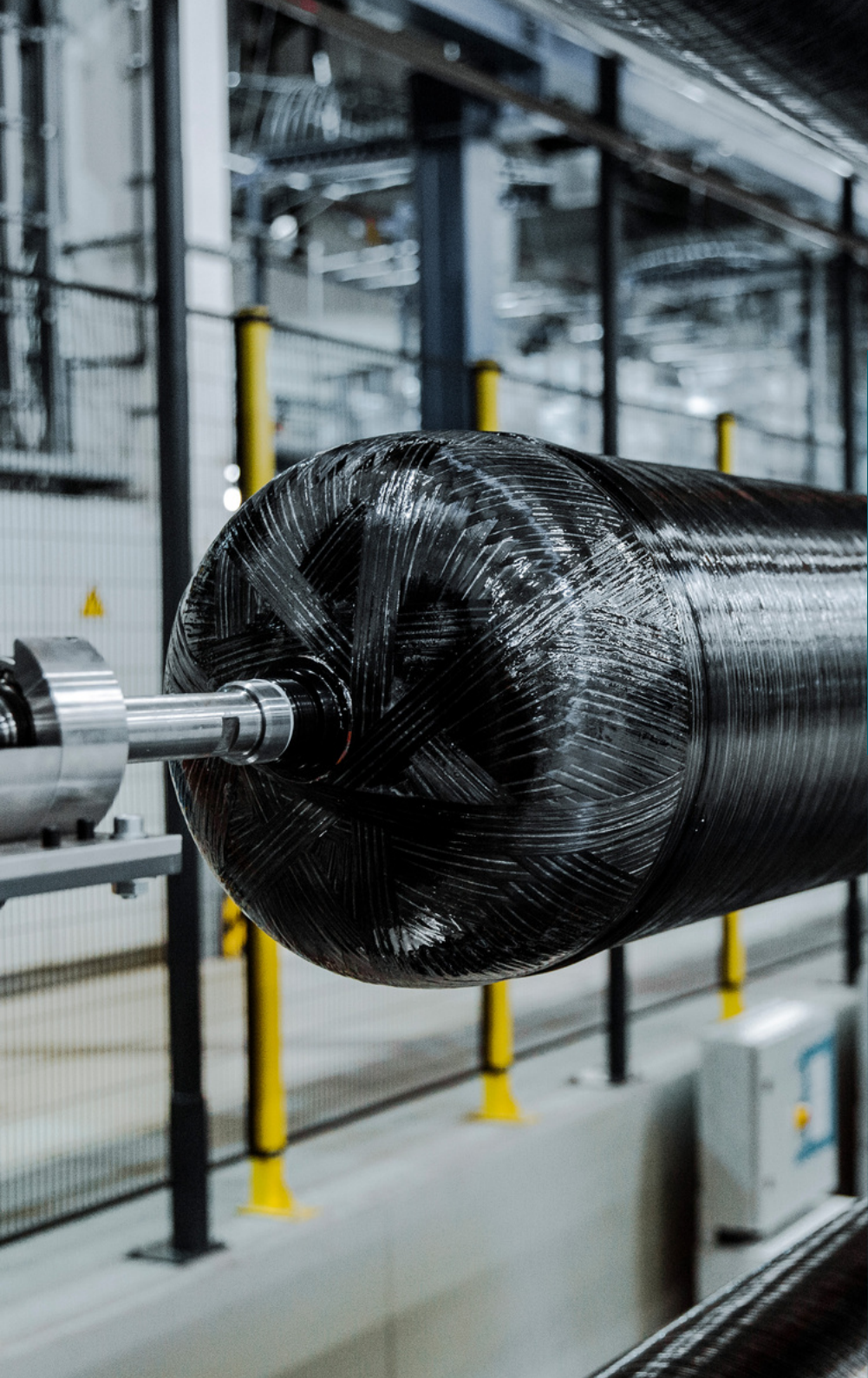


Annual report

2025



START READING →



Driving the energy transition

We are one of the world's leading manufacturers of high-pressure composite cylinders and alternative fuel systems.

Our solutions enable OEMs, fleet owners and gas distributors to make the switch to reliable, sustainable and affordable energy.

Over the past three decades, our technologies have positioned us at the forefront of the global energy transition.

[GO TO CONTENTS →](#)



Contents

In brief	3
Vision and values	4
Hexagon at a glance	5
Our markets	6
Executive Management	7
Board of Directors	8

Key highlights 2025

Highlights 2025	10
Key figures	11
A word from the CEO	12

Board’s report

Board of Director’s report	15
----------------------------	----

Sustainability statement	36
General information	37
Basis for preparation	38
Governance	40
Strategy	46
Interests and views of stakeholders	49
Material impacts, risks and opportunities	56

Environmental	63
E1 Climate change	64
E5 Resource use and circular economy	81
EU Taxonomy	91

Social information	107
S1 Own workforce	108
S2 Workers in the value chain	117

Governance information	123
G1 Business conduct	124

Appendices	129
Auditor’s limited assurance report	138

Financial statements	142
Financial statements Group	143
Financial statements Parent Company	216
Auditor’s report	240

Appendix

Glossary	245
----------	-----

Driving energy transformation

VISION

Clean Air
Everywhere

PURPOSE

Driving Energy
Transformation

VALUES

Integrity
and Drive

OUR BELIEFS

We have a strong, values-based culture that fuels our business performance. Our core values - integrity and drive - support our behavior and our beliefs.

Driven by our vision of Clean Air Everywhere, we believe that clean air is a right not a privilege, that technology is no longer the barrier to enabling cleaner energy for all, and that change is urgent.

We hold ourselves accountable for all our interactions with our customers, suppliers and owners, our people and the communities in which we operate.

Hexagon at a glance

Hexagon Composites ASA is headquartered in Ålesund, Norway and listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange.

We have a strong presence across North America and Europe, with 872 employees dedicated to driving the energy transition - enabling our customers to reduce their total cost of ownership and emissions.

OUR PEOPLE



872
Employees¹

OUR CONTRIBUTIONS

In 2025, Hexagon Group's solutions have enabled the avoidance of

1 million
metric tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions²



Headquarters

Offices

Manufacturing facility

¹ Headcount

² The Alternative Fuel life-Cycle Environmental and Economic transportation (AFLEET) tool from the Greenhouse gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy use in Technologies (GREET[®]) model has been used for estimating emission reductions. For more information see appendix report methodologies and assumptions.

Business segments

Hexagon has pioneered composite technologies for mobility applications, evolving from a cylinder manufacturer into a full integrator of solutions and services that drive the energy transition across three segments.



MOBILE PIPELINE

Hexagon's gas distribution solutions are essential to alternative fuel supply chains.

Our solutions have the largest transport capacity worldwide and enable the safe transport of compressed (renewable) natural gas, hydrogen or other industrial gases.

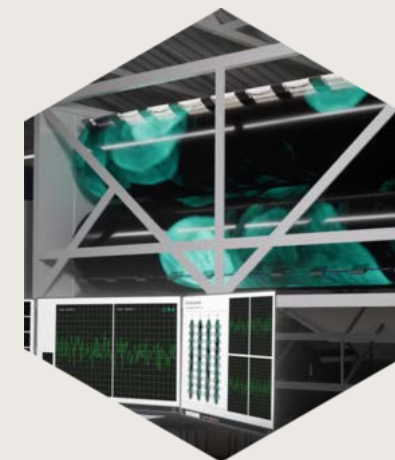
Mobile Pipeline modules provide energy solutions for users and industries without stationary pipeline infrastructure.



FUEL SYSTEMS

Hexagon is one of the leading global providers of natural gas fuel systems for commercial vehicles.

Integrating energy storage and fuel delivery systems into commercial vehicles is one of our key competences and our systems are installed on heavy-duty trucks, refuse collection trucks, buses, delivery trucks and vans.



AFTERMARKET

Hexagon is the only dedicated aftermarket service provider for alternative fuel systems in North America.

Our services assist fleets and operators in enhanced safety, higher uptime and lower total cost of ownership and includes parts, installs, training, cylinder testing and requalification.

Executive Management



PHILIPP SCHRAMM

Chief Executive Officer



EIRIK LØHRE

**Chief Financial Officer
(Interim)**



ERIC BIPPUS

Chief Commercial Officer



BRAD GARNER

Chief Technology Officer



HANS PETER HAVDAL

EVP Market Expansion



ASHLEY REMILLARD

**EVP Legal & Government
Affairs and General Counsel**

Experience

Philipp Schramm has served as CEO since January 2025. He has extensive experience from various senior positions at Webasto and PricewaterhouseCoopers, and as CEO and CFO of Brose.

Eirik Løhre has served as CFO since November 2025. He joined Hexagon in 2021 and has previously served as EVP Corporate Development. He has broad experience from corporate finance at SEB and Nordea.

Eric Bippus has served as CCO since January 2025. He joined Hexagon in 2016 and has decades of global sales and marketing experience in the automotive markets. Prior to joining Hexagon, he served as Executive Vice President of Sales and Marketing for Clean Diesel Technologies Inc..

Brad Garner has served as CTO since October 2025, and as President of Hexagon Agility FleetCare since 2024. He joined Hexagon in 2017 and has decades of experience in the energy sector, having previously served as President of GE Heat Recovery Solutions and COO of IMPCO Technologies.

Hans Peter Havdal has served as EVP Market Expansion since October 2025, having served previously as COO and as a board member. Hans Peter has broad international experience in the manufacturing and automotive industries, including at Semcon International, and as CEO of Kongsberg Automotive ASA.

Ashley Remillard joined Hexagon in 2019 and has served in her current role since 2023. She has previously practiced law at Nossaman LLP in both transactional and litigation settings, specializing in environmental law.

Education

Ph.D. and Diploma in Business Administration from the Katholische Universität Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, as well as the equivalent of an executive MBA from Harvard Business School.

Bachelor of Science in Finance from the Norwegian School of Business (BI).

BA degree in Management from the Walsh College of Accountancy and Business.

Associate Degree in Mechanical Engineering from Fanshawe College of Technology.

Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU).

Juris Doctor from the University of Southern California School of Law, and a Bachelor of Arts in Communications from the University of Southern California.

of shares 31.12.2025

0

37 660

192 280

36 892

3 900¹

47 880

¹ Include shares owned by related parties

Board of Directors



KNUT FLAKK
Chair



LIV ASTRI HOVEM
Deputy Chair



KO MIZUKAWA
Board member



EVA SAGEMO
Board member

Experience	Knut Flakk is the founder of Hexagon Composites ASA and CEO of Flakk Gruppen AS. He has an extensive entrepreneurial track record having established and developed a number of companies both in Norway and internationally. Flakk has been the CEO of the Flakk Group since 1996 and holds an MSc from BI Norwegian Business School and an MBA from London Business School.		CEO of DNV's Accelerator business area. Liv Astri has more than 25 years of experience within management of technical advisory and assurance services in a global setting, primarily within the maritime and oil & gas industries. Liv Astri holds a MSc in Naval Architecture and Offshore Engineering from UC Berkeley, and MSc in Civil Engineering from the Norwegian Technical University.		Ko Mizukawa is currently General Manager, Chemicals Business Development & Planning Dept., Chemical Div. in Mitsui & Co. Europe Ltd and is based in the United Kingdom. He brings extensive experience across climate change, energy, hydrogen and advanced composites materials. Mizukawa holds a Master of Engineering from Waseda University, Japan.		Eva Sagemo currently holds the position of CFO at TOMRA. Sagemo has extensive experience in auditing and controlling, including as an auditor in BDO, Consolidation & Reporting Manager in Aibel, and Chief Accountant in Fugro. Sagemo holds an Executive Master of Management with specialization in international tax law from BI Norwegian Business School and a Bachelor's Degree in Audit from Oslo Metropolitan University	
Board member since	Chair since 2000		2020 (Deputy Chair since 2025)		May 2025		April 2024	
Member of			Audit & Sustainability Committee				Audit & Sustainability Committee (Chair), Remuneration Committee	
Independence	Second largest shareholder in Hexagon		Independent board member		Represents Mitsui & Co., Hexagon's largest shareholder		Independent board member	
Current board positions	Chair of Flakk Gruppen AS, Norwegian Hydrogen AS and Vireon AS. Board member of H-fasader AS, Devold of Norway AS and Geographic Hotels and Adventures AS.		Chair of: Dnv Imatis AS, Dnv Inspection Group AS and Dnv Inspection AS		Ceva Santé Animale SA, ITC Antwerp NV, Mitsui AgriScience International S.A./N.V. and MAIC EUROPE LTD		Akastor ASA	
Meeting attendance	100%		100%		78%		91%	
# of shares 31.12.2025	22 568 314 Incl. shares owned by related parties		-		33 229 096 (Owned by Mitsui & Co)		-	
Birth year and nationality	1960, Norwegian		1964, Norwegian		1970, Japanese		1975, Norwegian	

Board of Directors cont.



SAM GABBITA

Board member



MIMI BERDAL

Board member



HARALD ARNET

Board member

Experience	Sam Gabbita is the co-founder and CEO of Pioneer Clean Fleet Solutions and a co-founder of Qell. Sam has held a variety of positions across financial and managerial functions within the financial services industry and has broad experience from managing sustainability focused investments. He holds a Bachelor of Economics from University of California, and an MBA from The Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.	Mimi Berdal has extensive experience within corporate strategy development, governance, and M&A. She was previously Partner at the law firm, Arntzen de Besche, and has served, among others, as a legal adviser at Total. Berdal holds a Law degree from the University of Oslo, Norway.	Harald Arnet is Senior Adviser and board member at the Datum Group,, where he previously served as CEO. He has more than 35 years of experience in national and international finance, industrial and financial investments. Prior to joining the Datum Group, he held management positions at former Samuel Montague & Co., HSBC and Handelsbanken, where he served as General Manager, Banking and led the Corporate Finance department in Norway. Arnet holds a BSBA from the University of Denver, US.
Board member since	April 2022	May 2025	May 2025
Member of	Remuneration Committee (Chair)	Audit & Sustainability Committee	
Independence	Independent board member	Independent board member	Independent board member
Current board positions	Pioneer Clean Fleet Solutions, Inc.	Goodtech ASA (Chair), Cavendish Hydrogen ASA, Norsk Titanium AS and Thor Medical ASA	
Meeting attendance	100%	89%	100%
# of shares 31.12.2025	-	-	-
Birth year and nationality	1974, American	1959, Norwegian	1961, Norwegian

Highlights 2025



Strengthened our position in Europe

In October, Hexagon completed the acquisition of SES Composites, a leading European supplier of high-pressure cylinders and systems for the storage and distribution of compressed gases. The acquisition brings complementary capabilities to Hexagon and further strengthens our position as a trusted partner to European OEMs in the commercial transportation sector.



All-time high for the refuse segment

Renewable natural gas (RNG) has become one of the most compelling circular-economy success stories in the refuse industry. Leading waste management companies are increasingly transforming collected waste into clean RNG to power their own fleet operations.

The growing momentum translated into an all-time high for 2025 – underscoring Hexagon Agility's market position and the growing demand for reliable and low-emission CNG vehicles.



Milestone order to Mexico

Hexagon Agility secured a milestone order with Trayecto, Mexico's largest trucking company for its largest CNG fuel systems to 100 heavy-duty trucks. Coupled with Cummins X15N natural gas engine, this delivers the largest hauling capacity achieved to date by commercial CNG trucks and marked a milestone for clean trucking in Mexico.

Key figures

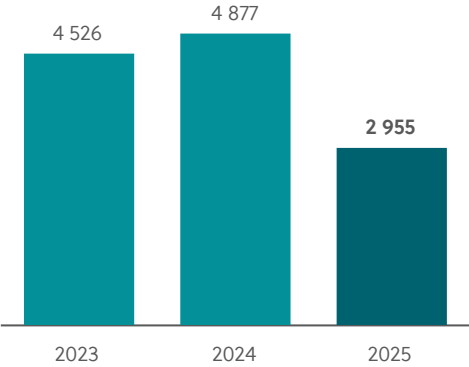
REVENUES AND PROFIT	NOK million	2025	2024	2023
Revenue		2 955	4 877	4 526
Operating profit before depreciation (EBITDA)		158	637	366
Operating profit (EBIT)		(150)	370	146
Profit/loss before taxes from continuing operations		(1 232)	(906)	(1 016)
Profit/loss after taxes from continuing operations		(1 159)	(969)	(1 014)
Profit/loss after tax from discontinued		-	690	2 123
Total profit/loss after tax		(1 159)	(279)	1 109

CAPITAL 31.12	NOK million	2025	2024	2023
Total assets		5 305	7 077	6 428
Equity		2 645	3 533	3 214
Equity ratio ¹		49.8%	49.9%	50.0%

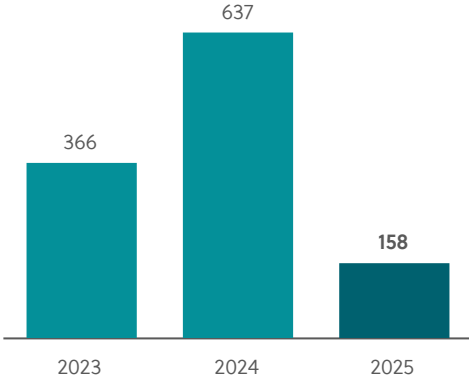
PROFITABILITY AND RATE OF RETURN	2025	2024	2023
EBITDA margin ²	5.3%	13.1%	8.1%
EBIT margin ³	(5.1%)	7.6%	3.2%
Return on equity ⁴	(37.5%)	(8.2%)	32.7%
Return on assets ⁵	(18.7%)	(3.9%)	16.0%

¹ Total equity in percentage of total assets
² Operating profit before depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) in a percentage of revenue
³ Operating profit (EBIT) in a percentage of revenue
⁴ Profit after tax divided by average total equity
⁵ Profit after tax divided by average total assets

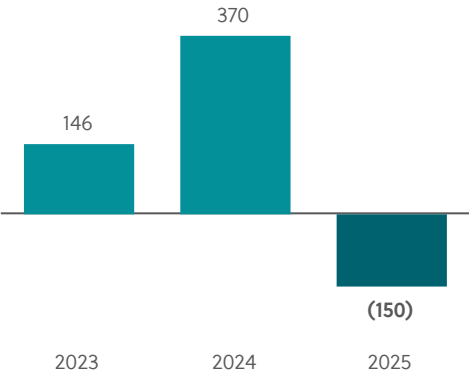
REVENUE MNOK



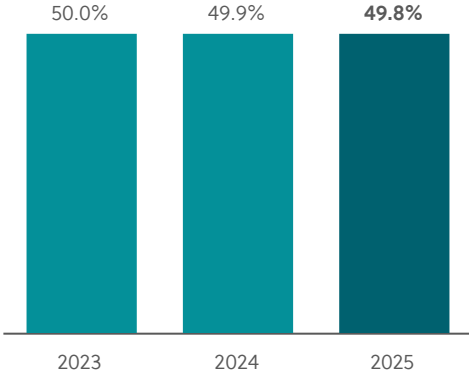
EBITDA MNOK



EBIT MNOK



EQUITY RATIO %



A word from the CEO

Navigating headwinds, whilst positioning for long-term growth

Dear shareholders,

2025 was a challenging year for Hexagon. The transportation and energy sectors faced a rare convergence of headwinds: macro-economic uncertainty, tariff volatility, regulatory ambiguity and deep freight recession in North America.

This impacted Hexagon's results significantly, most notably our Mobile Pipeline segment. Coming from a record year in 2024, we exited 2025 with revenues of NOK 3.0 billion (NOK 4.8 billion) and EBITDA of NOK 158 million (637 million). Adjusted for one-off accounting gains and severance expenses, our EBITDA was NOK 65 million.

Despite an ever-evolving market and headwinds, we have focused on what we can control. Throughout the year we have taken significant measures to restore our profitability, strengthen our strategic foundation and position Hexagon for long-term growth.



Our world-leading carbon fiber cylinder technology continues to give Hexagon a unique competitive edge

A year defined by financial discipline

The pressures facing our markets required significant financial discipline across the entire organization. We have taken decisive steps to rebalance our cost base, improve operational efficiency and support liquidity. By year-end, our cost and cash optimization program delivered NOK 200 million in personnel and SG&A costs savings, alongside material cash flow improvements in working-capital and CapEx reduction. In sum, these actions have lowered our structural EBITDA breakeven point.

Strengthening our strategic foundation

We delivered meaningful strategic progress in 2025. Acquiring SES Composites strengthened our European footprint and solidified our position as the leading supplier of natural-gas fuel systems in Europe. We also continued expanding our presence in key global markets. The adoption of Type 4 composite cylinders for natural gas is accelerating across the Middle East and Latin America, where we continue to see increased appetite and initial success with our technologies.

In February 2026, we also broadened our exposure to adjacent sectors by securing our first commercial aerospace cylinder order – a testament to our colleagues, capabilities and leading composites technology.

Our world-leading carbon fiber cylinder technology - proven over decades and applied across mobility and energy systems - continues to give Hexagon a unique competitive edge as new and existing customers convert to natural gas.

Accelerating the adoption of natural gas

Natural gas remains the only commercially ready, lower-emission and cost-effective alternative to diesel in so many applications, including for heavy-duty, long-haul and high energy-intensive mobility fleets in North America. This is especially evident in our Refuse segment which delivered record revenues for the year.

In 2025, we took meaningful steps to accelerate natural-gas adoption in trucking through the launch of our demo-truck program and our industry partnership in Pioneer Clean Fleet Solutions - initiatives that are generating interest

from fleets and reinforcing the operational and economic advantages of natural-gas in long-haul heavy-duty trucking.

Our people and culture

More than anything, 2025 reinforced the value of our people. Despite a 25% workforce reduction and challenging market conditions, our employees continued to deliver – bringing their expertise, integrity and drive to work every day. Their ability to adapt and keep momentum reflects the very best of Hexagon.

Being a manufacturing company, the safety of our employees is our top priority. I'm therefore pleased to see that the efforts made to build a strong safety culture are now delivering results, with a 70 % reduction in recordable work-related incidents in 2025.

We will continue to invest in our people's development, safety and inclusion as we build a workplace where everyone can thrive and uphold the standards that define The Hexagon Way.

Looking ahead

As we move into 2026, we remain cautiously optimistic. The structural improvements implemented in 2025 have strengthened our foundation and enhanced the resilience of our business.

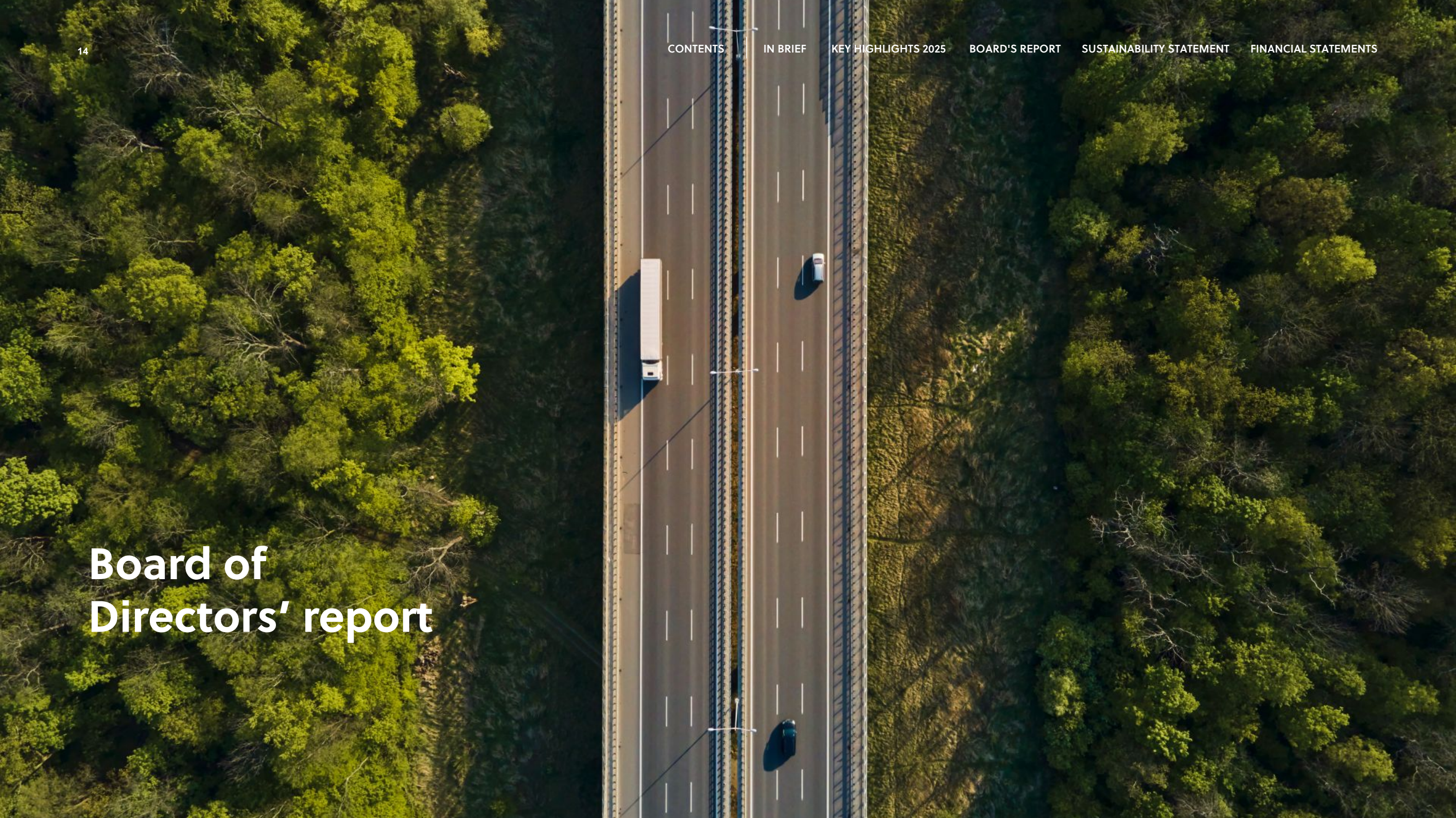
Our solutions play a critical role in reducing emissions and costs across the transportation sector, while supporting energy security for countries, communities and industries. We will continue to maintain financial discipline, deepen our presence in high-potential regions and advance the capabilities of our core technology. Looking ahead, we are confident in our ability to support our customers with practical, scalable solutions that enable the transition to cleaner, more secure and more affordable energy sources.

Thank you for your continued trust and support.

Philipp Schramm

CEO, Hexagon Composites

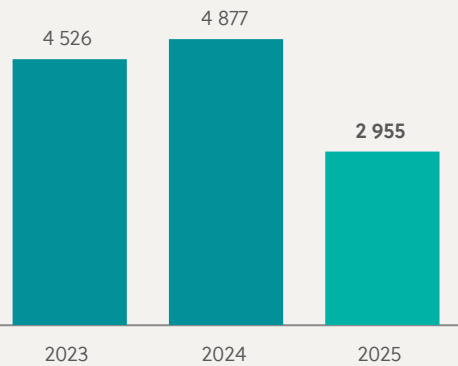
Board of Directors' report



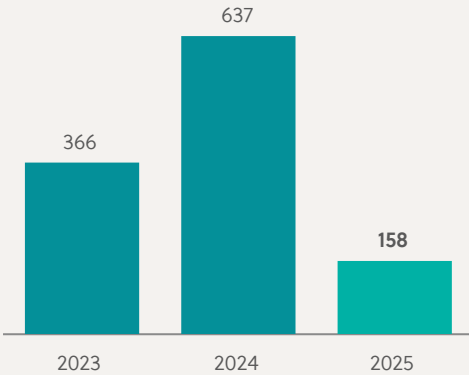
Board of Director's report

Strategic focus and resilience through a challenging year

GROUP REVENUE MNOK



GROUP EBITDA MNOK



All subsequent numbers in parentheses refer to comparative figures for the same period last year.
All figures in NOK are rounded to the nearest million. All percentages are rounded to the nearest one percent

In 2025, Hexagon Group delivered revenues of NOK 2 955 (4 877) million and a reported EBITDA of NOK 158 (637) million, resulting in an EBITDA margin of 5% (13%). Adjusting for severance expenses and a one-off gain related to the acquisition of SES Composites, EBITDA was NOK 65 million for the full year 2025.

2025 was a challenging year for the Group, where macro-economic uncertainty combined with a cyclical downturn in our key segments significantly impacted the performance for the year. As part of a larger cost restructuring program, 25% of the workforce left the Company in 2025.

The key priority has been navigating headwinds, whilst taking strategic steps to build a more resilient company.

Key figures

NOK million	2025	2024	2023
Fuel Systems			
Revenue	1 848	2 287	2 294
EBITDA	82	180	106
EBITDA margin	4%	8%	5%
Mobile Pipeline			
Revenue	781	2 166	1 786
EBITDA	(53)	429	221
EBITDA margin	(7%)	20%	12%
Aftermarket			
Revenue	433	450	428
EBITDA	28	71	56
EBITDA margin	6%	16%	13%
Corporate entities and eliminations			
Revenue	(107)	(26)	18
EBITDA	101	(43)	(18)
Hexagon Group			
Revenue	2 955	4 877	4 526
EBITDA	158	637	366
EBITDA margin	5%	13%	8%

¹ Corporate entities and eliminations refer to holding- and non-operating entities within the Group and inter-segment eliminations within the Group

Key developments for the Group in 2025
Targeted cost and cash optimization program well underway

In response to a cyclical market downturn, a group wide cost and cash optimization program was launched in September 2025. By year end, the company had completed:

- 25% reduction in workforce (excluding SES Composites)
- NOK 200 million reduction in personnel and SG&A costs

Entering into 2026, the Group expects:

- Additional cost effects to materialize
- Investments limited to NOK 80 million for the year

The program targeted structural improvements, positioning the company for stronger operational efficiency and enhanced competitiveness as the market recovers.

Strengthening our position in Europe

In October 2025, Hexagon acquired SES Composites, a leading European manufacturer of high-pressure cylinders and systems for compressed gas storage and distribution, from Worthington Enterprises. The acquisition further consolidates Hexagon’s position as the leading provider of natural gas fuel systems in Europe and is expected to deliver additional synergies

across production processes and the broader supply chain.

All-time high revenues to the refuse sector

The refuse sector remains resilient and largely insulated from the uncertain macro-economic environment in North America. Despite a deep freight recession and weak demand for heavy-duty trucks in 2025, demand for CNG fuel systems in the refuse industry reached an all-time high, generating revenues of NOK 800 million.

Key developments for the Group after the balance sheet date

Acquired remaining shares in Cryoshelter

In January 2026, Hexagon Composites acquired the remaining 60% shares in Cryoshelter Bio LNG GmbH for a consideration of EUR 1, plus a contingent earn-out consideration.

Close down of SES Composites in Poland

On 11 February, Hexagon decided to cease SES Composites type-3 fuel system business in Poland. The decision was made to focus solely on type-4 and utilize Hexagon’s existing type-4 facilities in Kassel, Germany, where significant operational and financial synergies are expected from this decision.

Segment results

Following the sale of Hexagon Ragasco in 2024 and the deconsolidation of Hexagon Purus in 2023, Hexagon has become a more focused and integrated company within the alternative fuel space.

This was further strengthened through the acquisition of Worthington's alternative fuels business, SES Composites in October 2025. The Group is organized into three business segments: 1) Fuel Systems 2) Mobile Pipeline and 3) Aftermarket - all dedicated to distinct markets and product offerings.

Compared to previous segment reporting until Q1'25, Hexagon Agility is now separated into the three new segments, while Hexagon Digital Wave is organized under the Aftermarket segment.

In addition to its core business segments, Hexagon had non-controlling interests in three associated companies - Hexagon Purus, Worthington Cylinders GmbH (heiserTEC) and Cryoshelter BioLNG, all of which are being accounted for by use of the equity method.



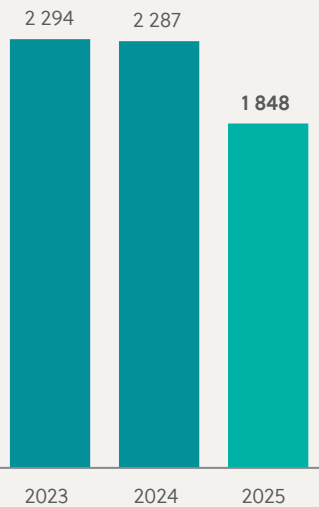
Segment results for

Fuel Systems

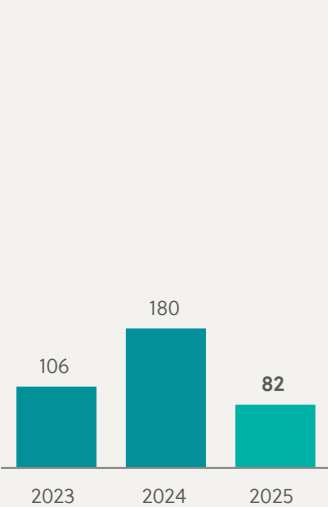


Global provider of alternative fuel systems for commercial vehicles, such as heavy-duty trucks, refuse trucks and transit buses

REVENUE (NOK million)



EBITDA (NOK million)



SHARE OF GROUP REVENUE



Sales and market overview

Macro-economic uncertainty combined with regulatory uncertainty and deep freight recession in North America impacted the Fuel Systems segment in 2025.

Heavy-duty trucks

With the launch of Cummins' X15N engine, natural gas trucks are now able to go head-to-head with diesel on range, performance and drivability. However, the market downturn in 2025 led many fleet owners to delay investment decisions, slowing down the adoption of natural gas in heavy-duty trucking. Whilst demand has been soft for heavy-fuel systems, the natural gas industry leaders, including Hexagon Agility, have worked closely with OEMs and fleet owners to provide solutions that support their piloting activities and transition to natural gas. Together with Clean Energy Inc. and Cummins, Hexagon Agility supported the establishment of Pioneer Clean Solutions, the first company dedicated to leasing low-carbon heavy-duty commercial vehicles in North America.

Transit and refuse

Transit and refuse are public critical functions and therefore remain more insulated from macro-economic volatility.

Transit demand remained stable throughout the year in both North America and Europe, with a solidified position in Europe due to acquisition of SES Composites.

In the refuse sector, renewable natural gas represents one of the strongest circular economy use cases, as several refuse companies now convert collected waste into RNG to fuel their fleets. In North America, 60% of new refuse truck orders are natural gas and 2025 was a record year for Hexagon in this segment delivering close to NOK 800 million in revenues.



Profit/loss

For the full year 2025, the Fuel Systems segment reported revenues of NOK 1 848 (2 287) million, including NOK 97 (0) million from SES Composites which was acquired in October 2025.

Adjusting for SES Composites, revenues were NOK 1 751 million, representing a decline of -23% compared to 2024. The decline was largely explained by lower volumes towards heavy-duty trucks due to a soft US freight market, macroeconomic and regulatory uncertainty, and lack of major orders from certain key customers. Revenues within the heavy-duty truck sector amounted to NOK 503 in 2025, compared to NOK 977 million in 2024. Volumes within the transit bus sector also declined somewhat during the year and ended at NOK 487 (605) million. On the contrary, volumes towards refuse trucks exceeded the record year of 2024, and saw an increase in revenues from NOK 656 million in 2024 to NOK 789 million in 2025, exemplifying the resilient nature of the refuse truck sector.

EBITDA for the Fuel Systems segment in 2025 was NOK 82 (180) million, translating to an EBITDA margin of 4% (8%). SES Composites, which was fully consolidated from October, contributed with NOK 4 million in EBITDA. Adjusted for SES Composites, the EBITDA was NOK 77 (180) million. The EBITDA performance was negatively impacted by lower volumes and negative product mix effects from lower share of fuel systems for heavy-duty truck.

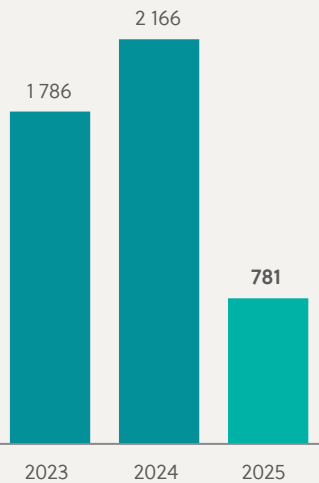
Segment results for

Mobile Pipeline

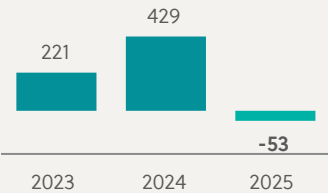


Gas distribution systems with the largest transport capacity worldwide for the safe transport of CNG, RNG, hydrogen and industrial gases

REVENUE (NOK million)



EBITDA (NOK million)



SHARE OF GROUP REVENUE

26%



Sales and market overview

Mobile Pipeline exited a record 2024 on both top-line and bottom-line performance. In 2025, macro-economic uncertainty and low oil prices caused operators to focus on improving asset utilization and delayed spending and investment decisions in North America – significantly impacting the demand for Mobile Pipeline in the region. In EMEAA¹, energy security and cost effective decarbonization are driving the demand for RNG/CNG, leading to a record year in the region for Hexagon’s Mobile Pipeline solutions. Especially in the UK, 2025 has been a turning point for RNG with deliveries of gas distribution modules to several leading energy companies.

As part of the downturn in the North American market, Hexagon has worked throughout 2025 to diversify its geographic exposure in this segment with initial successes in the Middle East and Latin America.

Profit/loss

For the full year 2025, the Mobile Pipeline segment reported revenues of NOK 781 (2 166) million, a decline of -64% from 2024. 2024 was a peak year for the Mobile Pipeline segment with record-high deliveries of gas distribution modules. The reduced demand in 2025 was a result of macroeconomic uncertainties and low oil prices, delaying spending and investment

decisions - leading operators to focus on improving asset utilization. These factors, coupled with the high investments undertaken by gas distributors the past couple of years, has caused the North American market to be somewhat oversupplied.

Outside of North America, the Mobile Pipeline business operated from Kassel, Germany saw an improvement year over year driven by higher activity and increased demand from customers in the Middle East. However, the European business also saw a significant volume contraction year-over-year due to limited sales of hydrogen distribution cylinders to Hexagon Purus (compared to approximately 407 million in 2024).

EBITDA for the Mobile Pipeline segment in 2025 was NOK -53 (429) million, translating to an EBITDA margin of -7% (20%). Volume reduction coupled with price pressure impacted EBITDA negatively in the year. Cost reductions have been implemented throughout the year, though not sufficient to avoid negative EBITDA at these very reduced volume levels. Residual labor resources have been transferred to Fuel Systems to preserve competence, in addition to targeted cost initiatives.

¹ Total equity in percentage of total assets
² Operating profit before depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) in a percentage of revenue

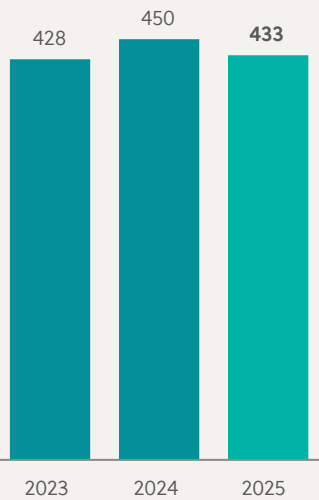
Segment results for

Aftermarket

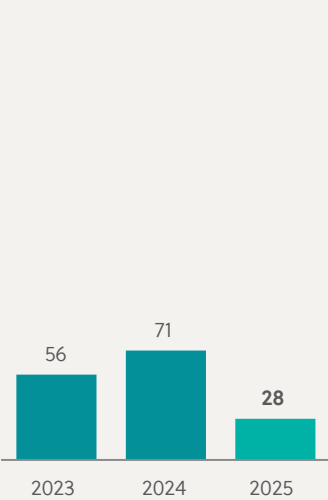


Aftermarket comprises parts, service, support, and fuel systems install for commercial vehicles from Hexagon Agility FleetCare, and cylinder requalification offerings from Hexagon Digital Wave.

REVENUE (NOK million)



EBITDA (NOK million)



SHARE OF GROUP REVENUE

11%



Sales and market

Hexagon is the only dedicated aftermarket service provider for alternative fuel systems in North America.

Requalification of composite gas distribution trailers (with Modal Acoustic Examination (MAE) testing) is one of the key drivers in this segment. These modules require mandatory requalification every five years, creating a recurring service cycle closely aligned with historical sales volumes. As 2015 and 2020 were both historically low years for composite gas distribution trailer sales, 2025 was expected to be a softer year for requalification activity, with volumes anticipated to recover in 2026.

Aftermarket services related to parts, installs, and maintenance for heavy-duty trucks remained relatively stable through the year, though still affected by softer market demand and the ongoing freight recession in North America.

Profit/loss

For the full year 2025, the Aftermarket segment reported revenues of NOK 433 (450) million, representing a decline of -4% from 2024. While the parts, service, support and fuel systems install business under the brand name Hexagon Agility FleetCare saw a positive development, the cylinder requalification business of Hexagon Digital Wave saw an expected and notable volume contraction where revenues for Hexagon Digital Wave ended at NOK 87 (179) million, representing a decline of 51% on a standalone basis.

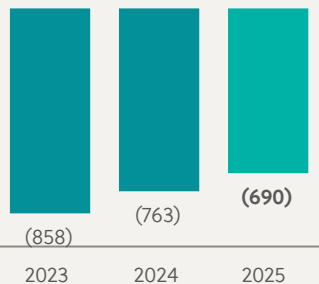
EBITDA for the Aftermarket segment in 2025 was NOK 28 (71) million, translating to an EBITDA margin of 6% (16%). Negative EBITDA contribution from Hexagon Digital Wave coupled with somewhat reduced margins in Hexagon Agility's FleetCare business explain the margin development year over year.

Results from

Investments in associates

Hexagon holds strategic investments in three associated companies: Hexagon Purus (HPUR.OL), heiserTEC and Cryoshelter. All associates are accounted for by use of the equity method.

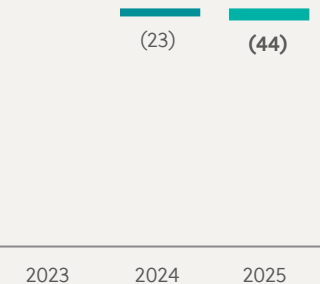
Hexagon Purus
Profit impact (NOK million)



Ownership 31.12.2025

34.6%

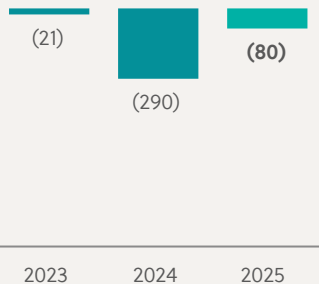
heiserTEC
Profit impact (NOK million)



Ownership 31.12.2025

49%

Cryoshelter
Profit impact (NOK million)



Ownership 31.12.2025

40%

Hexagon Purus - 34.6% ownership

Hexagon Purus is a global leader in key technologies needed for zero-emission hydrogen and battery-electric mobility and infrastructure with production facilities in North America, Europe and Asia. In 2025, Hexagon Purus generated revenues of NOK 1 144 (1 876) million and an EBITDA of NOK -618 (-348) million. The reduced revenue and widened EBITDA loss were mainly driven by weaker demand, write-downs and significant restructuring costs. Profit after tax for Hexagon Purus for 2025 ended at NOK -1 525 (-1 202). Hexagon's profit impact from its investments in Hexagon Purus amounted to NOK -690 (-763) million.

heiserTEC - 49% ownership

Sustainable Energy Solutions (SES) was rebranded to heiserTEC in December 2025 following Hexagon's acquisition of SES Composites in October. heiserTEC, based in Kienberg (Austria) continues as a joint venture with Worthington Enterprises, where Hexagon holds an ownership of 49%. heiserTec is a leading European supplier of type-1 steel cylinders for industrial gases, and development within adjacent industries. In the first nine months of 2025, Hexagon accounted for 49% of the profits/ losses in SES as a whole (including "SES Composites" and "heiserTEC"). Following the acquisition of SES Composites in October 2025,

Hexagon accounts for SES Composites as a consolidated subsidiary, while the profits/losses from heiserTEC are accounted for by use of the equity method with a 49% share. Hexagon's profit impact from SES and heiserTEC amounted to NOK -44 (-23) million in 2025

Cryoshelter - 40% ownership

Cryoshelter BioLNG is an Austria-based company specializing in the development of cryogenic tank technology for liquified natural gas (LNG). In 2025, the company finalized its inaugural order to a large global package delivery company but has no further orders in backlog. Consequently, the Company has scaled down its operation substantially and Hexagon continues to carry the investment at zero. In 2025, Hexagon's profit impact from Cryoshelter amounted to NOK -80 (-290) million.

Hexagon acquired the remaining 60% shares in Cryoshelter Bio LNG in January 2026. The Company is currently exploring alternatives that do not involve further investments, including deploying the technology in a high-potential market such as India.

See also [note 26](#) for further information about the associates and the equity method accounting of the associates.

Financial statements Group

Group structure

Following the sale of Hexagon Ragasco in 2024 and the divestment of Hexagon Purus in 2023, Hexagon has become a more focused and integrated company within the alternative fuel space. This focused strategy was further strengthened through the acquisition of Worthington's alternative fuels business, SES Composites in October 2025.

Following an internal reorganization in 2025, the group is organized into three business segments: 1) Fuel Systems, 2) Mobile Pipeline and 3) Aftermarket - all dedicated to distinct markets and product offerings.

The Fuel Systems segment comprises of fuel systems for commercial vehicles such as heavy-duty trucks, medium-duty trucks, refuse trucks and transit buses.

The Mobile Pipeline segment comprises our Mobile Pipeline® gas distribution solutions for CNG, RNG, hydrogen and industrial gases.

The Aftermarket segment comprises Hexagon's offering for servicing commercial vehicles and gas distribution trailers (Mobile Pipeline) in the field, under the brand Hexagon Agility FleetCare, as well as Hexagon Digital Wave's cylinder testing, inspection and requalification offerings.

Compared to previous years' segment reporting, Hexagon Agility is now separated into the three new segments, while Hexagon Digital Wave is organized under the Aftermarket segment.

In addition to its core business segments, Hexagon holds non-controlling interests in three associated companies - Hexagon Purus, heiserTEC (previously Worthington Cylinders GmbH) and Cryoshelter BioLNG, all of which are being accounted for by use of the equity method.

Operating results from continuing operations

For the full year 2025, Hexagon Group reported revenues of NOK 2 955 (4 877) million, including NOK 97 million from SES Composites which was acquired in October 2025.

2025 has been a challenging year across all our segments caused by an unprecedented uncertain macro environment. Our customers, especially in the United States, have, at large, slowed down their investment programs in response to the market uncertainty, resulting in a significant reduction in sales volume. The decline was particularly related to the Mobile Pipeline segment and heavy-duty truck within the Fuel Systems segment - both being highly exposed to general macro economic fluctuations. On the other side, refuse truck volumes within the Fuel Systems segment delivered a record year supported by high investments in the refuse sector and its resilience from market uncertainty.

Despite cost savings measures and headcount reductions during the year, the significant decline in revenues resulted in a weakened EBITDA. Reported EBITDA for the year was NOK 158 (637) million, including one-off gains from the acquisition of SES Composites of NOK (119)

million, and severance expenses of NOK 27 million. Adjusted for these items, EBITDA for the year was NOK 65 million, representing an EBITDA margin of 2%, compared to 13% last year.

Depreciations and amortizations were largely in line with last year, however - Hexagon recognized a goodwill impairment related Digital Wave of NOK 38 million, making total depreciation, amortization and impairment NOK 307 (267) million. Reported EBIT for the year ended at NOK -150 (370). Adjusting for the same one-off items as mentioned above, EBIT was NOK -243 (370) million, representing an EBIT margin of -8% (8%).

Profit/loss from continuing operations

Profit/loss before taxes from continuing operations was NOK -1 232 (-906) million, heavily impacted by share of losses from associates of NOK -678 (-521) million and impairment losses on associates of NOK -135 (-556) million. Additionally, the Group had a few special financial items related to fair value adjustment on the Hexagon Purus total return swap (TRS) of NOK -54 (-60) million, and fair value adjustment on the convertible bond investment in Hexagon Purus of NOK -60 (-42) million. See also [note 6](#) and [note 26](#) for further information of financials

items and accounting effects of associates respectively.

Profit/loss from discontinued operations

Profit/loss from discontinued operations is only relevant for 2024 comparative figures, as Hexagon Ragasco was a part of the Group until 3 June 2024 when it was sold to Worthington Enterprises. Total profit/loss from Hexagon Ragasco, including gain from sale amounted to NOK 690 million in 2024. See [note 5](#) for further details.

Total profit after taxes

Considering tax expense on continuing operations of NOK -73 (63), and adding the profits/losses from continuing operations with the profits/losses from discontinued operations, the total profit after tax was NOK -1 159 (-279) million for the year.

Financial position

On 31 December 2025, the Group’s balance sheet amounted to NOK 5 305 (7 077) million. The decline in total assets during the year is to a large extent explained by share of losses- and impairments in associates, causing the carrying value of Investments in associates to drop from NOK 1 009 million at 31 December 2024 to NOK 180 million at 31 December 2025. Furthermore, total assets declined significantly due to a weaker

USD versus NOK as of 31.12.2025 versus 31.12.2024, causing assets and liabilities in USD-denominated subsidiaries to shrink substantially when presented in NOK.

The Group’s total liabilities as of year-end 2025 were NOK 2 661 (3 545) million, of which interest-bearing liabilities were NOK 1 242 (1 293) million, and net interest bearing debt was NOK 1 031 (991) million. Total equity ended at NOK 2 645 (3 533) million, equating to an equity ratio of 50% (50%).

Cash flow

The reported cash flow statement for the comparative year (2024) includes cash flows of Hexagon Ragasco up to and including 3 June 2024. Consequently, the reported cash flow statement for 2025 is not directly comparable year over year on a line-by-line basis with the cash flow statement for 2024. The cash flow statement is however separated between cash flows from continuing operations and cash flows from discontinued operations on the main lines for operating, investing and financing cash flows comparability purposes.

Cash generation from continuing operations was negative in 2025 with net cash flows from operating activities of NOK -67, compared to NOK 177 million last year. The weak cash flow generation was impacted by weak operating

profitability coupled with higher underlying (excluding currency effects) working capital levels. This was particularly related to less prepayments received on account from the Mobile Pipeline business due to lower order intake.

Net cash flows from investing activities from continuing operations were negative by NOK -220 (-216) of which capital expenditures (from continuing operations) amounted to NOK -134 (-286) million. Besides investments in operating assets, the cash flow from investing activities was also impacted by certain financial investments, including collateral payments under the Hexagon Purus total return swap (TRS) of NOK -137 (-137) million, investments- and loans to associates of NOK -80 (-879) million, offset by proceeds from the sale of Hexagon Ragasco of NOK 120 (1 072) million. Reference is made to the cash flow statement for further details.

Net cash flow from financing activities from continuing operations were NOK 196 (209) million, positively impacted by a share capital increase of NOK 562 (291) million, increased drawing under the Group’s non-current debt facility of NOK 150 (0) million, and a net change in current borrowings of NOK -201 (189) million. Other financing cash flows were related to interest payments on interest-bearing liabilities, leasing

payments and a net positive effect in increased debt facilities. Reference is made to the cash flow statement for further details

Long-term borrowing and liquidity

The Group’s long-term borrowing is financed centrally through the parent company Hexagon Composites ASA with DNB and Danske Bank as lending banks.

As of 31 December 2024, Hexagon’s financing facilities with its banking partners, DNB and Danske Bank, amounted to NOK 2 200 million, comprising a term loan of NOK 1 100 million, a multi-currency revolving credit facility (RCF) of NOK 850 million and a multi-currency overdraft overdraft of NOK 250 million.

On 30 September 2025, Hexagon Composites ASA refinanced its debt facilities with DNB and Danske Bank. The refinanced total facility amounted to NOK 2 000 million and comprised a term loan of NOK 1 250 million, two revolving multi-currency credit facilities (RCF) of NOK 100 million (Tranche 1) and NOK 400 million (Tranche 2), and a multi-currency overdraft facility of NOK 250 million. Of the total facility, NOK 1 600 million is available for drawdown without incurrence-based leverage restrictions. The additional NOK 400 million under RCF tranche 2 is available subject to a leverage ratio (NIBD/EBITDA) below

2.0x. Effective from January 2027, the total facility will be reduced by NOK 200 million to NOK 1 800 million through quarterly amortizations of NOK 50 million under RCF tranche 2. The refinanced facilities mature on 31 December 2027.

As of year-end 2025, total drawings under the debt facilities amounted to NOK 1 250 (1 301) million excluding amortized transaction costs of NOK -8 (-8) million. See also [note 20](#).

At the end of 2025, unused credit facilities were NOK 350 (899) million and available liquidity was NOK 561 (1 201) million.

The Company was compliant with all covenant requirements as of the reporting date, 31 December 2025. There is however a significant risk that compliance with the leverage covenant (net interest-bearing debt / EBITDA) upon reinstatement on 30 September 2026 may become challenging. See [note 34](#) (Going concern) to the consolidated financial statements and separate section regarding going concern in this Board of Directors report for further information.

The Parent Company

The headquarter of the ultimate parent company, Hexagon Composites ASA, is located in Aalesund, Norway. At the end of 2025, Hexagon Composites

ASA's corporate administration consisted of 14 (17) employees, responsible for general administration, finance, strategy, business development , operations, ESG, investor relations and communications. In 2025, the Parent Company Hexagon Composites ASA incurred an operating profit (EBIT) of NOK -31 (-80) million and a profit after tax of NOK -1 117 (55) million. The profit after tax in 2025 is to a large extent impacted by write down of shares in- and loans to associates and subsidiaries of NOK -972 (-706) and fair value adjustments on the total return swap in Hexagon Purus and the convertible bond investment in Hexagon Purus of NOK -114 (-117) million combined.

The Board of Hexagon Composites ASA proposes that the profit for the year is allocated as follows:

Allocation of profits for the year (MNOK)	2025
Allocated to dividends	-
Transferred to other equity	(1 117)
Total allocations	(1 117)

Share capital and dividends

Hexagon Composites ASA is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange under the ticker "HEX". At the end of 2025, Hexagon's share capital was NOK 25 208 million divided on 252 084 496 shares, each with a nominal value of NOK 0.10. On 31

December 2025 Hexagon held 544 859 (396 610) treasury shares. The Company's market value at year-end was NOK 2.0 (9.6) billion. For further investor information, refer to the Investor section on the Company's website.

Hexagon Composites ASA did not distribute any dividends in 2025, and the Board does not propose any ordinary dividends to be paid based on the financial statements as of 31.12.2025.

Risk management

Hexagon works systematically to identify and manage risks. Risk management is executed by Group management and management in subsidiaries. The Board's Audit & Sustainability Committee reviews the overall risk management policy and procedures and the Group's internal control routines. The Committee functions as a preparatory and advisory committee for the Group's Board and provides support for exercising its responsibilities relating to risk management, financial- and non-financial reporting and information, internal controls and auditing.

Financial risks

The Group has a centralized finance function with overall responsibility for accounting, cash management, capital management, financing arrangements and management of the Group's

financial risk factors. In addition, the business areas have financial controllers that perform similar tasks on the subsidiary level. The most significant financial risks for the Group include interest rate risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and credit risk. The Group currently uses financial instruments to hedge risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations, interest rate risk and credit risk. See [note 25](#) to the consolidated financial statements for further information related to financial risk factors and mitigating actions. Unexpected events and potential fluctuations in cash generation from operations could result in the Group being unable to meet its financial obligations. To mitigate this risk, the Group targets a sufficient liquidity position, adequate level of credit facilities and proactive dialogues with- and reporting to the lending banks.

At the end of the year, the Group had unused credit facilities totaling NOK 350 (899) million and available liquidity of NOK 561 (1 201) million, which is considered comfortable. However, and as stated in [note 20](#) and [note 34](#) to the consolidated financial statements, the Company is exposed to a leverage covenant which may prove challenging to comply with upon reinstatement on 30 September 2026.

The Group is exposed to credit risk related to counterparty default on contractual agreements

and trade, and other current receivables. The Group has policies and procedures to ensure that sales are made to customers with appropriate credit profiles within defined limits. Actual losses on outstanding receivables have remained low and amounted to only NOK -1 million in 2025 and NOK -2 in 2024. Trade receivables at the end of the year amounted to NOK 491 (743) million.

The Group is exposed to changes in currency rates which can have a significant effect on reported results when presented in NOK, while the underlying business is largely denominated in USD and EUR. This currency fluctuation cannot be hedged. Certain of the Group's interest-bearing liabilities have variable interest rates, which expose the Group to volatility in future interest payment amounts. The aim of the Group's interest rate management is to reduce interest expenses while keeping this volatility within acceptable limits. See [note 20](#), [note 21](#) and [note 25](#) for information relating to interest rate hedging agreements maintained by the Group.

Operational risk

Business risk relates to the risk of loss and reduced profitability due to changes in the Group's competitive position. Factors which can impact the competitive position include new players in the industry, pressure on market prices and future demand and supply factors, including

the price of natural gas and the relative price of gas compared with diesel. Shortages in key raw materials can impact the whole industry that the Company operates in, especially in relation to high-grade carbon fiber and automotive batteries and electronic components. Adverse developments in the regulatory environment of alternative fuels and general geopolitical developments are also risks. Depending on developments, these factors could have an impact on results and financial positions.

Operational and technological risk

Hexagon currently has a strong position in its markets. The company uses its expertise to develop and commercialize new products, processes and technologies. The company has protected its products, technologies and production processes with patents were deemed appropriate. However, the company is exposed to competing technologies and processes that could have a negative effect on competitive positions and, in turn profitability and financial position. Hexagon's Type 4 composite pressure cylinder technology is industry leading, however, typically competes with existing type 1 and type 3 technologies, as well as other players with type 4 capabilities. Hexagon operates in markets with strict standards for quality and delivery. Deviations from these standards could result in significant additional costs, lost sales revenues

and damage to the company's reputation. In order to mitigate these risks, the company has procedures and controls in place to identify and prevent deviations.

Supply chain and raw material risk

The Company relies on a global supply chain for raw materials and components. Disruptions due to logistical challenges, supplier insolvency or supplier production disruptions, import/export restrictions, and/or geopolitical events may affect production schedules and cost structures. To mitigate some of the supply chain and raw materials risks, and in particular related to pricing (which is primarily linked to the prevailing market balance where supply is dependent on a limited number of manufacturers) and access to carbon fiber, the Group may from time to time enter into long-term supply agreements locking in price and volume. Even though such contracts are intended to mitigate supply chain risk, it could also potentially add risk – as such contracts may commit the Group to purchase material and components over and above actual demand, and market prices can fall.

Furthermore and as a general mitigating measure to other potential raw material shortages, the Company's policy requires a minimum of two suppliers for the purchase of critical raw materials and components.

Market risk

The aftermath of the covid pandemic has caused increased market risk, especially related to unpredictable supply chains and inflation levels worldwide and a following increase of interest rates to combat the heightened inflation levels. In 2025, the Group had largely neutralized the inflationary effects of inflation of input cost prices, but higher interest rates weighed down profits. Hexagon's management are closely monitoring the macroeconomic development, recessionary trends, inflation rates and interest rates in all areas where Hexagon operates and will implement necessary countermeasures if and when such measures become necessary.

Corporate governance

Hexagon Composites ASA's principles for corporate governance are subject to annual review and discussions by the Board of Directors. The Company follow the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance, last revised 28 August 2025 by the Norwegian Corporate Governance Board (NUES). The Board of Directors have appointed two sub-committees: The Audit & Sustainability Committee, governed by the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act and separate instruction adopted by the Board of Directors, and the Remuneration Committee governed by a separate instruction adopted by the Board. The Board's corporate

governance report is available in a separate section in this annual report, see [Corporate Governance report](#) and the Company's website under the Investor section.

The Board of Directors and management personnel of Hexagon Composites ASA is covered by the Company's Directors & Officers liability insurance. The insurance covers personal legal liabilities including defense and legal costs of the directors and officers of the parent company and all controlled subsidiaries globally. Coverage also extends to personnel serving at the Company's request or direction on the boards of joint or non-controlled entities.

Environment, social and governance (ESG)

Hexagon strives to conduct its business in an economically, socially, and environmentally responsible manner. Hexagon has prepared its sustainability statement in line with the requirements in the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) for 2025. The CSRD report, including the reporting of EU Taxonomy related information, can be found in the Sustainability statement in a separate section of this annual report. Although the Sustainability statement is presented in a separate section, it is an inherent part of the Board of Directors' report.

Transparency Act reporting

The Norwegian Transparency Act from 1 July 2022 requires Hexagon to carry out due diligence assessments related to fundamental human rights and decent working conditions in its own businesses and supply chains. There were no findings of violations of human rights or decent working conditions within the supply chain of Hexagon in 2025. For further details, please refer to the Transparency Act Statement on Hexagon's website under the Sustainability section.

Our workforce

Hexagon has 872 permanent employees worldwide, with the majority working in manufacturing roles. In a fast-paced, male-dominated manufacturing industry, keeping employees safe, engaged and valued are critical to maintain healthy retention rates, attract new talents, improve diversity and secure long-term sustainable growth. The Company has several processes in place to mitigate potential negative impacts on its own workforce.

Health & Safety

Sickness absence levels in Norway and Germany for continuing operations were respectively 0.0% (0.0%) and 8.0% (6.5%) in 2025. In North America, sickness absence was not recorded as employees are allocated generic paid time off (PTO) of 15

days – which includes but is not limited to sickness absence.

No occupational diseases were recorded across the Group, and significant progress was achieved in health and safety, with recordable work-related incidents decreasing from 25 in 2024 to 7 in 2025.

For complete information, see [Own workforce](#) in the Sustainability statement.

Environment

Climate change represents some level of physical risk to Hexagon in terms of severe climate events that could damage business facilities or disrupt supply chains. As part of the Group's work with the CSRD and EU Taxonomy requirements, a physical climate risk and vulnerability assessment were performed for all operational sites. Based on the assessment, Hexagon identified extreme wind and tornados in the US as events that may cause significant damage or disruptions. The general level of risk and potential impact from physical climate change for Hexagon is, however, considered relatively low. Refer to [Note 32](#) – Climate risk, as well as the Sustainability statement for 2025 for further details.

Research & development

In order to maintain a leading position within its markets, the Group invests in technological and

process development. Several research & development (R&D) projects are carried out in cooperation with major customers. The Group's continuing operations expensed R&D costs amounting to NOK 14 (19) million in 2025 and capitalized technology development of NOK 28 (20) million in 2025. The Group's continuing operations did not receive any government contributions in 2025 nor in 2024.

Outlook

Hexagon remains focused on optimizing its cost structure, maintaining capital discipline and ensuring sound financial management, setting the foundation for stronger performance as the market continues to recover.

The Company remains cautiously optimistic about 2026. Market softness is expected to continue with gradual improvements and normal seasonality contributing to a back-end loaded year.

Hexagon's core technology is key to solving global energy challenges, including energy security, energy reliability, emissions reductions, and, most importantly, lowering the total cost-of-ownership for energy and mobility companies.

In North America, natural gas-powered heavy-duty trucks currently represent our largest growth

opportunity – natural gas is the only alternative fuel ready for mass adoption in that segment. The Board remains confident in the Company's resilience and as the market normalizes, Hexagon is in pole position to capture long-term profitable growth.

Going concern

With reference of the Norwegian Accounting Act § 2-2 (8), the Board confirms the the financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the going concern assumption. In making this assessment, the Board has considered the Company's financial position, liquidity forecasts, and expected developments for at least 12 months after the date of approval of the annual report.

The Company's current financing arrangements include a leverage covenant based on net debt to EBITDA, which will be reinstated on 30 September 2026. See also [note 20](#) to the consolidated financial statements. Based on current projections, significant uncertainty exists regarding the Company's ability to comply with this covenant upon reinstatement. Should the Company not be able to meet this covenant, the loans may become repayable on demand.

Management and the Board are currently in dialogue with the Company's lending banks

regarding an extension of the covenant waiver period. No formal agreement has been reached as of the date of the annual report. In parallel, the Company is evaluating a range of measures to support compliance with its financing arrangements and optimize its capital structure. These measures include initiatives to improve operating performance through continued cost reductions, potential divestments and evaluation of refinancing alternatives, which may include new debt or equity financing.

The events and conditions described above indicate that material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern under the prevailing financial arrangements. Nevertheless, Management and the Board conclude that the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate, based on the information currently available and the measures being undertaken.

Subsequent events

Cryoshelter acquisition January 2026

On 9 January 2026, Hexagon Composites ASA acquired the remaining 60% shares in Cryoshelter Bio LNG GmbH for a consideration of one (1) euro, coupled with a contingent earn-out consideration. Hexagon plans to deploy Cryoshelter's technology and production line in India during 2026, with the intention of

enhancing the value of the investment in that market over time.

Decision to close down SES Composites' facilities in Poland in February 2026

On 11 February, Hexagon informed the employees and stakeholders of SES Composites' type-3 fuel systems business in Slupsk (Poland) that Hexagon plans to close down the business and integrate the business into Hexagon's existing type-4 fuel systems business in Kassel (German), where significant operational and financial synergies are expected from this decision. The legal entity, Hexagon Agility Poland S.p. z o.o, will undergo a voluntary liquidation with the aim to liquidate the company within 2026. Liquidation of the company was formally opened on 25 February 2026. Due to this decision, and because the type-3 business represented a separate and distinct major line of business in Hexagon prior to close down, the business will in 2026 be treated and presented as discontinued operations. While this decision does not affect the stated figures in the 2025 group accounts in this report, the 2025 figures related to Hexagon Agility Poland will in the 2026 group accounts be re-presented and presented as discontinued operations.

There have been no other significant events after the balance sheet date that have not already been disclosed in this report.

Oslo, 15 April 2026

The Board of Directors of Hexagon Composites ASA



Knut Flakk
Chair



Liv Astri Hovem
Deputy chair



Ko Mizukawa
Board member



Mimi Berdal
Board member



Eva Sagemo
Board member



Sam Gabbita
Board member



Harald Arnet
Board member



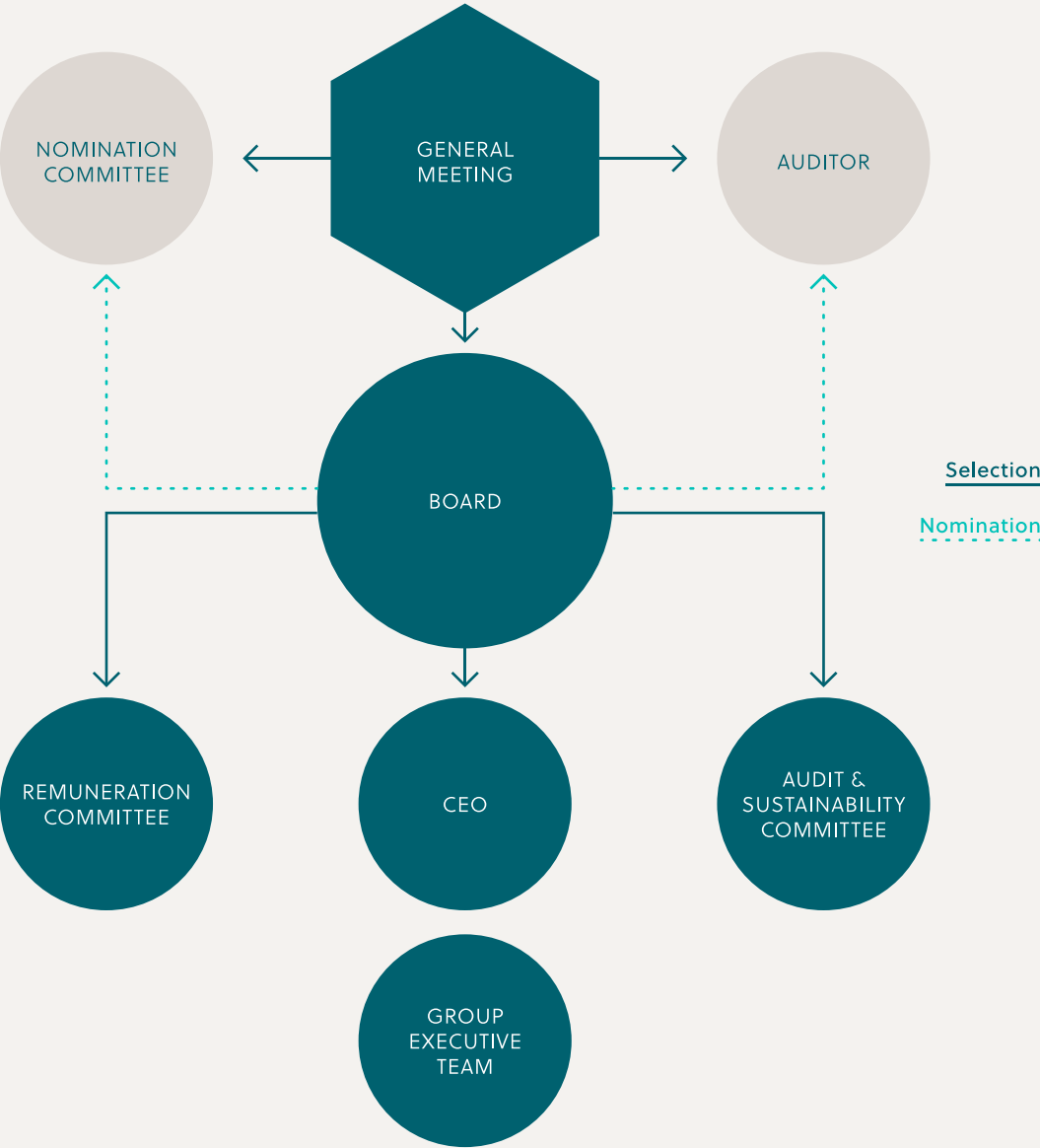
Philipp Schramm
Chief Executive Officer

Corporate Governance

CREATING VALUE FOR OUR STAKEHOLDERS

Hexagon Composites ASA (“Hexagon” or the “Company”) is committed to follow the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance. We aim to secure a clear division of roles and responsibilities between shareholders, the board of directors and Executive Team to ensure good corporate management. We believe that this contributes to the greatest possible value creation for all interest groups and strengthens the trust in the Company among shareholders, in the capital markets and with other key stakeholders.

The Company is subject to reporting requirements for corporate governance under the Accounting Act section 3-3b (available at www.lovdata.no) as well as Oslo Børs’ “Oslo rule book II - Issuer Rules” section 4.4 (available at Oslo Børs’ website, www.euronext.com).



Hexagon will comply with the Code of Practice established by the Norwegian Corporate Governance Board (NUES). The latest version of the Code of Practice is available at www.nues.no. The principal purpose of the Corporate Governance Code is to ensure (i) that listed companies implement corporate governance practices that regulates the division of responsibilities between the shareholders, the board of directors and Executive Team more comprehensively than the legislation requires, and (ii) effective management and control over activities with the aim of securing the greatest possible value creation over time in the best interest of shareholders, employees and other stakeholders.

1. Implementation and reporting of Corporate Governance

Hexagon Composites ASA's principles for corporate governance are subject to annual review and discussions by the board of directors.

The Company shall comply with the Code of Practice established by the Norwegian Corporate Governance Board (NUES), last revised 28 August 2025. Unless otherwise indicated in the text below, there are no deviations to the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance.

Hexagon's vision is clean air everywhere and our purpose is to drive energy transformation. Our values – integrity and drive – support this mission and ensure accountability for our actions. The Company is committed to conducting its business in accordance with the highest ethical standards with no tolerance for corruption.

2. Business

Hexagon delivers safe and innovative solutions for a cleaner energy future. Our solutions enable storage, transportation, and conversion to clean energy in a wide range of mobility and industrial applications. The scope and objectives of our business are defined in the Company's articles of association §3: "The objectives of the Company are in the development, production, marketing and sale of goods and services related to composites or other areas, and activities that are related thereto, and participation in companies within similar business areas." A more comprehensive discussion and analysis of our business activities, strategic priorities and operating results are included in the annual report and on the Company's website www.hexagongroup.com.

The board has defined clear objectives, strategies and risk profiles for the Company's business activities such that the Company creates value for shareholders in a sustainable manner. When

carrying out this work, the board of directors takes into account financial, social and environmental considerations. These objectives, strategies and risk profiles are subject to annual review by the board.

Sustainability, including social responsibility, is an integral part of Hexagon's corporate governance process. Formal guidelines for corporate sustainability have been approved by the board and integrated into the internal control protocols for sustainability reporting that have been established and integrated into the Group's management systems.

3. Equity and dividends

Hexagon's capital structure is considered to be at a level appropriate to the Group's objectives, strategies and risk profile. Hexagon's main objective is to focus on high-growth areas, and the Company intends to make the necessary investments to develop its business in these markets. At 31 December 2025, the Company's equity was NOK 2 645 million, equivalent to 50% of total assets. Authorization to the board for capital transactions is normally restricted to defined objectives and time limitations that do not exceed the next ordinary general meeting. This applies to the issuance of new shares as well as the purchase of own shares. The board is currently and until the General Meeting of 2026,

Good corporate governance will contribute to the greatest possible value creation over time for all interest groups.

but no later than 30 June 2026, authorized to acquire own shares on one or more occasions, up to a total nominal value not exceeding 10% of the share capital at any given time. The power of attorney may be used for the following purposes:

1. For share-based remuneration and share incentive programs for employees,
2. For the purpose of subsequent deletion of shares by reduction of the registered share capital, or
3. For general corporate purposes

Authorizations for increases in share capital relating to multiple purposes are considered separately. The board was from the General Meeting 2025 and until the General Meeting of 2026, but no later than 30 June 2026, authorized to increase the share capital by up to NOK 4 201 408 (representing 20% of the existing share capital) in one or several share issuances. The authorization may be used for general corporate purposes, including in connection with investments, mergers and acquisitions. In September 2025, the authorization was used to increase the share capital by NOK 4 201 408. Hexagon's main objective is to provide competitive returns to shareholders primarily through increasing the intrinsic value of our business. Any future dividend payments are dependent on financial performance and investment requirements.

4. Equal treatment of shareholders

Hexagon has one class of shares with equal rights, and the policy is to comply with the equal treatment principles of applicable law in capital transactions. In the event where circumstances require deviation from the main rule of equal treatment of shareholders, subsequent measures will be implemented to reduce the impact of such deviation, unless the impact is justifiable. Reasons for any deviation from equal treatment of all shareholders in capital transactions will be included in the stock exchange announcement made in connection with the transaction. The Company normally conducts transactions in its own shares through the stock exchange or at equivalent market rates. If there is limited liquidity in the Company's shares, the Company may consider other ways to ensure equal treatment of all shareholders. Any transactions in own shares will be carried out in compliance with applicable law. The Company's guidelines related to transactions with related parties are described under item 9.

5. Shares and negotiability

All shares in Hexagon are freely negotiable shares with full voting rights. No form of transfer or voting restrictions have been stipulated in the articles of association.

6. General meetings

Hexagon has well-established procedures for publicly announcing and issuing information regarding the general meeting, and all relevant information is published through newsweb.no, and the Company's website. Notice of the general meeting and supporting documents, including the recommendations from the nomination committee, are distributed and published 21 days in advance of the meeting date. The board will ensure that the Company's shareholders can participate and vote in the general meeting, that the resolutions and supporting information distributed are sufficiently detailed, comprehensive and specific to allow shareholders to form a view on all matters to be considered at the meeting, and that any deadline for shareholders to give notice of their intention to attend the meeting is set as close to the date of the meeting as per applicable regulations. Normally, shareholders will be able to vote on each individual matter, including individual candidates nominated for election to the Company's corporate bodies. Hexagon will aim to prepare and facilitate the use of proxy forms that allow for separate voting instructions to be given for each item on the agenda and should nominate a person who will be available to vote on behalf of shareholders as their proxy if advance voting is not available.

Deviations from the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance: In connection with the annual general meeting for 2025, the general meeting was chaired by Knut Flakk. The Company's practice reflects its fundamental view that the general meeting should be chaired by a person with deep knowledge of the matters presented for consideration at the meeting.

7. Nomination committee

The Company's nomination committee's requirements are stipulated in the articles of association. The nomination committee's main responsibility is to evaluate the work and expertise profile of the board of directors and to propose suitable candidates for the board and the Nomination Committee, and remuneration for the members of these bodies. Proposals for candidates, including the reasons for selection and other relevant information are distributed with other documentation related to the annual general meeting. The nomination committee is currently comprised of three members. The composition of the Committee is intended to reflect the interests of all shareholders in general, and all members are independent of the Company's executive personnel, material business contacts and the Company's major shareholders. Members are elected at the annual general meeting, and shareholders who wish to

contact the Nomination Committee can email ir@hexagongroup.com with their request.

The current members of the nomination committee are:

- Walter Hafslo Qvam (Chair) - elected until 2026
- Ingebret G. Hisdal – elected until 2027
- Elisabeth Tørstad – elected until 2026

8. Board of directors: composition and independence

The board is composed of individuals with sufficient competence and expertise, capacity and diversity to enable independent evaluations of the Group’s operations in the common interests of all shareholders and to ensure its effectiveness as a governing body. The composition of the board ensures that it can operate independently of any special interests. Five of the shareholder-elected board members are independent of the Company’s executive personnel, material business contacts and the Company’s major shareholders. The board does not include any members of the Company’s Executive Team.

The general meeting elects the Chair of the board. The term of office for members of the board is no longer than two years at a time and board members may be re-elected. The board of directors currently has 43% female representation

while the sub-committees have 100% and 50% female representation.

The annual report and Hexagon’s website provide information about the expertise of the board of directors, information on their record of attendance at board meetings, as well as identifying which members are considered independent. Members of the board are encouraged to own shares in the Company.

9.The work of the board of directors

The board of directors works with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and external auditors to ensure that the Group is managed in accordance with its corporate objectives, values and ethical guidelines. The board has an annual plan with particular emphasis on objectives, strategy and implementation. The board performs a self-evaluation annually and discusses relevant improvements and implementation of any organizational practices with the administration. The evaluation is also shared with the nomination committee.

Clear guidelines require board members and the Executive Team to notify the board of any significant direct or indirect interest in transactions executed by the Company. These guidelines are incorporated into the board’s

instructions and instructions for the CEO. These instructions state how agreements with related parties are handled, including whether an independent valuation must be obtained. Any such transactions will be described in the consolidated financial statements – transactions with related parties.

The board shall ensure that members of the board and Executive Team make the Company aware of any material interests that they may have in items to be considered by the board. In the event that the board Chair has been actively engaged in such interests, the Chair will recuse himself and the Deputy Chair will assume responsibility for the matter in question.

The Company’s Audit & Sustainability Committee is governed by the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act as well as a separate instruction adopted by the board of directors. The board’s Audit & Sustainability Committee is comprised of members that are independent of the Company’s executive personnel, material business contacts and the major shareholders. In 2025, the Audit & Sustainability Committee held eight meetings with 100% attendance from The Committee’s members. The Audit & Sustainability Committee comprised of the independent board members Eva Sagemo (Chair), Liv Astri Hovem and Mimi Berdal.

The Remuneration Committee is governed by a separate instruction adopted by the board of directors. The Committee is independent of the Company’s executive personnel, material business contacts and the major shareholders and is currently composed as follows: Sam Gabbita (Chair) and Eva Sagemo.

10. Risk management and internal controls

Hexagon works systematically to identify and manage the specific risks facing its business. Risk management is executed by the Executive Team and management of business units and subsidiaries. The corporate finance department is responsible for ensuring that the Group has an adequate system of internal controls, including controls over financial and non- financial reporting. The department reports to the CFO and has overall responsibility for ensuring compliance with the Group’s accounting principles, financial and non-financial controls. Hexagon believes that its overall strategy, management principles and organizational structure provide a good control environment. The Group’s ethical guidelines include considerations related to the Company’s stakeholders in value creation and contribute to a culture and values that support this environment.

The board ensures that the Group has good internal controls and appropriate systems for risk management in relation to the scope and type of business operation. This includes ensuring that the Group's risk management and internal controls are adequate and systematic and that processes are established in accordance with laws and regulations, articles of association, instructions as well as external and internal guidelines and policies. The board regularly and systematically assesses strategies and guidelines for risk management. The board's Audit & Sustainability Committee reviews the overall risk management policy and procedures and the Group's internal control routines. The Committee functions as a preparator and advisory committee for the Group's board and provides support for exercising its responsibilities relating to risk management, financial and non-financial reporting, financial information and auditing. Please see the Risk Management section of the board of directors' report for further information on the Group's main risks.

In addition to the quarterly and annual risk assessment, the management presents quarterly financial statements that will inform the board and shareholders on current business performance, including risk reports. These reports are subject to review at the quarterly board meetings.

The financial and sustainability reporting process Hexagon recognizes the importance of robust financial and sustainability reporting processes. To ensure accuracy, transparency, and compliance, an internal control system that addresses the organization and execution of the financial and sustainability reporting has been established. Each entity of the organization has its own finance function and reports to the business segment and/or the Group on a monthly basis. The Group finance function is consolidating the numbers for each period. For sustainability reporting, all the sites and offices report several metrics covering people, environment, health and safety on a monthly basis. These data are consolidated in internal systems and used in the monthly internal reporting. The Group ESG function is collecting and consolidating additional data on quarterly and half-year basis.

The CFO plays a pivotal role in owning and overseeing the financial and sustainability reporting processes. The CFO sets the tone for the reporting, ensuring alignment with organizational goals. The role owns the reporting processes, including accuracy, timeliness, and adherence to regulations. In addition, the role assesses financial and non-financial risks, implements controls, and monitors compliance.

The Audit & Sustainability Committee complements the CFO's efforts by providing independent oversight. The Committee reviews financial and sustainability statements, ensures compliance, and approves significant transactions. It interacts with external auditors, ensuring independence and effectiveness. By adhering to these principles, leveraging the expertise of the CFO's organization, and benefiting from the Audit & Sustainability Committee's oversight, high standards of financial and non-financial reporting and governance are maintained. The board receives reporting from the management and the Audit & Sustainability Committee on a regular basis. These reports cover financial performance, risk assessments, and adherence to accounting standards. In addition to the regular reports, the board receives ad hoc reports as needed.

The financial reporting processes result in releasing quarterly and annual reports accompanied by quarterly investor presentations, all in accordance with the Group's financial calendar. The sustainability reporting process results in the sustainability statement, integrated in the annual report.

11. Remuneration of the board

The remuneration of the board of directors is approved by the Company's general meeting and should reflect the board's responsibility, expertise, time commitment and the complexity of the Company's activities. The approved remuneration applies for the period from the date of the annual general meeting and up to the date of the next annual general meeting. Further information about the remuneration to the individual Board members is provided in the Remuneration report 2025. The report is available on Hexagon's website under the investor section.

All fees are fixed and are not linked to the Company's performance. Board members are not eligible for share option programs. Reference is also made to the Company's Remuneration Report for further details on remuneration of the board of directors.

Members of the board of directors and/or companies with which they are associated should not take on specific assignments for the Company in addition to their appointment as a member of the board. If they do nonetheless take on such assignments this should be disclosed to the full board. The remuneration for such additional duties should be approved by the board of directors.

12. Salary and other remuneration for executive personnel

The board has established guidelines on salary and other remuneration for the Executive Team. Reference is made to the Guidelines for remuneration of executive personnel approved by the annual general meeting in 2025.

Hexagon's arrangements in respect of salary and other remuneration are considered to ensure that the Executive Team and shareholders have convergent interests. The Executive Team's remuneration is based on Company- and individual performance, and both the methods and the amounts are intended to promote commercial strategy, long-term interests and financial viability for the Company. Hexagon believes that this can be achieved through the prudent use of performance share units and/or other equivalent financial instruments and/or bonus schemes. Both the Executive Team's collective short-term and long-term incentive plans are subject to proportionate salary or absolute value "on award" limits respectively. All long-term incentive plans contain variable performance parameters which influence the ultimate value of the award at vesting/ completion. The Company shall ensure that both

the remuneration policy and the remuneration report are approved and made available on the Company's website in accordance with statutory legislation. For further details on remuneration of the Executive Team, refer to the Remuneration report for 2025.

13. Information and communication

The Group follows the Oslo Stock Exchange's recommendations for reporting investor information. The Group's information policy is based on openness and equal treatment of all shareholders and participants in the securities market. Hexagon's policy is to provide all shareholders with accurate, consistent, relevant and timely information. Efforts are being directed towards developing disclosures on major value drivers and risk factors. The Company believes it is important that employees, shareholders and investors have equal opportunities to monitor the Company's performance and receive sufficient information to value Hexagon correctly. The Group seeks to communicate information about its products and markets to its stakeholders, while ensuring equal access to all relevant information provided.

All stock exchange releases, financial reports and presentations, other public presentations and press releases are made available on the Company's website www.hexagongroup.com together with other relevant information. All information distributed to the Company's shareholders will be published on the Company's website at the same time as it is sent to the shareholders. In connection with its financial reporting, Hexagon is broadcasting its presentation via webcast with the opportunity for stakeholders to ask questions in a dedicated Q&A session.

14. Take-overs

The board acknowledges that it should not prevent or obstruct offers for purchase of the Company's business operations or shares. Agreements that restrict the possibility of obtaining other offers for the Company's shares should only be entered into when clearly justified as being in the joint interests of the Company and its shareholders. Agreements between the Company and an offerer that are important to the market's assessment of the offer are made public before or at the same time as notice is given that an offer will be made.

15. Auditor

Each year, the Company's external auditor provides an annual written confirmation of their independence and objectivity. The auditor attends board meetings that address the annual accounts and presents to the Audit & Sustainability Committee the main features of a plan for implementing the auditing work. The auditor gives an annual presentation to the board with an opinion on the Company's accounting principles, asset management and internal control procedures. The Group's auditor until completion of full year 2025 reporting are EY. PwC is being proposed as the Company's new auditor to the General Meeting 2026. The auditor have no engagements with the Company that could impair their independence, and the board, through the Audit & Sustainability Committee, has established guidelines in respect of the use of the auditor for services other than the audit. See note 28 to the consolidated financial statements for information about remuneration to the auditor, including statutory audit and other services.

Sustainability statement

General information

ESRS 2 General disclosures

In this chapter

Basis for preparation	38
Sustainability governance	40
Strategy, business model and value chain	46
Interests and views of stakeholders	49
Material assessment process	52



GENERAL INFORMATION

Basis for preparation

ESRS 2 BP-1 General basis for preparation of the sustainability statement

This sustainability statement covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. The report has been prepared on a consolidated basis with our 2025 financial statement and is prepared and presented in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act (section 2-3). Data from the SES Composites business where Hexagon acquired the remaining 51% in fourth quarter 2025, has been included for the time they have been consolidated in the financial statements if material to the sustainability reporting.

The report includes Hexagon’s own operations as well as our upstream and downstream value chains. Detailed information on how Hexagon’s policies, actions, targets, and metrics apply to our value chain are provided in the sections related to the topical standards.

No information related to intellectual property, know-how, or innovation results has been excluded from this sustainability statement.

ESRS 2 BP-2 Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances

Changes in the preparation or presentation of sustainability information

Before the 2024 reporting year, our sustainability reports were prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards. From 2024, our reporting is in accordance with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). Hexagon Ragasco is not consolidated in the sustainability statement for 2025 as the company was sold to Worthington Enterprises 3 June 2024.

Restatement of certain 2024 figures

The following 2024 figures have been restated in the 2025 sustainability statement due to improvements in data quality and/or changes in calculation methodology. The restatements are further explained under each standard:

E1-5

- Fuel consumption from natural gas
- Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from fossil sources
- Consumption from nuclear sources
- Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources
- Energy intensity per net revenue

E1-6

- Scope 3, Category 11 Use of sold products
- Percentage of contractual instruments, Scope 2 GHG emissions

E5-4

- The absolute weight of secondary reused or recycled components, secondary intermediary products and secondary materials used to manufacture the undertaking’s products and services (including packaging)
- Percentage of secondary reused or recycled components, secondary intermediary products and secondary materials

S1-14

- Lost Time Incident Frequency

S1-16

- Remuneration ratio

Time horizon

In preparing the sustainability statement, Hexagon has defined the following time intervals in accordance with ESRS2 AR 6.4:

- Short-term: Less than 1 year
- Medium-term: 1 to 5 years
- Long-term: More than 5 years

Value chain estimation

When preparing this report and collecting data for metrics, we mainly used primary data. However, in some cases, such as Scope 3, resource inflows and outflows, estimations and industry averages have been utilized. The calculation basis for sustainability metrics is described in the accompanying notes for each metric. This includes whether the metrics are directly measured or estimated using sources such as third-party data or sector averages. Detailed information on key estimates and assumptions is presented with the respective quantitative ESG data tables in E1-5, E1-6, E5-4 and E5-5.

Hexagon has made a reasonable effort to collect and estimate the data, even when utilizing indirect sources, to ensure a comprehensive view of the impacts across our value chain. Despite some limitations, we consider the accuracy of our metrics to be reliable. Going forward, we aim to minimize the use of estimations, average data, and spend-based methods while increasing the reliance on supplier-specific data as it becomes available. We have omitted voluntary data points and applied the transitional provisions outlined in ESRS Appendix C for phasing-in disclosures, as well as using the extended phase-in provisions from the Quick fix directive for E1-9, E5-6, S1-7, S1-13 and S1-14 § 88 d and e.

Disclosures stemming from other legislation or other sustainability reporting standards

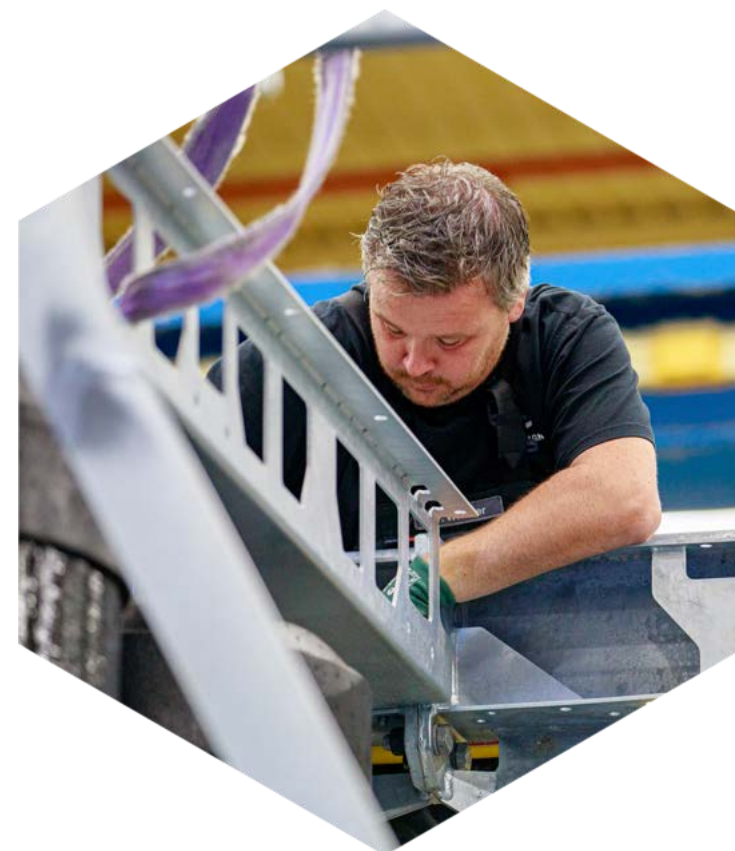
The report contains information in accordance with the Norwegian Transparency Act. These disclosures are clearly made throughout the report. The report is also Hexagon’s annual communication on progress to the UN Global Compact.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Sustainability governance

ESRS 2 GOV-1 The role of the administrative management and supervisory bodies

Hexagon's ESG organization is integrated into the Company's central functions and operational structure, with ultimate responsibility for sustainability resting with the Board of Directors. The Board reviews and approves Hexagon's sustainability statement as part of the annual report, oversees the Company's sustainability performance, and ensures governance practices align with the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance (revised 28 August 2025) – see further details in Hexagon's Corporate Governance Report on [page 30](#) of this report, or on our website.



ESG organization



The Board of Directors

The Board consists of seven members with extensive international experience and expertise spanning the finance sector and a range of global industrial companies. Its composition provides both the capacity and diversity needed to ensure independent evaluations of the Group’s operations in the best interests of all shareholders, while maintaining effectiveness as a governing body. The Board is structured to operate independently of any special interests. Five of the shareholder-elected members, representing 71%— are independent of the Company’s executive management, material business relationships, and major shareholders. The Board currently has 43% female representation. Among its two sub-committees, the Audit & Sustainability Committee is fully female (100%), and the Remuneration Committee has 50% female representation. The Board does not include any executive members.

Representation of employees or other workers

Hexagon Composites ASA has less than 30 employees. According to the Norwegian Limited Liability Companies Act, the employees may not require formal representation in the Company’s Board of Directors. However, the administration is represented by the CEO and CFO in all board meetings and these executives are responsible for representing the Company’s employees, including all consolidated entities and other workers as part of their group wide positions and responsibilities.

Hexagon's ESG organization

Our ESG organization is supported by the Executive Team and the CEO. The highest decision-making responsibility for sustainability is with the company's Board of Directors and sustainability is included in the Board's annual strategy process, half year reporting, as well as the quarterly reporting to the Board's Audit & Sustainability Committee (A&S Committee). The A&S Committee is mandated by the Board to maintain regular oversight of impacts, risks and opportunities, development of annual ESG performance indicators as well as tracking of progress towards key targets. The A&S Committee also reviewed and supported the Administration's approach and assessment of impacts, risks and financial materiality of the sustainability matters.

In 2024, Hexagon established an ESG Steering Committee, chaired by the CFO. After the appointment of an Interim CFO in November 2025, the VP ESG & Corporate Compliance took over as Chair. The Committee comprises five senior leaders representing Finance, Operations, Engineering, Legal & Government Affairs, and ESG & Compliance. Acting on behalf of the Executive Team, the Committee is mandated to make decisions related to sustainability management, budgeting, and ESG strategy execution. This includes resource allocation, alignment with business priorities, and oversight of target-setting for material impacts, risks, and opportunities.

In addition, the ESG Steering Committee serves as the governing body for major sustainability initiatives, monitors progress toward ESG objectives on a quarterly basis, and ensures accountability for achieving the Company's Science Based Targets and its roadmap to Net Zero. The Committee reports regularly to the Executive Team through scheduled executive meetings.

The team made significant progress in further establishing and driving our ESG initiatives in 2025, including delivering the company's first CSRD compliant sustainability statement. The leaders of Hexagon's Environmental, Social and Governance efforts established concrete action plans and targets for the work and priorities within their areas including milestones throughout the year. The net zero impact project coordinator is the Sustainability lead in the largest business area, working in close cooperation with the various project owners. The main owner of the projects is the COO and progress is being reported quarterly to the ESG Steering Committee.

In Hexagon, the leaders of the Environmental, Social and Governance efforts are all working in cross functional leadership roles that partner with the business units to improve Hexagon's ESG efforts and drive innovative solutions that support our material topics and net zero commitment. The production sites have dedicated resources and cross functional teams, including the Environmental team (E-team) which support the development of the relevant strategies and targets and implement them in local operations. The E-team is driving several environmental initiatives and projects to support Hexagon's near-term and net zero emission reduction targets, as well as ensuring best practices sharing across sites and driving our sustainability culture.

Hexagon have dedicated controls and procedures in place to manage the impacts, risks, and opportunities. These include ESG risk assessments with related mitigation plans, and various monitoring activities as described in our Internal Control Protocol for non-financial reporting. The ESG team works integrated with the Finance

team and the VP ESG is working closely with the Company's main functions to ensure that these controls are integrated. In addition, the key functions: Procurement, Engineering and Operations are reporting to the COO who until 1 October was a member of the ESG Steering Committee and has supported the oversight of integrating controls and procedures across the Company.

The Chair of the Audit & Sustainability Committee holds overall responsibility for integrated sustainability reporting in a large publicly listed company and serves as a key resource on sustainability matters for the Board. The Executive Team brings a broad range of expertise essential for assessing material impacts, risks, and opportunities, including experience in automotive manufacturing, operations and engineering, finance, mergers and acquisitions, commercial, strategy, and environmental law and government affairs.

To support this work, the Executive Team relies on the ESG Steering Committee and its dedicated Projects & Execution Team, which includes the E-Team and Compliance & Reporting sub-teams. These groups comprise global and regional resources from multiple locations and possess deep experience across engineering disciplines, quality management, operations, health and safety, human resources, sustainability, finance, ESG reporting, and compliance. In addition, Hexagon engages reputable external consultants on various ESG topics, ensuring access to specialized expertise when needed. Both the ESG Steering Committee and the A&S Committee have been kept up to date on the ongoing changes to CSRD/ESRS reporting requirements.

ESRS 2 GOV-2 Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the business's administrative, management and supervisory bodies

The A&S Committee and Executive Team are informed quarterly by the VP ESG about material Impacts, Risks and Opportunities, the implementation of due diligence, and the results and effectiveness of related policies, actions, metrics, and targets. These presentations are reviewed during scheduled meetings, ensuring comprehensive oversight and informed decision-making. The full Board are presented with a summary from the A&S Committees quarterly review, as well as an annual presentation of relevant ESG topics according to the Board's annual plan.

Impacts, risks, and opportunities are integrated into the business strategy discussions, major transactions, and risk management processes. The consideration of various sustainability matters such as health & safety, working conditions, GHG reduction commitments or programs, and environmental risks are part of our due diligence process when assessing investment opportunities including prospective acquisitions. These considerations involve analysis that assesses trade-offs associated with various impacts, risks, and opportunities to make informed decisions aligned with sustainability objectives.

During 2025, the main IROs addressed by governance bodies were related to climate risk, energy usage, GHG reductions and targets, and how we work with suppliers on their sustainability targets, corruption and bribery, health and safety, human rights due diligence, workforce development and training.

ESRS 2 GOV-3 Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes

Hexagon's Guidelines for remuneration of the executive management is prepared by the Board of Directors in accordance with the Norwegian Public Limited Liability Companies Act Section 6-16a and related regulations. It is required by Norwegian law for the guidelines to be considered and approved by the General Meeting upon any material changes and at least every fourth year. The Company's Guidelines for remuneration of the executive management and the Board of directors were approved by the General Meeting in May 2025 and are available on Hexagon's website.

The components and total package of remuneration strive to support Hexagons' competitiveness as an employer in all locations. Remuneration for Executives has been designed to comply with established local practice and mandatory rules in the jurisdiction of their employment, taking into account, to the extent possible, the overall purpose of the remuneration policy.

Elements of Executive remuneration in Hexagon

The remuneration for Executives in Hexagon are described in detail in Hexagon's Remuneration Report for 2025 and the Remuneration Guidelines for Executives and the Board, both available on Hexagon's website.

Remuneration includes all benefits a person receives by virtue of their position as an Executive in Hexagon. This includes, in principle:

- a. fixed salary,
- b. bonuses,

- c. allotment of shares, warrants, options and other forms of remuneration related to shares or the development of the share price in the company,
- d. pension schemes, early retirement schemes and
- e. all forms of other variable elements in the remuneration, or special benefits that are in addition to the fixed salary.

In 2025 Bonuses, or variable cash salary for Executives, were based on a set of predetermined and measurable performance criteria, reflecting the key drivers for pursuing Hexagon's business strategy, long-term interests, and sustainable business practices. The performance criteria consisted of performance indicators both for Hexagon's and business areas' overall and for individuals' performance. In 2025, variable cash salaries were based 50%-70% on financial parameters related to EBITDA, and 30%-50% on operational and ESG-related parameters. Specific sustainability related targets for 2025 included retention and detailed roadmaps for scope 1&2-, and scope 3 emissions to model specific actions toward 2033 and 2050 to meet net-zero SBTi targets. See the 2025 Remuneration report for further details on executive remuneration.

Sustainability-related performance metrics are included in the Guidelines for remuneration under the description of variable cash salary, i.e., cash bonuses: Performance indicators may include financial and non-financial performance parameters. Non-financial parameters may include a range of strategic objectives including ESG targets. For further details, see Guidelines for remuneration of executive management 2025 on Hexagon's website. Climate related considerations were in 2025 not factored into the remuneration of executive management.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Core elements of Due Diligence

ESRS2 GOV-4 Statement on due diligence

The table shows a mapping of how Hexagon incorporates the core elements of due diligence and identifies where they are presented in this Sustainability Statement.

CORE ELEMENTS OF DUE DILIGENCE	PARAGRAPHS IN THE SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT	Does the disclosure relate to people and/or the environment?
a) Embedding due diligence in governance, strategy and business model	ESRS 2 GOV-2 ESRS 2 GOV-3 ESRS 2 GOV-3; E1 ESRS 2 SBM-3 ESRS 2 SBM-3; E1 ESRS 2 SBM-3; S1 ESRS 2 SBM-3; S2	People and environment People and environment Environment People and environment Environment People People
b) Engaging with affected stakeholders in all key steps of the due diligence	ESRS 2 GOV-2 ESRS 2 SBM-2 ESRS 2 IRO-1 ESRS 2 MDR-P; E1-2 ESRS 2 MDR-P; E5-1 ESRS 2 MDR-P; S1-1 ESRS 2 MDR-P; S2-1 ESRS 2 MDR-P; G1-1 S1-2 S2-2	People and environment People and environment People and environment Environment Environment People People People and environment People People
c) Identifying and assessing adverse impacts	ESRS 2 IRO-1 ESRS 2 SBM-3 ESRS 2 SBM-3; E1 ESRS 2 SBM-3; S1 ESRS 2 SMB-3; S2	People and environment People and environment Environment People People
d) Taking actions to address those adverse impacts	ESRS 2 MDR-A; E1-3 ESRS 2 MDR-A; E5-2 ESRS 2 MDR-A; S1-4 ESRS 2 MDR-A; S2-4 G1	Environment Environment People People People and environment

CORE ELEMENTS OF DUE DILIGENCE	PARAGRAPHS IN THE SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT	Does the disclosure relate to people and/or the environment?
e) Tracking the effectiveness of these efforts and communicating	ESRS 2 MDR-T;E1-4 ESRS 2 MDR-T;E5-3 ESRS 2 MDR-T;S1-5 ESRS 2 MDR-T;S2-5 ESRS 2 MDR-M: G1-5 ESRS 2 MDR-M: E1-5, E1-6 ESRS 2 MDR-M: E5-4, E5-5 ESRS 2 MDR-M; S1-6 ESRS 2 MDR-M; S1-9 ESRS 2 MDR-M; S1-14 ESRS 2 MDR-M; S1-16 ESRS 2 MDR-M; S1-17	Environment Environment People People People and environment Environment Environment People People People People People

Sustainability risk management

GOV-5 Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting

Hexagon is exposed to risks associated with incomplete or inconsistent reporting of sustainability data, and recognizes that inaccuracies in sustainability reporting can arise from manual human error or inaccuracy of data. The risk assessment is updated annually, and the highest risks in 2025 are at medium level and related to health and safety metrics, resource inflows and scope 3 GHG accounting. To mitigate these risks, we have established robust internal controls and processes designed to ensure the integrity and reliability of our ESG disclosures. For 2025, the implemented controls are mainly training, and review controls such as monthly reviews, internal audits and periodic reconciliations.

As part of our risk management framework, we conduct an annual risk assessment covering all key sustainability reporting processes. This assessment identifies, analyzes, and evaluates potential risks that could impact the accuracy of ESG data. Findings are documented and reported to the ESG Steering Committee and the Audit & Sustainability Committee at least once a year, including details on identified risks, their potential impact and likelihood, and corresponding mitigation strategies. In addition

to the annual review, continuous monitoring and reporting mechanisms are in place to promptly address emerging risks.

Internal training, regular assessments, and process reviews play a critical role in maintaining data integrity and ensuring that all ESG claims and communications are accurate and credible. Hexagon also performs an internal audit of numerical data in the sustainability statement at least annually. Our control framework includes measures to prevent and detect ESG-related fraud, such as greenwashing.

To further safeguard data quality, we implement regular data reconciliation procedures to verify accuracy and completeness. Any identified errors are promptly reported and corrected.



GENERAL INFORMATION

Strategy, business model and value chain

ESRS 2 SBM-1 Strategy, business model and value chain

Sustainability for Hexagon means generating positive social and environmental impact and business value through our products and solutions, while at the same time ensuring that sustainability considerations are embedded throughout our products, operations and ways of working.

Business model

The production of high-pressure Type 4 composite cylinders is at the core of what we do. But we have evolved over three decades from a cylinder manufacturer into a full integrator of alternative fuel and gas distribution solutions.

Our portfolio of companies offers the full spectrum of alternative fuel mobility solutions, including high-pressure tanks and fuel systems for renewable and compressed natural gas (RNG and CNG), liquid and bio-liquid natural gas (LNG and bio-LNG), as well as hydrogen and battery electric. These solutions enable customers to make the switch to alternative fuels within two market segments: commercial vehicles and gas distribution.

Commercial vehicles

Hexagon is one of the leading global providers of alternative fuel solutions for commercial vehicles. Our expertise is key to integrating energy storage and fuel systems into medium and heavy-duty trucks, transit, refuse, aerospace and maritime vehicles. We work with our customers and

partners, global leading OEMs, dealers and fleet owners, to support and enable their adoption of low-carbon transportation solutions. Our solutions are engineered for high performance, durability, and uncompromised safety, making us an attractive supplier to fleets looking to displace diesel vehicles in their decarbonization efforts.

Gas distribution

Hexagon's high-pressure gas distribution solutions are essential to alternative fuel supply chains. Our composite gas distribution solutions have the largest transport capacity for compressed gases worldwide- enabling the safe transport of various gases to users lacking pipeline infrastructure. This capability is vital for bringing alternative fuels to the pipeline or directly to end customers across industries. Hexagon's gas distribution business generated NOK 781 million in revenue in 2025. As the modules can be used for all types of gases, Hexagon estimates that approximately 30% of the revenues from this business were from transportation of non-fossil gases.

Strategic focus and future outlook

As we move forward, Hexagon Composites remains committed to driving the energy transition and supporting our customers in their journey towards sustainability. Our strategic focus on high-pressure industrial gases and alternative fuels positions us well to capitalize on the growing demand for clean energy solutions.

Our solutions largely leverage Type 4 composite technology. While our solutions represent a sustainable alternative, with a proven lifetime of 20+ years, we acknowledge that one of the main challenges ahead is that there are currently no sustainable end-of-life handling solutions for composite cylinders. Hexagon is actively working on developing improved recycling applications and we believe that, through global efforts and partnerships, new recycling methods can be commercialized worldwide within the next decade.

We recognize the importance of our position as an industry leader and are working with stakeholders across and beyond our industry to ensure the safety, sustainability and success of our products and operations. We will continue to invest in research and development to enhance our product offerings and explore new opportunities in emerging markets.

Headquartered in Norway, Hexagon has 872 employees across Europe and North America. The total revenue in 2025 was NOK 2 955 million.

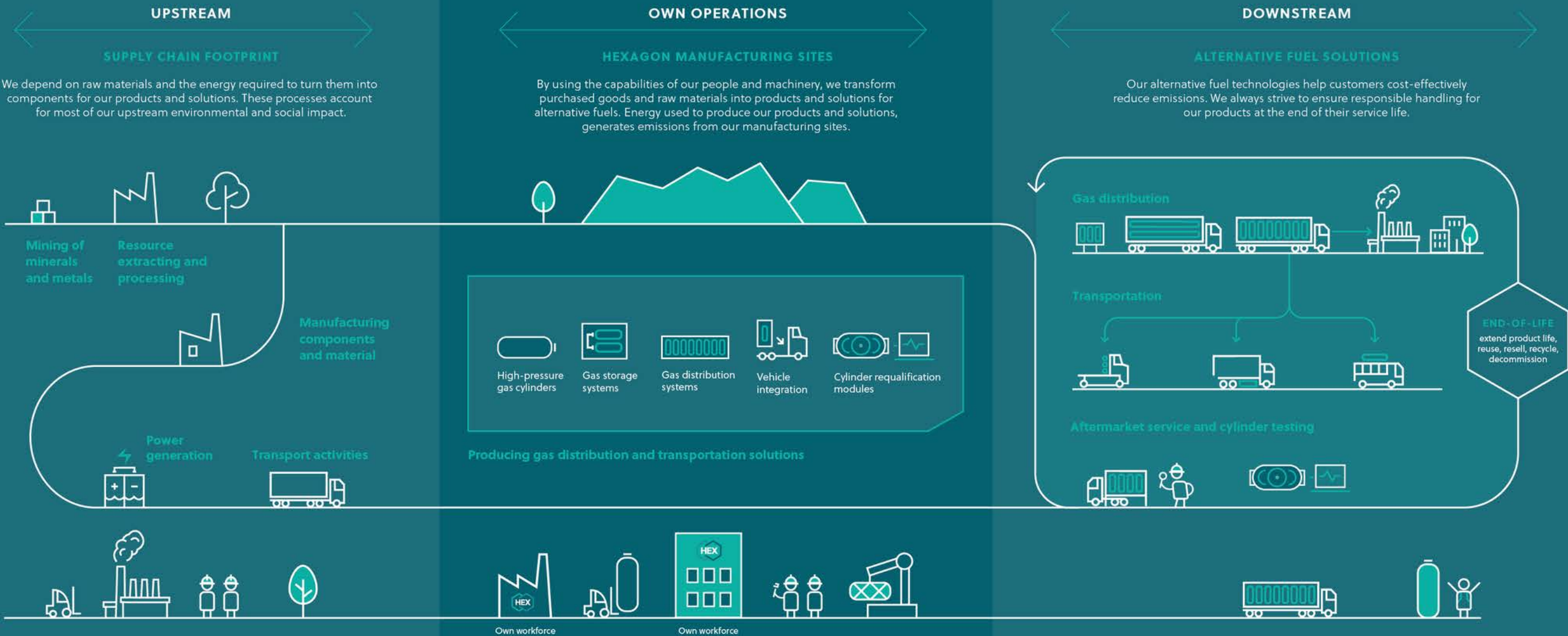
Our goal is to be at the forefront of the energy transition, providing innovative solutions that support our customers' decarbonization targets. At the end of December 2025, our solutions are in operation in over 100 000 commercial vehicles and 2 200 gas distribution modules.

>100 000
COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

2 200
GAS DISTRIBUTION MODULES



Value chain



GENERAL INFORMATION

Interests and views of stakeholders

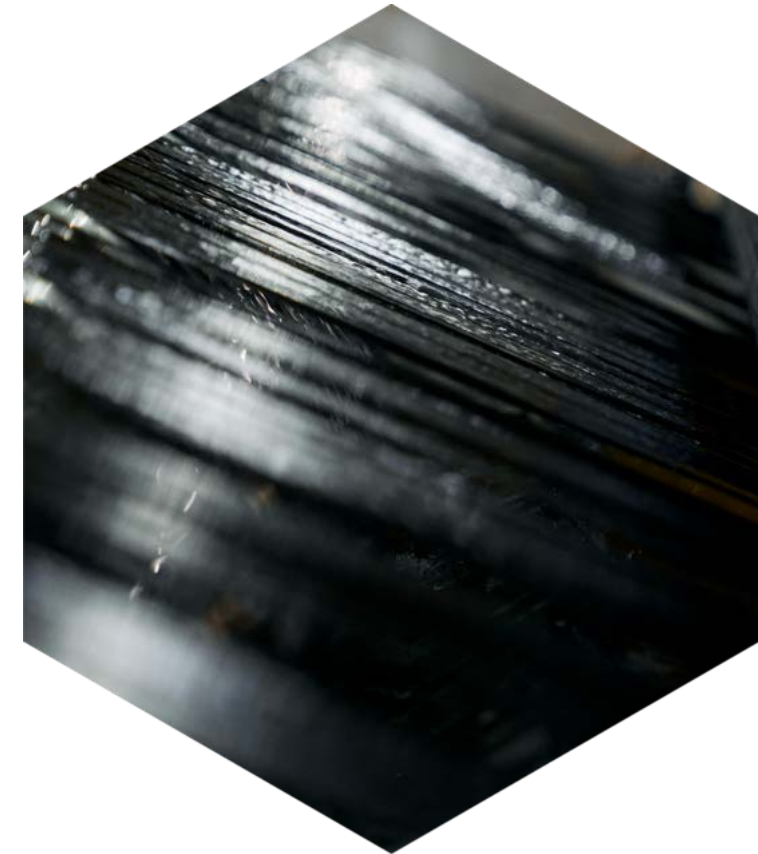
ESRS 2 SBM-2 Interests and views of stakeholders

Hexagon Composites' stakeholders are integral to our sustainability journey. Engaging transparently and effectively is essential to achieving our sustainability goals and our Group's mission of driving energy transformation.

Stakeholder engagement

Multiple teams across our business are responsible for engaging with key stakeholder groups, these include our ESG Steering Committee, Executive Management team, HR team, Sales team, Finance team, and employees across our business. We ensure that the views and interests of affected stakeholders regarding our sustainability-related impacts are regularly communicated to our ESG Steering Committee, at a minimum half-yearly through committee meetings.

We prioritize fostering open dialogue and building trust to ensure that our actions align with the expectations and needs of our diverse stakeholder groups. This engagement not only informs our strategic direction but also strengthens our business model, ensuring that we remain responsive and adaptive to the evolving alternative fuels landscape that we operate in. This is even more important in a year, such as 2025, with such significant industry and macro-economic uncertainty.



The table below summarizes how we engage with our key stakeholders, the purpose and key topics of those engagements and their outcomes. The insights gained from these engagements inform our due diligence processes and double materiality assessment. The interests and views of our stakeholders are integrated into the DMA, detailed in the IRO-1 subchapter. Engagement with the stakeholders ensured the continuity of the strategy in 2025.

Stakeholder	Purpose	Key Topics	Engagement	Outcome
Employees and potential employees	To cultivate a healthy and committed workforce, and empower our people and their expertise	• Workforce development • Occupational health and safety • Work-life balance • Diversity and inclusion • Local community relations	• Townhalls • Strategy updates • Employee feedback and engagement surveys • Workplace social media and intranet • Community volunteer events • Celebrations for milestones and achievements (for example: safety, quality, production) • Training and skills development • Grievance system	• Launch of Talent Development Cycle program • Internal policy updates • Refreshed well-being initiatives • Views informed strategic priorities and must-win-battles
Customers	To enhance product quality, service efficiency, and practices that ensure customer needs and long-term satisfaction	• Product quality • Service efficiency • Sustainability practices • Product lifetime • Responsible procurement • Human rights in our supply chain	• Emails and meetings • Site visits • Conferences and industry events • Websites • Reports and presentations • Press releases • Customer satisfaction surveys and scorecards	• Product/service improvements • Development and launch of new products and offerings • Joint projects on product innovation and lifecycle assessments • Advising and delivering alternative fuel solutions
Owners, analysts, investors and financial community	To provide transparent and timely information on financial performance and sustainability practices, ensuring informed investment decisions and fostering trust	• Financial performance • EU taxonomy • External ESG ratings • Responsible procurement • Anti-corruption and integrity • Corporate Governance and compliance • ESG risk management	• Financial presentations & stock exchange releases • Annual General Meeting • Sustainability and annual report • Meetings, conferences, and roadshows • Website	• Successful and oversubscribed capital raise • Deliver transparent sustainability performance through comprehensive GHG emissions disclosure (Scopes 1–3), validated ESG ratings and assurance, and robust governance aligned with CSRD and ESRS requirements. • Responses to investor queries

Stakeholder	Purpose	Key Topics	Engagement	Outcome
Partners and suppliers	To share best practice, ensure responsible procurement, and uphold integrity and human rights in our supply chain	- EcoVadis scorecard - Responsible procurement - Human rights in our supply chain - Anti-corruption and integrity - Sustainability sourcing	- Supplier questionnaires - Quarterly Business Reviews (QBRs) with top suppliers - Supplier visits and audits - Workshops - Meetings and industry events	- Expanded supplier sustainability program with more rigorous assessments - Ecovadis sustainability scorecards - Monthly supplier performance scorecards - ESG workshops with partners and suppliers - Adherence to Hexagon Composites' business conduct standards - Continued periodic training exercises to promote and ensure employee engagement - Expanded due diligence process further into supply chain
National/ international regulators, NGOs and governments	To ensure regulatory compliance, promote environmental and safety standards, and foster collaboration for sustainable development	- Regulatory compliance - Environmental impact - Safety standards - Responsible procurement - Anti-corruption and integrity - Human rights in our supply chain - Local community relations - Technology-neutral laws and regulations	- Partnerships - Conferences - Community and industry events - Public forums - Direct consultations - Industry initiatives - Committees and industry advisory boards - Legislators, policy makers and regulators	- Ensuring compliance with regulation in the markets in which we operate - Continued periodic training exercises - Develop and promote adoption of best in classing industry standards on safety - Improved transparency in reporting - Traction with policy makers and stakeholders about advantages of vehicles running on CO₂ neutral fuels - Engagement with legislators on tax incentives to promote economic parity among clean fuel technologies - Work on a stakeholder report which provides an analysis of the availability of sustainable feedstocks for renewable fuels use in transport

GENERAL INFORMATION

Material assessment process

ESRS 2 SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

In 2025, Hexagon updated its double Materiality Assessment (DMA). The process involved engaging with stakeholders, including employees, suppliers, and financial market, to identify Hexagon’s key sustainability impacts, financial risks and opportunities.

Engagement methods included meetings, workshops as well as additional research. The identified material impacts, risks, and opportunities from the assessment are detailed alongside the topical ESRS E1 Climate change, E5 Circular Economy, S1 Own workforce, S2 Workers in the value chain, and G1 Business conduct within this sustainability statement. From the DMA update, the material topical standards remain unchanged from our 2024 sustainability statement. However, the overall number of material IROs has been reduced from 30 in 2024 to 19 in 2025. This reduction reflects an increased understanding and maturity of our materiality process. Changes to material IROs have occurred across each topical standard, excluding S2 Workers in the Value Chain, and the material IRO related to G1 Business Conduct has also changed. Please refer to the relevant topical standards throughout this sustainability statement for detailed explanations of each IRO.

Climate change risks and opportunities

In addition to Double Materiality Assessment a Physical Climate Risk Assessment was conducted in 2023. Physical climate risks can greatly impact businesses, communities, and individuals, including financial losses, reduced competitiveness, and increased vulnerability. Consequently, they are crucial factors to consider in decision-making and risk management, especially in relation to climate change. The Climate risk assessment process involved four key stages:

- 1. Hazard screening: Initial screening to eliminate certain hazards from further detailed analysis.
- 2. Climate risk assessment: Evaluating the exposure of Hexagon’s operations to climate-related natural hazards.
- 3. Vulnerability assessment: Analyzing the potential consequences of identified exposures.
- 4. Adaptive actions: Managing material risks.

The analysis focused on Hexagon’s production and manufacturing sites in Europe and North America, specifically examining physical climate risks. In the first phase, several climate-related natural hazards were identified as the greatest threats to Hexagon’s sites, including extreme precipitation and flash flooding; water stress and drought, and extreme heat. The second stage of the analysis highlighted two specific hazards at Hexagon’s US sites: tornados in Lincoln and extreme wind in Salisbury. Hazards were identified through surveys, desktop research, and workshops, considering high emission scenarios.

Although Hexagon’s Physical Climate Risk Assessment did not initially include the value chain, we have evaluated the climate risk of our main carbon fiber supplier using supplier specific data. Our medium-term objective is to enhance the climate risk assessment and extend it to encompass the entire value chain.

Following the Commission’s Quick-Fix regulation, Hexagon has chosen to omit anticipated financial effects related to its material risks and opportunities. As none of Hexagon’s material risks and opportunities have occurred during the reporting period, we consider there to be no current financial effects related to any of our material risks or opportunities. Over the next reporting year, we will enhance our processes while assessing the resilience of our business model and evaluating the financial effects of our material risks and opportunities.

ESRS 2 IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

Introduction

The identification and assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) are critical components of Hexagon’s sustainability strategy. By understanding and addressing these impacts, risks, and opportunities, the company can enhance its sustainability performance and ensure long-term resilience.

A systematic review of the Company’s original DMA was undertaken during the second and third quarter 2025 to evaluate the accuracy and continued relevance of the previously identified IROs, in light of organizational changes during the reporting period, and feedback from the internal stakeholders. This review was further supported by analysis of additional Company documents from the relevant reporting period.

Both material and non-material IROs were reassessed to determine whether adjustments were warranted. Particular focus was placed on:

- IROs previously assessed as material;
- IROs initially assessed as non-material but considered to be becoming material over the short- to medium-term; and
- IROs explicitly linked to the operations and value chain of the divested Hexagon Ragasco business segment.

From the original DMA Review the IROs eligible for reassessment were identified, and the list of omitted sub-topics was reconfirmed as being unchanged from the previous assessment.

DMA scoring update

The DMA scoring update was applied to the list of eligible IROs identified during the DMA review. For each relevant impact, risk, and opportunity, the individual scoring parameters were reviewed and, where necessary, adjusted to reflect organizational changes and external factors. The full scoring methodology remains unchanged from the previous assessment and is documented below. Thresholds applied in 2024 remain unchanged for the impact materiality assessment. However, when assessing financial materiality, thresholds may change slightly year on year, as financial performance data from the previous reporting period is used to ensure that risks and opportunities are assessed against relevant financial information. In addition, scoring rationales and IRO descriptions were reviewed and updated where appropriate, the updated list of IROs was signed off by Hexagon Composites Executive Management.

Original DMA Process (2024)

Identification process

The identification of IROs was guided by the sustainability matters outlined in ESRS 1. IROs were characterized by their nature (positive or negative), their status (actual or potential), and their positioning within either own operations or business relationships (upstream or downstream). The process involved a detailed examination of Hexagon’s value chain, which includes:

- Upstream Value Chain: Raw materials, Tier 2/3 suppliers, Tier 1 suppliers.
- Own Operations: Manufacturing, development, and operation.
- Downstream Value Chain: Sales, distribution, decommissioning, and end-of-life.

Characteristics of Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (IROs)

IROs were characterized based on their nature (positive/negative) and their status (actual/potential). Additionally, a time horizon was assigned to each IRO to indicate when its effects might manifest:

- Short-term: Less than 1 year.
- Medium-term: 1 to 5 years.
- Long-term: More than 5 years.

Assessment methodology

The assessment of IROs was conducted using a dual approach:

1. Impact Materiality: Evaluating the severity of Hexagon Composites’ impact on people and nature, considering factors such as scale, scope, irremediability, and likelihood.
2. Financial Materiality: Assessing the financial implications of identified risks and opportunities, focusing on the financial magnitude and likelihood of these risks materializing.

The DMA process identified several key IROs across Hexagon’s value chain. These IROs were assessed for their materiality based on the following criteria:

- Scale: The gravity of the impact.
- Scope: The extent and geographical reach of the impact.
- Irremediability: The potential for reversing the impact.
- Likelihood: The probability of the impact occurring.

Identified IROs were considered material if they scored above the established materiality thresholds, applicable to either impact, or financial materiality. If the IRO scored above the threshold, the related sustainability matter was considered material. The materiality thresholds were based on Hexagon’s enterprise risks management system and aligned with the ESRS guidelines giving precedence to severity over likelihood and lowering the materiality threshold for impacts connected to human rights.

Materiality determination

IROs were deemed material if they had significant impact or financial implications. The materiality thresholds were established based on Hexagon’s enterprise risk management system, with adjustments made for human rights-related impacts in line with ESRS guidelines.

The financial risks from the DMA are integrated into the overall risk management framework, and regular DMA updates will continue to enhance Hexagon’s risk management process.

Internal controls and documentation

All assessments and findings were documented in an IRO Workbook, which was quality-assured by third-party experts and approved by Hexagon. The contents of the workbook were transferred to a digital solution for ongoing monitoring and audit purposes.

The DMA process included the following steps

1. Mobilization

The initial step focused on preparing the groundwork for the DMA. Key activities included identification and onboarding of internal experts, calibration of IRO workbook and an employee survey.

2. Initial materiality assessment

The purpose of the second step was to develop and calibrate a long list of sustainability matters, identify IROs for assessment, and complete an initial assessment. Key activities included developing and calibrating a sector-agnostic long list of ESRS sustainability matters and initial assessment by internal experts.

During this process, connections between impacts and dependencies, as well as the risks and opportunities arising from them, were carefully considered. This ensured that the comprehensive list accurately reflects the organization’s sustainability context and potential material topics.

3. Calibration of internal assessment

The third step involved reviewing the initial assessment results and making necessary adjustments. Key activities included workshops with internal experts and updates and adjustments.

4. Stakeholder engagement

The purpose of this step was to consult with and get independent input from impacted parties and users of the information.

5. Executive sign-off

The findings and the process of the DMA were presented to Hexagon Composites’ Executive Team. Executive sign-off ensured that the Executive Team was informed and approved the findings.

6. Finalization and documentation

The final step involved completing the project and handing over the documentation to Hexagon Composites. Key activities included documentation and the digital solution that will ensure and support the ongoing monitoring and auditing process.

Process for identifying climate related physical risks

Climate related physical risks

In the second half of 2023, Hexagon performed a physical climate risk assessment covering all its manufacturing sites in Europe and North America to identify and assess climate-related physical risks in its own operations.

Based on medium-term (2030) calibrated hazard probabilities and associated financial impacts, tornado and extreme wind risks were identified as material at two manufacturing sites in the United States. Under the high-warming scenario, tornado risk is expected to increase towards 2050, while extreme wind risk is expected to remain broadly unchanged. No assets or activities were identified as incompatible with a transition to a climate-neutral economy.

Where material physical risks were identified, climate adaptation measures are required under the EU Taxonomy. Hexagon has existing health and safety controls in place and expects to finalize and implement site-specific adaptation measures during 2026.

A greenhouse gas emission source screening was conducted in parallel to support the identification of climate-related impacts in line with ESRS E1-6

and was refined through the double materiality assessment.

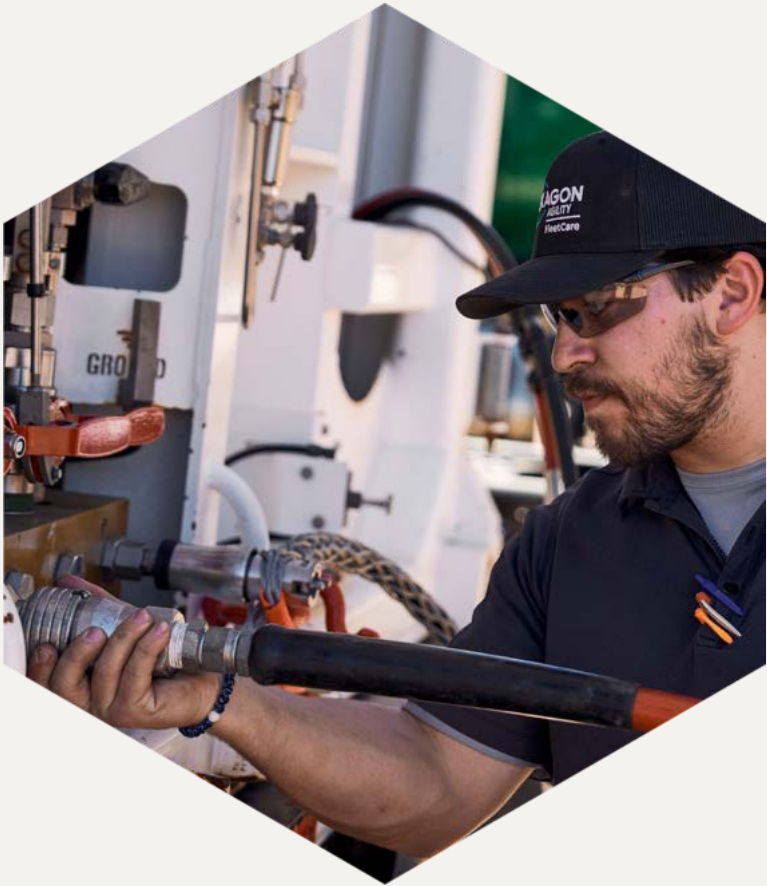
The Audit & Sustainability Committee is informed quarterly on material impacts, risks, and opportunities. The double materiality assessment is reviewed annually and approved by the Executive Team as well as discussed with the Audit & Sustainability Committee and presented to the full Board of Directors.

Material impacts, risks and opportunities

ESRS 2 SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

The identified material impacts, risks, and opportunities from the assessment are detailed alongside the topical ESRS E1 Climate change, E5 Circular Economy, S1 Own workforce, S2 Workers in the value chain, and G1 Business conduct within this sustainability statement.

The following table describes the identified material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model across our value chain.



E1 Climate change

Climate change mitigation

Growing market demand for alternative fuel solutions

Hexagon Composites produces cylinders for CNG/RNG that allow clients to replace fossil fuel with non/low-carbon fuels. This could therefore reduce the emission with clients, and Hexagon Composites thus has an indirect positive impact on climate change mitigation.

Potential
opportunity

Value chain
direction

Downstream

Value chain
position

Sales

Time horizon

Medium-term

Direct and indirect CO₂ emissions (scope 1 and 2)

Hexagon’s use of fossil fuels in our manufacturing operations has an actual negative impact on the environment through direct CO₂ emissions (scope 1) totaling 2 507 tCO₂eq during 2025. Hexagon also has an actual negative impact on the environment through indirect CO₂ emissions (scope 2) from purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling used in our own operations. This is subject to the type of energy used as fossil fuels contribute to climate change and thus have a negative effect on the environment. In 2025, our market-based CO₂ emissions from scope 2 totaled 2 271 tCO₂eq.

Actual
negative
impact

Own activities

All own
activities

Short-term

Indirect CO₂ emissions upstream and downstream activities (scope 3)

Hexagon has an actual indirect negative impact on the environment through CO₂ emissions in its upstream value chain and downstream value chain, which totaled 150 099 tCO₂eq in 2025. Purchased goods and services in our upstream value chain were the main contributor with 95 021 tCO₂eq. The second-largest contributor was emissions from equity investments, primarily driven by our investments in Hexagon Purus and Worthington SES, which totaled 25 138 tCO₂eq, followed by emissions from the use of sold products in our downstream value chain, which totaled 14 580 tCO₂eq in 2025.

Actual
negative
impact

Upstream

Tier 1
suppliers

Short-term

Client emissions reduction

Hexagon produces cylinders and fuel systems for CNG/RNG vehicles that enable clients to replace fossil fuels with lower- or negative-carbon fuels. This can reduce our customers’ CO₂ emissions, and Hexagon thus has a potential indirect positive impact on climate change mitigation.

Potential
positive
impact

Downstream

Sales

Short-term

Climate change adaptation

Tornados and extreme winds.

Lincoln, NE is one of the most tornado-prone areas of the USA. A direct hit from a major tornado is a catastrophic event. Extreme wind, particularly from tropical cyclones in the Eastern US, is also a regularly occurring natural hazard.

Potential
physical
risk

Own activities

Operations

Long-term

E1 Climate change

Energy

Energy consumption

Hexagon Composites has an actual direct negative impact on the environment through our energy consumption. Most energy consumption is directly linked to our operational and manufacturing activities. Energy consumption is considered to have a negative impact on the environment as energy production and consumption can cause air pollution, water pollution and stress, thermal pollution and solid waste disposal. This ultimately contributes to global warming and climate change.

Actual
negative
impact

Value chain direction	Value chain position	Time horizon
Own activities	Operations	Short-term
Upstream	Raw materials	Short-term
Downstream	End-of-life	Long-term
Downstream	End-of-life	Long-term

E5 Circular economy

Resource inflows, including resource use

Raw material in products

Hexagon Composites has a direct and actual negative impact on circular economy through the raw materials used in our products. Most of the raw materials used are non-renewable, including carbon fiber, glass fiber, plastics, aluminum, stainless steel, and binding materials. Hexagon Composites' input materials used in 2025 had an estimated recycled content of 19% by weight.

Actual
negative
impact

Resource outflows

Product life extension

Digital Wave’s requalification solution has a potential positive impact on the environment as it requalifies cylinders using Modal Acoustic Emission (MAE), allowing cylinder life extension. With extended life, Digital Wave can directly reduce the waste or pollution from the disposal of cylinders.

Potential
positive
impact

Material recyclability

Hexagon Composites has a potential negative impact on the environment directly through possible significant waste created at the end of life of our products. While the metal components of our products are readily recyclable, recycling options for carbon fiber composites are few and limited in capacity. Hexagon Composites is thus unable to ensure our products are recycled at end of life, resulting in landfill waste.

Potential
negative
impact

Waste

Direct hazardous and non-hazardous waste generation

Hexagon Composites has a direct and actual impact on the natural environment through generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste in our operations, which can contribute to climate change through emissions and pollution of soil and water. Hazardous waste has been identified using Hexagon Composites' own assessment and guidance from local regulations at sites and includes acetone, paint, mold release rags, varnish, glue, aerosol cans, toner cartridges, used oil, oil filters and absorbents, and e-waste such as bulbs, fluorescent tubes, batteries and EL cables. Non-hazardous waste includes scrap produced during production, distribution and testing, including materials such as carbon fiber, cardboard, paper, plastic, wood, metal, glass, food waste and all other waste not classified by Article 57 of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH).

Actual
negative
impact

Value chain direction	Value chain position	Time horizon
Own activities	Manu- facturing	Medium-term
Upstream	Entire upstream supply chain	Medium-term

Indirect hazardous waste generation

Hexagon Composites has an indirect and actual impact on the natural environment through hazardous waste generation that occurs in our upstream and downstream activities. This can cause pollution of air, soil, and water, and inflict harm on biodiversity.

Actual
negative
impact

S1 Own workforce

Equal treatment and opportunities for all

Diversity in own operations

Hexagon has an actual and direct impact on its own workforce related to diversity and non-discrimination in its own operations. Lack of diversity (age, race, nationality, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, political belief, etc.) in the workplace can increase the risk of discrimination and may lead to failure to receive a variety of inputs and opinions in company decisions overall.

Potential
negative
impact

Value chain direction	Value chain position	Time horizon
Own activities	All own activities	Short-term
Own activities	All own activities	Short-term
Own activities	All own activities	Short-term

Workforce training in own operations

Hexagon has an actual and direct impact on its own workforce related to training and skills development in its own operations. Receiving insufficient training (both initial training and upskilling) can result in workers not performing their job sufficiently while also increasing the likelihood of a related health and safety incident.

Actual
negative
impact

Working conditions

Health and safety in own operations

Hexagon has a direct and actual impact on its own workforce related to health and safety in all stages of manufacturing processes and operational activities (complex machinery and industrial processes, rapidly moving equipment, heat, caustic chemicals, and pressurized gas which can cause potential negative impact on people and society if not managed well).

Actual
negative
impact

S2 Workers in the value chain

Other work related rights

Child labor in the supply chain

Hexagon has a potential indirect impact on child labor through its value chain as some raw minerals identified to child labor abuses in certain jurisdictions. For example aluminum and nickel in Indonesia, fibre glass in China.

Potential negative impact

Value chain direction	Value chain position	Time horizon
Upstream	Entire upstream value chain	Short-term
Upstream	Entire upstream value chain	Short-term
Upstream	Entire upstream value chain	Short-term
Upstream	Entire upstream value chain	Short-term

Forced labor in the supply chain

Hexagon has a potential indirect impact on forced labor through its value chain, as some raw minerals are linked to forced labor abuses and economic exploitation in certain jurisdictions. For example, aluminum and nickel in Indonesia, fibre glass in China.

Potential negative impact

Working conditions

Inadequate wages in the supply chain

Hexagon has a potential indirect impact on their mineral value chain. Workers in the upstream supply chain, specifically mining, receive low pay and are exposed to dangerous work. Such workers live in geographical locations where their income is below living wage.

Potential negative impact

Use of temporary contracts in the supply chain (Social protections)

Hexagon potentially indirectly impacts workers in the value chain related to using temporary contracts. Some suppliers within the manufacturing stages of the supply chain may have temporary workers and contractors, which may lead to the risk of losing their jobs and lack of other work benefits and security.

Potential negative impact

G1 Business conduct

Social and environmental harm caused by illegal business behavior

Incidents of unethical business behavior such as corruption and bribery can cause legal and reputational repercussions. This may lead to increased cost due to legal procedures and/or fines, and lost opportunities.

Risk

Value chain
direction

Value chain
position

Time horizon

Own activities

Entire value
chain

Short-term



Environmental information

In this chapter

E1 Climate change	64
E5 Resource use and circular economy	81
Statement on EU Taxonomy for sustainable economic activities	91



Environmental Information

E1 Climate change

Impact, risk, and opportunity management

Climate change impacts

The materiality assessment outlined in ESRS IRO-2 identified the following material climate change mitigation and energy impacts. Further details are available under ESRS 2 SBM-3. We are mitigating our material climate change impacts by following the action plans outlined in our emissions roadmaps.

Climate change mitigation

Direct and indirect CO₂ emissions (scope 1 and 2)

Hexagon’s use of fossil fuels in our manufacturing operations has an actual negative impact on the environment through direct CO₂ emissions (scope 1) totaling 2 507 tCO₂eq during 2025. Hexagon also has an actual negative impact on the environment through indirect CO₂ emissions (scope 2) from purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling used in our own operations. This is subject to the type of energy used as fossil fuels contribute to climate change and thus have a negative effect on the environment. In 2025, our market-based CO₂ emissions from scope 2 totaled 2 271 tCO₂eq.

Indirect CO₂ emissions from upstream and downstream activities (scope 3)

Hexagon has an actual indirect negative impact on the environment through CO₂ emissions in its upstream value chain and downstream value chain, which totaled 150 711 tCO₂eq in 2025. Purchased goods and services in our upstream value chain were the main contributor with 95 021 tCO₂eq. The second-largest contributor was emissions

ESRS 2 SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

		Value chain direction	Value chain position	Time horizon
Climate change mitigation				
Growing market demand for alternative fuel solutions	Potential opportunity	Downstream	Sales	Medium-term
Direct and indirect CO ₂ emissions (scope 1 and 2)	Actual negative impact	Own activities	All own activities	Short-term
Indirect CO ₂ emissions from upstream and downstream activities (scope 3)	Actual negative impact	Upstream	Tier 1 suppliers	Short-term
Client emissions reduction	Potential positive impact	Downstream	Sales	Short-term
Climate change adaptation				
Tornados and extreme winds	Potential physical risk	Own activities	Operations	Long-term
Energy				
Energy consumption	Actual negative impact	Own activities	Operations	Short-term

from equity investments, primarily driven by our investments in Hexagon Purus and Worthington SES, which totaled 25 750 tCO₂eq, followed by emissions from the use of sold products in our downstream value chain, which totaled 14 580 tCO₂eq in 2025. See section E1-3 for descriptions of our decarbonization levers and actions to address this matter.

Client emissions reduction

Hexagon produces cylinders and fuel systems for CNG/RNG vehicles that enable clients to replace fossil fuel with lower- or negative-carbon fuels ¹. This can reduce our customers' CO₂ emissions, and Hexagon thus has a potential indirect positive impact on climate change mitigation.

Energy

Energy consumption

Hexagon Composites has an actual direct negative impact on the environment through our energy consumption. Most energy consumption is directly linked to our operational and manufacturing activities. Energy consumption is considered to have a negative impact on the environment as energy production and consumption can cause air pollution, water pollution and stress, thermal pollution and solid waste disposal. This ultimately contributes to global warming and climate change.

Climate change risks

Climate change adaptation

Tornados and extreme winds

The risks associated with adaptation to climate change are linked to extreme weather events such as tornados and strong winds that pose a physical risk to two of the manufacturing facilities in North America.

Climate change opportunities

Climate change mitigation

Growing market demand for alternative fuel solutions

Hexagon's primary climate change mitigation opportunity lies in our core value proposition of providing low-carbon emission solutions, which may experience increasing market demand from clients seeking to reduce their emissions. This growing demand has the potential to drive higher revenue for the company.



¹ [Decarbonizing the road ahead with RNG](#)

E1-1

Transition plan for climate change mitigation

Hexagon provides alternative fuel systems and solutions to commercial vehicles and gas distribution companies around the world. Trucking is considered a hard-to-abate sector contributing an estimated 4% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, nearly equivalent to the emissions from both aviation and shipping combined. The essence of Hexagon's business model is to enable fleet owners and transportation companies to make the switch from diesel to low-carbon solutions. From the point of deployment, our solutions have a mitigating impact on CO₂ emissions, benefiting both people and planet.

Hexagon recognizes that the materials used in our solutions have a negative impact on the environment through their associated greenhouse gas emissions from manufacturing, transport, and end-of-life. We engage our supply base to find ways of improving our carbon footprint without compromising on the safety of our solutions. We acknowledge that emissions must be reduced throughout the value chain to further strengthen our business model and limit negative environmental impacts. Hexagon continues to evaluate available methods of composite recycling to minimize the potential negative environmental effects at our products' end of life.

In line with our vision of Clean Air Everywhere and the 1.5-degree trajectory, Hexagon has defined science-based emissions reduction targets for scope 1, 2 and 3, and has committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 as approved by our executive management and Board of Directors in 2022. Our CO₂ emissions reduction targets were validated by the Science-Based Target initiative in July 2024. See E1-4 for further details about our targets. We do not currently have a transition plan in place but will target the development of a full transition plan in accordance with the ESRS for climate change mitigation, including calculation of OpEx, CapEx and other financial resources required to implement the plan, in the future.

Hexagon has established detailed roadmaps to achieve our net-zero targets across all three emissions scopes by 2050 with related action plans. For scopes 1 and 2, we plan to use decarbonization levers of energy efficiency, use of renewables and transport fuel switching. Reducing scope 3, which makes up most of our emissions, will require close collaboration with our key suppliers. We continue to use the business sustainability ratings platform EcoVadis to support

structured evaluations and follow-up of our upstream suppliers' decarbonization efforts. Most of our scope 3 emissions are generated by key raw materials and other purchased goods and services that are used in the manufacturing of our products. Thus, the quantity and type of materials and energy inputs used to build our products is the main driver of our scope 3 emissions, and we will use green engineering principles to help us minimize these. Section E1-3 contains further information on the main levers and actions planned to support our targets.

Hexagon is not excluded from Paris-aligned benchmarks.

Resilience of strategy and business model

Although Hexagon does not yet have a formal resilience plan to address the identified risks, the company has allocated resources to assess facility vulnerabilities and determine necessary infrastructure upgrades to mitigate physical risks. These efforts were informed by a physical climate risk assessment conducted in alignment with the EU Taxonomy's Do No Significant Harm criteria. To manage transition risks, Hexagon actively participates in lobbying and initiatives that promote technological parity, including renewable natural gas². The company primarily collaborates with trade associations to influence policies and regulations that could significantly impact its business. Through these efforts, Hexagon advocates for policies that support its purpose, mission and vision.

Hexagon had planned to conduct a comprehensive resilience analysis in 2025 covering its operations, upstream suppliers and downstream value chain addressing all material physical and transition risks. However, this analysis was deprioritized in 2025 due to personnel resource constraints.

² [Renewable Natural Gas](#) | [US EPA](#)

E1-2

Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Hexagon’s Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Policy defines our approach to providing safe and healthy working conditions for our employees, contractors, visitors and anyone who may be affected by our business operations as well as protecting the natural world by managing the business in an environmentally responsible manner. The EHS Policy outlines Hexagon’s responsibilities and expectations on environment, health and safety, and guides us in evaluation of material impacts and potential risks and opportunities related to environmental topics, which are listed under section E1-1.

Our EHS Policy does not specifically refer to climate change mitigation or adaptation. However, Hexagon has committed to net-zero emissions by 2050 through our science-based emission reductions targets (see section E1-4 for details), and our management commitments include the following:

- Sustain a Zero Impact Environmental Culture and realize our vision of Clean Air Everywhere through innovative products and responsible business practices, from sourcing to end-of-life management, to protect the environment and prevent pollution
- Advance a Zero Impact Sustainable Energy Culture, by making efficient design, operational and procurement choices to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions.
- Drive a Zero Waste Operations Culture to create an ongoing competitive advantage as a world-class manufacturer.

This policy applies to all employees and is available to all employees on the company’s intranet and to external stakeholders on Hexagon’s website. The ESG Steering Committee is responsible for the EHS Policy, including an annual review which is communicated

to the Executive Team and the Audit & Sustainability Committee. The local management teams handle implementing and following up the policy at Hexagon’s sites.

All of Hexagon’s production facilities in North America and Germany are certified according to the Environmental Management system ISO 14001. This management system ensures local alignment with Hexagon Composites’ strategic objectives, compliance with applicable laws and regulations, drives continual improvement and enables a systematic approach to our work on environmental and climate-related topics under our EHS Policy at all our production sites. Hexagon strives to use renewable energy in our operations and ensure energy efficiency as well in line with the ISO 50001 Energy Management standard to which our three North American production facilities are certified. Hexagon performs regular internal and external audits to maintain our certifications.

In addition, Hexagon has a Supplier Code of Conduct, which outlines our expectations for our suppliers regarding environmental performance, resource efficiency and energy consumption. We ask that they actively seek to reduce their environmental footprint as well as ensure efficient and optimized use and consumption of natural resources with a focus on conservation and recycling practices in production and maintenance processes. This policy applies to all Hexagon’s suppliers and is available to them as well as to external stakeholders on Hexagon’s website. The COO is responsible for the Supplier Code of Conduct, while the VP Supply Chain and his team manage the operational follow-up. The Supplier Code of Conduct is reviewed as needed at a minimum of every three years.

E1-3

Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies

Hexagon is dedicating time and resources to increasing our ability to adapt to and mitigate climate change.

Climate change adaptation actions

In 2023 and 2024, physical climate risk and vulnerability assessments were performed for all of Hexagon’s production sites (for further details, see ESRS 2, IRO-1). The assessment found that two of the manufacturing sites in the US were exposed to physical climate risk in the form of extreme wind and tornados. To reduce this risk, climate adaptation plans are being developed for these sites and will be implemented within five years in line with the compliance requirements in the EU Taxonomy regulation.

Our ongoing and planned initiatives relating to optimizing energy use and sourcing renewable energy will also increase our ability to adapt to climate change by minimizing our energy consumption and decreasing our reliance on the grid. Please see the Energy efficiency and use of renewables section for more details.

Climate change mitigation actions

Hexagon has near-term (target year 2033) and long-term (target year 2050) science-based emissions reduction targets for scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions as described in section E1-4. In 2025, Hexagon developed detailed roadmaps with related action plans for our emissions reduction efforts across all emissions scopes until 2050. The roadmaps, one for combined scope 1 and 2 emissions and one for scope 3 emissions, employ a diverse decarbonization approach to mitigate climate change. The strategies used underpin our current and future actions and plans to reduce our carbon footprint. Starting

in 2025, separate CapEx and OpEx budgets have been allocated to fund the emissions reduction projects.

The following decarbonization levers represent Hexagon's efforts in 2025, as well as planned actions to achieve our science-based targets and support our management commitment of sustaining a Zero Impact Environmental Culture to protect the environment and prevent pollution.

Energy efficiency and use of renewables

Hexagon is working on a variety of energy-related efforts across our operations, including energy efficiency projects and transitioning to low- or zero-carbon fuels. To maintain the ISO 50001 Energy Management certifications obtained at our US production sites in 2024, we have set annual targets to track and reduce energy use by at least 2% of the baseline year energy use each year. We are evaluating how to best phase out our use of fossil fuel-based energy inputs, including by replacing all propane-powered forklifts at US production sites with electric forklifts by 2033 and replacing all propane-burning ovens at our Kassel, Germany site with electric ovens by 2050.

In 2025, Hexagon had several energy efficiency improvements planned as part of the ISO 50001 recertification process to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, and to further adapt the operations to climate change. The projects completed in 2025 are projected to reduce 160 metric tCO₂eq annually and included implementing lighting schedules, HVAC reduction and controls, and operational efficiency improvements. Further energy projects are also planned for 2026, including submetering and LED

lighting installation, air compressor, HVAC and lighting schedule optimization, and cure oven temperature specification.

Transport fuel switching is another one of our levers for scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction. In 2025, a first CNG-powered FleetCare vehicle was placed in service. We will continue to look for opportunities to convert more of these vehicles to CNG for additional savings. Hexagon has also been focused on beginning to source renewable energy in our operations. We have been purchasing renewable energy certificates (RECs) our Kassel and Lincoln sites since 2023 and at our Centennial site since the start of 2025 for an estimated market-based emissions reduction of about 5,200 tCO₂eq annually. We continue to investigate options for long-term REC purchase or alternative sourcing of renewable energy for all our sites, including installation or sourcing of renewable electricity and renewable natural gas as it becomes available. In 2025, an in-depth analysis of a potential solar system purchase in Salisbury was performed. This included a vendor search, impact analysis and budgetary review with quotes received. The solar project was postponed until 2026, when we will reevaluate the purchase. We are also establishing dialogue with and expecting our energy providers to achieve their planned decarbonization goals.

Product eco-design

Hexagon considers the environmental aspects of our products during the R&D stage of product development. In 2025, we continued to integrate eco-design principles for new products into our advanced product quality planning process, which is part of our management system. The principles cover potential impacts on materials, energy consumption and waste, and are also part of our project manager training and the project approval template that is

mandatory for all new projects. In 2025, we completed an internal Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) for our highest running Mobile Pipeline product to add to our third party-verified LCA for the highest-running vehicle system, the ProCab 175. These LCAs will support our emissions reduction quantifications and design evaluation choices based on GHG impact analysis of the various materials and components included, to ensure we are designing with both as little material as possible, and the most sustainably produced materials available. By applying these principles, we implemented projects to reduce the amount of carbon fiber, resin and metals in our products, reducing their GHG footprints. In 2026, we will continue to research opportunities to reduce the GHG footprint of other key materials identified through LCAs.

World-class manufacturing (WCM) and waste reduction initiatives

Our WCM program continues to drive improvement to our production processes to reduce scrap toward our long-term goal of zero waste to landfill. This goal will directly decrease the emissions associated with the end-of-life treatment of our waste, as well as the emissions from replacement materials for scrapped parts. We have established annual waste audits at all production sites to generate plans for further waste reduction and improvements to our waste handling practices, as well as ideas on how to work with our supply chain on more eco-friendly packaging. See section E5-2 for more information on our waste reduction actions.

We continue to partner with carbon fiber suppliers to drive emissions reductions for our most significant raw material.

Supply chain decarbonization

Scope 3 emissions are Hexagon's largest emissions category, and we depend heavily on our collaborations with suppliers to achieve our emissions reduction goals. This dependence may lead to challenges in achieving scope 3 reduction targets according to plan as these emissions are indirect and require significant efforts from Hexagon's suppliers.

In 2025, we continued our work using the upstream supply chain sustainability evaluation platform EcoVadis in cooperation with our suppliers to evaluate their sustainability program maturity. Moving

forward, we will continue the dialogue that has been established, including sharing carbon metrics and assigning specific corrective actions and targets to further develop our suppliers' sustainability policies and practices. We will further be collecting GHG and product carbon footprint data from larger suppliers, focusing on direct material suppliers.

We will also continue to partner with key suppliers to drive emissions reductions for our most significant raw materials and further formalize collaborations on common sustainability projects such as reviewing the viability of bio-based feedstock inputs, supporting the conversion to green energy, and identifying new technical solutions that enable more efficient, less consumption-based results. To enhance our partnerships and drive execution of these projects in support of our stated targets, we have established formal quarterly meetings with key suppliers.

To affect our downstream supply chain, we developed a system total lifecycle guide in 2025 that outlines proper end-of-life handling for our products and encourages refurbishment, repurposing and recycling where possible to minimize emissions associated with end-of-life. The lifecycle guide will be presented to customers and partners and will be available on our website.

The expected GHG emissions reductions of each of our decarbonization efforts are included in the detailed scope 3 roadmap we developed in 2025. This roadmap also includes near- and long-term action plans to achieve our science-based emission reduction targets for 2033 and net-zero by 2050.

Capital Expenditure (CapEx) and Operational Expenditure (OpEx)

In 2025, we committed to investing in specific sustainability projects to support our near-term science-based emissions reduction targets. Approximately NOK 8.7 million were classified towards CapEx directly contributing to the achievement of our sustainability targets, while the main portion of OpEx have been working hours within engineering and operations which were classified as salary costs in 2025. This included investments in energy efficiency and use of renewables, product eco-design and WCM and waste reduction initiatives.

For 2026, we have shifted our focus to OpEx-based spend and human capital and thus have no budgeted CapEx related to the action plans supporting our emissions reductions at various sites across Hexagon. However, as the main part of the OpEx is related to working hours on projects described under decarbonization levers, it is currently challenging to accurately report on OpEx. We are still on track to meet our long-term objectives despite this and plan to begin budgeting CapEx to reduce our emissions again in future years.

Reconciliation with KPIs and regulatory requirements

The amounts allocated for CapEx in 2025 were consistent with our sustainability KPIs.

Resource allocation and implementation dependency

The successful implementation of these actions is contingent upon the sustained availability and strategic allocation of resources in Hexagon, including financial investments and technological innovation, as well as collaboration with our partners and suppliers. We are committed to the transparent management of these resources to optimize our impact on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Performance, targets & metrics

E1-4

Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

As part of our net-zero roadmap and in line with the 1.5-degree trajectory, Hexagon is committed to reducing our direct emissions by 2033 and working with partners and suppliers to be net-zero across our value chain by 2050. We submitted our first science-based targets in December 2023 and received validation from the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in July 2024. Our commitment includes our material impacts which are direct and indirect CO₂ emissions in our own operations (scope 1 and 2), as well as indirect CO₂ emissions (scope 3) both upstream and downstream supply chain. Scope 3 covers all categories in the GHG Protocol except for categories 8, 9, 10, 13 and 14, which were assessed together with external sustainability consultants and considered not applicable to Hexagon. For further details on the accounting principles used for our GHG emissions, refer to section E1-6.

Hexagon's climate targets

Our climate targets have been defined based on externally available guidance including relevant manuals from the GHG Protocol and SBTi and best practices from external consultants' experiences. The targets are overseen by the ESG Steering Committee and are owned by relevant functions such as Procurement, Engineering, Operations and their local production site teams. The process of setting the climate targets involved internal resources and external sustainability consultants; no other external stakeholders were involved. Hexagon acknowledges that a range of factors might influence the achievement of our climate targets, such as continued and successful collaboration with key suppliers, changes in regulatory frameworks, availability of renewable energy and advancements in technology. Significant changes in demand or sales volumes may also influence our ability to reduce our emissions.

Near-term targets

By 2033, Hexagon commits to reducing 54.6% of our absolute scope 1 and market-based scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, 61% of our scope 3 GHG emissions per cubic meter of container volume sold, and 54.6% of absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from the use of sold products for sold fossil fuels from our base year of 2022. The targets cover the entirety of our gross scope 1 and 2 emissions. The 2022 baseline values are 11 817 tCO₂eq for scopes 1 and 2 and 210 448 tCO₂eq for scope 3. Hexagon considers the baseline year to be representative of the business except for scope 3, category 15 - Equity Investments, where the size of such investments increased significantly in 2024. The emissions baseline will be updated in 2026 to better reflect recent significant changes within the Group and will be reassessed going forward at a minimum of every five years.

Long-term targets

By 2050, Hexagon commits to reducing 90% of our absolute scope 1 and market-based scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, 97% of scope 3 GHG emissions per cubic meter of container volume sold and 90% of absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products for sold fossil fuels from our base year of 2022. These science-based emissions reduction targets support our management commitments to sustain a Zero Impact Environmental Culture, advance a Zero Impact Sustainable Energy Culture and drive a Zero Waste Operations Culture as described in our EHS policy outlined in section E1-2. We will achieve our targets through the decarbonization levers in section E1-3 and other initiatives which will be further developed along with our transition plan. To ensure consistency, our reduction targets are set using the same boundaries as our GHG inventory detailed in section E1-6, following the GHG Protocol and operational control approach.

Performance

In 2025, Hexagon's scope 1 and 2 emissions accounted for 3% of our total GHG emissions (up from 2% in 2024), with purchased electricity and stationary combustion as the largest categories. Hexagon targeted an overall reduction of 15% from the 2022 baseline for our scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2025 and achieved a reduction of 60% in scope 1 and scope 2 market-based emissions from 2022. The energy management projects described under section E1-3 are planned to contribute a reduction of at least 0.5% annually at our US production facilities moving forward.

Hexagon's scope 1 and 2 emissions are estimated monthly as utility use numbers at each of our locations globally are entered into our EHS Power App reporting system and converted to emissions using

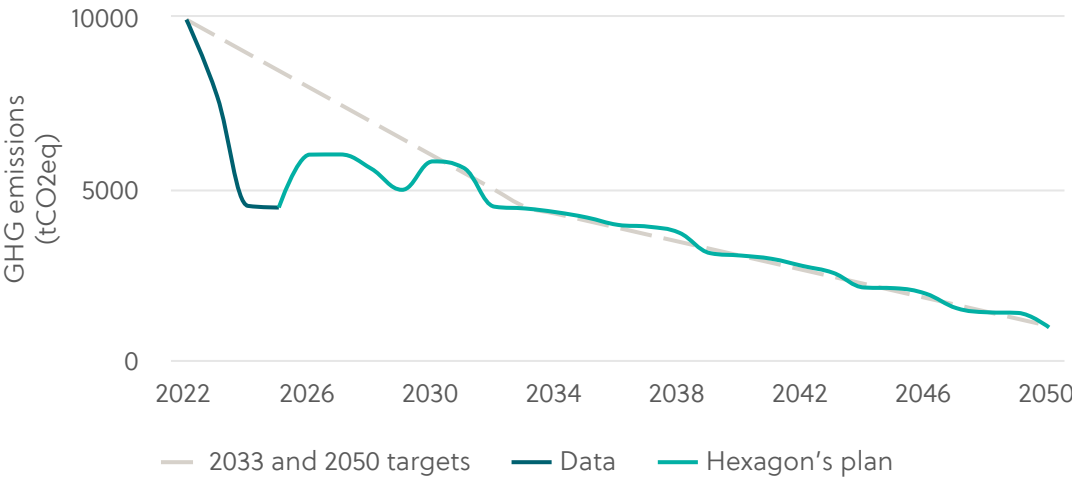
appropriate emission factors (for section E1-6 Accounting policies, see page 78). The annual emissions are formally calculated at each year end in our GHG accounting process (reference section E1-6) and input to our Excel roadmap of past and projected future emissions for performance evaluation. We compare actual and projected emissions against a linear baseline of -5% emissions each year until 2033 and -2.1% each year from 2033-2050 to ensure progress is continuing at an acceptable pace. The climate change actions described under section E1-3 have associated emission reduction targets to measure and track their effectiveness. The measurable targets set for 2026 to support our near- and long-term climate targets will be assessed at half year and year end to measure the effectiveness to help meet our EHS policy objectives.

GHG emissions targets and decarbonization levers

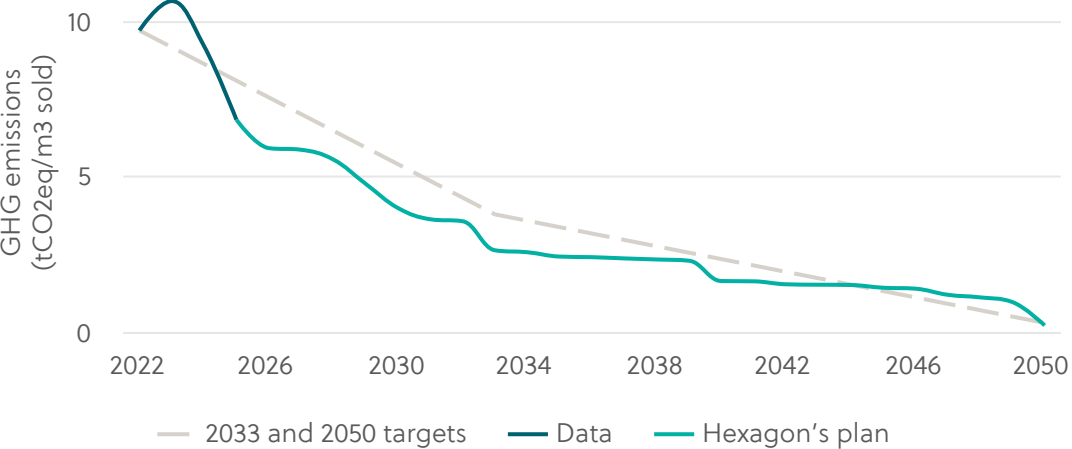
In 2025, we created two comprehensive roadmaps to plan to meet our net-zero SBTi targets. Our roadmaps— one for scope 1 and 2 emissions and one for scope 3 emissions— were built with cross-functional input from our engineering, operations, quality and supply chain teams. The roadmaps incorporate actual data from 2022 until 2025 from our EHS Power App reporting and GHG accounting, which is then extrapolated to estimate our future resource use and associated emissions based on our five-year business plan, our suppliers' emissions plans and general industry research. These roadmaps are live models that will be continually adjusted and improved as new information becomes available. See section E5-3 for our targets regarding further development of these roadmaps.

Once the baseline roadmaps were constructed, we overlaid specific actions for each decarbonization lever detailed in section E1-3 and associated emissions reductions on a timeline to help us achieve our goals. These actions include energy efficiency projects, adoption of renewable energy and fuel switching for scope 1 and scope 2, and supplier partnerships, freight optimization and engineering initiatives to reduce raw materials required for our products for scope 3. The contributions from the various decarbonization levers are illustrated and summarized in further detail in the following illustration and tables. The total quantitative contribution to 2050 emission levers is estimated to be 214 770 tCO₂eq.

Scope 1 and 2 emissions roadmap



Scope 3 emissions roadmap*



*Excluding Category 15 - Investments emissions

Emissions reduction targets

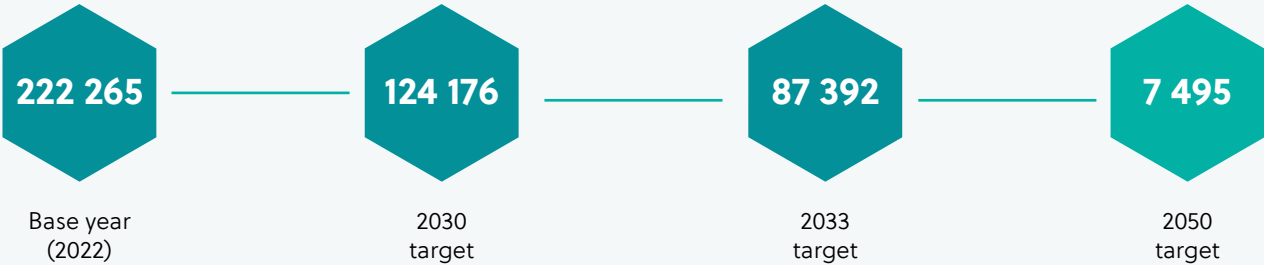
	Base year 2022	2030	2033	2050
Scope 1 & 2 (absolute value, market-based, tCO ₂ eq)	11 817	7 126	5 365	1 182
Scope 1 & 2 (%)		40 %	55 %	90 %
Scope 3 (intensity* reduction target, tCO ₂ eq/m ³ sold)	4.1	2.3	1.6	0.1
Scope 3 (intensity reduction target %)		44 %	61 %	97 %
Scope 3 (associated absolute value, tCO ₂ eq)	210 448	117 086	82 075	6 313
Scope 3 (associated absolute value %)		44 %	61 %	97 %

Source: Science Based Targets

*The intensity metric is a calculated ratio of total Scope 3 emissions divided by the 1000 liters (1 m³) of water volume contained by all of the cylinders sold in the year.

Decarbonization lever	Contribution to 2050 emissions reduction (%)	Contribution to 2050 emissions reduction (tCO ₂ eq)
Energy efficiency and use of renewables	2 %	4 295
Product eco-design	22 %	47 249
Low-carbon alternatives for key materials	23 %	49 397
Supply chain decarbonization	47 %	100 942
Waste reduction and efficiencies in capital, freight, travel and end-of-life management	6 %	12 886

GHG emissions (tCO₂eq)



E1-5

Energy consumption and mix

Hexagon uses electricity, natural gas, propane and remote heat in our operations. Diesel and gasoline are also used to power company cars. Our accounting policy details the assumptions, method and data sources used to tabulate our energy consumption and mix.

Energy intensity per net revenue

	2024	2025	% N / N-1
Total energy consumption from activities in high climate impact sectors per net revenue from activities in high climate impact sectors (MWh/NOK million)	6.28	9.75	55 %

* See the financial statement (page 143) for revenue details.
* All Hexagon’s activities are classified under high climate impact sectors.

2024 restatement

Our Hexagon 2024 energy use quantities have been restated due to an error discovered in the data processing.

Metric	Unit	Original 2024 figure	Revised 2024 figure	% Change
Fuel consumption from natural gas	MWh	126 809	12 941	-90%
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from fossil sources	MWh	33 348	3 146	-91%
Consumption from nuclear sources	MWh	18 662	1 761	-91%
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources	MWh	119 228	12 440	-90%
Energy intensity per net revenue	MWh/NOK million	61.18	6.28	-90%

	Unit	Hexagon Ragasco 2024	Hexagon 2024 ¹	Hexagon 2025
Fuel consumption from coal and coal products	MWh	0	0	0
Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products	MWh	32	343	339
Fuel consumption from natural gas	MWh	48	12 941	12 318
Fuel consumption from other fossil sources	MWh	0	0	0
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from fossil sources	MWh	0	3 146	3 069
Total fossil energy consumption	MWh	80	16 429	15 726
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption	%	0%	54 %	55 %
Consumption from nuclear sources	MWh	0	1 761	1 504
Share of consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption	%	— %	6 %	5 %
Fuel consumption for renewable sources, including biomass (also comprising industrial and municipal waste of biologic origin, biogas, renewable hydrogen, etc)	MWh	0	0	0
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam and cooling from renewable sources	MWh	4 192	12 440	11 592
The consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	MWh	0	0	0
Total renewable energy consumption	MWh	4 192	12 440	11 592
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption	%	98 %	41 %	40 %
Total energy consumption	MWh	4 272	30 630	28 822

¹Excluding Hexagon Ragasco

Disclosure Requirement	Accounting Policy
Energy consumption and mix	Energy consumption data is sourced from provider invoices monthly.
	Estimates are included in Q4 2025 data as some invoices arrived after the data was compiled. In these cases, the previous month's energy quantity was used as preliminary data. All our sites and business areas, including Digital Wave and SES Composites, report this data through our internal EHS Power App reporting system.
	E1-5 02 Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products
	Hexagon's fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products includes diesel and gasoline used to power fleet vehicles. Fuel consumption was estimated based on the annual mileage and average fuel economy of each vehicle.
	E1-5 03 Fuel consumption from natural gas
	Natural gas is used for building heating and ovens. Propane, which is used to power forklifts and ovens, was also included in this category. Fuel consumption from natural gas is based on natural gas and propane provider monthly invoices at each site.
	E1-5 05 Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from fossil sources (market-based)
	Our purchased electricity includes a percentage of fossil-derived electricity in the electricity mix, the compositions of which were obtained from each provider. Electricity use is based on provider invoices.
	E1-5 06 Total energy consumption from fossil sources
	The total energy consumption from fossil sources was calculated as the sum of fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products, fuel consumption from natural gas and consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam and cooling from fossil sources.

Disclosure Requirement	Accounting Policy
	E1-5 07 Total energy consumption from nuclear sources
	Hexagon has no direct nuclear sources of energy, but purchased electricity at some of our sites includes a percentage of nuclear-derived electricity in the electricity mix, the compositions of which were obtained from each provider. Electricity use is based on electric provider invoices.
	E1-5 09 Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources (market-based)
	Purchased electricity at each of Hexagon's sites includes a percentage of renewably derived electricity, which was obtained from each provider. Renewable energy certificates (RECs) were purchased for electricity at Centennial, Kassel and Lincoln in 2025. Electricity use is based on invoices from the electric company at each site.
	E1-5 11 Total energy consumption from renewable sources
	The total energy consumption from renewable sources is equal to the consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam and cooling from renewable sources.
	E1-5 12 Percentage of renewable sources in total energy consumption
	The percentage of renewable sources in total energy consumption was calculated by dividing the total renewable energy consumption by the total energy consumption and converting to a percentage.
	E1-5 13 Total energy consumption related to own operations
	The total energy consumption related to own operations was calculated as the sum of the total fossil energy consumption, consumption from nuclear sources and total renewable energy consumption.

Scope 1 emissions
decreased by

5%

Absolute scope 2
location-based
emissions decreased by

7%

Scope 3 emissions
decreased by

43%

E1-6

Gross scopes 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions

The methodologies, key assumptions and emission factors used to calculate or measure our GHG emissions are outlined in the accounting policies on page [78](#).

Scope 1 and scope 2 emissions

Our absolute scope 1 emissions decreased by 5% to 2 507 tCO₂eq. Our absolute scope 2 location-based emissions decreased by 7% to 5 293 tCO₂eq, while our market-based scope 2 emissions increased by 22% to 2 271 tCO₂eq. The increase in market-based emissions was driven by the addition of the SES Composites site in Slupsk, Poland for the fourth quarter 2025, as well as increases in the emission factors for sites not purchasing RECs. Lower activity levels in the business and our energy efficiency projects in section E1-3 contributed to the decrease in scope 1 and scope 2 location-based emissions.

Scope 3

Scope 3 emissions account for approximately 97% of Hexagon’s total emissions. The use of carbon fiber in our products remains the most significant contributor to our scope 3 footprint. In 2025, emissions from carbon fiber decreased from the previous year, totaling 43 650 tCO₂eq. Our total scope 3 emissions decreased by 43% compared to the previous year, primarily due to lower activity in all Hexagon’s business segments in 2025. In addition, there was a significant reduction in Category 15 - Investments emissions which was mainly due to lower business activity in Hexagon Purus.

Data collection

Hexagon has established a robust data collection process, providing a comprehensive view of our carbon footprint and enabling us to implement targeted emission reduction strategies. Hexagon’s GHG accounting is based on data collected from internal systems and external carbon accounting software. As we currently use the spend-based method for certain calculations, we acknowledge the risk of inaccuracy and are actively working to enhance the precision of our GHG accounting.

Hexagon Composites GHG Emissions

	Retrospective					Milestones and target years			
	Base year 2022	2023	2024 (N-1)	2025 (N)	%N / N-1	2030	2033	2050	Annual % Target / base year
Scope 1 GHG emissions continuing operations									
Gross scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	3 465	2 665	2 637	2 507	-5%	2 089	1 573		5 %
Percentage of scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes (%)	0	0	0	0					
Scope 2 GHG emissions continuing operations									
Gross location-based scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	6 694	7 657	5 701	5 293	-7%	4 036	3 039		5 %
Gross market-based scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	8 352	4 445	1 863	2 271	22%	5 036	3 792		5 %
Significant scope 3 GHG emissions continuing operations									
Total gross indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	210 448	213 903	266 208	150 711	-43%				
1 Purchased goods and services			186 016	95 021					
2 Capital goods			6 536	6 657					
3 Fuel and energy-related Activities (not included in Scope1 or Scope 2)			1 936	1 742					
4 Upstream transportation and distribution			6 028	4 417					
5 Waste generated in operations			754	584					
6 Business traveling			1 577	1 160					
7 Employee commuting			1 043	755					
8 Upstream leased assets			N/A	N/A					
9 Downstream transportation			N/A	N/A					
10 Processing of sold products			N/A	N/A					
11 Use of sold products			12 276	14 580					5 %
12 End-of-life treatment of sold products			74	46					
13 Downstream leased asset			N/A	N/A					
14 Franchises			N/A	N/A					
15 Investments			49 968	25 750					
Total GHG emissions continuing operations									
Total GHG emissions (location-based) (tCO ₂ e)	220 607	224 221	274 545	158 510					
Total GHG emissions (market-based) (tCO ₂ e)	222 265		270 708	155 488					
Total GHG emissions discontinuing operations									
Total GHG emissions (location-based) (tCO ₂ e)	36 203	31 143	15 381	0					
Total GHG emissions (market-based) (tCO ₂ e)			17 384	0					

GHG intensity per net revenue	2024	2025
Total GHG emissions (location-based) per net revenue (tCO ₂ eq/NOK million)	56	54
Total GHG emissions (market-based) per net revenue (tCO ₂ eq/NOK million)	56	53

Quantitative Reconciliation (NOK million)	2024	2025
Net revenue used to calculate GHG intensity	4 877	2 955
Net revenue (other)	0	0
Total net revenue (in financial statements)	4 877	2 955

* See the financial statement (page 143) for revenue details

2024 restatement

The 2024 emissions from use of sold products have been restated to match the updated calculation method developed in 2025, which utilizes permeation rate and lifespan data for each individual cylinder sold instead of a blanket assumption across all products to increase the accuracy of this calculation. The 2024 percentage of contractual instruments has also been updated to match the calculation method used for 2025, based on kWh electricity consumed rather than emissions.

Metric	Unit	Original 2024 figure	Revised 2024 figure	% Change
11 Use of sold products	tCO ₂ eq	15 558	12 276	-21 %
Percentage of contractual instruments, scope 2 GHG emissions	%	17 %	53 %	212 %

Quantitative Reconciliation	2024	2025
Biogenic emissions of CO ₂ from the combustion or bio-degradation of biomass not included in scope 1 GHG emissions	N/A	N/A
Percentage of contractual instruments, scope 2 GHG emissions	53 %	66 %
Disclosure of types of contractual instruments, scope 2 GHG emissions	Renewable Energy Certificates (REC)	Renewable Energy Certificates (REC)
Percentage of market-based scope 2 GHG emissions linked to purchased electricity bundled with instruments	53%	66%
Percentage of contractual instruments used for sale and purchase of energy bundled with attributes about energy generation in relation to Scope 2 GHG emissions	100%	100%
Percentage of contractual instruments used for sale and purchase of unbundled energy attribute claims in relation to Scope 2 GHG emissions	—%	—%
Biogenic emissions of CO ₂ from combustion or bio-degradation of biomass not included in scope 2 GHG emissions	N/A	N/A
Percentage of GHG scope 3 calculated using primary data	54%	39%
Biogenic emissions of CO ₂ from combustion or bio-degradation of biomass that occur in value chain not included in scope 3 GHG emissions	N/A	N/A

Accounting policies

Hexagon follows the principles and provisions of the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standards and our GHG accounting follows the operational control approach. Scope 3 emissions are also reported based on the GHG Protocol. The emission factors used to calculate scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are sourced from Hexagon’s carbon accounting software (DEFRA, IEA, Exiobase, EU & DK Input Output Database, NTMCalc.Advanced and Carbon Data Intelligence) except where supplier- or investment-specific factors are available.

Disclosure Requirement

Scopes 1, 2 and 3 and total GHG emissions

Accounting Policy

Direct GHG emission (scope 1)

Scope 1 emissions cover direct GHG emissions from stationary combustion. Data is collected monthly through an internal data platform.

Indirect GHG emission (scope 2)

Scope 2 emissions cover indirect GHG emissions from the generation of power and heat purchased and consumed by Hexagon. Data is measured in kWh and recorded through an internal data platform. Scope 2 emissions are calculated by multiplying the purchased power volumes by country-specific emission factors, considering any available data on renewable electricity. Location-based emissions are calculated using average emission factors for each country.

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3)

Hexagon screens its total scope 3 GHG emissions across the 15 categories outlined in the GHG Protocol. Hexagon has identified 10 significant categories for scope 3 emissions, applying the following calculation methods:

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

- Supplier-specific method: Applied for the largest raw-material group (carbon fiber), where a supplier-specific emission factor is available.
- Average-data method: Applied to other main raw material groups where purchased volumes are available. Emissions are calculated by multiplying the quantity (kg) of goods by industry-average emission factors.
- Spend-based method: For all other purchased goods and services, emissions are calculated by multiplying the economic value by relevant secondary emission factors.

Category 2: Capital goods

Spend-based method: Emissions are calculated by multiplying the economic value of purchased goods by relevant secondary emission factors.

Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities

Average-data method: Emissions are calculated by applying country-specific emission factors to collected energy consumption data (kWh).

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Spend-based method: Emissions are calculated by multiplying the economic value of the transportation per transportation type by relevant category-specific emission factors.

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Waste-type-specific method: Emissions are calculated based on collected weight data in the global EHS data platform. Weight of waste type and treatment method were multiplied by waste treatment-specific emission factors.

Category 6: Business travel

Spend-based method: Emissions are calculated by multiplying the economic value of the business travel by type by relevant category-specific emission factors.

Category 7: Employee commuting

Distance-based method: Available statistics are used to estimate distances traveled and mode of transport by country alongside headcount.

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

This category is excluded as we have only operational leases (short-term or low-value leases are not recognized under IFRS 16).

Category 9: Downstream transportation

These emissions are reported under Category 4.

Category 10: Processing of sold products

This category is excluded as sold products from the Group are sold directly to end consumers, and there are no intermediate products. There are very limited sources of emissions where systems are installed outside of Hexagon's control.

Category 11: Use of sold products

Direct use-phase emissions: Annual permeation emissions are calculated based on the quantity sold, permeation rate and expected lifespan of each cylinder part number.

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Waste-type specific method: Average emission factors for waste disposal and treatment are applied. Total mass of sold products and packaging is sourced from the ERP system, while estimations are used for waste disposal and treatment types. An extra 3% mass sold in 2025 was added to account for packaging and Digital Wave products based on their share of revenue in 2025, and an extra 7% mass sold in 2025 was added to account for SES Composites products based on the number of products sold in the fourth quarter of 2025.

Category 13: Downstream leased assets

This category is excluded as downstream leasing activity is limited to a very small number of containers.

Category 14: Franchises

This category is excluded as the group does not have franchises.

Category 15: Investments

- Investment-specific method: The method is used when scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions data is available from the investee company. This method was used for Hexagon Purus.
- Average-data method: When scope 1 and 2 emission data is unavailable, revenue data from the investee company and the sector-specific emission factors are used for emission calculations. This method was used for Cryoshelter, for the first three quarters of 2025 for SES Composites Poland and for the last quarter of the year for Worthington Cylinders GmbH (the remaining joint venture).

E1-7

GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits

We do not currently use carbon credits, offsets or external compensation mechanisms to help us meet our emissions reduction targets. Our decarbonization strategy is focused on emissions reductions across scopes 1, 2 and 3 through projects involving energy efficiency and use of renewables, product eco-design, world-class manufacturing, waste reduction and supply chain decarbonization. We will continue to evaluate the role of carbon removals and offset mechanisms as part of our long-term net-zero roadmap, particularly for addressing residual (less than 10% of emissions by baseline year for scope 1, scope 2 and absolute scope 3 from use of sold products for sold fossil fuels, and less than 3% of emissions per cubic meter of container volume sold of emissions by baseline year for scope 3) emissions as allowed by the SBTi where direct reductions may not be technically feasible.

E1-8

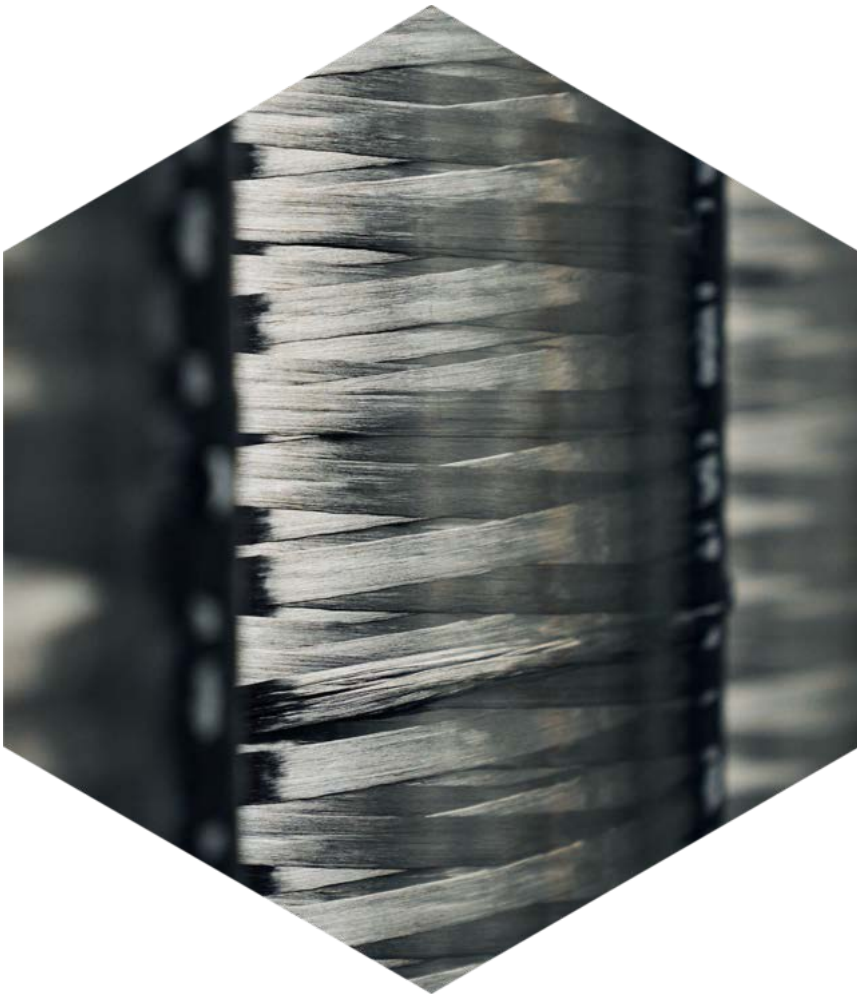
Internal carbon pricing

Hexagon does not currently apply any internal carbon pricing but may consider it in the future.

E1-9

Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities

Hexagon is using the phase-in due to the Quick Fix regulation that extends the phase-in provision for E1-9 to omit the financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities required.



ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

E5 – Resource use and circular economy

Hexagon’s manufacturing processes involve substances and materials that can potentially cause harm to the environment if not managed properly. It is essential for us to understand how our own consumption affects the planet and focus on what we can do to minimize our impact.

Impact, risk and opportunity management

Resource use and circular economy impacts

The materiality assessment outlined in ESRS IRO-2 identified the following material impacts for resource inflows, resource outflows and waste. Further details are available under ESRS2 SBM-3.

Resource inflows

Raw materials in products

Hexagon Composites has a direct and actual negative impact on circular economy through the raw materials used in our products. Most of the raw materials used are non-renewable, including carbon fiber, glass fiber, plastics, aluminum, stainless steel and binding materials. Hexagon Composites' input materials used in 2025 had an estimated recycled content of 19% by weight.

ESRS 2 SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

		Value chain direction	Value chain position	Time horizon
Resource inflows, including resource use				
Raw material in products	Actual negative impact	Upstream	Raw materials	Short-term
Resource outflows				
Product life extension	Potential positive impact	Downstream	End-of-life	Long-term
Material recyclability	Potential negative impact	Downstream	End-of-life	Long-term
Waste				
Direct hazardous and non-hazardous waste generation	Actual negative impact	Own activities	Manufacturing	Medium-term
Indirect hazardous waste generation	Actual negative impact	Upstream	Entire upstream supply chain	Medium-term

Resource outflows

Product life extension

Digital Wave’s requalification solution has a potential positive impact on the environment as it requalifies cylinders using Modal Acoustic Emission (MAE), allowing cylinder life extension. With extended life, Digital Wave can directly reduce the waste or pollution from the disposal of cylinders.

Material recyclability

Hexagon Composites has a potential negative impact on the environment directly through possible significant waste created at the end of life of our products. While the metal components of our products are readily recyclable, recycling options for carbon fiber composites are few and limited in capacity. Hexagon Composites is thus unable to ensure our products are recycled at end of life, resulting in landfill waste.

Waste

Direct hazardous and non-hazardous waste generation

Hexagon Composites has a direct and actual impact on the natural environment through generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste in our operations, which can contribute to climate change through emissions and pollution of soil and water. Hazardous waste has been identified using Hexagon Composites’ own assessment and guidance from local regulations at sites and includes acetone, paint, mold release rags, varnish, glue, aerosol cans, toner cartridges, used oil, oil filters and absorbents, and e-waste such as bulbs, fluorescent tubes, batteries and EL cables. Non-hazardous waste includes scrap produced during production, distribution and testing, including materials such as carbon fiber, cardboard, paper, plastic,

wood, metal, glass, food waste and all other waste not classified by Article 57 of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH).

Indirect hazardous waste generation

Hexagon Composites has an indirect and actual impact on the natural environment through hazardous waste generation that occurs in our upstream and downstream activities. This can cause pollution of air, soil and water, and inflict harm on biodiversity.

Resource use and circular economy risks and opportunities

No material risks or opportunities were identified for resource use and circular economy topics within Hexagon Composites.

E5-1

Policies related to resource use and circular economy

The management commitments listed in our EHS Policy to guide the overall function of the company include sustaining a culture of zero impact on the environment through responsible resource and energy use, and striving toward zero waste in operations. Our EHS Policy requires us to make efficient design, operational and procurement choices to minimize the environmental impact of the business. Hexagon’s management is responsible for implementing programs that reduce waste and promote circularity through continuous improvement and innovation. Part of the promotion of circularity includes substituting secondary input materials for use in our products, packaging, and operations where possible. All employees are expected to minimize waste across all levels of the waste hierarchy, promote renewable energy use, and conserve energy and water to optimize our resource inflows and outflows. See section E1-2 for more details on our EHS Policy.

Our Supplier Code of Conduct requires our upstream supply chain to strive to reduce the environmental footprint of their operations through efficient use of natural resources with an emphasis on improved circularity via recycling. We encourage our suppliers to continuously reduce the environmental impact of the entire lifecycle of their products and services, from raw materials and production to use and end-of-life. Hexagon also expects our suppliers to report to us ESG data including progress on their transition to renewable energy, efforts to reduce waste, sustainability policies and product environmental footprint data, if available.

E5-2

Actions and resources in relation to resource use and circular economy

Hexagon is pursuing a variety of actions to embody the resource use and circularity principles in our EHS policy.

Environmental Team (E-Team)

Throughout 2025, Hexagon’s cross-site, cross-functional Environmental Team (E-Team) continued to drive environmental initiatives within the company. The team met monthly to report progress on initiatives, share best practices and knowledge, and set annual targets. Each team member was responsible for generating and executing projects with a positive environmental impact on their site or within their department. These projects fell within the categories of energy efficiency and use of renewables, waste reduction, product eco-design, and supply chain decarbonization. The E-Team was also responsible for developing our detailed roadmap to net-zero by 2050 to meet our SBTi targets.

Projects from 2025 related to resource use and circular economy included initiatives at each of our ISO 50001-certified sites to achieve energy efficiency improvement (see section E1-3), optimizing engineering design to reduce metal, carbon fiber, resin and paint use in our highest-running products, and the waste reduction initiatives in the following section.

World-class manufacturing (WCM) and waste

All Hexagon Composites production sites have a certified ISO 14001 environmental management system with which to drive improvements to our waste programs. We also follow principles of world-class manufacturing to minimize waste in our operations. In 2025, we performed our second round of annual waste audits at our US production sites. Hexagon Digital Wave created its first site waste map and completed a waste audit in 2025. These audits help us generate ideas for waste handling and efficient material use toward our long-term goal of zero waste to landfill. One such project initiated in 2025 was the design of a new waste labeling system at our US production sites to provide consistent labeling and easy-to-read signage with visuals to improve the ease of waste sorting and raise the profile of sustainability within our company.

2025 waste reduction initiatives included elimination of metal brackets at our Rialto, US, site for an estimated reduction of 95 kg steel and 35 kg aluminum annually. At our Salisbury, US, site, a project to replace single-use plastic coffee pods with coffee packets was put in place with a projected reduction of approximately 410 kg plastic per year. Our Kassel, DE, site implemented key raw material recycling to achieve 6.5 metric tons of material diverted from the landfill. In 2025, we also successfully reduced our hazardous waste generation to move from Large Quantity Generator to Small

Quantity Generator of hazardous waste status at our largest Lincoln, US, production building thanks to the installation of a parts washer using a water-based solution to eliminate methylene chloride from our workflow and stills to recycle acetone used to clean parts.

Engineering

Life cycle assessments (LCAs) are a key part of Hexagon's strategy to minimize resource use. In 2025, Hexagon performed an LCA on our Mobile Pipeline Titan 450 product. Hexagon now has LCAs of the highest running products in our portfolio to allow for better understanding of where our product emissions come from. Principles of eco-design are now incorporated into Hexagon Agility's Advanced Product Quality Process (APQP) as of 2025, allowing future proposed design changes to be evaluated for their impact on the environment before implementation. Our engineering teams re-designed our highest running cylinders and systems to require less carbon fiber, resin and metals. See our engineering target for more details.

Upstream and downstream supply chain

To promote circularity and conservation of resources in our upstream supply chain, we use business sustainability ratings platform EcoVadis to evaluate our suppliers' sustainability program maturity. We establish ESG collaboration with our suppliers through this platform, setting ratings targets and assigning corrective actions to improve their sustainability practices. To encourage circularity in our downstream supply chain, we developed a total system lifecycle guide in 2025 that outlines proper end-of-life handling for our products and encourages recycling, repurposing and refurbishment where possible.

Performance, metrics & targets

E5-3

Targets related to resource use and circular economy

Hexagon has set voluntary targets for 2025 to guide our actions and use of resources in pursuance of our policies. Our targets cover the major areas of emphasis for Hexagon including energy efficiency, zero-waste, green engineering, corporate reporting, and supply chain sustainability. Our 2025 and 2026 resource management targets are listed below. We use our targets to assess the effectiveness of our policies.

Emissions roadmaps

Waste hierarchy layer: Reduce

Progress in 2025: created emissions roadmaps to 2033 and 2050

We achieved the target of expanding our current plans to reduce our scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions to reach our science-based emissions reduction targets for 2033 and net-zero by 2050. We created two comprehensive emissions reduction roadmaps with cross-functional input from within our company as well as information from our suppliers and industry research. The roadmaps include emissions reductions for our planned actions across all three emissions scopes on a timeline. Responsible resource use is a major component of our plan; as part of its development, we have planned waste and energy reduction targets, as well as engineering targets to design with less material input and with more environmentally friendly materials through 2050. More information on our roadmaps can be found in section E1-4.

Target for 2026: continue to develop and update emissions roadmaps to 2033 and 2050

By the end of 2026, we plan to update our roadmaps with new supplier plans for the top 76% of materials by emissions and all energy suppliers, as well as with our most recent energy and engineering projects and 2025 actual data. We will also begin estimating the anticipated costs of selected roadmap actions, including our plans to source circular materials, to allow us to better understand the financial implications of our roadmaps and plan accordingly.

Waste audits

Waste hierarchy layer: Reduce, re-use, recycle

Progress in 2025: completed annual waste audits

In 2025, we continued the annual waste audits initiative started in 2024 for our US production sites. We also implemented a scoring system to track improvements year over year as the program continues. Each site has generated waste management initiatives which may include reductions of single-use material, improvement of waste sorting, and ideas to improve the circularity of our processes. Our sites saw an average overall waste audit score increase of 6% from the 2024 scores.

Target for 2026: Drive waste handling improvements through annual waste audits

Our goal for 2026 is to continue carrying out annual waste audits at all production sites, using our recently established scoring system to track progress at each one. Each of our sites will implement at least one waste-related project, which will help them achieve a targeted improvement of +2% from their 2025 waste audit scores. We will also produce, distribute, and implement the new waste labels designed in 2025 at all sites.

Engineering

Waste hierarchy layer: Reduce

Progress in 2025: understood and reduced the carbon footprint of our products through green engineering

We achieved our goal of completing a cradle-to-grave LCA on our Mobile Pipeline product by the end of 2025. We also incorporated LCAs into our processes to enable circular and eco-design for responsible resource use. In addition, we achieved three product-specific engineering goals to reduce the amount of raw material required by the end of the year in 2025:

- Improve carbon fiber efficiency for our 27x81 and Maximus cylinders by 4% from the previous generation.
- Decrease the material required to build our generation 4.1 and 5 ProCab systems by 2% of the previous generation system weight.
- Launch the Mobile Pipeline Titan 510 product, which uses 5% less carbon fiber and resin in each of its cylinders compared to the previous generation.

Target for 2026: further reduce the carbon footprint of our products through green engineering

To continue with our LCA work in 2026, we plan to create an internally qualified Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) for the Mobile Pipeline product LCA completed in 2025. We will also use our LCA models to quantify the emissions impact of our planned design changes. In 2026, we will seek to further reduce the amount of raw materials required to build our products through engineering initiatives including:

- Reduce material used by improving carbon fiber efficiency by 5% from previous generation on highest-running tank (27x81) by end of year.
- Design the next generation of our highest-running system (ProCab) to achieve a total material reduction of 10% by weight of non-cylinder components from the previous generation when combined with the 2025 improvements.
- Implement Titan 450 production and track material and emissions savings.

E5-4

Resource inflows

Hexagon uses a variety of materials to manufacture our products and maintain the function of our facilities. Key raw materials inputs for our products include carbon fiber, resins, plastics, steel and aluminum. The total estimated weight of resource inflows in 2025 for Hexagon Composites is shown in Table E5-4 31 (a-c). The 2024 recycled components quantities have been restated to include more accurate assumptions about the recycled content of steel used.

As part of our emissions roadmap, we will evaluate how to reduce the emissions associated with our resource inflows as the products and services we buy make up most of our emissions as a company. This may include sourcing materials with higher recycled content or that utilize less emissions-intensive feedstocks alongside our initiatives to design for less material consumption in our products and reduce scrap. We are also working to streamline data collection on our resource inflows to improve our GHG emissions accounting and reduce the assumptions required to calculate the weight of input materials.

2024 restatement

The Hexagon Composites 2024 absolute weight and percentage of secondary reused or recycled components used to manufacture our products have been restated to include an assumed recycled percentage of steel as well as aluminum from industry research for better accuracy.

Metric	Unit	Original 2024 figure	Revised 2024 figure	% Change
The absolute weight of secondary reused or recycled components, secondary intermediary products and secondary materials used to manufacture the undertaking's products and services (including packaging)	metric tons	834	2 102	152 %
Percentage of secondary reused or recycled components, secondary intermediary products and secondary materials	%	6 %	16 %	167 %

E5-4 31 (a-c)	Unit	Hexagon Ragasco 2024	Hexagon Composites 2024	Hexagon Composites 2025
Total weight of products and technical and biological materials used during the reporting period	Metric tons	2 753	13 304	9 995
The absolute weight of secondary reused or recycled components, secondary intermediary products and secondary materials used to manufacture the undertaking's products and services (including packaging)	Metric tons	0	2 102	1 912
Percentage of biological materials (and biofuels used for non-energy purposes)	%	—%	—%	—%
Percentage of secondary reused or recycled components, secondary intermediary products and secondary materials	%	— %	16 %	19 %

Our accounting principles for resource inflows are detailed in the table below.

Disclosure Requirement	Accounting Policy
Resource inflows	Total weight of products and technical and biological materials used during the reporting period Hexagon’s resource inflows are tracked using our company enterprise resource planning system. Because not all the line items are measured in terms of weight and manually estimating the missing weights would require many assumptions, it was decided that using a mass balance with the weight of sold products and waste outflows would result in more exact values. The weight of Hexagon Agility’s sold products in 2025 was provided by the production planning department and added to the total weight of waste produced in 2025, which was calculated as described in section E5-5. An additional 3% weight was added to the total weight of sold products to account for the products of Hexagon Digital Wave and packaging, and 12% was added to account for SES Composites according to their respective shares of revenue in 2025. Percentage of biological materials (and biofuels used for non-energy purposes) No biological materials are used in the manufacture of our products.

Disclosure Requirement	Accounting Policy
Resource inflows	The absolute weight of secondary reused or recycled components, secondary intermediary products and secondary materials used to manufacture the undertaking’s products and services (including packaging) The weight of recycled components used to manufacture our products was calculated based on the percentage of recycled content in Hexagon Agility’s aluminum inputs provided by our supplier at an average of 48%, and average recycled content of steel based on industry research of 65%. No other materials were considered to have recycled content. The estimated total amounts of aluminum and steel used in 2025 were calculated using the percentages of aluminum and steel by weight in a representative product in each of Hexagon Agility’s three product lines and multiplying by the total units of each type of product line sold. It was assumed that all products within each product line have a similar proportion of each key material. The average recycled contents were multiplied by the estimated quantities of aluminum and steel used in 2025 to find the weight of recycled content in our products. Percentage of secondary reused or recycled components, secondary intermediary products, and secondary materials The weight of recycled components calculated as described previously was divided by the total weight of inflows and converted to a percentage to calculate the percentage of recycled components by weight.

E5-5

Resource outflows

Our products

Hexagon Agility is a global provider of natural gas fuel systems for commercial vehicles and gas distribution systems. These systems allow the use of renewable natural gas (RNG)¹, which is a low-carbon fuel. We design our cylinders and fuel systems to be durable yet lightweight, minimizing the amount of fuel needed to transport their weight and maximizing their lifespan.

Hexagon Digital Wave offers innovative cylinder testing and monitoring technologies to inspect high-pressure cylinders to requalify them for further use, reducing down-time and inspection costs while improving inspection accuracy.

As shown in Table E5-5 36(a), Hexagon’s product durability matches the industry average for each product group where the data is available. Our cylinders and the fuel systems have an expected durability of 20 years according to the Natural Gas Vehicle 2 industry standard for Type 4 cylinders. Mobile Pipeline modules and cylinders have an expected durability of 15 years in compliance with Hexagon’s Department of Transportation special permit. However, the designs can last longer than 15 years and service life may be extended through recertification testing. Hexagon Digital Wave’s products have an estimated lifespan of 15 years. Because Digital Wave makes up most of the market in the product they make, no industry average data is available for comparison.

Hexagon Agility’s FleetCare department aids customers in refurbishing and repairing their products to extend their lifespan. Our certified pre-owned (CPO) program gives systems a second useful life. We developed a total lifecycle guide in 2025 to inform customers of their options at product end of life, from reuse to CPO to disposal.

Once our products are no longer good candidates for refurbishment, reuse, or repurposing, recycling is the preferred next step for applicable product components. The packaging of our products is also recyclable depending on the product. Table E5-5 36(c) details the rates of recyclable content in our products and packaging.

All metals were assumed to be recyclable, as were carbon fiber, electronics, wood, and paper components. Resins and most plastics were not assumed to be recyclable as they are usually burned for fuel during composite recycling via pyrolysis. A representative Hexagon Agility and SES Composites cylinder system, Mobile Pipeline unit and Digital Wave system were selected and the recyclability by weight for each was estimated based on the products’ bills of material, which were analyzed for recyclability on a part-level basis.

E5-5 36 (a)	2024		2025	
	Our products (years)	Industry average (years)	Our products (years)	Industry average (years)
Expected product durability				
Hexagon Agility cylinders	20	20	20	20
Hexagon Agility systems	20	20	20	20
Hexagon Agility Mobile Pipeline	15	15	15	15
Hexagon Digital Wave	15	N/A	15	N/A
Hexagon Ragasco	22	22	N/A	N/A
SES Composites	N/A	N/A	20	20

E5-5 36 (c)	2024		2025	
	Products (%)	Packaging (%)	Products (%)	Packaging (%)
Rate of recyclable content				
Hexagon Agility cylinders	56 %	— %	55 %	91 %
Hexagon Agility systems	78 %	100 %	78 %	100 %
Hexagon Agility Mobile Pipeline	71 %	N/A	71 %	N/A
Hexagon Digital Wave	98 %	97 %	98 %	97 %
Hexagon Ragasco	— %	100 %	N/A	N/A
SES Composites	N/A	N/A	82 %	100 %

¹ RNG: Life Cycle Analysis, Carbon Intensity and Carbon-Negativity

Our waste

Hexagon’s hazardous and non-hazardous waste outflows are detailed in Table E5-5 37 (a-d). Direct measurement data from invoices from our waste handling companies is entered into our EHS Power App reporting system monthly by EHS representatives at each site. The 2025 data was exported from this report after year-end and further categorized and filtered by data type to fit the reporting requirements.

The materials present in Hexagon’s waste are further broken down in Table E5-5 38. Landfill waste and recycling are significant waste types for the manufacturing industry. Hexagon produces a comparatively large amount of landfill waste due to the resin used to manufacture Type 4 cylinders, which contaminates other materials and is not recyclable even when cured. However, we strive to recycle all possible waste and continue to develop our waste handling program through waste audits and their associated initiatives.

E5-5 38

	(Metric tons)	Hexagon Ragasco 2024	Hexagon Composites 2024	Hexagon Composites 2025
Carbon fiber recycled		0	120	41
Cardboard recycled		13	238	139
Electronic waste recycled		0	2	2
Food waste recycled		0	0	0
Hazardous waste to controlled disposal		0	16	14
Hazardous waste to energy		23	25	31
Metal recycled		15	221	316
Mixed waste recycled		2	11	38
Other hazardous waste recycled		0	29	16
Paint recycled		0	38	22
Paper recycled		0	6	17
Plastic recycled		62	200	122
Solid waste to energy		72	134	52
Solid waste to landfill		4	1 248	1 000
Wood recycled		13	599	467
Total waste		205	2 889	2 277

E5-5 37 (a-d)

	Unit	Hexagon Ragasco 2024			Hexagon Composites 2024			Hexagon Composites 2025		
		Non-hazardous	Hazardous	Total	Non-hazardous	Hazardous	Total	Non-hazardous	Hazardous	Total
a. Preparation for reuse	Metric tons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Recycling	Metric tons	106	0	106	1 437	29	1 466	1 164	16	1 180
c. Other recovery	Metric tons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A. Total diverted from disposal	Metric tons	106	0	106	1 437	29	1 466	1 164	16	1 180
d. Incineration	Metric tons	72	23	95	134	25	159	52	31	83
e. Landfill	Metric tons	4	0	4	1 248	0	1 248	1 000	0	1 000
f. Other disposal	Metric tons	0	0	0	0	16	16	0	14	14
B. Total directed to disposal	Metric tons	76	23	99	1 382	41	1 423	1 052	45	1 097
Total waste (A. + B.)	Metric tons	181	23	205	2 819	70	2 889	2 216	61	2 277
Non-recycled waste ¹	Metric tons	76	23	99	1 382	41	1 423	1 052	45	1 097
% Non-recycled waste	%	42 %	100 %		49 %	58 %		47 %	74 %	

¹"Non-recycled waste" means any waste not recycled within the meaning of "recycling". "Recycling" means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations



Disclosure Requirement	Accounting Policy
Resource outflows	The data in this section is sourced from site waste management provider invoices monthly. Estimates are included in Q4 2025 data as some invoices arrived after the data was compiled. In these cases, the previous month's waste quantity was used as preliminary data. This is considered the most accurate estimation method as waste quantities tend to fluctuate relatively little month-to-month. All our sites and business areas, including Digital Wave and SES Composites, report this data through our internal EHS Power App reporting system. E5-5_37b – Recycling Recycled waste includes recycled wood, metal, plastic, carbon fiber, cardboard, plastic, paint, hazardous waste, mixed waste and electronic waste. Recycling data was sourced from waste management company invoices. E5-5_37A – Total diverted from disposal Total diverted from disposal is equal to the recycling quantity as Hexagon has no preparation for reuse or other recovery. E5-5_37d – Incineration Incineration is the total quantity of waste-to-energy from our sites, data for which was sourced from waste management company invoices.

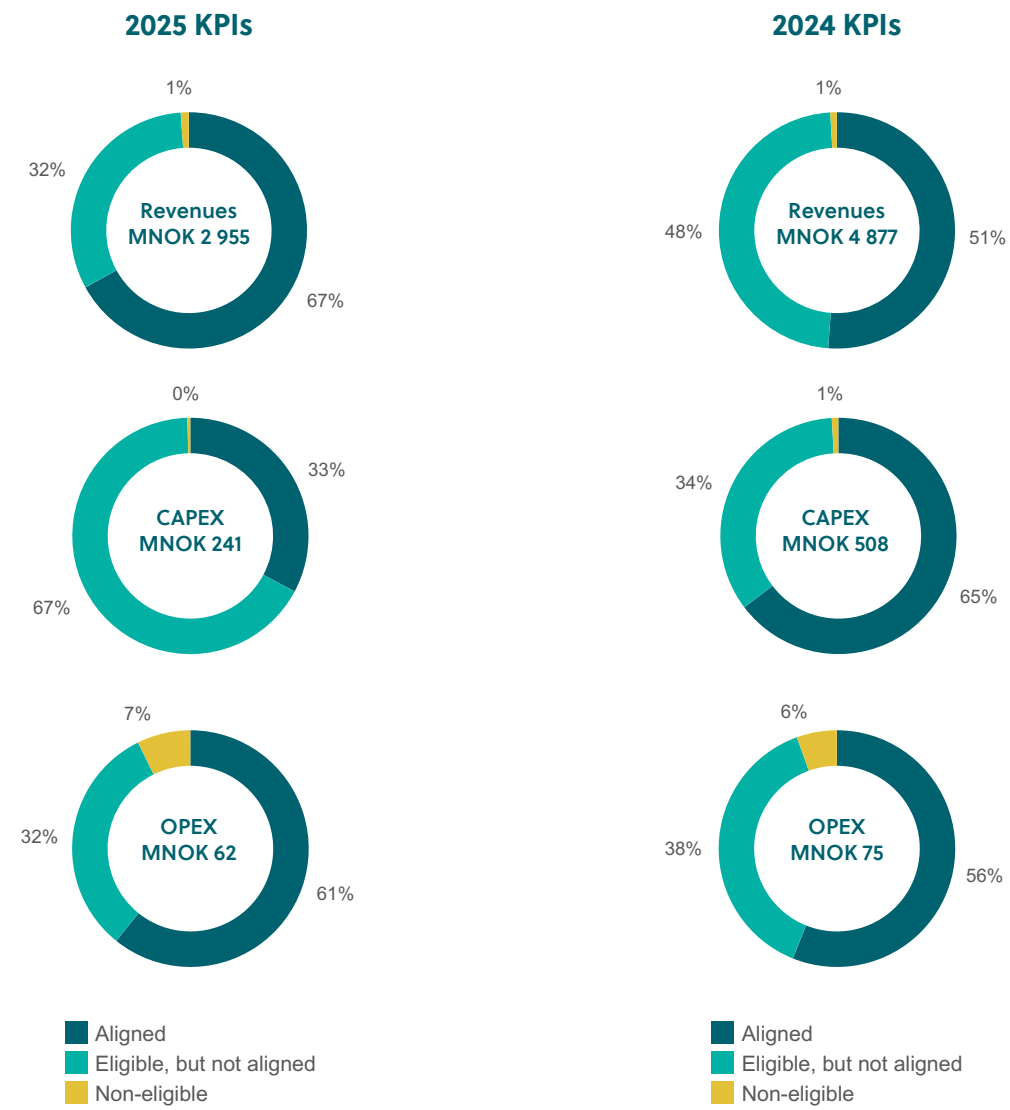
Disclosure Requirement	Accounting Policy
Resource outflows	E5-5_37e – Landfill Landfill waste is waste that cannot be recycled or converted to energy, data for which is sourced from waste management company invoices. E5-5_37f – Other disposal Other disposal is controlled disposal of hazardous waste at our sites, data for which is sourced from waste management company invoices. E5-5_37B – Total directed to disposal The total directed to disposal is equal to the sum of incineration, landfill and other disposal categories. E5-5_37 – Total waste Total waste is equal to the sum of total diverted from disposal and total directed to disposal. Non-recycled waste Non-recycled waste is equal to the total directed to disposal as Hexagon has no preparation for reuse or other recovery. % Non-recycled waste The % non-recycled waste is equal to non-recycled waste divided by the total waste and converted to a percentage.

Statement on EU Taxonomy for sustainable economic activities

Sustainable finance is critical for the transition into a low carbon economy and a more just society. The EU taxonomy established a classification system with criteria for which economic activities can be considered sustainable. It is considered an important tool to channel capital into sustainable economic activities.

The pie charts to the right show the eligible and aligned KPI's for Revenues, CAPEX and OPEX for 2025 and 2024 for the Group's.

Further details can be found in the following sections. The KPIs required by the EU Taxonomy are included at the end of this report.



Background and objectives

As part of the European Green Deal, the European Union (EU) has placed the topics of climate protection, environment and sustainability at the heart of its political agenda in order to achieve climate neutrality by the year 2050. To this end, the EU Action Plan on financing sustainable growth was developed with the aim to reorient capital flows towards sustainable investment, to mainstream sustainability in risk management and to foster transparency and long-termism in financial and economic activity. The Action Plan comprises ten measures and centers around the EU taxonomy (Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and associated delegated acts).

The EU taxonomy is a classification system for sustainable economic activities. An economic activity is considered taxonomy-eligible if it is listed in the climate- or environmental delegated acts supplementing article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation and further can potentially contribute to realizing at least one of the six environmental objectives:

- Climate change mitigation
- Climate change adaptation
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- Transition to a circular economy
- Pollution prevention and control

- Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

As per year-end 2025, large, listed companies are obliged to report on alignment to all of the environmental objectives.

An activity is only considered environmentally sustainable, i.e., taxonomy-aligned, if it meets all three of the following conditions:

- The activity makes a substantial contribution to one of the environmental objectives by meeting the screening criteria defined for this economic activity.
- The activity meets the Do-No-Significant-Harm (DNSH) criteria defined for this economic activity. These are designed to prevent significant harm to one or more of the other environmental objectives.
- The Group carries out its activities in compliance with the minimum safeguards, which apply to all economic activities and relate primarily to human rights and social and labor standards.

A taxonomy-eligible economic activity means an economic activity that is described in the delegated acts supplementing the Regulation, irrespective of whether that economic activity meets any or all of the technical screening criteria laid down in those delegated acts.

The EU taxonomy regulation entered into force in Norway on 1 January 2023. Hexagon is required by the Sustainable Finance Act to report on taxonomy eligibility and alignment for its economic activities within the Group. Hexagon does not include associates and/or joint ventures in the EU Taxonomy KPIs.

Eligible economic activities in the Hexagon Group

As one of the leading composite cylinder technology developer and manufacturer, and with our purpose of "Driving Energy Transformation", we enable the safe delivery of clean energy and we decarbonize transportation. The majority of Hexagon's activities are related to the production of composite cylinders. To date we have more than 2 200 Mobile Pipeline distribution modules in operation, and more than 100 000 commercial vehicles with our fuel systems installed.

All our products and services were deemed eligible, while only the activity "Type 4 fuel systems for commercial vehicles - type 4" were considered taxonomy-aligned, similar to last year.

SES Composites, which was acquired in October 2025, produces fuel systems for commercial vehicles with type 3 cylinders, and is referred to as "Type 3 fuel systems for commercial vehicles -

type 3". While this business was deemed eligible, the alignment criteria were not met, and is as such not considered taxonomy-aligned.

Hexagon's "Mobile Pipeline distribution modules" and "Type 4 Composite cylinders" were, similar to last year, not considered taxonomy-aligned due to missing externally verified LCA (life cycle assessment) to meet substantive contribution requirements.

Furthermore, Hexagon cylinder requalification activities (branded under Hexagon Digital Wave) could not be deemed aligned due to additional documentation needed to fulfill the substantial contribution criteria and the do-no-significant-harm criteria.

Type 4 fuel system for commercial vehicles (CCM 3.3. Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport)

Hexagon's type 4 fuel systems are installed on a variety of commercial vehicles, ranging from heavy- to medium duty trucks, refuse trucks and transit buses. The technical screening criteria under the economic activity "CCM 3.3. Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport" refers largely to the end-products or the commercial vehicles themselves. As Hexagon Agility is a key supplier for the manufacturers of low carbon transport vehicles, Hexagon has

considered its fuel systems to be eligible under this economic activity. Our technical screening assessment is thus based on the vehicles our systems are installed on and not the fuel system itself. Hexagon has four facilities for production and assembly of type 4 fuel systems, including Salisbury (North Carolina, US), Rialto (California, US), Lincoln (Nebraska, USA) and Kassel (Germany).

To make a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation within this economic activity, the heavy and medium duty vehicles our systems are installed on (i.e., vehicles of categories N2 and N3) needs to be zero-emission heavy-duty vehicles as defined in Article 3, point (11), of Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 or 'low-emission heavy-duty vehicles' as defined in Article 3, point (12) of that Regulation. Furthermore, the transit buses our systems are installed on (i.e., vehicles designated as category M3) need to comply with the latest EURO VI standard, and where such a standard is not available – the direct CO₂ emissions of the vehicles need to be zero.

Type 3 fuel system for commercial vehicles (CCM 3.3. Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport)

Hexagon's type 3 fuel systems refers to the activities undertaken by SES Composites, which was acquired in October 2025. SES Composites type 3 fuel systems are sold to transit bus manufacturers in Europe. Similar to type 4 fuel systems, the technical screening criteria under the economic activity "CCM 3.3. Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport" and refers largely to the end-products, or the transit buses themselves. Hexagon has two facilities for production and assembly of type 3 fuel systems, including Slupsk (Poland) and Burscheid (Germany).

To make a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation within this economic activity, the transit buses our systems are installed on (i.e., vehicles designated as category M3) need to comply with the latest EURO VI standard, and where such a standard is not available – the direct CO₂ emissions of the vehicles need to be zero.

Mobile Pipeline distribution solutions and Type 4 composites cylinders (CCM 3.6. Manufacture of other low carbon technologies)

Hexagon's Mobile Pipeline distribution modules enable safe transport of renewable natural gas (RNG), compressed natural gas (CNG) as well as other gases. Our Mobile Pipeline modules are outfitted with our cutting-edge lightweight Type 4 composite cylinders certified for transport. With significantly more capacity and weighing 70% less than steel tubes, our composite solutions enable customers to deliver more gas and reduce transport resulting in low total cost of ownership.

Hexagon has assessed these distribution solutions to fall within the economic activity "CCM 3.6. Manufacture of other low carbon technologies", which is described as manufacture of technologies aimed at substantial GHG emission reductions in other sectors of the economy, where those technologies are not covered specifically in other parts of the Taxonomy.

Hexagon also sells its Type 4 high-pressure composite cylinders as a stand-alone product to external customers. The assessment for this activity is similar to the Mobile Pipeline distribution solutions.

To make a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation within this economic activity, the economic activity manufactures technologies that are aimed at and demonstrate substantial life-cycle GHG emission savings compared to the best performing alternative technology/product/solution available on the market.

Modal Acoustic Emission (MAE) testing (CE 4.1 Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions)

Hexagon Digital Wave's MAE testing services allow testing and qualifying composite cylinders using high-bandwidth stress waves. MAE testing works by placing transducers on the surface of a composite vessel, applying stress to the structure and recording any ultrasonic stress waves that propagate from the epicenter of a flaw, which are ultimately tested analyzed with Hexagon Digital Wave's proprietary software. Hexagon has assessed that Hexagon Digital Wave's MAE services fall within the economic activity "CE 4.1. Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions" within the environmental objective "Transition to a circular economy". This economic activity covers a wide variety of software and information technology or operational technology systems for among other things – analyzing the operational performance and condition of a product or equipment. To make a substantial contribution to circular economy, and for remote monitoring and

predictive maintenance systems, at least two of the following capabilities specified in points (a) to (d) need to be met in their full scope:

- a alerting the user to abnormal sensor values, and assessing the status of the product, equipment, or infrastructure, detecting wear and tear or electrical issues, and drawing conclusions about the exact nature of abnormal operating conditions by means of advanced analytical methods;
- b predicting the expected remaining lifetime of a product, equipment, or infrastructure, and recommending measures to extend the remaining lifetime;
- c predicting an upcoming product, equipment or infrastructure failure and recommending measures to prevent such failure;
- d providing recommendations about the highest value next use cycle, such as reuse, recovering components through parts harvesting for remanufacture, or recycling, taking into consideration a combination of factors regarding the product’s condition.

Ultrasonic Examination (UE) machines
(CE 4.1 Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions)

Hexagon Digital Wave’s UE test equipment makes it easy for operators to detect even the smallest defects in metallic cylinders without removing the valve or product. The UE machines produce an ultrasonic beam which scans the cylinder for defects and allows the operator to efficiently analyze whether there are structural integrity issues present. Hexagon has assessed that Hexagon Digital Wave’s UE machines fall within the economic activity “CE 4.1. Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions” within the environmental objective “Transition to a circular economy”. This economic activity covers “lifecycle performance management software supporting the monitoring and assessment of the circularity performance of products, equipment, or infrastructures during their lifecycle”, for which is considered relevant to assess against for Hexagon Digital Wave’s UE machines. To make a substantial contribution to the economic activity for the said lifecycle performance management software, and for remote monitoring and predictive maintenance systems, at least one of the following capabilities specified in points (a) to (e) need to be met in its full scope:

- a supporting the monitoring and assessment of the circularity performance of a product, equipment or infrastructure during its lifecycle over time;

- b comparing circularity performance against original circularity design goals, analyzing deviations and their root causes;
- c supporting the planning and documentation of measures required to prolong the useful life of the product, equipment or infrastructure, such as maintenance, retrofit, or other services;
- d supporting the impact assessment of such measures on circularity performance;providing the user with data required to take decisions on the future use of the product, equipment, or infrastructure, such as retrofit, change of use, decommissioning and recycling,
- e providing the user with data required to take decisions on the future use of the product, equipment, or infrastructure, such as retrofit, change of use, decommissioning and recycling.

Nuclear and fossil gas related activities

The following tables show that the Company does not have exposure to nuclear and fossil gas related activities:

Nuclear energy related activities		
1	Research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle:	No
2	Construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies:	No
3	Safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity of process hear, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades:	No
Fossil gas related activities		
4	Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels:	No
5	Construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and poser generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels:	No
6	Construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	No

Table 1 below shows a summary and overview of eligible products and services and their respective economic activities and environmental objectives.

#	Description of product / service	Taxonomy-eligible economic activity	Environmental objective
1	Type 4 fuel system for commercial vehicles	CCM 3.3. Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport	Climate change mitigation
2	Type 3 fuel systems for commercial vehicles		
3	Mobile Pipeline distribution solutions	CCM 3.6. Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	Climate change mitigation
4	Type 4 composite cylinders		
5	Modal Acoustic Emission (MAE) testing	CE 4.1. Provision of IT/OT data driven-solutions	Transition to a circular economy
6	Ultrasonic Examination (UE) machines		

Table 1 - Overview of eligible products and services and respective economic activities

Meeting the alignment criteria
for Substantial Contribution and
Do-No-Significant-Harm (DNSH)

Type 4 fuel system for commercial vehicles
(CCM 3.3. Manufacture of low carbon
technologies for transport)

Our type 4 fuel systems for commercial vehicles are found to meet the substantial contribution criteria for “3.3 Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport” because the heavy- and medium duty commercial vehicles our fuel systems are installed on, are considered to meet the definition of “low-emission heavy-duty vehicles” as defined in Article 3, point (12) of that Regulation (EU) 2019/1242. “Low-emission heavy-duty vehicles” in the said regulation “means a heavy-duty vehicle, other than a zero-emission

heavy-duty vehicle, with specific CO₂ emissions of less than half of the reference CO₂ emissions of all vehicles in the vehicle sub-group to which the heavy-duty vehicle belongs, as determined in accordance with point 2.3.3 of Annex I.” As more than 90% of all heavy- and medium duty vehicles today run on diesel, the comparable reference vehicle sub-group is considered to be diesel-engine vehicles and their CO₂ emissions. Comparing the on-average negative CO₂ emissions from all natural gas vehicles, with CO₂ emissions from diesel vehicles, we have assessed all of our customers’ natural gas vehicles to fit into the category of “low-emission heavy-duty vehicles”. As such, our fuel systems are thus considered to make a substantial contribution and thus in accordance with the criteria.

Furthermore, fuel systems that are delivered to transit buses (i.e., vehicles designated as categories M2 and M3) in Europe are all considered compliant with the latest EURO VI standard, and as such are considered to meet the substantial contribution criteria. For transit buses delivered to areas where the EURO VI standard is not applicable, the criterion for substantial contribution is “zero direct CO₂ emissions”. For fuel systems delivered to the transit bus segment in these areas, Hexagon has used the same reasoning as for heavy-duty trucks above where CO₂ emissions are considered negative, and thus concluded that these vehicles also meet the substantial contribution criteria.

Hexagon has performed an assessment of all DNSH criteria at all production sites for fuel

systems in the US and Europe, which will be further described in the following sections.

For DNSH 2 (Climate change adaptation), a physical climate risk and vulnerability assessment has been performed for all of Hexagon production sites for type 4 fuel systems. The assessment found that that two of Hexagon’s manufacturing sites (Salisbury, North Carolina and Lincoln, Nebraska) were exposed to physical climate risk being extreme wind and tornados. To reduce this risk, climate adaptation plans are under development for the respective sites and will be implemented within 2028 - in line with the five year deadline requirement in the regulation.

For DNSH 3 (Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources), water risk has been

assessed through a screening without any identified risks due to insignificant use of water or the use of closed-loop water systems in the production lines.

For DNSH 4 (Transition to a circular economy), the criteria are considered met because Hexagon uses secondary raw materials in its manufacturing process and ensures the highest possible recycling of internal scrap material into other products. The products are designed for high durability, recyclability, and policies are in place to prioritize recycling over disposal in the manufacturing process, and integrate Eco Design principles into Advanced Product Quality Planning for new products. This work continued in 2025, and the principles cover potential impacts on materials, energy consumption, and waste, and are also part of our project manager training and the project approval template that is mandatory for all new projects.

For DNSH 5 (Pollution prevention and control), the criteria have been challenging to assess. As a manufacturer, Hexagon uses a wide range of substances in the production lines. No constituents that contain persistent pollutants, mercury and substances that deploy the ozone layer are being used and all manufacturing sites comply with national laws and regulations for handling substances, including the REACH

directive for our European operations. As our operations in the US are not subject to the EU directives, we have performed a separate assessment of the use of substances regulated under the REACH directive. The assessment concluded that our relevant US operations comply with the directive, and as such – the DNSH criteria are considered met.

For DNSH 6 (Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems), Hexagon has performed a screening to assess whether its activities/manufacturing sites are listed in Annex II to the EIA directive, and thus need to perform an EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment). The screening did not find our kind of manufacturing activities mentioned in the Annex, hence an EIA was not considered required.

Conclusion

The overall assessment concludes that “type 4 fuel systems for commercial vehicles” within the economic activity “CCM 3.3. Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport”, is taxonomy-aligned when taking into account compliance with the minimum safeguard’s requirements, see separate.

Type 3 fuel system for commercial vehicles (CCM 3.3. Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport)

Our type 3 fuel systems for commercial vehicles are also found to meet the substantial contribution criteria for “3.3 Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport” because the type 3 fuel systems that are delivered to transit buses (i.e., vehicles designated as categories M2 and M3) in Europe are all considered compliant with the latest EURO VI standard, and as such are considered to meet the substantial contribution criteria. Hexagon has thus concluded that the type 3 fuel systems also meet the substantial contribution criteria.

For the DNSH criteria for type 3 fuel systems, Hexagon has not performed the necessary assessments for the sites producing these fuel systems. Consequently, none of the DNSH criteria can be considered met for this activity. With Hexagon’s strategy of converting this activity from type 3 fuel systems to type 4 fuel systems within 2026, Hexagon will likely not assess the DNSH criteria in 2026 as the type 3 activity in Poland will fall into Hexagon’s existing type 4 activity in Kassel (Germany) during 2026.

Conclusion

DNSH criteria not assessed and this activity can thus not be considered taxonomy-aligned.

Mobile Pipeline distribution solutions and type 4 composites cylinders (CCM 3.6. Manufacture of other low carbon technologies)

The substantial contribution criteria for CCM 3.6. “Manufacture of other low carbon technologies”, requires a third-party verified life cycle assessment (LCA) for GHG emissions compared to the best performing alternative. Hexagon Agility is currently working on LCAs which will cover both its Mobile Pipeline distribution modules and its Type-4 composite cylinders. Until the LCAs are completed, we are not able to document the substantial contribution criteria, but we expect to complete the LCA work during 2026. Hexagon considers it likely that the LCAs once finalized will demonstrate quantified life-cycle GHG emission savings.

For the DNSH criteria, separate assessments have been made for these activities and conclusions are concurrent with those for “type 4 fuel systems for commercial vehicles” elaborated in the previous section.

Conclusion

Substantial contribution cannot be demonstrated, and these activities are thus not yet considered taxonomy-aligned.

Modal Acoustic Emission (MAE) testing and Ultrasonic Examination (UE) machines (CE 4.1 Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions)

Our MAE services and software deploy IT/OT data-driven solutions through sensors, data collection and data repository (cloud). Transducers placed on equipment apply stress to the structure and record any ultrasonic stress waves that propagate from the equipment. Examining the data collected allows the software to produce predictive models. Any documentation that we have is very technical data that is reviewed by engineers to pass or fail a composite pressure cylinder used in Mobile Pipeline, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), and alternative fuel systems.

Further, we have assessed that our MAE services have the potential to meet the following two capabilities listed as requirements in the substantial contribution criteria:

- b. predicting the expected remaining lifetime of a product, equipment, or infrastructure, and recommending measures to extend the remaining lifetime;
- c. predicting an upcoming product, equipment or infrastructure failure and recommending measures to prevent such failure

With respect to requirement b. - after MAE inspections, each composite tank is regulatory eligible for an additional 5 years of service life, at which point it goes through another MAE inspection. The MAE inspection validates the prediction of extended life through detecting and quantifying fiber fracture and delamination of the composite microstructure, and the requirement is therefore considered fulfilled.

With respect to requirement c., - the predictability of future potential failures needs further assessments and documentation in 2025 until it can claimed to be fulfilled.

Due to the lack of documentation on the substantial contribution criteria, specifically related to letter c. mentioned above, Hexagon Digital Wave’s MAE testing service is not yet considered taxonomy-aligned.

Conclusion

Substantial contribution cannot yet be demonstrated, and this activity is thus not yet considered taxonomy-aligned.

Ultrasonic Examination (UE) machines (CE 4.1 Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions)

Our UE machines monitor the circulatory performance of seamless metallic cylinders during their life cycle, prolonging the useful life of the product each time it is processed through our system and software. Tested assets that pass testing are approved for an additional 5 years in service, but should they fail they are condemned. Hexagon has assessed that these features of the UE machines collectively meet requirement a. (“supporting the monitoring and assessment of the circularity performance of a product, equipment or infrastructure during its lifecycle over time”) in the substantial contribution criteria.

Hexagon has furthermore performed an assessment of all do-no-significant-harm (DNSH) criteria at its production site in Centennial (Colorado, US) for its UE machines, which will be further described in the following sections

For DNSH 1 (Climate change mitigation), there are no criteria listed in the EU Taxonomy.

For DNSH 2 (Climate change adaptation), a physical climate risk and vulnerability assessment has been performed for Hexagon Digital Wave’s

site. For Digital Wave, no significant climate risks were identified.

For DNSH 3 (Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources), water risk has been assessed through a screening without any identified risks due to insignificant use of water

For DNSH 5 (Pollution prevention and control), the criteria have been challenging to assess. To meet the requirements, the equipment used to operate the software meets the requirements laid down in Directive 2009/125/EC for servers and data storage products, and the equipment used does not contain the restricted substances listed in Annex II to Directive 2011/65/EU, except where the concentration values by weight in homogeneous materials do not exceed the maximum values listed in that Annex. These assessments and documentation requirements are yet to be completed and the criteria can therefore not be considered met for 2025.

For DNSH 6 (Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems), there are no criteria listed in the EU Taxonomy.

Conclusion

All DNSH criteria is not yet fully documented and completely assessed, and this activity is thus not yet taxonomy-aligned.

Meeting the “Minimum safeguards” criteria

For activities to be aligned with the EU Taxonomy, they must meet the minimum safeguards criteria. There is currently no legally binding definition of how to adhere with the minimum safeguards in relation to human rights and Labor Rights, bribery and anti-corruption, taxation and fair competition. As such, we have assessed our alignment on the report produced by the Platform on Sustainable Finance titled “Final Report on Minimum Safeguards” (Report Published by the EU Platform on sustainable finance, October 2022). Based on the criteria defined by this report, we define ourselves as aligned with the minimum safeguards. The sections below describe how this has been assessed.

At Hexagon, we recognize that sustainable business growth requires a strong commitment to ethical business conduct, human rights, and good governance. We respect human rights as set out in the International Bill of Human Rights and the ILO Core Conventions. In alignment with the EU Taxonomy’s minimum safeguards, we integrate internationally recognized standards, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

We are committed to conducting thorough due diligence to assess, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse human rights impacts in our operations and supply chain. Our commitments are embedded in several key policies, including our Policy on Human Rights and Working Conditions, Code of Conduct, and Supplier Code of Conduct. These policies define our expectations for responsible business practices across our operations and supply chain.

Our approach is built on:

- Respect for Human Rights and labor rights – Ensuring fair treatment, safe working conditions, and equal opportunities.
- Zero Tolerance for Corruption and bribery – Upholding integrity in all business dealings and enforcing anti-bribery policies.
- Fair and Transparent Tax Practices – Meeting all tax obligations in an open and responsible manner.
- Commitment to Fair Competition – Promoting a level playing field and preventing anti-competitive behavior.

There have been no findings against Hexagon, or any specific concerns have been raised from stakeholders related to any of the four areas above in 2024 or 2025.

Key performance indicators

The EU Taxonomy defines sales revenues, capital expenditure and operating expenditure as the key performance indicators that must be reported on.

Revenues

The definition of turnover in the EU Taxonomy corresponds to total revenues as reported in the Group’s IFRS consolidated financial statements, which amounted to NOK 2 955 million for the fiscal year 2025. Of this total, NOK 2 922 million, or 99% of Group revenues, was attributed to taxonomy-eligible activities. Of the total taxonomy-eligible revenues, NOK 2 131 million, or 72%, meet the technical screening criteria for substantial contribution. Taking into account the DNSH and the minimum safeguards criteria, NOK 1 984 million, or 67%, of the Group’s total revenues was also considered taxonomy-aligned. Of this total, all of Hexagon revenues from its type 4 fuel systems business are included as aligned. In the table below, eligible and aligned revenues are presented for each of our operating segments. The figures are furthermore discussed and explained in the following.

The revenue KPI is built up on an entity-by-entity whereby each entity’s revenue is linked to one activity in the EU Taxonomy. There is only one legal entity in the Group which has activities

across more than one activity in the taxonomy. For this legal entity, revenues are allocated to the respective activity in the taxonomy is line with revenues generated, and such that the sum of revenues allocated to the taxonomy activities and non-eligible activities never exceeds the entities total revenues. Furthermore, each entity’s group internal revenues (if any) is not included in the calculation build-up as these revenues are and will be eliminated when consolidating the group financials. As such, only external revenues (from a group perspective) is included in the revenue KPI build for each entity. This effectively avoids any double counting issues.

Within the EU Taxonomy economic activity “CCM 3.6. Manufacture of other low carbon technologies”, revenues are allocated between the two activities, “Type 4 fuel system for commercial vehicles” and “Type 3 fuel systems for commercial vehicles”. These revenues also include the aftermarket revenues within these activities. Revenues of NOK 2 081 million generated from these two activities are considered eligible and contribute substantially to climate change mitigation as the fuel systems facilitate the usage of renewable natural gas (RNG) as fuel source for the vehicles being assessed in the screening criteria. However, taking into account that all DNSH criteria and minimum safeguards were met only for “Type 4

fuel system for commercial vehicles”, only NOK 1 984 million of the revenues were considered taxonomy-aligned in 2025. The remaining NOK 97 million in revenues relates to “Type 3 fuel systems for commercial vehicles” generated from the newly acquired business, SES Composites.

Within the EU Taxonomy economic activity “CCM 3.6. Manufacture of other low carbon technologies”, revenues are allocated between the two activities, “Mobile Pipeline distribution solutions” and “Type 4 composite cylinders”. All revenues from these two activities of NOK 760 million were considered eligible, but the activities did not meet the technical screening criteria to claim substantial contribution. The technical screening criteria requires a formal and documented life cycle assessments (LCA) verified by an independent third party, which is currently not yet in place.

As a result, none of the revenues within “CCM CCM 3.6. Manufacture of other low carbon technologies”were considered taxonomy-aligned in 2025. Hexagon is, however, confident that Hexagon’s Mobile Pipeline modules and Type 4 composite cylinders will become taxonomy-aligned once the formal requirements and procedures in the Taxonomy have been properly documented.

Within the EU Taxonomy economic activity “CE 4.1. Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions”, revenues are allocated between the two activities “Modal Acoustic Emission (MAE) testing” and Ultrasonic Examination (UE) machines, which are generated through Hexagon’s subsidiary, Hexagon Digital Wave.

Hexagon Digital Wave’s product offering has been allocated to the environmental objective “Transition to a circular economy”. As none of Hexagon Digital Wave’s products and services are considered taxonomy aligned for 2025, NOK 81 million is reported as taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities.

The tables below show eligible and aligned revenues for each of our economic activities.

Revenues 2025

Economic activities	Revenues		Compliance with substantial contribution criteria		Compliance with DNSH criteria	Compliance with minimum safeguards	Taxonomy-aligned revenues	
	NOK million	% ¹⁾	NOK million	% ¹⁾	Y/N	Y/N	NOK million	% ¹⁾
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES	2 922	99 %	2 131	72 %	Y/N	Y	1 984	67 %
Climate change mitigation	2 841	96 %	2 081	70 %	Y/N	Y	1 984	67 %
CCM 3.3. Manufacture of low carbon technologies for	2 081	70 %	2 081	70 %	Y/N	Y	1 984	67 %
CCM 3.6. Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	760	26 %	0	0 %	Y	Y	0	0 %
Transition to a circular economy	81	3 %	50	2 %	N	Y	0	0 %
CE 4.1. Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions	81	3 %	50	2 %	N	Y	0	0 %
B. TAXONOMY NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES	33	1 %						
TOTAL (A + B)	2 955	100 %						

¹ All percentages relate to the Group's total revenues

Revenues 2024

Economic activities	Revenues		Compliance with substantial contribution criteria		Compliance with DNSH criteria	Compliance with minimum safeguards	Taxonomy-aligned revenues	
	NOK million	% ¹⁾	NOK million	% ¹⁾	Y/N	Y/N	NOK million	% ¹⁾
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES	4 832	99 %	2 570	53 %	Y/N	Y	2 499	51 %
Climate change mitigation	4 661	96 %	2 499	51 %	Y	Y	2 499	51 %
3.3. Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport	2 499	51 %	2 499	51 %	Y	Y	2 499	51 %
3.6. Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	2 162	44 %	0	0 %	Y	Y	0	0 %
Transition to a circular economy	171	3 %	71	1 %	N	Y	0	0 %
4.1. Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions	171	3 %	71	1 %	N	Y	0	0 %
B. TAXONOMY NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES	45	1 %						
TOTAL (A + B)	4 877	100 %						

¹ All percentages relate to the Group's total revenues

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure for the purposes of the EU Taxonomy refers to the following items in the IFRS consolidated financial statements: additions to property, plant and equipment, additions to intangible assets and additions to lease right-of-use assets. These are reported in the notes to the consolidated financial statements in the notes on "Property, plant and equipment", "Intangible assets", and "Leases". Additions from business combinations, reported under note "Changes in the Group structure", are also included, if relevant. By contrast, additions to goodwill are not included in the calculation.

In the fiscal year 2025, additions in the Hexagon Group as defined above amounted to (2024 figures in parenthesis):

- NOK 86 (237) million from property, plant and equipment,
- NOK 89 (2) million in property, plant and equipment from first time consolidation of acquired companies,
- NOK 48 (32) million from intangible assets,
- NOK 4 (16) million in intangibles from first time consolidation of acquired businesses,
- NOK 15 (239) million from right-of-use assets.

Total capital expenditure to be included in accordance with the EU Taxonomy therefore amounted to NOK 241 (508) million.

All capital expenditures within each operating entity of the Group have been allocated to the same economic activities as for revenues for each operating entity. For most operating entities, capital expenditures are related to one product/service offering and thus one specific economic activity. For those operating entities that deliver products/services covering two or more economic activities, the capital expenditure has been allocated pro rata in accordance with the revenue split within that entity, unless the capital expenditure could be directly attributed to a specific product and thus economic activity. This avoids double counting. Capital expenditure in non-operating and holding entities have all been considered non-eligible.

Taxonomy eligible capital expenditure amounted to NOK 240 million, representing 100% of the Group's total capital expenditure in 2025. Of this amount, Hexagon capital expenditure within its type 4 and type 3 fuel systems businesses meets the substantial contribution criteria, totaling NOK 79 million, or 33%. For the same reasons as explained in the section on revenues above, capital expenditures within Hexagon's Mobile Pipeline business and type 4 composites cylinder

business, and Hexagon Digital Wave's requalification activities did not meet the substantial contribution and all DNSH criteria in 2025.

Taking into account the DNSH criteria and the minimum safeguards criteria, and for the same reasons as for revenue alignment, Hexagon's capital expenditure within its "Type 4 fuel system for commercial vehicles" activity of NOK 79 million was deemed taxonomy-aligned. This represented 33% of total capital expenditure and was largely related to investments in property, plant and equipment and some intangible assets, while right-of-use additions was very limited in the year.

The tables below show eligible and aligned capital expenditure for each of our operating segments and for each economic activity.

Operating expenditure

The operating expenditure reported by us for the purposes of the EU Taxonomy comprises non-capitalized research and development costs, which can be taken from the note on "Intangible assets". We also include the expenditure for short-term leases recognized in our consolidated financial statements, which can be found in the note on "Leases", and expenditure for maintenance and repairs. For most operating

entities, operating expenditures are related to one product/service offering and thus one specific economic activity. For those operating entities that deliver products/services covering two or more economic activities, the operating expenditure has been allocated pro rata in accordance with the revenue split within that entity, unless the operating expenditure could be directly attributed to a specific product and thus economic activity. This avoids double counting.

The allocation of operating expenditure to the economic activities followed the same logic as that described for capital expenditure. Due to somewhat higher operating expenditures compared to capital expenditures in non-operating and holding entities, the portion of eligible operating expenditures was 93% in 2025, for a total of NOK 57 million. NOK 39 million, or 63%, meet the substantial contribution criteria, and NOK 38 million, or 61%, are considered taxonomy aligned. The explanations for the results follow the same reasoning as for revenues and capital expenditures in the above, which is also depicted in the tables below.

Capital expenditure 2025

Economic activities	Capital expenditures		Compliance with substantial contribution criteria		Compliance with DNSH criteria	Compliance with minimum safeguards	Taxonomy-aligned capital expenditure	
	NOK million	% ¹⁾	NOK million	% ¹⁾	Y/N	Y/N	NOK million	% ¹⁾
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES	240	100 %	85	35 %	Y/N	Y	79	33 %
Climate change mitigation	230	95 %	79	33 %	Y/N	Y	79	33 %
3.3. Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport	173	72 %	79	33 %	Y/N	Y	79	33 %
3.6. Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	57	24 %	0	0 %	Y	Y	0	0 %
Transition to a circular economy	10	4 %	6	3 %	N	Y	0	0 %
4.1. Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions	10	4 %	6	3 %	N	Y	0	0 %
B. TAXONOMY NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES	1	0 %						
TOTAL (A + B)	241	100 %						

¹ All percentages relate to the Group’s total capital expenditure

Capital expenditure 2024

Economic activities	Capital expenditures		Compliance with substantial contribution criteria		Compliance with DNSH criteria	Compliance with minimum safeguards	Taxonomy-aligned capital expenditure	
	NOK million	% ¹⁾	NOK million	% ¹⁾	Y/N	Y/N	NOK million	% ¹⁾
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES	504	99 %	335	66 %	Y/N	Y	329	65 %
Climate change mitigation	485	96 %	329	65 %	Y	Y	329	65 %
3.3. Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport	329	65 %	329	65 %	Y	Y	329	65 %
3.6. Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	157	31 %	0	0 %	Y	Y	0	0 %
Transition to a circular economy	18	4 %	6	1 %	N	Y	0	0 %
4.1. Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions	18	4 %	6	1 %	N	Y	0	0 %
B. TAXONOMY NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES	5	1 %						
TOTAL (A + B)	508	100 %						

¹ All percentages relate to the Group’s total capital expenditure

Operating expenditure 2025

Economic activities	Operating expenditure		Compliance with substantial contribution criteria		Compliance with DNSH criteria	Compliance with minimum safeguards	Taxonomy-aligned operating expenditure	
	NOK million	% ¹⁾	NOK million	% ¹⁾	Y/N	Y/N	NOK million	% ¹⁾
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES	57	93 %	39	63 %	Y/N	Y	38	61 %
Climate change mitigation	55	90 %	38	62 %	Y/N	Y	38	61 %
3.3. Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport	38	62 %	38	62 %	Y/N	Y	38	61 %
3.6. Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	17	28 %	0	0 %	Y	Y	0	0 %
Transition to a circular economy	2	3 %	1	1 %	N	Y	0	0 %
4.1. Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions	2	3 %	1	1 %	N	Y	0	0 %
B. TAXONOMY NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES	5	7 %						
TOTAL (A + B)	62	100 %						

¹ All percentages relate to the Group's total capital expenditure

Operating expenditure 2024

Economic activities	Operating expenditure		Compliance with substantial contribution criteria		Compliance with DNSH criteria	Compliance with minimum safeguards	Taxonomy-aligned operating expenditure	
	NOK million	% ¹⁾	NOK million	% ¹⁾	Y/N	Y/N	NOK million	% ¹⁾
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES	71	95 %	43	57 %	Y/N	Y	42	56 %
Climate change mitigation	69	92 %	42	56 %	Y	Y	42	56 %
3.3. Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport	42	56 %	42	56 %	Y	Y	42	56 %
3.6. Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	27	36 %	0	0 %	Y	Y	0	0 %
Transition to a circular economy	2	3 %	1	1 %	N	Y	0	0 %
4.1. Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions	2	3 %	1	1 %	N	Y	0	0 %
B. TAXONOMY NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES	4	5 %						
TOTAL (A + B)	75	100 %						

¹ All percentages relate to the Group's total capital expenditure

Tabular presentation of the KPIs in accordance with the EU Taxonomy

Proportion of turnover from products or services associated with Taxonomy- aligned economic activities - disclosure covering year 2025

Financial year N	Substantial contribution criteria									DNSH criteria (Does No Significant Harm)(h)									
	Code (a) (2)	Turnover MNOK (3)	Proportion of Turnover, year N (4)	Climate change mitigation (5)	Climate change adaption (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate change mitigation (11)	Climate change adaption (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular Economy (15)	Biodiversity and ecosystems (16)	Minimum safeguards (17)	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned (A.1) or eligible (A.2.) turnover, year N-1 (18)	Category (enabling activity or) (19)	Category (transitional activity) (20)
Economic activities (1)																			
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1 Environmental sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport	CCM	1 984	67 %	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	51 %	E	
Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	CCM	-	0 %	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 %	E	
Turnover of environmental sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned (A.1))		1 984	67 %	67 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	51 %		
Of which enabling		1 984	67 %	67 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	51 %	E	
Of which transitional		-	0 %							N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 %		T
A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmental sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (g)																			
Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport	CCM	97	3 %	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								— %		
Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	CCM	760	26 %	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								44 %		
Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions	CE 4.1	81	3 %	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	EL	N/EL								3 %		
Turnover of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		938	32 %	29 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	3 %	0 %								48 %		
A. Turnover of Taxonomy eligible activities (A.1+A.2)		2 825	96 %	93 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	3 %	0 %								99 %		
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
Turnover of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		33	1 %																
TOTAL		2 955	100 %																

Proportion of capital expenditure from products or services associated with Taxonomy-aligned economic activities - disclosure covering year 2025

Financial year N	Substantial contribution criteria									DNSH criteria (Does Not Significantly Harm)(h)									
	2025																		
	Code (a) (2)	CapEx MNOK (3)	Proportion of CapEx, year N (4)	Climate change mitigation (5)	Climate change adaption (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate change mitigation (11)	Climate change adaption (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular Economy (15)	Biodiversity and ecosystems (16)	Minimum safeguards (17)	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned (A.1.) or eligible (A.2.) CapEx, year N-1 (18)	Category (enabling activity or) (19)	Category (transitional activity) (20)
Economic activities (1)																			
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1 Environmental sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport	CCM	79	33 %	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	65 %	E	
Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	CCM	0	0 %	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 %	E	
CapEx of environmental sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned (A.1))		79	33 %	33 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	65 %		
Of which enabling		79	33 %	33 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	65 %	E	
Of which transitional		0	0 %							N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 %		T
A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmental sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (g)																			
Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport	CCM	94	39 %	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								— %		
Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	CCM	57	24 %	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								31 %		
Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions	CE 4.1	10	4 %	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	EL	N/EL								4 %		
CapEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		161	67 %	63 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	4 %	0 %								34 %		
A. CapEx of Taxonomy eligible activities (A.1+A.2)		240	100 %	95 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	4 %	0 %								99 %		
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
CapEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		1	— %																
TOTAL		241	100 %																

Proportion of operating expenditure from products or services associated with Taxonomy-aligned economic activities - disclosure covering year 2025

Financial year N	2025									DNSH criteria (Does Not Significantly Harm)(h)										
	Code (a) (2)	OpEx MNOK (3)	Proportion of OpEx, year N (4)	Climate change mitigation (5)	Climate change adaption (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate change mitigation (11)	Climate change adaption (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular Economy (15)	Biodiversity and ecosystems (16)	Minimum safeguards (17)	Proportion of Taxonomy aligned (A.1.) or eligible (A.2.) OpEx, year N-1 (18)	Category (enabling activity or) (19)	Category (transitional activity) (20)	
Economic activities (1)																				
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																				
A.1 Environmental sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																				
Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport	CCM	38	61 %	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	56 %			
Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	CCM	0	0 %	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 %			
OpEx of environmental sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned (A.1))		38	61 %	56 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	56 %	E		
Of which enabling		38	61 %	61 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	56 %			
Of which transitional		0	0 %							N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0 %		T	
A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmental sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (g)																				
Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport	CCM	1	1 %	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								— %			
Manufacture of other low carbon technologies	CCM	17	28 %	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								36 %			
Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions	CE 4.1	2	3 %	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	EL	N/EL								3 %			
OpEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		20	32 %	29 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	3 %	0 %								38 %			
A. OpEx of Taxonomy eligible activities (A.1+A.2)		57	93 %	90 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	3 %	0 %								94 %			
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																				
OpEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		5	7 %																	
TOTAL		62	100 %																	

Social information

In this chapter

S1 Own workforce	108
S2 Workers in the value chain	117



SOCIAL INFORMATION

S1 Own workforce

Our employees’ expertise, engagement and motivation are key to driving the energy transition forward.

S1-ESRS 2 – SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

Hexagon has 872 employees worldwide, with all being permanent employees, and the majority working in manufacturing roles. Operating in a fast-paced, male-dominated manufacturing industry, the company’s ability to keep employees safe, engaged and valued are critical to maintain healthy retention rates, attract new talents, improve diversity and secure long-term sustainable growth. With most employees operating on the production floor, the company recognizes that this group of employees is more exposed to potential negative impacts.

Hexagon business strategy positions us at the forefront of the energy transition, and we do not expect a reduction of our own emissions to have material impact on our workforce.

		Value chain direction	Value chain position	Time horizon
Equal treatment and opportunities for all				
Diversity in own operations	Potential negative impact	Own activities	All own activities	Short-term
Workforce training in own operations	Actual negative impact	Own activities	All own activities	Short-term
Working conditions				
Health and safety in own operations	Actual negative impact	Own activities	All own activities	Short-term

Equal treatment and opportunities for all
Diversity in own operations

Hexagon Composites has an actual and direct opportunity to make a positive and direct impact on its own workforce related to diversity and non-discrimination in its own operations. Operating in a male-dominated industry, the lack of diversity in the workplace can increase the risk of discrimination and may lead to failure to receive a variety of inputs and opinions in company decisions overall.

Workforce training in own operations

The majority of our employees work on the production floor, and several roles do not require previous experience. Lack of insufficient training, both initial training and upskilling will have an actual negative impact on especially production floor employees, resulting in workers not performing their job sufficiently, increasing the likelihood of a related health and safety incident and overall lack of engagement leading to turnover.

Working conditions
Health and safety in own operations

Hexagon has a direct and actual impact on its won workforce related to health and safety in all stages of manufacturing processes and operational activities. Complex machinery and industrial processes, rapidly moving equipment , heat, caustic chemicals and pressurized gas represent a risk and can cause potential negative impact on people and society if not managed well.

Impact, risk and opportunity management

S1-1
Policies related to own workforce

Health and Safety

Hexagon is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for its employees, contractors and visitors, with a goal of zero injuries and zero fatalities.

Our commitments are summarized in our Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) policy.The EHS policy applies to all employees and visitors. Safe work practices are an expectation of employment and part of employee onboarding. All employees are encouraged to actively report unsafe behavior, hazards or unsafe work practices to their EHS manager. The overall responsibility for health and safety resides with the Chief Operating Officer, however, day-to-day implementation, monitoring and follow-up is overseen by management at each site.

Human rights and working conditions

Hexagon does not tolerate the use of child labor, human trafficking, forced or involuntary labor or abusive working conditions of any kind.

Hexagon follows all applicable laws regarding working hours and wages in all geographies. Operations are conducted in ways that limit overtime to levels, complying with all requirements and applicable laws related to paid time off, annual leave, sick leave or parental leave. Hexagon strives to adopt and promote wage progression structures that enable and promote career advancement. Hexagon respects workers' rights relating to freedom of association and collective bargaining. If local laws restrict the right to freedom of association and

collective bargaining, Hexagon allows alternative forms of worker representation, association and bargaining.

As outlined in our Policy for Human Rights and Working Conditions, the above mentioned applies to all employees and abides by the following internationally recognized human rights covenants and conventions: (i) United Nation's Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (ii) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; (iii) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; (iv) International Labor Organization's core conventions; and (v) Organisation for Economic Co- operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Diversity and Inclusion

Having employees of more than 25 nationalities, Hexagon values the diversity of its workforce and is committed to having a safe workplace with equal opportunities for all and zero tolerance for discrimination, bullying or harassment of any kind.

Hexagon’s Diversity and Inclusion Policy outlines our commitment to treating all employees in a nondiscriminatory manner regarding race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, disability, wages, benefits and more. The policy is aligned with the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention on Discrimination and other internationally recognized standards.

The policy applies to all employees and regional HR Directors in North America and Europe are responsible for the overall processes, with management teams at each site responsible for the day-to-day follow-up and implementation.

Whistleblowing

Employees are encouraged to disclose information regarding dishonest, fraudulent or illegal behavior or activities via Hexagon’s Whistleblowing channel without fear of retaliation as outlined in our Whistleblowing policy. Read more in the [Governance chapter](#).

Code of Conduct

All policies referenced are summarized in Hexagon’s Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct serves as a compass, providing descriptions, guidance, and insight into how to act in accordance with our governing principles, including our vision, purpose and values.

Availability and responsibility

Governing policies are available on hexagongroup.com and apply to all employees. Regional policies are available on the facilities’ intranet page. Policies are communicated through various channels, such as onboarding sessions, town halls, emails and online training sessions to both educate and test awareness. All online training is tracked. Hexagon Group’s CEO has the responsibility of ensuring compliance within the Group. The management of this task is delegated to the EVP Legal & Government Affairs, who serves as the Group Compliance Officer.

S1-2

Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers’ representatives about impacts.

Hexagon’s employees are essential for the company to achieve its sustainability goals and ambitions. We strive for an active dialogue with employees through day-to-day interaction and various internal forums and digital channels. Our employees can give feedback on topics of interest by communicating with their managers on a day-to-day basis. Global and local town halls are on a quarterly basis,

with the purpose of management informing and receiving feedback. Hexagon also uses analogue feedback boxes where employees can write their suggestions on improvements at their local site.

In Germany, management meets with the workers councils on a weekly basis to cover employees’ interests in health and safety, remuneration, working conditions, and potential organizational changes. Through Hexagon’s Talent Development Cycle, employees are given the opportunity to actively influence their own development and career path.

Hexagon has conducted employee feedback surveys on a bi-annual basis. The survey enables employees to give anonymous feedback on areas such as diversity, equality, harassment, management, culture and overall engagement and satisfaction with the company.

The local management teams are responsible for identifying areas of improvement and actionable steps per site. This includes assessment and actions for minority groups. At some sites, migrants typically represents a significant part of Hexagon’s workforce. Language courses and follow-ups are in place to support and integrate them into both the workforce and the local community.

The responsibility for workforce engagement lies with HR and management teams at each location. The processes are overseen by the regional HR directors in North America and Europe.

S1-3

Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns

Employees are encouraged to contact their line managers, local compliance officers and/ or human resources teams with any issue or concern, without fear of any retaliation. Hexagon protects whistleblowers, including respecting requests for anonymity, keeping individuals’ identities confidential, and protecting whistleblowers’ employment status. Retaliation is unacceptable in all locations where Hexagon operates and will be disciplined accordingly.

In Germany, the Workers Council is a well-established forum that advocates for employees’ rights and interests and meet with management on a weekly basis. Hexagon’s whistleblowing channel enables employees to report grievances or concerns, effectively and anonymously. The whistleblower channel is available to all employees and managed by an independent third party. It is available in five languages through Hexagon’s internal channels and the company’s website.

All reports submitted via the whistleblower channel are investigated promptly and objectively according to Hexagon’s internal whistleblowing procedure. If concerns are raised, the organization sets a follow-up plan to remedy negative impact.

Hexagon protects whistleblowers, including respecting requests for anonymity, keeping individuals’ identities confidential, and protecting whistleblowers’ employment status. Retaliation is unacceptable in all locations where Hexagon operates and will be disciplined accordingly. Read more in our [Governance chapter](#). Our grievance system is available on the company’s website and local intranets.



Performance, metrics and targets

S1-4, S1-5

Working Conditions

Health and safety

Hexagon is committed to achieving its overall goal of zero injuries and zero incidents. We are actively working with employees to both train and raise awareness of how we can all contribute to a safe workplace. Health and safety training and awareness have been high on our agenda for the past years.

In 2025, we rolled out new safety behavior procedures and communication campaigns across all sites, in addition to enhanced safety training and management follow-ups. The increased focus was well received and the improvement documents that measures taken have been efficient. For 2025, we are seeing results of our efforts, with significant reduction in the number of work-related injuries.

In 2025, we recorded 7 recordable work-related injuries, down from 25 work-related injuries in 2024, a total of a 72% decline. There were 0

fatalities due to work-related injuries and work-related ill health in the year. Lost time incidents ended at 2, down from 9 in 2024.

100% of our workforce is covered by Hexagon’s Health & Safety Management System.

The company is pleased to see the positive development in Health & Safety. At the same time, we recognize that reduced demand in 2025 might have impacted the steep decline. The efforts to build a safety culture continue into 2026 and Hexagon remains committed to our vision of zero injuries and fatalities. For 2026, the company aims to reduce the number of recordable incidents down to 0 and keeping fatalities at 0.

S1-4, 1-5

Equal treatment and opportunities for all

Hexagon utilizes its Talent Development Cycle to assess the organization’s capabilities, gaps and potential during the year and reduce the risks of talent gaps that may arise from retirements, resignations, or unexpected departures and utilize the program to remove systemic barriers that could hinder employees from reaching their full potential and provide equal opportunities for employees.

2025 has been a challenging year for the company. With a challenging market leading to a 25% reduction in workforce, the focus has been on how to best support employees leaving the company, ensuring fair processes, and continuing to motivate the current workforce.

Hexagon has continued all implemented processes on training, upskilling and talent and performance processes, but not prioritized updated development programs or implementing a Learning Management System.

Training and skills development

Hexagon is committed to the continuous development of its workforce, and based on employee feedback in previous years, we have invested more time in the onboarding and training of production workers, and we have implemented tracking of training hours and type of training across our sites.

Hexagon will continue to offer internal leadership development courses, technical training and NanoLearning continues to be part of our internal training offering, and a key priority for 2026 is to establish how we best measure the effects of our efforts.

Diversity in own operations

Operating in a male dominated industry, retaining and attracting female candidates are important to Hexagon, and we are utilizing digital tools and local partnerships at universities to attract a diverse talent pool.

Recruitment has not been a priority for 2025, and it is therefore difficult to measure progress. However, our internal Talent Development Cycle and performance reviews are used to ensure we retain, develop and grow female employees even in a market downturn.

The HR teams at each location, in close cooperation with management teams, are responsible for implementing actions in our workforce. Actions and processes are overseen by the Regional HR directors in North America and Europe.

Total percentage of women declined to 19% (21%). This was driven by the overall reduction in the workforce which impacted all levels across the organization. As the market recovers the Company will continue implemented measures to ensure we attract female

candidates in recruitment processes and develop our current female employees. The Company remains committed to its long-term target of 25% females in the workforce by 2030.

Employee engagement in target setting

Our workforce is not directly engaged in setting our targets; however, management is responsible for ensuring input given through internal feedback mechanisms are represented when targets are set.

Impacts of organizational changes

Hexagon has gone through significant organizational changes in 2025. Although organizational culture, this is not assessed as material in our DMA, we recognize that the changes in the past year might lead to new areas of improvement and potential negative impacts on our workforce. In order to mitigate, an Organizational Health Index assessment was rolled out to the majority of employees at the end of 2025. and a key priority for 2026 is to use the results from that survey to to understand areas of impact in order to establish action plans and measure progress.

S1-6

Characteristics of the company's employees

Hexagon is headquartered in Ålesund, Norway, with 872 employees across North America and Europe. In 2025, several strategic and organizational measures affected the workforce;

- Due to challenging market environment, Hexagon has had to right-size the organization, which has led to a 25% reduction in workforce.
- In October 2025, Hexagon acquired SES Composites from Worthington Enterprise, adding 100 new employees to the workforce, based in Poland.
- In total, employee turnover rate was 29% and a total of 291 employees left the company during the year.

Turnover rates for 2024 and 2025 are higher than normal and are driven by organizational changes and cost reduction programs.

Metrics

S1-6 Characteristics of the undertakings employees

All numbers per 31.12For the most representative figure in the financial statements, please see [note 9](#).

Number of employees (Headcount)

Gender	2025		2024	
Male		701		819
Female		171		214
Not Reported		0		0
Total Employees		872		1 033

Number of employees (FTE)

	2025			2024		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of employees	699	169	868	814	205	1019
Number of permanent employees	699	169	868	803	202	1005
Number of temporary employees	0	0	0	11	3	14
Number of non-guaranteed hours employees	0	0	0	0	0	0

Employees per country (headcount)

Country	2025		2024	
Norway		18		21
Germany		137		178
Poland		98		N/A
USA & Canada		615		830
Other		4		4
Total Employees		872		1 033

Employee turnover

	Unit	2025	2024
Number of employees who have left undertaking	Number	291	194
Percentage of employee turnover	%	29 %	19 %

Per 31.12.2024 and 31.12.2025. The turnover rate is calculated by dividing the number of employees who have left the company by the average number of employees during the year.

S1-9, S1-16

Diversity

Data Point	Unit	2025	2024
Board of Directors	Number	7	7
Gender with lowest representations (female)	%	43 %	43 %
Executive management	Number	6	6
Gender with lowest representations (female)	%	17 %	17 %
Headquarters (Norway)	Number	14	17
Gender with lowest representations (female)	%	36 %	47 %
All employees	Number	872	1033
Gender with lowest representations (female)	%	19 %	21 %
Gender pay gap, average ²	%	17 %	9 %
Annual total remuneration ratio ¹		17.5x	11.1x

Numbers present headcount and are per 31.12..24 and 31.12.25.

1) Annual compensation of the all members of the Executive Team of Hexagon Composites ASA vs mean employee compensation. The 2024 number has been restated to reflect the Group's Annual remuneration ratio. The number presented in 2024. (5.8x) only represented the parent company.For a detailed overview, see the Remuneration report 2025 on hexagongroup.com.

2) Gender pay gap for 2025 is presented as a weighted average across countries and not comparable to 2024.

Age distribution		2025	2024
<30	Number	120	186
30-50	Number	520	563
>50	Number	232	284

Headcount per 31.12.2025 and 31.12.2024

S1-14

Health & safety

Indicator	Unit	2025	2024
Fatalities	Number	0	0
Recordable work-related accidents ¹	Number	7	25
High-consequence injuries	Number	0	0
Lost Time Incidents	Number	2	9
Rate of recordable WRI	Rate	5	13.00
Rate of high-consequence WRI	Rate	0	0
Lost Time Incidents Frequency ³	Rate	1.37	4.42
Working hours	Hours	1 455 122.00	2 034 470.00

Health and Safety metrics include Hexagon Ragasco up until 1 June 2024 and SES Composites from 1 October 2025.

¹ Recordable work-related incidents: A work related incident is recorded as an WRI if it results in one of the following; death, days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid,work-related ill health, loss of consciousness, significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional

² Per 1,000,000 hours

³ Lost Time Incident Frequency is defined as the number of lost time injuries per 1,000,000 hours worked. The 2024 number has been restated from 0.97 to 4.42 following a revised calculation method.

100%
of our workforce is
covered by Hexagon’s
Health & Safety
Management System.



S1-17

Incidents, complaints and severe human rights

In 2025, three concerns were raised through the general whistleblower system.

Collectively, these involved three different sites within the categories health and safety (1), discrimination/hostile work environment/ harassment (1), and general HR issues (1).

The incidents were investigated and processed according to Hexagon’s whistleblowing procedures and policy.

There were no severe human rights incidents in the period, and therefore no fines, penalties and compensation were paid to remedy this.

	2025	2024
Severe human rights incidents	0	0
Discrimination incl. harassment	1	2
Other incidents*	2	0
Total	3	2
*Other incidents through Hexagon's Whistleblowing channel		

Fines, penalties and compensation for damages

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Amount (NOK 1 000)	0	0

Incidents

SOCIAL INFORMATION

S2 Workers in the value chain

S2-ESRS 2 SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

Hexagon’s core mission is to drive energy transformation through the delivery of clean vehicle solutions. Our core values – integrity and drive – support this mission and ensure accountability for our actions. Hexagon recognizes the obligations we have towards our people, investors, customers, suppliers, and the community. Our suppliers, contractors, sub-suppliers, subcontractors, consultants and business partners play a critical role in maintaining our customers’ trust and ensuring the highest degree of quality in our products.

Aligned with our commitment to sustainability and responsible business practices, our double materiality assessment encompasses workers throughout the entire value chain, from upstream to downstream activities. As part of this commitment, Hexagon is dedicated to identifying and mitigating human rights risks throughout its value chain. The double materiality assessment

		Value chain direction	Value chain position	Time horizon
Other work related rights				
Child labour in the supply chain	Potential negative impact	Upstream	Entire upstream value chain	Short-term
Forced labour in the supply chain	Potential negative impact	Upstream	Entire upstream value chain	Short-term
Working conditions				
Inadequate wages in the supply chain	Potential negative impact	Upstream	Entire upstream value chain	Short-term
Use of temporary contracts in the supply chain (Social protections)	Potential negative impact	Upstream	Entire upstream value chain	Short-term

includes mapping impacts, risks and opportunities across the diverse regions where Hexagon operates.

Our upstream activities involve workers in areas such as mining, raw materials sourcing, shipping, production and transportation, are based in various countries predominantly in Europe, North America and Asia. Our downstream activities, involving workers in areas such as sales, customer engagement, and product usage, mainly occur in geographic areas across Europe, North and South America, and the Middle East.

The double materiality assessment analysis identified four material negative impacts: child labor, forced labor, inadequate wages and use of temporary contracts in the supply chain. Specifically, geographic regions within our supply chain such as Indonesia, Vietnam and China present significant risks such as child labor and forced labor. The impacts are systemic and not connected to any specific incident.

Impact, risk and opportunity management

S2-1 Policies related to value chain workers

Hexagon believes that trust and respect are essential to building long-lasting partnerships with our suppliers, customers and business partners. Our Supplier Code of Conduct (Code) sets forth the requirements and expectations that our Suppliers (including suppliers, contractors, sub-suppliers, subcontractors, consultants and business partners) must abide by when doing business with Hexagon. Suppliers must uphold the highest standards of integrity, act in compliance with all applicable laws, including the Code, and operate honestly and equitably in all business relationships. Failure to comply with the Code could result in Hexagon terminating its relationship with Suppliers. If Suppliers become aware of any violation of the Code within their business organization or applicable supply chain, Suppliers must promptly notify Hexagon and ensure adequate remedial measures are taken to address the noncompliance. Hexagon reserves the right to audit Suppliers to verify compliance with the Code.

The Code further addresses potential risks related to labor practices, human rights, health and safety, the environment, use of temporary contracts (employment security), and bribery and corruption in the supply chain. The Code covers Hexagon’s entire supply chain and is aligned with the following human rights covenants and conventions: (i) United Nation's Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (ii) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; (iii) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and (iv) International Labor Organization's core conventions.

Under the Code, Suppliers must comply with international human rights standards and national laws regarding child and forced labor, working hours, wages and benefits (inadequate wages, use of temporary contracts in the supply chain, etc.), and non-discrimination. Compliance with the Code is integrated into all purchase agreements (e.g., long-term agreements, purchase orders, etc.) with suppliers. All new suppliers must commit to the Code as a prerequisite for transacting with Hexagon.

We have several policies in place pertaining to our commitment to upholding workers’ rights, including our Environment, Health and Safety Policy; Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Policy, Whistleblowing Policy, Policy on Human Rights and Working Conditions; Supplier Management Policy; and Anti-Corruption Policy and Guidelines. All policies are available on our website. In addition, we have an internal Trade Control Policy; and internal whistleblowing procedures in place.

The Chief Operating Officer who is part of the company’s Executive Team, is the most senior-level executive accountable for compliance with the Code.

S2-2 Processes for engaging with value chain workers about impacts

Hexagon engages with direct material (DM) Suppliers through a third-party platform called EcoVadis. The platform rates the DM Suppliers’ sustainability performance based on 21 indicators across four main themes: environment, labor and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement, and provides tools to help manage their sustainability risks and compliance. The EcoVadis platform helps

Hexagon manage value chain risk and compliance, meet our corporate sustainability goals, and drive impact at scale by guiding the sustainability performance improvement of our company and our value chain. The EcoVadis platform further allows Hexagon to understand risks in the value chain relating to child labor, forced labor, inadequate wages, and use of temporary contracts in the supply chain.

In 2025, Hexagon continued its screening process of all DM Suppliers through a third-party search engine managed by Dow Jones (Dow Jones Risk & Compliance: Data & Risk Management). This is a modular web-based tool that allows us to conduct due diligence on potential customers, suppliers & connected parties, to ensure there are no red flags relating to anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing, sanctions, governance, anti-bribery and corruption and international trade compliance. The Dow Jones screening tool will also flag adverse media relating to child labor, forced labor, inadequate wages, and use of temporary contracts in the supply chain. Hexagon expanded this screening program to all business units in 2025.

Our engagement strategy, including utilization of the EcoVadis and Dow Jones tools, unfolds at various stages of the supply chain process, beginning with the selection of suppliers and extending through regular reviews of working practices and conditions. This structured engagement allows us to maintain consistent oversight of our Suppliers. We further perform annual due diligence to understand human rights risks in our value chain, including relating to child labor, forced labor, inadequate wages, and use of temporary contracts in the supply chain. As part of this due diligence, we assess and categorize all suppliers according to risk area using reputable



human rights indices, and perform individual follow-ups based on these evaluations. Hexagon evaluates each supplier, obtaining sufficient information and/or documentation to ensure that the supplier (and sub-suppliers, as necessary) has taken adequate measures to identify, address and remedy any adverse human rights impacts. Hexagon also performs a saliency assessment based on likelihood and severity and formulates action items as necessary to address any suppliers identified as at high risk of human rights violations. In 2025, Hexagon’s due diligence assessment did not identify any high-risk commodities or any specific concerns regarding human rights. With regard to high-risk areas, such as Indonesia, Vietnam and China, Hexagon confirmed our suppliers in those geographies either have robust policies protecting against human rights violations or obtained affirmative confirmation from our suppliers that they comply with our Supplier Code of Conduct, which prohibits child labor or forced labor.

Hexagon is committed to ensuring that its suppliers comply with the internationally recognized human rights covenants and conventions set forth above, including the United Nation’s charters and the International Labor Organization’s core conventions.

The Chief Operating Officer oversees this engagement strategy in close collaboration with the VP Supply Chain and his team. They bear the operational responsibility to ensure that the insights and feedback obtained through our engagements meaningfully influence our policies and practices.

To measure the effectiveness of our engagement, we perform annual due diligence reviews, assessing the working conditions throughout our value chain and ensuring compliance with our core

requirements. This evaluation process includes examining the tangible impacts on the lives of the workers and the overall sustainability of our supply chain. Indices and due diligence serve as credible proxies for understanding and evaluating the perspectives of workers in the value chain, while the EcoVadis platform enables direct engagement with suppliers.

S2-3
Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for value chain workers to raise concerns

Hexagon has an operational Whistleblowing Channel through which an individual or group can raise concerns, complaints, and doubts transparently and safely. The channel is publicly available in five languages on our website and administered through a third party, Deloitte, in order to protect the anonymity of anyone reporting.

When a grievance is received, we follow our internal whistleblowing procedure; conduct due diligence to collect facts about the case, determine whether the grievance has merit and confirm whether Hexagon or our suppliers are involved. Where merit is established, we will seek to remedy adverse impacts where possible. The closing timeline of a grievance will depend on each case. Irrespective of whether a complaint is accepted or not, a response to the stakeholder must, according to the internal whistleblowing procedure, be promptly provided in an understandable and transparent way within seven (7) days. Hexagon ensures that records and evidence are kept confidentially and securely. Further details regarding Hexagon’s whistleblowing system are available under G1.

Hexagon expects that all suppliers will establish and maintain an oversight management system that is adequate to ensure compliance with our Supplier Code of Conduct. Any suppliers becoming aware of any violation of the Code within their business organization or applicable supply chain shall promptly notify Hexagon and ensure adequate remedial measures are taken to address the noncompliance. Hexagon reserves the right to require suppliers to provide evidence of compliance with the Code. Failure to comply could result in Hexagon terminating its relationship with suppliers.

Performance, metrics & targets
S2-4

Taking action to prevent potential negative impacts on value chain workers, and managing effectiveness of those actions.

Hexagon’s actions to remediate negative impacts are primarily guided by the results of the DMA, which highlight key aspects the company focuses on. Since 2023, we have prioritized building a comprehensive geographical overview of our supply chain, which we have successfully achieved. In parallel, we have deepened our understanding of specific negative impacts, including relating to child labor, forced labor, inadequate wages, and the use of temporary contracts in the supply chain. Currently, we maintain robust visibility across our direct supply chain. However, the further upstream in the supply chain we move, obtaining reliable information becomes increasingly challenging. Our ongoing focus is to enhance transparency and assess both social and environmental impacts throughout the entire supply chain. We are committed to improving the accuracy and reliability of the data and information we collect. All our actions are designed to holistically address negative

impacts on workers across the value chain. Actions for specific impacts will be evaluated and determined as needs arise, ensuring a responsive and responsible approach to supply chain management.

Improving supply chain traceability

In 2025, Hexagon continued to strengthen its supply chain traceability efforts, building on previous years’ progress. We maintained our use of the Dow Jones Risk Center search engine, which provides a comprehensive suite of tools for country- and supplier-specific risk analysis. Additionally, EcoVadis remains a key partner in helping us manage impacts across our value chain and ensure compliance with sustainability standards.

Building on our 2024 human rights due diligence efforts, which began to assess indirect suppliers further down the value chain, we made significant strides in 2025. These improvements enabled us to better evaluate indirect suppliers and gain deeper insights into raw material sourcing generally. As a result, we enhanced our supply chain mapping capabilities and advanced product-specific global supply chain tracing.

Our long-term ambition is to achieve full traceability across all Hexagon products. To support this goal, we are committed to:

- Expanding our sustainable procurement organization, including strengthening internal capabilities and resources.
- Enhancing our sustainability due diligence approach, ensuring it remains robust and responsive to emerging risks.
- Leveraging existing processes and initiatives to further develop our sustainable value chain strategy.

- Aligning with external regulatory developments, using them as catalysts to elevate the importance of responsible business conduct among our partners.

As part of our human rights due diligence, we conduct annual comprehensive assessments of our value chain. These include saliency assessments and detailed mapping to identify and address risks related to child labor, forced labor, inadequate wages, and the use of temporary contracts.

In 2022, we published and implemented our updated Policy on Human Rights and Working Conditions and have since worked to ensure its principles are upheld across our operations. From 2022 through 2025, we did not identify specific human rights concerns within our direct or indirect supply chain. Nevertheless, we remain vigilant and committed to continuous improvement across our own operations and throughout our business relationships. Our due diligence is conducted in alignment with the Norwegian Transparency Act and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. As part of this process, we assess and categorize all suppliers according to risk area using reputable human rights indices, followed by targeted, individual follow-ups where necessary. This enables us to proactively identify actions and responses to any such potential negative impacts if any were identified within our supply chain.

In 2025, we:

- Conducted training sessions relating to our whistleblower channel, to raise awareness of pathways to report any human rights violations
- Expanded the Dow Jones screening process to all business units
- Performed due diligence for direct and indirect suppliers, as well as raw material sourcing generally
- Expanded utilization of the third-party platform, EcoVadis, to assess suppliers’ sustainability maturity

To track and assess the effectiveness of our actions, we review EcoVadis scorecards regularly to measure supplier performance, closely monitor the number of suppliers identified as high risk during due diligence, and evaluate EcoVadis proposed corrective actions to improve overall scorecards. These allow us to identify areas of improvement and take appropriate actions to mitigate any negative impacts on value chain workers.

In the event of a negative impact, we believe that engaging directly with suppliers is crucial. By actively collecting feedback from affected parties and incorporating their insights into the corrective actions, we ensure that remedies are effectively implemented. We will be ensuring that targeted actions are completed in 2026, while additional long-term actions and their horizons are still being assessed.

Training and awareness

Hexagon is committed to ensuring that its policies are effectively communicated and implemented across the value chain, particularly among workers and suppliers operating in high-risk areas. This includes regular training for employees involved in procurement and

supply chain management, as well as integrating discussions on our Supplier Code of Conduct into supplier meetings. We encourage questions or comments from our suppliers related to the Supplier Code of Conduct, viewing this dialogue as a way to ensure understanding of our compliance requirements.

In autumn 2024, we organized four online training sessions, each attended by approximately 345 participants. These sessions focused on communicating our expectations for supplier conduct and responsible business practices. In 2025, we expanded our training efforts to include modules on our whistleblower platform and our Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) policy. These training courses ensure that both internal personnel and external business partners understand how to report concerns and uphold our standards throughout the value chain.

To support these initiatives, we provide comprehensive communication materials, including handbooks and online resources—that serve as accessible references for all relevant stakeholders. These materials have been translated into three languages to ensure accessibility across all regions where Hexagon operates production facilities.

A key objective of our training programs is to demonstrate how Hexagon mitigates potential negative impacts on workers by enforcing clear expectations for supplier behavior. Through ongoing education and engagement, we aim to build a culture of accountability and continuous improvement across our global operations.

S2-5

Targets related to managing material negative impacts and advancing positive impacts

Hexagon is strongly committed to ensuring the people, workers, and communities that support our entire supply chain are treated with dignity and respect. To Hexagon, the protection of human rights across our operations and value chain is a moral and business priority. To support these principles and with targets grounded in Policy on Human Rights, Hexagon aims to validate that all of our key global DM Suppliers utilize the EcoVadis platform and are screened using the Dow Jones search engine.

In 2025, we implemented a preferred direct materials (DM) Supplier program to recognize DM Suppliers that have robust ESG measures in place, as measured via a balanced scorecard. In 2025, Hexagon also audited its suppliers via EcoVadis, with nearly 90% of addressable spending measured. We also began assigning corrective actions to seven of our suppliers. In 2026, Hexagon plans to continue to engage with DM Suppliers to understand the depth of their current ESG policies and procedures. While compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct is a prerequisite (a threshold requirement), we recognize that some DM Suppliers may not be very sophisticated, and Hexagon wants to partner with them to ensure they develop robust internal procedures to prevent against any Code of Conduct violations. In 2026, Hexagon also intends to perform periodic audits, including site visits and evaluations of our Suppliers’ facilities, and maintain quarterly business reviews with our top 20 suppliers.

In 2026, we will also focus on establishing both short- and long-term targets to effectively manage the material impacts in the value chain.

Our 2026 targets for engaging with our suppliers:

- Maintain 90% of direct spend with scorecard by the end of 2026.
- Ensure 100% of new suppliers direct materials receive sustainability rating provided by a third-party.
- 80% of suppliers achieve a minimum score of 45/100 in third party-rating.
- 100% of suppliers achieve a minimum score of 25/100 in third party-rating.

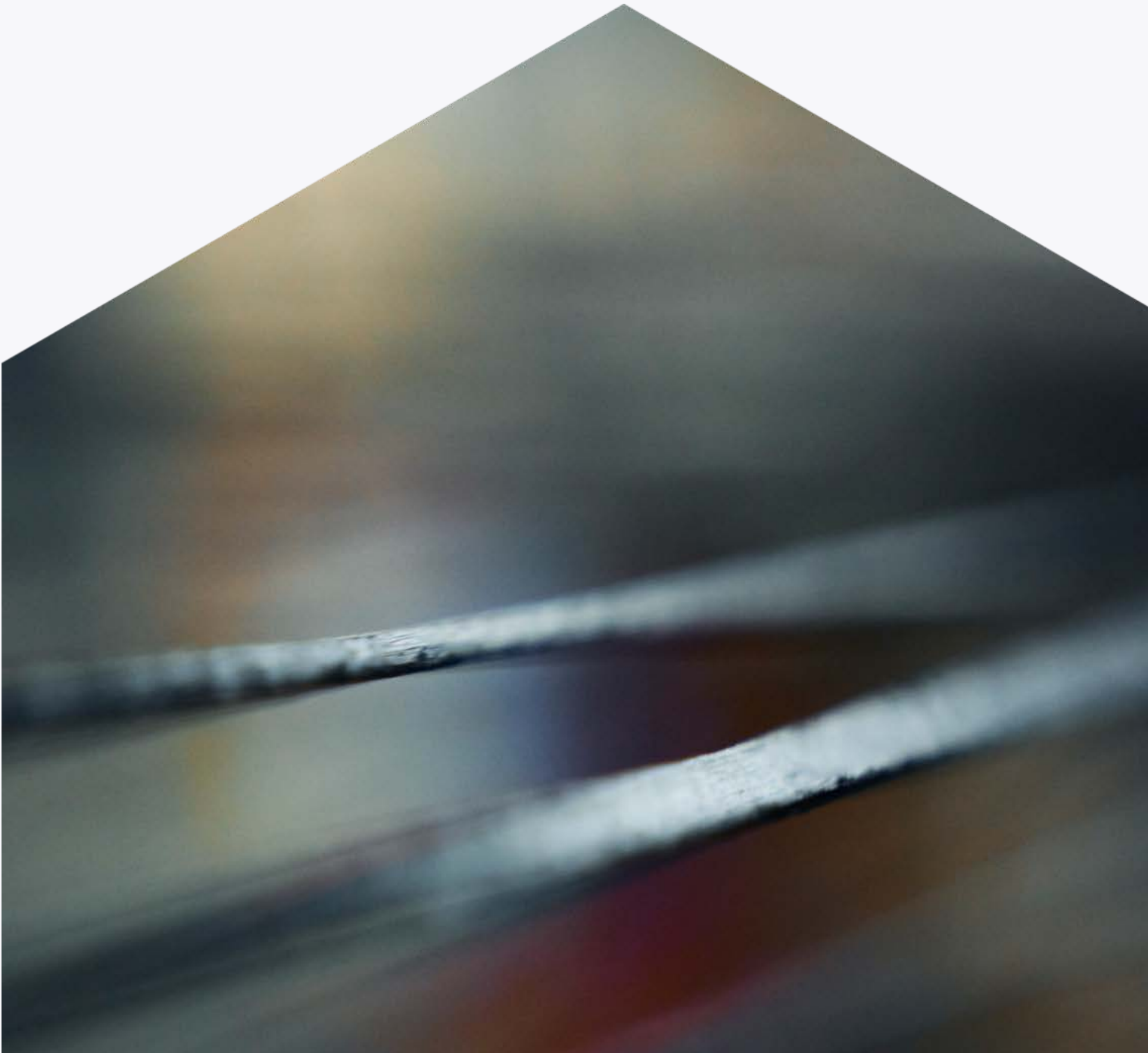
Our 2026 targets for the human rights area:

- Refine our due diligence analysis of indirect raw material suppliers to identify specific suppliers within low risk and high-risk jurisdictions, subject to confidentiality restrictions.
- Develop a policy on use of artificial intelligence (AI) throughout the value chain, incorporating this analysis as part of the human rights due diligence exercise.
- Educate our internal and external personnel on human rights risks and ensure compliance with our human rights expectations in new geographies in which we are doing business, including India.

Governance information

In this chapter

G1 Business conduct	124
---------------------	-----



GOVERNANCE INFORMATION

G1 Business conduct

ESRS 2 IRO-1

Hexagon is committed to conducting our business with integrity throughout our value chain and ensuring compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

We believe our team members play an essential role in maintaining our customers’ trust and ensuring the highest degree of quality in our products. We seek to embed a strong compliance culture through regular training and education. Hexagon believes that trust and respect are essential to building long-lasting relationships within our organization. Team members must uphold the highest standards of integrity, act in compliance with all applicable laws, and operate honestly and equitably in all business relationships.

SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

The double materiality assessment identified corruption and bribery as a material risk related to business conduct for Hexagon. Hexagon faces risk of repercussions due to incidents of unethical business in certain parts of its operations. This is a new risk since the previous reporting period, as the company is establishing partnerships in India and other areas of Eastern Europe. Further, as part of its near-term strategy, Hexagon is looking at expanding operations to these regions. A high-level screening of high-risk geographies, particularly

		Value chain direction	Value chain position	Time horizon
Corruption and bribery				
Corruption - Repercussions due to incidents of unethical business behaviors	Risk	Own activities	Entire value chain	Short-term

in relation to corruption, bribery, and whistleblowing, was conducted as part of the IRO identification process in the original DMA. As Hexagon enters or exits regions, this screening is being reassessed.

There have been no reported incidents of corruption or bribery within the business over the past several years, and the likelihood of such occurrences is currently assessed as low. However, the establishment of partnerships and future joint venture in India and the expansion of Hexagon’s operations into new geographic markets, involving interactions with unfamiliar governmental and regulatory environments, may increase exposure to such risks in the short term.

If Hexagon were found to be directly or indirectly involved in unethical business conduct, potential consequences could include financial penalties, reputational damage, legal action, or loss of business opportunities, which could have a significant financial impact and undermine our business relationships with customers and suppliers. This risk exists in our own operations and is considered related to new geographic markets such as India in the short term.

Impact, risk and opportunity management

G1-1 Business conduct policies and corporate culture

Our approach to business conduct and corporate culture is anchored by our Code of Conduct and supporting Governance policies, which set the standard for how we conduct business and outline our expectations for suppliers and business partners. In addition to the Code of Conduct, these Governance policies include the Environment, Health and Safety Policy, Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Policy, Supplier Code of Conduct, Supplier Management Policy, Product Safety Policy, Whistleblowing Policy, Policy on Human Rights and Working Conditions and Anti-Corruption Policy. The Anti-Corruption Policy is consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

Promoting a culture of integrity

At Hexagon, we foster an organizational culture based on integrity and high ethical standards. All Hexagon employees, contractors, suppliers and business partners must comply with applicable laws and regulations in the relevant jurisdictions in which Hexagon operates or does business. The functions within the company that are most at risk of corruption and bribery have been assessed to include the procurement, operations, and commercial functions. Specifically, these functions will be involved in transacting within the newly identified jurisdictions of India and Eastern Europe, and therefore have the highest risk of being subject to corruption and bribery.

Hexagon’s Group CEO is responsible for ensuring compliance within the Group. The management of this task is delegated to the EVP Legal and Government Affairs (“Compliance Officer”). The Compliance Officer is the ultimate point of contact to register any issues around compliance or potential compliance breaches, real or suspected. The Compliance Officer ensures that the Code of Conduct and all policies, including the Anti-Corruption Policy, are established, communicated and understood within the Group. The Compliance Officer evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of the Governance policies and oversees the implementation of any mitigating actions. The Compliance Officer also monitors adherence to the Code of Conduct, ensures training is held on the Governance policies, and is responsible for the handling of any whistleblowing reports.

The Governance policies have been approved by the Hexagon Composites’ Board of Directors and/or our Executive Team and our Governance Team, as appropriate. Hexagon communicates the policies internally and externally and updates them regularly, at a minimum every two years, or as needed.

Hexagon has identified corruption and bribery as a material topic. To mitigate the risk of corruption and bribery in its operations, Hexagon has enacted its Anti-Corruption Policy, which clearly describes prohibited behavior and activities. Hexagon also holds training on its policies to ensure Company personnel are aware of these requirements.

Code of Conduct

Hexagon’s Code of Conduct sets out ethical guidelines for how we conduct our business. It affirms our commitment to upholding and protecting human rights, promoting diversity and our zero tolerance for bribery and corruption. Specifically, the Code of Conduct includes our responsibility to:

- ensure the people, workers, and communities that support our entire supply chain are treated with dignity and respect
- conduct our business in accordance with the highest ethical standards
- oppose corruption in all forms – direct and indirect, active as well as passive, between public officials and private parties, in both private and public sectors
- ensure equal opportunities for all, and foster a culture of inclusion
- provide a safe and healthy environment for Hexagon’s employees, contractors, visitors, and anyone who may be affected by our business operations, and protecting the environment by managing the business in an environmentally sensitive and responsible manner
- conduct our business in an economically, socially, and environmentally responsible manner – safeguarding life, continually working to reduce and eliminate our carbon footprint, and promoting biodiversity in the ecosystems in which we operate
- protect of all aspects of the environment, including animal welfare, soil quality, deforestation, and noise emissions

Whistleblower channel

Hexagon ensures that workers and other stakeholders have an effective mechanism to report grievances to facilitate open communication between management and workers. Hexagon also ensures through the Supplier Code of Conduct and Supplier Management Policy that suppliers have an effective mechanism to report grievances to facilitate open communication between Hexagon and its supply chain.

The whistleblower channel is managed by an independent third party, and available in five languages through Hexagon’s internal channels and the company’s website. All reports submitted via the whistleblower channel are investigated promptly and objectively in accordance with Hexagon’s internal procedure for whistleblower incidents. Employees are encouraged to contact their line managers, compliance officer and/or human resources teams with any issue or concern, without fear of any retaliation. All whistleblower reports will be handled in a fair, objective and transparent manner. All steps in the handling of whistleblowing reports will be logged, documented and stored safely in order to secure and fulfil the principles regarding confidentiality and privacy.

Whistleblowers are protected from any kind of retaliation or discriminatory or disciplinary action as a result of submitting a report in accordance with applicable law.

Any incident raised through the whistleblower- or other channels are reported under S1-17.



Performance, metrics & targets

In 2025, three concerns were raised through the general whistleblower system. Collectively, these involved three different sites within the categories (health and safety (1), discrimination/ hostile work environment/harassment (1), and general HR issues (1)). The incidents were investigated and processed according to Hexagon’s whistleblowing procedures and policy.

Training & awareness

Training and awareness activities are essential for fostering a culture of integrity and creating a common understanding of what is expected from our employees.

The Code of Conduct, Whistleblowing Policy and other compliance training sessions are mandatory for all new employees as part of their onboarding process.

We also periodically roll out mandatory training for existing employees, to refresh their knowledge on different topics in the Code of Conduct. In 2025, we held e-learnings on the Environmental, Health and Safety Policy, Whistleblowing Policy, Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Policy and Information Security Awareness. In addition, in person training was conducted for the HR teams on the internal procedures for handling whistleblowing reports and for relevant teams on trade controls.

G1-3

Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery

Hexagon is committed to carrying out business fairly, honestly and openly with no tolerance for corruption or bribery. Hexagon opposes corruption in all forms – direct and indirect, active as well as passive, between public officials and private parties, in both private and public sectors. This is outlined in our Anti-Corruption policy and supported by the Code of Conduct and Supplier Code of Conduct. Our policies and expectations to stakeholders are communicated through our website, our internal intranet and mandatory e-learning training modules. Specifically, employees may easily access our Whistleblowing Policy on the Hexagon website, our internal whistleblowing procedures are maintained on our internal intranet, and all employees are required to undergo period training through online e-learning modules. This helps ensure all stakeholders are aware of our whistleblowing standards and expectations.

We encourage all employees and other stakeholders to raise any concerns regarding bribery or corruption through our independent whistleblowing channel available on our website and intranet. The Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for leading the investigation of whistleblower reports and for ensuring that the report is handled in a fair, objective and transparent manner. Any whistleblower report concerning Hexagon’s executive team will be forwarded directly to the Audit & Sustainability Committee from the independent third-party. The Audit & Sustainability Committee receives quarterly reports on cases raised through the whistleblower channel. The whistleblower channel is further described under G1-1.

The Anti-Corruption Policy and Code of Conduct are owned by the CEO and updated as needed by the Legal department.

The Legal department conducts due diligence on potential customers, suppliers and business partners through the use of the Dow Jones Risk & Compliance: Data & Risk Management screening tool. This screening tool ensures there are no red flags relating to anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing, sanctions, governance, anti-bribery and corruption and international trade compliance. The Dow Jones screening tool will also flag adverse media relating to child labor, forced labor, inadequate wages, and use of temporary contracts in the supply chain. The use of the screening tool helps mitigate any risk of transacting or doing business with entities with a high risk of corruption or bribery.

For direct material suppliers, Hexagon uses both the EcoVadis platform (see S2-2) and Dow Jones to manage value chain risk and compliance, and compliance with our Supplier Code of Conduct is a prerequisite for all suppliers.

Training related to bribery and corruption

Hexagon periodically requires all employees to undertake mandatory training sessions relating to bribery and anti-corruption that are provided online through e-learning training modules. The anti-corruption and bribery training modules require employees to review and confirm that they have read and understand the Anti-Corruption Policy.

The training also includes a short test with questions to ensure employees are retaining the information and know how to act appropriately in accordance with our policies.

The questions are designed to present hypothetical situations, and ask the respondents to select the response that is aligned with our Anti-Corruption policy and ideals. The last training was distributed to 649 employees, including all members of administrative, management and supervisory staff. This includes all functions at risk, which as set forth above, is the procurement, operations and commercial functions.

Our short-term targets for the bribery and corruption area

- Perform mandatory annual anti-corruption and bribery training for functions-at-risk, such as procurement, operations and commercial functions.
- Perform annual assessment of anti-corruption system effectiveness to achieve zero tolerance targets.
- Increase awareness of the whistleblower channel and policy across all sites and operations.
- Expand current annual due diligence risk and impact assessment to include direct suppliers’ risk of bribery and corruption, and initiate remedial actions as necessary.
- Perform Dow Jones (Risk-Center) screening of 100% of high-risk suppliers and distributors before onboarding. Revise Supplier Code of Conduct to include anti-corruption criteria and monitoring requirement.

G1-4
Incidents of corruption or bribery

During 2025, there were no incidents where individuals were convicted of violations of anti-corruption or anti-bribery laws. The total amount of fines imposed for such convictions amounted to NOK 0 in 2025.

Appendix

In this chapter

- ESRS Index
- List of data points that derive from other EU legislation



ESRS Index

List of material disclosure requirements	Name / Description
BP-1	General basis for preparation of the sustainability statement
BP-2	Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances
GOV-1	The role of the administrative management and supervisory bodies
GOV-2	Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the business's administrative, management and supervisory bodies
GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes
GOV-4	Statement on due diligence
GOV-5	Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting
SBM-1	Strategy, business model and value chain
SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders
SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities
E1	Climate change
ESRS 2 GOV-3 E1	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes
ESRS 2 SBM-3 E1	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
ESRS 2 IRO-1 E1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities
E1-1	Transition plan for climate change mitigation

List of material disclosure requirements	Name / Description
E1-2	Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation
E1-3	Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies
E1-4	Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation
E1-5	Energy consumption and mix
E1-6	Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions
E5	Resource use and circular economy
ESRS 2 SBM-3 E5	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
ESRS 2 IRO-1 E5	Description of the processes to identify and assess material resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities
E5-1	Policies related to resource use and circular economy
E5-2	Actions and resources in relation to resource use and circular economy
E5-3	Targets related to resource use and circular economy
E5-4	Resource inflows
E5-5	Resource outflows

List of material disclosure requirements	Name / Description
S1	Own workforce
ESRS 2 SBM-2 S1	Interests and views of stakeholders
ESRS 2 SBM-3 S1	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
S1-1	Policies related to own workforce
S1-2	Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers’ representatives about impacts
S1-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns
S1-4	Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions
S1-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities
S1-6	Characteristics of the undertaking’s employees
S1-9	Diversity metrics
S1-14	Health and safety metrics
S1-16	Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)
S1-17	Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts

List of material disclosure requirements	Name / Description
S2	Workers in the value chain
ESRS 2 SBM-2 S2	Interests and views of stakeholders
ESRS 2 SBM-3 S2	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
S2-1	Policies related to value chain workers
S2-2	Processes for engaging with value chain workers about impacts
S2-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for value chain workers to raise concerns
S2-4	Taking action to prevent potential negative impacts on value chain workers, and managing effectiveness of those actions
S2-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts and advancing positive impacts
G1	Business conduct
ESRS 2 GOV-1 G1	The role of the administrative, supervisory and management bodies
ESRS 2 IRO-1 G1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities
ESRS 2 SBM-3 G1	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
G1-1	Business conduct policies and corporate culture
G1-3	Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery

IRO-2 List of data points that derive from other EU legislation

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	SFDR (23) reference	Pillar 3 (24) reference	Benchmark Regulation (25) reference	EUClimate Law (26) reference	Material/Not material	Page
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Board's gender diversity paragraph 21 (d)	Indicator number 13 of Table #1 of Annex 1		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816 (27) , Annex II		Material	41
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Percentage of board members who are independent paragraph 21 (e)			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material	41
ESRS 2 GOV-4 Statement on due diligence paragraph 30	Indicator number 10 Table #3 of Annex 1				Material	44
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities paragraph 40 (d) i	Indicators number 4 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013;Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 (28) Table 1: Qualitative information on Environmental risk and Table 2: Qualitative information on Social risk	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material	46
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to chemical production paragraph 40 (d) ii	Indicator number 9 Table #2 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not material	
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons paragraph 40 (d) iii	Indicator number 14 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 (29) , Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not material	
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco paragraph 40 (d) iv			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not material	
ESRS E1-1 Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050 paragraph 14				Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	Phased-in, not disclosed in 2025	

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	SFDR (23) reference	Pillar 3 (24) reference	Benchmark Regulation (25) reference	EUClimate Law (26) reference	Material/Not material	Page
ESRS E1-1 Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned Benchmarks paragraph 16 (g)		Article 449aRegulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book-Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article12.1 (d) to (g), and Article 12.2		Material	66
ESRS E1-4 GHG emission reduction targets paragraph 34	Indicator number 4 Table #2 of Annex 1	Article 449aRegulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 6		Material	70
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors) paragraph 38	Indicator number 5 Table #1 and Indicator n. 5 Table #2 of Annex 1				Material	73
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption and mix paragraph 37	Indicator number 5 Table #1 of Annex 1				Material	73
ESRS E1-5 Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate impact sectors paragraphs 40 to 43	Indicator number 6 Table #1 of Annex 1				Material	73
ESRS E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions paragraph 44	Indicators number 1 and 2 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a; Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 5(1), 6 and 8(1)		Material	76
ESRS E1-6 Gross GHG emissions intensity paragraphs 53 to 55	Indicators number 3 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 8(1)		Material	77

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	SFDR (23) reference	Pillar 3 (24) reference	Benchmark Regulation (25) reference	EUClimate Law (26) reference	Material/Not material	Page
ESRS E1-7 GHG removals and carbon credits paragraph 56				Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	Not material	
ESRS E1-9 Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks paragraph 66			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Phased-in, not disclosed in 2025	
ESRS E1-9 Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk paragraph 66 (a)ESRS E1-9Location of significant assets at material physical risk paragraph 66 (c).		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraphs 46 and 47; Template 5: Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk.			Phased-in, not disclosed in 2025	
ESRS E1-9 Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes paragraph 67 (c).		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraph 34;Template 2:Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral			Phased-in, not disclosed in 2025	
ESRS E1-9 Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate- related opportunities paragraph 69			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II		Phased-in, not disclosed in 2025	
ESRS E2-4 Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted to air, water and soil, paragraph 28	Indicator number 8 Table #1 of Annex 1 Indicator number 2 Table #2 of Annex 1 Indicator number 1 Table #2 of Annex 1 Indicator number 3 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS E3-1 Water and marine resources paragraph 9	Indicator number 7 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS E3-1 Dedicated policy paragraph 13	Indicator number 8 Table 2 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS E3-1 Sustainable oceans and seas paragraph 14	Indicator number 12 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material	

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	SFDR (23) reference	Pillar 3 (24) reference	Benchmark Regulation (25) reference	EUClimate Law (26) reference	Material/Not material	Page
ESRS E3-4 Total water recycled and reused paragraph 28 (c)	Indicator number 6.2 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS E3-4 Total water consumption in m 3 per net revenue on own operations paragraph 29	Indicator number 6.1 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS 2- SBM 3 - E4 paragraph 16 (a) i	Indicator number 7 Table #1 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS 2- SBM 3 - E4 paragraph 16 (b)	Indicator number 10 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS 2- SBM 3 - E4 paragraph 16 (c)	Indicator number 14 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable land / agriculture practices or policies paragraph 24 (b)	Indicator number 11 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable oceans / seas practices or policies paragraph 24 (c)	Indicator number 12 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS E4-2 Policies to address deforestation paragraph 24 (d)	Indicator number 15 Table #2 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS E5-5 Non-recycled waste paragraph 37 (d)	Indicator number 13 Table #2 of Annex 1				Material	89
ESRS E5-5 Hazardous waste and radioactive waste paragraph 39	Indicator number 9 Table #1 of Annex 1				Material	89
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of incidents of forced labour paragraph 14 (f)	Indicator number 13 Table #3 of Annex I				Not material	
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of incidents of child labour paragraph 14 (g)	Indicator number 12 Table #3 of Annex I				Not material	
ESRS S1-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 20	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex I				Material	109
ESRS S1-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 21			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material	109
ESRS S1-1 Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings paragraph 22	Indicator number 11 Table #3 of Annex I				Not material	

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	SFDR (23) reference	Pillar 3 (24) reference	Benchmark Regulation (25) reference	EUClimate Law (26) reference	Material/Not material	Page
ESRS S1-1 Workplace accident prevention policy or management system paragraph 23	Indicator number 1 Table #3 of Annex I				Material	109
ESRS S1-3 Grievance/complaints handling mechanisms paragraph 32 (c)	Indicator number 5 Table #3 of Annex I				Material	110
ESRS S1-14 Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents paragraph 88 (b) and (c)	Indicator number 2 Table #3 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material	115
ESRS S1-14 Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness paragraph 88 (e)	Indicator number 3 Table #3 of Annex I				Phased-in, not disclosed in 2025	
ESRS S1-16 Unadjusted gender pay gap paragraph 97 (a)	Indicator number 12 Table #1 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material	114
ESRS S1-16 Excessive CEO pay ratio paragraph 97 (b)	Indicator number 8 Table #3 of Annex I				Material	114
ESRS S1-17 Incidents of discrimination paragraph 103 (a)	Indicator number 7 Table #3 of Annex I				Material	116
ESRS S1-17 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines paragraph 104 (a)	Indicator number 10 Table #1 and Indicator n. 14 Table #3 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Art 12 (1)		Material	116
ESRS 2- SBM3 – S2 Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain paragraph 11 (b)	Indicators number 12 and n. 13 Table #3 of Annex I				Material	117
ESRS S2-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 17	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator n. 11 Table #1 of Annex 1				Material	118
ESRS S2-1 Policies related to value chain workers paragraph 18	Indicator number 11 and n. 4 Table #3 of Annex 1				Material	118
ESRS S2-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights principles and OECD guidelines paragraph 19	Indicator number 10 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)		Material	118

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	SFDR (23) reference	Pillar 3 (24) reference	Benchmark Regulation (25) reference	EUClimate Law (26) reference	Material/Not material	Page
ESRS S2-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 19			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Material	118
ESRS S2-4 Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain paragraph 36	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1				Material	120
ESRS S3-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 16	Indicator number 9 Table #3 of Annex 1 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS S3-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles or OECD guidelines paragraph 17	Indicator number 10 Table #1 Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)		Not material	
ESRS S3-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 36	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS S4-1 Policies related to consumers and end-users paragraph 16	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS S4-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines paragraph 17	Indicator number 10 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)		Not material	
ESRS S4-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 35	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS G1-1 United Nations Convention against Corruption paragraph 10 (b)	Indicator number 15 Table #3 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS G1-1 Protection of whistle- blowers paragraph 10 (d)	Indicator number 6 Table #3 of Annex 1				Not material	
ESRS G1-4 Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws paragraph 24 (a)	Indicator number 17 Table #3 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II)		Material	128
ESRS G1-4 Standards of anti- corruption and anti- bribery paragraph 24 (b)	Indicator number 16 Table #3 of Annex 1				Material	128



Statsautoriserte revisorer
Ernst & Young AS

Langelandsvegen 1
Daagården, 6010 Ålesund

Foretaksregisteret: NO 976 389 387 MVA
Tlf: +47 24 00 24 00

www.ey.no
Medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening

To the General Meeting in Hexagon Composites ASA

INDEPENDENT SUSTAINABILITY AUDITOR'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT

Limited assurance conclusion

We have conducted a limited assurance engagement on the consolidated sustainability statement of Hexagon Composites ASA («the Company») included in Sustainability Statement of the Board of Directors' report (the "Sustainability Statement"), as at 31 December 2025 and for the year then ended.

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Sustainability Statement is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act section 2-3, including:

- compliance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), including that the process carried out by the Company to identify the information reported in the Sustainability Statement (the "Process") is in accordance with the description set out in ESRS 2 IRO-1 *Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities*, and
- compliance of the disclosures in *Statement on EU Taxonomy for sustainable economic activities* of the Sustainability Statement with Article 8 of EU Regulation 2020/852 (the "Taxonomy Regulation").

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), *Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information* ("ISAE 3000 (Revised)"), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion. Our responsibilities under this standard are further described in the Sustainability auditor's responsibilities section of our report.

Our independence and quality management

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements as required by relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

The firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.



Responsibilities for the Sustainability Statement

The Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer (management) are responsible for designing and implementing a process to identify the information reported in the Sustainability Statement in accordance with the ESRS and for disclosing this Process in ESRS 2 IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities of the Sustainability Statement. This responsibility includes:

- understanding the context in which the Company's activities and business relationships take place and developing an understanding of its affected stakeholders;
- the identification of the actual and potential impacts (both negative and positive) related to sustainability matters, as well as risks and opportunities that affect, or could reasonably be expected to affect, the, Company's financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short-, medium-, or long-term;
- the assessment of the materiality of the identified impacts, risks and opportunities related to sustainability matters by selecting and applying appropriate thresholds; and
- making assumptions that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Management is further responsible for the preparation of the Sustainability Statement, in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act section 2-3, including:

- compliance with the ESRS;
- preparing the disclosures in Statement on EU Taxonomy for sustainable economic activities of the Sustainability Statement, in compliance with the Taxonomy Regulation;
- designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control that management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the Sustainability Statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- the selection and application of appropriate sustainability reporting methods and making assumptions and estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Inherent limitations in preparing the Sustainability Statement

In reporting forward-looking information in accordance with ESRS, management is required to prepare the forward-looking information on the basis of disclosed assumptions about events that may occur in the future and possible future actions by the Company. Actual outcomes are likely to be different since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected.

Independent Sustainability Auditor's Limited Assurance Report - Hexagon Composites ASA

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Sustainability auditor's responsibilities

Our responsibility is to plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Sustainability Statement is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a limited assurance report that includes our conclusion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of users taken on the basis of the Sustainability Statement as a whole.

As part of a limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the engagement.

Our responsibilities in respect of the Sustainability Statement, in relation to the Process, include:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Process, but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the Process, including the outcome of the Process;
- Considering whether the information identified addresses the applicable disclosure requirements of the ESRS; and
- Designing and performing procedures to evaluate whether the Process is consistent with the Company's description of its Process set out in ESRS 2 IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities.

Our other responsibilities in respect of the Sustainability Statement include:

- Identifying where material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error; and
- Designing and performing procedures responsive to where material misstatements are likely to arise in the Sustainability Statement. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



Summary of the work performed

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the Sustainability Statement. The procedures in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on professional judgement, including the identification of disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise in the Sustainability Statement, whether due to fraud or error.

In conducting our limited assurance engagement, with respect to the Process, we:

- Obtained an understanding of the Process by:
 - performing inquiries to understand the sources of the information used by management (e.g., stakeholder engagement, business plans and strategy documents), and
 - reviewing the Company's internal documentation of its Process, and
- Evaluated whether the evidence obtained from our procedures with respect to the Process implemented by the Company was consistent with the description of the Process set out in ESRS 2 IRO-1 *Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities*.

In conducting our limited assurance engagement, with respect to the consolidated Sustainability Statement, we:

- Obtained an understanding of the Company's reporting processes relevant to the preparation of its Sustainability Statement by
 - obtaining an understanding of the Company's control environment, processes, control activities and information system relevant to the preparation of the consolidated Sustainability Statement, but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control; and
 - obtaining an understanding of the Company's risk assessment process.
- Evaluated whether the information identified by the Process is included in the Sustainability Statement;

- Evaluated whether the structure and the presentation of the Sustainability Statement is in accordance with the ESRS;
- Performed inquiries of relevant personnel and analytical procedures on selected information in the Sustainability Statement;
- Performed substantive assurance procedures on selected information in the Sustainability Statement;
- Where applicable, compared disclosures in the Sustainability Statement with the corresponding disclosures in the financial statements and other sections of the Board of Directors' report;
- Evaluated the methods, assumptions and data for developing estimates and forward-looking information;
- Obtained an understanding of the Company's process to identify taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities and the corresponding disclosures in the Sustainability Statement;
- Evaluated whether information about the identified taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities is included in the Sustainability Statement; and
- Performed inquiries of relevant personnel, analytical procedures and substantive procedures on selected taxonomy disclosures included in the Sustainability Statement.

Alesund, 16 April 2026
ERNST & YOUNG AS

The assurance report has been signed electronically

Ivar-André Norvik
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway) – Sustainability Auditor

Independent Sustainability Auditor's Limited Assurance Report - Hexagon Composites ASA

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Statement from the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer

We confirm to the best of our knowledge that:

- the financial statements for the Group and Parent Company for 2025 have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, and that the information provided in the financial statements gives a true and fair view of the Group's and Parent Company's assets, liabilities, financial position, and financial performance as a whole, and
- the Board of Directors' Report gives a true and fair overview of the Group's and Parent Company's development, profit, and financial position, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face, and
- the Board of Directors' Report, where required, is prepared in accordance with the standards for sustainability reporting established pursuant to paragraph 2-6 of the Norwegian Accounting Act, and in accordance with the rules established pursuant to Article 8 (4) of the Taxonomy Regulation.

Oslo, 15 April 2026
The Board of Directors of Hexagon Composites ASA



Knut Flakk
Chair



Liv Astri Hovem
Deputy chair



Ko Mizukawa
Board member



Mimi Berdal
Board member



Eva Sagemo
Board member



Sam Gabbita
Board member



Harald Arnet
Board member



Philipp Schramm
Chief Executive Officer

Financial statements

Financial statements Group

Consolidated statement of income	143	Note 20	Interest-bearing liabilities	191
Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income	144	Note 21	Financial liabilities	194
Consolidated statement of financial position	145	Note 22	Current interest-bearing liabilities	194
Consolidated statement of cash flows	147	Note 23	Other current liabilities	194
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	149	Note 24	Leases	195
Notes	151	Note 25	Market risk	197
Note 1 General	151	Note 26	Investments in associates	204
Note 2 Accounting policies	151	Note 27	Share-based payment	208
Note 3 Estimation uncertainty and significant judgments	161	Note 28	Transactions with related parties	209
Note 4 Operating segment and revenue breakdown	164	Note 29	Purchasing commitments	212
Note 5 Discontinued operations and changes in the	170	Note 30	List of subsidiaries and associates	213
Note 6 Net financial items	173	Note 31	Exchange rates	214
Note 7 Tax	174	Note 32	Climate risk	214
Note 8 Earnings per share	176	Note 33	Events after the balance sheet date	215
Note 9 Payroll expenses and number of employees	177	Note 34	Going concern	215
Note 10 Property, plant & equipment	178			
Note 11 Intangible assets and goodwill	180			
Note 12 Other non-current financial assets	185			
Note 13 Inventories	185			
Note 14 Trade receivables	186			
Note 15 Other current financial assets and other current	187			
Note 16 Cash and cash equivalents	187			
Note 17 Share capital, shareholder information and	188			
Note 18 Pension and other non-current employee benefits	189			
Note 19 Provisions	190			

Financial statements Parent Company

Statement of income - Parent Company	216
Statement of financial position - Parent Company	217
Cash flow statement - Parent Company	219
Notes - Parent Company	220
Note 1 Accounting principles	220
Note 2 Transactions with related parties	222
Note 3 Salaries and social security expenses, number of	223
Note 4 Share-based payment	225
Note 5 Pensions and benefit obligations	226
Note 6 Leases	226
Note 7 Net financial items	227
Note 8 Tax	228
Note 9 Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	230
Note 10 Investment in subsidiaries	231
Note 11 Investment in associates	232
Note 12 Non-current and current financial assets	233
Note 13 Bank Deposits	234
Note 14 Equity	234
Note 15 Share capital and shareholder information	235
Note 16 Interest-bearing liabilities	236
Note 17 Financial liabilities	238
Note 18 Financial market risk	238
Note 19 Events after the balance sheet date	239
Note 20 Going concern	239

Auditor's report	240
------------------	-----

Consolidated statement of income

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
Revenue			
Revenue from contracts with customers	4	2 944 039	4 856 973
Rental income	4	9 788	5 320
Other operating income	4	1 335	14 920
Total revenue		2 955 163	4 877 213
Other income	5	119 438	-
Operating expenses			
Cost of materials	13	1 482 631	2 494 220
Payroll and social security expenses	9, 18, 27, 28	975 983	1 123 997
Other operating expenses	5, 14, 19, 24, 28	458 369	622 102
Total operating expenses		2 916 983	4 240 319
Operating profit before depreciation, amortization and impairment (EBITDA)	4	157 617	636 894
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	10, 11, 24	307 282	266 765
Operating profit (EBIT)	4	(149 665)	370 129
Share of profit/loss of investments in associated companies	26	(677 936)	(520 951)
Impairment loss on associated companies	26	(135 458)	(555 847)

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
Finance income and expenses			
Finance income	6, 25	242 684	148 119
Finance expense	6, 20, 21, 25	511 748	347 589
Net financial items		(269 064)	(199 470)
Profit/loss before taxes from continuing operations		(1 232 123)	(906 139)
Tax expense	7	(72 761)	62 516
Profit/loss after taxes from continuing operations		(1 159 362)	(968 655)
Profit after taxes from discontinued operations	5	-	689 526
Profit/loss for the year		(1 159 362)	(279 129)
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		(1 159 362)	(279 129)
Profit/loss for the year		(1 159 362)	(279 129)
Earnings per share (NOK)			
Basic	8	(5.03)	(1.36)
Diluted	8	(5.03)	(1.36)
Earnings per share for continuing operations (NOK)			
Basic	8	(5.03)	(4.73)
Diluted	8	(5.03)	(4.73)

Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
Profit/loss after tax		(1 159 362)	(279 129)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will be reclassified through profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Translation differences on translating foreign activities		(219 221)	200 054
Translation differences related to deconsolidated subsidiary reclassified to profit and loss	5	-	10 693
Share of other comprehensive income from associated companies	26	(27 988)	46 979
Net total of items that will be reclassified through profit and loss in subsequent periods		(247 210)	257 726
Items that will not be reclassified through profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Actuarial gains/losses for the period	18	-	-
Tax on actuarial gains/losses for the period	7	-	-
Net total of items that will not be reclassified through profit and loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period		(247 210)	257 726
Total comprehensive income for the period		(1 406 572)	(21 403)
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		(1 406 572)	(21 403)
Non-controlling interests		-	-

Consolidated statement of financial position

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	879 267	940 874
Right of use assets	24	411 132	502 214
Intangible assets and goodwill	11	1 678 887	1 926 414
Investments in associates	5 , 26	179 529	1 009 075
Other non-current financial assets	6 , 12 , 25	197 459	220 246
Deferred tax assets	7	32 037	33 198
Total non-current assets		3 378 311	4 632 021
Current assets			
Inventories	13	1 124 660	1 191 954
Trade receivables	4 , 14 , 25	491 489	742 861
Other current financial assets	15	19 375	120 000
Other current assets	15	80 231	88 339
Cash and cash equivalents	16 , 25	211 406	302 297
Total current assets		1 927 161	2 445 451
Total assets		5 305 472	7 077 472

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	17	25 208	21 007
Share premium	17	1 554 483	996 230
Treasury shares	17	(54)	(40)
Other capital reserves		240 430	226 672
Other equity		824 636	2 288 831
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		2 644 703	3 532 700
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Total Equity		2 644 703	3 532 700

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	20, 25	1 241 981	1 091 773
Lease liabilities	20, 24, 25	454 804	541 058
Other non-current financial liabilities	6, 21, 25	274 571	451 737
Pension liabilities	18	-	422
Deferred tax liabilities	7	61 488	163 782
Non-current provisions	19	21 766	19 297
Total non-current liabilities		2 054 611	2 268 069
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current interest-bearing liabilities	16, 20, 22, 25	-	201 498
Lease liabilities short term	20, 24, 25	54 488	60 523
Trade payables	25	178 186	389 300
Contract liabilities	4	54 213	164 289
Other current financial liabilities	6, 21, 25	25 000	62 758
Income tax payable	7	-	6 146
Provisions	19	66 489	98 038
Other current liabilities	23	227 782	294 150
Total current liabilities		606 158	1 276 703
Total liabilities		2 660 769	3 544 771
Total equity and liabilities		5 305 472	7 077 472

Oslo, 15 April 2026

The Board of Directors of Hexagon Composites ASA



Knut Flakk
Chair



Liv Astri Hovem
Deputy chair



Ko Mizukawa
Board member



Mimi Berdal
Board member



Eva Sagemo
Board member



Sam Gabbita
Board member



Harald Arnet
Board member



Philipp Schramm
Chief Executive Officer

Consolidated statement of cash flows

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before taxes from continuing operations		(1 232 123)	(906 139)
Profit before taxes from discontinued operations		-	693 453
Profit before tax		(1 232 123)	(212 686)
Gain on deconsolidation of subsidiaries		-	(675 240)
Net financial items	6	269 064	200 566
Impairment loss on associated companies	26	135 458	555 847
Share of profit/loss of investments in associated companies	26	677 936	520 951
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	10, 11, 24	307 282	284 454
Other income (non-cash gains)		(119 438)	-
Share-based payment expenses	27	13 758	45 998
Changes in net operating working capital (1)	13, 14, 23	75 478	(612 807)
Changes in pension liabilities	18	(422)	(103)
Changes in other accrual accounting entries		(189 589)	100 481
Tax paid/refunded for the period	7	(4 419)	(60 366)
Net cash flow from operating activities		(67 014)	147 097
- of which from continuing operations		(67 014)	177 198
- of which from discontinued operations Hexagon Ragasco		-	(30 101)

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	(85 806)	(259 286)
Purchase of intangible assets	11	(48 256)	(31 527)
Interest received		25 680	21 606
Total return swap cash collateral payments		(137 015)	(137 015)
Proceeds from sale of shares in subsidiaries	5	120 000	942 703
Other proceeds from sale of subsidiaries (repayment of IC debt)	5	-	128 973
Investment in subsidiary		-	(18 246)
Investments in associated companies	26	(79 529)	(505 497)
Other investments in associated companies (CB investment in Hexagon Purus)		-	(200 000)
Loans to associated companies	12	-	(173 967)
Other investments	5	(15 429)	(4 954)
Net cash flow from investing activities		(220 355)	(237 211)
- of which from continuing operations		(220 355)	(216 497)
- of which from discontinued operations Hexagon Ragasco		-	(20 714)

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
New non-current liabilities	20	1 250 000	-
Repayment non-current liabilities	20	(1 100 000)	-
New current liabilities	20, 22	-	810 178
Repayment of current liabilities	20, 22	(201 498)	(621 276)
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	20, 24	(53 443)	(61 768)
Interest payments on lease liabilities	24	(34 229)	(36 147)
Interest payments on interest-bearing liabilities		(151 753)	(145 770)
Purchase of treasury shares		(75 112)	-
Increase in share capital (parent company)		562 454	290 531
Net cash flow from financing activities		196 419	235 748
- of which from continuing operations		196 419	208 654
- of which from discontinued operations Hexagon Ragasco		-	27 095
Net change in cash & cash equivalents		(90 951)	145 634
Net currency exchange differences		(22 940)	26 185
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		302 297	154 350
Cash and cash equivalents from changes in group structure		23 000	(23 872)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	16	211 406	302 297
Undrawn loan facilities	16, 20	350 000	898 502
Restricted funds, included in cash & cash equivalents	16	2 927	2 156

¹ Net operating working capital consists of changes in inventories, trade receivables, contract assets, trade payables and contract liabilities.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

(NOK 1 000)	Note	Share capital	Treasury shares	Share premium	Other capital reserves	Foreign currency translation reserve	Other equity	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance 1 January 2024		20 162	(138)	706 544	180 674	270 893	2 035 899	3 214 034	-	3 214 034
Profit/loss for the year							(279 129)	(279 129)	-	(279 129)
Other comprehensive income						210 747	46 979	257 726	-	257 726
Total comprehensive income						210 747	(232 150)	(21 403)	-	(21 403)
Movement in treasury shares			98				3 442	3 540		3 540
Share-based payment expenses	27				45 998			45 998		45 998
Share capital increase parent company		845		299 155				300 000		300 000
Transaction cost related to capital increase				(9 469)				(9 469)		(9 469)
Balance as of 31 December 2024		21 007	(40)	996 230	226 672	481 640	1 807 191	3 532 700	-	3 532 700

(NOK 1 000)	Note	Share capital	Treasury shares	Share premium	Other capital reserves	Foreign currency translation reserve	Other equity	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance 1 January 2025		21 007	(40)	996 230	226 672	481 640	1 807 191	3 532 700		3 532 700
Profit/loss for the year							(1 159 362)	(1 159 362)		(1 159 362)
Other comprehensive income						(219 221)	(27 988)	(247 210)		(247 210)
Total comprehensive income						(219 221)	(1 187 350)	(1 406 572)		(1 406 572)
Movement in treasury shares			(15)				(57 623)	(57 638)		(57 638)
Share-based payment expenses	27				13 758			13 758		13 758
Share capital increase parent company		4 201		583 996				588 197		588 197
Transaction cost related to capital increase				(25 743)				(25 743)		(25 743)
Balance as of 31 December 2025		25 208	(54)	1 554 483	240 430	262 419	562 218	2 644 703	-	2 644 703

Notes

Note 1

General

Hexagon Composites ASA is a public limited Company with its registered office in Norway. The company's headquarter is at Korsegata 4B, 6002 Aalesund, Norway.

The Board of Directors authorized the annual report for publication on 15 April 2026.

The Group's operations are described in [note 4](#).

Note 2

Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of annual financial statements

The consolidated annual financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with IFRS[®] Accounting Standards adopted by the EU and are mandatory for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2025, and Norwegian disclosure requirements listed in the Norwegian Accounting Act as of 31 December 2025.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, with the exception of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and fair value through OCI. Furthermore and as consequence of the sale of Hexagon Ragasco on 3 June 2024 with the subsequent presentation and classification of this component as discontinued operations, historical income statement figures have been re-presented for enhanced comparability of continuing operations and in line with IFRS 5.

2.2 Functional currency and presentation currency

The functional currency is determined in each entity in the Group based on the currency within the entity's primary economic environment. Transactions in foreign currency are translated to

functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate, non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. Changes in the exchange rate are recognized continuously in the accounting period.

The Group's presentation currency is NOK. This is also the Parent Company's functional currency. All figures are rounded to the nearest thousand unless otherwise specified. The statement of financial position figures of entities with a different functional currency are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period for balance sheet items, including goodwill, and the exchange rate at the date of the transaction for profit and loss items. Monthly average exchange rates are used as approximations for transaction exchange rates. Translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income ("OCI"). Exchange rates used can be found in [note 31](#).

When investments in foreign subsidiaries are sold, the accumulated translation differences relating to the subsidiary attributable to the equity holders of the parent are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. When a loss of control, significant influence or joint control is present, the accumulated exchange differences related to investments allocated to controlled interests are recognized in profit and loss.

When a partial disposal of a subsidiary (not loss of control) is present the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is allocated to non-controlling interests.

2.3 Basis of consolidation

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise Hexagon Composites ASA and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2025. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. An entity is assessed as being controlled by the Group when the Group is exposed to or have the rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the amount of the Group's returns.

Thus, the Group controls an entity if and only if the Group has all the following:

- power over the entity;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity; and
- the ability to use its power over the entity to affect the amount of the group's returns.

There is a presumption that if the Group has the majority of the voting rights in an entity, the entity is considered a subsidiary. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over the entity, including ownership interests, voting rights, ownership structure and relative power, as well as options controlled by the Group and shareholder's agreement or other contractual agreements. Reference is made to [note 30](#) which contains a list of the subsidiaries and [note 26](#) which lists investments in associated companies.

The assessments are done for each individual investment. The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an entity if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Assets, liabilities, income, and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group obtains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows

relating to transactions between entities of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for by using the acquisition method. Acquisition-related costs are expensed in the periods in which the costs are incurred, and the services are received and included in other operating expenses.

The consideration paid in a business combination is measured at fair value at the acquisition date and consists normally of cash, consideration shares, and contingent consideration. Contingent consideration is classified as a liability in accordance with IFRS 9. Subsequent changes in the fair value of such contingencies are recognized in profit or loss.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances, and pertinent conditions at the acquisition date. The acquired assets and liabilities are accounted for by using fair value in the opening group balance, unless other measurement principles should be applied in accordance with IFRS 3. The initial accounting for a business combination can be changed if new information about the fair value at the acquisition date is present. The allocation can be amended within 12 months of the acquisition date. The measurement principle is done for each business combination separately.

When the business combination is achieved in stages, the previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition-date fair value and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognized in profit and loss net after transaction cost.

Goodwill is recognized as the aggregate of the consideration transferred less the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired as of the acquisition date. Goodwill is not depreciated but is tested at least annually for impairment. In connection with this, goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from synergies from the business combination.

If the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired exceeds the consideration transferred, the resulting difference represents negative goodwill, which is accounted for as a gain from a bargain purchase recognized immediately in profit or loss. Before such a gain is recorded, management reassess and verify that all identifiable assets and liabilities have been properly identified and measured at fair value, and that the consideration has been correctly determined, to ensure the outcome is not due to measurement errors. Only after this reassessment confirms the accuracy of the values is the bargain purchase gain recognized.

Loss of control

In cases where changes in the ownership interest of a subsidiary results in loss of control, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary. Any consideration received and any investment retained in the former subsidiary is recognized at their fair values. The

difference between the amounts recognized and derecognized is recognized as gain or loss in profit or loss on the date when control is lost.

Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income related to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to equity similarly as if the parent had disposed of the assets and liabilities directly. Amounts reclassified to profit or loss (including accumulated translation differences) are included in gain or loss on loss of control of subsidiary in profit or loss.

Discontinued operations

In the event of a loss of control and a deconsolidation of a subsidiary – if the disposal group being deconsolidated comprises a material business segment or operation, the profit or loss after taxes associated with the disposal group is reported separately as discontinued operations in the statement of income. The previous period's income statements are re-presented accordingly. Profit after taxes from discontinued operations comprises the discontinued operation's current earnings and the gain or loss from deconsolidation.

For components of the group where control is not lost, the component is presented as discontinued operation if the component is classified as held for sale and if the component represents a material business segment or operation. Components are classified as held for sale if a sale is highly probable, which by the Group is considered a probability greater than 90 per cent.

2.4 Investment in associates

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over financial and operating management (normally a holding of between 20 per cent and 50 per cent).

The considerations made in determining whether the Group has significant influence over an entity are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. Associates are accounted for using the equity method from the date when significant influence is achieved until such influence ceases.

Under the equity method, the investments in associates are initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The statement of profit or loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated attributable to the interest in the associate.

If the Group's share of the loss equals or exceeds the carrying amount of the associate, the carrying

amount is set to zero and further loss is not recognized unless the Group has an obligation to make up for the loss. In determining whether the Group has such obligations, Hexagon assesses specifically, on a case-by-case, whether it has loans to the investee which are neither planned nor likely to occur.

If there are objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired, the Group will perform an impairment test of the carrying amount of the investment. Further, in relation to share price development of listed associates, a decline in fair value will have to be significant or prolonged to provide evidence of impairment. Hexagon assesses a decline in fair value of 20 per cent to be significant and a decline lasting longer than 9 months to be prolonged.

Impairment losses are recognized if the recoverable amount (highest of value in use and fair value less cost of disposal) is lower than the carrying value. Impairment losses are reversed to the extent that the impairment loss decreases or no longer exists. The Group has made a policy choice to present impairment losses on associates on a separate line in the statement of income.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, and as such the equity method ceases, the Group measures and recognizes any retained investment at its fair value. A new measurement of remaining ownership interests will not be performed if the equity method is still applicable, for example by transition from an associate to a joint venture.

2.5 Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position as either current or non-current.

The Group classifies an asset as current when it:

- Expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle
- Holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period

Or

- The asset is cash or a cash equivalent, unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current, including deferred tax assets.

The Group classifies a liability as current when it:

- Expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle
- Holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading
- Is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period

Or

- It does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current, including deferred tax liabilities.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consist of cash in hand and at bank. Cash equivalents are short-term liquid investments that can be immediately converted into a known amount of cash and have a maximum term to maturity of three months. Any positive balances against bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash in the cash flow statement. The cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method. Received interest income is classified as investment activities and interest payments is classified as financing activities in the cash flow statement.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories are recognized at the lowest of cost and net selling price. The net selling price is the estimated selling price in the case of ordinary operations minus the estimated completion, marketing and distribution cost. The cost is arrived at using the average cost price, and includes the costs incurred in acquiring the goods and the costs of bringing the goods to their current state and location. Goods produced by the Group itself include variable and fixed costs that can be allocated based on normal capacity utilization.

2.8 Property, plant & equipment

Property, plant and equipment are valued at their cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. When assets are sold or disposed, the carrying amount is derecognized and any gain or loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes the purchase price and all costs necessary to bring the asset to working condition for its intended use.

Costs incurred after the asset is in use, such as regular maintenance costs, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, while other costs that are expected to provide future financial benefits are capitalized.

The cost of property, plant & equipment is depreciated to the residual value over the asset's useful life. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the following useful life:

- Buildings: 10-20 years
- Plant, machinery and equipment: 3-15 years
- Fixtures & fittings and vehicles 3-10 years

If an item of property, plant and equipment has different parts with different useful lives, the parts are depreciated separately if the cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item.

The depreciation period and method are assessed annually. A residual value is estimated at each year-end, and changes to the estimated residual value is recognized as a change in an estimate. When the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the value is written down to the recoverable amount.

Assets under construction are classified as property, plant and equipment and are recognized at cost until the production or development process is completed. Assets under construction are not subject to depreciation until the assets are taken into use.

2.9 Leases

At the inception of a contract, The Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A

contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The group as a lessee

For contracts that constitute, or contain a lease, the Group separates lease components if it benefits from the use of each underlying asset either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available, and the underlying asset is neither highly dependent on, nor highly interrelated with, the other underlying assets in the contract. The Group then accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract.

At the lease commencement date, the Group recognizes a lease liability and corresponding right-of-use asset for all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for the following exemptions applied:

- Short-term leases (lease agreement less than 12 months maturity)
- Low value assets (value of the underlying asset less than NOK 100 thousand)

For these leases, the Group recognizes the lease payments as other operating expenses in the statement of income when they incur.

Lease liabilities

The lease liability is recognized at the commencement date of the lease. The Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments for the right to use the

underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date. The lease term represents the non-cancellable period of the lease, together with periods covered by an option either to extend or to terminate the lease when the Group is reasonably certain to exercise this option. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the interest rate implicitly defined in the lease contract if that interest rate is readily determinable, or its incremental borrowing rate in all other cases.

The lease payments included in the measurement comprise of:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications, or to reflect adjustments in lease payments due to an adjustment in an index or rate.

The Group does not include variable lease payments in the lease liability. Instead, the Group recognizes these variable lease expenses in profit or loss.

The Group presents its lease liabilities as separate line items in the statement of financial position.

Right-of-use assets

The Group measures the right-of use asset at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprise:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability recognized
- Any initial direct costs incurred by the Group. An estimate of the costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

The Group applies the depreciation requirements in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment in depreciating the right-of-use asset, except that the right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the lease term and the remaining useful life of the right-of-use asset, unless there is an option to purchase the asset which has been determined to be exercised with reasonably certainty, in which case the right of use asset is depreciated over the expected economic life of the underlying asset.

The Group applies IAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Sale- and leaseback transactions

In the event of sale- and leaseback transactions, the Group first assesses whether transfer of control of the underlying asset represents a sale within the context of IFRS 15. The Group considers several factors for determining whether the buyer has obtained control of the asset, including, but not limited to, the existence of any repurchase options, any beneficial renewal options terms, the length of the lease term including any option periods compared to the expected remaining lifetime of the asset, and the lease liability compared to the market value of the asset.

When the transfer of the asset is determined to be a true sale, the Group measures the right-of-use asset arising from the leaseback at the proportion of the previous carrying amount of the asset that related to the right-of-use being retained. The said proportionate share of the asset is derived from the recognized lease liability following the transaction in percentage of the fair market value of the underlying asset being sold. Effectively, the Group recognizes the amount of a gain or a loss only related to the rights transferred to the buyer-lessor.

In the event the transfer of the underlying asset to the buyer does not represent a true sale, the Group continues to carry the underlying asset and recognizes a financial liability equal to the transfer proceeds.

2.10 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial asset

The Group’s financial assets are derivatives, non-listed equity instruments, loans, trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset’s contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group’s business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

- The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories:
- Financial assets at amortized cost
 - Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets at amortized cost

The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and,
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Groups financial assets at amortized cost includes trade receivables and other short-term deposits. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value.

The category includes foreign exchange contracts, interest rate swaps, contingent considerations from sale of shares and/or business combinations, equity investments, convertible bond investments and total return swaps (TRS) in the event that the underlying shares sold in the TRS agreement qualifies as a true sale.

The criteria for a true sale of shares in a TRS agreement is considered met when control over the underlying shares is not retained. This is the case when the TRS agreement excludes any buy-back rights or obligations, and when the transferee (i.e., the owners of the shares) have the practical ability to sell the shares and exercise that ability unilaterally without any additional restrictions on the transfer imposed by Hexagon.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group’s consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a ‘pass-through’ arrangement; and either
 1. the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 2. the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently recognized at amortized cost, as loans and borrowings and payables. Contingent consideration in business combinations is recognized and measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in the income statement. Derivatives are financial liabilities when the fair value is negative, accounted for similarly as derivatives assets.

Loans, borrowings and payables

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Payables are measured at their nominal amount when the effect of discounting is not material.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

2.11 Intangible assets and goodwill

Intangible assets acquired independently are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination is recognized at fair value in the Group’s opening balance at the date of acquisition. Capitalized intangible assets are recognized at cost less any amortization and impairment.

Internally generated intangible assets, with the exception of capitalized development expenses, are not capitalized, but expensed as incurred.

The useful life is either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortized over their useful economic life and tested for impairment if there are any indications that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization method and period are assessed at least once a year. Changes to the amortization method and/or period are accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

Intangible assets including goodwill with an indefinite economic life are not amortized, but are tested for impairment at least once a year, either individually or as a part of a cash-generating unit. Intangible assets with an indefinite economic life are not amortized. The economic life is assessed annually with regard to whether the assumption of an indefinite economic life can be justified. If it cannot, the change to a definite economic life is made prospectively.

Patents and licenses

Amounts paid for patents and licenses are recognized in the balance sheet and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life. The expected useful life of patents and licenses varies between 5 and 20 years.

Research and development cost

Expenses relating to research activities are recognized in the income statement as they incur. Expenses relating to development activities (relating to the design and testing of new or improved products) are capitalized to the extent that the product or process is technical and commercially viable, and the Group has sufficient resources to complete the development work. Expenses that are capitalized include the costs of materials, direct salary costs and a share of the directly attributable overhead expenses. Capitalized development costs are recognized at their cost minus accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Other development costs are recognized in the statement of income as incurred.

Development costs that have previously been expensed are not recognized in subsequent periods. Capitalized development costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Customer relationships and technology

Purchased customer relationships and technology have a finite useful life and are recognized at cost less amortization. Customer relationships and technology are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

2.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets and goodwill with an indefinite useful life are not amortized but tested annually for impairment. Items of property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and intangible assets are tested for impairment if there is reason to believe that future earnings do not justify the asset's carrying amount. The difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount is recognized as an impairment loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use.

When testing for impairment, non-current assets are grouped at the lowest level at which it is possible to distinguish independent cash inflows (cash generating units, CGU). A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. At each reporting date, the Group considers the possibility of reversing previous impairment losses on non-financial assets (except goodwill and other intangible assets with an indefinite useful life).

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

2.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable (more likely than not) that a financial settlement will take place as a result of this obligation and the size of the amount can be measured reliably. If the effect is considerable, the provision is calculated by discounting estimated future cash flow using a discount rate before tax that reflects the market's pricing of the time value of money and, if relevant, risks specifically associated with the obligation.

Warranty provisions

The Group provides warranties for general repairs of defects that existed at the time of sale, as required by law. Provisions related to these assurance-type warranties are recognized when the product is sold, or the service is provided to the customer. Initial recognition is based on historical information about warranties and a weighting of possible outcomes according to the likelihood of their occurrence. The initial estimate of warranty-related costs is revised annually.

2.14 Equity

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities or equity in accordance with the underlying economic realities. Interest, dividend, gains and losses relating to a financial instrument classified as a liability will be presented as an expense or income. Amounts distributed to holders of financial instruments that are classified as equity will be recorded directly in equity.

(I) Treasury shares

In the event of a purchase of treasury shares, the purchase price and any directly associated costs are recognized as a change in equity. Treasury shares are presented as a reduction in equity. Gains or losses on transactions involving treasury shares are recognized directly in equity.

(II) Costs arising from equity transactions

Transaction costs directly related to an equity transaction are recognized directly in equity after deducting tax expenses.

(III) Other equity

(a) Translation differences

Translation differences arising in connection with exchange-rate differences on consolidation of foreign entities are recognized in other comprehensive income. Exchange-rate differences in monetary amounts (liabilities or receivables) which are in reality a part of a company's net investment in a foreign entity are also included as translation differences.

If a foreign entity is sold, the accumulated translation differences linked to the entity are reversed and recognized in profit or loss in the same

period in which the gain or loss on sale is recognized.

(b) Dividends

Proposed dividends are classified as other equity until they are approved by the general assembly of Hexagon Composites ASA. Dividends are recognized at fair value.

(IV) Other capital reserves – share-based payments

The Group has a share-based program for certain employees in senior and key positions. The fair value of the share instruments is measured at the date of the grant using the Black & Scholes model. The fair value of the issued options, performance share units (PSUs) and restricted share units (RSUs) is expensed as an employee cost with a corresponding increase in other paid in capital over the vesting period, which is over the agreed-upon future service time.

2.15 Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group's main revenues come from the sale of its own mass-produced standard products in the different segments:

1. Fuel Systems
2. Mobile Pipeline
3. Aftermarket

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The products are mainly sold in relation to separately identifiable contracts with customers.

Sale of goods (cylinders, products, systems etc.)

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the product. There are several credit terms, including upfront payment and secured payment, but normal credit term is 30 to 90 days upon delivery.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration and the existence of significant financing components.

(i) Variable consideration

Some contracts with customers provide rights of return, trade discounts or volume rebates. The Group uses the expected value method to estimate the goods that will not be returned as this best predicts the amount of variable consideration to which the Group will be entitled. For trade discounts and volume rebates the sale of goods are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of allowances for trade discounts and volume rebates. If revenue cannot be reliably measured, the Group defers revenue recognition until the uncertainty is resolved. The Group performs the assessment on individual contracts to determine the estimated variable consideration and related constraints.

(ii) Significant financing component

Generally, the Group receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in IFRS 15, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and when the customer pays for that goods or services will be one year or less.

(iii) Warranty provision

The Group typically provides warranties for general repairs and does not provide extended warranties or maintenance services in its contracts with customers. Such warranties are evaluated as assurance-type warranties which are accounted for under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. See [note 19](#) for an overview of the warranty provision.

Services

To some extent the Group provides other services in relation to re-inspection and testing of products and non-recurring engineering and design or development. These services are normally sold on their own and based on relative stand-alone selling prices. The Group recognizes revenue from services at point in time.

Contract balances

(i) Trade receivable

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

(ii) Contract liability

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Group fulfils the performance obligation under the contract.

2.16 Employee benefits

Defined contribution pension plans

Pension premiums relating to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense as they are incurred.

Share-based payment

The Group has share-based programs for senior- and key executives. The programs are settled in shares, and consist of share options, performance share units (PSUs) and restricted share units (RSUs). In addition, certain key executives have share based programs settled in cash. The fair value of the share-based programs is expensed over the vesting period which is over the agreed-upon future service period and, where applicable, the performance conditions are fulfilled. The fair value of the share options, PSUs and RSUs is measured at grant date and calculated using the Black-Scholes model.

The cost of the employee share-based transaction is expensed over the vesting period. The value of the issued options, PSUs and RSUs of the transactions

that are settled with equity instruments (settled with the company's own shares) is recognized as salary and personnel cost in profit and loss with a corresponding increase in other paid-in capital. The cash settlement options are recognized with a corresponding change in provisions. Social security tax is recorded as a liability and is recognized over the estimated vesting period.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled or early terminated by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair

value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

2.17 Income taxes

The tax expense consists of the tax payable and changes to deferred tax. Deferred tax/tax assets are calculated on all differences between the book value and tax value of assets and liabilities, with the exception of:

- temporary differences linked to goodwill that are not tax deductible
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures when the Group controls when the temporary differences are to be reversed and this is not expected to take place in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized when it is probable that the Group will have a sufficient profit for tax purposes in subsequent periods to utilize the tax asset. The Group recognize previously unrecognized deferred tax assets to the extent it has become probable that the Group can utilize the deferred tax asset. Similarly, the Group will reduce a deferred tax asset to the extent that the Group no longer regards it as probable that it can utilize the deferred tax asset.

Deferred tax and deferred tax assets are measured on the basis of the expected future tax rates applicable to the companies in the Group where temporary differences have arisen. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized at their nominal value and classified as non-current assets and non-current liabilities in the balance sheet.

Taxes payable and deferred taxes are recognized directly in equity to the extent that they relate to items recognized directly in equity.

2.18 Operating segments

The Group's operating segments are defined in accordance with the internal management structure and the way financial information is reported to, and evaluated by, the Group Executive Team, which is designated as the chief operating decision maker (CODM). For management reporting purposes, the Group is organized into distinct business areas based on the nature of products and services offered. These business areas represent components of the Group that engage in business activities, generate revenues and incur expenses, and for which discrete financial information is available and regularly reviewed by the CODM to assess performance, allocate resources, and monitor strategic progress

The Group's segment reporting format therefore follows this internal structure. Segment performance is evaluated using measures consistent with those applied in the consolidated financial statements. Inter-segment transactions are conducted on market-based, arm's-length terms and are eliminated on consolidation. The accounting policies applied to segment reporting are consistent with the principles used in preparing the Group's financial statements, including the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses.

If the Group changes its operating-segment structure during the year, the comparative

information for prior periods is re-presented to reflect the new structure, ensuring consistency and comparability across reporting periods.

The Group also monitors financial information by geographical areas where relevant, reflecting how the CODM assesses market exposure and operational footprint. Detailed disclosures for the Group's operating segments and geographical distribution of revenues, results, and assets are presented in [note 4](#).

2.19 Events after the balance sheet date

New information on the Group's financial position on the end of the reporting period which becomes known after the reporting period is recorded in the annual accounts. Events after the reporting period that do not affect the Group's financial position at the end of the reporting period but which will affect the Group's financial position in the future are disclosed if significant.

2.20 New accounting standards, interpretations and amendments

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of the categories; operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified “roles” of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from “profit or loss” to “operating profit or loss” and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interests. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

IFRS18, and the amendments to the other standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively.

Hexagon is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements. The initial phase of the analysis indicates these expected impacts on financial statements of the Group as follows:

- Foreign exchange differences will be classified within the appropriate categories in the statements of profit and loss.
- A disclosure will be added for Management-defined-performance measures (MPM), consisting of a reconciliation from operating profit to EBITDA.

Early adoption of new standards

The Group has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendments that has been issued but is not yet effective. Standards, interpretations, and amendments that are issued up to the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements, but not yet effective are considered not relevant and not to have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Note 3 Estimation uncertainty and significant judgments

The management has used estimates and assumptions that have affected assets, liabilities, income, expenses and information on potential liabilities. This particularly applies to the depreciation of tangible and intangible fixed assets, impairment of goodwill and associates, and evaluations related to acquisitions. Future events may lead to these estimates being changed. Estimates and their underlying assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis and are based on best estimates and historical experience and other factors, including forecast events that are considered probable under current circumstances. Changes in accounting estimates are recognized during the period when the changes take place. If the changes also apply to future periods, the effect is divided among the present and future periods.

The Group prepares estimates and makes assumptions about the future. The accounting estimates based on this process are, by definition, rarely completely in line with the final outcome. Estimates and assumptions represent a risk of material changes in the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity over the next financial year.

The Group's most important accounting estimates are related to the following items:

- Impairment testing of goodwill
- Fair value assessments and purchase price allocations arising from business combinations
- Impairment testing of associates
- Fair value assessments of convertible bond investment
- Leases

Impairment testing of goodwill

Recognized goodwill is assessed at least annually for impairment. Recoverable amounts from cash-generating units are calculated based on their value in use. There is uncertainty associated with the assumptions used as a basis in the preparation of budgets for the calculation of value in use. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions about future income and expense trends which is inherently uncertain. The risk of changes in expected cash flows that affect the financial statements will naturally be higher in markets in an early phase and be more limited in established markets. Furthermore, the risk of changes will be significantly higher in periods with uncertain macroeconomic prognosis. Climate related risks have been considered when preparing projections and growth assumptions applied for impairment testing. Hexagon is only to a limited extent considered to be directly exposed to climate related risks as the Group have limited physical infrastructure severe climate exposed locations but could be affected by changes in customer behavior

and changes in the regulatory environment. Hexagon has however experienced a favorable environmental regulatory environment in recent years which is expected to continue in the years ahead. This trend has implicitly been factored into the future cash flow forecasts used in the impairment testing. For impairment testing purposes, any uncertainty related to the present value of future cash flows is reflected in the cash flow projections, while discount rates have been determined based on appropriate market conditions.

The value in use calculations are sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate. See also [note 11](#) for further information on impairment testing of goodwill.

Fair value assessments and purchase price allocations arising from business combinations

The Group applies significant judgment in determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations. In accordance with the applicable accounting standards, identifiable assets, liabilities, and any contingent liabilities, are recognized at their acquisition-date fair values. This requires management to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the amounts recognized.

As elaborated in [note 5](#) of this report, in October 2025, Hexagon acquired the remaining 51% shares

in SES Composites as a step-wise acquisition whereby a purchase price allocation was performed on a 100% basis of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with support from an external valuation specialist. Key areas of judgment included in the purchase price allocation of SES Composites included valuation of property, plant and equipment and inventories.

For property, plant and equipment, estimates were particularly related to machinery with limited useful lifetime and an owned building in the acquired company. For the machinery, Hexagon used internal expertise and its knowledge of the machinery and second-hand use to determine an estimated selling price of the machine park in question. For the building, management used observable rental prices and yield rates for the area where the building is located to estimate a value of the building.

For inventories, estimates were particularly related to certain inventory items with very limited offtake potential, which included estimates of net realizable values of said inventory items taking into account replacement costs, aging, obsolescence, availability and current market conditions.

Impairment testing of associates

In the event of objective evidence of impairment in an associate, the Group determines the associate's recoverable amount by carrying out an impairment test which involves several assumptions and estimates related to the future cash flows of the associate, which are inherently uncertain, and similar to the uncertainties pertaining to impairment testing of goodwill described in the section below.

Hexagon has three associated companies, whereof Hexagon Purus and Cryoshelter BioLNG have been subject to an impairment test as of 31.12.2025.

For Hexagon's investment in Hexagon Purus, the recoverable amount as of 31.12.2025, was considered to be equal to the fair value less cost of disposal. Due to continued uncertainty within the hydrogen and battery-electric mobility and infrastructure segment in 2025 and the adverse share price development after the balance sheet date for Hexagon Purus, Hexagon's value in use calculation of Hexagon Purus was considered to be lower than the fair market value. As such, the carrying amount of Hexagon's investment in Hexagon Purus as of 31.12.2025 does not contain significant judgements and estimation uncertainty.

For Cryoshelter BioLNG, the carrying amount has, similar to last year, been set to zero as of 31.12.2025, on the basis of a continued uncertain market outlook and regulatory environment (especially in Europe) for Cryoshelter BioLNG's technology and product offering. Cryoshelter BioLNG is not a listed company, implying that fair value is not directly

observable. The Company has not been marketed for sale, and hence - there are little reliable indications and/or estimates from other external parties to determine the fair value of the Company as of 31.12.2025. As of year-end 2025, Cryoshelter BioLNG does not have any order backlog and it is uncertain whether the Company will generate revenues both in the next one to two years and in the longer term. The Company has incurred accumulated losses over the past three years of approximately NOK -280 million and the equity was negative by approximately NOK -320 million as of 31.12.2025. Consequently, to continue as a going concern - the Company is dependent upon additional funding.

Given the financial position of the Company as of 31.12.2025, coupled with the current market situation and the uncertain regulatory development for LNG and Bio-LNG as an alternative clean fuel in Europe, Hexagon has considered the fair value of its investment in Cryoshelter BioLNG to be equal to zero.

Key estimation uncertainty related to Cryoshelter is considered to be the regulatory development in the EU. Should the regulatory development in the EU (which is currently not supporting LNG and bio-LNG as a clean-fuel due to the focus on tailpipe-emissions only) turn in favor of LNG and Bio-LNG as an alternative clean-fuel, it is considered much more likely that European truck OEMs will invest in the technology at scale, in which case Cryoshelter Bio-LNG's business could become significantly stronger. Although it is possible that regulatory changes need to occur for the heavy-duty mobility

and transportation sector to make the switch away from diesel, Hexagon have chosen to write down the investment in Cryoshelter BioLNG to zero until more positive signs and evidences are seen.

As further described in [note 26](#) and [note 33](#) of this report, Hexagon also acquired the remaining 60% shares in Cryoshelter BioLNG in January 2026 for one (1) euro, which further supports the valuation assessment as of 31.12.2025.

See also [note 26](#) for further information of associates and impairment testing of associates.

Fair value assessments of convertible bond investment

The Group holds a non-current convertible bond investment issued by Hexagon Purus, as disclosed in [note 12](#) of this report. Although the instrument is quoted, there is no active market for the bond, as there has been no observable trading activity for a prolonged period. In accordance with IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, quoted prices in an inactive market do not represent Level 1 inputs and are not considered reliable indicators of fair value. As a result, the Group measures the investment using valuation techniques that incorporate significant unobservable inputs, and the instrument is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

While the bond includes a conversion feature, management does not expect the bond to be converted into equity. Consequently, the valuation focuses on the estimated recoverable amount of the instrument rather than on equity-related optionality. This recoverability assessment reflects the issuer's

financial capacity to meet its contractual obligations when the bond matures in February 2029.

Key estimates and assumptions applied include:

- Issuer credit risk and probability of default, based on financial forecasts and liquidity assessments
- Discount rates, which incorporate market participant assumptions about credit spreads, time value of money, and the illiquidity premium associated with the lack of trading activity.
- Assessment of potential impairment indicators, including operational performance, changes in the issuer's financial condition, and external market developments.

Given the high degree of estimation uncertainty, small changes in these assumptions can result in material changes to the measured fair value. The Group monitors developments related to the issuer on an ongoing basis and updates its valuation at each reporting date. Where appropriate, the Group engages external valuation specialists to assist in determining a fair value that reflects market participant assumptions under IFRS 13.

Leases – Significant judgment in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options and incremental borrowing rate

The group has several offices and other facilities leases with options to extend the lease. Renewal options are included in the calculation of the lease liability if management is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew the contract. Management has used judgment when considering all relevant factors that create an economic incentive

to extend the lease. In this assessment Management has considered the original lease term and the significance of the underlying assets, i.e. the offices and other facilities.

In the event the Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure the lease liability. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating). See also [note 24](#) Leases.

Note 4 Operating segment and revenue breakdown

Following the deconsolidation of Hexagon Ragasco as of 4 June 2024 (see also [note 5](#)), and the divestment of Hexagon Purus in 2023, Hexagon has become a more focused and integrated company within the alternative fuel space. Further to this and effective from 1 April 2025, Hexagon management made an internal reorganization of the Group’s operations. The reorganization formalizes and focuses on three new operating segments (Fuel Systems, Mobile Pipeline and Aftermarket) which previously have been integrated in the former segments Hexagon Agility and Hexagon Digital Wave. The new segments are also defined as the Group’s reportable operating segments as the different businesses sell different products, address different customer groups, and have different risk profiles. As such, no operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

The new reportable operating segments and their link to to the former segments are summarized as follows:

- 1) **Fuel Systems** comprise Hexagon Agility’s fuel systems business for commercial vehicles
- 2) **Mobile Pipeline** comprises Hexagon Agility’s gas distribution business under the brand name Mobile Pipeline, in addition to distribution cylinders sales to Hexagon Purus
- 3) **Aftermarket** comprises Hexagon Agility’s parts, service, support and install offering under the brand name Hexagon Agility FleetCare in addition to Hexagon Digital Wave (modal accoustic examination (MAE) requalification service and ultrasonic examination (UE) machines)

The executive management group is the Chief Operating Decision Makers (CODMs) and monitor the operating results of their respective business areas separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

Due to the change in operating segment during the current year, comparative information for the prior year has been re-presented to reflect the new structure and to ensure consistency and comparability. The segment reporting is prepared on the same basis as the financial statements

Transactions between the segments are based on arm’s length basis and intra-segment sales and transactions have been eliminated

Other information

In 2024 the Hexagon Agility business segment had one customers group with sales that constituted more than 10% of the Group’s annual total revenue. Sales to the customer totaled NOK 577 million in 2024. Otherwise the Group’s customer base is relatively fragmented in terms of size and concentration such that it is not dependent upon any one single customer. No customer or customer group exceeded 10 per cent of annual sales in the group in 2025.

Geographical segments

The Group’s activities are divided into the following regions: Europe, North America, South-East Asia, Africa, Oceania and Norway.

Fuel Systems development

In 2025, the Fuel Systems segment generated revenues of NOK 1 848 million and an EBITDA of NOK 82 million, down from NOK 2 287 million in revenues and NOK 180 million in EBITDA in 2024. The decline in revenue was largely attributable to lower heavy-duty truck volumes, offset by a record year within refuse trucks, and the weakened EBITDA was largely related to lower volumes.

Mobile Pipeline development

In 2025, the Mobile Pipeline segment generated revenues of NOK 781 million and an EBITDA of NOK -53 million, significantly down from NOK 2 166 million in revenues and NOK 429 million in EBITDA in 2024. The decline in revenue was explained by significantly lower activity and order intake within the segment, which also caused EBITDA to drop significantly.

Aftermarket development

In 2025, the Mobile Pipeline segment generated revenues of NOK 433 million and an EBITDA of NOK 28 million, down from NOK 450 million in revenues and NOK 71 million in EBITDA in 2024. The decline in revenue was explained by significantly lower activity within Hexagon Digital Wave’s requalification business, which also impacted EBITDA negatively.

Operating segments to Group results 2025 (NOK 1 000)	Operating segments			Corporate / eliminations / associates		Group		
	Fuel Systems	Mobile Pipeline	Aftermarket	Corporate entities and eliminations	Associated companies	Hexagon Group (continuing operations)	Discontinued operations	Hexagon Group 2025
Revenue from external customers:								
Sale of cylinders and equipment and services (at a point in time)	1 816 471	748 346	406 144	(90 451)	-	2 880 510		2 880 510
Sale to group companies and associates	31 316	22 909	26 200	(16 895)	-	63 530		63 530
Other operating income	273	-	-	1 062	-	1 335		1 335
Total revenue from contract with customers	1 848 060	771 255	432 344	(106 284)	-	2 945 375		2 945 375
Rental income	-	9 355	793	(360)	-	9 788		9 788
Total revenue	1 848 060	780 610	433 137	(106 644)	-	2 955 163		2 955 163
Other income	-	-	-	119 438		119 438		119 438
Cost of materials	1 015 212	442 788	149 696	(125 065)	-	1 482 631		1 482 631
Payroll and social security expenses	394 478	142 380	199 843	239 282	-	975 983		975 983
Other operating expenses	356 599	248 680	56 000	(202 909)	-	458 370		458 370
Total operating expenses	1 766 289	833 848	405 539	(88 692)	-	2 916 984		2 916 984
Operating profit before depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	81 771	(53 238)	27 598	101 486	-	157 617		157 617
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	164 947	50 137	65 517	26 681	-	307 282		307 282
Operating profit for segment (EBIT)	(83 176)	(103 375)	(37 919)	74 805	-	(149 665)		(149 665)
Profit/loss from associates	-	-	-	-	(677 936)	(677 936)		(677 936)
Impairment loss on associated companies	-	-	-	-	(135 457)	(135 457)		(135 457)
Net financial items	(25 228)	(13 112)	(1 726)	(228 998)	-	(269 064)		(269 064)
Tax expense	8 594	361	(11)	63 816	-	72 760		72 760
Profit/loss for the year	(99 810)	(116 126)	(39 656)	(90 377)	(813 393)	(1 159 362)		(1 159 362)
Profit after taxes from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Profit/loss for the year	(99 810)	(116 126)	(39 656)	(90 377)	(813 393)	(1 159 362)		(1 159 362)

Operating segments to Group results 2025 (NOK 1 000)	Operating segments			Corporate / eliminations / associates		Group		
	Fuel Systems	Mobile Pipeline	Aftermarket	Corporate entities and eliminations	Associated companies	Hexagon Group (continuing operations)	Discontinued operations	Hexagon Group 2025
Assets	4 065 409	609 474	193 775	257 285	179 529	5 305 472		5 305 472
Liabilities	1 408 775	179 778	129 993	942 223	-	2 660 769		2 660 769
Investments in property, plant & equipment for the year	67 247	12 765	5 056	738	-	85 806		85 806
Depreciation and impairment	91 564	28 892	20 360	(4 594)	-	136 222		136 222
Investments in intangible assets for the year	16 964	23 777	5 096	2 420	-	48 257		48 257
Amortization and impairment	39 974	1 560	37 621	26 579	-	105 734		105 734
Additions of right-of-use assets for the year	12 849	1 799	-	178	-	14 826		14 826
Depreciation and impairment	33 409	19 684	7 536	4 696	-	65 325		65 325

Geographical revenue breakdown 2025 (continuing operations)

(NOK 1 000)	Europe	North America ²⁾	South America	South-East Asia	Africa	Oceania	Norway	Consolidated 2025
Revenue divided among customer locations from external customers	395 303	2 390 216	17 223	141 793	-	354	10 274	2 955 163
Non current assets ¹	374 884	2 527 825	-	-	-	-	66 576	2 969 285
Investments in property, plant & equipment for the year	13 197	72 610	-	-	-	-	-	85 807
Investments in intangible assets for the year	-	45 837	-	-	-	-	2 420	48 257

¹⁾ Non-current assets for this purpose consists of property, plant & equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets

²⁾ Revenues for North America include NOK 2 207 million for USA.

Contract balances	2025	2024
Trade receivables	491 489	742 861
Contract liabilities	54 213	164 289

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days. In 2025, NOK 4 (2024: NOK 4 million) was recognized as provision for doubtful debtors on trade receivables. Contract assets are initially recognized for revenue earned from installation and project services as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of installation or project. Upon completion and acceptance by the customer, the amounts recognized as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables. As of 31 December 2025, the Group does not have any contract assets. Contract liabilities include short-term advances received for funded services & development and paid not delivered goods to external customers. The entire contract liabilities were recognized in the subsequent period.

Performance obligations

Information related to the Group’s performance obligations and related revenue recognition is summarized below:

Sale of goods

The performance obligation is generally satisfied upon delivery of cylinders, fuel systems, Mobile Pipeline modules and other equipment. The normal credit term is 30 to 90 days upon delivery. Recognition of revenue at the point of delivery is only recognized for an amount of the consideration that reflects the estimated variable consideration the Group is expected to ultimately be entitled. The variable consideration is re-assessed at the end of each reporting period and recognized as (or when) the uncertainty is subsequently resolved and is estimated based on the expected value approach. This relates largely to the Fuel Systems and Mobile Pipeline segment.

Sale of services

The Group provides services in relation to reinspection and testing of products and non-recurring engineering and design or development. These are normally sold on their own and based on relative stand-alone prices. The Group recognize revenue from services at point in time. This relates largely to the Aftermarket segment.

Operating segments to Group results 2024 (NOK 1 000)	Operating segments			Corporate / eliminations / associates		Group		
	Fuel Systems	Mobile Pipeline	Aftermarket	Corporate entities and eliminations	Associated companies	Hexagon Group (continuing operations)	Discontinued operations	Hexagon Group 2024
Revenue from external customers:								
Sale of cylinders and equipment and services (at a point in time)	2 250 002	1 739 817	425 184	(33 011)	-	4 381 992		4 381 992
Sale to group companies and associates	37 024	407 382	25 017	5 557	-	474 980		474 980
Other operating income	-	13 644	-	1 276	-	14 920		14 920
Total revenue from contract with customers	2 287 026	2 160 843	450 201	(26 178)	-	4 871 892		4 871 892
Rental income	-	5 315	-	5	-	5 320		5 320
Total revenue	2 287 026	2 166 158	450 201	(26 173)	-	4 877 212		4 877 212
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Cost of materials	1 205 676	1 208 590	132 997	(53 044)	-	2 494 219		2 494 219
Payroll and social security expenses	438 079	193 607	188 320	303 991	-	1 123 997		1 123 997
Other operating expenses	463 702	335 228	57 699	(234 528)	-	622 101		622 101
Total operating expenses	2 107 457	1 737 425	379 016	16 419	-	4 240 317		4 240 317
Operating profit before depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	179 569	428 733	71 185	(42 592)	-	636 895		636 895
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	157 733	52 674	27 733	28 625	-	266 765		266 765
Operating profit for segment (EBIT)	21 836	376 059	43 452	(71 217)	-	370 130		370 130
Profit/loss from associates	-	-	-	-	(520 951)	(520 951)		(520 951)
Impairment loss on associated companies	-	-	-	-	(555 847)	(555 847)		(555 847)
Net financial items	(24 861)	(3 144)	(1 965)	(169 501)	-	(199 471)		(199 471)
Tax expense	8 884	478	(14)	(71 864)	-	(62 516)		(62 516)
Profit/loss for the year	5 859	373 393	41 473	(312 582)	(1 076 798)	(968 655)		(968 655)
Profit after taxes from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	689 526	689 526
Profit/loss for the year	5 859	373 393	41 473	(312 582)	(1 076 798)	(968 655)		(279 129)

Operating segments to Group results 2024 (NOK 1 000)	Operating segments			Corporate / eliminations / associates		Group		
	Fuel Systems	Mobile Pipeline	Aftermarket	Corporate entities and eliminations	Associated companies	Hexagon Group (continuing operations)	Discontinued operations	Hexagon Group 2024
Assets	3 909 064	983 591	140 291	1 013 817	1 030 709	7 077 472		7 077 472
Liabilities	890 958	450 672	115 039	2 088 102	-	3 544 771		3 544 771
Investments in property, plant & equipment for the year	183 665	37 508	12 724	3 531	-	237 428	21 856	259 284
Depreciation and impairment	74 730	30 937	20 022	1 151	-	126 840	13 337	140 177
Investments in intangible assets for the year	7 799	13 289	718	9 722	-	31 528	-	31 528
Amortization and impairment	47 927	(239)	-	21 759	-	69 447	138	69 585
Additions of right-of-use assets for the year	230 617	-	7 989	367	-	238 973	3 569	242 542
Depreciation and impairment	35 076	21 976	7 711	5 716	-	70 479	4 215	74 694

Geographical revenue breakdown 2024 (continuing operations)

(NOK 1 000)	Europe	North America ²⁾	South America	South-East Asia	Africa	Oceania	Norway	Consolidated 2024
Revenue divided among customer locations from external customers	737 959	3 778 589	144 194	186 205	-	-	30 266	4 877 213
Non current assets ¹	213 730	3 077 134					78 638	3 369 502
Investments in property, plant & equipment for the year	36 080	201 172					178	237 430
Investments in intangible assets for the year	2 965	18 840					9 722	31 527

1) Non-current assets for this purpose consists of property, plant & equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets

2) Revenues for North America include NOK 3 565 million for USA.

Note 5 Discontinued operations and changes in the Group`s structure

During the past few years, there has been significant structural changes to the Group`s structure. In 2024, Hexagon sold its LPG low pressure cylinder business, Hexagon Ragasco, to Worthington Industries, and in 2025 - Hexagon completed the acquisition of the remaining 51% shares of "SES Composites".

Acquisition of SES Composites in 2025

On 14 July 2025, Hexagon Composites ASA announced an agreement to acquire 100% of SES' alternative fuels business, SES Composites. Prior to the transaction, Hexagon indirectly controlled and owned 49% of shares in SES Composites through its direct ownership in Worthington Cylinders GmbH (Austria). The transaction closed on 16 October 2025 following a successful demerger of SES Composites from Worthington Cylinder GmbH (Austria). Consideration for the remaining 51% of the shares in SES Composites was settled with ~1.8 million Hexagon Composites shares and ~16.4 million Hexagon Purus shares, totaling a fair value at closing of NOK 50.6 million - representing a fair value of NOK 99.2m on a 100% basis. Financial results for SES Composites are consolidated into the group accounts effective from 16 October.

The acquisition of SES Composites was accounted for as a step acquisition, whereby Hexagon`s previously held equity-interest in the associate was remeasured and a full purchase price allocation of SES Composites was undertaken. The remeasurement yielded a gain of NOK 13.6 million and the purchase price allocation yielded a gain from a bargain purchase of NOK 105.8 million, totaling NOK 119,4 million- This is presented as "Other income" in the statement of income. The said accounting gains are further described in the following tables.

Gain from remeasurement of previously held interest in SES Composites as of 16 October

(NOK 1 000)

	Carrying value of 49% of SES (as a whole) as of 16 October	73 813
	hereof allocated to the remaining type 1 businesss ("heiserTEC")	38 837
a)	hereof allocated to the acquired alternative fuel business ("SES Composites")	34 976
b)	Fair value of 49% previously held interest in SES Composites	48 600
c=b-a	Gain from remeasurement of previously held interest in the associate	13 624

Gain from bargain purchase of SES Composites as of 16 October 2025

(NOK 1 000)

a)	Fair value of net identifiable assets in SES Composites	204 997
	Fair value of 49% previously held interest in SES Composites	48 600
	Fair value of consideration transferred for remaining interest in SES Composites (51%)	50 583
b)	Fair value of consideration transferred to acquire SES Composites (100%)	99 183
c=b-a	Goodwill (negative goodwill)	(105 814)
d)	Recognition of negative goodwill as gain from bargain purchase through profit and loss	105 814
e=c+d	Goodwill (negative goodwill) in the balance sheet	-

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of SES Composites as at the date of acquisition were:

(NOK 1 000)	Fair value recognized upon acquisition
ASSETS	
Intangible assets	
Technology	3 517
Tangible assets	
Land and buildings	49 098
Machinery and equipment	39 863
Deferred tax assets	13 586
Current assets	
Inventories	70 545
Trade receivables	61 351
Prepayments and other current assets	20 576
Cash and cash equivalents	23 000
Total assets	281 536
LIABILITIES	
Trade payables	53 518
Other current liabilities	8 533
Non-current provisions	12 140
Other non-current liabilities	2 349
Total liabilities	76 539
Fair value of net identifiable assets and liabilities	204 997
Fair value of consideration transferred to acquire 100% of SES Composites	99 183
Goodwill (negative goodwill)	(105 814)

The purchase price allocation resulted in a bargain purchase gain, which has been recognized in profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 3. Management has reassessed the identification and measurement of the acquired identifiable assets and liabilities and confirmed that the gain primarily reflects the business’ challenging market environment and limited earnings potential on a stand alone basis, in addition to a settlement structure in shares where the underlying consideration shares declined between the SPA date and the closing date.

SES Composites financial results was fully consolidated into the Group’s result from 16 October 2025. SES Composites’ contribution to the Group’s revenue and EBITDA in 2025 was NOK 97 million and NOK 4 million respectively. If the acquisition had taken place on 1 January 2025, SES Composites contribution would have totalled to NOK 349 million in revenues and NOK 5 million in EBITDA. Similarly, the Group revenue and EBITDA would have amounted to NOK 3 207 million and NOK 159 million respectively.

Sale of Hexagon Ragasco in 2024

On 3 June 2024, Hexagon concluded its strategic review process of its LPG manufacturing business, Hexagon Ragasco, and announced the sale of 100% of the shares in Hexagon Ragasco AS to Worthington Enterprises Inc. The sale represented a loss of control event of the operating segment, Hexagon Ragasco. Consequently, Hexagon derecognized all assets and liabilities associated with the segment, Hexagon Ragasco, as of 3 June 2024. The transaction yielded an accounting gain (excluding transaction costs) of NOK 715 million, as detailed out in the table below.

Gain from sale of Hexagon Ragasco on 3 June 2024
(NOK 1 000)

Fair value of consideration paid in cash at closing	944 200
Fair value of estimated contingent consideration (earn-out) at closing	50 000
Fair value of subsequent consideration post closing	(7 685)
a) Total consideration for the shares in Hexagon Ragasco	986 515
b) Derecognition book value of net assets in Hexagon Ragasco	260 475
c) Reclassification of translation differences from OCI	(10 693)
a-b+c) Gain from sale of Hexagon Ragasco	715 347
Transaction costs directly related to the sale ¹	(40 107)

1) Transaction costs include fees to financial and legal advisors of NOK 24.1 million as well as cash settlements of share- based payment instruments and bonuses and earn-out considerations to management and employees of Hexagon Ragasco of NOK 15.7 million.

Because Hexagon Ragasco represented a separate major lines of business and a separate segment within the Hexagon Group prior to the sale, the component represented a discontinued operation and has thus been classified and presented as such. The table below shows the underlying income statement for Hexagon Ragasco for the period 1 January to 3 June 2024, including the gain from the sale transaction on 3 June. There were no businesses classified and presented as discontinued operations in 2025.

Profit/loss after taxes from discontinued operations	2024	
	Hexagon Ragasco	Total discontinued operations
(NOK 1 000)		
Revenue from contracts with customers	262 710	262 710
Other operating income	401	401
Rental income	-	-
Total revenue	263 111	263 111
Cost of materials	98 433	98 433
Payroll and social security expenses	72 007	72 007
Other operating expenses	55 672	55 672
Total operating expenses before depreciation	226 112	226 112
Operating profit before depreciation (EBITDA)	36 999	36 999
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	17 690	17 690
Operating profit (EBIT)	19 309	19 309
Share of profit/loss of investments in associated companies	-	-
Other financial items (net)	(1 096)	(1 096)
Profit/loss before taxes	18 213	18 213
Income tax expenses	3 927	3 927
Profit/loss after taxes from discontinued operations	14 286	14 286
Gain from sale/deconsolidation before taxes	715 347	715 347
Transaction costs directly related to the sale/deconsolidation	(40 107)	(40 107)
Profit/loss after taxes from discontinued operations according to income statement	689 526	689 526

Note 6 Net financial items

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Interest income convertible bond investment	22 422	18 750
Other interest income	26 702	38 154
Change in fair value of contingent considerations ¹	-	71 000
Unrealized gain on cross currency interest swap and interest rate swap ²	177 165	6 632
Gain on exchange items	16 253	13 583
Other finance income	142	-
Total finance income	242 684	148 119
Loss on exchange items ²	171 944	17 442
Unrealized loss on cross currency interest swap and interest rate swap	18 175	42 731
Unrealized losses on convertible loan	59 839	41 622
Unrealized loss on total return swap (TRS)	54 242	59 899
Interest expenses	163 263	149 521
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	34 229	35 095
Other finance expense	10 057	1 279
Total finance expense	511 748	347 589
Net financial items	(269 064)	(199 470)

1) Change in fair value of contingent considerations of NOK 71 million in 2024 relates to net fair value changes in earn-outs related to the sale of Hexagon Ragasco to Worthington Industries in 2024.

2) Of the NOK 177 million in unrealized gain on the cross currency interest swap, NOK 169 million relates to foreign exchange gains, which correspond to foreign exchange losses of NOK 172 million on other balance sheet items. The swap is entered into to hedge the Group’s exposure to investments in foreign currencies.

Note 7 Tax

Tax expense

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
Income tax payable in the income statement		34 632	49 336
Change in deferred tax in income statement		(85 946)	13 180
Adjustments tax payable previous years		(21 447)	-
Tax expense continuing operations		(72 761)	62 516

Reconciliation of tax payable in the balance sheet to income tax payable in the income statement

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
Income tax payable in the balance sheet		-	6 146
Income tax receivable in the balance sheet	15	(16 141)	(22 137)
Net income tax payable (+) / receivable (-) in the balance sheet		(16 141)	(15 991)
Prepaid taxes		29 038	81 217
Settled taxes not paid		1 188	(260)
Effect on tax payable of group contributions in Norway		-	-
FX translation effects		20 547	(15 630)
Total income tax payable in the income statement		34 632	49 336

The relationship between tax expense and the accounting profit (loss) before taxes

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
Profit before tax continuing operations		(1 232 123)	(906 139)
Tax based on nominal tax rate in Norway (22%)		(271 067)	(199 351)
Adjusted for tax effects of:			
Varying foreign tax rates vs. Norwegian tax rate		(9 744)	(2 044)
Current period unrecognized deferred tax assets		60 608	369
Re-assessment of previously unrecognized DTA		-	(3 430)
Share of profit/loss from associates		149 146	114 609
Impairment loss associates and other non-deductible losses		64 561	147 979
Non-taxable gains		(23 195)	(19 239)
Other permanent differences		(12 238)	7 822
Other differences relating to foreign subsidiaries		239	14 746
Tax expense from prior periods		(31 393)	-
FX translation effects		322	1 054
Tax expense continuing operations		(72 761)	62 516

Profit/loss before taxes were negatively impacted by share of losses from associated companies and impairment losses of the investment in Hexagon Purus and Cryoshelter BioLNG. See also [note 26](#) Investments in associated companies for further information.

Tax effect of other permanent differences include share-based payment expenses, tax-free dividends and other non-deductible operating expenses.

Deferred tax assets (DTA) and deferred tax liabilities (DTL)

(NOK 1 000)	Balance sheet		Change in deferred tax in income statement	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Deferred tax positions continuing operations				
Loss carryforwards	(109 405)	(28 736)	(80 669)	13 899
Interest deduction limitation reserve	(90 658)	(71 035)	(19 623)	(32 245)
Pension	(99)	(99)	-	231
Property, plant & equipment	115 633	137 045	(21 413)	66 677
Intangible assets	49 751	48 652	1 099	(10 050)
Inventories and trade receivables	(31 201)	(14 492)	(16 709)	487
Derivatives	(58 507)	(93 485)	34 978	(42 417)
Provisions for liabilities/other current liabilities	(36 966)	(50 560)	13 594	(21 562)
Other	120 695	177 676	(56 981)	58 846
DTA (-) / DTL (+) net	(40 757)	104 967	(145 724)	33 866
Reduction of tax assets due to uncertainty	70 207	25 617	44 590	(15 286)
DTA (-) / DTL (+) net carrying amount	29 450	130 585	(101 134)	18 580
Change in deferred tax from purchase of companies			(13 725)	-
Change in deferred tax from discontinued operations			-	4 052
Change in deferred tax from group contributions in			-	-
Change in deferred tax due to OCI			-	-
Change in deferred tax on FX translation			(1 463)	1 349
Net change in deferred tax in income statement			(85 946)	13 180

Carrying amounts of deferred taxes

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Deferred tax asset - continuing operations	(32 037)	(33 198)
Deferred tax liabilities - continuing operations	61 488	163 782
Net recognized DTA (-) / DTL (+) cont. operations	29 450	130 585

Deferred tax recognized in the statement of comprehensive income is as follows:

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Deferred tax asset	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Total	-	-

Overview of tax losses carried forward

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Norway	129 543	5 724
North America	156 582	-
Rest of Europe	258 618	146 478
Total tax losses carried forward - continuing operations	544 743	152 203

The losses are carried forward indefinitely. Deferred tax assets are recognized when it is probable that the Group will have sufficient taxable profit in subsequent periods to utilize the tax assets.

Deferred tax assets relate solely to Norwegian entities, while deferred tax liabilities relate to foreign subsidiaries.

Note 8 Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding. To calculate diluted earnings per share, the profit and weighted average number of shares outstanding is adjusted to accommodate all dilution effects associated with share options. All share options are taken into consideration in the "denominator". There are 14 225 701 (10 539 969) instruments that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future. These are not included in the calculation of the diluted earnings per share because they are antidilutive for the periods presented. See [note 27](#) for further specification type of instruments.

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
Profit/loss for the year flowing to holders of ordinary shares			
Profit/loss for the year		(1 159 362)	(968 655)
Profit/loss for discontinued operations		-	689 526
Profit/loss for the year		(1 159 362)	(279 129)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding 31 December			
Ordinary shares issued 1 January	17	210 070 416	201 619 712
Treasury shares		-544 859	-396 610
Issued new shares		42 014 080	8 450 704
Outstanding number of shares 31 December		251 539 637	209 673 806
Weighted average number of shares outstanding 31 December			
		230 606 722	204 956 832
Profit/loss per share for continuing operations			
		(5.03)	(4.73)
Profit/loss per share for discontinuing operations			
		-	3.36
Profit/loss per share			
		(5.03)	(1.36)

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
Diluted number of shares outstanding 31 December			
	17		
Ordinary shares issued 1 January		210 070 416	201 619 712
Treasury shares		-544 859	-396 610
Issued new shares		42 014 080	8 450 704
Effect of employee options issued		14 225 701	10 539 969
Outstanding shares 31 December adjusted for dilution effects		265 765 338	220 213 775
Weighted average number of shares outstanding 31 December			
		242 989 557	214 727 299
Diluted profit/loss per share continuing operations			
		(5.03)	(4.73)
Diluted profit/loss per share discontinuing operations			
		-	3.21
Diluted profit/loss per share			
		(5.03)	(1.36)

Note 9 Payroll expenses and number of employees

The Group - payroll costs

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
Salaries/fees ¹⁾		877 310	919 445
Bonuses and share-based payments		46 082	119 113
Pension expense, defined-benefit plans	18	-	59
Pension expense, defined-contribution plans	18	33 438	35 556
Other social security expenses		19 154	49 824
Payroll and social security expenses		975 983	1 123 997

¹⁾ Capitalized payroll expenses related to technology development projects amounted to MNOK 11.3 in 2025 and MNOK 4.6 i 2024.

	2025	2024
Average number of full-time equivalents:	953	1 028
Corporate/R&D/support		
Norway	14	17
North America	107	131
Fuel systems		
North America	308	416
Norway	3	4
Germany	69	89
Poland	98	-
Mobile Pipeline		
North America	62	104
Germany	69	89
Aftermarket		
North America	143	183
Total number of employees 31 December	872	1 033

Note 10 Property, plant & equipment

(NOK 1 000)	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures & fittings, vehicles	Assets under construction	2025 Total
Cost of acquisition					
Cost of acquisition 1 January	110 331	1 186 705	178 651	65 477	1 541 165
Additions continuing operations	-	12 459	737	72 610	85 806
Transfer from assets under construction	5 333	37 196	26 287	(68 816)	-
Disposals/scrap continuing operations	(315)	(9 279)	(10 233)	(71)	(19 898)
Reclassifications	-	1 775	-	(8 234)	(6 459)
Additions from acquisition of companies	49 098	16 625	-	22 911	88 633
Translation differences	(9 520)	(127 576)	(10 422)	(6 417)	(153 935)
Cost of acquisition 31 December	154 926	1 117 905	185 021	77 460	1 535 312
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Accumulated depreciation 1 January	21 513	497 388	81 390	-	600 290
Depreciation for the year from continuing operations	12 473	112 117	11 632	-	136 222
Impairment for the year from continuing operations	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/scrap continuing operations	(315)	(9 526)	(9 777)	-	(19 618)
Translation differences	(2 408)	(54 217)	(4 225)	-	(60 850)
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 31 December	31 262	545 762	79 021	-	656 045
Net carrying amount as of 31 December	123 665	572 143	106 000	77 460	879 267
Of which pledged	123 665	572 143	106 000	77 460	879 267
Useful life	10-20 years	3-15 years	3-10 years		
Depreciation method	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line		

Addition from acquisition of companies of NOK 88.6 million relates to the acquisition of SES Composites in October 2025.

(NOK 1 000)	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures & fittings, vehicles	Assets under construction	2024 Total
Cost of acquisition					
Cost of acquisition 1 January	123 851	1 206 816	221 681	342 173	1 894 521
Additions continuing operations	3 478	9 705	24 713	199 534	237 430
Additions discontinuing operations	-	-	1 128	20 728	21 856
Transfer from assets under construction	48 996	390 348	34 708	(474 052)	-
Disposals/scrap continuing operations	(5 341)	(7 313)	(31 726)	-	(44 380)
Reclassifications	(255)	(3 694)	(45 981)	-	(49 930)
Additions from acquisition of companies	-	-	1 562	-	1 562
Derecognition from deconsolidation of subsidiary	(68 300)	(507 095)	(42 109)	(43 258)	(660 762)
Translation differences	7 903	97 937	14 676	20 352	140 868
Cost of acquisition 31 December	110 331	1 186 705	178 651	65 477	1 541 165
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Accumulated depreciation 1 January	48 965	765 006	132 612	-	946 584
Depreciation for the year from continuing operations	11 930	83 929	27 929	-	123 787
Depreciation for the year from discontinuing operations	2 097	10 005	1 236	-	13 337
Impairment for the year from continuing operations	-	-	3 053	-	3 053
Disposals/scrap continuing operations	(3 456)	(2 850)	(25 930)	-	(32 237)
Reclassifications	-	(983)	(41 422)	-	(42 405)
Derecognition from deconsolidation of subsidiary	(39 291)	(403 410)	(24 098)	-	(466 800)
Translation differences	1 269	45 691	8 011	-	54 971
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 31 December	21 513	497 388	81 390	-	600 290
Net carrying amount as of 31 December	88 819	689 317	97 261	65 477	940 874
Of which pledged					-
Useful life	10-20 years	3-15 years	3-10 years		
Depreciation method	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line		

None of the Group's property, plant and equipment were pledged at the end of 2024. Discontinued operations relate to Hexagon Ragasco, which was sold to Worthington Enterprises Inc. on 3 June 2024. Hexagon Ragasco's figures up to and including 3 June 2024 have been presented separately as discontinued operations. See also [note 5](#).

Note 11 Intangible assets and goodwill

(NOK 1 000)	Goodwill	Patents and licenses	Technology-development	Customer relationships	2025 Total
Cost price					
Opening balance 1 January	1 342 830	375 154	264 293	458 303	2 440 580
Additions continuing operations	-	20 286	27 971	-	48 256
Disposals continuing operations	-	(2 819)	(22)	-	(2 841)
Reclassifications	(445)	8 234	(1 775)	-	6 014
Additions from acquisition of companies	-	-	3 844	-	3 844
Translation differences	(141 106)	(37 902)	(12 362)	(45 990)	(237 361)
Cost of acquisition 31 December	1 201 279	362 952	281 949	412 313	2 258 493
Accumulated amortization and impairment					
Opening balance 1 January	4 673	151 308	153 303	204 883	514 167
Amortization for the year from continuing operation	-	24 367	17 641	25 503	67 511
Amortization for the year from discontinuing operation	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	37 978	245	-	-	38 223
Disposals continuing operations	-	(2 819)	-	-	(2 819)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	(151)	(15 113)	(3 801)	(18 411)	(37 476)
Accumulated amortization and impairment 31 December	42 500	157 990	167 143	211 974	579 606
Net carrying amount 31 December	1 158 779	204 963	114 806	200 338	1 678 887
Useful life	Indefinite	3-17 years	5-20 years	7-15 years	
Amortization method	None	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	

Addition from acquisition of companies of NOK 3.8 million relates to the acquisition of SES Composites in October 2025. Impairment of NOK 38 million relates to the CGU Digital Wave.

Research & development costs totalling 14 million (NOK 19 million) were expensed in 2025. The Group has not received any government grants.

(NOK 1 000)	Goodwill	Patents and licenses	Technology-development	Customer relationships	2024 Total
Cost price					
Opening balance 1 January	1 232 880	278 161	235 009	413 301	2 159 351
Additions continuing operations	-	11 744	19 784	-	31 527
Disposals continuing operations	-	(1 480)	(632)	-	(2 112)
Reclassifications	-	49 930	-	-	49 930
Additions from acquisition of companies	8 104	8 170	-	-	16 274
Derecognition from deconsolidation of subsidiary	(32 350)	(2 316)	-	-	(34 666)
Translation differences	134 196	30 945	10 133	45 002	220 276
Cost of acquisition 31 December	1 342 830	375 154	264 293	458 303	2 440 580
Accumulated amortization and impairment					
Opening balance 1 January	-	80 193	132 698	160 853	373 744
Amortization for the year from continuing operation	-	18 935	18 233	26 712	63 881
Amortization for the year from discontinuing operation	-	138	-	-	138
Impairment	4 673	892	-	-	5 565
Disposals continuing operations	-	(1 445)	(607)	-	(2 051)
Reclassifications	-	42 405	-	-	42 405
Translation differences	-	10 382	2 978	17 318	30 678
Accumulated amortization and impairment 31 December	4 673	151 308	153 303	204 883	514 167
Net carrying amount 31 December	1 338 158	223 845	110 991	253 420	1 926 414
Amortisation rate	None	6-34 %	5-20%	7-14%	
Useful life	Indefinite	3-17 years	5-20 years	7-15 years	
Amortization method	None	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	

Discontinued operations relate to Hexagon Ragasco, which was sold to Worthington Enterprises Inc. on 3 June 2024. Hexagon Ragasco's figures up to and including 3 June 2024 have been presented separately as discontinued operations. See also [note 5](#).

CGU structure and goodwill allocation

The Group has recognized goodwill as a result of several acquisitions of business enterprises. Goodwill acquired in a business combination shall be allocated to cash generating units (CGUs) or group of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Generally, when the acquired business enterprise is maintained as an independent business enterprise it is, as a starting point, a separate CGU. Entities that have considerable synergies and for which the type of activity is the same, are considered to be a unified CGU, or form part of a group CGU. This applies when acquired business enterprises are integrated with an existing Hexagon Composites company or the acquired business enterprise is, in operative terms, closely linked together with existing Hexagon Composites businesses. In these instances, it is the linking enterprise that is the level of the CGU where goodwill is measured and followed up.

Hexagon has undergone several changes in the Group during the past few years, with the deconsolidation of Hexagon Purus in 2023 and the sale of Hexagon Ragasco in 2024, both of which were separate operating segments of the Group. Following these divestments, Hexagon entered into 2025 with two operating segments, being Hexagon Agility and Hexagon Digital Wave.

In April 2025, Hexagon’s new CEO, together with the Executive Team of the Group, made an internal reorganization which also led to a change in the operating segment structure of the Group, see also [note 4](#).

Following this reorganization and taking into account the fact that goodwill cannot be allocated and tested for impairment at a higher level than operating segments under IFRS 8 (Operating Segments), Hexagon has consequently reassessed its CGU structure and reallocated goodwill accordingly. The reassessment concluded that Hexagon has four groups of CGUs to which goodwill shall be reallocated:

1. Fuel Systems
2. Mobile Pipeline
3. FleetCare
4. Digital Wave

The Fuel Systems and Mobile Pipeline CGUs are in this regard similar to the operating segments Fuel Systems and Mobile Pipeline, while FleetCare and Digital Wave are two separate CGUs included in the operating segment Aftermarket. The result of the reallocation assessment, and how it relates to the CGU structure last year, is shown in the following table.

Goodwill per CGU prior to impairment testing

Current CGU structure	2025	Prior year CGU structure	2024
Fuel Systems	1 151 712	Hexagon Agility	1 287 503
Mobile Pipeline	-	Hexagon Agility	-
FleetCare	7 067	Hexagon Agility	8 447
Digital Wave	37 978	Hexagon Digital Wave	42 208
Total goodwill	1 196 757		1 338 158

Goodwill impairment testing

Goodwill is not depreciated but is subject to impairment testing in the fourth quarter each year. If there are particular indications of possible impairment, the impairment test is carried out on a quarterly basis. The impairment test is carried out by the calculated recoverable amount being compared with carrying value of the CGU in question. When the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying value of the CGU, capitalized goodwill is maintained. When the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying value of the CGU, capitalized goodwill is impaired to its recoverable amount. The carrying value of the CGU consists of all of the assets that contribute to the CGU’s ability to generate cash flows, including:

- Tangible assets
- Intangible assets
- Allocated goodwill
- Net working capital

The recoverable amount is based on expected future cash flows for the relevant unit based on the management’s approved budget and strategy figures for the next five years. These are estimated based on current sales and margins and the expected market development. All CGU’s are expected to see a strong increase in revenues and profitability in the planning period, and in particular the Fuel Systems CGU. The Fuel Systems CGU is expected to see significantly higher volumes in the years ahead following the introduction of Cummins’ X15N natural gas engine competed head to head with diesel-powered trucks on range and torque in long-haul heavy-duty truck applications. For subsequent periods it is assumed that there will be an increase in the cash flows equivalent to expected general growth within the various business areas.

The expected future investment requirements for the units are reflected in the calculations. These are in accordance with the management’s approved budget and strategy. For the period beyond the next five years, it is assumed that

the re-investment requirement will be equivalent to expected depreciation. Changes in working capital have been assessed and adjusted in accordance with expected developments.

When there are indications that a company’s assets (including goodwill) may be impaired, an impairment test is conducted using a pre-tax weighted average capital cost (WACC) as an estimate for the discount rate (= return on assets ratio). Correspondingly, WACC is also used for annual impairment testing.

The WACC is calculated by weighting the cost of equity and the cost of debt in line with the Group’s long-term capital structure assumptions. The cost of equity is estimated using the Capital Asset Pricing Model, incorporating a risk-free interest rate, a market risk premium and an industry-specific beta. The cost of debt is based on observable market rates for comparable credit profiles. Where appropriate, the WACC is adjusted to reflect country-specific or CGU-specific risks not already captured in the cash flows.

Value in use is calculated by discounting future cash flows. Present value calculations are based on expected future cash flows for the different cash-generating units, as described above and the units are not expected to have a finite useful life. The projections take into account appropriate and typically modest forms of growth in the cash flows into perpetuity.

Key assumptions used in value in use calculations

The most important assumptions for calculating value in use are related to estimates for operating revenues, EBITDA margins, discount rates and growth rates beyond the forecast period of 5 years. Discount rates used have been matched and reflective of the currency of the cash flows being tested, being USD for all CGUs. The table below shows the WACC rates used.

WACC rates used in impairment testing

	2025	2024
Pre-tax WACC	12.3%	13.8%
Post-tax WACC	9.7%	10.9%

All operating revenues and EBITDA margins are based on the stated forecast periods, past performance and management expectations of market development for the future. Growth rates are consistent with industry and market forecasts except where conservatively applied outside the primary forecast periods.

Hexagon’s primary forecast horizon is 5 years from 2026 to 2030 and from which projections are made, on a rolling 5 year basis. Hexagon collectively employs an EBITDA-margin target of 15%. In the event the underlying 5-year forecasts exceeds 15% EBITDA margin in any of the years, the EBITDA margin is prudently capped at 15% to take into account mean reversion effects, increased competition and potential future trade offs between margin accretion and revenue growth. This is consistent with prior years.

The differing CGUs within Hexagon may have differing revenue growth and EBITDA margins at differing periods of time, but collectively are expected to attain the 15% EBITDA margin within the primary forecast horizon.

Growth beyond the forecast horizon are determined based on general economic growth rates in the geographical markets Hexagon’s businesses operate in. For 2025, the terminal value growth rate has been set to 2.5% for both CGUs, similar to last year.

Other assumptions for the impairment testing of goodwill

The recoverable amount is calculated based on the general assumptions referred to above. The calculations do not assume major changes in the nature of business activities compared with 2025. In the prognosis period, an increase in the operating profit equal to the general growth in the economy is, at a minimum, expected. The impairment testing is performed in the functional geographic currency of the CGUs.

Results from impairment testing

The assumptions that were used as a basis for the calculations made at the end of 2025 resulted in comfortable headroom for all group of CGUs except Digital Wave. Digital Wave have historically not been able to deliver on its five-year plans and has delivered sub-par profitability in recent years. This fact, coupled with the cyclical nature of the business and especially its MAE (Modal Acoustic Emission) testing resulted in a reassessment of the CGUs cash flow generation ability. This reassessment resulted in a lower revenue development and a corresponding lower expected cash flow generation of the CGU in the next five year cycle. The recoverable amount for Digital Wave as of 31.12.2025 ended with a negative headroom to the CGUs carrying amount of approximately NOK 38 million, which approximated the goodwill allocated to the CGU. As such, Hexagon recognized a goodwill impairment of NOK 38 million as of 31.12.2025.

Following the impairment testing as of 31.12, the goodwill per CGU was as follows:

Goodwill per CGU after impairment testing

Current CGU structure	2025	Prior year CGU structure	2024
Fuel Systems	1 151 712	Hexagon Agility	1 287 503
Mobile Pipeline	-	Hexagon Agility	-
FleetCare	7 067	Hexagon Agility	8 447
Digital Wave	-	Hexagon Digital Wave	42 208
Total goodwill	1 158 779		1 338 158

Sensitivity analyses for the goodwill

In connection with the impairment testing of goodwill, the Group has carried out sensitivity analyses. These sensitivity analyses are carried out for each cash-generating unit. The present value of the cash flow in the calculations made is, among other things, sensitive to:

- Revenue growth
- EBITDA margin
- Terminal value growth rates
- Discount rate (WACC)

The sensitivity analysis uses the economic assumptions referred to above as its starting point. Calculations have been made based on one or two of the estimated economic assumptions being changed while the other economic assumptions remain unchanged.

The sensitivity analyses performed for the Fuel Systems CGU demonstrate positive headroom in reasonable adjustments to the projected revenue development and EBITDA margins. Should however revenues consistently lag by more than 20% compared to the plan in all plan years, or EBITDA margin weakens by more than 1.5%-points compared to the plan in all years, the sensitivity analysis indicate a negative headroom. Furthermore, an increase of 2% points in the discount rate could result in negative headroom and an impairment scenario.

For the FleetCare CGU, the sensitivity analysis indicate significant headroom in all possible scenarios.

Note 12 Other non-current financial assets

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Other non-current financial assets	5 574	10 331
Interest swaps ¹	8 631	26 806
Total return swap (TRS) ²	20 015	-
Other investments in shares	23 529	5 981
Convertible bond at fair value ³	139 711	177 128
Total other non-current financial assets	197 459	220 246

¹ On 16 May 2022, Hexagon Composites ASA entered into three float-to-fix interest rate swaps, a USD 10 million swap with a 10 year maturity, a USD 10 million swap with a 7 year maturity, and a USD 33 million swap with a 5 year maturity. The value shown in the table over refers to the fair value of these interes rate swap derivatives.

² On 29 June 2023, Hexagon Composites entered into a total return swap (TRS) with financial exposure to 13 839 872 shares (representing 5% of the total outstanding shares) in Hexagon Purus ASA. The total return swap gives Hexagon Composites financial exposure to any change in the fair value of the underlying 13 839 872 shares from the initial amount of NOK 19.80 per share. Hexagon has no right or obligation to acquire the underlying shares at maturity. Due to the structure and the relevant facts pertaining to the agreement, the TRS has been classified as a financial derivative with changes in fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). In 2025, the TRS had a net positive fair value and is presented as a other non-current financial asset, while in 2024 it was presented as other current financial liability. The maturity has been extended to 31 March 2026.

³ On 1 February 2024, Hexagon Composites ASA participated in a convertible bond capital raise in Hexagon Purus ASA with NOK 200.0 million. The fair value of the convertible bond as of 31.12.2025 was NOK 139.7 million.

Note 13 Inventories

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Raw materials and consumables	891 032	928 760
Work in progress	143 930	161 249
Finished goods	89 698	101 945
Total inventories	1 124 660	1 191 954
Provision for obsolete inventory in balance sheet	(99 442)	(82 264)
Carrying amount of holdings used as pledged assets	1 124 660	-

Note 14 Trade receivables

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Trade receivables	495 661	747 008
Provisions for expected credit loss	(4 173)	(4 147)
Trade receivables after provision for losses	491 489	742 861
Carrying amount of trade receivables used as pledged assets	491 489	-

Losses on trade receivables are classified as other operating expenses in the income statement. Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group’s trade receivables and contract assets using a provision matrix:

As of 31 December the company had the following aging of trade receivables.

	Contract assets	Total	Not due	<30 days	30-60 days	60-90 days	>90days
Expected credit loss rate 2025	-%	0.8%	-%	0.2%	2.4%	2.4%	4.9%
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default 2025	-	495 661	286 042	83 001	60 225	27 637	38 756
Expected credit loss 2025	-	4 173	5	128	1 468	663	1 909
Expected credit loss rate 2024		0.5%	-%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	6.2%
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default 2024	-	747 008	520 417	135 346	44 548	11 649	35 048
Expected credit loss 2024	-	4 147	11	1 461	405	102	2 167

Changes in the provision for losses are as follows

	2025	2024
Opening balance 1 January	4 147	8 454
Provision for losses for the year	174	(1 358)
Actual losses during the year	(607)	(1 768)
Derecognition from deconsolidation of subsidiary	-	(1 565)
Other changes	1 074	-
Translation differences	(615)	383
Closing balance 31 December	4 173	4 147

Credit risk and currency risk regarding trade receivables are described in more detail in [note 25](#).

Note 15 Other current financial assets and other current assets

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Contingent consideration (earn-out receivable) from Ragasco sale	-	120 000
Other current financial assets	19 375	-
Total other current financial assets	19 375	120 000
Prepaid expenses	54 466	34 964
Prepayment to suppliers	-	-
VAT refund	68	26
Prepaid tax overseas	16 141	22 137
Other receivables to associates	-	-
Other	9 557	31 211
Total other current assets	80 231	88 339
Total other current financial assets and other current assets	99 606	208 339

Note 16 Cash and cash equivalents

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Cash at bank and in hand	211 406	302 297
Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	211 406	302 297
Cash & cash equivalents in the cash flow analysis	211 406	302 297
Restricted funds included in cash & cash equivalents ¹	2 927	2 156
Undrawn Group overdraft facility	250 000	48 502
Undrawn loan facilities	100 000	850 000

¹ Restricted tax withholdings.

Note 17 Share capital, shareholder information and dividend

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Ordinary shares of NOK 0.10 each	252 084 496	210 070 416
Total number of shares	252 084 496	210 070 416

The Company’s share capital consists of one class of shares and is fully paid-up.

Changes in share capital and share premium

	Number of shares		Share capital (NOK 1 000)		Share premium (NOK 1 000)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Ordinary shares						
Issued and paid 1 January	210 070 416	201 619 712	21 007	20 162	996 230	706 544
Issued new share capital	42 014 080	8 450 704	4 201	845	583 996	299 155
Transaction cost					(25 743)	(9 469)
Issued and paid	252 084 496	210 070 416	25 208	21 007	1 554 483	996 230
Treasury shares						
1 January	396 610	1 379 853	40	138		
Change during period	148 249	(983 243)	15	(98)		
31 December	544 859	396 610	54	40		

As of 31 December 2025 the Company had 544 859 treasury shares (396 610). The cost of acquisition of NOK 11 793 thousand (NOK 14 474 thousand) is entered as a reduction in equity. The shares are held as “treasury shares”, and the Company is entitled to sell them in the future.

20 Largest shareholders as of 31 December 2025	Number of shares	Shareholding
MITSUI & CO LTD	33 229 096	13.18 %
CLEARSTREAM BANKING S.A. (NOMINEE)	18 522 878	7.35 %
FLAKK COMPOSITES AS 1)	15 213 217	6.03 %
MP PENSJON PK	13 512 616	5.36 %
VERDIPAPIRFONDET DNB NORGE	13 403 582	5.32 %
KTF FINANS AS 1)	5 000 000	1.98 %
VERDIPAPIRFONDET DNB SMB	4 804 007	1.91 %
THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON SA/NV (NOMINEE)	4 798 189	1.90 %
STAVERN HELSE OG FORVALTNING AS	4 178 274	1.66 %
BROADBAY HOLDING AS	4 000 000	1.59 %
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN AB (NOMINEE)	3 936 500	1.56 %
NORDNET BANK AB (NOMINEE)	3 022 813	1.20 %
UBS SWITZERLAND AG (NOMINEE)	2 354 689	0.93 %
WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES INT S.A.R.L	1 772 304	0.70 %
NORDEA BANK ABP (NOMINEE)	1 746 425	0.69 %
FLAKK GRUPPEN AS 1)	1 690 504	0.67 %
PRO AS	1 594 000	0.63 %
AMFIBIEN AS	1 503 900	0.60 %
REODOR AS	1 356 000	0.54 %
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN AB	1 250 000	0.50 %
Total 20 largest shareholders	136 888 994	54.30 %
Remainder	115 195 502	45.70 %
Total	252 084 496	100.00 %

1 These shareholdings are controlled by the Chairman of the Board, Knut Flakk.

Ownership structure

The total number of shareholders as of 31 December 2025 was 10 497 (5 908) of whom 442 (426) were foreign shareholders. The number of shares held by foreign shareholders was 89 754 263 (131 194 434) or 35.6% (62.5%)

The Board proposes to the Annual General Meeting that there will be no ordinary dividend to be paid for the fiscal year 2025.

Note 18 Pension and other non-current employee benefits

The Norwegian companies in the Group are legally obliged to have occupational pension arrangements under the Norwegian Mandatory Occupational Pension act. The Norwegian pension arrangements satisfy the requirements of this act. Plans in other jurisdictions follows local requirements and agreements. Below is a summary table of the pension cost in the Group for the various pension plans. Further details on the various plans are provided below:

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Defined contribution pension plan	33 438	35 556
Defined benefit pension plan	-	59
Total	33 438	35 615

Defined contribution plans in the Group:

The defined contribution pension plans in the Norwegian companies have contribution rates from 7 per cent for salaries in the range of 0 to 7.1 times the national insurance base rate (G) and from 8 per cent for salaries in the range from 7.1 G to 12 G. As of 31 December 2025 the Norwegian defined contribution pension plans had 16 (21) members.

Our subsidiaries in the US and Canada offer defined contribution plans subject to US and Canadian statutory requirements. The defined contribution plans cover full-time employees and employer contributions range up to 6 per cent of defined compensation subject to employee contributions. For some of the plans, there can also be an additional payment at the end of the year in accordance with the terms of the defined contribution plan. As of 31 December 2025, 561 (795) members were covered by the plan. There are no defined contribution pension plan in Germany.

The table below provides a split of expenses in the defined contribution plans:

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Defined contribution pension plans - Norway	3 058	4 466
Defined contribution pension plans - USA / Canada	30 380	31 091
Total	33 438	35 556

Note 19Provisions

Non-current provisions		
(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Other non-current provisions	(21 766)	(19 297)
Total non-current provisions	(21 766)	(19 297)

Warranty provisions (current)		
(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Balance 1 January	98 038	68 011
Derecognition from deconsolidation of subsidiary	-	(10 133)
Provisions for year	(31 492)	74 184
Translation differences	(9 938)	8 092
Provisions used during year	9 881	(42 114)
Balance 31 December	66 489	98 038

The Group seeks to minimize the level of warranty or other claims from third parties through a diligent focus on quality. The Group also seeks to consistently recognize any potential impact of unanticipated events. Provisions are made for both general and, if required, specific warranty claims on low-pressure and high-pressure cylinders or on delivered systems. Such provisions are typically based on i) historical warranty costs levels for equivalent products and services, ii) our assessment of any ongoing third-party legal disputes or quality related matters in the ordinary course of business. In such cases, including products liability cases, the Group prepares estimates based on experience, professional judgment of legal counsel, and other assumptions it believes to be reasonable. The Group also recognizes an asset if insurance covers all or part of any recorded liability. As additional information becomes available, potential liability related to pending litigation is reassessed and related estimates are updated., and iii) a forward view based on the changing levels and complexity of our business activities within cylinder and systems business areas respectively.

The warranty period is mostly one year from delivery with exceptions for individual contracts. The provision can thereby be expected to be related to activity and new contracts.

Note 20 Interest-bearing liabilities

(NOK 1 000)	Interest rate conditions	Currency	Maturity	2025		2024	
				Facility size	Carrying amount	Facility size	Carrying amount
Secured							
Term loan	Nibor 3 month + margin	NOK	31 Dec 2027	1 250 000	1 250 000	1 100 000	1 100 000
Revolving credit facility - tranche A	Nibor 3 month + margin	NOK	31 Dec 2027	100 000	-	850 000	-
Revolving credit facility - tranche B	Nibor 3 month + margin	NOK	31 Dec 2027	400 000	-	-	-
Overdraft facility	Nibor 3 month + margin	NOK	31 Dec 2027	250 000	-	250 000	201 498
Total interest-bearing liabilities				2 000 000	1 250 000	2 200 000	1 301 498
Amortized transaction costs					(8 019)		(8 227)
Total interest-bearing liabilities					1 241 981		1 293 271
hereof current:							
Overdraft facility					-		201 498
Current interest bearing liabilities					-		-
Total current interest-bearing liabilities					-		201 498
Total non-current interest bearing liabilities					1 241 981		1 091 773

Estimated repayment structure of interest-bearing liabilities

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Thereafter
As of 31 December 2025	-	-	1 250 000	-	-	-	-
As of 31 December 2024	-	-	1 301 498	-	-	-	-

Refinanced debt facilities in 2025

As of 31 December 2024, Hexagon’s financing facilities with its banking partners, DNB and Danske Bank, amounted to NOK 2 200 million, comprising a term loan of NOK 1 100 million, a multi-currency revolving credit facility (RCF) of NOK 850 million and a multi-currency overdraft overdraft of NOK 250 million.

On 30 September 2025, Hexagon Composites ASA refinanced its debt facilities with DNB and Danske Bank. The refinanced total facility amounted to NOK 2,000 million and comprised a term loan of NOK 1,250 million, two revolving multi-currency credit facilities (RCF) of NOK 100 million (Tranche 1) and NOK 400 million (Tranche 2), and a multi-currency overdraft facility of NOK 250 million. Of the total facility, NOK 1,600 million is available for drawdown without incurrence-based leverage restrictions. The additional NOK 400 million under RCF tranche 2 is available subject to a leverage ratio (NIBD/EBITDA) below 2.0x. Effective from January 2027, the total facility will be reduced by NOK 200 million to NOK 1,800 million through quarterly amortizations of NOK 50 million under RCF tranche 2. The refinanced facilities mature on 31 December 2027. Due to the substantial difference of the new loan agreement versus the previous loan agreements, the refinancing was treated and recognized as a new loan, implying a derecognition of the previous loan and recognition of a new loan. Furthermore, remaining unamortized transaction costs related to the previous loan of approximately NOK 6 million was derecognized and charged to the statement of income, while transactions costs related to the new loan of approximately NOK 8 million has been capitalized with the new loan, and will be amortized over the lifetime of the new loan and thus form part of the effective interest rate on the loans.

Covenants

As of 31 December 2025, Hexagon is exposed to the following covenants under the current debt facility agreement.

Covenants	Description of covenant	Requirements
1) Leverage (NIBD / EBITDA)	Net interest-bearing debt (NIBD) refers to interest-bearing debt less cash and cash equivalents. EBITDA refers to reported EBITDA adjusted for IFRS 16 leasing expenses (added back), share-based payment expenses and certain other adjusting items, measured on a rolling twelve-month basis.	• Up to and including 30.06.2026: Suspended • 30.09.2026: < 4.2x • 31.12.2026: < 3.5x • 31.03.2027 and onwards: < 3.0x
2) Equity ratio	Equity ratio refers to equity ratio as reported excluding the effects from IFRS 16 lease liabilities and right of use assets	> 30% (may however be lowered to 25% for three consecutive quarters)
3) Minimum liquidity	Minimum liquidity refers to the sum of cash and cash equivalents, undrawn amounts under the NOK 250m overdraft facility, undrawn amounts under the NOK 1 250m term loan and undrawn amounts under the NOK 100m RCF tranche 1 facility	> NOK 200 million

The Company was compliant with all covenant requirements as of the reporting date, 31 December 2025. There is however a significant risk that compliance with the leverage covenant upon reinstatement on 30 September 2026 may become challenging. See [note 34](#) (Going concern) for further information.

Reconciliation for liabilities arising from financing activities

(NOK 1 000)	Non-current interest bearing liabilities	Current interest- bearing liabilities	Lease liabilities	Total
Liabilities as of 1 January 2025	1 091 773	201 498	601 581	1 894 852
Financing activities with cash settlement				
Repayment of non-current liabilities	(1 100 000)	-	-	(1 100 000)
New interest bearing liabilities ¹	1 250 000	-	-	1 250 000
Transaction costs	(8 019)			(8 019)
Repayment of lease liabilities	-	-	(53 443)	(53 443)
Repayment of current liabilities	-	(201 498)	-	(201 498)
Financing activities without cash settlement				
Additions from acquisition of companies	-	-	-	-
New lease liabilities	-	-	14 826	14 826
Reclassifications non-current to current	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-	(53 672)	(53 672)
Other transactions without cash settlement	8 227	-	-	8 227
Derecognition from deconsolidation of subsidiary	-	-	-	-
Liabilities as of 31 December 2025	1 241 981	-	509 292	1 751 273

(NOK 1 000)	Non-current interest bearing liabilities	Current interest- bearing liabilities	Lease liabilities	Total
Liabilities as of 1 January 2024	-	1 108 468	449 127	1 557 595
Financing activities with cash settlement				
Repayment of non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-
New interest bearing liabilities	-	810 178	-	810 178
Transaction costs	-	(9 750)	-	(9 750)
Repayment of lease liabilities	-	-	(61 768)	(61 768)
Repayment of current liabilities	-	(621 276)	-	(621 276)
Financing activities without cash settlement				
Additions from acquisition of companies		1 341		1 341
New lease liabilities	-	-	236 634	236 634
Reclassifications current to non-current	1 088 735	(1 088 735)	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-	47 953	47 953
Other transactions without cash settlement	3 039	1 272	-	4 311
Derecognition from deconsolidation of subsidiary	-	-	(70 366)	(70 366)
Liabilities as of 31 December 2024	1 091 773	201 498	601 581	1 894 852

Note 21 Financial liabilities

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Cross-currency swap (fair value) ¹	274 571	451 737
Total non-current financial liabilities	274 571	451 737
Cross-currency swap (fair value) ¹	-	-
Other current financial liabilities (total return swap) ²	-	62 758
Other current financial liabilities	25 000	-
Total current financial liabilities	25 000	62 758

¹ In 2019 the company entered into a cross-currency swap of USD 120.3 to effectively swaps NOK 1 100 million of the Company's term loan from NOK to USD. During 2021 the swap was settled and re-issued with an USD denominated balance of 132.7 million. In relation with the refinancing of the Group in April 2024 the maturity of the swap was extended concurrent with the initial maturity of the term loan. The value of the swap as of 31 December 2025 was NOK -274.6 million and has been presented as non-current due its concurrent maturity with the term loan on originally fell on 30 April 2027. Following the debt refinancing in September 2025, the maturity of the swap has been extended to 31 December 2027. See also note 6 for the profit and loss effect.

² On 29 June 2023, Hexagon Composites entered into a total return swap (TRS) with financial exposure to 13 839 872 shares in Hexagon Purus ASA. The total return swap gives Hexagon Composites financial exposure to any change in the fair value of the underlying 13 839 872 shares from the initial amount of NOK 19.80 per share. Hexagon has no right or obligation to acquire the underlying shares at maturity. Due to the structure and the relevant facts pertaining to the agreement, the TRS has been classified as a financial derivative with changes in fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). In 2025, the TRS had a net positive fair value and is presented as a other non-current financial asset, while in 2024 it was presented as other current financial liability. The maturity has been extended to 31 March 2026.

Note 22 Current interest-bearing liabilities

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Current interest-bearing liabilities - overdraft facility	-	201 498
Total current interest-bearing liabilities	-	201 498
Current portion of lease liabilities	54 488	60 523
Total	54 488	262 021

Current interest-bearing debt is subject to the same financial terms as the secured non-current interest-bearing debt disclosed in [note 20](#). The overdraft facilities within the Group are generally priced on a base rate + margin, in addition to periodic charges related to the provision of the facilities.

Note 23 Other current liabilities

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Public duties payable	26 193	25 514
Unpaid salaries, bonuses, holiday pay	82 051	136 921
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	119 537	131 715
Total	227 782	294 150

Note 24 Leases

Right of use assets (NOK 1 000)	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures & fittings, vehicles	2025 Total
At cost				
Cost of acquisition 1 January	676 819	-	18 512	695 331
Additions continuing operations	8 379	-	6 447	14 826
Additions discontinued operations	-	-	-	-
Expirations at maturity continuing operations	(23 938)	-	(1 240)	(25 178)
Derecognition from deconsolidation of subsidiary	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	(57 253)	-	(1 419)	(58 672)
Cost of acquisition 31 December	604 006	-	22 300	626 306
Accumulated depreciation				
Accumulated depreciation 1 January	187 954	-	5 163	193 117
Depreciations continuing operations	61 537	-	3 789	65 326
Depreciations discontinued operations	-	-	-	-
Expirations at maturity continuing operations	(23 938)	-	(1 240)	(25 178)
Derecognition from deconsolidation of subsidiary	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	(18 080)	-	(10)	(18 091)
Accumulated depeciation 31 December	207 473	-	7 701	215 175
Carrying amount 31 December	396 533	-	14 599	411 132
Useful life	3-17 years	3-7 years	2-5 years	
Depreciation method	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	

Right of use assets (NOK 1 000)	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures & fittings, vehicles	2024 Total
At cost				
Cost of acquisition 1 January	497 858	66 873	9 159	573 890
Additions continuing operations	229 667	-	9 306	238 973
Additions discontinued operations	1 075	-	2 495	3 569
Expirations at maturity continuing operations	(4 759)	(69 160)	-	(73 919)
Derecognition from deconsolidation of subsidiary	(98 554)	-	(3 503)	(102 057)
Translation differences	51 533	2 287	1 055	54 875
Cost of acquisition 31 December	676 819	-	18 512	695 331
Accumulated depreciation				
Accumulated depreciation 1 January	151 119	55 145	2 002	208 266
Depreciations continuing operations	60 026	7 523	2 930	70 479
Depreciations discontinued operations	3 926	-	289	4 215
Expirations at maturity continuing operations	(4 759)	(64 550)	-	(69 309)
Derecognition from deconsolidation of subsidiary	(35 544)	-	(338)	(35 883)
Translation differences	13 187	1 882	280	15 349
Accumulated depreciation 31 December	187 954	-	5 163	193 117
Carrying amount 31 December	488 864	-	13 349	502 214
Useful life	3-17 years	3-7 years	2-5 years	
Depreciation method	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	

Lease liabilities

(NOK 1 000)	2025 Total	2024 Total
Total lease liabilities 1 January	601 581	449 127
Additions from continuing operations	14 826	233 064
Additions from discontinued operations	-	3 569
Cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability continuing operations	(53 443)	(57 833)
Cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability discontinued	-	(3 935)
Cash payments for the interest portion of the lease liability continuing operations	(34 229)	(35 095)
Cash payments for the interest portion of the lease liability discontinued operations	-	(1 052)
Interest expense on lease liabilities continuing operations	34 229	35 095
Interest expense on lease liabilities discontinued operations	-	1 052
Derecognition from deconsolidation of subsidiary	-	(70 366)
Currency exchange differences	(53 672)	47 953
Total lease liabilities 31 December	509 292	601 581
Current lease liabilities	54 488	60 523
Non-current lease liabilities	454 804	541 058

Undiscounted lease liabilities

(NOK 1 000)	2025 Total	2024 Total
Undiscounted lease liabilities and maturity of cash outflows		
Less than 1 year	84 782	97 759
1-2 years	75 576	86 133
2-3 years	63 190	80 892
3-4 years	63 704	67 703
4-5 years	64 507	68 404
More than 5 years	354 877	454 722
Total undiscounted lease liabilities 31 December	706 635	855 612

Summary of cash outflows leases

(NOK 1 000)	2025 Total	2024 Total
Cash payments for leases continuing operations	87 672	92 927
Variable payments continuing operations	9 762	21 992
Cash payments related to short-term leases and leases of low value continuing operations	2 051	1 572
Total cash outflows for leases continuing operations	99 485	116 492
Cash payments for leases discontinued operations	-	4 987
Variable payments discontinued operations	-	563
Cash payments related to short-term leases and leases of low value discontinued operations	-	29
Total cash outflows for leases discontinued operations	-	5 579

Some of the leases have options to extend the contract beyond the period used in the calculations. For most cases the probability of utilizing such options are not sufficiently high to include options in the calculation of the leases. The leases do not contain any termination options that are considered significant for the calculations.

The leases do not contain any restrictions on the Group's dividend policy or financing, and there are no requirements to financial performance or ratios. The Group does not have significant residual value guarantees related to its leases to disclose. No operational risks related to leases are identified.

Discontinued operations

Discontinued operations relate to Hexagon Ragasco, which was sold to Worthington Enterprises Inc. on 3 June 2024. Due to this, Hexagon Ragasco's figures up to and including 3 June 2024 have been presented separately as discontinued operations. See also [note 5](#).

The Group as a lessor

The Group does not have any significant lease agreements where Hexagon Composites is the lessor.

Note 25 Market risk

Financial risk

The Group’s principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group’s operations. The Group’s principal financial assets include trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Group use some financial derivatives for hedging purposes. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and credit risk. The Group’s management regularly evaluates these risks and defines guidelines on appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. Procedures for risk management are adopted by the board and carried out by the chief financial officer in close cooperation with the subsidiaries. The Group may use financial instruments to hedge risks associated with interest rate and foreign currency fluctuations.

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to minimize these risks under its strategy for interest and currency exposure. The accounting treatment of financial derivatives is described in [note 2](#).

The Group has the following financial assets and liabilities divided into different categories for accounting treatment and reconciled against the balance sheet items 31 December 2025

(NOK 1 000)	Derivatives designated as hedging instruments through profit or loss	Financial instruments at fair value through P&L	Financial instruments at amortized cost	Total
Assets				
Other non-current financial assets	8 631	188 828	-	197 459
Trade receivables			491 489	491 489
Other current financial assets			19 375	19 375
Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents			211 406	211 406
Total financial assets	8 631	188 828	722 269	919 729
Liabilities				
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities			1 241 981	1 241 981
Other non-current financial liabilities	274 571			274 571
Non-current lease liabilities			454 804	454 804
Current lease liabilities			54 488	54 488
Current interest-bearing liabilities		-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-		25 000	25 000
Trade payables			178 186	178 186
Total financial liabilities	274 571	-	1 954 459	2 229 030

The Group has the following financial assets and liabilities divided into different categories for accounting treatment and reconciled against the balance sheet items 31 December 2024

(NOK 1 000)	Derivatives designated as hedging instruments through profit or loss	Financial instruments at fair value through P&L	Financial instruments at amortized cost	Total
Assets				
Other non-current financial assets	26 806	193 440	-	220 246
Trade receivables			742 861	742 861
Other current financial assets		120 000		120 000
Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents			302 297	302 297
Total financial assets	26 806	313 440	1 045 158	1 385 404
Liabilities				
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities			1 091 773	1 091 773
Other non-current financial liabilities	451 737			451 737
Non-current lease liabilities			541 058	541 058
Current lease liabilities			60 523	60 523
Current interest-bearing liabilities		-	201 498	201 498
Other current financial liabilities		62 758	-	62 758
Trade payables			389 300	389 300
Total financial liabilities	451 737	62 758	2 284 152	2 798 646

(I) Credit risk

The Group is mainly exposed to credit risk associated with trade receivables and contract assets. The Group minimizes its exposure to credit risk by ensuring that all parties requiring defined levels of credit (primarily trade receivables) are approved and undergo a credit check.

The Group has a small number of large customers or counterparties who could be considered to be a Group due to similarities in credit risk. The risk associated with these counterparties is regularly reviewed and is minimized by measures such as use of credit insurance. The subsidiary Hexagon Agility GmbH applies credit insurance to cover parts of the companies' receivables.

Trade receivables amounted to NOK 496 million (NOK 747 million). Except of parts in Hexagon Agility GmbH these do not have credit insurance. However, these are partly covered through Letter of Credits and prepayments from customers.

The Group has policies in place to ensure that sales of products are made to customers with an appropriate credit history and that outstanding amounts do not exceed the defined credit limits. Credit information is also used in the group's regular appraisal of new and existing customers.

The carrying amount of the financial assets, including derivatives, in the balance sheet represents the maximum risk exposure. As counterparties in derivative transactions are normally banks, the credit risk associated with derivatives is considered to be negligible. The Group considers its maximum risk exposure to be the carrying amount of its trade receivables (see [note 14](#)).

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e. geographical region, product type, customer type and rating, coverage by letter of credit or prepayments or other forms of credit insurance). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written-off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity. [Note 14](#) disclose the aging of trade receivables.

(II) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk from its financing activities (see [notes 20, 22](#) and [24](#)). The majority of the Group's interest-bearing liabilities have variable interest rates, which means it is affected by changes in interest rates.

The aim of the Group's interest rate risk management is to reduce interest expenses, while also keeping the volatility of future interest payments within acceptable limits. The Group's strategy is for its finance departments to regularly evaluate the interest rate exposure of Hexagon Composites liabilities based on a total assessment of interest expectations and risk profile. The total fixed-interest term must not exceed 10 years. The Group may use derivatives to adjust its effective interest rate exposure. The principal bank loan facility in the parent company has been drawn in Euro, NOK and USD, with EURIBOR/NIBOR/SOFR base rates. As part of the NOK 1.1 billion financing of the acquisition of Hexagon Agility in 2019, a cross-currency hedge was established where the Group receives a variable rate equal to NIBOR + margin and pays a variable rate equal to SOFR + margin. In addition to the cross currency swap, Hexagon Composites ASA entered into three float-to-fix interest rate swaps in May 2022 with a maturity of 5, 7 and 10 years for a total principal amount of USD 33 million, USD 10 million and USD 10 million respectively. These interest rate swaps effectively hedges approximately 35 per cent of the Group's 1.25 billion term loan at base rates (excluding margins) of 2.92 per cent, 2.96 per cent and 3.02 per cent for the 5, 7, and 10 year swaps respectively.

The following table shows the group’s sensitivity to potential changes in interest rates. The calculations take into account all interest-bearing instruments and associated interest rate derivatives (if any) as of 31 December.

	Change in interest rates in base points	Effect on profit/loss before tax (NOK 1 000)	Gains or losses on interest rate derivatives in other comprehensive income before tax (NOK 1 000)
2025	+100	(7 158)	-
	(100)	7 158	-
2024	+100	(6 998)	-
	(100)	6 998	-

Based on the interest bearing liabilities which existed as of 31 December 2025, an interest rate increase of 1% would reduce profit after tax by NOK 5.6 (5.5 million) million.

The average effective interest rate on financial liabilities was as follows:

	2025	2024
Bank overdrafts	3.3% - 5.9%	4.1% - 6.7%
Bank loan	6.6% - 8.1%	6.6% - 7.4%
Lease liabilities	1.5% - 8.1%	1.5% - 8.1%

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of the group not being in a position to fulfil its financial liabilities when they fall due. The group’s strategy for managing liquidity risk is to set a level of available liquidity to enable it to discharge its financial liabilities when they fall due, both under normal and unexpected circumstances, without risking unacceptable losses or damaging the group’s reputation. Undrawn credit facilities are disclosed in [note 16](#).

The majority of excess liquidity is invested in bank deposits

The following table provides an overview of the maturity structure of the group’s financial obligations based on undiscounted contractual payments. In cases where the counterparty is entitled to ask for early settlement, the amount is included in the earliest period in which the payment may be demanded. If the counterparty is entitled to ask for on-demand settlement, the amount is included in the first column (under 1 month):

31 December 2025 Remaining period

(NOK 1 000)	Less than 1 month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
Repayment of interest-bearing liabilities	-	-	-	1 250 000	-	1 250 000
Interest on interest-bearing liabilities and cross currency swap	10 354	20 709	93 189	124 253	-	248 505
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	-	-	274 571	-	274 571
Other current financial liabilities	25 000	-	-	-	-	25 000
Repayment of leases	4 456	8 950	41 082	173 028	281 776	509 292
Interest on leases	2 639	5 215	22 440	93 949	73 101	197 344
Trade payables	160 367	17 819				178 186
Total	202 817	52 692	156 711	1 915 801	354 877	2 682 897

The Group’s interest-bearing bank loan and debt facilities matures on 31 December 2027. Drawings under the debt facility amounted to NOK 1 250 million as of 31 December 2025. Furthermore, the Group’s cross currency swap derivative (presented as “Other non-current financial liabilities” in the table above), which had a negative value of NOK 275 million as of 31 December 2025, falls due concurrent with the debt facilities on 31 December 2027. The liquidity risk of these swaps are however fluctuating by nature and is dependent upon the fair value of the swaps on maturity. See also [note 20](#) for information on interest-bearing liabilities

Repayment and interests on lease liabilities in bucket 1-5 years will spread out somewhat linearly similar to the payment structure under an annuity loan.

31 December 2024 Remaining period

(NOK 1 000)	Less than 1 month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
				-		-
Repayment of interest-bearing liabilities	-	-	-	1 301 498	-	1 301 498
Interest on interest-bearing liabilities and cross currency swap	10 227	20 454	92 045	163 635	-	286 362
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	-	-	451 737	-	451 737
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	62 758	-	-	62 758
Repayment of leases	5 063	10 156	45 304	190 338	350 720	601 581
Interest on leases	3 149	6 227	26 838	114 481	103 336	254 031
Trade payables	350 370	38 930				389 300
Total	368 809	75 768	226 945	2 221 688	454 055	3 347 266

(iv) Foreign exchange risk

As the Group has production and sales in different countries with different functional currencies, the Group may from time to time use forward contracts to reduce its currency risk from cash flows denominated in foreign currencies. Currency risk is calculated for each currency and takes into consideration assets and liabilities, off-balance sheet obligations and highly probable purchases and sales in the relevant currency. The Group also has a cross currency interest rate swap which effectively converts NOK 1.1 billion of the term loan to a USD 132.7 million USD loan (see also [note 21](#)). This financial instrument gives rise to foreign exchange effect in the profit/loss of the parent company, Hexagon Composites ASA. However, the parent company also has significant interest bearing loan receivable not designated as net investment hedges towards its US subsidiary Hexagon USA Holdings Inc. denominated in USD. The said portion of the receivable is subject to currency re-evaluations through the profit/loss which largely neutralizes the foreign exchange risk related to the mentioned cross currency swap.

The following table shows the group’s sensitivity to potential changes in the Norwegian krone, with all other conditions remaining constant. The calculation is based on the same movement of the krone against the relevant currencies. The effect on the profit/loss is caused by currency effects from USD-denominated loan receivables not designated as net investment hedge through OCI, and currency effects of the cross currency swap.

The OCI effect is caused by currency effects of USD-denominated loan receivables designated as net investments in foreign operations. In Hexagon Composites ASA, an intercompany interest-bearing loan amount of USD 5.2 million (MNOK 52.3) at 31 December 2025 (USD 5.2 million (MNOK 58.9) at 31 December 2024) has been designated as net investments in the US-based subsidiary, Hexagon USA Holdings Inc. The balance USD 5.2 million is being used to reduce the exposure to the USD foreign exchange risk on this investment. Gains or losses on the retranslation of this borrowing are transferred to OCI to offset any gains or losses in the Group on translation of this loan in the Group.

	Movement of NOK against USD	Effect on profit/loss before tax (NOK 1 000)	Effect on other comprehensive income and expenses before tax (NOK 1 000)
2025	+10 %	10 884	(5 232)
	(10)%	(10 884)	5 232
2024	+10 %	(14 988)	(5 894)
	(10)%	14 988	5 894

The fair values of derivatives classified as hedging instruments are reported under other current assets/liabilities or other non-current assets/liabilities depending on the recovery or settlement date for the associated hedged item.

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group does not have any forward contracts.

The group does not apply hedge accounting for any of its derivatives.

(v) Measurement of fair value

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is calculated by comparing the agreed forward rate and the estimated equivalent forward rate prevailing on the balance sheet date with the same maturity multiplied by the fixed volume specified in the contract. Contingent considerations arising from business combinations are measured as a best estimate of target achievement at each reporting date. For the derivatives, the fair value is confirmed by the financial institution with which the Company has entered into the contract.

The following of the Group’s financial instruments are not measured at fair value: Cash & cash equivalents, trade receivable, other current receivables and payables and bank overdrafts. These items are recognized at nominal value in the balance sheet as of 31 December, without taking into account the discount rate which relates to future inflows and outflows. Loans to employees and non-current interest bearing liabilities are recognized in accordance with amortized cost.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents is approximately equal to fair value since these instruments have a short term to maturity. Similarly, the carrying amount of trade receivables and other current receivables and payables is approximately equal to fair value since they are short term and entered into on “normal” terms and conditions. The carrying amount of bank overdrafts are assessed to be approximately equal to fair value because the floating interest rate are adjusted to reflect current conditions.

Fair value hierarchy

- The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:
- Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
 - Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly
 - Level 3: Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

(NOK 1 000)	Level	2025		2024	
		Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Financial assets					
Interest rate swaps	2	8 631	8 631	26 806	26 806
Investments in shares	3	23 529	23 529	5 981	5 981
Convertible bond at fair value	3	139 711	139 711	177 128	177 128
Total return swap	2	20 015	20 015	-	-
Other non-current financial assets	3	5 574	5 574	10 331	10 331
Contingent considerations receivable	3	-	-	120 000	120 000
Other current financial assets	3	19 375	19 375	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	3	1 241 981	1 250 000	1 091 773	1 100 000
Non-current cross-currency swap	2	274 571	274 571	451 737	451 737
Current interest-bearing liabilities	3	-	-	201 498	201 498
Other current financial liabilities	3	25 000	25 000	-	-
Total return swap	2	-	-	62 758	62 758

The fair values of the Group’s interest-bearing bank loans are determined by using the DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer’s borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 was assessed to be insignificant.

The Group enters into foreign exchange contracts with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Foreign exchange forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employ the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing models using present value calculations.

Financial instruments appraised at fair value with gains and losses in the income statement

(NOK 1 000)	2025		2024	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Level 1: Based on prices in an active market		-	-	-
Level 2: Observable market data ¹⁾	28 646	274 571	26 806	514 495
Level 3: Other than observable market data ²⁾	188 188	25 000	313 440	-
Total financial instruments at fair value	216 834	299 571	340 246	514 495

¹ Level 2 relates to interest rate swaps shown in [note 12](#) and a cross currency swap and total return swap shown in [note 21](#). Level 2 is estimated based on calculating the net present value of future cash flows, using interest rate curves, exchange rates and currency spreads as of the balance sheet date.

² Level 3 instruments in 2025 and 2024 relates largely to minor unlisted equity investments measured at fair value.

Other information relating to financial instruments

During the reporting period there were no financial assets or liabilities which were reclassified by changing the measurement method from amortized cost to fair value or vice versa, and there were no changes in the fair value measurement which caused transfers between level 1 and level 2, and no transfers to or from level 3.

(vi) Capital structure and equity

The main goal of the Group’s capital structure management is to ensure it maintains a strong credit rating (and therefore reasonable borrowing terms from lenders) and a level of equity which is reasonable in relation to the Group’s operations.

By achieving a good debt/equity ratio, the Group will be able to support its operations and in doing so maximize the value of its shares. The Group’s shareholders shall receive a competitive return on their shares, mainly through price increases in the Group’s shares, but also in the form of dividends based on financial performance/ investment needs.

The Group manages and makes necessary changes to its capital structure by regularly assessing prevailing economic conditions and prospects of short and medium-term growth.

Capital structure management is largely dealt with by means of new share issues. No changes to guidelines in this area were made in 2024 or 2025.

Note 26 Investments in associates

Companies	Country	Business segment	Acquisition / recognition date	Ownership 31 December 2024	Ownership 31 December 2025	Accounting method
Hexagon Purus ASA ¹	Norway	Other	29.06.2023	38 %	35 %	Equity method
Worthington Cylinders Austria GmbH ("SES") ²	Austria	Other	29.05.2024	49 %	49 %	Equity method
Cryoshelter BioLNG GmbH ³	Austria	Hexagon Agility	01.08.2022	40 %	40 %	Equity method

¹ Hexagon Purus ASA classified as an associated company as of 29.06.23 following loss of control and deconsolidation effective on the same date.

² Acquired on 29.05.2024 and classified as an associate effective from the same date.

³ Acquired on 01.08.2022 and classified as an associated companies effective from the same date

Income statement reconciliation	Hexagon Purus ASA		Worthington Cylinders GmbH (SES)		Cryoshelter BioLNG GmbH		Total	
(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Share of profit after tax	(556 467)	(426 161)	(44 124)	(23 405)	(50 331)	(43 785)	(650 922)	(493 351)
PPA amortizations associated companies	(24 288)	(24 896)	-	-	(2 725)	(2 704)	(27 013)	(27 600)
Gain/loss on disposal of shares	(108 986)	-					(108 986)	-
Impairment	-	(312 000)	-	-	(26 472)	(243 847)	(26 472)	(555 847)
Total profit/loss from investments in associates per 31 December	(689 741)	(763 057)	(44 124)	(23 405)	(79 529)	(290 336)	(813 394)	(1 076 798)

Balance sheet reconciliation

(NOK 1000)	Hexagon Purus ASA		Worthington Cylinders GmbH (SES)		Cryoshelter BioLNG GmbH		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Carrying value 1 January	907 571	1 225 107	101 504	-	-	-	1 009 075	1 225 107
Share of profit after tax incl. PPA amortizations	(580 755)	(451 057)	(44 124)	(23 405)	(53 057)	(46 489)	(677 936)	(520 951)
Share of other comprehensive income	(27 988)	46 979	-	-	-	-	(27 988)	46 979
Share of profit after tax incl. PPA amortizations disc.operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of shares	-	-	-	125 037	-	-	-	125 037
Share capital contribution	-	398 542	-	-	-	-	-	398 542
Initial recognition at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification of loans classified as net investment in the associate					-	100 102	-	100 102
Loans classified as net investment in the associate provided in the period					79 529	190 234	79 529	190 234
Sale / disposal of shares - carrying value disposed	(27 402)	-	-	-	-	-	(27 402)	-
Sale / disposal of shares - implied excess values disposed	(113 494)	-	-	-	-	-	(113 494)	-
Effect of demerger of subsidiaries (SES Composites)	-	-	(34 976)	-	-	-	(34 976)	-
Impairment	-	(312 000)	-	-	(26 472)	(243 847)	(26 472)	(555 847)
Currency translation effects	-	-	(806)	(128)	-	-	(806)	(128)
Carrying value 31 December	157 931	907 571	21 598	101 504	-	-	179 529	1 009 075

The following table sets forth summarized financial information for the Group's material associate, Hexagon Purus.

Companies	Hexagon Purus ASA	
(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Interest held as per 31 December	35 %	38 %
Income statement and statement of comprehensive income of the associate		
Revenues	1 143 892	1 875 525
EBITDA	(618 200)	(348 361)
EBIT	(1 157 327)	(910 575)
Profit/loss before taxes	(1 536 594)	(1 211 669)
Profit/loss after taxes	(1 529 297)	(1 202 392)
- hereof attributable to equity holders of the parent	(1 501 945)	(1 109 795)
Other comprehensive income	(97 912)	141 786
- hereof attributable to equity holders of the parent	(71 186)	122 341
Total comprehensive income	(1 627 209)	(1 060 606)
- hereof attributable to equity holders of the parent	(1 573 131)	(987 454)
Hexagon's share of profit/loss of the associate	(556 467)	(426 161)
Hexagon's share of other comprehensive income of the associate	(27 988)	46 979
Hexagon's share of total comprehensive income of the associate	(584 456)	(379 182)

Companies	Hexagon Purus ASA	
(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Other effects related to the associate		
PPA amortizations relates to implicit intangible assets of the associate	(24 288)	(24 896)
Impairment loss on the associate	-	(312 000)
Total effect in Hexagon's comprehensive income related to the associate	(608 744)	(716 078)
Balance sheet of the associate per 31 December		
Non-current assets	2 193 204	2 709 993
Current assets	1 317 089	2 223 787
Non-current liabilities	(2 353 647)	(2 144 920)
Current liabilities	(577 198)	(667 064)
Non-controlling interests	(117 289)	(106 301)
Net assets / equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	462 159	2 015 495
Hexagon's share of net assets	159 907	773 950
Goodwill and intangibles	1 012 023	1 147 621
Impairments	(1 014 000)	(1 014 000)
Carrying value 31 December	157 931	907 571
Fair value (if there is a quoted market) per 31 December	211 946	921 637

Hexagon Purus ASA

Hexagon Purus was recognized as an associated company in June 2023 following a dividend-in-kind distribution of 25% of Hexagon Purus shares to Hexagon Composites' shareholders, together with a 5% share sale. Upon initial recognition, the investment was measured at fair value of NOK 2,105 million, comprising Hexagon Composites' share of Hexagon Purus' net assets of NOK 902 million and embedded goodwill and excess values of NOK 1,203 million. In light of the adverse share price development in 2023 and 2024, Hexagon Composites recognized impairments over its investment in Hexagon Purus, resulting in accumulated impairment losses of NOK 1,014 million as of 1 January 2025.

Between June 2023 and 16 October 2025, Hexagon Composites' ownership interest in Hexagon Purus remained at 38.4%. On 16 October 2025, approximately 16.4 million Hexagon Purus shares were transferred as part of the consideration in the acquisition of the remaining 51% of SES Composites. This reduced Hexagon Composites' ownership interest to 34.6%. Accordingly, the Group recognized its 38.4% share of Hexagon Purus' losses up to 16 October 2025 and its 34.6% share of losses from that date onward. The share transfer resulted in a technical accounting loss of NOK 109.0 million, calculated as the difference between the fair value of the shares disposed (NOK 31.9 million) and their carrying amount of NOK 140.9 million, including a pro-rata release of unamortized embedded goodwill and excess values of NOK 113.5 million.

As of 31 December 2025, the recoverable amount of the investment in Hexagon Purus was NOK 208.8 million. Recoverable amount was determined as fair value less costs of disposal, using the quoted share price of approximately NOK 1.40 per share at year-end. Recoverable amount as of 31 December 2024 was likewise based on fair value less costs of disposal and amounted to NOK 907.6 million (approximately NOK 5.50 per share). Due to the Group's share of significant losses recognized in 2025 and the realized loss on the partial disposal in October 2025, the carrying amount of the investment prior to any impairment adjustments was NOK 157.9 million as of 31 December 2025.

Although the recoverable amount at year-end 2025 exceeded the carrying amount, no reversal of previously recognized impairment losses has been recorded. This is because the recoverable amount did not increase during the 2025 financial year, and the Group has therefore applied the interpretation of IAS 28.42 adopted by the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority (Finanstilsynet) in its published decision on reversals of impairment losses for investments accounted for under the equity method. Under this interpretation, reversals are restricted to the extent that the recoverable amount increases within the reporting period, even where recoverable amount exceeds carrying amount at the reporting date. Consequently, accumulated impairment losses remained at NOK 1,014 million as of 31 December 2025.

Cryoshelter BioLNG GmbH

On 31 December 2024, Hexagon performed an impairment test of its net investment in Cryoshelter BioLNG which resulted in an adjusted carrying value of zero. As per 31 December 2025, Hexagon continued to carry its investment in the associate at zero and recognized an impairment loss of NOK -26 million, after providing additional funding of NOK 80 million and recognizing share of losses of NOK -53 million. The impairment loss was determined on a year-to-date basis. Loans provided in 2025 are reasoned by liquidity constraints in Cryoshelter to complete certain contract liabilities.

In January 2026, Hexagon acquired the remaining 60% of shares in Cryoshelter BioLNG for one (1) euro. Cryoshelter's LNG technology continues to be challenging in the European home market due to an uncertain market- and regulatory outlook for its technology and product offering. Hexagon plans to deploy Cryoshelter's technology and production line in India during 2026, with the intention of enhancing the value of the investment in that market over time.

Sustainable Energy Solutions (SES)

In June 2024, Hexagon acquired a 49% share in Worthington Cylinders GmbH (Austria), which together with its wholly owned subsidiaries, Worthington Industries Poland (Poland) and PTEC Pressure Technology (Germany), formed the business "Sustainable Energy Solutions" (SES). SES consisted of a type 1 (steel) cylinder business operated from Worthington Cylinders in Austria, and an alternative fuels business (referred to as "SES Composites"). SES Composites manufactured composite cylinders and systems in Slupsk, Poland, and operated a valve assembly facility in Burscheid, Germany. On 14 July 2025, Hexagon announced the full acquisition of SES' alternative fuels business (hereinafter "SES Composites"). Following a successful demerger of the two legal entities representing "SES Composites" from Worthington Cylinders GmbH, Hexagon acquired the remaining 51% of SES Composites on 16 October 2025.

The equity accounting method of Worthington Cylinders GmbH shows Hexagon's share of profits/losses for SES as a whole up to 16 October 2025. Following 16 October, SES Composites have been fully consolidated into the Group accounts of Hexagon, while the remaining type 1 (steel) cylinder business operated from Worthington Cylinders GmbH in Austria remains an associate accounted for under the equity method. Furthermore, and as a part of the demerger accounting of SES Composites, the carrying value of Hexagon's investment in Worthington Cylinders GmbH was reduced by NOK 35 million, calculated as SES Composites relative fair value (47%) of SES as a whole at the time of demerger. Worthington Cylinders GmbH's type 1 (steel) business has in Q4 been rebranded to "heiserTEC", which will be used interchangeably with the legal entity name, Worthington Cylinders GmbH.

Note 27 Share-based payment

Share-based payment in Hexagon Composites ASA

The Company has a performance share units program (PSUs) and a restricted share units program (RSUs) covering certain employees in senior positions in the Group. As at 31 December 2025, total 45 employees were included in the PSUs programs and 46 employees in the RSUs programs.

Performance share units programs (PSUs)

All PSUs are non-transferable and will vest subject to satisfaction of the applicable vesting conditions. The vesting conditions under the active programs are based on the following metrics:

- Group revenue, EBIT and total shareholder return (TSR) targets

The actual number of PSUs vested will depend on performance and vary from minimum zero to the maximum awarded PSUs in each program. Each vested PSU will give the holder the right to receive one share in the Company at an exercise price corresponding to the par value of the shares being NOK 0.10.

Reference is also made to the remuneration report for 2025, available on the Company’s website, for more details on the Group’s PSU programs.

Restricted share units programs (RSUs)

The RSUs are subject to continued employment three years after date of grant, and each participant will at such time receive such number of Hexagon shares as corresponds to the number of RSUs allocated to them.

Overview of share units with equity settlement

	RSUs	PSUs	RSUs	PSUs
	2025	2025	2024	2024
Outstanding options 1 January	433 554	10 106 415	524 527	8 476 437
Options granted	165 000	6 508 508	157 000	5 480 154
Options exercised	-155 941	-1 666 099	-91 132	-1 024 375
Options lapsed/cancelled	-24 996	-1 140 740	-156 841	-2 825 801
Share options outstanding 31 December	417 617	13 808 084	433 554	10 106 415
Exercisable at 31 December	0	0	0	0
Weighted average exercised price (NOK)	16.18	17.14	39.15	18.46

The following table list the input to the model used for the plan for year ended 31 December

	RSUs Awarded	PSUs Awarded	RSUs Awarded	PSUs Awarded
	2025	2025	2024	2024
Weighted average fair values at the measurement date per share (NOK)	7.73	20.30	31.10	20.44
Expected lifetime (years)	3	3	3	3
Model used	Black-Scholes	Black-Scholes	Black-Scholes	Black-Scholes

The fair value of the options, PSUs and RSUs was calculated on the grant date, based on the Black-Scholes model, and the cost is recognized over the service period. Cost, including social security effects associated with these programs were NOK 6.6 (49.2) million YTD 31 December. The fair value of all outstanding PSUs (maximum 13 808 084) and RSUs (417 617) is estimated to NOK 39.6 (68.9) million per 31 December 2025.

In addition to the above-mentioned instruments, the Company had issued bonus arrangements to certain executives within the Group. The bonus arrangements were dependent upon the share price development of Hexagon Purus ASA and is converted to a given number of cash settlement options in Hexagon Purus ASA, for the purpose of calculating quarterly fair values using the Black-Scholes model. These cash settlement arrangements involved total expenses of NOK -0.6 (-4.0) million in 2025 and a remaining unamortized accrual estimated to NOK 0.0 (0.1) million as of 31 December 2025.

Note 28 Transactions with related parties

The Group’s related parties consist of associates, main shareholders, members of the Board and management.

There are no sales to, purchases from, loans to, receivables or liability/payables to members of the Board. There are no sales to, purchases from, loans to, receivables or liability/payables to key management personnel of the Group, except for any short-term postings related to salary payout and remuneration of out-of-the pocket expenses.

All the transactions were carried out as part of normal business and at arm’s length prices.

The income statement includes the following amounts resulting from transactions with related parties

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Sales revenue	63 530	467 267
Cost of materials	12 733	59 293
Other operating expenses	2 454	14 049
Finance income	22 422	33 103
Finance expenses	-	-

Of the sales revenue towards related parties, NOK 37 million (NOK 407) was related to the associated company, Hexagon Purus.

The balance sheet includes the following amounts resulting from transactions with related parties

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Trade receivables	24 286	25 363
Other current assets	-	21 023
Trade payables	668	11 965
Other current financial assets ¹	13 750	-
Lease liabilities short term	599	-
Lease liabilities	5 916	-
Other current financial liabilities ¹	25 000	-

¹ The balances relate to a guarantee arrangement entered into in 2024 in connection with a convertible loan provided by Hexagon Purus ASA to Norwegian Hydrogen AS. Under this arrangement, the Company issued a guarantee towards Hexagon Purus ASA. Other current financial assets of NOK 13.7 million represent a receivable from Flakk Composites AS, while other current financial liabilities of NOK 25.0 million represent a corresponding financial liability towards Hexagon Purus ASA under the same arrangement. The arrangement was settled in January 2026 following the conversion of the underlying loan.

Remuneration of the Board and Executive management 2025

(NOK 1 000)	Salaries and fees	Bonuses ¹	Benefits in kind	Pension premium	Value of share options ²	Extra-ordinary items	Total remuneration 2025
Executive management	26 172	6 817	4 240	1 595	6 591	10 577	55 992
Board of Directors	2 972					-	2 972
Total remuneration	29 144	6 817	4 240	1 595	6 591	10 577	58 964

¹ Bonuses relates to bonuses expensed in the year.

² The value of share options relates to recognized costs for the year. Executives hold other share-based instruments as well (see [note 27](#) Share based payments).

Remuneration of the Board and Executive management 2024

(NOK 1 000)	Salaries and fees	Bonuses ¹	Benefits in kind	Pension premium	Value of share options ²	Extra-ordinary items	Total remuneration 2024
Executive management	23 330	17 005	1 906	2 033	14 513	-	58 787
Board of Directors	2 804	-	-	-	-	-	2 804
Total remuneration	26 134	17 005	1 906	2 033	14 513	-	61 591

¹ Bonuses relates to bonuses expensed in the year.

² The value of share options relates to recognized costs for the year. Executives hold other share-based instruments as well (see [note 27](#) Share based payments).

Pursuant to Section 6-16a and b of the Norwegian Public Limited Liabilities Companies Act, the Company will disclose a separate remuneration report regarding the determination of pay and benefits to the CEO and management executives. Reference is made to the separate remuneration report which will be made available on the Company`s website.

The Chairman of the Board has no agreement relating to termination benefits. In his employment agreement, the CEO has an agreement for 12 months` severance pay. The management of the Group have a target-based bonus agreement.

Group management participates in the Company’s general pension arrangements, which are described in [note 18](#), Pensions. The Group President and CFO participate in the Group’s defined contribution plan.

Group management participate in the Company’s share-based incentive scheme, which are described in [note 27](#), Share-based Payment. As of 31 December 2025 the CEO has 575 thousand (0 thousand) provisional performance share units (PSUs performance adjusted) outstanding. The CFO has 118 thousand (100 thousand) provisional performance share units (PSUs performance adjusted) outstanding.

No loans have been made, or security provided for loans, to any member of Group management, the Board or other elected standing committees or any of their related parties.

Shares owned by Board members

	2025	2024
Knut Flakk, (Chairman) ¹	22 568 314	22 568 314
Ko Mizukawa (Board member) ²	33 229 096	45 833 321

¹ Of the shares owned by Knut Flakk, 164 593 are privately owned, 500 000 are owned by his wife and 21 903 721 are owned through limited liability companies

² Shares owned by Mitsui & Co., Ltd., represented in the Board by Ko Mizukawa.

Shares held by Executive management

	2025	2024
Philipp Schramm, Chief Executive Officer ¹	0	0
Eirik Løhre, Chief Financial Officer ²	37 660	14 000
Hans Peter Havdal, EVP Market Expansion	3 900	3 900
Eric Bippus, Chief Commercial Officer	192 280	90 687
Brad Garner, Chief Technology Officer	36 892	0
Ashley Remillard, EVP Legal & Government Affairs and General Counsel	47 880	27 562

¹ On 3 December 2024, Hexagon announced the appointment of Phillipp Schramm as Chief Executive Officer, effective 7 January 2025.

² On 11 November 2025, Hexagon announced changes in the executive management team, appointing Eirik Løhre as CFO.

Expensed auditor fees were divided among the following services (excl. VAT)

	2025		2024	
(NOK 1 000)	Group auditor	Other auditors	Group auditor	Other auditors
Statutory audit and auditing-related services	14 862	-	12 671	-
Other attestation services	1 854	218	174	250
Tax advice	831	2 882	1 038	1 847
Other non-auditing services	-	921	-	1 348
Total	17 546	4 022	13 883	3 445

Note 29 Purchasing commitments

The Group has the following commitments resulting from purchasing materials

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
2025	-	1 109 006
2026	999 959	896 635
2027	829 915	896 635
2028	795 997	896 635
2029	795 997	896 635
2030	-	-
Thereafter	-	-
Total	3 421 868	4 695 546

The purchasing commitments relates to “take-or-pay” contracts with key suppliers of carbon fiber which was entered into in 2024.

The Group has the following commitments resulting from contracts for investments in production facilities/machines

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
2025	-	26 995
2026	2 485	-
Thereafter	-	-
Total	2 485	26 995

All contracts relate to investments in production facilities/machines.

Note 30 List of subsidiaries and associates

The following companies are included in the consolidated financial statements

Company	Home Country	Registered office	Business segment	Ownership	Votes
Subsidiaries					
Hexagon USA Holdings Inc.	USA	Lincoln, NE	Unallocated	100 %	100 %
Hexagon Digital Wave LLC	USA	Centennial, CO	Aftermarket	100 %	100 %
Hexagon R&D Services LLC	USA	Lincoln, NE	Unallocated	100 %	100 %
Hexagon Agility Inc.	USA	Costa Mesa, CA	Unallocated	100 %	100 %
Agility Fuel Solutions LLC	USA	Costa Mesa, CA	Unallocated	100 %	100 %
Agility Fuel Systems LLC	USA	Costa Mesa, CA	Fuel Systems	100 %	100 %
Agility California LLC	USA	Costa Mesa, CA	Fuel Systems	100 %	100 %
Agility Canada UIC	Canada	Kelowna, BC	Fuel Systems	100 %	100 %
Agility Fuel Solutions UK Ltd	UK	London	Fuel Systems	100 %	100 %
Agility North Carolina LLC	USA	Salisbury, NC	Fuel Systems	100 %	100 %
Agility Cylinders, LLC	USA	Lincoln, NE	Fuel Systems	100 %	100 %
Agility Powertrain Systems, LLC	USA	Costa Mesa, CA	Aftermarket	100 %	100 %
Agility India Private Ltd	India	Bangalore	Fuel Systems	100 %	100 %
Agility Fuel Solutions Norway AS	Norway	Raufoss	Fuel Systems	100 %	100 %
Hexagon Lincoln LLC	USA	Lincoln, NE	Mobile Pipeline	100 %	100 %
Hexagon Technical Services LLC	USA	Lincoln, NE	Aftermarket	100 %	100 %
Hexagon Agility Fleetcare LLC	USA	Delaware	Aftermarket	100 %	100 %
Hexagon Mobile Pipeline GmbH	Germany	Kassel	Mobile Pipeline	100 %	100 %
Hexagon Agility GmbH ¹	Germany	Kassel	Fuel Systems/	100 %	100 %
Hexagon Operations GmbH	Germany	Kassel	Fuel Systems	100 %	100 %
Hexagon Raufoss AS	Norway	Raufoss	Unallocated	100 %	100 %
Hexagon Technology AS	Norway	Aalesund	Unallocated	100 %	100 %

Company	Home Country	Registered office	Business segment	Ownership	Votes
Hexagon Agility Austria Holding GmbH	Austria	Kienberg	Fuel Systems	100 %	100 %
Hexagon Agility Poland S.p.z.o.o	Poland	Slupsk	Fuel Systems	100 %	100 %
PTEC Pressure Technology GmbH	Germany	Burscheid	Fuel Systems	100 %	100 %
Hexagon Cylinders India Pvt. Ltd.	India		Unallocated	100 %	100 %
Hexagon Composites India Pvt. Ltd.	India	Bangalore	Unallocated	100 %	100 %
Hexagon Agility Columbia SAS	Columbia	Bogota	Unallocated	100 %	100 %
Hexagon Composites Russia LLC	Russia	Nizhny	Unallocated	100 %	100 %
Associates owned by Hexagon Composites ASA					
Hexagon Purus ASA	Norway	Aalesund	Unallocated	35 %	35 %
Cryoshelter BioLNG GmbH	Austria	Graz	Unallocated	40 %	40 %
Worthington Cylinders GmbH	Austria	Kienberg	Unallocated	49 %	49 %

1) Hexagon Agility GmbH makes use of the exemption provisions pursuant to Section 264 (3) of the German Commercial Code (HGB) for the financial year 2025.

Note 31 Exchange rates

	Exchange rate	Average exchange rate	Exchange rate
	1 Jan 25	2025	31 Dec 25
USD	11.3534	10.3948	10.0791
CAD	7.8907	7.4307	7.3614
EUR	11.7950	11.7174	11.8430
GBP	14.2249	13.6817	13.5721
RUB	10.0100	12.5909	12.4900
PLN	2.7700	2.7641	2.8057

Note 32 Climate risk

Climate change is among the most important megatrends affecting businesses across all sectors today. The urgent need for a transition to a resource-efficient, low-carbon economy opens new business opportunities for Hexagon, as a solutions provider in this space. The transition to a low-carbon economy will continue to entail extensive policy, legal, technology, and market changes, with a potential to have significant impact on Hexagon’s revenues. Save for 2025, which has seen a slow down in the trucking market, the Group has experienced an increasing demand for its near-zero- and zero emission energy solutions in the last couple of years due to an increased global focus on climate change and -mitigation. Despite that the current year has been weak, Hexagon expects the sustainability focus to continue in the years ahead and expects strong sustainability-driven demand in all its businesses in the years ahead. This climate-related opportunity has impacted the Company’s goodwill impairment tests by being an important driver for future revenue- and activity growth in the financial planning in these tests. In addition, the climate-related opportunities also positively impact the Company’s assessment of future economic benefits expected to materialize from capitalized development projects.

Climate change also represents some level of physical risk to the Group in terms of severe climate events that could damage business facilities or disrupt supply chains. As a part of the Group’s work with the EU Taxonomy, a physical climate risk and vulnerability assessment has been performed for all operational sites. Based on the assessment, Hexagon has identified extreme wind and tornados in the US as events that may cause significant damage or disruptions. More specifically, Hexagon’s cylinder production facilities in Lincoln, Nebraska is one of the most tornado- prone areas in the US, and a direct hit from a major tornado could be a catastrophic event. Although tornados are common in Nebraska, any particular square km of the state will be hit by a tornado less than once every 1 000 years. As such, the likelihood of a direct hit is considered rare. Extreme wind, particularly from tropical typhones in the Eastern US is also a regularly occurring natural hazard. Hexagon Agility’s facilities in Salisbury, North Carolina, is located in this area and could potentially be exposed to extreme wind or hurricanes with potentially severe physical damages to the facilities and thus production capacity. Despite the fact that the above-mentioned natural hazards could potentially represent significant financial effects for the Group, Hexagon has not identified material assets expected to have a significantly shorter life due to these climate-related risks. It is also noted that Hexagon has insurance coverage for both physical damages as well as for business interruptions. Hexagon strives to maximize the positive climate impact of its technologies by enabling the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions from both material production and waste management in the application of those technologies. The most significant contributors to Hexagon’s own greenhouse gas emissions are the production processes which, throughout the value chain, can be reduced to further strengthen Hexagon’s business model. More information on climate and environmental risks and how these are managed can be found in the Sustainability statement.

Note 33 Events after the balance sheet date

Cryoshelter acquisition January 2026

On 9 January 2026, Hexagon Composites ASA acquired the remaining 60% shares in Cryoshelter Bio LNG GmbH for a consideration of one (1) euro, coupled with a contingent earn-out consideration. Hexagon plans to deploy Cryoshelter’s technology and production line in India during 2026, with the intention of enhancing the value of the investment in that market over time.

Decision to close down SES Composites’ facilities in Poland in February 2026

On 11 February, Hexagon informed the employees and stakeholders of SES Composites’ type-3 fuel systems business in Slupsk (Poland) that Hexagon plans to close down the business and integrate the business into Hexagon’s existing type-4 fuel systems business in Kassel (German). The legal entity, Hexagon Agility Poland S.p. z.o.o, will undergo a voluntary liquidation with the aim to liquidate the company within 2026. Liquidation of the company was formally opened on 25 February 2026. Due to this decision, and because the type-3 business represented a separate and distinct major line of business in Hexagon prior to close down, the business will in 2026 be treated and presented as discontinued operations. While this decision does not affect the stated figures in the 2025 group accounts in this report, the 2025 figures related to Hexagon Agility Poland will in the 2026 group accounts be re-presented and presented as discontinued operations.

There have been no other significant events after the balance sheet date that have not already been disclosed in this report.

Note 34 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company’s current financing arrangements include a leverage covenant based on net debt to EBITDA, which will be reinstated on 30 September 2026. See also [note 20](#). Based on current projections, significant uncertainty exists regarding the Company’s ability to comply with this covenant upon reinstatement. Should the Company not be able to meet this covenant, the loans may become repayable on demand.

Management and the Board are currently in dialogue with the Company’s lending banks regarding an extension of the covenant waiver period. No formal agreement has been reached as of the date of the annual report. In parallel, the Company is evaluating a range of measures to support compliance with its financing arrangements and optimize its capital structure. These measures include initiatives to improve operating performance through continued cost reductions, potential divestments and evaluation of refinancing alternatives, which may include new debt or equity financing.

The events and conditions described above indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern under the prevailing financing arrangements. Nevertheless, Management and the Board conclude that the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate, based on the information currently available and the measures being undertaken.

Statement of income - Parent Company

HEXAGON COMPOSITES ASA

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
Other revenue	2	88 187	101 576
Total operating income		88 187	101 576
Payroll & social security expenses	3 , 4 , 5	46 958	109 842
Depreciation and impairment	9	919	443
Other operating expenses	2 , 6	71 032	71 197
Operating profit (EBIT)		(30 722)	(79 906)
Income from investment in subsidiaries	10	-	3 481
Finance income	2 , 7 , 12 , 17 , 18	344 979	1 144 459
Finance expense	7 , 12 , 17 , 18	1 450 543	1 027 478
Profit before tax		(1 136 286)	40 556
Tax on profit	8	(19 568)	(14 923)
Profit/loss for the year		(1 116 718)	55 479
Transferred equity	14	(1 116 718)	55 479
Total transferred		(1 116 718)	55 479

Statement of financial position - Parent Company

HEXAGON COMPOSITES ASA

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets			
Licences and other rights	9	1 065	1 597
Deferred tax assets	8	30 743	32 622
Total intangible assets		31 807	34 219
Property, plant and equipment			
Land, buildings and other real estate	9	6 036	6 181
Fixtures/fittings, equipment and tools	9	528	769
Total property, plant & equipment		6 564	6 950
Financial assets			
Shares in subsidiaries	10	1 159 317	1 274 159
Shares in associates	11	274 556	1 033 365
Loans to subsidiaries	2, 12	1 819 367	1 693 216
Loans to associates	2, 11	-	-
Non-current financial assets	2, 12, 18	168 445	209 311
Investments in other shares		8 320	5 880
Total financial assets		3 430 005	4 215 931
Total non-current assets		3 468 377	4 257 100

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
Current assets			
Receivables			
Trade receivables		144	144
Other current financial assets	2	13 750	-
Other receivables	2	117 532	225 093
Total receivables		131 426	225 237
Bank deposits, cash and cash equivalents	13	7 943	3 373
Total current assets		139 369	228 610
Total assets		3 607 746	4 485 710

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Paid-in capital			
Share capital	14, 15	25 208	21 007
Treasury shares	14	(54)	(40)
Share premium	14	1 554 483	996 230
Other capital reserves	14	240 430	226 672
Total paid-in capital		1 820 067	1 243 870
Other equity	14	101 924	1 276 265
Total other equity		101 924	1 276 265
Total equity		1 921 991	2 520 135
Liabilities			
Other non-current liabilities			
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	16	1 241 981	1 091 773
Non-current financial liabilities	17, 18	274 571	451 737
Total other non-current liabilities		1 516 553	1 543 510
Current liabilities			
Current interest-bearing liabilities	13, 16	107 514	307 505
Trade payables		5 193	4 308
Income tax payable	8	-	-
Public duties payable		3 822	10 475
Current financial liabilities	2, 17, 18	25 000	62 758
Other current liabilities	2	27 673	37 020
Total current liabilities		169 202	422 066
Total liabilities		1 685 755	1 965 576
Total equity and liabilities		3 607 746	4 485 710

Oslo, 15 April 2026

The Board of Directors of Hexagon Composites ASA

Knut Flakk
Chair

Liv Astri Hovem
Deputy chair

Ko Mizukawa
Board member

Eva Sagemo
Board member

Sam Gabbita
Board member

Harald Arnet
Board member

Mimi Berdal
Board member

Philipp Schramm
Chief Executive Officer

Cash flow statement - Parent Company

HEXAGON COMPOSITES ASA

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		(1 136 286)	40 556
Tax paid for the period	8	21 447	(40 190)
Depreciation and impairment	9	919	443
Gain on sale and divestment of shares in subsidiaries		-	(881 503)
Gain on contingent considerations related to sale of subsidiary		-	(71 000)
Share-based payment expenses	4 , 14	13 758	45 998
Impairment on shares in associates and subsidiaries	11	892 324	416 147
Write-down loans to associates	11	79 529	290 336
Write-down other financial assets		7 035	-
Changes in trade payables		885	(7 755)
Changes in unrealized derivatives		(104 749)	267 968
Changes in convertible loan investment		59 839	41 622
Changes in other accrual accounting entries		116 460	(326 001)
Net cash flow from operating activities		(48 838)	(223 379)
Cash flow from investment activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	9	-	(178)
Purchase of intangible assets	9	-	(1 597)

(NOK 1 000)	Note	2025	2024
Proceeds from sale of share in subsidiary		120 000	942 703
Other proceeds from sale of subsidiary (repayment of debt)		-	128 973
Investment in subsidiaries and associates	10	-	(505 497)
Total return swap cash collateral payments		(137 015)	(137 015)
Investment convertible bond		-	(200 000)
Other investments		201	(8 371)
Net payments on loans to/from subsidiaries and associates	10 , 11	(367 128)	(424 591)
Net cash flow from investing activities		(383 942)	(205 573)
Cash flow from financing activities			
New non-current liabilities	16	1 250 000	616 063
Repayment of non-current liabilities	16	(1 100 000)	(616 063)
New current liabilities	16	-	139 804
Repayment of current liabilities	16	(199 991)	-
Net proceeds from share capital increase	14	562 454	290 531
Purchase of treasury shares	14	(75 112)	-
Net cash flow from financing activities		437 351	430 335
Net change in cash & cash equivalents		4 571	1 384
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of period		3 373	1 989
Cash & cash equivalents at end of period	13	7 943	3 373
Undrawn group overdraft facility	16	250 000	48 502
Undrawn credit facility	16	100 000	850 000

Notes - Parent Company

HEXAGON COMPOSITES ASA

Note 1 Accounting principles

The annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Norwegian Accounting Act and generally accepted accounting principles in Norway.

Sales revenue

Revenue from services is recognized as services are rendered.

Classification and valuation of balance sheet items

Current assets and liabilities include items due for payment within one year of the date of acquisition. Other items are classified as non-current assets/liabilities.

Current assets are valued at the lower of cost of acquisition and fair value. Current liabilities are recognized at nominal value on the date of commencement.

Non-current assets are measured at the cost of acquisition but are written down to fair value if impairment is identified which is not considered to be of a temporary nature. Non-current liabilities are

recognized at nominal value on the date of commencement. Costs associated with non-current liabilities are amortized over the duration of the loan using the effective interest method.

Receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized in the balance sheet at their nominal value, following deductions for provisions for expected losses. Provisions for losses are made on the basis of the individual claims.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are recognized at the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. Foreign currency monetary items are valued using the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Currency gains/losses on receivables/liabilities are classified as financial items.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is recognized and depreciated over the asset's expected useful life. Direct maintenance of property, plant and equipment is recognized under operating expenses

as it is incurred, while overheads or improvement costs are added to the cost price of the asset and depreciated in pace with the asset's own depreciation. If the recoverable amount of the asset is lower than it's carrying amount, this is written down to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of net realizable value and value in use. Value in use is the present value of future cash flows the asset will generate.

Financial instruments

In addition to traditional financial instruments such as trade receivables, trade payables and interest-bearing liabilities, the Company also uses currency swaps and interest rate swaps to limit the Company's currency and interest rate exposure. The effects of these instruments are recognized as they arise, together with the hedged objects. The financial instruments are valued at fair value and converted to the exchange rate specified on the balance sheet date. Convertible bond investments are valued at the lowest of cost or fair value.

In the event that underlying shares sold in a total return swap agreement (TRS agreement) qualifies as

a true sale. The TRS is valued as fair value through profit and loss.

Shares

In the company accounts, the cost method of accounting is used for all shares. All shares are valued at cost in the company accounts.

Share-based payment

The Company has a share-based program for the senior and key executives in the Group. The share-based program for the senior and key executives is settled in stocks, and consist of share options, performance share units (PSUs) and restricted share units (RSUs). In addition, certain key executives have share based programs settled in cash. The fair value of the share-based programs is expensed over the vesting period which is over the agreed-upon future service period and, where applicable, the performance conditions are fulfilled. The fair value of the share options, PSUs and RSUs is measured at grant date and calculated using the Black-Scholes model.

The cost of the employee share-based transaction is expensed over the vesting period. The value of the issued options, PSUs and RSUs of the transactions that are settled with equity instruments (settled with the company's own shares) is recognized as salary and personnel cost in profit and loss with a corresponding increase in other paid-in capital. The cash settlement options are recognized with a corresponding change in provisions. Social security tax is recorded as a liability and is recognized over the estimated vesting period.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

Pension expenses

Pension premiums relating to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense as they are incurred.

Tax

Tax expense in the income statement includes income tax payable for the period and changes in deferred tax. Deferred tax is calculated at 22 per cent based on the temporary differences between accounting and fiscal values and loss carryforwards at the end of the financial year.

Tax-increasing and tax-reducing temporary differences which reverse or may reverse in the same period are offset. Net deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that it can be utilized.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowing costs

Loans are recognized at the initial amount received less directly related transaction costs. In subsequent periods, interest-bearing loans are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Profit and loss are entered in the income statement when liabilities are deducted from the balance and via amortization. Borrowing costs are expensed as they arise.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method. Cash & cash equivalents include cash and bank deposits.

Use of estimates

Preparation of the annual financial statements in accordance with good accounting practice requires the use of estimates and assumptions by management which influence the income statement and the valuation of assets and liabilities, and disclosures on uncertain assets and obligations at the balance sheet date.

Contingent losses which are probable and quantifiable, are expensed as incurred.

Note 2 Transactions with related parties

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Revenue		
Management and administrative services to subsidiaries	87 687	97 221
Management and administrative services to associates	500	4 350
Total	88 187	101 571
Expenses		
Management and administrative services from subsidiaries	29 856	24 383
Management and administrative services from associates	1 030	1 006
Total	30 886	25 389
Finance income		
Interest income from subsidiaries	111 443	108 099
Interest income from associates and convertible bond investment	22 422	33 018
Dividends from group companies	-	3 481
Total	133 865	144 598
Receivables		
Non-current loans to subsidiaries	1 819 367	1 693 216
Convertible bond to associates	139 711	177 128
Non-current loans to associates	-	-
Other current receivables to subsidiaries	108 461	102 153
Total	2 067 539	1 972 497
Liabilities		
Current financial liabilities	25 000	-
Current liabilities to subsidiaries and associates	964	1 835
Total	25 964	1 835

Management and administrative services to subsidiaries and associates

Hexagon Composites ASA has centralized provision of certain management services across the Group in order to exploit benefits of scale, save costs and provide for consistency across the services offered. Provision of management services, include functions like group management work, accounting, finance, HR, Communications and IT. The provision also include proportion of centralized share-based payment costs.

Group overdraft facility

Hexagon Composites ASA has organized its liquidity in a Group overdraft facility. This means that included subsidiaries' cash in hand is formally considered a receivable against the parent company and the included subsidiaries' bank overdraft formally is debt to the parent company. Net position in the Group overdraft facility was NOK 94.3 (-201.5) million 31.12.2025. These numbers is not included in receivables and liabilities in the overview.

Note 3 Salaries and social security expenses, number of employees and remuneration

Payroll and social security expenses

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Salaries, bonuses and fees	30 626	48 272
Employer's contribution	7 113	10 184
Centralized share-based payment costs, incl. employer's contribution	5 962	45 199
Pension expense	2 741	2 941
Other contributions	517	3 247
Total payroll and social security expenses	46 958	109 842

There were 14 (17) employees in the Company during the financial year.

Remuneration of the Board and Executive management 2025

(NOK 1 000)	Salaries and fees	Bonuses ¹	Benefits in kind	Pension premium	Value of share options ²	Extra- ordinary items	Total remuneration
Executive management	15 127	4 069	3 405	957	4 104	10 577	38 239
Board of Directors	2 972	-	-	-	-	-	2 972
Total remuneration	18 099	4 069	3 405	957	4 104	10 577	41 211

¹ Bonuses relates to bonuses expensed in the year.

² The value of share options relates to recognized costs for the year.

Pursuant to Section 6-16a and b of the Norwegian Public Limited Liabilities Companies Act, the Company will disclose a separate remuneration report regarding the determination of pay and benefits to the CEO and management executives. Reference is made to the separate remuneration report which will be made available on the Company's website.

The Chairman of the Board has no agreement relating to termination benefits. In his employment agreement, the CEO has an agreement for 12 months' severance pay. The management of the Group have a target-based bonus agreement.

Group management participate in the Company's general pension arrangements, which are described in [note 5](#), Pensions.

No loans have been made, or security provided for loans, to any member of Group management, the Board or other elected standing committees.

Group management participate in the Company's share-based incentive scheme, which are described in [note 4](#), share-based payment. As of 31 December 2025 the CFO has 575 thousand (0 thousand) provisional performance share units (PSUs performance adjusted) outstanding. The CFO has 118 thousand (100 thousand) provisional performance share units (PSUs performance adjusted) outstanding.

Shares owned by Board Members

	2025	2024
Knut Flakk, (Chair) ¹	22 568 314	22 568 314
Ko Mizukawa (Board member) ²	33 229 096	45 833 321

¹ Of the shares owned by Knut Flakk, 164 593 are privately owned, 500 000 are owned by his wife and 21 903 721 are owned through limited liability companies.

² Shares owned by Mitsui & Co., Ltd., represented in the Board by Ko Mizukawa

Shares held by Executive management

	2025	2024
Philipp Schramm, Chief Executive Officer ¹⁾	0	0
Eirik Løhre, Chief Financial Officer ²⁾	37 660	14 000
Hans Peter Havdal, EVP Market Expansion	3 900	3 900

¹⁾ On 3 December 2024, Hexagon announced the appointment of Phillipp Schramm as Chief Executive Officer, effective 7 January 2025.

²⁾ On 11 November 2025, Hexagon announced changes in the executive management team, appointing Eirik Løhre as CFO.

Expensed auditor’s fees and comprised of the following services (not including VAT)

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Statutory audit and auditing-related services	2 524	2 609
Other attestation services	1 854	1 389
Tax advice	737	841
Other non-auditing services	-	-
Total	5 115	4 839

Note 4 Share-based payment

Share-based payment in Hexagon Composites ASA

The Company has a performance share units program (PSUs) and a restricted share units program (RSUs) covering certain employees in senior positions in the Group. As at 31 December 2025, total 45 employees were included in the PSUs programs and 46 employees in the RSUs programs.

Performance share units programs (PSUs)

All PSUs are non-transferable and will vest subject to satisfaction of the applicable vesting conditions. The vesting conditions under the active programs are based on the following metrics:

- Group revenue, EBIT and total shareholder return (TSR) targets

The actual number of PSUs vested will depend on performance and vary from minimum zero to the maximum awarded PSUs in each program. Each vested PSU will give the holder the right to receive one share in the Company at an exercise price corresponding to the par value of the shares being NOK 0.10.

Reference is also made to the remuneration report for 2025 for more details on the Group’s PSU programs.

Restricted share units programs (RSUs)

The RSUs are subject to continued employment three years after date of grant, and each participant will at such time receive such number of Hexagon shares as corresponds to the number of RSUs allocated to them.

Overview of share units with equity settlement

	RSUs	PSUs	RSUs	PSUs
	2025	2025	2024	2024
Outstanding 1 January	433 554	10 106 415	524 527	8 476 437
Granted	165 000	6 508 508	157 000	5 480 154
Exercised	(155 941)	(1 666 099)	(91 132)	(1 024 375)
Lapsed/Cancelled	(24 996)	(1 140 740)	(156 841)	(2 825 801)
Share options outstanding 31 December	417 617	13 808 084	433 554	10 106 415
Exercisable at 31. December	-	-	-	-
Weighted average exercised price (NOK)	16.18	17.14	39.15	18.46

The following table list the input to the model used for the plan for year ended 31 December

	RSUs Awarded	PSUs Awarded	RSUs Awarded	PSUs Awarded
	2025	2025	2024	2024
Weighted average fair values at the measurement date per share (NOK)	7.73	20.30	31.10	20.44
Expected life of share options (years)	3	3	3	3
Model used	Black-Scholes	Black-Scholes	Black-Scholes	Black-Scholes

The fair value of the options, PSUs and RSUs was calculated on the grant date, based on the Black-Scholes model, and the cost is recognized over the service period. Cost, including social security effects associated with these programs were NOK 6.6 (49.2) million YTD 31 December. The fair value of all outstanding PSUs (maximum 13 808 084) and RSUs (417 617) is estimated to NOK 39.6 (68.9) million per 31 December 2025.

In addition to the above-mentioned instruments, the Company had issued bonus arrangements to certain executives within the Group. The bonus arrangements were dependent upon the share price development of Hexagon Purus ASA and is converted to a given number of cash settlement options in Hexagon Purus ASA, for the purpose of calculating quarterly fair values using the Black-Scholes model. These cash settlement arrangements involved total expenses of NOK -0.6 (-4.0) million in 2025 and a remaining unamortized accrual estimated to NOK 0.0 (0.1) million as of 31 December 2025.

Note 5

Pensions and benefit obligations

The Company is legally obliged to have occupational pension arrangements under the Norwegian Mandatory Occupational Pension Act. The Company’s pension arrangements satisfy the requirements of this Act.

The parent Company’s pension arrangements cover 12 people. Pension arrangements are dealt with according to the Norwegian Accounting Standard NRS 6A for pension costs.

The defined contribution pension plan’s contribution rates are 7 per cent for salaries in the range of up to 7.1 times the national insurance base rate (G) and 25.1 per cent for salaries in the range 7.1 to 12 G.

Contributions for the year were expensed at NOK 2 441 thousand (2 641), excluding employer’s contributions.

In 2024 the company entered into a self-financed top-hat pension arrangement (available and offered for all employees in the Company) with an annual contribution of NOK 300 thousand (300) in addition to the defined contribution pension scheme. The additional top-hat pension contribution was financed through a 1:1 reduction in base salary, hence – the top-hat pension arrangement did not represent an increased remuneration.

Note 6

Leases

Ordinary lease payments for 2025 were NOK 5 726 thousand (5 426).

Future minimum lease payments relating to fixed term leases fall due as follows:

Not later than 1 year	5 593
1 to 5 years	6 583
Later than 5 years	2 458
Total	14 634

Note 7 Net financial items

Financial income

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Interest income from group companies	111 443	108 099
Interest income from associates	-	14 349
Interest income convertible bond investment	22 422	18 750
Other interest income	20 460	16 089
Unrealized gains on cross currency interest swap and interest rate swap ¹	177 165	6 632
Gain on exchange items	12 097	12 772
Gain on contingent consideration related to sale of subsidiaries	-	71 000
Other derivative gains	-	15 264
Gain on divestment of shares in subsidiaries	142	881 503
Other financial income	1 250	-
Total finance income	344 979	1 144 459

1) For further information related to the gain on divestment of Hexagon Ragasco AS NOK 882 million in 2024, see note 10.

Finance expense

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Interest expenses	147 839	138 527
Arrangement fees and other commissions	15 581	9 925
Loss on exchange items ¹	173 334	11 747
Unrealized loss on cross currency interest swap and interest rate swap	18 175	42 731
Unrealized loss on total return swap (TRS)	54 242	75 163
Unrealized losses on convertible loan	59 839	41 622
Write-down loans to associates (Cryoshelter BioLNG and LH2)	79 529	290 336
Write-down of shares in subsidiary	224 673	9 249
Write-down of shares in Hexagon Purus ASA	667 651	383 000
Write-down of shares in Cryoshelter BioLNG	-	23 898
Other finance expense	9 681	1 279
Total finance expense	1 450 543	1 027 478

1) Of the NOK 177 million in unrealized gain on the cross currency interest swap, NOK 169 million relates to foreign exchange gains, which correspond to foreign exchange losses of NOK 173 million on other balance sheet items. The swap is entered into to hedge exposure to investments in foreign currencies.

Note 8 Tax

Tax expense for the year consists of

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Income tax payable	-	-
Withholding tax	-	522
Change in deferred tax	1 879	(15 445)
Adjustments tax payable previous years	(21 447)	-
Total tax expense	(19 568)	(14 923)
Income tax payable in the balance sheet	-	-
Effect on tax payable of group contributions	-	-
Total income tax payable in the income statement	-	-

Calculation of tax base for the year

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Profit before tax	(1 136 286)	40 556
Permanent differences	1 064 015	(110 762)
Change in temporary differences	(3 073)	64 737
Tax base for the year	(75 345)	(5 468)

Overview of temporary differences

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Financial assets and instruments	127 706	290 585
Non-current assets	174	209
Provisions	(267 619)	(433 606)
Loss carryforwards	(126 021)	(5 468)
Total	(265 759)	(148 281)
Deferred tax 22%	(58 467)	(32 622)
Of which not recognized	27 725	-
Deferred tax asset recognized	(30 743)	(32 622)

The company has total tax loss carryforwards of NOK 126 million as at 31 December 2025. The tax effect of NOK 28 million has not been recognized.

Why tax expense for the year does not amount to 22% of profit before tax

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
22% of profit before tax	(249 983)	8 922
Permanent differences 22%	234 083	(24 368)
Income tax payable - change from prior years	(21 447)	-
Change in deferred tax - change from prior years	(9 946)	-
Change in deferred tax asset - loss carryforwards	27 725	-
Withholding tax	-	522
Calculated tax expense	(19 568)	(14 923)
Effective tax rate ¹	— %	— %

¹Tax expense in relation to profit before tax

The tax rate on general income in Norway is 22 per cent both in the financial year 2025 and 2024. Deferred tax assets and liability were calculated using a tax rate of 22 per cent.

Note 9 Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets

Property, plant & equipment (NOK 1 000)	Land/buildings and other property	Fixtures/fittings, equipment and similar	Total
Cost of acquisition as of 1 January 2025	9 034	4 967	14 002
Additions of property, plant & equipment		-	-
Cost of acquisition 31 December 2025	9 034	4 967	14 002
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 1 January 2025	2 853	4 198	7 051
Depreciation for the year	145	241	386
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 31 December	2 998	4 440	7 438
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	6 036	528	6 564
Useful life	20 years – perpetual	4–10 years – perpetual	

Licences and other rights (NOK 1 000)	Licences	Total
Cost of acquisition as of 1 January 2025	1 597	1 597
Additions of property, plant & equipment		-
Cost of acquisition 31 December 2025	1 597	1 597
Accumulated amortization and impairment 1 January 2025	-	-
Amortization and impairment for the year	532	532
Accumulated amortization and impairment 31 December	532	532
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	1 065	1 065
Useful life	3 years	

Note 10 Investment in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries	(NOK 1 000)	Registered office	Ownership share	Voting share	Carrying amount 2025	Carrying amount 2024
Hexagon Ragasco AS ¹		Raufoss, Norway	NA	NA	-	-
Hexagon Raufoss AS		Raufoss, Norway	100 %	100 %	9 450	9 450
Hexagon Technology AS		Ålesund, Norway	100 %	100 %	14 174	14 174
Hexagon USA Holdings Inc.		Delaware, USA	100 %	100 %	1 036 509	1 036 509
Hexagon Mobile Pipeline GmbH		Kassel, Germany	100 %	100 %	-	77 934
Hexagon Agility GmbH		Kassel, Germany	100 %	100 %	-	127 846
Hexagon Operations GmbH		Kassel, Germany	100 %	100 %	-	8 245
Hexagon Composites Russia LLC		Nizhny Novgorod, Russia	100 %	100 %	1	1
Hexagon Cylinders India Pvt Ltd		India	100 %	100 %	-	-
Hexagon Agility Austria Holding GmbH ²		Kienberg, Austria	100 %	100 %	99 183	-
Total investment in subsidiaries					1 159 317	1 274 159

¹ **Sale of Hexagon Ragasco in 2024**
On 3 June 2024, Hexagon concluded its strategic review process of its LPG manufacturing business, Hexagon Ragasco, and announced the sale of 100% of the shares in Hexagon Ragasco AS to Worthington Enterprises Inc. The sale represented a loss of control. The transaction yielded a net accounting gain of NOK 881.5 million, as detailed out in the table below.

² **Purchase of Hexagon Agility Austria Holding GmbH in 2025.**
On 14 July 2025, Hexagon announced an agreement to acquire 100% of SES' alternative fuels business, SES Composites. Prior to the transaction, Hexagon indirectly controlled and owned 49% of shares in SES Composites through its direct ownership in Worthington Cylinders GmbH (Austria). The transaction closed on 16 October 2025 following a successful demerger of SES Composites from Worthington Cylinder GmbH (Austria). Consideration for the remaining 51% of the shares in SES Composites was settled with ~1.8 million Hexagon Composites shares and ~16.4 million Hexagon Purus shares, with a value of NOK 50.6 million at closing, representing a value of 99.2 million on a 100% basis.

Gain from sale of Hexagon Ragasco AS in 2024

(NOK 1 000)	
Fair value of consideration paid in cash at closing	944 200
Fair value of estimated contingent consideration (earn-out) at closing	50 000
Fair value of subsequent consideration post closing	(7 685)
Total consideration for the shares in Hexagon Ragasco AS	986 515

(NOK 1 000)	
Book value of shares in Hexagon Ragasco AS	64 905
Gain from sale of Hexagon Ragasco AS (gross)	921 610
Transaction costs directly related to the sale	(40 107)
Gain from sale of Hexagon Ragasco AS (net of transaction costs)	881 503

Equity and profit/loss as reported in most recent annual accounts of subsidiaries (company)

(NOK 1 000)	Hexagon Raufoss AS	Hexagon Technology AS	Hexagon USA Holdings Inc.	Hexagon Mobile Pipeline GmbH	Hexagon Agility GmbH	Hexagon Operations GmbH
Carrying amount	9 450	14 174	1 036 509	-	-	-
Equity at 31 Dec 2025	10 827	115 714	1 489 822	70 705	(60 656)	(6 171)
Profit 2025	500	(2 548)	(54 927)	(198)	(109 618)	(572)

(NOK 1 000)	Hexagon Agility Austria Holding GmbH	Hexagon Composites Russia LLC	Hexagon Cylinders India Pvt Ltd
Carrying amount	99 183	1	-
Equity at 31 Dec 2025	244 949	-	-
Profit 2025	(89)	-	-

Note 11 Investment in associates

Associates	(NOK 1 000)	Registered office	Ownersh p share	Voting share	Carrying amount 2025	Carrying amount 2024
Hexagon Purus ASA		Oslo, Norway	35 %	35 %	208 767	908 328
Cryoshelter BioLNG GmbH		Graz, Austria	40 %	40 %	-	-
Worthington Cylinders Austria GmbH (SES)		Kienberg, Austria	49 %	49 %	65 789	125 037
Total investment in associates					274 556	1 033 365

Equity and profit/loss as reported in most recent published accounts of associates (company)

(NOK 1 000)	Hexagon Purus Group	Cryoshelter Bio LNG GmbH	Worthington Cylinders Austria GmbH (SES)
Carrying amount	208 767	-	65 789
Equity at 31 Dec 2025	579 448	(321 457)	294 457
Profit 2025	(1 529 297)	(125 759)	(67 147)

Cryoshelter BioLNG GmbH

Due to the prevailing uncertainty related to the market outlook and the regulatory environment—particularly in Europe—for Cryoshelter’s technology and product offering, Hexagon concluded in 2024 to write down its investment in Cryoshelter to zero. The carrying amount was reduced by NOK 23.9 million at year-end 2024. The investment remained fully impaired with a carrying amount of zero throughout 2025. Hexagon has also provided the company with loans and convertible loans, which as of 31 December 2025 amounted to NOK 392.0 (290.3) million including accumulated interests. These loans has also been written down at year end, see [note 7](#).

In January 2026, Hexagon acquired the remaining 60% of shares in Cryoshelter BioLNG for one (1) euro. Cryoshelter’s LNG technology continues to be challenging in the European home market due to an uncertain market- and regulatory outlook for its technology and product offering. Hexagon plans to deploy Cryoshelter’s

technology and production line in India during 2026, with the intention of enhancing the value of the investment in that market over time.

Sustainable Energy Solution (SES)

In June 2024, Hexagon acquired a 49% share in Worthington Cylinders GmbH (Austria), which together with its wholly owned subsidiaries, Worthington Industries Poland (Poland) and PTEC Pressure Technology (Germany), formed the business “Sustainable Energy Solutions” (SES). SES consisted of a type 1 (steel) cylinder business operated from Worthington Cylinders in Austria, and an alternative fuels business (referred to as “SES Composites”). SES Composites manufactured composite cylinders and systems in Slupsk, Poland, and operated a valve assembly facility in Burscheid, Germany. On 14 July 2025, Hexagon announced the full acquisition of SES’ alternative fuels business (hereinafter “SES Composites”). Following a successful demerger of the two legal entities representing “SES Composites” from Worthington Cylinders GmbH, Hexagon acquired the remaining 51% of SES Composites on 16 October 2025.

The remaining type 1 (steel) cylinder business operated from Worthington Cylinders GmbH in Austria remains an associate. Furthermore, and as a part of the demerger accounting of SES Composites, the carrying value of Hexagon’s investment in Worthington Cylinders GmbH was reduced by NOK 59,2 million, calculated as SES Composites relative fair value (47,4%) of SES as a whole at the time of demerger.

Worthington Cylinders GmbH’s type 1 (steel) business has been rebranded to “heiserTEC”, which will be used interchangeably with the legal entity name, Worthington Cylinders GmbH.

Hexagon Purus ASA

Hexagon Purus was recognized as an associated company in June 2023 following a dividend-in-kind distribution of 25% of Hexagon Purus shares to Hexagon Composites’ shareholders. The distribution represented 25 per cent of the total outstanding shares in Hexagon Purus and effectively reduced Hexagon’s ownership in Hexagon Purus from 68.4 per cent to 43.4 per cent. On the same day and subsequent of the Board meeting, Hexagon sold, and entered into a total return swap (TRS) agreements with its Nordic Banking Partners, representing 5 per cent of the total outstanding shares in Hexagon Purus, or 13.8 million shares. Since 29 June, Hexagon has held 38.4 per cent of the voting rights (106.3 million shares) in Hexagon Purus and a total return swap of 5 per cent (13.8 million shares).

After Hexagon’s pro-rata participation in Hexagon Purus equity raise in November 2024, the carrying value of the

investment as of 31 December 2024 ended at NOK 1 291 million pre-impairment. In light of the adverse share price development in 2023 and 2024, Hexagon Composites recognized impairments over its investment in Hexagon Purus, resulting in accumulated impairment losses of NOK 383. million as of 31 December 2024.

Between June 2023 and 16 October 2025, Hexagon Composites’ ownership interest in Hexagon Purus remained at 38.4%. On 16 October 2025, approximately 16.4 million Hexagon Purus shares were transferred as part of the consideration in the acquisition of the remaining 51% of SES Composites. This reduced Hexagon Composites’ ownership interest to 34.6%. Accordingly, the company recognized its 38.4% share of Hexagon Purus’ losses up to 16 October 2025 and its 34.6% share of losses from that date onward. The share transfer resulted in a technical accounting gain of NOK 4.5 million, calculated as the difference between the fair value of the shares disposed (NOK 31.9 million) and their carrying amount of NOK 27.4 million.

As of 31 December 2025, the cost price of the investment was NOK1 163 million before impairment. At year-end, the recoverable amount of the investment was determined to be NOK208.8 million, equivalent to approximately NOK1.40 per share based on the market value of Hexagon Purus. As a result, the share investment was written down by NOK 672 million, resulting in accumulated impairment of NOK 954 million at year-end.

Note 12 Non-current and current financial assets

Other non-current financial assets

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Interest swaps ¹	8 631	26 806
Total return swap (TRS) ²	20 015	-
Investment convertible bond ³	139 711	177 128
Loans to subsidiaries	1 819 367	1 693 216
Other loans	88	5 377
Total	1 987 812	1 902 527

¹ On 16 May 2022, Hexagon Composites ASA entered into three float-to-fix interest rate swaps, a USD 10 million swap with a 10 year maturity, a USD 10 million swap with a 7 year maturity, and a USD 33 million swap with a 5 year maturity. The swaps principal value represents approximately 40% of the Company’s term loan (NOK 1 100 million). The fair value on the Swap as of 31.12.2025 was 8.6 million.

² On 29 June 2023, Hexagon Composites entered into a total return swap (TRS) with financial exposure to 13 839 872 shares (representing 5% of the total outstanding shares) in Hexagon Purus ASA. The total return swap gives Hexagon Composites financial exposure to any change in the fair value of the underlying 13 839 872 shares from the initial amount of NOK 19.80 per share. Hexagon has no right or obligation to acquire the underlying shares at maturity. Due to the structure and the relevant facts pertaining to the agreement, the TRS has been classified as a financial derivative with changes in fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). In 2025, the TRS had a net positive fair value and is presented as a non-current financial asset, while in 2024 it was presented as other current financial liability. The maturity has been extended to 31 March 2026.

³ On 1 February 2024, Hexagon Composites ASA participated in a convertible bond capital raise in Hexagon Purus ASA with NOK 200.0 million. The fair value of the convertible bond as of 31.12.2025 was NOK 139.7 million.

Note 13 Bank Deposits

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Restricted tax withholdings	2 600	1 925

The Group’s liquidity is organised in a Group overdraft facility. This means that the subsidiaries’ cash in hand is formally considered a receivable from the Parent Company and that the companies are jointly responsible for withdrawals made by the Group under this arrangement.

Note 14 Equity

	Share capital	Treasury shares	Share premium	Other capital reserves	Other equity	Total equity
Equity as of 1 January 2025	21 007	(40)	996 230	226 672	1 276 265	2 520 135
Profit/loss for the year			-		(1 116 718)	(1 116 718)
Share-based payment			-	13 758	-	13 758
Issued new share capital	4 201		583 996			588 197
Transaction cost			(25 743)			(25 743)
Movement in treasury shares		(15)			(57 623)	(57 638)
Equity at 31 December 2025	25 208	(54)	1 554 483	240 430	101 924	1 921 991

Note 15 Share capital and shareholder information

Share capital consists of (NOK 1 000)	Number	Nominal	Carrying amount
A shares	252 084 496	0.10	25 208 450

The Company’s share capital consists of one class of shares and is fully paid-in.

20 Largest shareholders as of 31 December 2025	Number of shares	Shareholding
MITSUI & CO LTD	33 229 096	13.18 %
CLEARSTREAM BANKING S.A. (NOMINEE)	18 522 878	7.35 %
FLAKK COMPOSITES AS 1)	15 213 217	6.03 %
MP PENSJON PK	13 512 616	5.36 %
VERDIPAPIRFONDET DNB NORGE	13 403 582	5.32 %
KTF FINANS AS 1)	5 000 000	1.98 %
VERDIPAPIRFONDET DNB SMB	4 804 007	1.91 %
THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON SA/NV (NOMINEE)	4 798 189	1.90 %
STAVERN HELSE OG FORVALTNING AS	4 178 274	1.66 %
BROADBAY HOLDING AS	4 000 000	1.59 %
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN AB (NOMINEE)	3 936 500	1.56 %
NORDNET BANK AB (NOMINEE)	3 022 813	1.20 %
UBS SWITZERLAND AG (NOMINEE)	2 354 689	0.93 %
WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES INT S.A.R.L	1 772 304	0.70 %
NORDEA BANK ABP (NOMINEE)	1 746 425	0.69 %
FLAKK GRUPPEN AS 1)	1 690 504	0.67 %
PRO AS	1 594 000	0.63 %
AMFIBIEN AS	1 503 900	0.60 %
REODOR AS	1 356 000	0.54 %
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN AB	1 250 000	0.50 %
Total 20 largest shareholders	136 888 994	54.30 %
Remainder	115 195 502	45.70 %
Total	252 084 496	100.00 %

¹ These shareholdings are controlled by the Chairman of the Board. Knut Flakk.

As of 31 December 2025 the Company had 544 859 treasury shares (396 610). The cost of acquisition of NOK 11.8 million (NOK 14.5 million) is entered as a deduction in equity. The shares are held as “treasury shares”, and the Company is entitled to sell them in the future.

Ownership structure

The total number of shareholders as of 31 December 2025 was 10 497 of whom 442 were foreign shareholders. The number of shares held by foreign shareholders was 89 754 263 or 35.6 per cent.

The Board proposes to the general assembly that there will be no ordinary dividend to be paid for the fiscal year 2025.

Note 16 Interest-bearing liabilities

Long-term financing	Interest rate conditions	Currency	Maturity	2025		2024	
				Facility size	Carrying amount	Facility size	Carrying amount
Secured							
Term loan	Nibor 3 month + margin	NOK	31 Dec 2027	1 250 000	1 250 000	1 100 000	1 100 000
Revolving credit facility - tranche A	Nibor 3 month + margin	NOK	31 Dec 2027	100 000	-	850 000	-
Revolving credit facility - tranche B	Nibor 3 month + margin	NOK	31 Dec 2027	400 000	-	-	-
Overdraft facility	Nibor 3 month + margin	NOK	31 Dec 2027	250 000	107 514	250 000	307 505
Total interest-bearing liabilities				2 000 000	1 357 514	2 200 000	1 407 505
Amortized transaction costs						(8 019)	(8 227)
Total interest-bearing liabilities						1 349 495	1 399 279
hereof current:							
Overdraft facility						107 514	307 505
Total current interest-bearing liabilities						107 514	307 505
Total non-current interest bearing liabilities						1 241 981	1 091 773

Refinanced debt facilities in 2025

As of 31 December 2024, Hexagon’s financing facilities with its banking partners, DNB and Danske Bank, amounted to NOK 2 200 million, comprising a term loan of NOK 1 100 million, a multi-currency revolving credit facility (RCF) of NOK 850 million and a multi-currency overdraft overdraft of NOK 250 million.

On 30 September 2025, Hexagon Composites ASA refinanced its debt facilities with DNB and Danske Bank. The refinanced total facility amounted to NOK 2,000 million and comprised a term loan of NOK 1,250 million, two revolving multi-currency credit facilities (RCF) of NOK 100 million (Tranche 1) and NOK 400 million (Tranche 2), and a multi-currency overdraft facility of NOK 250 million. Of the total facility, NOK 1,600 million is available for drawdown without incurrence-based leverage restrictions. The additional NOK 400 million under RCF tranche 2 is available subject to a leverage ratio (NIBD/EBITDA) below 2.0x. Effective from January 2027, the total facility will be reduced by NOK 200 million to NOK 1,800 million through quarterly amortizations of NOK 50 million. The refinanced facilities mature on 31 December 2027. Due to the substantially difference of the new loan agreement versus the previous loan agreements, the refinancing was treated and recognized as a new loan, implying a derecognition of the previous loan and recognition of a new loan. Furthermore, remaining unamortized transaction costs related to the previous loan of approximately NOK 6 million was derecognized and charged to the statement of income, while transactions costs related to the new loan of approximately NOK 8 million has been capitalized with the new loan, and will be amortized over the lifetime of the new loan and thus form part of the effective interest rate on the loans.

Covenants

As of 31 December 2025, Hexagon is exposed to the following covenants under the current debt facility agreement on Group level.

Covenants	Description of covenant	Requirements
1) Leverage (NIBD / EBITDA)	Net interest-bearing debt (NIBD) refers to interest-bearing debt less cash and cash equivalents. EBITDA refers to reported EBITDA adjusted for IFRS 16 leasing expenses (added back), share-based payment expenses and certain other adjusting items, measured on a rolling twelve-month basis.	• Up to and including 30.06.2026: Suspended • 30.09.2026: < 4.2x • 31.12.2026: < 3.5x • 31.03.2027 and onwards: < 3.0x
2) Equity ratio	Equity ratio refers to equity ratio as reported excluding the effects from IFRS 16 lease liabilities and right of use assets	> 30% (may however be lowered to 25% for three consecutive quarters)
3) Minimum liquidity	Minimum liquidity refers to the sum of cash and cash equivalents, undrawn amounts under the NOK 250m overdraft facility, undrawn amounts under the NOK 1 250m term loan and undrawn amounts under the NOK 100m RCF tranche 1 facility	> NOK 200 million

The Company was compliant with all covenant requirements as of the reporting date, 31 December 2025. There is however a significant risk that compliance with the leverage covenant upon reinstatement on 30 September 2026 may become challenging. See [note 20](#) (Going concern) for further information.

Note 17 Financial liabilities

Other non-current financial liabilities

(NOK 1 000)	2025	2024
Cross-currency swap (fair value) ¹	274 571	451 737
Total non-current financial liabilities	274 571	451 737
Cross-currency swap (fair value) ¹	-	-
Other current financial liabilities (total return swap) ²	-	62 758
Other current financial liabilities ³	25 000	-
Total current financial liabilities	25 000	62 758

¹ In 2019 the company entered into a cross-currency swap of USD 120.3 to effectively convert its NOK 1 100 million term loan from NOK to USD. During 2021 the swap was settled and re-issued with an USD denominated balance of 132.7 million. In relation with the refinancing of the Group in April 2024 the maturity of the swap was extended concurrent with the initial maturity of the term loan. The value of the swap as of 31 December 2025 was NOK -274.5 million and has been presented as non-current due its concurrent maturity with the term loan on originally fell on 30 April 2027. Following the refinancing in September 2025, the maturity has been extended to 31 December 2027. See also note 7 for the details.

² On 29 June 2023, Hexagon Composites entered into a total return swap (TRS) with financial exposure to 13 839 872 shares (representing 5% of the total outstanding shares) in Hexagon Purus ASA. The total return swap gives Hexagon Composites financial exposure to any change in the fair value of the underlying 13 839 872 shares from the initial amount of NOK 19.80 per share. Hexagon has no right or obligation to acquire the underlying shares at maturity. Due to the structure and the relevant facts pertaining to the agreement, the TRS has been classified as a financial derivative with changes in fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). In 2025, the TRS had a net positive fair value and is presented as a non-current financial asset, while in 2024 it was presented as other current financial liability. The maturity has been extended to 31 March 2026.

³ The balances relate to a guarantee arrangement entered into in 2024 in connection with a convertible loan provided by Hexagon Purus ASA to Norwegian Hydrogen AS. Under this arrangement, the Company issued a guarantee towards Hexagon Purus ASA. Other current financial assets of NOK 13.7 million represent a receivable from Flakk Composites AS, while other current financial liabilities of NOK 25.0 million represent a corresponding financial liability towards Hexagon Purus ASA under the same arrangement. The arrangement was settled in January 2026 following the conversion of the underlying loan.

Note 18 Financial market risk

The Company’s international activities expose it to currency risk and interest risk. Derivative financial instruments are used to minimize these risks under the Group’s strategy for interest and currency exposure.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises in the short and medium term from the Company’s floating rate liabilities. The Company uses interest rate swaps to minimize the risk.

Currency risk

Fluctuations in exchange rates represent a financial risk to the Company, both directly and indirectly. The Company uses currency swaps and borrows in foreign currency to minimize the risk.

Note 19 Events after the balance sheet date

Cryoshelter acquisition January 2026

On 9 January 2026, Hexagon Composites ASA acquired the remaining 60% shares in Cryoshelter Bio LNG GmbH for a consideration of one (1) euro, coupled with a contingent earn-out consideration. Hexagon plans to deploy Cryoshelter’s technology and production line in India during 2026, with the intention of enhancing the value of the investment in that market over time.

Decision to close down SES Composites’ facilities in Poland in February 2026

On 11 February, Hexagon informed the employees and stakeholders of SES Composites’ type-3 fuel systems business in Slupsk (Poland) that Hexagon plans to close down the business and integrate the business into Hexagon’s existing type-4 fuel systems business in Kassel (German). The legal entity, Hexagon Agility Poland S.p. z.o.o, will undergo a voluntary liquidation with the aim to liquidate the company within 2026. Liquidation of the company was formally opened on 25 February 2026. Due to this decision, and because the type-3 business represented a separate and distinct major line of business in Hexagon prior to close down, the business will in 2026 be treated and presented as discontinued operations. While this decision does not affect the stated figures in the 2025 group accounts, the 2025 figures related to Hexagon Agility Poland will in the 2026 group accounts be re-presented and presented as discontinued operations.

Note 20 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company’s current financing arrangements include a leverage covenant based on net debt to EBITDA on Group level, which will be reinstated on 30 September 2026. See also [note 16](#). Based on current projections, significant uncertainty exists regarding the Company’s ability to comply with this covenant upon reinstatement. Should the Company not be able to meet this covenant, the loans may become repayable on demand. Management and the Board are currently in dialogue with the Company’s lending banks regarding an extension of the covenant waiver period. No formal agreement has been reached as of the date of the annual report. In parallel, the Company is evaluating a range of measures to support compliance with its financing arrangements and optimize its capital structure. These measures include initiatives to improve operating performance through continued cost reductions, potential divestments and evaluation of refinancing alternatives, which may include new debt or equity financing.

The events and conditions described above indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern under the prevailing financing arrangements. Nevertheless, Management and the Board conclude that the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate, based on the information currently available and the measures being undertaken.



Statsautoriserte revisorer
Ernst & Young AS

Langelandsvegen 1
DaaeGården, 6010 Ålesund

Foretaksregisteret: NO 976 389 387 MVA
Tlf: +47 24 00 24 00

www.ey.no
Medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening

To the General Meeting in Hexagon Composites ASA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hexagon Composites ASA (the Company), which comprise:

- The financial statements of the Company, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the statement of income and cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and
- The financial statements of the Group, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements,
- the financial statements of the Company give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in

- accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and
- the consolidated financial statements of the Group give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Our opinion is consistent with our additional report to the Audit Committee.

Basis for opinion

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

To the best of our knowledge and belief, no prohibited non-audit services referred to in the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 5.1 have been provided.

We have been the auditor of the Company for 26 years from the election by the general meeting of the shareholders in 2000 for the accounting year 2000.

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



Shape the future
with confidence

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 34 in the financial statements and the Board of Directors report, which describes that based on current projections, material uncertainty exists regarding the Company's ability to comply with its covenant upon reinstatement 30 September 2026. These events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in note 34, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for 2025. In addition to the matter described in the *Material uncertainty related to going concern* section, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Goodwill - Impairment assessment

Basis for the key audit matter

As at 31 December 2025, Hexagon Composites ASA Group reported goodwill of NOK 1 159 million. The goodwill is mainly allocated to the cash flow generating unit Fuel Systems of NOK 1 152 million.

2

Goodwill is subject to annual impairment testing, and estimating the recoverable amount of the related cash generating unit requires management judgement of future revenues, gross margins, operating costs, terminal value growth rates, capital expenditures and discount rate.

An impairment of NOK 38 million was recognized for the cash flow generating unit Digital Wave. The impairment test involves significant estimation uncertainty and management judgment and is therefore a key audit matter.

Our audit response

We involved an internal valuation specialist to assess the methodology and technical functionality of the impairment model used by Hexagon Composites ASA in its test, together with an assessment of assumptions and calculation for applied WACC.

We compared future cash flows against board approved budget 2026 and management long term plan for the years 2027 - 2030 and considered underlying assumptions for expected growth rates and the related cash flows. We also assessed historical accuracy of previous years' estimates.

Furthermore, we tested the input of the discount rate against observable market data. We also tested the mathematical accuracy of the impairment model and the performed sensitivity analyses of the assumptions used.

We refer to the disclosures in note 11 Intangible assets in the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report - Hexagon Composites ASA 2025

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



Other information

The Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer (management) are responsible for the information in the Board of Directors' report and the other information presented with the financial statements. The other information comprises information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Board of Directors' report and the other information presented with the financial statements.

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

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

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

Our statement that the Board of Directors' report contains the information required by applicable law does not cover the sustainability report, for which a separate assurance report is issued.

Independent auditor's report - Hexagon Composites ASA 2025
A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

3

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Company that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, and for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU. Management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



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

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

4

financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Independent auditor's report - Hexagon Composites ASA 2025

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited



Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Report on compliance with regulation on European Single Electronic Format (ESEF)

Opinion

As part of the audit of the financial statements of Hexagon Composites ASA we have performed an assurance engagement to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements included in the annual report, with the file name hexagoncompositeasa-2025-12-31-1-en.zip, have been prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the requirements of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 on the European Single Electronic Format (the ESEF Regulation) and regulation pursuant to Section 5-5 of the Norwegian Securities Trading Act, which includes requirements related to the preparation of the annual report in XHTML format and iXBRL tagging of the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements, included in the annual report, have been prepared, in all material respects, in compliance with the ESEF Regulation.

Management's responsibilities

Management is responsible for the preparation of the annual report in compliance with the ESEF Regulation. This responsibility comprises an adequate process and such internal control as management determines is necessary.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our responsibility, based on audit evidence obtained, is to express an opinion on whether, in all material respects, the financial statements included in the annual report have been prepared in accordance with the

ESEF Regulation. We conduct our work in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 – "Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information". The standard requires us to plan and perform procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements included in the annual report have been prepared in accordance with the ESEF Regulation.

As part of our work, we perform procedures to obtain an understanding of the Company's processes for preparing the financial statements in accordance with the ESEF Regulation. We test whether the financial statements are presented in XHTML-format. We evaluate the completeness and accuracy of the iXBRL tagging of the consolidated financial statements and assess management's use of judgement. Our procedures include reconciliation of the iXBRL tagged data with the audited financial statements in human-readable format. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Alesund, 16 April 2026
ERNST & YOUNG AS

The auditor's report is signed electronically

Ivar-André Norvik
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

Glossary

ASA	Public Limited company in Norway
A&S	Audit & Sustainability, Committee
BAR	Unit of pressure 1 millibar = 100 N/m2
BIOGAS	Produced from raw materials such as agricultural waste, manure, municipal waste, plant material, sewage, green waste or food waste. Also referred to as biomethane or renewable natural gas
BioLNG	BioLNG is a biofuel made by processing organic waste flows, such as organic household and industrial waste, manure, and sewage sludge. The liquid form of biomethane, RNG or biogas.
BIOMETHANE	Produced from raw materials such as agricultural waste, manure, municipal waste, plant material, sewage, green waste or food waste. Also referred to as biogas or renewable natural gas
CLASS 8	A category of North American heavy-duty truck
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
COMPOSITE	Combination of glass/carbon fibre and thermosetting plastic, exploiting the malleability of the plastic and the stiffness and strength of the glass/carbon fibre
CODE OF CONDUCT	An outline of the norms, rules, and responsibilities or proper practices of an individual party or an organization
CPO	Certified Pre-Owned
CSRD	Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive
DMA	Double Materiality Assessment
EBIT	Earnings before interests and taxes
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization

EPD	Environmental Product Declaration
ESG	Environment, Social, Governance
ESRS	European Sustainability Reporting Standards
ET	Executive Team
EV	Enterprise Value
FleetCare	Hexagon Agility's aftermarket service business, specialized in alternative fuel vehicles.
FLEET, FLEETS, FLEET OWNER	Company that owns and operates groups of motor vehicles owned or leased by a business, government agency or other organization
FUEL SYSTEM	In a vehicle, is the combination of parts needed to carry fuel into and out of the engine.
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HDT	Heavy-Duty Truck
HDV	Heavy-Duty Vehicle
HR	Human Resources
HYDROGEN	Light, colourless gas (Symbol H), produced on an industrial scale
IA	Inclusive Workplace
IRO	Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities
ISO	International Organization for Standardization – publishes standards in a large number of areas
JOINT VENTURE (JV)	Legally signed contractual agreement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas

LTA	Long-Term Agreement
MAE TECHNOLOGY	Modal Acoustic Emission Technology. Testing method used by placing transducers on the surface of a structure under test, applying stress to the structure and recording any ultrasonic stress waves caused by material fracture
MDT	Medium-Duty Truck
MOBILE PIPELINE®	Gas distribution products
MODULES	A detachable self-contained unit of a vehicle, typically referenced as a Mobile Pipeline unit.
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides (NO _x). A generic term for toxic gas molecules that are chemical compounds between nitrogen and oxygen, a significant component of air pollution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OECD GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES	Recommendations from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on responsible business conduct addressed by governments to multinational enterprises
PARTICULATE MATTER	Generic term to classify air pollutants comprising of suspended particles in air, varying in composition and size
X-STORE®	High-pressure composite cylinder for bulk transportation and storage of CNG
REC	Renewable Energy Certificate
RESIN	Chemical adhesives for strengthening glass and/or carbon fiber
RNG	Renewable Natural Gas - Pipeline compatible gaseous fuel derived from biogenic or other renewable sources that has lower lifecycle carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ - eq) emissions than geological natural gas. Also referred to as biomethane or biogas.
R&D	Research & Development, activities that companies undertake to innovate and introduce new products and services
SCIENCE BASED TARGETS (SBTs)	Net-zero targets set by companies committed to the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) to promote emission reductions in line with climate science and the Paris Agreement

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS INITIATIVE (SBTi)	A corporate climate action organization that enables companies and financial institutions worldwide to play their part in combating the climate crisis.
SCOPE 1	Direct emissions calculated from fossil fuel consumption. Direct emissions from purchased services are reported in Scope 3
SCOPE 2	Indirect GHG emissions from purchased energy (electricity and heat). Scope 2 emissions are calculated in two ways. 100 per cent of reported emissions is based on activity data from operational business areas, such as invoices and meter readings
SCOPE 3	Indirect GHG emissions from the purchase of goods and services, including capital goods, upstream emissions from the production of fuels, transportation, operational waste and business travel
SVP	Senior Vice President
STYREN	Organic hydrocarbon used in the production of rubber and plastic components
TITAN®	High-pressure composite cylinder for bulk transportation and storage of CNG
TYPE 1	Steel cylinder
TYPE 2	Steel cylinder, composite-reinforced
TYPE 3	Composite cylinder with metal liner
TYPE 4	Composite cylinder with polymer liner
UE	Ultrasonic Equipment testing uses ultrasonic sound waves to identify structural flaws in metallic cylinders.
U.S. DOT	The United States' Department of Transportation
VP	Vice President
WHISTLEBLOWING	Reporting information about an activity within a private or public organization that is deemed illegal, immoral, illicit, unsafe or fraudulent
WCM	World-Class Manufacturing
X15N	A 15 litre natural gas engine launched by Cummins in North America in 2024



hexagongroup.com