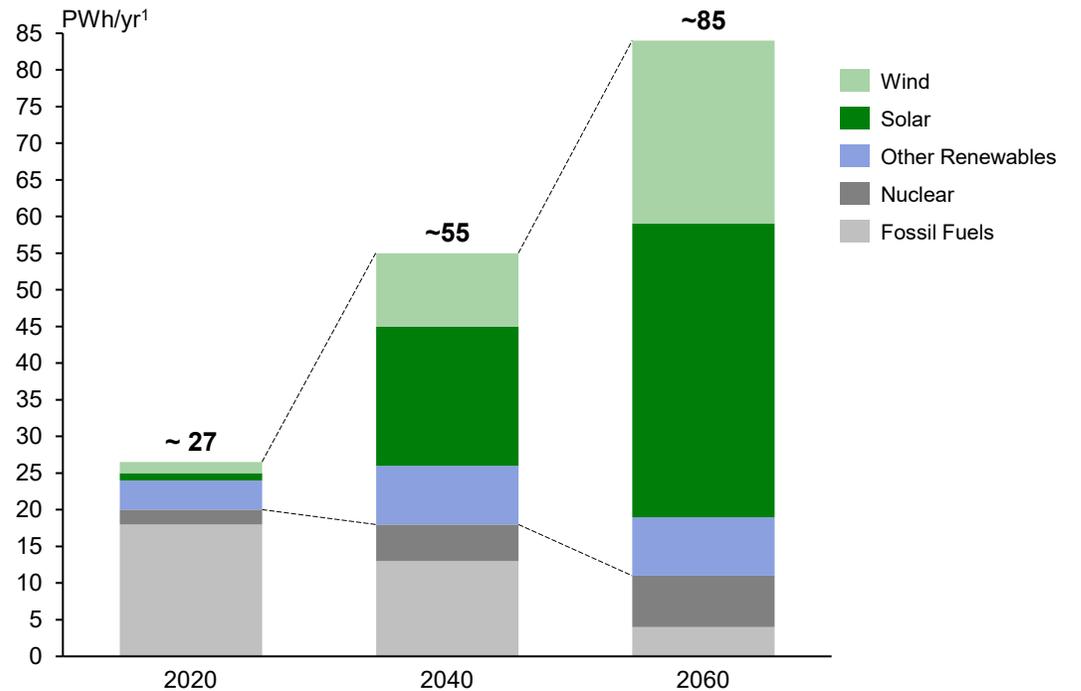
Note 1) Revenue in market prices, based on country of delivery

Increased electricity generation - indicator for additional cable demand

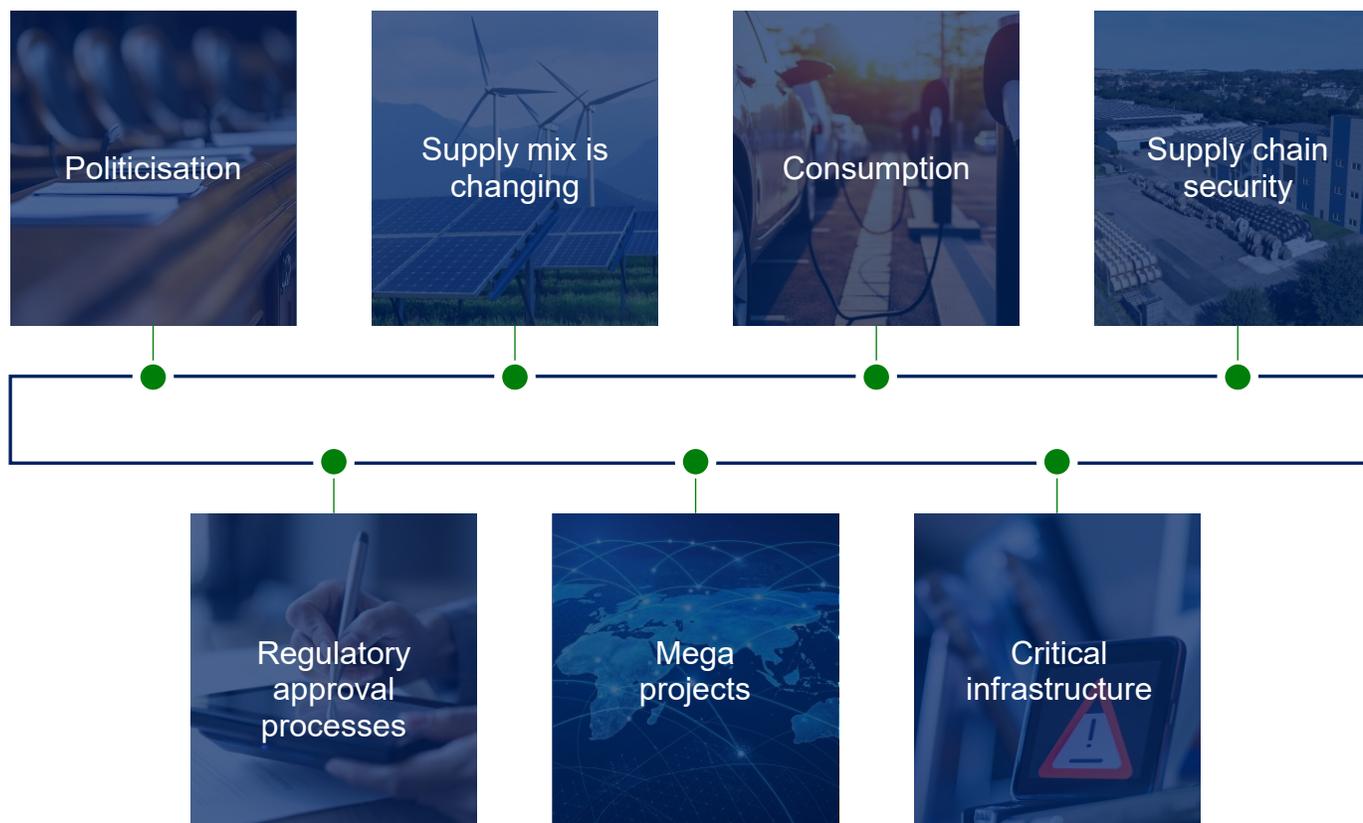
Global annual energy generation mix 2010-2060
projection: Significant shift towards electricity until 2060



Global annual electricity generation in 2020 vs. 2060 projection: Implying significant increase in cable demand



The energy landscape is **evolving** rapidly



Energy at the heart of global change

- Transition from fossil fuels to renewables
- Growing electricity demand
- Electrification of transport, industry, homes and data centres
- Digitalisation of energy systems

New and existing challenges

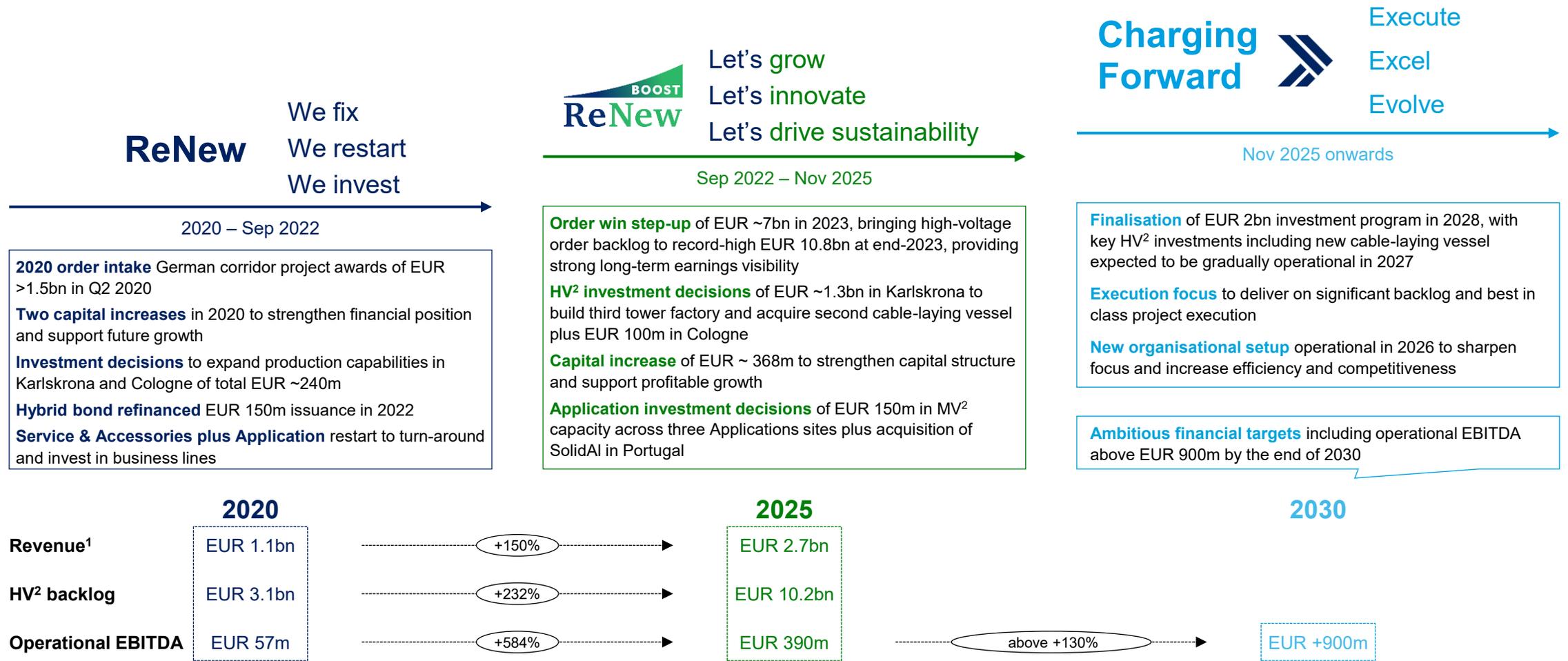
- An aging grid in need of renewal
- Critical infrastructure, security, and resilience
- Politicisation of energy (e.g. gas, renewables)
- Supply chain vulnerabilities and lengthy approvals

Shaping the future

- Increasing number of mega projects
- Rising demand for low-carbon solutions
- Lowest cost of energy comes with renewables

The energy transition is essential and must be delivered reliably, sustainably, and at scale

New Charging Forward strategy builds on existing foundation to continue the growth through 2030



Note: 1) Std. metal prices; 2) HV = High-voltage, MV = Medium-voltage

Charging Forward

Supported by three strategic pillars



Execute

- Delivering our significant backlog and completing current capacity expansion projects
- Delivering projects with quality, timeliness, and fast response through best-in-class turnkey execution
- Maintaining good capacity coverage in our Solutions backlog
- Executing announced HVAC¹ onshore and MV¹ production expansions



Excel

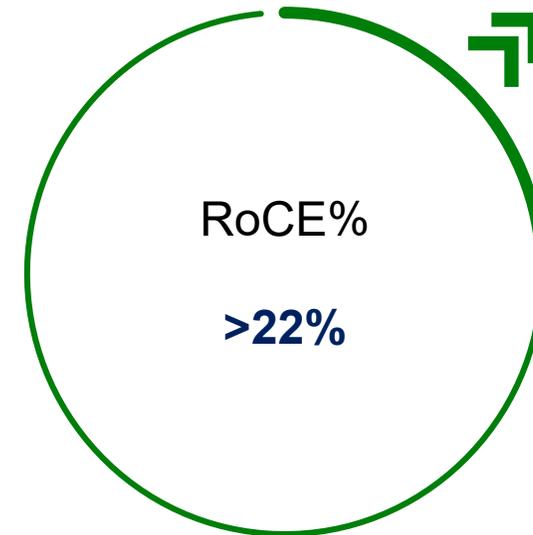
- Strengthening our operational foundation, including people, processes, and systems with focus on Centres of Excellence
- Being a frontrunner on products with lower carbon footprints and reach our 2030 targets towards Net Zero
- Leading on safety and employee engagement



Evolve

- Advancing HVDC¹, superconductivity, and dynamic cable systems
- Exploring new markets and product segments
- Building capabilities through people development and digital innovation
- Open to opportunistic M&A with good strategic fit

Medium-term financial ambitions for 2030



2028 ambitions: Organic revenue¹ CAGR from 2021: >14%, Operational EBITDA: EUR >700m, RoCE: >20%

Growth ambitions supported by largest investments in company history across Transmission and Distributions



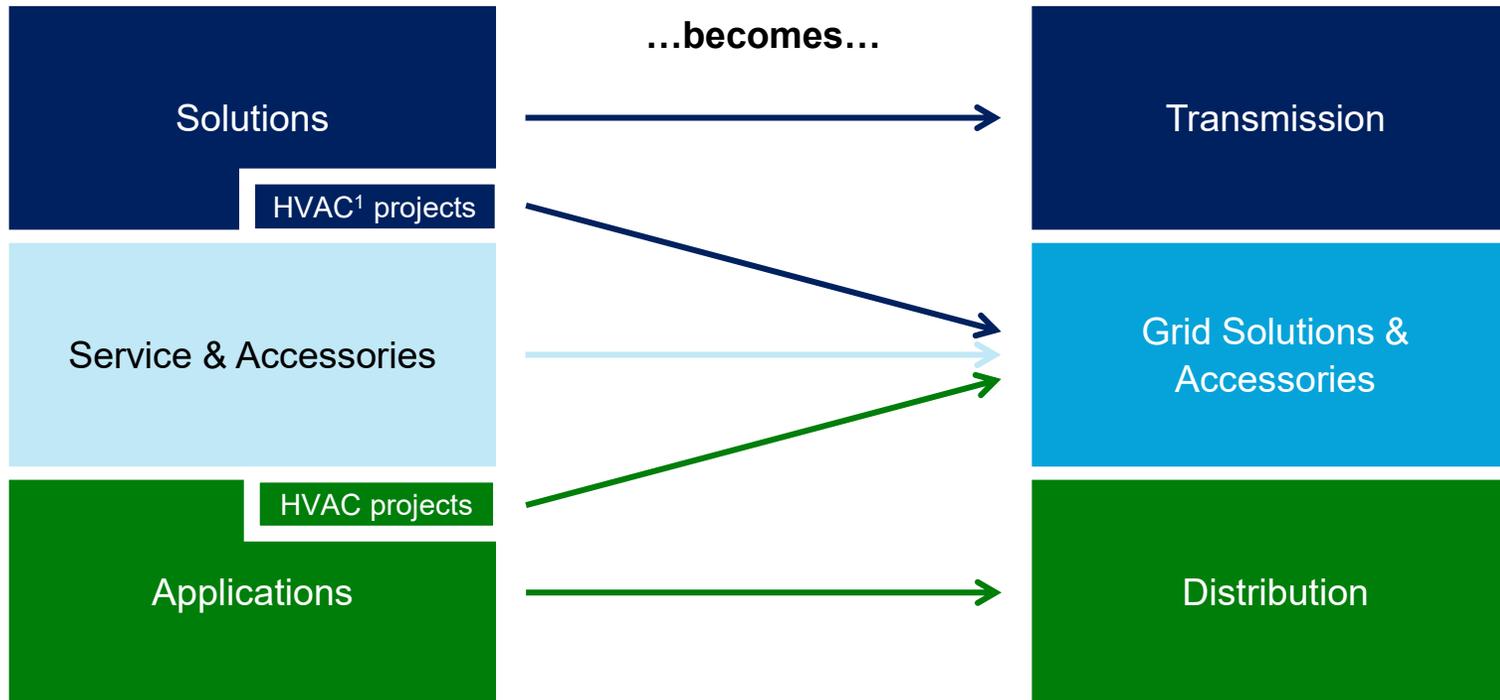
Investments will lead to meaningful HV¹ capacity expansion from 2027 and onwards

	Today	Post investments	Key comments
High-voltage factories	<p>2</p> <p>  Karlskrona "North"  Cologne </p>  	<p>3</p> <p>  Karlskrona "North"  Karlskrona "South"  Cologne </p>   	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion will add end-to-end production capacity next to NKT's existing facility in Karlskrona <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion progressing on schedule
Cable-laying vessels	<p>1</p> <p>NKT Victoria</p> 	<p>2</p> <p>NKT Victoria NKT Eleonora</p>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market leading vessel with record-high power cable-laying capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction progressing on schedule
Investing for growth	<p>2017: EUR ~836m ABB HV cables</p> <p>2020: EUR ~150m Karlskrona and Cologne expansion</p> <p>2022: EUR ~90m Karlskrona expansion</p> <p>2020-2022: Footprint optimization in Applications and acquisition of Runcorn, UK</p>	<p>2023: EUR ~1.3bn HV factory Karlskrona and CLV³</p> <p>2024: EUR ~100m HV Cologne production line</p> <p>2024: EUR ~150m MV² expansions Applications</p> <p>2024: EUR ~192m SolidAI acquisition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New HV production and installation assets expected to be gradually operational from 2027 Additional MV capacity gradually operational through 2025 and 2026

Note: 1) HV = High-voltage; 2) MV = Medium-voltage; 3) Cable-laying vessel

As an enabler of the Charging Forward strategy, NKT adjusted the scopes and renamed the business lines effective 1 January 2026

New Business Lines organisation



Comments

- As an enabler of the Charging Forward strategy, NKT adjusted the scopes and renaming the business lines to sharpen focus and increase efficiency and competitiveness
- As part of this strategy process, onshore extra high voltage and high voltage AC has been identified as key growth segments
- Grid Solutions & Accessories is established to differentiate itself as an efficient and reliable turnkey cable provider with increased customer focus across the European markets
- Solutions is renamed Transmission to reflect the business line's role in enabling the expansion and renewal of energy transmission systems
- Applications is renamed Distribution. This reflects the business line's role in enabling the expansion and renewal of energy distribution systems

All financial numbers in this presentation are based on the old BL structure

Agenda



- 01 Introduction
- 02 NKT
- 03 Business lines**
- 04 ESG and sustainability
- 05 Financial highlights
- 06 Key terms and conditions
- 07 Appendix
 - Risk factors
 - Financial figures



At a glance

- Leading supplier of premium **off- and onshore** high-voltage power cable systems
- NKT is among the **technology leading companies across both HVAC¹ and HVDC¹**
- **State-of-the-art HV¹ production and installation facilities** with capacity expansion projects ongoing
- Complete offering of **design, manufacturing, installation and service**
- Have **long-lasting, close customer relationships** based on reliable project execution
- Strong position in the global landscape along **main competitors** Nexans (France) and Prysmian (Italy), as well as Sumitomo Electric (Japan) and LS Cable (South Korea)
- Well established commercial and procurement framework of managing copper and other price fluctuations, including back-to-back hedging strategies and price indexation
- The **demand for high-voltage power cable solutions continued at a high level in 2025**. NKT estimates that the value of projects awarded in its addressable market was around EUR 4bn
- NKT anticipates that its average addressable **high-voltage market in the period 2024-2030 will exceed EUR 10bn per year**

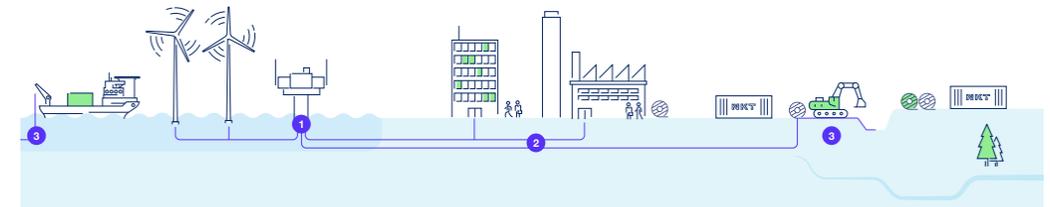
Sustainability focus areas

- In 2025, NKT completed the installation of the **1,000 MW Attica-Crete interconnector**, supporting the integration of renewable energy produced on the Greek mainland
- This will contribute to the gradual decommissioning of oil-fired power plants on Crete, resulting in an overall **reduction of 500,000 tons of CO₂**
- **Champlain Hudson Power Express handprint³**: Once operational, the Champlain Hudson Power Express will make a substantial contribution to NKT's handprint. The transmission line will supply up to 20% of New York City's electricity with renewable energy

Notable recent order wins

Name	Announced	Size (EURm)	Type
Eastern Green Link (EGL3)	Mar 2026	>2,200	Interconnectors
S2P & Western Isles	Jan 2026	~2,200	Interconnectors
Bornholm Energy Island (Energinet)	Sep 2025	~650	Interconnectors
LanWin7 & part of NordOstLink ²	Dec 2024	~1,000	Interconnectors
Korridor-B V48 & Rheinquerung	Mar 2024	~1,200	Interconnectors

Business model



- 1) Offshore AC and DC power cable solutions
- 2) Onshore AC and DC power cable solutions
- 3) Installation offshore and onshore

Commercial update: NKT selected for two interconnector projects

– confirming HVDC technology leadership

Connection of Bornholm Energy Island (Denmark)



- **Total order value:** Approximately EUR 650m
- **Customer:** Energinet
- **Scope:** Design, manufacturing and installation of 217km HVDC power cable system

Connection between Zealand, Denmark, and the island of Bornholm, Denmark. The connection enables establishment of an energy island with potential of generating up to 3.8 GWh renewable energy from offshore wind power.

In 2023, the German TSO¹ 50Hertz also awarded NKT the turnkey contract for the connection from Bornholm to Germany.

Eastern Green Link 3 (UK)



- **Total order value:** More than EUR 2.2bn
- **Customer:** National Grid and SSEN
- **Scope:** Design, manufacturing and installation of 680 km HVDC power cable system

Connection from Peterhead, Aberdeenshire in Scotland, to Walpole, Norfolk, in England.

The transmission link is a key component of the major UK investment programme, which aims to upgrade the electricity transmission network and create a resilient and efficient transmission grid which delivers clean and reliable energy throughout the UK.

Solutions – 7% organic revenue growth in 2025



High activity level and overall satisfactory execution

Customer offerings



- High-voltage AC/DC¹ off-/onshore power cable solutions

Development during 2025

- In 2025, Solutions achieved a revenue² increase of EUR 108m compared to 2024, corresponding to organic growth² of 7%. This was driven by a high activity level, including a higher degree of variation orders as well as overall satisfactory execution of orders awarded in recent years
- The higher revenue² level and overall satisfactory project execution led to operational EBITDA increasing to EUR 258m in 2025 from EUR 252m in 2024
- Operational EBITDA margin² was 15.2% in 2025, compared to 15.8% in 2024 driven by higher than normal share of margin diluting variation orders in H1 2025 and ramp up costs related to the capacity expansion investments

FY 2025 financial highlights



Revenue², EUR
(FY 2024: EUR 1,598m)



Organic growth
(FY 2024: 39%)



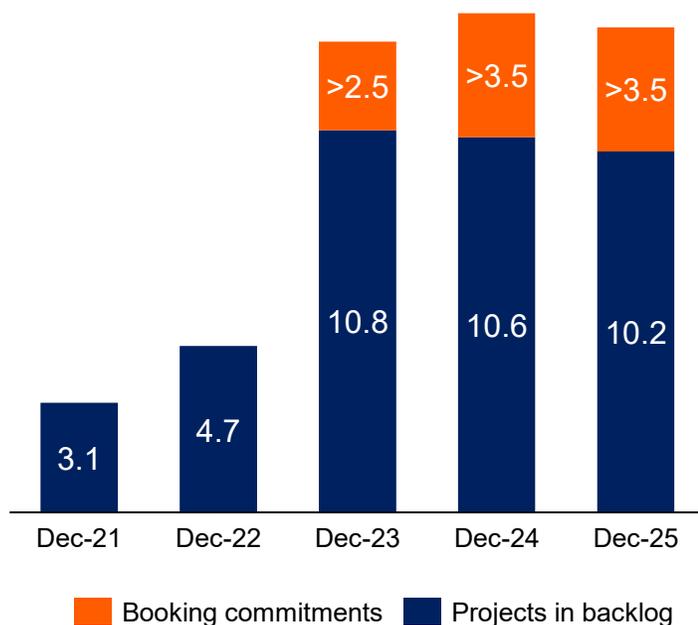
Oper. EBITDA, EUR
(FY 2024: EUR 252m)



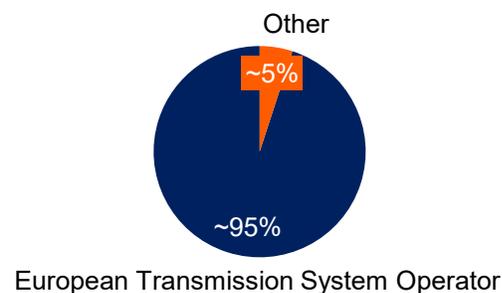
High-voltage order backlog - good mix between offshore wind and interconnectors, high share of TSO¹ contracts

Diversified customer and project portfolios provide strong earnings visibility

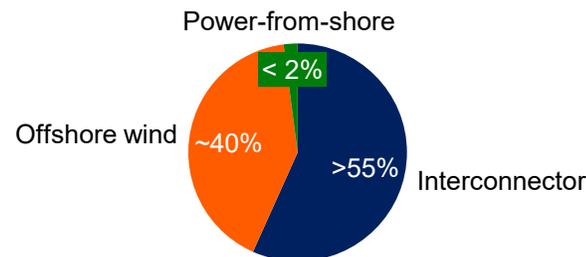
High-voltage order backlog (EURbn)



High-voltage order backlog by customer (%)



High-voltage order backlog by application (%)



- The great majority of the backlog is awarded by transmission system operators (TSOs) which tend to be state owned or – backed with very strong credit profiles, underlining the strong quality of the backlog
- Contractually, orders in the backlog are structured to prevent NKT from having any market-value risk from hedges if the backlog changes
- Commodity and foreign exchange risks are being fully hedged to the extent possible
- Short-term variations from volatile political and economic environment, but supply/demand balance is expected to be healthy throughout the decade. High-voltage market is expected to become more balanced when approaching the 2030s

Applications – Overview



At a glance

- **Market leading position** in selected European countries for **MV¹ power cables**, 1kV power cables as well as building wires
- NKT **acquired MV¹ and HV¹ power cable company**, SolidAI, in June 2024 to enhance the geographical footprint. Now **fully integrated** as NKT Esposende
- Several efficiency initiatives have been implemented translating to **improved earnings performance**
- Several **long-term framework agreements signed** with DSOs² for MV¹ power cables across 2024 and 2025 (incl. in Germany and the Netherlands)
- **Sustained demand** in the power distribution grid segment driven by electrification
- In 2025, the **market for medium-voltage power cables was robust** while the construction-exposed market remained subdued
- The **positive market sentiment for medium-voltage power cables is expected to continue in 2026** and beyond, while the market for building wires and construction exposed 1kV power cables is expected to stabilise or slightly improve compared to 2025



Sustainability focus areas

- Through an expanded **portfolio of low-carbon products** and increased collaboration with value chain partners on circular economy initiatives, NKT continued to address customers' growing demand for **products with lower environmental impact**, reinforcing the commitment to **a more sustainable future**

Business model



Applications – 11% organic revenue¹ growth and an operational EBITDA margin¹ expansion to 10.5%



High activity level and overall satisfactory execution

Customer offerings



- Medium-voltage power cables for distribution grid
- Low-voltage power cables and building wires
- Telecom and other specialty power cables

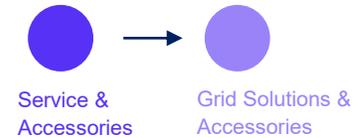
Development during 2025

- In 2025, Applications increased revenue¹ by EUR 153m compared to 2024, supported by the integration of SolidAI which was completed at the end of 2025
- Organic growth¹ of 11% was driven by healthy demand in the power distribution grid segment across 2025, while demand in the low-voltage construction-exposed segment remained largely subdued
- Operational EBITDA amounted to EUR 89m, an increase of EUR 25m compared to 2024. This was driven by higher revenue in the power distribution grid segment
- The operational EBITDA margin¹ increased to 10.5% in 2025 against 9.4% in 2024

FY 2025 financial highlights



Service & Accessories – Overview



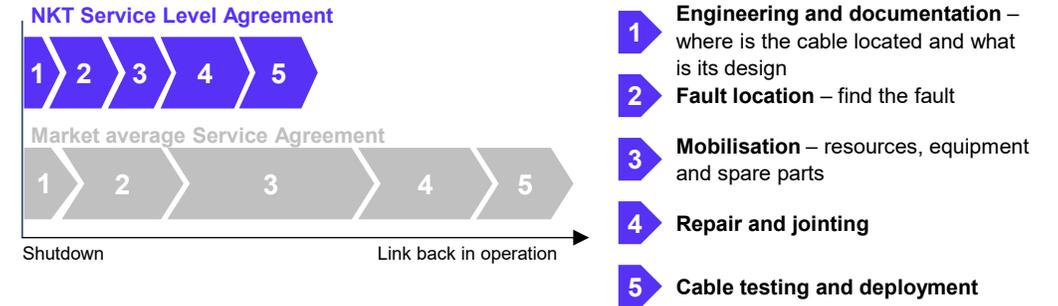
At a glance

- Service & Accessories offers a variety of both offshore and onshore power cable accessories and services to maximise the utilisation, reliability, and long-term performance of power cable systems
- Unique position as one-stop-shop, offering **all services related to cables from a single source**, where a NKT service level agreement can **reduce downtimes and save overall costs**
- The overall focus area is to **maintain growth momentum**. To be achieved through various initiatives such as geographical expansion in new and existing markets
- Capacity and capability expansions** in Accessories through investments in:
 - Additional machinery in medium-voltage accessories factory in Germany in 2025
 - High-voltage test hall in accessories factory in Sweden finalised by end 2025
- During 2025, NKT launched a new integrated **cable monitoring platform, MakeSense**, to safeguard cables
- The Service business maintained a **high activity level throughout 2025**, while the development in the power cable accessories markets was positive across both the MV and HV¹ segments
- NKT maintains a **positive market outlook** in the years ahead for both Service and Accessories

Sustainability focus areas

- In 2025 Accessories **expanded its portfolio of sustainable products** with the introduction of the new KSEV S5 switchgear termination
- This solution is fully compatible with alternatives that are free of sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), a potent greenhouse gas. Moreover, NKT continued its collaboration with suppliers and partners to increase the **use of recycled materials and enhance recyclability** of its products

Superior service agreement



Business model



Power cable accessory offerings

Terminations

Connect cable ends to consumers or overhead lines

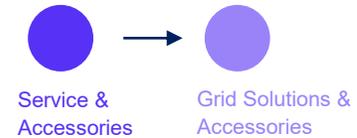
Connectors

Connect cable ends to switchgear or transformer

Joints

Connect two cable ends

Service & Accessories – 22% organic revenue¹ growth and high operational EBITDA margin¹ of 19.1%



Growth in revenue and earnings driven by both areas

Customer offerings



- High- and medium-voltage accessories
- Power cable services

Development during 2025

- In 2025, revenue¹ for Service & Accessories increased by EUR 60m compared to 2024
- Revenue¹ growth was driven mainly by high market activity in both the high- and medium-voltage accessories markets, supplemented by an increased activity level and satisfactory execution in both the onshore and offshore Service business. Organic growth¹ amounted to 22%
- Operational EBITDA increased to EUR 60m in 2025, up by EUR 35m compared to 2024. The increase was driven by higher activity level and satisfactory execution in the Service business, as well as the high market activity in accessories markets
- Operational EBITDA margin¹ improved to 19.1%, in 2025, a significant increase compared to 9.7% in 2024

FY 2025 financial highlights



Agenda

NKT

- 01 Introduction
- 02 NKT
- 03 Business lines
- 04 ESG and sustainability**
- 05 Financial highlights
- 06 Key terms and conditions
- 07 Appendix
 - Risk factors
 - Financial figures

Sustainability – a strategic priority

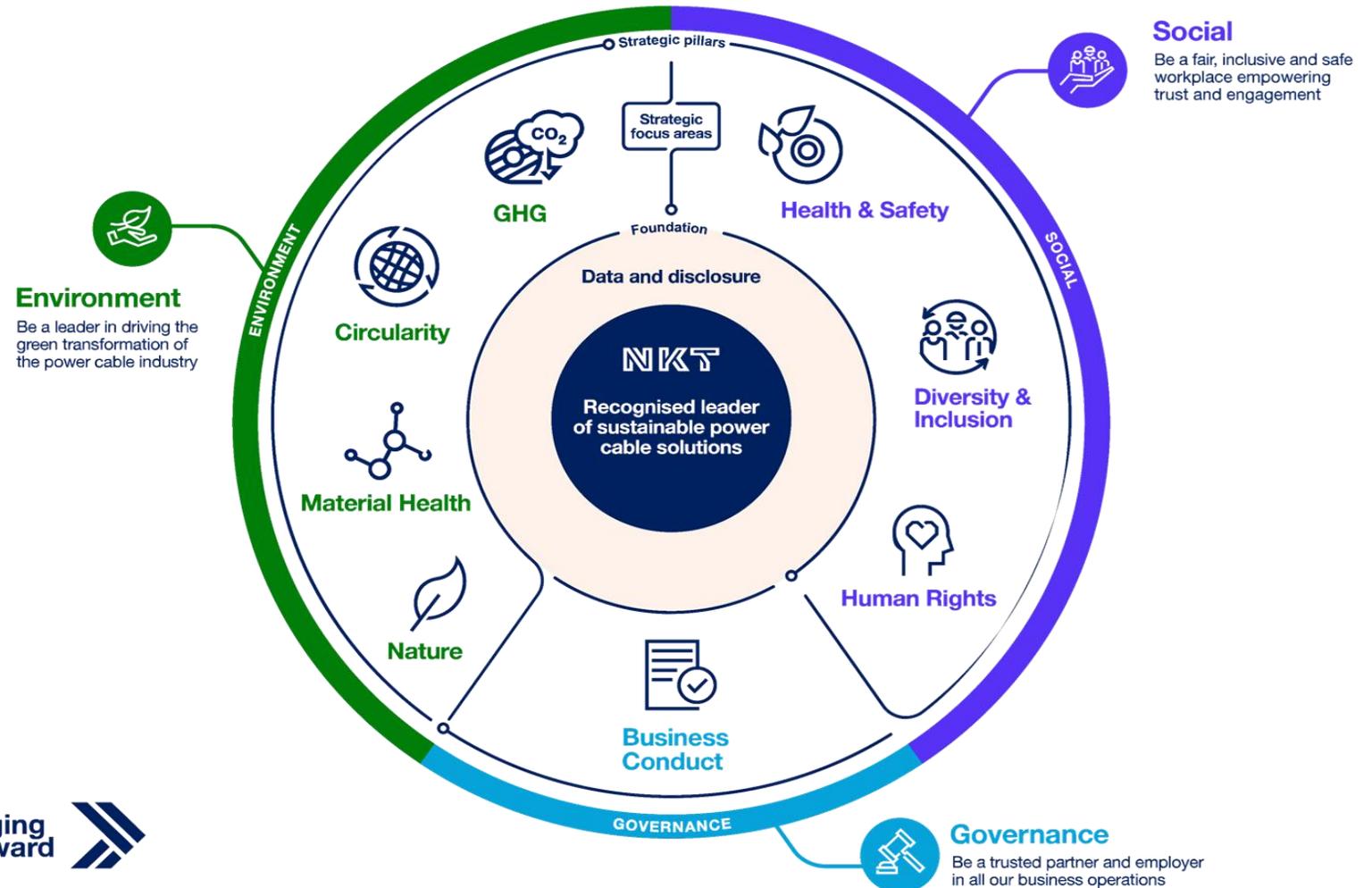
Sustainability is at the core of the Charging Forward strategy, outlining NKT's focus areas until 2030 - and beyond.

NKT's sustainability strategy is built around three strategic pillars:

- Environment
- Social
- Governance

Each pillar has defined focus areas that guide NKT's actions and commitments.

The strategy covers the company's whole value chain – from suppliers, own operations to our customers.



Key sustainability highlights 2025

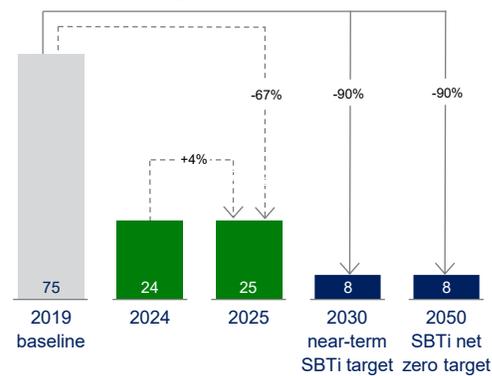


Absolute reduction in Scope 1 & 2 CO₂e emissions¹

ktCO₂e

-67%

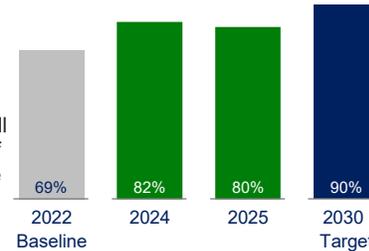
Decrease in performance compared to 2024, mainly driven by a full year impact of natural gas in Esposende and an increase in activities and heavier loads for NKT Victoria.



Recycling or reuse of production waste

80%

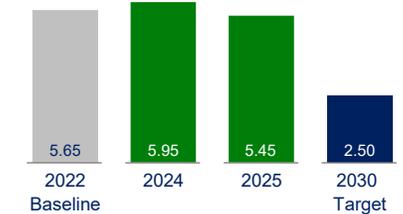
Decrease in performance compared to 2024. NKT will strengthen management of production waste to ensure progress towards our 2030 target.



Rate of work-related accidents (RWA)

5.45

Despite the decrease from 2024, NKT is still not where we aim to be regarding safety incidents. We remain fully committed to improving our safety culture.

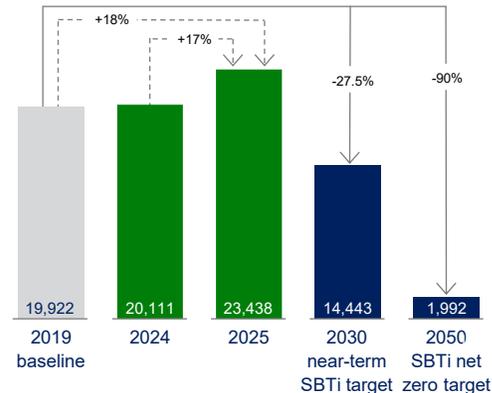


Absolute reduction in Scope 3 CO₂e emissions (Cat. 1 & 11)¹

ktCO₂e

+18%²

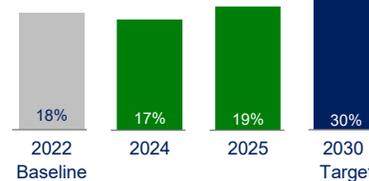
Decrease in performance in 2025, mainly driven by increase in activities in markets with slower grid decarbonization.



Underrepresented gender in senior leadership

19%

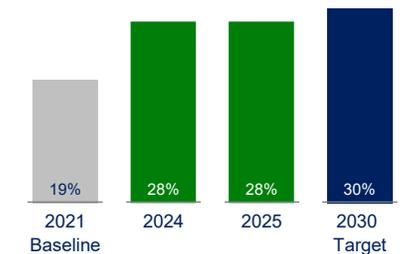
2025 performance only marginally better than the baseline year. NKT is committed to achieving the 2030 target.



Share of female new-hires

28%

Female representation among new hires remained at 28%, in line with 2024, placing NKT well on track to fulfilling the 2030 target of 30%.



Note 1) Compared to baseline year 2019; 2) Increase of 18% in Scope 3 emissions compared to baseline

NKT's handprint: Our positive impact



NKT is a key enabler of the energy transition and general electrification of society. NKT's ambition is clear and twofold: Firstly, to maximise the contribution to the decarbonisation of society by facilitating clean electricity in grid infrastructure - NKT's handprint; and secondly, to minimise our footprint by achieving net zero across the value chain by 2050 at the latest.

Handprint

NKT's handprint represents the projected clean electricity facilitated or enabled in grid infrastructure from installed power cables.

Handprint

NKT's handprint is based on the projected clean electricity facilitated or enabled in grid infrastructure from the aggregated power cable installation since 2019.

Footprint

NKT's carbon footprint is the greenhouse gas emissions from its operations and value chain.

Scope 1
Direct emissions from our operations
e.g. from marine fuels or natural gas

Scope 2
Indirect emissions from purchased energy,
e.g. from sourcing non-renewable electricity

Scope 3
Indirect emissions across our value chain, e.g.
from sourcing materials and the use of cables

NKT handprint

Projected clean energy facilitated or enabled by NKT in 2030

27

TWh

2019-2024	2019-2025
15	27

In 2025, NKT completed projects projected to facilitate or enable 12 TWh in 2030 adding to the 15 TWh enabled or facilitated by projects completed between 2019 and 2024.



The Champlain Hudson Power Express handprint

Once operational, the Champlain Hudson Power Express will make a substantial contribution to NKT's handprint. The transmission line will supply up to 20% of New York City's electricity with renewable energy.

NKT's leading sustainability work recognized by external ESG ratings



NKT received a Gold level with a score of 81/100 points overall in 2025, an increase of 2 points over last year. This scores puts NKT in the 97th percentile, placing us among the top 3% best companies overall.



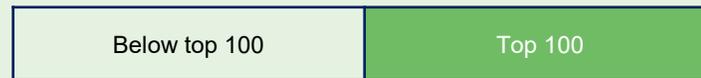
In 2025, NKT A/S received an ESG Risk Rating of 20.3 and was assessed by Morningstar Sustainability to be at medium risk of experiencing material financial impacts from ESG factors.



NKT A/S received a B rating in line with the previous year. This score is higher than the Metal Products Manufacturing sector average of C.



NKT is rated AA in the MSCI ESG Ratings Assessment in 2025. It places us in the group among Leaders, in line with performance from the previous year.



For the first time, NKT was ranked in the Corporate Knights Global 100 most sustainable Corporations. NKT was ranked 13th.

Green finance framework received the highest dark green shading

Use of Proceeds

NKT will use green proceeds to **finance or re-finance capital expenditures** and **selected operational expenditures**, with distinct sustainable benefits, towards electricity grid assets that meet the Technical Screening Criteria of the EU Taxonomy. This includes the production and laying of high-voltage cables that will facilitate the connection of renewable energy (e.g. wind farms) to the electric grid, or ‘interconnectors’ where the relevant assets are deemed to predominantly **ensure higher proportion of renewable energy in the relevant grids**



Process for Project Evaluation and Selection

NKT has processes and systems in place to evaluate and select eligible assets in accordance with the description of the Eligibility Criteria in the updated **Green Finance Framework**. The processes are linked to the **EU Taxonomy** screening process and include procurement assessment and accounting booking as part of annual reporting



NKT's Green Finance Framework has been reviewed by S&P Global Ratings and received the highest **Dark Green** shading



Management of Proceeds

Net proceeds from NKT's **Green Financing Instruments** will be tracked by Treasury using a register where issued amounts of Green Finance Instruments will be monitored. The register will match the net asset value of Eligible Green Assets selected. The included assets are monitored on a regular basis during the term of the Green Finance Instruments to ensure that the proceeds are sufficiently allocated to **Eligible Green Assets**



Reporting

NKT will make a **Green Finance Report** available for investors together with NKT publications of financial and sustainability reporting the following year after issuance of the Green Finance instruments. The report outlines details on the how proceeds have been allocated and the estimated impact from the financed and refinanced Eligible Green Assets. The Green Finance Report will be **published annually until full allocation**, and in case of material developments in the relation to allocations and the Eligible Green Assets



Agenda

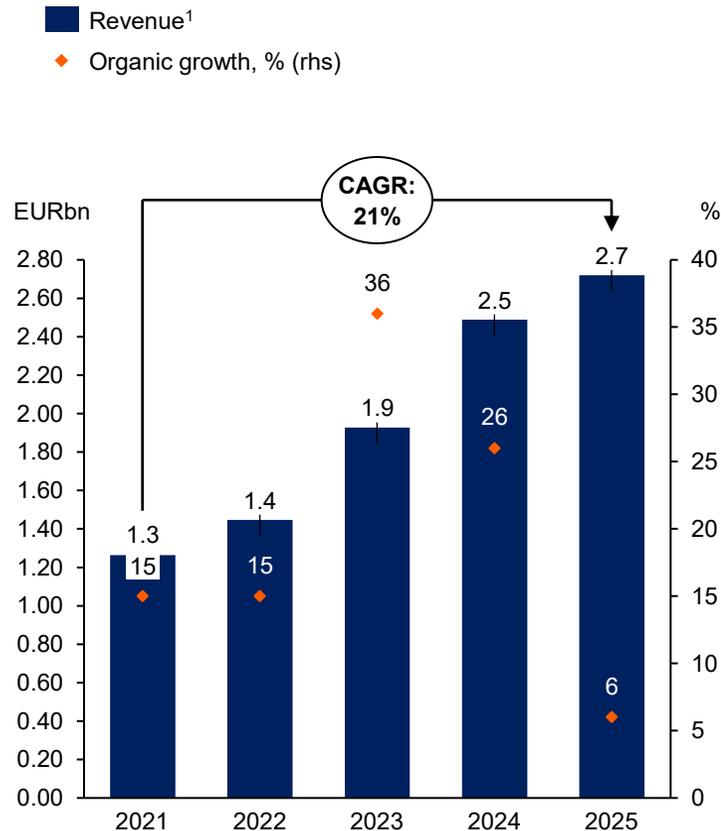
NKT

- 01 Introduction
- 02 NKT
- 03 Business lines
- 04 ESG and sustainability
- 05 Financial highlights**
- 06 Key terms and conditions
- 07 Appendix
 - Risk factors
 - Financial figures

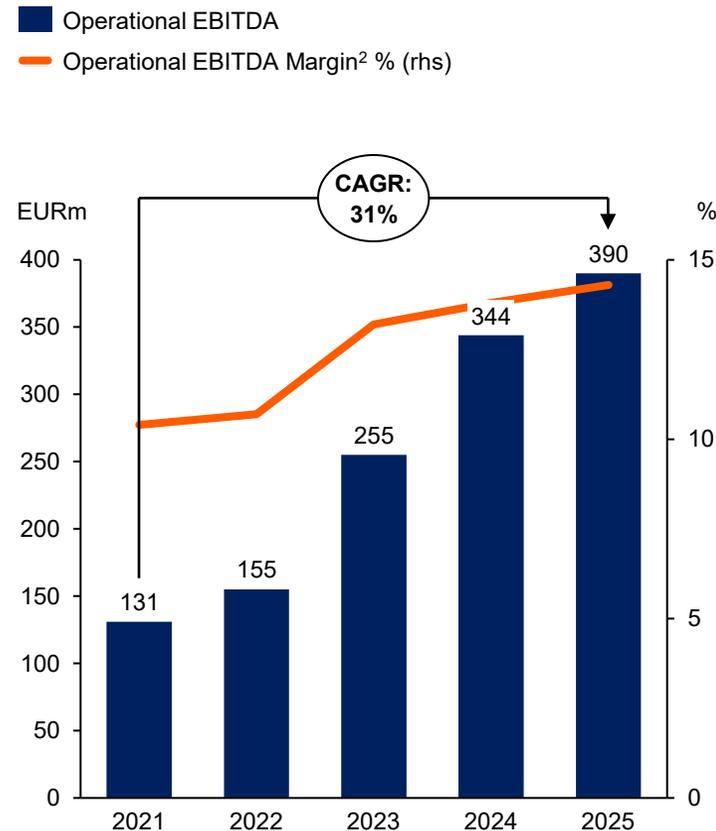
Income statement: Improved revenue and operational EBITDA driven by Solutions and Applications



Revenue and organic growth



Operational EBITDA and margin



Comments

- Revenue¹ in 2025 increased to EUR 2,722m compared to EUR 2,489m in 2024, corresponding to an organic growth of 6%
- In the long term, revenue growth has been driven by Solutions, with revenue in std metal prices increasing from EUR 640m in 2021 to EUR 1,706m in 2025
- Operational EBITDA increased to a new record-high level of EUR 390m in 2025 compared to EUR 344m in 2024. All three business lines achieved higher operational EBITDA in the year, driven by the increased revenue and high activity level across the business. The operational EBITDA margin² was 14.3%, compared to 13.8% in 2024
- Like revenue, the operational EBITDA improvement in recent years has been largely driven by Solutions with operational EBITDA increasing to EUR 258m in 2025 (EUR 83m in 2021)

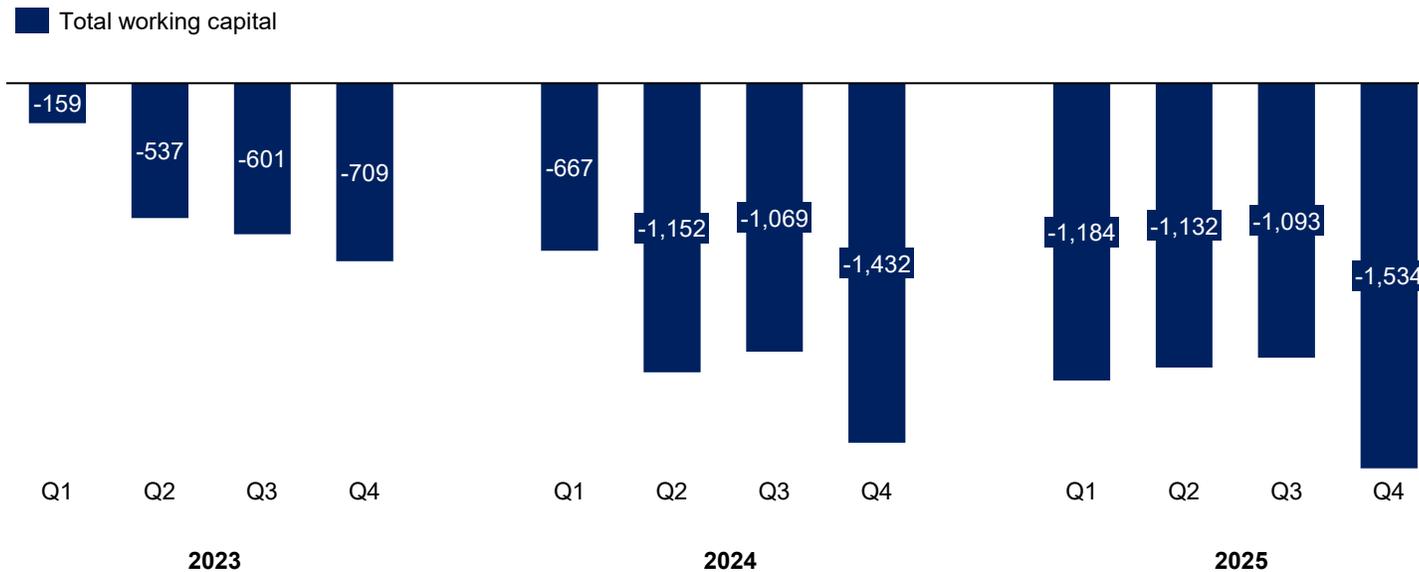
Source: Annual reports

Note: 1) Std. metal prices; 2) Operational EBITDA Margin %, std. metal prices

Balance sheet: Working capital development



Working capital development¹ (EURm)



Comments

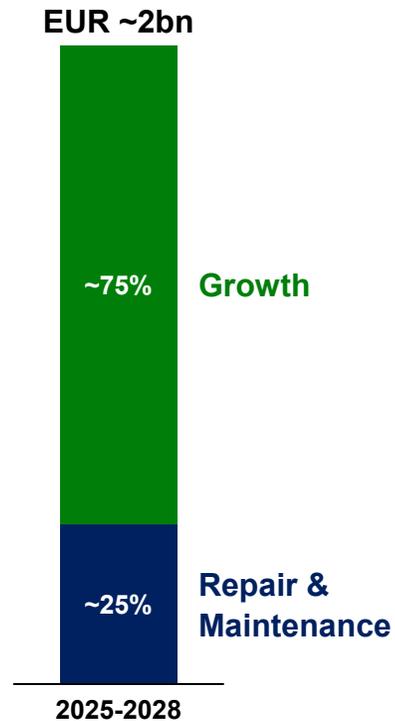
- In general, the working capital development in NKT is driven by the phasing of pre- and milestone payments and execution of the high-voltage projects in the Solutions
- In 2024, NKT benefitted from prepayments related to awarded projects and in Q4 2024, timing effects benefited the working capital position positively at the end of the year
- In Q4 2025, working capital decreased significantly compared to Q3 driven mainly by prepayments and for the full year 2025, working capital decreased by approximately EUR 102m

Source: Annual report 2025 and quarterly reports

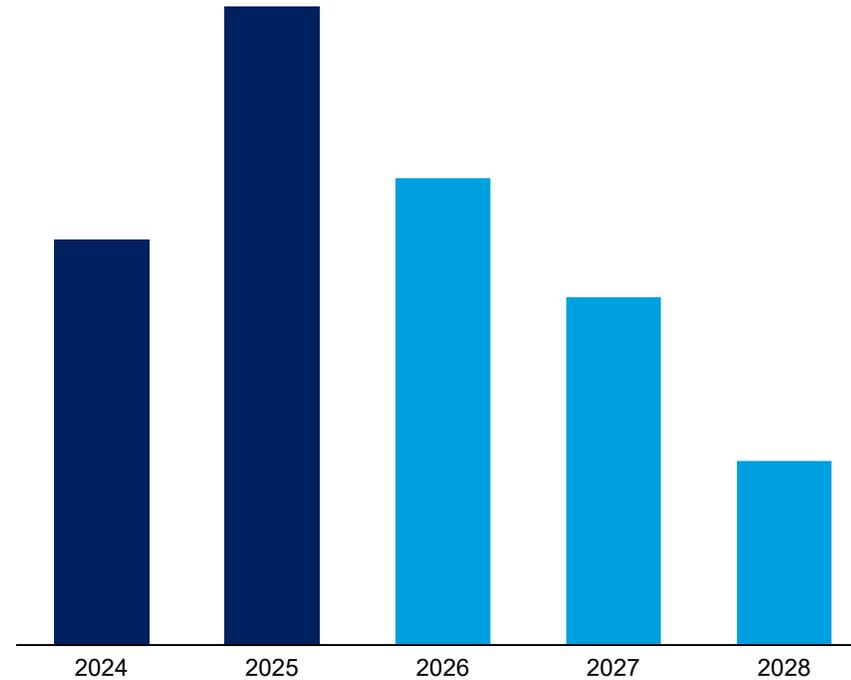
Note: 1) Working capital is defined as current assets less current liabilities, excluding interest-bearing items and provisions.

2025-2028 Capex expectations of around EUR 2bn confirmed, with 2025 peak capex already behind

2025-2028 capex expectations



Historical capex and illustrative capex until 2028



Comments

- Capex peaked in 2025 with total spending of EUR 743m following the Renew Boost strategy where NKT has launched a targeted large, multi-year capacity expansion program, particularly focusing on major high-voltage production facilities and installation assets
- The investment schedule was deliberately front-loaded to support backlog execution and medium-term growth ambitions
- Repair & Maintenance capex is expected to be around 4% of revenue¹

Free cash flow of EUR-244m driven by significant investment activities



Cash flow statement highlights

EURm	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cash flow from operating activities	209	298	542	1,039	499
Cash flow from investing activities	-211	-205	-247	-639	-743
Free cash flow	-2	93	295	400	-244
Cash flow from financing activities	-37	-36	334	-27	-58
Cash flow from discontinued operations	0	8	-1	248	0
Net cash flow	-39	65	628	621	-302

Comments

- Cash flow from operating activities was EUR 499m in 2025, compared to EUR 1,039m in 2024 due to significant prepayments in 2024
- Cash flow from investing activities amounted to EUR -743m in 2025, compared to EUR -639m in 2024. The increase was driven by investments in Solutions and Applications, where the capacity expansion projects progressed as planned
- As a result of the investment level and the timing effects in working capital, free cash flow was EUR -244m in 2025 compared to EUR 400m in 2024
- Cash flow from operating activities has grown substantially since 2021, driven by increased earnings and pre- and milestone payments from projects

Capital structure targets and ratios

Capital structure and dividend policy



Leverage ratio target



Leverage ratio target below 0.0x



Solvency ratio target



Solvency ratio target of minimum 30%



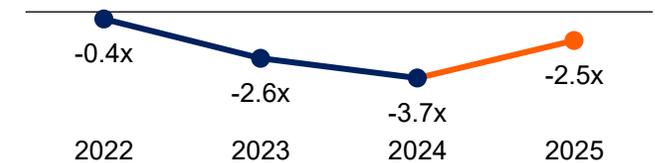
Dividend policy



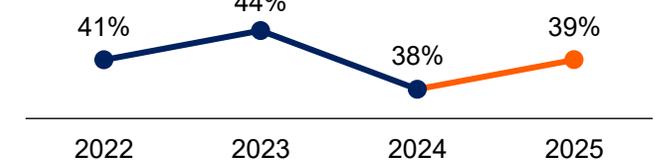
NKT's dividend policy is to target pay-out of approx. one third of profit for the year – *provided the capital structure allows for it*

Capital structure ratios

NIBD/Operational EBITDA



Solvency ratio, %



Dividend payments have been suspended since 2016 to preserve cash for strategic investments and balance-sheet strengthening, consistent with a conservative financial policy

Key credit highlights



NKT is a **pure-play** power cable solutions provider with market leading positions within high-voltage solutions differentiated by a **technology-centric approach**



Broad product portfolio to **facilitate transmission and distribution of energy**



Major capacity investments well advanced and a high-voltage order backlog of EUR 10.2bn positioning NKT for **growth in the coming years**



Strong underlying megatrends driving market growth. NKT anticipates that its average addressable high-voltage market will be above EUR 10bn per year between 2024 and 2030



Proven track record of delivering on strategic and operational targets



Robust capital structure with a conservative leverage target below 0.0x (actual -2.5x end of 2025), and a strong financial profile with EBITDA of EUR 390m and cash flow from operating activities of EUR 499m in 2025

Agenda

NKT

- 01 Introduction
- 02 NKT
- 03 Business lines
- 04 ESG and sustainability
- 05 Financial highlights
- 06 Key terms and conditions**
- 07 Appendix
 - Risk factors
 - Financial figures

Key Terms & Conditions for the Green Hybrid Bond



Issuer:	NKT A/S
Country:	Denmark
Rating:	Unrated
Size:	EUR 150,000,000
Maturity:	1,000 years (non-call 4 years)
Status:	Deeply subordinated. Senior only to junior instruments and ordinary shares
Call Schedule:	After 4 years and every Interest Payment Date thereafter
Step-up:	5.00 per cent. per annum
Initial Margin:	[*] per cent. per annum
Interest Rate:	Fixed, annually in arrear (act/act). From the First Call Date the interest rate resets every 4 years to the then prevailing 4-year EUR swap rate plus the Initial Margin plus step-up
Interest Deferral:	At the issuer's option on any interest payment date. Cumulative interest deferrals
Compulsory Payment Event:	Mandatory payment of deferred interest upon payment of dividends or distributions to holders of issuer shares, junior instrument or parity instrument or a repurchase or redemption of any issuer share, junior instrument or parity instrument
Change of Control:	Issuer call option if Change of Control Event @ 101% prior to the First Call Date / @ 100% on or after the First Call Date. Coupon step-up 500bps if the securities are not redeemed in full
Other Call Provisions:	Tax Event (interest deductibility and withholding tax), accounting reasons, Replacing Capital Event (call @ 103% with net proceeds from an equity issue)
Clean-up Call:	At repurchases equal to or greater than 75% of the total outstanding amount
Documentation:	Standalone documentation, Danish law
Denomination:	EUR 1k with minimum trading amount of EUR 100k
Clearing:	VP Securities A/S
Listing:	To be listed on Nasdaq Copenhagen no later than 1 October 2026
Use of Proceeds:	To be used towards financing purposes that are in accordance with the Issuer's Green Finance Framework
Joint Global Coordinators and Joint Green Bond Structurers:	Danske Bank, SEB
Joint Bookrunners	Danske Bank (B&D), Nordea, Nykredit, SEB
Target Market:	Eligible counterparties, professional clients and certain retail clients (contact Bookrunners for full target market assessment)

Key Terms for the Tender Offer



Targeted notes	Callable Subordinated Capital Securities due 3022 (DK0030510995)
Pricing	Fixed price at 101.300%
Acceptance amount	Any and all
Soft priority allocations	Investors who submit a valid tender instruction or indicate a firm intention to tender prior to the close of bookbuilding for the new issue will at the sole and absolute discretion of the issuer be eligible to receive priority in the allocation of the new issue. Such priority in allocation will match in size the nominal amount of securities validly tendered and accepted for purchase in the tender offer
New financing condition	Acceptance of any notes in the tender offer is subject to the successful completion of the new issue, at the issuer's discretion
Deadline	The tender offer will expire at the later of the close of bookbuilding for the new issue and 4:00 pm CET on 13 March 2026, unless extended, re-opened, amended withdrawn or terminated at the issuer's discretion. The issuer will announce the expiration date by a company announcement on the day of book opening for the new issue
Participation	Holders can only participate in the tender offer by submitting a valid tender instruction to one of the Dealer Managers. Holders must contact the relevant Dealer Manager to receive an application form that includes the details of how to participate in the tender offer
Settlement	Settlement of the tender offer is expected to occur on the same date as settlement of the new issue. Settlement will be effected by a secondary trade via the relevant Dealer Manager
Clean-up call	Holders should take into consideration that the issuer may redeem the securities in whole, but not in part, at any time at par if 80 per cent. or more of the aggregate principal amount has been purchased by the issuer or any of its subsidiaries
Dealer Managers	Danske Bank, Nordea, Nykredit, SEB

Agenda

NKT

- 01 Introduction
- 02 NKT
- 03 Business lines
- 04 ESG and sustainability
- 05 Financial highlights
- 06 Key terms and conditions
- 07 Appendix**
 - Risk factors
 - Financial figures

Risk factors



1.1 Introduction

Prior to investing in the Securities, prospective investors should carefully consider risk factors associated with any investment in the Securities, the business of the Issuer and the industry in which it operates, including in particular the factors described below. Most of these factors are contingencies which may or may not occur. In each sub-section below, the Issuer has arranged the risks with the most material risks first, in its assessment, considering the expected magnitude of their negative impact and the possibility of their occurrence.

Prospective Securityholders should be aware that the Securities are exposed to market conditions of a general nature. Accordingly, the market price of the Securities may be influenced by numerous factors that cannot be foreseen at the time of investment.

The Issuer believes that the occurrence of any of the following risks could adversely affect the Issuer or the Issuer's business, financial condition, revenue, cash flow and/or results of operations, and consequently have a negative effect on the Issuer and its ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities or may be material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with the Securities.

The Issuer believes that the factors described below represent the principal risks inherent in investing in the Securities, but the inability of the Issuer to pay interest, principal or other amounts on or in connection with the Securities may occur for other reasons, and the Issuer does not represent that the statements below regarding the risks of holding the Securities are exhaustive. Prospective investors should also read the detailed information set out elsewhere in this Investor Presentation and reach their own conclusions prior to making any investment decision. Prospective investors are recommended to seek independent advice concerning legal, accounting, tax and other issues relating to the specific circumstances of individual Securityholders before deciding whether or not to invest in the Securities.

Words and expressions defined in Terms and Conditions of the Securities have the same meanings in this section, unless otherwise stated. References to a numbered "Condition" shall be to the relevant Condition in the Terms and Conditions of the Securities.

1.2 Risks relating to the Issuer's business activities

1.2.1 HV power cable market in which the Issuer operates is characterised by increasingly large and complex projects

The Issuer operates in the high-voltage (HV) power cable market through its Transmission business line (previously Solutions business line), where projects have become increasingly large, complex and interdependent. Offshore and onshore HV cable projects involve extensive scoping, multi-party coordination and long execution timelines. The growing size of projects and the need to obtain permit, notifications and other approvals from numerous landowners and authorities add further complexity. This trend has also contributed to higher order values and is expected to continue.

A significant share of the Issuer's revenue is generated from HV projects, increasing the Issuer's dependency on participating in and winning such tenders. As the Issuer intends to further expand its Transmission business line (previously Solutions business line), its exposure to sizeable HV projects and the associated risks is expected to increase. Participation in large tenders requires the Issuer to satisfy demanding technical and financial requirements, including the ability to demonstrate product quality, operational execution capabilities, and adequate financial strength, including provision of guarantees, to support project implementation. The general shift from alternating current (AC) to more technologically complex direct current (DC) solutions further increase the technical demands placed on suppliers.

Future tender volumes may fluctuate. Large HV projects may be delayed or cancelled. If the Issuer fails to win or successfully execute projects, or if customers cancel orders under existing framework agreements (even if partly offset by cancellation fees), revenues, profitability, margins and working capital may be adversely affected. Failure to secure new framework agreements, or securing them only to a limited extent, may negatively affect capacity utilisation and revenue visibility. Periods of low market activity may intensify competition, create price pressure, reduce factory utilisation, and constrain growth. Inaccurate cost estimation for awarded projects may likewise impact margins and working capital.

In addition, the Issuer is exposed to risks associated with fixed-fee and framework contracts, which typically include lump-sum elements and indexation or escalation models intended to reflect cost developments over multi-year periods. Accurate pricing depends on assumptions relating to materials, suppliers, execution complexity, project timing and inflation. Actual costs may deviate from these assumptions, making contracts less profitable than anticipated or unprofitable. Limited or ineffective adjustment mechanisms may exacerbate these risks, particularly under framework agreements which often extend over longer periods. Inaccurate estimation may adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

Materialisation of any of these risks could adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations and prospects and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low to medium and the potential negative impact to be high.

1.2.2 Exposure to increasing geopolitical and policy-driven uncertainties may adversely affect demand for power-grid and renewable-energy projects in core markets

The Issuer is exposed to significant geopolitical and geoeconomic risks which may adversely affect its operations, financial condition and strategic outlook. Increasing global instability, trade restrictions, tariffs, and localisation requirements continue to reshape the environment in which the Issuer operates. These developments, combined with shifting policy priorities across Europe and globally, influence both the timing and the scope of investments in power grid infrastructure and renewable energy.

The Issuer's business is particularly sensitive to political decision-making in its key European markets, including Denmark, France, Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Poland, as well as in the broader European Union. These markets drive a substantial share of the Issuer's revenue within the high-voltage (HV) and medium-voltage (MV) power cable segments. While long-term frameworks such as the EU Green Deal, the Net-Zero Industry Act and national decarbonisation strategies support continued electrification and grid expansion, the approval and tendering of large high-voltage (HV) projects remain highly dependent on government policy, public-sector budgets and national priorities which may change over time, e.g. to allocate more funds to defence spending or other welfare initiatives.

In Germany, current expectations of lower energy demand growth over the coming years, coupled with a political shift toward prioritising overhead lines rather than underground cable solutions for parts of the transmission grid, increase uncertainty regarding the long-term project pipeline. These developments may reduce or alter the demand for cable-based transmission projects in one of the Issuer's most important markets.

Geopolitical tensions, including the continued war in Ukraine and conflicts in the Middle East, increases focus on energy security and the requirements for resilience as well as the higher security of the cable systems.

More broadly, political and economic developments, such as rising protectionism, changing subsidy regimes and increased emphasis on energy security over green-transition objectives, may affect long-term support for offshore wind, interconnectors and related infrastructure. While the EU at large continues to build out renewable energy and power grids, North America has made a clear shift away from offshore wind, which together with high tariffs has significantly limited the potential market at this point.

As many of the Issuer's largest customers are transmission system operators or distribution network operators in Europe, their investment activity is influenced by macroeconomic conditions, inflation, interest-rate levels, and national budget pressures and priorities. These factors may lead to delays, reductions or cancellations of planned grid and renewable-energy investments. Experience, such as the prolonged political decision-making surrounding large energy-infrastructure projects in the United States, illustrates how shifts in political priorities can materially extend project timelines.

A decline or delay in demand for the Issuer's products and solutions for any of these reasons would negatively impact revenue, cash flow and profitability. If the Issuer is unable to adjust its short-term fixed or variable costs in response to lower order intake, its operational flexibility may be reduced, which could impair its ability to fulfil obligations or finance future investments.

Materialisation of any of these risks could adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations and prospects and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low to medium and the potential negative impact to be medium to high.

1.2.3 The Issuer is exposed to operational and technological risks in delivering increasingly complex, customised and large-scale projects

The Issuer is exposed to operational and technological risks in delivering increasingly large, complex and customised high-voltage (HV) power cable projects within its Transmission business line (previously Solutions business line). The significantly increased high-voltage (HV) order backlog (EUR 10.2 billion at market prices as of 2025) places sustained pressure on production facilities and the Issuer's test centres. Executing large and customised projects requires specialist expertise and strict compliance with detailed project specifications as well as international and local standards, including the EU Construction Products Regulation (CPR).

Customer demands for new technologies, custom-designed cables, tighter delivery schedules and longer transmission distances increase execution risk. Longer cable lengths and higher transmission capacity increase both the probability and severity of cascading failures arising from material quality variations, production process deviations, supplier delays, equipment breakdowns or other causes. Serial or repetitive defects arising from material, design, or process deficiencies may only become apparent during installation, testing, or operation, potentially requiring costly cable replacements and causing significant project delays. Risks also include quality deviations or damage during storage, transportation and installation, as well as bottlenecks in test centres during periods of high activity (where third-party capacity may not always be available when required). Failure to meet specifications, pass technical tests, complete projects on time and on budget, or meet customer expectations may result in significant penalties, cable replacement (diverting production from other projects), damage claims, extended warranty periods, loss of future orders and reputational harm. In staged projects, customers may elect not to retain the Issuer for subsequent phases. Weather-related limitations may restrict operational windows for installation vessels, with increasingly unpredictable conditions occasionally reducing availability further.

A significant portion of the Issuer's cost base consists of fixed expenses related to employees and manufacturing sites, including installation vessels. High utilisation of production facilities is essential to sustaining margins. Unanticipated variations in the number, timing or mix of projects—or disruptions in production due to material shortages, equipment breakdowns, logistics issues or shifts between high-voltage direct current (HVDC) and high-voltage alternate current (HVAC) project types—may lead to under-utilisation and volatility in operating results. In 2018 and 2019, the HV power cable market experienced a lack of new project awards and postponements of existing project awards, resulting in under-utilisation at the Issuer's factory in Karlskrona (Sweden) and lower earnings; similar market conditions in the future could have comparable effects. Recent substantial investments by the Issuer and its competitors to expand production capacity, driven by high demand, may increase exposure to future downturns, potentially leading to significant under-utilisation.

Moreover, certain subcontractor scopes are executed several years after the initial project award, limiting the Issuer's ability to lock in costs at tender stage. Actual subcontractor costs may therefore deviate from estimates or increase significantly due to unforeseen events or general economic developments, including inflation, negatively affecting project profitability and margins.

Additionally, climate-scenario assessments indicate that certain NKT sites face varying levels of exposure to physical climate hazards. Flooding, severe windstorms and sea-level rise have been identified as the most significant physical climate-related risks.

Materialisation of any of these risks could adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations and prospects and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low to medium and the potential negative impact to be high.

1.2.4 New market entrants, intensifying competition and technological developments pose risks to the Issuer's competitive position

Europe is a core market for the Issuer in the high-voltage (HV) segment, and the entry of new competitors, both from inside and outside Europe, may adversely affect the Issuer's market share, profitability and competitive positioning. New entrants are increasingly establishing production facilities in Europe, altering market dynamics and intensifying competition. For example, Sumitomo Electric is currently constructing a new subsea HVDC cable factory in Scotland, expected to open in mid-2026, which may further increase competitive pressure once the factory is operational. Market entry is driven by factors such as technological advancements, evolving customer preferences, regulatory developments, and increased investment appetite in the European energy transition. These developments require the Issuer to adapt its commercial and strategic approach to maintain or strengthen its market position.

In addition to new entrants, the Issuer is exposed to strong competitive pressure across all voltage segments—low-, medium- and high-voltage (LV, MV and HV). The LV and MV cable markets remain highly fragmented, where product standardisation and strong buyer bargaining power reinforce pricing pressure. In the HV/project market, competition is concentrated among a small number of global players with significant technological, operational and financial capabilities. Several competitors have recently expanded their offshore cable installation capacity by introducing new cable-laying vessels—such as Prysmian's Monna Lisa and Barbarossa I, and Nexans' Electra—enhancing their ability to compete for major projects and increasing competitive pressure on the Issuer's existing installation asset, the NKT Victoria. Failure to compete effectively due to aggressive pricing, superior competitor capabilities, regional footprint disadvantages or increased installation capacity may adversely impact the Issuer's margins, project awards and overall financial performance.

The Issuer's long-term competitiveness further depends on its ability to adapt, expand and develop its products, services and solutions in response to evolving technology, customer requirements and regulatory demands. If competitors develop superior technologies, gain exclusive access to critical innovations or benefit from more efficient production capabilities, the Issuer's competitive position may erode. Furthermore, failure to adequately protect intellectual property or to defend against third-party infringement claims could limit the Issuer's ability to operate certain technologies or expose it to damages.

Materialisation of any of these risks could adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations and prospects and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low to medium and the potential negative impact to be medium.

1.2.5 The Issuer may not be able to successfully execute on its new "Charging Forward" strategy and could fail to strengthen its position

The Issuer's "Charging Forward" strategy aims to strengthen the Issuer's position as a leading pure-play power cable solutions provider by accelerating execution, efficiency, and delivery excellence. While the strategy builds on recent stabilisation, expansion, and a substantial high-voltage (HV) order backlog, its successful implementation depends on the Issuer's ability to enhance operational performance, scale capacity investments, and maintain technological leadership. There is a risk that the strategy may not deliver the anticipated benefits, even if individual initiatives are executed as planned.

The strategy assumes continued momentum in the energy transition, including growing electrification, renewable generation, and grid modernisation. Any slowdown or deviation in these market trends could reduce expected demand and affect utilisation of newly added capacities. Meeting customer expectations for reliability, timely delivery, and efficiency is also critical, and any shortfall may hinder the Issuer's ability to capture global opportunities and maintain competitiveness.

A successful execution of the strategy further relies on the Issuer's capacity to adapt its workforce, systems, and production capabilities to match rising project volumes and technological demands. The strategy also requires sufficient funding to support capacity expansions and process improvements.

Failure to meet these requirements could delay implementation or reduce strategic impact. Materialisation of any of these risks could adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations and prospects and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low and the potential negative impact to be low to medium.

1.2.6 NKT is dependent on certain key assets

The Issuer's high-voltage (HV) submarine cable business is significantly dependent on certain key assets, including the Karlskrona plant in Sweden, the Cologne plant in Germany, the NKT Victoria cable-laying vessel, and the new NKT Eleonora cable vessel currently under construction. These assets possess unique and specialised technical capabilities that are difficult to replace in the market and are critical to the execution of HV projects. Any material, unanticipated or prolonged interruption of these assets—whether due to technical issues, operational failures, delays in commissioning new assets, accidents, maintenance, or external events—could materially impair the Issuer's ability to fulfil customer obligations, with disproportionate effects given their importance to a major part of the Issuer's business. In addition, in the event of a disruption at one of these key assets, it may not be possible to re-route production or execution to other facilities or assets due to capacity constraints, technical incompatibilities or the unique nature of the equipment, which could further amplify the adverse impact of any such interruption.

Materialisation of any of these risks could adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations and prospects and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer considers the likelihood of such material and prolonged interruptions as low, but the potential impact, should they occur, as low to medium.

1.2.7 Risks associated with large-scale investments and capacity expansions may lead to cost overruns, delays and operational challenges

The Issuer is exposed to risks arising from major investments aimed at expanding capacity, enhancing operational capabilities, and supporting long-term growth. While these initiatives are strategically important, they also introduce financial, operational, and regulatory uncertainties.

A central risk lies in potentially underestimating capital requirements or encountering unforeseen cost increases during project execution. Large industrial and maritime assets depend on complex global supply chains, making them vulnerable to delays, material shortages, or logistical constraints that may extend project timelines and raise overall costs.

Regulatory and permitting processes contribute additional uncertainty. Expansion projects must comply with strict local, environmental, and safety standards, and delays in obtaining permits or required design adjustments may materially affect schedules and budgets. Insufficient contingency planning can further amplify exposure to unexpected technical, operational, or environmental challenges.

Within this category, the Issuer's main exposures include the manufacturing expansion in Karlskrona, the construction of the new cable-laying vessel Eleonora, the new NKT subsea trencher, the Issuer's transformation of multiple ERP systems into a unified ERP platform, as well as any future investments that may be undertaken by the Issuer.

These projects require strong governance, close monitoring, and effective risk-mitigation measures to ensure timely and cost-efficient delivery.

Materialisation of any of these risks could adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations and prospects and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low and the potential negative impact to be low to medium.

1.2.8 Dependence on key suppliers and exposure to supply-chain disruptions

Interruptions in supplies from the Issuer's key suppliers could disrupt production or limit the Issuer's ability to maintain or increase capacity and sales. Unexpected shortages or delays in the supply of critical materials, particularly metals, could have a materially adverse effect on the Issuer's business.

The Issuer relies on a limited number of suppliers for most raw materials and components and, in certain cases, may be dependent on a single source of supply. If such suppliers are unable or unwilling to continue deliveries due to operational, financial, regulatory or energy-related challenges, the Issuer may have limited short-term alternatives. Identifying, qualifying and transitioning to alternative suppliers may be time-consuming and could involve increased costs, quality risks or production delays.

In addition, changes by suppliers to the composition or specification of components or raw-material mixtures, without prior notice, may require the Issuer to re-test and re-qualify finished products to meet customer, regulatory and performance requirements, potentially delaying contract fulfilment and increasing costs. The Issuer's contractual remedies against suppliers may not fully compensate for losses resulting from supply-chain disruptions. Moreover, interruptions in the supply of components or accessories within one part of the Issuer's group may have cascading effects on other business lines and delay deliveries to customers.

The Issuer is additionally exposed to risks arising from subcontractors and third parties whose timely and compliant performance is essential, particularly in large projects within the Transmission business line (previously Solutions business line). The Issuer remains responsible toward its customers for its subcontractors and cannot always secure fully back-to-back contractual protections. Even where such arrangements exist, subcontractor liability caps or limitations may be lower than the Issuer's own exposure, and recovery may be impaired, including in the event of subcontractor insolvency. As a result, the Issuer may be unable to fully recover losses resulting from subcontractor failures, which could negatively affect earnings and operating performance.

Materialisation of any of these risks could adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations and prospects and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low and the potential negative impact to be low to medium.

1.2.9 Risks related to acquisitions, joint ventures and partnerships

The Issuer carries out transactions as part of its overall expansion strategy. These include acquiring new business activities and companies, setting up joint ventures, and entering into partnerships. Most recently, the Issuer acquired SolidAI, a Portuguese manufacturer of medium- and high-voltage power cables with around 430 employees and strong presence in Southern European markets.

The Issuer also expanded its international footprint through a joint venture with Taiwanese Walsin Lihwa, supporting the development of Taiwan's first locally produced offshore and subsea power cables. The facility is expected to begin commercial operations in 2027.

Aside from the difficulties involved in carrying out acquisitions or forging partnerships under satisfactory conditions, the Issuer may encounter difficulties with integrating acquired companies or in realising the full potential of acquisitions, joint ventures or partnerships (notably in terms of synergies). In turn, this can limit the benefits expected from such transactions or even lead the Issuer to withdraw from them.

The Issuer is party to a certain number of partnership agreements, including consortiums. These agreements can only work if the partners have the same objectives, and there is a risk that these objectives may diverge, leading to operational difficulties for the entities concerned.

Further, guarantees and warranties provided by the Issuer or members of the Issuer's group to third parties in agreements relating to divestments of companies in previous years might materialise at a later point.

These factors may consequently materially and adversely affect the Issuer's operations or financial condition and cause harm to the Issuer's reputation and may in turn adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations and prospects and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low and the potential negative impact to be low to medium.

1.2.10 Inability to attract and retain key personnel may impair operations, competitiveness and execution of strategy

The Issuer's business and the implementation of its strategy is dependent upon its ability to attract and retain highly qualified and talented individuals to management positions and to other positions in key business areas, who oversee the Issuer's day-to-day operations, strategy and growth of its business. The Issuer specifically relies on highly specialised engineers to develop its products and solutions as well as electricians, machine operators and other employees for the development, manufacturing and installation of the Issuer's products and services. High-skilled engineers and other groups of employees are limited in the Issuer's markets, and the Issuer competes with many others to attract the qualified candidates in sufficient numbers.

The loss of several key employees at the same time, without a properly executed transition plan, could have an adverse effect on the Issuer's business. The loss of key employees who have intimate knowledge of the Issuer's core processes could lead to increased competition to the extent that those employees are hired by a competitor and are able to recreate the Issuer's processes. Future success will also depend in part upon the Issuer's continuing ability to attract and retain highly qualified personnel, who are in great demand.

The failure to attract, retain or loss of key personnel with qualified managerial, technical, or marketing expertise could adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations and prospects and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low and the potential negative impact to be low to medium.

1.2.11 The Issuer is exposed to risk of loss of intellectual property and risk of alleged infringement of third parties' intellectual property rights

The Issuer is exposed to risks associated with both safeguarding its own intellectual property and the potential infringement of third-party rights. The Issuer relies on patents, trade secrets, and confidentiality agreements to protect its technologies and proprietary know-how. However, these mechanisms may not always provide sufficient or enforceable protection. Third parties may infringe the Issuer's intellectual property. Detecting such infringements and enforcing the Issuer's rights may be difficult, time-consuming and costly. In certain cases, such as technology licensed to partners within joint ventures, the Issuer may face additional challenges in identifying breaches or enforcing contractual remedies.

Failure by the Issuer to adequately protect its intellectual property rights pertaining to its technologies could impair the Issuer's ability to compete effectively on the markets where the Issuer operates. This could negatively affect the Issuer's ability to successfully execute its business plans and have a material negative impact on its business prospects, reputation and results of operations and thereby on the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

In addition, the Issuer may face allegations that its products or technologies infringe third-party intellectual property rights. Increasing technological complexity heightens this risk. Even unfounded claims may require substantial resources to defend, divert management attention, or result in restrictions on product designs or processes. Such proceedings could result in significant costs and, if decided against the Issuer, adversely affect its financial results, operations, reputation and ability to satisfy its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low and the potential negative impact to be low to medium.

1.3 Risks relating to market prices and financial risks

1.3.1 Volatility in raw-material and energy prices may increase production costs, pressure margins and disrupt supply availability

The Issuer is dependent on the availability of raw materials for its operations, namely aluminium, copper, oil byproducts (plastics), powders compounds, tapes used as cable insulation, halogen free flame-retardant materials (HFFR) and gas/oil in its production of power cables and operation of its factories.

The cost of both copper and aluminium, the most significant raw materials used by the Issuer, has been subject to a volatility over the past few years, driven by global supply constraints, geopolitical tensions, and trade policy changes, with sharp price swings amplified by Russia's war in Ukraine and sanctions impacting aluminium and other metals, as well as energy markets such as natural gas and oil, and, more recently, by the sudden escalation of a new conflict in the Middle East region. Volatility in the price and general availability of polyethylene, petrochemicals, and other raw materials, as well as fuel, natural gas and energy, continues to pose a risk and may lead to fluctuations in cost of sales and margin pressure if price increases cannot be passed on to customers. Sharp increases in the price of raw materials can also reduce demand if customers decide to postpone or delay their purchases of cable products, delay their investments or seek to purchase substitute products. To some extent the Issuer hedges price developments in its most used raw materials, i.e. aluminium, copper and oil by-products, through hedging activities in financial instruments, however, such hedging may prove to be insufficient to mitigate price increases. In addition, the failure of one or more counterparties to hedging arrangements to fulfil or renew their obligations could adversely affect the results of operations.

Failure to secure the supply of the raw materials required for the Issuer's operations in the necessary quantity, quality and on acceptable commercial conditions and within a timeframe needed for the Issuer to meet its obligations towards the customers could adversely affect the completion or cost of the Issuer's products and solutions. This could in turn adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations and prospects and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low to medium and the potential negative impact to be medium.

1.3.2 Risks related to impairment of long-lived assets, and goodwill may result in significant reductions in asset values and reported performance

The Issuer's assets include substantial long-lived assets, such as factories, equipment and the cable-laying vessel NKT Victoria, and intangible assets, primarily goodwill. Significant negative industry or economic trends, disruptions to the business of the Issuer, unexpected significant changes or planned changes in use of the assets, divestitures and market capitalisation declines may result in impairments to goodwill and other long-lived assets. The Issuer assesses annually, and when certain events occur that require a more current valuation, whether there has been an impairment in the value of its long-lived assets and goodwill. Future impairment charges could significantly affect the results of operations in the period recognised.

Materialisation of any of these risks could adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low to medium and the potential negative impact to be high.

1.3.3 Sources of financing risks related to financing arrangements may lead to loss of liquidity, accelerated debt obligations and adverse effects on financial condition

The Issuer maintains committed credit facilities as well as various uncommitted arrangements, including guarantee facilities, credit lines, and derivative lines. Uncommitted facilities may be withdrawn at any time by the respective credit providers.

Committed credit facilities are subject to financial and non-financial covenants. While these covenants include materiality thresholds and qualifications, any breach could constitute an event of default under the relevant agreements. Termination of uncommitted facilities or an event of default under committed facilities could result in immediate acceleration of outstanding debt, potentially triggering cross-default provisions under other agreements. The Issuer's ability to repay such obligations would depend on the amounts outstanding at the time, and there is a risk that repayment may not be possible. Such circumstances could materially and adversely affect the Issuer's financial position and its reputation.

Additional financing may be required if market conditions deviate significantly from the Issuer's expectations. The ability to obtain new funding or refinance existing debt through banks or capital markets may be adversely affected by factors such as the Issuer's credit profile, general level of interest rates in the financial markets, global financial instability, or regional economic crises. These factors could lead to significantly higher financing costs or, in extreme cases, an inability to secure funding on acceptable terms. Failure to obtain necessary liquidity could impair the Issuer's ability to operate or refinance existing obligations.

Large projects are typically cash positive in the beginning of the project due to prepayments received at signing. Throughout the project lifetime projects are typically cash positive during most, sometimes all, of the project depending on contractual milestones being reached and triggering additional payments. A slowdown in order intake or a cancellation of existing orders could limit available cash, as cash positive projects would potentially be reduced.

Materialisation of any of these risks could adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations and prospects and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer assesses the likelihood of these risks as low to medium and the potential negative impact as high.

1.3.4 The Issuer is exposed to credit risks on its customers

The Issuer is exposed to risk from exposure to potential losses arising from the failure of trade or financial counterparties to discharge their obligations. While the Issuer does not have significant concentrations of credit risk, were a significant counterparty to default such risk could negatively affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations and prospects and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low and the potential negative impact to be medium.

1.3.5 Exchange-rate volatility and hedging-counterparty risks create financial and operational exposure

The Issuer operates internationally and is therefore exposed to exchange rate risk in respect of the various currencies in which it operates (being principally euro, British pound, Swedish krona and Czech koruna; however, the Issuer also has exposure to, *inter alia*, the U.S. dollar, Norwegian krona and Polish Zloty). The Issuer principal currency exposure is transaction risk related to sales and purchases in currencies other than the functional currency applied by the respective members of the Issuer group company. A significant portion of the Issuer's raw material purchases, in particular aluminium, copper and PVC compound, are priced by reference to benchmarks quoted in U.S. dollars.

The Issuer seeks to hedge transaction risks based on an assessment of the likelihood of completion of the future transaction and whether the associated currency risk is significant, and these assessments require assumptions and estimates that may prove to be incorrect. The failure of one or more counterparties to hedging arrangements to fulfil or renew their obligations could adversely affect the results of operations.

The Issuer publishes its consolidated financial statements in euro. There is a risk that fluctuations in the exchange rates used to translate financial statements of subsidiaries, which were originally calculated in a foreign currency, in preparing consolidated financial statements of the Issuer could adversely affect the Issuer's financial conditions and results of operations.

Materialisation of any of these risks could adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations and prospects and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low and the potential negative impact to be low.

1.4 Risks relating to regulatory, IT and other risks

1.4.1 The power cable industry in which the Issuer operates is subject to increased regulation

The Issuer operates under a wide range of regulatory requirements, both within the EU and globally, covering, among other things, product compliance, sustainability, health and safety, environmental protection, and chemical substance regulations. Changes in these requirements, including restrictions on substances used in production and carbon footprint reduction targets, may lead to increased costs, technical limitations, and administrative burdens, potentially impacting the Issuer's operations and competitiveness.

Significant regulatory risks include the implementation of the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), which introduces additional compliance obligations and cost implications for carbon-intensive imports, and the proposed ban on lead in electrical products, which may require substantial changes to product design and manufacturing processes. These developments could affect supply chains, increase production costs, and limit material availability.

Materialisation of any of these risks could adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations and prospects and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low to medium and the potential negative impact to be medium.

1.4.2 The Issuer is dependent on operative IT systems and may encounter disruptions in such systems or security breaches, including cyber-attacks

The Issuer is subject to IT and cyber risks, such as systems being subject to damage or interruption from power outages, computer and telecommunications failures, computer viruses, catastrophic events, cyber-attacks and user errors. Specifically regarding the risks of cyber-attacks, these include (i) systems may be hacked and data locked, and the hackers then demand a ransom to release the data; (ii) hackers attack with the intention to harm or even destroy the Issuer's IT infrastructure with no obvious monetary benefit; or (iii) hackers attack with the intent to obtain sensitive data, such as confidential industrial information, bank details or personal data, in order to gain monetary benefits by selling or misappropriating such data. Although the Issuer has not historically experienced any cyber-attacks that have had a material impact on its business, there is a risk that the Issuer may not be able to stop any such cyberattacks from occurring. Given the general increase of activities of such cyber-attacks, the likelihood of this risk materialising is also considered to be increasing.

The Issuer relies heavily on IT systems to monitor business operations and production processes. Hence, material errors, breakdowns or interruptions of IT systems, whether caused by cyber-attacks or other causes, could result in the loss of existing or potential business relationships, interruption to production at one or more sites, and/or give rise to regulatory investigations and potential sanctions, including fines. Such incidents may result from a failure by the Issuer or by external third parties, on which the Issuer relies to supply and service some of its IT hardware and software, to timely and adequately maintain and update the Issuer's IT systems, causing its operations to be vulnerable and inefficient.

Materialisation of any of these risks could adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations and prospects and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low to medium and the potential negative impact to be medium.

1.4.3 Fines and legal proceedings, including competition-law actions and related litigation may lead to significant penalties, civil claims and restrictions on commercial activity

The Issuer is from time-to-time party to various disputes and litigations and enquiries from public authorities related to competition laws and regulations.

On 2 April 2014, the Issuer was fined EUR 3.9 million following the investigation conducted by the European Commission into alleged price-fixing activities regarding high-voltage (HV) power cable projects delivered several years earlier. The Issuer disagreed with the Commission's decision and therefore filed an appeal. On 14 May 2020, the European Court of Justice ruled partly in favour of the Issuer, resulting in a EUR 200,000 decrease in the original fine and a narrower scope of the Issuer's infringement.

In 2022, the Issuer was informed that it has been sued – as one of three groups of defendants – in a class action claim in the UK brought on behalf of British electricity consumers before the Competition Appeal Tribunal for alleged losses related to the 2014 cartel case mentioned immediately above. The Competition Appeal Tribunal gave judgment on 30 October 2025 following a preliminary issue trial to determine one of the substantive issues in the case. NKT and the other defendants were wholly successful in that trial, resulting in a material reduction in the value of the claim according to the Class Representative's case. The total value of the remaining claim remains uncertain and even if the claim is successful, the apportionment of any damages between the defendants is also uncertain. It is not possible yet to assess how the outcome of this case may affect the Issuer's business, financial conditions and results of operations.

In December 2022, a Middle Eastern electricity utility initiated a civil claim for damages against the Issuer and a number of cable manufacturers before the Cologne District Court in Germany for alleged losses related to the 2014 cartel case mentioned above. The total value of the claim remains uncertain and even if the claim is successful, the apportionment of any damages between the defendants is also uncertain. It is not possible yet to assess how the outcome of this case may affect the Issuer's business, financial conditions and results of operations.

In January 2022, unannounced inspections were carried out at the Issuer's two main German sites by the German Federal Cartel Office (FCO) on suspicions that power cable and wire manufacturers potentially have coordinated calculations of industry-standard metal surcharges in Germany. In January 2026, the Issuer received the first formal request for information from the FCO since the initiation of the proceedings in 2022. The Issuer is cooperating with the FCO and is in the process of replying to the request. The investigation is ongoing.

It is not related to the 2014 cartel case or the above-mentioned potential class action claim. It is not possible yet to assess how the outcome of this inspection may affect the Issuer's business, financial conditions and results of operations.

Risk factors (VII/XI)



In June 2022, an unannounced inspection was carried out at the Issuer's site in Kladno in the Czech Republic by the Czech competition authorities as part of an investigation into market practices of telecommunication and power cable manufactures on the Czech market. The investigation involves 6 cable manufacturers, including the Issuer's Czech subsidiary NKT s.r.o.. In March 2026, NKT s.r.o. has received a Statement of Objections from the Office for the Protection of Competition in the Czech Republic, relating to the investigation. In the Statement of Objections, the Office for the Protection of Competition in the Czech Republic has proposed fines for the parties involved, including NKT s.r.o., for alleged anti-competitive practices in the Czech cable market.

The Issuer contests the findings of the Czech authorities and the alleged infringements forming basis of its suggested fine and will submit its reasoned response to the Czech authorities. The Issuer expects a final decision from the Czech competition authorities latest during first half of 2027. If the proposed fine is upheld, the Issuer will consider all available legal remedies, including appeal to the Czech courts.

It is not related to the 2014 cartel case or the above-mentioned potential class action claim. It is not possible yet to assess how the outcome of this inspection may affect the Issuer's business, financial conditions and results of operations.

In March 2023, the Antimonopoly Office of the Slovak Republic announced in writing that it had opened investigations against the Issuer and other cable manufacturers. The scope of the investigation is similar to the Czech investigation as the activities in scope of the investigation relates to the trade association covering both the Czech and Slovak markets.

In February 2026, the Antimonopoly Office of the Slovak Republic issued an administrative decision against a local cable association (AVK) and 11 cable manufacturers, including the Issuer's Czech subsidiary, NKT s.r.o. The decision is consistent with the Request Before the Issuing of a Decision previously received from the Antimonopoly Office, as announced on 28 August 2025. In its decision, the Antimonopoly Office found that, between 2009 and 2022, the relevant cable manufacturers agreed on a uniform method of calculating a surcharge for copper and aluminium, which formed part of the final price of cables containing copper and/or aluminium. The Antimonopoly Office concluded that this constituted an agreement restricting competition and imposed fines on those involved.

The Issuer strongly contests both the factual and legal findings of the Antimonopoly Office, and the decision does not alter the Issuer's legal assessment of the case. The Issuer has appealed the decision to the Council of the Antimonopoly Office, which will issue a final administrative decision following the appeal. Should the Council uphold the decision, the Issuer is prepared to appeal to the Slovak courts. The proceedings remain ongoing, and the ultimate outcome cannot be predicted with certainty.

It is not possible at this stage to predict the ultimate outcome of the appeal proceedings or any related civil litigation in respect of the above German, Czech and Slovak matters, and no assurance can be given that the ultimate outcome will not adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be medium and the potential negative impact to be medium.

1.4.4 Non-compliance with complex international laws and regulations may lead to fines, legal exposure and restrictions on market access

Various laws and regulations associated with the Issuer's current international operations are complex and increase the cost of doing business. Furthermore, failure to comply with these laws and regulations exposes the Issuer to fines and penalties. The Issuer's business is therefore subject to various risks, many of which are magnified by its presence in many jurisdictions and the effects of which may, as a result of such presence, be more pronounced. These include multiple national and local regulatory and compliance requirements relating to labour, health, safety and environment, anti-corruption, personal data protection, export control and sanctions, competition law, and other regulatory regimes; potential adverse tax consequences (including related to transfer pricing); corporate requirements (including, for example, rules regarding local ownership or employee ownership); difficulties in enforcing legal rights in certain jurisdictions; geopolitical and social conditions in certain markets; and local rules and regulations favouring established players to the disadvantage of the Issuer.

In particular, the Issuer is subject to competition law in Europe and in every other country in which it operates, each with different civil, administrative and criminal liability regimes for anti-competitive practices. Increasing scrutiny by competition authorities worldwide, combined with the geographical distribution of employees, occasional gaps in local regulatory knowledge and dynamic market conditions, increases the difficulty in monitoring anti-competitive conduct, including conduct by third parties such as suppliers and competitors. This exposes the Issuer to the risk of incurring substantial economic sanctions with potentially significant negative consequences for the Issuer's reputation and financial performance.

Any non-compliance with the above-mentioned laws and regulations—including competition law—could negatively impact the Issuer's reputation and subject the Issuer to civil or criminal penalties, including substantial fines or prohibitions on its ability to offer cable products and projects in one or more countries. This may include being barred from participating in public or private tenders or having already awarded tenders withdrawn, resulting in loss of revenue. Further, if the Issuer were found to have violated such laws, it may face extensive civil lawsuits by customers, business partners or other third parties claiming damages, compensation or similar. Depending on the nature of such claims, these could be substantial and significantly affect the Issuer's financial condition.

Materialisation of any of these risks could adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations and prospects, and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low and the potential negative impact to be low to medium.

1.4.5 The Issuer is exposed to environmental risks and liabilities and public scrutiny over ESG performance

The Issuer is exposed to increasing public and regulatory scrutiny of its ESG performance. Customers, investors, regulators and other stakeholders are intensifying their focus on environmental, social and governance matters, including emissions reduction and sustainability reporting. The Issuer may face challenges in meeting its energy and sustainability targets or could be accused of providing misleading environmental information ("greenwashing"). Even unfounded allegations could result in reputational harm and require significant resources to address, while proven cases could lead to material fines, such as those contemplated under the EU's proposed Green Claims Directive (minimum penalties of 4% of annual turnover).

New or stricter environmental regulations and increasing demand for low-energy, recyclable and low-emission solutions may also affect the Issuer's ability to develop competitive products. The Issuer has committed to the following targets related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; (i) to reach net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across the value chain by 2050, (ii) a 90% reduction in scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030 (relative to 2019) and (iii) a 27.5% reduction in scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from purchased goods and services and use of sold products by 2030 (relative to 2019), but may not achieve this target. Achieving the committed targets may lead to significant additional costs. Failure to do so could lead to product obsolescence, lost revenue or market share, talent-attraction challenges and/or reputational damage.

Demand from customers for low-carbon metals (especially copper and aluminium) is rising, while supply remains limited. If the Issuer is not able to secure these materials at acceptable prices, it may lose projects, face contract-compliance issues, or miss strategic opportunities. Government intervention to limit emissions and increased regulatory scrutiny may further affect the Issuer.

In addition, the Issuer is subject to local and foreign environmental laws governing the use, handling, disposal and remediation of hazardous materials. The Issuer could be held liable for contamination at its own facilities or at third-party waste disposal sites, including responsibility for remediation and potential health-related claims. Such incidents may lead to mandatory cleanup measures, operational interruptions or shutdowns. Environmental standards continue to tighten, particularly regarding emissions, wastewater, waste handling and site remediation, and non-compliance could result in significant claims or penalties.

Materialisation of any of these risks could adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations and prospects and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer considers the likelihood of severe environmental-liability impacts to be low and the potential negative impact to be low to medium.

1.4.6 The Issuer is exposed to health and safety risks

As an industrial company, the Issuer is subject to extensive health and safety requirements in the EU and other jurisdictions where it operates production facilities and performs on-site cable installation. Compliance entails significant costs; any inability to recover these costs through sales, or any requirement to halt production or installation activities (whether due to incidents, investigations, or remedial measures), could adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. Breaches of health and safety obligations may also result in fines, sanctions, legal liabilities and reputational harm.

The Issuer's manufacturing and field-installation environments inherently involve risks of occupational injuries and incidents despite safety measures and automation. The Issuer maintains industrial injury insurance and safety management systems. While these initiatives are intended to improve outcomes, they may not fully prevent incidents or related operational disruptions.

Failure to comply with applicable health and safety laws and standards, or an increase in the frequency or severity of workplace incidents, could lead to operational interruptions, higher costs, claims exposure and reputational damage.

Materialisation of any of these risks could adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition, cash flows, results of operations and prospects and thereby the Issuer's ability to satisfy and fulfil its obligations under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low and the potential negative impact to be low.

1.5 Risks related to the structure of the Securities

1.5.1 The Securities are subordinated obligations

The Securities will be subordinated obligations of the Issuer, and the Securities will rank *pari passu* with each other in a bankruptcy of the Issuer. Upon the occurrence of any winding-up of the Issuer, payments on the Securities will be subordinated in right of payment to the prior payment in full of all creditors of the Issuer, except for payments in respect of any Parity Securities, any Junior Securities or Issuer Shares. The obligations of the Issuer under the Securities are intended to be senior only to its obligations to the holders of any Junior Securities or the Issuer Shares.

Securityholders are advised that unsubordinated liabilities of the Issuer may also arise out of events that are not reflected in the financial statements of the Issuer, including, without limitation, the issuance of guarantees on an unsubordinated basis. Claims made under such guarantees will become unsubordinated liabilities of the Issuer which, in a winding-up of the Issuer, will need to be paid in full before the obligations under the Securities may be satisfied.

Although subordinated debt securities may pay a higher rate of interest than comparable debt securities which are not subordinated, there is a real risk that an investor in subordinated securities such as the Securities will lose all or some of their investment should the Issuer become insolvent.

The Issuer deems the probability of the risks mentioned above to be low. However, the potential negative impact if the risks were to materialise would be high.

1.5.2 The Securities are long-dated securities

The Securities will mature on the Maturity Date. The Issuer is under no obligation to redeem or repurchase the Securities prior to such date, although it may elect to do so in certain circumstances. Securityholders have no right to call for the redemption of the Securities and the Securities will only become due and payable in certain circumstances relating and limited to payment default and a liquidation of the Issuer (see Condition 12 (*Event of Default*)). Securityholders should therefore be aware that they may be required to bear the financial risks associated with an investment in long-term securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low and the potential negative impact to be medium to high.

1.5.3 Early redemption risk

The Issuer may redeem all but not some only of the Securities on the First Call Date or on any Interest Payment Date thereafter, at their principal amount together with any accrued interest in respect of the immediately preceding Interest Period and any Outstanding Payments. In addition, upon the occurrence of certain other specified events (for taxation reasons, for accounting reasons, on the occurrence of a Replacing Capital Event or on the occurrence of a Change of Control Event, all as set out in the Conditions), the Issuer shall have the option to redeem the Securities at the prices set out in the Conditions, in each case together with any accrued interest to the redemption date and any Outstanding Payments. Potential investors should note that the Issuer as at the date of this Investor Presentation has not received a binding ruling (in Danish: "*bindende svar*") from the Danish tax authorities in respect of the Danish tax authorities' assessment of the tax treatment of the Securities as either debt obligations or another qualification. If the Issuer receives a binding ruling after the Initial Issue Date to the effect that the Securities are not assessed by the Danish tax authorities to constitute debt obligations, the Issuer may redeem the Securities for taxation reasons as a Tax Event. Finally, the Securities may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole, but not in part, if the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries has purchased and holds and/or has cancelled Securities with an aggregate principal amount of equal to or greater than 75 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the Securities issued at any time.

Risk factors (IX/XI)



During any period when the Issuer may elect to redeem the Securities, the market value of the Securities generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This also may be true prior to any redemption period. The Issuer may be expected to redeem the Securities when its cost of borrowing, generally or in respect of instruments which provide similar benefits to the Issuer, is lower than the interest payable on the Securities. At such times, an investor generally would not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest payable on the Securities being redeemed and may only be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at a significantly lower rate. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be high and the potential negative impact to be low.

1.5.4 The trading market for debt securities may be volatile and may be adversely impacted by many events

The market for debt securities issued by the Issuer is influenced by a number of interrelated factors, including economic, financial and political conditions and events in the Kingdom of Denmark as well as economic conditions and, to varying degrees, market conditions, interest rates, currency exchange rates and inflation rates in other European and other industrialized countries. There can be no assurance that events in Denmark, Europe or elsewhere will not cause market volatility or that such volatility will not adversely affect the price of the Securities or that economic and market conditions will not have any other adverse effect. Accordingly, the price at which a holder will be able to sell their Securities may be at a discount, which could be substantial, from the issue price or the purchase price paid by such holder.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be high and the potential negative impact to be medium.

1.5.5 Optional Interest Deferral

The Issuer may elect to defer any interest payment for any period of time. Payment of such deferred interest payment, together with any interest accrued thereon (Condition 8 (*Cumulative optional Interest Deferral*)), may be subject to certain conditions.

Any such deferral of interest payments will not constitute a default for any purpose. Any deferral of interest payments will likely have an adverse effect on the market price of the Securities. In addition, as a result of the interest deferral provision of the Securities (Condition 8 (*Cumulative optional Interest Deferral*)), the market price of the Securities may be more volatile than the market prices of other debt securities on which original issue discount or interest accrues that are not subject to such deferral and may be more sensitive generally to adverse changes in the Issuer's financial condition.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low and the potential negative impact to be low.

1.5.6 Securities may be traded with accrued interest, which may subsequently be subject to deferral

The Securities may trade, and/or the prices for the Securities may appear, in trading systems with accrued interest. Purchasers of Securities in the secondary market may pay a price which reflects such accrued interest on purchase of the Securities. If an interest payment is deferred, in whole but not in part, as described above, a purchaser of Securities in the secondary market will only be entitled to the accrued interest reflected in the purchase price of the Securities if the Issuer chooses to pay the Outstanding Payments. This may affect the value of any investment in the Securities.

1.5.7 Dependence on Subsidiaries as a Holding Company

As the Issuer is the parent and holding company of the Group, it is dependent on the operation and results of its subsidiaries, in particular NKT Cables Group A/S (and its subsidiaries). The Issuer is accordingly dependent on dividends, distributions and other payments from its subsidiaries to make payments under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of this risk to be low to medium, but the potential negative impact to be high.

1.5.8 Fixed Rate Securities

The Securities bear interest at a fixed rate until the First Call Date (and thereafter will be subject to a reset of the initial fixed rate on every Reset Date as set out in the Conditions).

A holder of a fixed interest rate security is exposed to the risk that the price of such security may fall because of changes in the market interest rate. While the nominal interest rate of a fixed interest rate security is fixed during the life of such security or during a certain period of time, the current interest rate on the capital market (the "**Market Interest Rate**") typically changes on a daily basis. As the Market Interest Rate changes, the price of such security tends to change in the opposite direction (barring other factors influencing the price). If the Market Interest Rate increases, the price of such security typically falls. If the Market Interest Rate falls, the price of a fixed interest rate security typically increases. Securityholders should be aware that during the period in which the Securities bear interest at a fixed rate, movements of the Market Interest Rate can adversely affect the price of the Securities and can lead to losses for the Securityholders if they sell Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be medium and the potential negative impact to be medium.

1.5.9 Exchange rate risk and exchange controls

The Issuer will pay principal and interest on the Securities in euro. This presents certain risks relating to currency conversions if an investor's financial activities are denominated principally in a currency or currencies (the "**Investor's Currency**") other than euro. These include the risk that exchange rates may significantly change (including changes due to devaluation of the euro or revaluation of the Investor's Currency) and the risk that authorities with jurisdiction over the Investor's Currency may impose or modify exchange controls. An appreciation in the value of the Investor's Currency relative to euro would decrease (a) the Investor's Currency equivalent yield on the Securities, (b) the Investor's Currency equivalent value of the principal payable on the Securities and (c) the Investor's Currency equivalent market value of the Securities. Government and monetary authorities may impose (as some have done in the past) exchange controls that could adversely affect an applicable exchange rate. As a result, investors may receive less interest or principal than expected, or no interest or principal.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be medium and the potential negative impact to be medium.

1.5.10 Risks relating to the reset of interest rates linked to the 4-year swap rate

From and including the First Call Date to but excluding the Maturity Date or the date on which the Issuer redeems the Securities in whole pursuant to the Conditions, the Securities bear interest at a rate which will be determined on each Interest Determination Date at the 4-year Swap Rate (the "**4-year Swap Rate**") for the relevant Reset Period plus the relevant Margin for the relevant Reset Period. Potential investors should be aware that the performance of the 4-year Swap Rate and the interest income on the Securities cannot be anticipated. Due to varying interest income, potential investors are not able to determine a definite yield of the Securities at the time they purchase them, therefore their return on the investment cannot be compared with that of investments having longer fixed interest periods. In addition, after Interest Payment Dates, Securityholders are exposed to the reinvestment risk if market interest rates decline. That is, Securityholders may reinvest the interest income paid to them only at the relevant lower interest rates then prevailing.

Potential investors in the Securities should bear in mind that neither the current nor the historical level of the 4-year Swap Rate is an indication of the future development of such 4-year Swap Rate during the term of the Securities. Furthermore, during each Reset Period, it cannot be ruled out that the price of the Securities may fall as a result of changes in the Market Interest Rate, as the Market Interest Rate fluctuates. During each of these periods, the Securityholders are exposed to the risks, please see Section 1.5.8 (Fixed Rate Securities).

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low and the potential negative impact to be low.

1.5.11 Risks associated with the reform of EURIBOR and other interest rate benchmarks

The Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("EURIBOR") (which is the floating leg of the 4-year Swap Rate used in the reset provisions for the Securities) and other indices which are deemed "benchmarks" (each a "Benchmark" and together, the "Benchmarks"), to which the interest on the Securities during any Reset Period is linked, have become the subject of regulatory scrutiny and recent national and international regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective whilst others are still to be implemented. These reforms may cause such benchmarks to perform differently than in the past, to disappear entirely, or have other consequences which cannot be predicted. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on the value of and the amount payable under the Securities. International proposals for reform of Benchmarks include Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds (the "Benchmark Regulation").

Any changes to a Benchmark as a result of the Benchmark Regulation or other initiatives, could have a material adverse effect on the costs of refinancing securities linked to such Benchmark or the costs and risks of administering or otherwise participating in the setting of a Benchmark and complying with any such regulations or requirements. Such factors may have the effect of discouraging market participants from continuing to administer or participate in certain Benchmarks, trigger changes in the rules or methodologies used in certain Benchmarks or lead to the disappearance of certain Benchmarks. Although it is uncertain whether or to what extent any of the abovementioned changes and/or any further changes in the administration or method of determining a Benchmark could have an effect on the value of the Securities, investors should be aware that they face the risk that any changes to the relevant Benchmark may have a material adverse effect on the value of and the amount payable under the Securities.

The Conditions provide for certain fallback arrangements if a Benchmark Event should occur, including the Issuer appointing an Independent Adviser to assist the Issuer with the determination of a Successor Rate or an Alternative Rate for future Reset Periods. If the Issuer is unable to appoint an Independent Adviser, or the Independent Adviser appointed by it fails to determine a Successor Rate or an Alternative Rate prior to an Interest Determination Date in accordance with the Conditions, the 4-year Swap Rate applicable to the next succeeding Reset Period shall be equal to the last observable mid swap rate for euro swap transactions with a maturity of 4 years all as determined by the Calculation Agent in accordance with the Conditions. Further, if an Independent Adviser (in consultation with the Issuer) or the Issuer determines that an Adjustment Spread is required to be applied to the Successor Rate or the Alternative Rate and such Adjustment Spread is determined by the Independent Adviser or the Issuer, that Adjustment Spread shall be applied. Furthermore, the if Successor Rate or Alternative Rate and, in either case, the applicable Adjustment Spread is determined in accordance with the Conditions and the Issuer, following consultation with the Independent Adviser and acting in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner, determines (i) that amendments to the Conditions are necessary to ensure the proper operation of such Successor Rate or Alternative Rate and/or (in either case) the applicable Adjustment Spread and (ii) the terms of such Benchmark Amendments, then the Issuer shall, subject to giving notice thereof in accordance with the Conditions, without any requirement for the consent or approval of Securityholders, vary the Conditions to give effect to such Benchmark Amendments with effect from the date specified in such notice.

The use of any Successor Rate or Alternative Rate with the application of an Adjustment Spread may still result in the Securities performing differently (which may include payment of a lower Reset Fixed Rate for such Reset Period) than they would if the Original Reference Rate were to continue to apply in its current form.

Notwithstanding the fallback provisions relating to Benchmark Events discussed above, no Successor Rate or Alternative Rate will be adopted, nor will the applicable Adjustment Spread be applied, nor will any other related Benchmark Amendments be made, if and to the extent that, in the determination of the Issuer, the same could reasonably be expected to prejudice the recording of the Securities as "equity" in the consolidated financial statements of the Issuer pursuant to the Accounting Principles or any other accounting principles that may replace the Accounting Principles for the purposes of preparing the annual consolidated financial statements of the Issuer.

If the Issuer is unable to appoint an Independent Adviser or the Independent Adviser fails to determine a Successor Rate or Alternative Rate or, in either case, the applicable Adjustment Spread for the life of the Securities, or if the circumstances set out the previous paragraph arise, this could result in the Securities, in effect, becoming fixed rate securities.

Due to the uncertainty concerning the availability of Successor Rates and Alternative Rates, the involvement of an Independent Adviser and the potential for further regulatory developments, there is a risk that the relevant fallback provisions set out in Condition 6.5 (*Benchmark discontinuation*) may not operate as intended at the relevant time. Prospective Securityholders should consult their own independent advisors and make their own assessment about the potential risks imposed by benchmark reforms (including the Benchmark Regulation) before making any investment decision with respect to the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low and the potential negative impact to be low.

1.5.12 The current IFRS accounting classification of financial instruments such as the Securities as equity instruments may change, which may result in redemption for Accounting Reasons.

Following the publication in June 2018 by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") of the discussion paper DP/2018/1 on "Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Equity", (the "DP/2018/1 Paper") and in subsequent discussions the IASB tentatively decided in February 2021 not to implement the changes to the classification of financial obligations that only arise on liquidation of the entity that were contemplated in the DP/2018/1 Paper. These changes were not included in the related exposure draft ("**Exposure Draft**") published by IASB in November 2023, although the Exposure Draft does suggest changing certain aspects of IAS 32 including the meaning of the term 'liquidation' in connection with contingent settlement provisions. In a September 2025 meeting, the IASB tentatively decided to proceed with the proposed requirements on the reclassification of financial liabilities and equity instruments contemplated in the Exposure Draft, subject to some targeted refinements, and, in an October 2025 meeting, the IASB set a deadline of the fourth quarter of 2026 for the final amendments subject to the project progressing as planned.

If similar proposals to those contemplated by the DP/2018/1 Paper are implemented or put forward in the future, or other changes are introduced as a result of the consultation being conducted on the current Exposure Draft, the current IFRS equity accounting classification of financial instruments such as the Securities may change and this may result in the occurrence of an event entitling the Issuer to redeem, in whole but not in part, the Securities (pursuant to Condition 10.4 (*Redemption for accounting reasons*)). The implementation of any of the proposals set out in the DP/2018/1 Paper or any other similar such proposals that may be made in the future, including the extent and timing of any such implementation, if at all, is uncertain. Accordingly, no assurance can be given as to the future classification of the Securities from an accounting perspective or whether any such change may result in the occurrence of an event providing the Issuer with the option to redeem the Securities pursuant to Condition 10.4 (*Redemption for accounting reasons*).

1.5.13 For a description of the risks related to the early redemption of the Securities, see the Risk Factor entitled "Early redemption risk" in 1.5.3.

1.5.14 No limitation on issuing senior or pari passu securities

There is no restriction on the amount of securities or other liabilities which the Issuer may issue, guarantee or incur and which rank senior to, or pari passu with, the Securities. The issue of any such securities or the incurrence of any such other liabilities may reduce the amount (if any) recoverable by Securityholders on a winding-up of the Issuer and/or may increase the likelihood of a deferral of interest payments under the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low and the potential negative impact to be low.

1.5.15 Default and limited remedies

The only remedy against the Issuer available to the Securityholders for recovery of amounts which have become due in respect of the Securities will be the institution of proceedings for bankruptcy of the Issuer and/or proving in such bankruptcy and/or claiming in the liquidation of the Issuer. Accordingly, the Securityholders would have limited remedies available for recovery of such amounts, which will increase the risk that Securityholders would suffer a loss in respect of the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risk to be low and the potential negative impact to be medium to high.

1.5.16 Absence of prior public markets

The Securities constitute a new issue of securities by the Issuer. Prior to such issue, there will have been no public market for the Securities. Although applications will be made for the Securities to be listed, there can be no assurance that an active public market for the Securities will develop and, if such a market were to develop, neither the Joint Lead Managers nor any other person is under any obligation to maintain such a market. The liquidity and the market prices for the Securities can be expected to vary with changes in market and economic conditions, the financial condition and prospects of the Issuer and the Group and other factors that generally influence the market prices of securities. Illiquidity may have an adverse effect on the market value of the Securities.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low and the potential negative impact to be low.

1.5.17 Green bond classification

NKT will use green proceeds to finance or re-finance capital expenditures and selected operational expenditures, with distinct sustainable benefits, towards electricity grid assets that meet the Technical Screening Criteria of the EU Taxonomy. This includes the production and laying of high-voltage cables that will facilitate the connection of renewable energy (e.g. wind farms) to the electric grid, or 'interconnectors' where the relevant assets are deemed to predominantly ensure higher proportion of renewable energy in the relevant grids. The use of proceeds is described in the Issuer's updated 2026 green finance framework (the "**Green Finance Framework**") in force as at the Initial Issue Date and which is based on the Green Bond Principles issued by the International Capital Market Association. The Green Finance Framework is available on the Issuer's website at <https://investors.nkt.com/green-financing>.

However, no assurance is given by the Issuer or the Joint Lead Managers that the application of the net proceeds of the Securities in accordance with the Green Finance Framework will satisfy, in whole or in part, any present or future investor expectations or requirements as regards any investment criteria or guidelines with which such investor or its investments are required to comply, whether according to any present or future applicable law or regulations or by such investor's own by-laws or other governing rules or investment portfolio mandates. Market conditions for green bonds are rapidly changing, and new regulation is being developed as described below. Accordingly, no assurances can be given that the eligible green asset described in the Green Finance Framework will meet current or future investor expectations regarding what "green" or equivalently labelled performance objectives constitute.

The EU Taxonomy Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088) provides criteria for determining whether an economic activity qualifies as "environmentally sustainable" for the purposes of establishing the degree to which an investment is environmentally sustainable. The EU Taxonomy is subject to further development by way of the implementation by the European Commission, through delegated regulations, of technical screening criteria for the environmental objectives set out in the EU Taxonomy Regulation. Although the Issuer intends for the Green Finance Framework to be aligned with the EU taxonomy on a best efforts basis, there can be no assurance that the Green Finance Framework will comply with the criteria for objectives of the EU taxonomy.

Further, Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 on European Green Bonds and optional disclosures for bonds marketed as environmentally sustainable and for sustainability-linked bonds was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 30 November 2023 (the "**EU Green Bond Regulation**"). The EU Green Bond Regulation, which entered into force on 20 December 2023 with application date 21 December 2024, introduces a voluntary label (the "**European Green Bond Standard**") for issuers of "green" use of proceeds bonds where the proceeds will be invested in economic activities in accordance with the EU Taxonomy. The Securities will not comply with the European Green Bond Standard and will comply with the criteria and processes set out in the Green Finance Framework only. It is not clear at this stage the impact which the European Green Bond Standard may have on investor demand for, and pricing of, green use of proceeds bonds that do not meet such standard. It could reduce demand and liquidity for the Securities and their price.

The Issuer considers that the probability of the Issuer facing adverse effects relating to the labelling of the Securities as "green" is low. If the effects would materialise, the Issuer considers the potential negative impact as low.

1.5.18 Failure to comply with Green Finance Framework

While it is the Issuer's intention to comply with the Green Finance Framework, any failure to do so does not constitute a default under the Conditions. The Securityholders do not have any put option or other right of early redemption in case of any failure by the Issuer to comply with the Green Finance Framework. Any failure by the Issuer to comply with the Green Finance Framework may have a material adverse effect on the value of the Securities and/or result in adverse consequences for individual investors, including (but not limited to) investors with portfolio mandates to invest in securities to be used for a particular purpose.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low and the potential negative impact to be medium.

1.5.19 Listing on sustainable segment

The Issuer expects that the Securities will be listed and admitted to trading on the "Nasdaq Sustainable Bond Market" segment of Nasdaq Copenhagen A/S. There is a risk that such listing and admission may not satisfy, in whole or in part, any present or future investor expectations or requirements as regards any investment criteria or guidelines with which such investor or its investments are required to comply. The criteria for such listing and admission to trading may vary from one stock exchange or securities market to another.

Any failure for the Securities to be listed and admitted to trading (or ceasing to be listed and admitted to trading) on the "Nasdaq Sustainable Bond Market" segment of Nasdaq Copenhagen A/S as described above does not constitute a default under the Conditions. The Securityholders do not have any put option or other right of early redemption in case of any failure to obtain or maintain a listing or admission to trading on the "Nasdaq Sustainable Bond Market" segment of Nasdaq Copenhagen A/S, which may have an adverse effect on the value of the Securities and/or result in adverse consequences for individual investors, including (but not limited to) investors with portfolio mandates to invest in securities to be used for a particular purpose.

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low and the potential negative impact to be low.

1.5.20 Change of law

The Conditions are governed by the laws of the Kingdom of Denmark in effect as at the time of issuance. The Issuer is not able to predict the impact of any possible judicial decision or change to the laws of the Kingdom of Denmark or administrative practice in either jurisdiction after the time of issuance. Such changes in law may include, but are not limited to, changes to bankruptcy laws and/or the interpretation hereof of relevance to the Securities, which may affect the rights of Securityholders, or changes to taxation laws and/or the interpretation hereof which may affect the Securities (for example by triggering a Tax Event).

The Issuer deems the probability of the above-described risks to be low and the potential negative impact to be medium.

Financial figures



NKT: Cash Flow Statement Full Year



Cash flow statement

EURm	2023	2024	2025
Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)	255	343	390
<i>Non-cash operating items:</i>			
Change in provisions, gains and loss on sale of assets, etc.	8	8	-2
Changes in working capital	320	711	160
Cash flow from operations before financial items, etc.	583	1,062	548
Financial income received	89	45	26
Financial income paid	-105	-30	-7
Income tax paid	38	-38	-68
Income tax received	13	0	0
Cash flow from operations continuing operations	542	1,039	499
Acquisition of subsidiaries	0	-144	0
Acquisition of associated companies	-9	0	0
Investment in property, plant, and equipment	-205	-463	-695
Intangible assets and other investments	-33	-32	-48
Cash flow from investing activities from continuing operations	-247	-639	-743
Change in loans	-1	-8	-15
Repayment of lease liabilities	-6	-6	-12
Capital increase	357	0	0
Purchase of treasury shares	-7	-2	-20
Coupon payments hybrid	-9	-11	-11
Cash flow from financing activities	334	-27	-58
Net cash flow for the year from continuing operations	629	373	-302
Net cash flow for the year from discontinued operations	-1	248	0
Net cash flow for the year	628	621	-302
Cash and cash equivalents, 1 January	890	890	1,518
Currency adjustments	0	7	-2
Cash and cash equivalents, 31 December	890	1,518	1,214
Of which classified as assets held for sale	2	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents, 31 December	888	1,518	1,214

NKT: Income Statement and Balance Sheet Full Year



Income statement

EURm	2023	2024	2025
Revenue	2,567	3,252	3,565
Cost of raw materials, consumables and goods for sale	-1,747	-2,215	-2,383
Staff costs	-308	-393	-482
Other costs	-261	-310	-319
Other operating income	4	9	9
Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)	255	343	390
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	-71	-82	-106
Depreciation and impairment of intangible assets	-19	-21	-27
Earnings Before Interest and Tax (EBIT)	165	240	257
Financial income	11	49	69
Financial expenses	-27	-15	-32
Earnings Before Tax (EBT)	149	274	294
Tax	-30	-38	-19
Net result – continuing operations	119	236	275
Net result – discontinued operations	5	101	0
Net result	124	337	275

Balance sheet

EURm	2023	2024	2025
Goodwill	351	405	428
Other intangible assets	193	241	270
Property, plant, and equipment	1,014	1,464	2,163
Derivate financial instruments	41	39	38
Investments in associated companies	9	8	8
Other investments and receivables	1	5	2
Deferred tax	13	21	59
Total non-current assets	1,622	2,183	2,968
Inventories	311	424	439
Trade and other receivables	340	423	547
Derivate financial instruments	144	131	122
Contract assets	107	143	249
Income tax receivable	15	37	56
Cash and cash equivalents	888	1,518	1,214
Assets held for sale	177	0	0
Total current assets	1,982	2,676	2,627
Total assets	3,604	4,859	5,595

EURm	2023	2024	2025
Equity attributable to equity holders of NKT A/S	1,420	1,698	2,038
Hybrid capital	155	155	155
Total equity	1,575	1,853	2,193
Deferred tax	36	34	54
Pension liabilities	40	42	36
Provisions	11	35	40
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	196	221	229
Contract liabilities	324	1,016	1,057
Derivate financial instruments	48	51	11
Total non-current liabilities	655	1,399	1,427
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	11	17	22
Trade payables	364	534	554
Other liabilities	145	291	276
Derivate financial instruments	46	51	57
Contract liabilities	713	626	948
Income tax payable	27	60	82
Provisions	30	28	36
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	38	0	0
Total current liabilities	1,374	1,607	1,975
Total liabilities	2,029	3,006	3,402
Total equity and liabilities	3,604	4,859	5,595

Guarantees and Supply Chain Finance

EURm	2023	2024	2025
Carrying amount of liabilities under supplier finance arrangement, 31 December			
Trade payables under supplier finance arrangements	N/A	145	147
Carrying amount of guarantees, 31 December			
Value of guarantees issued by financial institutions on behalf of Group companies	1,901	2,570	2,701
Parent company guarantees to customers	4,705	5,241	5,098
Parent company guarantees to financial institution	2,052	2,703	2,816

