

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2025

Midsummer AB (publ)

Midsummer supplied BOLD panels for an installation at Mälardalen University in Eskilstuna, fitted to the curved roof of a listed building subject to strict conservation requirements. The installation has been nominated for the 2026 Solar Energy Award for the best installation on a building.



The Board of Directors and the CEO hereby submit the
Annual Report of Midsummer AB (publ) 556665-7838
Financial year 1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025

Midsummer's vision

To lead the next generation of high-performance solar energy solutions through groundbreaking technology and innovation, and to accelerate the global transition to a more sustainable world

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Midsummer in brief

Founded in 2004, Midsummer is a leading player in innovative solar cell technology, specialising in flexible CIGS thin-film solar cells (comprising copper, indium, gallium and selenium), developed using its own production technology.

Midsummer develops, manufactures and sells equipment for the manufacture of thin-film solar cells as complete solar cell factories to strategically selected partners globally, as well as machines for research and development to universities and research institutions.

The company develops, manufactures and sells solar panels to a broad customer base across several sectors, from industrial and commercial properties to public sector organisations, private individuals and roof and solar cell installers. The shared need for solar energy makes the market broad, scalable and multifaceted, both nationally and internationally.

From 2026, Midsummer will also sell input materials (sputter targets) externally.

Midsummer provides the most sustainable solution for renewable energy, with the world's lowest carbon footprint. The company owns the entire value chain, from processed raw materials and production to finished products. This enables high quality and transparency at every stage. Guided by a strong commitment to sustainability and social responsibility, Midsummer maintains high ethical standards and ensures responsible business practices.

Midsummer's solar panels are currently available in three product lines: SLIM, WAVE and BOLD, which have been designed for different roof types. Midsummer's solar panels are thin, lightweight, flexible and architecturally integrable, while also being robust, durable, recyclable and easy to install.

Midsummer's technology and products are strategically positioned to meet future needs and expectations in a market experiencing strong global growth, with aesthetics, traceability and minimal climate impact becoming increasingly important to conscious customers. At the same time, Midsummer's solution opens up a new, previously untapped market for solar cells on low-slope roofs.

The head office is situated in Järfälla, which is also where the company's solar cell production is based. The new factory in Italy, with an annual production capacity of 50 MW, will make Midsummer the largest manufacturer of thin-film solar cells in Europe. Midsummer is also exploring the possibility of setting up more solar cell factories in a few other countries, including Colombia, where the company has been asked to build a large-scale, fully equipped solar cell factory with at least 100 MW of annual production capacity.



Significant events in 2025 as a whole

- ▶ Full-year consolidated net sales amounted to SEK 164,343 thousand (SEK 52,082 thousand). Full-year consolidated earnings per share were SEK -0.23 per share before dilution and SEK -0.21 per share after dilution (SEK -0.63 per share).
- ▶ Midsummer signed a distribution agreement with Eco On, a leading Thai distributor and installer of solar roof panels. Eco On will distribute and install Midsummer's lightweight and flexible solar panels throughout Thailand.
- ▶ In January, Midsummer took part in the Swedish trade delegation led by Foreign Minister Maria Malmér Stenergard, which visited Colombia specifically to explore the possibility of establishing a mega-factory for the manufacture of thin-film solar cells in Colombia.
- ▶ During the first quarter of the year, Midsummer carried out a private placement with certain shareholders, raising just over SEK 73 million in new capital for the company. At the same time, bondholders converted bonds worth approximately SEK 58 million into shares.
- ▶ Midsummer was selected by the Italian Ministry of University and Research to participate in a consortium aimed at developing a new type of solar cell called "Quantum Dot CIGS/Perovskite Tandem".
- ▶ Midsummer was awarded the 2025 Solar Energy Prize in the "Building of the Year" category. The award, presented by the Swedish Solar Energy Association, recognises "the industry's most innovative ideas and developments – driving the technology forward". The prize was awarded for the installation of aesthetically pleasing thin-film solar cells at Jonsered Gardens in Partille.
- ▶ In April, an industrial and military delegation from Thailand visited Midsummer in Järfälla for talks and to study the company's unique method for manufacturing thin-film solar cells. Thailand has long-term, ambitious programmes and plans to increase the share of renewable energy in its energy mix, and Thai authorities have shown great interest in the possibility of establishing a complete 200 MW "mega factory" for the production of thin-film solar cells in Thailand, using Midsummer's proprietary technology and manufacturing equipment.
- SEK 143.5 million from Saab for a complete production line for the manufacture of thin-film solar cells. The order is for a complete production line with an annual production capacity of 15 MW of Midsummer's proprietary flexible thin-film solar cells and is the first stage of a thin-film solar cell manufacturing plant in Colombia, which is intended to have additional capacity at a later stage.
- ▶ In June, Midsummer received a grant of just over EUR 1.6 million from the Italian investment agency Invitalia for the completion of the thin-film solar cell production plant in Bari, Italy. At the same time, Midsummer has received certification from TÜV, a global testing institution, for the Bari line, meaning that the Italian factory is now certified to produce all of the company's existing products, including the new six-metre-long models of SLIM 2 and SLIM 3.
- ▶ November saw the announcement that Midsummer, as part of Saab's offset commitment in connection with the sale of the Gripen fighter aircraft to Colombia, will supply production equipment for a large-scale factory for the manufacture of thin-film solar cells in Colombia, with an annual production capacity of 100–200 MW. Midsummer will be responsible for designing and setting up the factory, as well as supplying all the production equipment for the planned facility.
- ▶ Midsummer established a wholly-owned subsidiary in Colombia, Midsummer Colombia SAS, to develop the promising Colombian – and wider Latin American – market and to manage sales and business development in the region.
- ▶ In December, all three DUO machines ordered in May for the solar cell factory in Colombia underwent final testing, were completed and shipped.
- ▶ Around the turn of the year 2025–2026, Midsummer carried out a fully guaranteed rights issue worth approximately SEK 175 million to meet the significant working capital requirements arising from investments in, among other things, expanded production capacity for the manufacture of the large number of DUO machines to be delivered to the Colombian factory. In January 2026, the company's bond loans were also restructured with a view to strengthening the balance sheet and optimising the capital structure. 80 million was converted from bonds into shares.

Key performance indicators

	Jan–Dec 2025	Jan–Dec 2024
Net sales	164,343	52,082
Operating profit	-47,122	-130,401
EBITDA	-4,928	-67,095
Profit/loss before tax	-74,444	-138,708
Comprehensive income for the period	-87,813	-121,169
Operating margin	Negative	Negative
EBITDA margin	Negative	Negative
Equity ratio	27.15%	18.01%
Cash flow for the period	20,868	-12,042
Consolidated earnings per share		
– before dilution (SEK)	-0.23	-0.63
– after dilution (SEK)	-0.23	-0.63

Definitions and descriptions of alternative key performance indicators

The company presents some financial measures in this interim report that are not defined under IFRS.

The company believes that these metrics provide valuable supplementary information to investors and the company's management, as they enable an assessment of the company's performance.

Operating profit

Operating profit is the profit before net financial items and taxes.

Operating profit is a measure that aims to show the profitability of operating activities.

EBITDA

Operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses (EBITDA) is a measure that the Group considers relevant for investors seeking to understand profit generation prior to investments in fixed assets.

Operating margin

Operating profit / Net turnover

Operating margin is a measure that aims to show the profitability ratio in operating activities.

EBITDA margin

EBITDA / Net sales

EBITDA margin is a measure that the Group regards as relevant for investors who wish to understand the earnings generated in relation to sales before investments in non-current assets.

Equity ratio

Equity in relation to total assets. Equity ratio is a key financial indicator that shows the proportion of assets financed by equity and can be used as an indication of the Company's long-term solvency.

A message from Midsummer's CEO

I think these 2025 financial statements show that Midsummer is heading in the right direction. We have tripled our full-year turnover to SEK 164 million, up from SEK 52 million the previous year. In the last three quarters of 2025, our average turnover was around SEK 53 million, meaning that our average turnover for those quarters was higher than it was for the whole of 2024. The new order for machinery that we announced in early March 2026 means that we will be able to further increase sales in 2026.

Even if we look at EBITDA, a measure that reflects the company's profitability before depreciation and amortisation, we can see that we have made significant progress in our cost-cutting efforts as well. In 2023, we recorded a negative full-year EBITDA of SEK 131 million, which was almost halved in 2024 to SEK 67 million. For the full year 2025, we recorded an EBITDA loss of five million, but in the last three quarters of 2025 we turned this around to achieve a positive EBITDA of SEK 14 million.

Largest order ever

In March 2026, we were able to announce a new machinery order worth SEK 236 million, the largest in the company's history spanning just over twenty years. The order is for DUO machines that we will manufacture in 2026. This order means that we will ramp up our machine manufacturing in 2026, and the majority of the order will be recognised as revenue in 2026.

The market for solar panels in Sweden and Europe has remained weak. We are aiming much higher in 2026 when we expand production during our first shift in Bari, but we believe the European market will remain sluggish.

Internationalisation of the sales

This is why we are continuing to work towards internationalising our sales. We are seeing very positive signs in Latin America, where we have a skilled and dedicated team of six staff members in Colombia who are doing an excellent job of developing the market. We have also recruited local sales staff in Italy and Spain to expand our operations in Southern Europe. We are also continuing to work with our partners in North America and have two locally based staff members in Thailand who are responsible for sales in South-East Asia.

We are also positive about the European market in the slightly longer term. The date when solar roofs will become mandatory on most buildings across the EU is fast approaching, and we are seeing that many organisations, particularly public sector bodies, are now paying greater attention to their overall carbon footprint than before, which works to our advantage. We also have the fact that the price of Chinese silicon panels is now rising quite significantly, partly as a result of reduced subsidies.

Midsummer Automation

In 2026, we will also be focusing on broadening the base of our machinery sales. Over the past 20 years or so, we have built up a strong expertise in automation through the development of our own production lines. This expertise now enables us to develop a new business division, Midsummer Automation. We will be offering automation, production lines and integration solutions to industrial companies looking to establish or streamline manufacturing operations in Europe, including for applications other than thin-film solar cells. It is a way of commercialising the technical expertise we have built up in-house and creating new revenue streams for the company.

At the same time, I can also confirm that our business strategy of delivering complete, large-scale solar cell factories to clients worldwide is proving successful and that our offering is attractive. Here too, we aim to announce further partnerships with major multinational companies and expand our production base beyond Europe and South America. 2026 is set to be an exciting year. I'm optimistic and expect a successful year.



Eric Jaremalm
CEO

Midsummer's sustainability efforts

Our environmental responsibility

According to the WMO (World Meteorological Organization), 2025 was one of the three warmest years since meteorological records began. Nevertheless, there is still a lack of political will when it comes to concrete cross-border measures to facilitate the transition to a sustainable society. The COP30 report (from the 2025 UN Climate Change Conference) ultimately contains no concrete plan for phasing out fossil fuels. In this context, businesses play an even more important role in the fight against climate change.

Midsummer takes its environmental responsibility seriously. Our resource-efficient manufacturing method has resulted in a carbon footprint of 6 grams of CO₂ per kilowatt-hour produced (g CO₂ /kWh) when our solar panels are installed in Sweden with an estimated lifespan of 30 years. This means that our climate footprint is significantly lower than the corresponding value for Sweden's electricity mix (which is around 20–25 g CO₂ /kWh) as well as compared with silicon-based panels (with emissions equivalent to 45–54 g CO₂ /kWh). Over the course of 2025, we noticed a continued rise in awareness of these issues among our customers and partners, and we are continuing our dedicated efforts to support our customers with relevant data, certifications and knowledge transfer.

Our sustainability work

Thanks to our third-party-verified life cycle assessment (LCA), we know that the raw materials we use to manufacture our solar cells and panels account for the largest proportion of our environmental impact. The LCA highlights the areas where we can reduce our environmental impact, enabling us to identify key focus areas for improving resource efficiency in production, reducing material waste through innovative design, and certifying new suppliers of raw materials. A lower environmental impact usually means lower costs, which in turn boosts our competitiveness. During 2025 we implemented several improvements that have reduced our environmental impact:

- ▶ We have certified and implemented a new thickness of polymer film that is 20 per cent thinner than the previous one. This reduces the amount of material used per solar panel.
- ▶ We have updated our travel policy to explicitly

six metres in length, enabling better utilisation of roof space for solar panel installations.

Our Italian factory

In 2025, we significantly expanded our workforce at the Bari factory in order to increase production. With a production capacity of 50 MW, our Italian factory can manufacture ten times as many solar panels at full capacity as our Swedish factory, enabling us to continue offering European-made solar panels to an even larger market. The increased capacity also means greater production efficiency. The cycle time for critical machines is much shorter, which leads to energy savings as the machines are in operation for a shorter period. For example, the steel substrates for the cell are punched out more than six times faster than at the Swedish factory, and silver is printed onto the cell almost three times faster.

More efficient machines also mean that we use fewer consumables per cell and panel, such as drying cloths and cleaning agents when washing steel substrates. Over the coming year, a 300 kW solar power system using our own solar panels will be installed on the roof of our Italian factory to meet part of the production's electricity needs with renewable energy. It is estimated to save over 30 tonnes of CO₂ each year.

Our value chain

Midsummer offers a unique solution for the solar panel market in Europe, as we own the entire value chain, from processed raw materials to finished solar panels. This offers a unique level of traceability for discerning customers that very few, if any, other solar panel manufacturers and installers can provide. The EU has developed various strategies aimed at promoting European production and sustainability, including the so-called Clean Industrial Deal. The "Made in Europe" concept has been part of Midsummer's DNA since the company was founded, and will



Sabine Kunz,
Development Engineer



Malin Sohlmér,
Development Engineer

The year in brief, including significant events in early 2026



100-200 MW

The fully operational large-scale solar cell factory in Colombia, which Midsummer will project manage and supply all machinery for in collaboration with Saab will have an annual production capacity of between 100 and 200 MW.



SEK 143.5 million

The order value for the DUO model machinery ordered by Saab in May for the forthcoming solar cell factory in Colombia.




25,900

Each DUO unit consists of parts that are secured with 10,860 screws, 7,442 washers and 823 nuts. Each DUO weighs ten tonnes and is capable of producing a finished solar cell every 16 to 18 seconds.



SEK 236 million

This was followed in February 2026 by a further order for machinery for the factory.



The 300 kW solar panel system planned for



75%

Of all newly installed power generation capacity worldwide, solar energy accounted for [figure] in 2025.

Midsummer solar cells open new application areas

Midsummer has a unique proprietary thin-film technology and owns the entire production chain, from machinery to finished installable solar panels. This has given Midsummer a number of strong competitive advantages (see box), advantages that have strengthened over time. For example, there is a growing drive, primarily among commercial operators, to become climate-neutral or climate-positive in their operations, which involves, among other things, installing solar panels with the lowest possible carbon footprint. Midsummer's solar cells have a 90 per cent lower carbon footprint than traditional silicon panels and are 98 per cent recyclable.

There are also political and regulatory developments in the company's favour, such as the labelling of solar panels and other equipment, which is an EU proposal and which would show the total climate impact of the equipment over a lifecycle. Midsummer products are extremely well placed in this respect. The EU has also decided that European buildings must have solar-panel roofs, a process that will be phased in over the coming years, and which also benefits Midsummer's lightweight solar panels, as the majority of roofs in central and southern Europe cannot support the weight of traditional silicon panels.

► Sustainability

Thanks to a unique manufacturing technology and process, Midsummer's products have up to 90 per cent lower climate impact over their life cycle than traditional panels, and lower than even wind and hydro power.

► Weight

Midsummer's panels are 85–95 per cent lighter than silicon panels including the stands and ballast, making installation easier and the only option for some weaker (usually commercial) roofs.

► Installation

Installing Midsummer panels is simpler and quicker than installing traditional solar panels, and easy for installers to learn. No penetration of the roof membrane is required, eliminating the risk of leakage. Thanks to the 2 mm thin panels being integrated directly into the roof membrane, there is no additional wind load. These solar panels can be installed during a complete roof replacement or retrofitted.

► Installed power per roof

Midsummer's panels can cover up to 90 per cent of roofs, compared to 50–70 per cent for silicon panels.

► Aesthetics

Midsummer's solar panels are slim and lightweight, and blend in with or replace existing roofs in an aesthetically pleasing way.

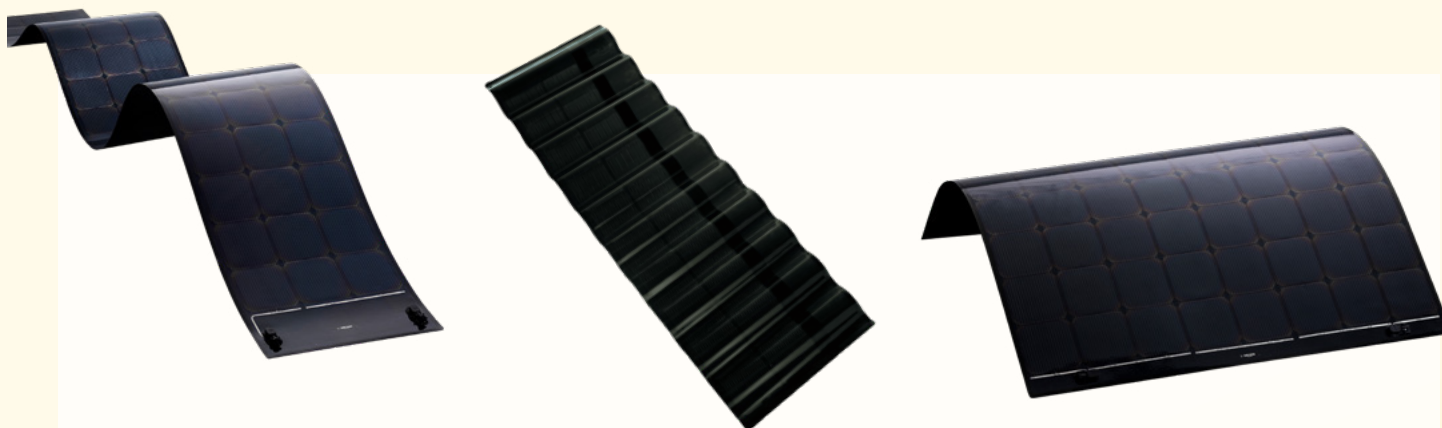
► Durability

Midsummer's solar panels are made from durable materials that eliminate the risk of microcracks and offer high resistance to external stresses – for example, they can withstand both extreme weather conditions and being walked on or cleared of snow without sustaining damage.

► Shadow performance

Bypass diodes between each cell improve shading performance by ensuring that shading of one or more solar cells only affects the shaded cells and not the performance of the entire panel.

Midsummer's three panel models are:



► Midsummer SLIM

is an aesthetically pleasing solar roof that combines thin solar panels with a classic standing-seam metal roof, creating a design that is both elegant and architecturally appealing. The sheet metal for Midsummer SLIM has the same rebate width as the solar panel to maximise the installed output without compromising on aesthetics.

Midsummer SLIM weighs only 2.8 kg per square metre and is available in two versions: SLIM 2 and SLIM 3, with two and three thin-film solar cells in width and a length of up to 6 metres. For roofs longer than 6 metres, SLIM Extended panels can be used for series connection up to 12 metres in length, which increases the installed power.

► Midsummer WAVE

is the world's first solar panel for roof tiles and features a unique wave-shaped design, developed for double-curved roof tiles. The solar panel integrates seamlessly without compromising aesthetics or roof function, and is suitable for private homes as well as commercial and cultural heritage buildings, without altering the original architectural design. Midsummer WAVE weighs only 2.8 kg per square metre and consists of 20 thin-film solar cells covering five roof tiles in width and fits Sweden's most popular roof tiles.

► Midsummer BOLD

is an ultra-lightweight and flexible

solar panel, specially designed for roofs with low load-bearing capacity, such as large flat roofs, and can be installed on surfaces made of concrete, bitumen, PVC, TPO and corrugated sheet metal. Midsummer BOLD weighs only 2.9 kg per square metre. With its low weight, the solar panel is a new alternative for roofs with weight restrictions. Midsummer BOLD is compatible with flat, sloping and curved roof structures, making it ideal for commercial properties, industrial buildings, warehouses, sports arenas, as well as apartment buildings and private homes.

Within each product area, Midsummer develops customised models for specific applications. One example is SLIM 3, a wider SLIM model designed specifically for installation on existing traditional double-folded sheet metal roofs.

Midsummer will focus its marketing and sales efforts on the BOLD product in the coming years. It is specifically designed to be installed on weak roofs that cannot support the weight of silicon panels. There are many such roofs. The company estimates that there is a market potential in Europe of 25 GW

(EUR 20–30 billion) per year for these roofs where no other good solution exists today. In this sense, Midsummer's solar cells open up a completely new application area and a marketable 'protected pocket'.

The solar cell market in Sweden and globally

The Swedish market was characterised by ongoing challenges in terms of the volume of solar installations. In total, around 25,000 solar power installations with a combined capacity of 652 MW were installed during the year, compared with the peak year of 2023, when around 104,000 installations with a combined capacity of 1,584 MW were installed.

Midsummer focuses on rooftop installations, particularly commercial and industrial installations (20–1,000 kW), where the decline has been less pronounced. In the peak year of 2023, 415 MW was installed on commercial rooftops, compared with approximately 1,053 MW for detached houses (<20 kW), giving commercial properties a market share of around 28 per cent. By 2025, the market share will be 47 per cent, with approximately 215 MW of the 454 MW installed on commercial rooftops.

Nevertheless, the downturn has shaken the industry to its core, and virtually all installation companies have made significant cutbacks; we have seen a strong trend towards consolidation and a number of bankruptcies over the course of the year. The tough market has led many installation companies to cut their prices in order to compete for the fewer jobs available, which has resulted in a downward spiral where many jobs have been carried out at a loss.

This is because their products – imported Chinese panels – are a ‘commodity’ with no distinguishing features and are essentially identical regardless of who supplies them. The buyer does not perceive any significant difference in quality or functionality between the offerings of different suppliers, and installers compete almost exclusively on price.

Increased demand for differentiated products

Midsummer offers a diverse range of products, and we are seeing growing demand from many customers who want more environmentally friendly, lighter and more aesthetically pleasing products that are manufactured in Europe. One segment that has led the way is, above all, the public sector, which has begun to raise the standards in its public procurement processes; this, in turn, has sparked increased interest among installation companies in finding alternatives to Chinese silicon panels.

We continue to focus heavily on international sales and on finding partners in Europe who can sell and install our panels.

For Europe as a whole, too, we saw a slight decline of 0.7 per cent for the first time, from 65.6 to 65.1 GW. In the coming years, we can expect the European market to remain broadly at these levels, or to see a slight decline but still maintain healthy volumes.

In Europe, too, we are seeing increased demand for lightweight panels for all those roofs that cannot support the weight of silicon panels, as well as a range of products for installers who wish to offer alternatives.

One factor that will help counteract a stagnation in new solar installations across Europe is that the EU is now introducing solar panel requirements for buildings through the implementation of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD). Part of the directive concerns solar panel requirements for new and certain existing buildings. However, it is up to EU Member States to specify exactly how national regulations are to be defined; this is handled by the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning in Sweden or by the equivalent authorities in other EU countries.

Strict requirements for solar panel installations from 2027

According to the directive, solar panel installations are to be installed where this is technically appropriate and economically and functionally feasible. This means that many buildings are covered by the directive, which requires developers to take solar power into due account when planning a building. In other words, buildings must be designed in such a way as to avoid creating unnecessary obstacles to the installation of solar power in the future. The requirement is due to come into force as early as 2026, but under the proposed transitional provisions, it will take full effect in 2027 and be phased in gradually until 2030.

China has begun a process to phase out export rebates (VAT refunds) on solar cells, solar panels and related components. This marks a significant shift in Chinese trade policy, aimed at reducing overcapacity, combating price dumping and defusing international trade disputes. As early as December 2024, China reduced the export tax rebate for solar cells and modules from 13 to 9 per cent. In April 2026, China will completely abolish the export rebate for solar panels.

The reason is believed to be to curb China's overcapacity. China also hopes to reduce the risk of further trade barriers and punitive tariffs from, among others, the EU and the US, which have highlighted the issue of China's price dumping. In the slightly longer term, this is expected to lead to structural changes in Chinese industry, as smaller Chinese manufacturers with lower profit margins may face financial difficulties when state subsidies are withdrawn.

Price increases on Chinese panels

The removal of the discounts means that Chinese manufacturers' costs will rise, which will be felt by end customers. The effects of this legislative change are already beginning to be felt, as many European distributors are informing their customers that prices will rise at the start of April and advising them to stock up based on their project portfolios. When customers try to secure supplies for the second quarter, they are often faced with prices that are significantly higher than the 9 per cent increase that could be justified solely by changes in China.

In the project sector, price rises of up to 20 per cent are now expected, whilst module prices at distributors and online retailers have in some cases already risen by as much as 30 per cent during the first few months of the year. This is a trend in the market that will be interesting to follow, as Midsummer, with its scaled-up production, will become increasingly competitive against Chinese alternatives.

Solar energy is the cheapest way to generate electricity in almost every part of the world. This means that almost 75 per cent of all newly installed power generation capacity in 2025 was solar power, with the remainder divided among all other technologies, such as wind power, coal-fired power, gas and nuclear power, etc. Solar power is expected to remain the cheapest way to generate electricity and thus be the dominant source of power in the coming decades.



Erik Olsson
Head of Machinery Sales and Strategic Projects

A promising start in Colombia

In 2025, Midsummer AB established its subsidiary in Colombia: Midsummer Colombia SAS. Tasked with opening up the market for Midsummer's thin-film solar cells, the new company immediately began operations across various sectors and geographical areas in Colombia.

Founded in November 2025, the local company quickly succeeded in completing three relatively small initial sales in the north-eastern region of La Guajira, where progress had previously been made in developing an innovative strategy with significant impact: the company supports the training of former coal miners to become installers of Midsummer's technology, thereby creating the conditions to promote local installation capacity whilst targeting a market with high potential.

As a result, an initial training session took place in December, attended by over 30 participants from coal workers' trade unions and organisations. The first installations are scheduled for early March 2026. By the end of the year, there was a pipeline of potential commercial projects totalling more than 120 kW in this region alone.

At the same time, Midsummer Colombia's team began to build relationships with EPC (engineering, procurement and construction) firms, as well as distributors of solar energy equipment and major industrial customers. Towards the end of the year, contract negotiations began for a 144 kW turnkey project with a Japanese-Colombian manufacturing company, and initial quotations were submitted for the sale of modules to a major Latin American EPC company for a 1.1 MW project at a shopping centre in the city of Cali, Colombia.

Further progress includes three additional EPC companies that are interested in developing projects using Midsummer's technology in the commercial and residential sectors, respectively, as well as a major distributor that is interested in including Midsummer's modules in its product portfolio.

As of 31 December, the company has five employees working from its office in Bogotá, as well as in Medellín and Cali.



Felipe Corral
General Manager
Midsummer Colombia SAS

Directors' Report

Midsummer AB (publ.) 2025

**The Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer of Midsummer AB (publ.), 556665-7838,
hereby present the annual report and consolidated financial statements for the financial
year 2025.**

(All amounts are rounded, so rounding differences may occur.)

Operations

Midsummer AB ("Midsummer", "the Company" or "the Group") has world-leading technology for the manufacture of solar roofs and solar panels, and production equipment for solar cells. The Company's registered office is located in Stockholm, while solar roofs, solar panels and production machines are manufactured at Midsummer's facility in Järfälla, north of Stockholm. Solar panels are also manufactured at Midsummer's new factory in Bari, Italy.

Midsummer's vision is to transform the conventional roof with the most sustainable solar panel and accelerate the transition to renewable energy.

TURNOVER AND PROFIT

Net sales

Consolidated net sales for the full year 2025 amounted to SEK 164,343 thousand (SEK 52,082 thousand). For the Manufacturing Equipment product line, net sales amounted to SEK 141,415 thousand (SEK 21,893 thousand). Net sales for the Solar Roof product line amounted to SEK 22,929 thousand (SEK 30,189 thousand).

Costs

In 2025, full-year consolidated cost of goods sold was SEK -133,385 thousand (SEK -49,706 thousand).

Consolidated gross profit for the full year 2025 was SEK 30,958 thousand (SEK 2,376 thousand).

Consolidated administrative and marketing costs for the full year 2025 amounted to SEK -93,984 thousand (SEK -87,252 thousand).

On the cost side, a cost-cutting program is underway that will gradually reduce our production costs. However, this year we have increased depreciation of machinery and equipment by SEK 13.2 million compared with the previous year, as the factory in Bari has been completed and has started producing solar cells. These write-offs have a disproportionate impact on the cost of goods sold before production levels reach volume. Raw material costs will also fall significantly as manufacturing volumes of solar panels increase.

Other operating income and expenses

In 2025, other full-year consolidated operating income comprised grants of SEK 22,110 thousand (SEK 7,567 thousand), a foreign exchange gain of SEK 18,484 thousand (SEK 2,681 thousand) and other operating income of SEK 517 thousand (SEK 178,000).

Other consolidated operating expenses for the full year 2025 amounted to SEK -3,162 thousand (SEK -34,347 thousand).

The large difference is due to an impairment loss in the previous year.

Operating profit and financial items

In 2025, full-year consolidated operating profit was SEK -47,122 thousand (SEK -130,401 thousand), and the profit before tax was SEK -74,444 thousand (SEK -138,708 thousand).

In 2025, full-year consolidated financial income was SEK 5,101 thousand (SEK 33,825 thousand). The difference is due to exchange rate differences.

For the full year 2025, consolidated financial expenses amounted to SEK -32,423 thousand (SEK -42,132 thousand), comprising interest expenses SEK 26,799 thousand (SEK 18,526 thousand) and unrealised exchange rate differences of SEK 5,624 thousand (SEK 23,606 thousand).

Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income for the full year 2025 amounted to SEK -13,369 thousand (SEK 8,284 thousand), which is due to currency differences linked to net assets in foreign currency.

Parent company

Net sales for the parent company during the full year 2025 amounted to SEK 168,933 thousand (SEK 177,970 thousand). An adjustment of SEK 2,603 thousand has been made to the parent company's net sales for the full year 2024 following a change in the parent company's revenue recognition policy. The parent company now reports in accordance with the Group and uses the percentage method of accounting.

The operating profit for the parent company for the full year 2025 was SEK -30,652 thousand (-77,668 thousand).

Cash flow and financing

For the full year 2025, cash flow was SEK 20,868 thousand (SEK -12,042 thousand)

Over the course of 2025, the company made investments in its Italian subsidiary amounting to SEK 19,509 thousand (SEK 41,897 thousand) and investments in intangible assets amounting to SEK 19,783 thousand (SEK 20,794 thousand).

The rights issue at the start of the year raised SEK 73.2 million, before issue costs, from existing shareholders at a share price of SEK 1.05 per share. As part of this new share issue, the company has also converted SEK 58.2 million of the green bond into shares at the same price. The interest rate on the remaining portion of the bond has also been renegotiated down from 5% + 10% PIK to 5% + 5% PIK. In addition, the final repayment date of the bond has been extended from April 2026 to December 2026.

The rights issue at the turn of the year 2025/2026 raised SEK 177.6 million before issue costs from existing shareholders at a share price of SEK 1.38 per share. The guarantors have opted to receive compensation of approximately SEK 6.2 million in the form of shares, of which the conversion of approximately SEK 2.7 million is subject to subsequent approval by the Annual General Meeting. Of the total issue, SEK 33.0 million represented the conversion of the subordinated bridge financing from the principal shareholders Hans Waldaeus and Jörgen Persson, which was announced on 28 November in connection with the announcement of the rights issue.

Ownership structure as at 31 December 2025

H. Waldaeus AB	80,510,749	23.87%
Jan Lombach, privately and through companies	38,737,360	11.48%
Jörgen Persson, privately and through companies	20,750,000	6.15%
Nordea Funds	13,515,970	4.01%
Philip Gao and family	11,453,706	3.40%
Avanza Pension	8,601,651	2.55%
Brown Brothers Harriman & Co	8,444,634	2.50%
IKC funds	5,748,572	1.70%
Six Sis AG	5,419,394	1.61%
Swedbank insurance	5,172,978	1.53%
Other shareholders (12,617)	139,003,481	41.20
Total number of shares	337,358,495	

Research and development activities

At the beginning of the year, BOLD 8 was certified; this is a wider module that allows for more efficient use of materials, thereby reducing costs and increasing production efficiency.

The opening of the Bari factory made it possible to manufacture and measure modules up to 6 metres in length. The products, which received final certification during the year, are likely to be the world's longest solar panels and enable seamless installations on large metal roofs with high design requirements.

Midsummer's panels have received RETIE certification, a classification required for installation in the Colombian market.

The Solar Cells on Trucks and SMART projects have been successfully completed, whilst PERSEUS, WISE and Hi-BITS are continuing, all according to plan. The CIGS R&D project is currently underway in Italy, and in 2025 Midsummer was selected for the "Quantum Dot Enhanced Lightweight Solar Cells" (QDELS) project and awarded a budget of approximately EUR 2.8 million.

Work on optimising the screen-printing process has continued, leading to a further reduction in the amount of silver paste required, without any negative impact on the performance of the solar cells.

Significant events during the financial year

- ▶ Distribution agreement signed with Thai Eco On
- ▶ Participation in the Swedish trade delegation led by Foreign Minister Maria Malmer Stenergard
- ▶ New share issue of just over SEK 73 million directed and a green bond loan of SEK 58 million converted during the first quarter of the year
- ▶ Collaborative project "Quantum Dot CIGS/Perovskite Tandem" developed
- ▶ Solar Energy Award 2025 for the facility of the year
- ▶ Visit by an industrial and military delegation from Thailand
- ▶ A SEK 143.5 million order received from SAAB
- ▶ EUR 1.6m in contributions from Invitalia and a certified factory in Bari
- ▶ A 100–200 MW factory is to be established in Colombia
- ▶ Three DUOs shipped to Colombia
- ▶ A fully guaranteed rights issue of approximately SEK 175 million at the turn of 2025/2026

Future Development

In the last three quarters of 2025, Midsummer recorded average quarterly net sales of just over SEK 50 million, as well as an average positive EBITDA of approximately SEK 5 million. The majority of the company's revenue came from machinery sales. The company's management believes that this trend will continue in 2026, with further growth in machinery sales and an improvement in EBITDA.

The company is also aiming for higher solar panel sales in 2026 compared with 2025. Midsummer expects the market in Europe and Sweden to remain weak. As a result, the company is continuing to work towards expanding its sales internationally. Midsummer is optimistic about Latin America, where it has set up a subsidiary in Colombia with six employees. Local sales staff have been recruited in Italy and Spain to strengthen the company's presence in Southern Europe. The company is also focusing on expanding its collaboration with our partners in North America and has two locally based staff members in Thailand who are responsible for sales to South-East Asia.

We are also positive about the European market in the slightly longer term. The date when solar roofs will become mandatory on most buildings across the EU is fast approaching, and we are seeing that many organisations, particularly public sector bodies, are now paying greater attention to their overall carbon footprint than before, which works to our advantage. We also have the fact that the price of Chinese silicon panels is now rising quite significantly, partly as a result of reduced subsidies.

In 2026, we will focus on broadening the base of our machinery sales. Over the past 20 years or so, we have built up a strong expertise in automation through the development of our own production lines. This expertise now enables us to develop a new business division, Midsummer Automation. We will be offering automation, production lines and integration solutions to industrial companies looking to establish or streamline manufacturing operations in Europe, including for applications other than thin-film solar cells. It is a way of commercialising the technical expertise we have built up in-house and creating new revenue streams for the company.

Information about risks and uncertainties

Midsummer's operations consist of the manufacture and sale of solar panels and integrated solar roofs, and the development and manufacture of equipment for the production of flexible thin-film solar cells. As such, Midsummer's business is subject to business and operational, legal and regulatory, as well as financial risks.

BUSINESS AND OPERATIONAL RISKS

The war in Ukraine

It is still extremely difficult to predict how Russia's invasion of Ukraine will unfold. Midsummer will be analysing any consequences, but the Company currently only has low exposure to Russia and Ukraine. During the year, Midsummer manufactured hundreds of solar cell kits for Ukraine at cost price.

The war in Iran

The war in Iran, which broke out in March 2026, has created a wave of uncertainty that is affecting the European solar panel market through both rising costs and a sharp increase in demand. Despite economic volatility and a market characterised by considerable uncertainty, the conflict should serve as a catalyst for Europe's green transition. Parallels can be drawn with how the invasion of Ukraine affected the energy market in 2022, when we saw a rush towards solar energy as a safeguard against soaring oil and natural gas prices that were driving up European electricity prices. Now that the same concerns about energy prices have resurfaced in light of events in the Middle East, this too should lead to increased consumer interest in becoming self-sufficient.

Whilst demand is rising, high inflation and concerns over interest rates are creating challenges for the financing of large-scale solar power projects. Market prices for Chinese solar panels are expected to rise as a result of increased demand, higher transport and logistics costs for goods shipped from Asia, and rising energy and raw material prices, which are pushing up the manufacturing costs of solar components and panels.

Midsummer is on the right track, as our production is much more energy-efficient and less reliant on Asian supply chains; consequently, external events do not affect manufacturing costs to the same extent. We are also seeing an increased focus on policy measures and accelerated action, with renewable energy becoming a matter of national security rather than merely an environmental objective. Some countries have responded by streamlining the regulatory framework to bring solar products to market more quickly. From 2026, the EU will also introduce requirements for solar panels in new-build properties, which, combined with the war, is expected to put further pressure on installers and stock management. The importance of being able to control its supply chains and domestic production should also bolster Midsummer's ability to sell panels in the short term and, in the slightly longer term, to establish new factories in collaboration with partners.

Midsummer continues to monitor global developments closely.

Technological changes and product development

Technological developments are constantly taking place in the sectors in which the company operates. There could be rapid technological developments in the kinds of solar cells and technologies that the Company has developed and is producing, and they could be completely replaced by more efficient technologies. The amount of success that the Company has in achieving a favourable market position in this respect will have a material impact on the Company's profit and financial position.

Competition

Within the solar cell and solar cell manufacturing equipment market, there are several players offering similar or different technologies. There is a risk that the market may prefer the competitors' products or that current competitors or other companies could develop new methods or concepts that are better received than the solutions offered by the Company. Companies normally carry out this kind of development work under strict secrecy, which is why it is difficult for the Company to predict or describe potential competing technology and products other than at a general level, using publicly available information about technical development in this area. This kind of development would impact the Company's profit.

There may be price competition from financially strong companies that use price reductions to quickly increase their market shares or establish themselves with similar products. This is particularly true of the solar cell sector as other technologies could prove more financially beneficial than the ones marketed by the Company. This kind of development would impact the Company's profit.

Reliance on suppliers and partnerships

Midsummer works with a number of suppliers and partners who play a key role in the company's manufacturing of products and production equipment. If suppliers do not fulfil their commitments or are unable to deliver as a result of political decisions or similar events, this could have a negative impact on the Company's ability to maintain delivery reliability and profitability for the products it sells. This kind of development would impact the Company's profit.

Reliance on input materials and raw materials

Midsummer relies on a number of inputs, technical components and raw materials that are essential for manufacturing. None of these materials are particularly rare or impossible to source from different suppliers or geographic regions. However, there are situations where the delivery of various materials is affected by political decisions, trade restrictions, increased duties or taxes, natural catastrophes or other extraordinary situations. Consequently, the Company's production volumes and delivery times could be affected, or deliveries and production could be halted completely. This kind of development would impact the Company's profit.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY RISKS

Risks related to intellectual property rights protection

There is a risk that the company's current intellectual property protection and its assessment of the potential for and need for further intellectual property protection are insufficient. Claims may also be brought that the Company's business is encroaching on the intellectual property rights held by other companies. Defence of the Company's rights or remuneration to third parties for infringement and/or use of a third party's intellectual property rights could result in lower revenue or higher costs until the infringement is settled, the licensing fees paid or permission obtained to use the third party's intellectual property rights. Uncertainty as a result of patent lawsuits or other processes that have been started and are being carried out could have a material impact on

Disputes

The company may become involved in disputes in the course of its normal business operations and is exposed to risks such as claims relating to contractual matters, product liability and alleged defects in the supply of the company's products. Such disputes and claims can be time-intensive and disrupt normal operations, could involve substantial amounts and significant costs. Furthermore, the outcome of complex disputes can be difficult to predict. As a result, serious disputes could have a material impact on the Company's operations, earnings and financial position.

Financial instruments and risk management

Midsummer is exposed to financial risks through its operations. Its financial risks are as disclosed in note 22.

Sustainability information

Throughout 2025, our EHS (Environmental Health and Safety) team continued to work on health and sustainability-related issues across the organisation. Sustainability is not just about environmental protection, but also about social sustainability within the company and among our suppliers, as well as economic sustainability achieved through well-considered choices when purchasing equipment.

We have also made progress in terms of material usage, with our R&D teams successfully reducing material consumption in several areas of our manufacturing process.

- ▶ Material input per solar panel reduced by using a thinner polymer film
- ▶ SLIM product family expanded with longer panels to allow us to use the roof surface for solar panel installations
- ▶ Machines with a lower cycle time and higher efficiency installed in our Italian factory

In addition, the EHS group has continued to examine the requirements of the CSRD and whether this regulatory framework will become relevant in light of the Group's development. Whenever possible, we combine these visits with planned trips to meet with our suppliers, both to strengthen our relationship with them and to gain an insight into sustainability within their operations.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

This corporate governance report has been prepared by the Board of Directors of Midsummer AB (publ) and sets out the company's corporate governance practices during the 2025 financial year. The Corporate Governance Report has been prepared in accordance with Chapter 6, Article 6 of the Annual Accounts Act, as the company has bonds admitted to trading on a regulated market.

The report is otherwise structured as required when the company's shares are traded on a trading platform in accordance with Chapter 1, Article 4b of the Securities Market Act (2007:528). Although the company is not required to comply with the Swedish Code of Corporate Governance, this report essentially complies with the requirements of the Swedish Code of Corporate Governance.

Corporate governance within Midsummer AB

Midsummer AB is a Swedish public limited company based in Stockholm, whose shares are listed on First North Premier. The company's governance, management and control are divided between the shareholders, the Board of Directors, the CEO and Group management in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, recommendations and Midsummer AB's Articles of Association and internal guidelines.

The Annual General Meeting is the company's highest decision-making body, where shareholders exercise their voting rights. The Board of Directors and the Chairman of the Board are elected by the Annual General Meeting based on proposals from the Nomination Committee.

The Board of Directors appoints the Chief Executive Officer.

The administration of the Board of Directors and the CEO, as well as the company's financial reporting, are reviewed by the external auditor appointed by the Annual General Meeting. The primary internal control in-

The Articles of Association describe the company's operations, its share capital, number of shares and share classes, distribution of votes, number of board members and auditors, how notices are to be issued and matters dealt with at the Annual General Meeting, and how the meeting is to be held. In the periods between Annual General Meetings, the Board of Directors of Midsummer AB (publ) is the highest decision-making body within the company. The duties of the Board of Directors are governed by the Swedish Companies Act and the Articles of Association. The current Articles of Association were adopted at the Annual General Meeting on 12 June 2025. The Articles of Association can be read in their entirety at www.midsummer.se.

SHAREHOLDERS

Ownership structure

Midsummer AB has one class of shares. Each share entitles the holder to one vote at the Annual General Meeting, and all shares carry equal rights to dividends and equal rights to any surplus upon liquidation. According to Euroclear, the total number of shares in issue as at 31 December 2025 was 337,358,495. As at 31 December 2025, the following shareholders hold a direct or indirect shareholding in the company representing at least one-tenth of the total voting rights attached to all shares in the company: Hans Waldaeus holds 80,510,749 shares, representing 23.87% of the share capital and voting rights. Jan Lombach holds 38,737,360 shares, representing 11.48% of the share capital and voting rights.

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting is held within six months of the end of the financial year and is to approve the profit and loss account and the balance sheet. Shareholders who are registered in the share register on the record date and who have notified their participation in good time are entitled to participate in the meeting. The notice is made available on the company's website, announced in Post och Inrikes Tidningar and advertised in Dagens Industri. Midsummer AB (publ) held its Annual General Meeting on 12 June 2025. Robert Sjöberg was elected chairman of the meeting. The Annual General Meeting made resolutions on the following matters:

- Adoption of the annual accounts, allocation of profits and discharge of the Board of Directors and CEO from liability.
- The Annual General Meeting resolved that remuneration of SEK 400,000 shall be paid to the Chairman of the Board and SEK 250,000 to each of the other Board members who are not employed by the company. This is the same amount as in previous years. Philip Gao, Jan Lombach and Hans Waldaeus, in their capacity as major shareholders, have declared that they will waive their board fees.
- Jan Lombach, Anna Denell, Philip Gao, Mikael Nicander, Patrik Boman, Hans Waldaeus and Per Mattson were re-elected as board members.
- Robert Sjöström was re-elected as Chairman of the Board.
- Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB was elected as the company's auditor with Henrietta Segenmark as the auditor in charge.
- Fees to the auditors Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB are paid in accordance with approved invoices.

In addition, the 2025 Annual General Meeting resolved, amongst other things, to maintain the existing policy on salaries and other remuneration for the Chief Executive Officer and other senior executives.

The Annual General Meeting resolved on guidelines for remuneration to senior executives and guidelines for the Nomination Committee in accordance with the proposals set out in the notice to attend.

The Nomination Committee

In accordance with the instructions for the Nomination Committee adopted at Midsummer AB's Annual General Meeting on 12 June 2025, the Company's Nomination Committee for the 2026 Annual General Meeting shall consist of the Chairman of the Board and representatives of the five largest shareholders in terms of voting rights as at 30 September 2025. The composition of the Nomination Committee was announced on 12 June 2025. The Nomination Committee has been constituted in accordance with the principles adopted by the Annual General Meeting and has the following composition:

- Jan Lombach, Chairman of the Nomination Committee, representing own shares
- Philip Gao, representing his own and related parties' holdings
- Hans Waldaeus, representing H. Waldaeus AB
- Pär-Ola Gustavsson, representative for Jörgen Persson, including companies
- Robert Sjöström, Chairman of the Board and co-opted member
- Maria Rengefors, appointed by Nordea Funds

Following its assessment, the Nomination Committee has agreed on the proposed number of board members, the individuals to be nominated, and the remuneration for the proposed candidates, which will be presented at the 2026 Annual General Meeting.

The Nomination Committee believes that the Board of Directors proposed by the Nomination Committee has an appropriate composition, considering the company's operations, stage of development and other circumstances, characterised by diversity and breadth in terms of the members' expertise, experience and background.

Auditors

The auditors of Midsummer AB are responsible for reviewing the company's accounts and annual report on behalf of the shareholders, as well as the administration of the Board of Directors and the CEO. According to the Articles of Association, Midsummer AB must have one or two auditors with or without deputy auditors. The term of office for auditors is one year, as required by law. Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB was appointed at the 2025 AGM. Henrietta Segenmark was appointed auditor. In addition to its regular auditing duties, Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB also assists Midsummer AB with general advice on accounting. Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB is responsible for ensuring its independence as an auditing firm in its role as advisor.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors manages the company's affairs in the interests of the company and all its shareholders. The size and composition of the Board of Directors ensure its ability to manage the company's affairs effectively and with integrity. The Board's responsibilities include setting operational goals and strategies, deciding on acquisitions and divestments, the company's capital supply, appointing, evaluating and deciding on remuneration for the company's CEO, ensuring that there are effective systems for monitoring and controlling the company's operations, establishing necessary ethical guidelines for the company's conduct, and evaluating the work of the Board. The Board of Directors of Midsummer AB consists of no fewer than three and no more than seven members appointed by the general meeting. The members of the Board of Midsummer AB were elected by the Annual General Meeting in 2025.

The Board's rules of procedure are adopted annually at the inaugural Board meeting or when necessary. In addition to the duties mentioned above, the regulations stipulate the establishment of the Board's meeting procedures, instructions for the company's Chief Executive Officer, decision-making procedures within the company, the allocation of responsibilities, and procedures for the exchange of information between the company and the Board. The Board monitors and evaluates the CEO's performance annually, including the implementation of the Board's decisions and guidelines.

The work of the board

The Board held 20 minuted meetings during the year. At these meetings, the Board dealt with fixed items such as the business situation, annual and interim reports, the budget, operational objectives, risks, remuneration issues for company management and follow-up thereof, and audit issues. At the inaugural Board meeting, the rules of procedure for the Board and instructions for the CEO were discussed and adopted. Each year, the Chairman of the Board also initiates an evaluation of the Board's work.

Board independence

The Board of Midsummer AB is deemed to meet the Code's requirements regarding independence: All members of the Board, with the exception of Hans Waldaeus and Jan Lombach, are independent of the company and its management. All members of the board, with the exception of Hans Waldaeus and Jan Lombach, are independent of the company's principal shareholder. For further information about the board members, please see pages 97–98.

Remuneration Committee

The Board has established a Remuneration Committee tasked with preparing matters relating to the CEO's salary, remuneration and other terms of employment, as well as broader remuneration schemes, such as share option schemes, for final decision or for submission as a proposal to the Annual General Meeting. The Remuneration Committee decides on matters concerning salaries and remuneration and other terms of employment for all persons reporting directly to the CEO. The Remuneration Committee consists of the entire Board of Directors.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of Midsummer AB consists of the entire Board of Directors. The Board has chosen this approach as the company has a relatively uncomplicated operational and audit structure. In consultation with the company's auditors, the Board has also proactively addressed new recommendations in the accounting area that may affect the company's future accounting and reporting. Twice a year, after the closing of the third and fourth quarters, the company's auditor reports his findings from the audit to the entire Board of Directors. These meetings also serve to keep the Board informed about the focus and scope of the audit, as well as to discuss the

Presence

The attendance of each board member at minuted meetings is reported below:

Name	Attendance at board meetings
Robert Sjöström	20/20
Mikael Nicander	19/20
Christel Prinsén* ¹	6/7
Jan Lombach	18/20
Lars-Ola Lundkvist* ¹	7/7
Hans Waldaeus	20/20
Philip Gao	15/20
Patrik Boman* ²	13/13
Anna Denell* ²	12/13
Per Mattson* ²	12/13

*¹ Resigned in June 2025

*² Appointed in June 2025

CEO and management team

The Chief Executive Officer manages the company in accordance with the CEO's terms of reference and reports monthly and quarterly to the Board on financial and operational progress towards the financial and operational targets set by the Board. The CEO attends board meetings and provides the board with the necessary information and decision-making documentation. The company is organised into functions, with each function manager also being a member of the management team. The management team holds meetings every other week with a standing agenda. The management team holds meetings every other week with a standing agenda. In addition, meetings are held when necessary. The CEO's remuneration is determined by the Board of Directors. For other senior executives in Group management, remuneration is determined by the CEO after approval by the Chairman of the Board. Decisions regarding remuneration and other terms and conditions for the Chief Executive Officer and senior executives are made in accordance with the remuneration guidelines adopted by the 2025 Annual General Meeting. For further information about the CEO and the members of the management team, see pages 95–96.

Evaluation of the Board of Directors, CEO and Group Management

Every year, the Board evaluates its own work and the work done by the CEO and members of Group Management, which is presented at an ordinary Board meeting. The purpose of the evaluation is to gain an understanding of how well the Board of Directors functions and the opinions of the Board members on this, as well as how Group management works in accordance with established goals.

Board of Directors' report on internal control

Midsummer AB's objective in its internal control work is:

- ensure full compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations,
- ensure that financial reporting provides a true and fair view of the company's financial position and a fair basis for decision-making by shareholders, the Board of Directors and management,
- ensure that the company's operations are organised and conducted in such a way that financial and operational objectives are achieved and that significant risks are managed in a timely and appropriate manner.

Responsibility

The Board of Directors of Midsummer AB is responsible for ensuring that the company maintains effective internal controls and complies with the requirements of the Companies Act and the Swedish Code of Corporate Governance. Internal control over financial reporting is an integral part of corporate governance at Midsummer AB. These checks include processes and procedures designed to safeguard the Group's assets and the accuracy of financial reporting, with the aim of protecting the owners' investment in the company. The Board of Directors adopts annual rules of procedure governing the work of the Board and the handling of matters. The Board of Directors provides the CEO with instructions that stipulate the matters in which the CEO may exercise his authority to act on the company's behalf after receiving authorisation or approval from the Board of Directors. The CEO's instructions are revised annually. The Board also provides the CEO with instructions regarding financial reporting. Accordingly, the CEO is responsible for reviewing and ensuring the quality of all financial reporting, and for ensuring that the Board of Directors receives the reports necessary to continuously assess the Group's financial position and risks.

Risk identification and follow-up

An overall risk assessment – that is, the identification and evaluation of risks that could prevent the achievement of business objectives – is carried out as part of the company's strategic planning process, during which the likelihood of such risks and the necessary measures are discussed with the Board of Directors. This work is repeated in connection with the budget process. These risks are also evaluated on an ongoing basis and managed within the company's line organisation. In reports to the Board, the company's management provides ongoing reports on major identified risk areas such as the company's competitive situation, credit risks and technology trends. For an overview of the company's risks and risk management, see page 21 of the Directors' Report.

External reporting

The Board monitors and evaluates the quality assurance of financial reporting through quarterly reports on the company's business and financial performance and by reviewing the Group's financial position at each regular Board meeting. Twice a year, the company's auditor reports the results of the audited annual accounts and financial statements for the third quarter. On these occasions, any changes in accounting principles affecting the company are also presented. In connection with the review of the annual accounts and the quarterly report for the third quarter, the auditor also expresses his opinion on the organisation's ability and the competence of the finance function. To facilitate accurate external reporting and risk management, the internal reporting and control system is structured around annual financial planning, monthly reporting and ongoing monitoring of business-related key performance indicators. The Group's finance function controls and monitors reporting as well as compliance with internal and external regulations. In addition to laws and regulations, financial policy is included in internal rules and guidelines, authorisation instructions, credit and accounting principles, and routine descriptions.

These rules and guidelines are updated as necessary. Identified risks relating to financial reporting are managed through the company's control activities. The activity-specific checks are supplemented by detailed financial analyses of results and follow-up against budgets and forecasts, which provide overall confirmation of the quality of reporting.

Internal audit

The Board of Directors evaluates annually whether there is a need to establish a special internal audit function (internal audit). The Board concluded that there was no such need in 2025. In its reasoning, the Board pointed out that internal control is mainly exercised through the central finance function and management's supervisory checks.

These factors, combined with the company's size and limited complexity, mean that the Board of Directors considers that it is not financially justifiable to add another function at this time.

The company strives to regularly provide accurate, reliable and up-to-date financial information in accordance with applicable legislation, Nasdaq First North's rules and other requirements imposed on listed companies. Financial information is published regularly in the form of interim reports and year-end reports, as well as in regulatory press releases containing significant news and information that may affect the share price, in accordance with the communication and disclosure policy described below.

Information provision

The Board has adopted a communication and disclosure policy that sets out guidelines for both internal and external communication; its aim is to ensure the high quality of the company's communications, maintain good relations with the media, and ensure compliance with applicable legislation. Midsummer AB's information and communication provides employees, investors and the market with accurate, timely and sufficient information to enable them to make a fair assessment of the company's operations, financial position and ability to fulfil its obligations at any given time. The Board has also adopted a policy regarding insider information to ensure that the company, its employees and persons closely associated with them handle insider information and disclose it in an appropriate manner, and that the company and its employees comply with the requirements of applicable insider legislation and Nasdaq's rules and regulations.

PROPOSAL FOR APPROPRIATION OF THE COMPANY'S PROFIT OR LOSS

The following amounts in SEK are at the disposal of the Annual General Meeting: **282 256 538**

The Board proposes that the company's non-restricted equity, including the share premium reserve, be allocated as follows:

Share premium reserve	873,930,000
Retained earnings	-490,485,026
Profit/loss for the year	-101,188,435

The Board of Directors proposes that the company's unrestricted equity, including the share premium reserve:

be carried forward 282 256 538

For further details regarding the results and financial position, please refer to the income statement and balance sheet below, together with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated profit or loss and other comprehensive income

SEK thousand	Note	Jan–Dec 2025	Jan–Dec 2024
Net sales	2.3	164,343	52,082
Cost of goods sold		-133,385	-49,706
Gross profit		30,958	2,376
Administration and marketing costs		-93,984	-87,252
Research and development expenses		-22,046	-21,604
Other operating income	4	41,111	10,426
Other operating expenses	5	-3,162	-34,347
Operating profit	6,7,11,12	-47,122	-130,401
Financial income		5,101	33,825
Financial expenses		-32,423	-42,132
Net financial items	8	-27,322	-8,308
Profit/loss before tax		-74,444	-138,708
Tax	9	–	9,256
Profit/loss for the year		-74,444	-129,452
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income		-13,369	8,284
Comprehensive income		-87,813	-121,169

The Group's profit and other comprehensive income continue on the next page.

Continued income statement and other comprehensive income for

SEK thousand	Note	Jan-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024
Profit for the year attributable to:			
- Parent company's owners		-74,444	-129,452
Comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
- Parent company's owners		-87,813	-121,169
Consolidated earnings per share			
- before dilution (SEK)	10	-0.23	-0.63
- after dilution (SEK)	10	-0.23	-0.63
Shares outstanding at year-end			
- before dilution	10.16	337,358,495	209,713,621
- after dilution	10.16	351,198,495	209,713,621
Average number of shares outstanding			
- before dilution	10.16	322,261,749	204,229,594
- after dilution	10.16	355,218,840	204,229,594

Consolidated financial position

SEK thousand	Note	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Assets			
Intangible non-current assets	11	49,906	52,601
Property, plant and equipment	12	205,912	210,498
Right-of-use assets	23	6,662	12,049
Non-current receivables	13	5,886	10,907
Deferred tax assets		12,521	14,435
Total fixed assets		280,887	300,489
Inventories	14	34,136	42,892
Contract assets	2	8,871	2,462
Deferred tax assets		1,470	1,468
Trade debtors	21	17,792	16,561
Prepayments and accrued income	15	5,258	589
Other receivables	13	34,912	45,141
Cash and cash equivalents		29,332	8,463
Total current assets		131,772	117,575
Total assets		412,659	418,064

Consolidated financial position continues on the next page.

Consolidated financial statements continued

SEK thousand	Note	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Equity	16		
Share capital		13,494	8,389
Other paid-in capital		873,930	755,553
Reserves in equity		13,189	26,558
Retained earnings incl. profit/loss for the period		-788,592	-715,214
Equity attributable to parent's owners		112,022	75,286
Total equity		112,022	75,286
Liabilities			
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	17	199,135	233,369
Lease liability	23	1,075	4,108
Other provisions	19	3,105	3,340
Total non-current liabilities		203,314	240,818
Current interest-bearing liabilities	17	30,010	3,361
Lease liability	23	4,893	7,011
Trade creditors		14,563	20,725
Tax liabilities		15	–
Other current liabilities		15,753	28,093
Accruals and deferred income	20	32,090	42,770
Total current liabilities		97,323	101,960
Total liabilities		300,637	342,778
Total equity and liabilities		412,659	418,064

Consolidated changes in equity – Group

Equity attributable to parent's owners

SEK thousand	Share capital	Unregistered share capital	Other paid-in capital	Translation reserve	Retained earnings including profit for the period	Total equity
Opening equity 01.01.2025	8,389	–	755,553	26,558	-715,214	75,286
Comprehensive income for the year						
Profit/loss for the year	–	–	–	–	-74,444	-74,444
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	-13,369	–	-13,369
Comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	-13,369	-74,444	-87,813
New issue	5,105	–	118,377	–	–	123,482
Warrants	–	–	–	–	1,066	1,066
Closing equity 31.12.2025	13,494	–	873,930	13,189	-788,592	112,022

SEK thousand	Share capital	Unregistered share capital	Other paid-in capital	Translation reserve	Retained earnings including profit for the period	Total equity
Opening equity 01.01.2024	5,177	3,106	755,517	18,275	-587,421	194,654
Comprehensive income for the year						
Profit/loss for the year	–	–	–	–	-129,452	-129,452
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	8,284	–	8,284
Comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	8,284	-129,452	-121,169
New issue	3,212	-3,106	36	–	–	142
Warrants	–	–	–	–	1,659	1,659
Closing equity 31.12.2024	8,389	–	755,553	26,558	-715,214	75,286

Consolidated cash flow

SEK thousand	Note	Jan–Dec 2025	Jan–Dec 2024
Operating activities			
Profit/loss for the year		-74,444	-129,452
Adjustment for non-cash items	26	63,909	66,521
Income tax paid		–	–
Increase (-)/Decrease (+) in inventories		8,756	-11,719
Increase (-)/Decrease (+) in operating receivables		-2,084	65,517
Increase (+)/Decrease (-) in operating liabilities		-34,837	929
Cash flow from operating activities		-38,700	-8,204
Investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	12	-20,463	-41,897
Sales of property, plant and equipment		–	121
Acquisition of intangible assets	11	-19 365	-20,794
Acquisition of intangible assets		–	–
Cash flow from investing activities		-39,828	-62,570
Financing activities			
Share issue		61,581	65,994
Issuance costs		-8,099	-4,497
Subscription option		1,066	1,659
Loans raised	26	100,000	14,990
Repayment of loans	26	-49,091	-12,062
Repayment of leasing liabilities	26	-6,061	-7,352
Cash flow from financing activities		99,396	58,732
Cash flow for the year		20,868	-12,042
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		8,463	20,523
Exchange difference in cash and cash equivalents		–	-20
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		29,332	8,463

Income statement for the parent company

SEK thousand	Note	Jan–Dec 2025	Jan–Dec 2024
Net sales	3	168,933	177,970
Cost of goods sold		-109,532	-149,275
Gross profit		59,401	28,695
Administrative and marketing costs		-68,290	-67,059
Research and development expenses		-22,043	-21,604
Other operating income	4	-2,965	10,017
Other operating expenses	5	-2,686	-27,717
Operating profit	6, 7, 11, 12, 23	-30,652	-77,668
Financial income	8	-14,895	40,218
Financial expenses	8	-85,431	-42,781
Net financial items		-70,536	-2,563
Profit/loss before tax		-101,188	-80,231*
Tax	9	–	–
Profit for the year		-101,188	-80,231*

Statement of income and other comprehensive income for the parent company

SEK thousand	Note	Jan–Dec 2025	Jan–Dec 2024
Profit/loss for the year		-101,188	-80,231*
Other comprehensive income		–	–
Comprehensive income for the year		-101,188	-80,231*

In 2025, the parent company changed its accounting policy for revenue recognition and now follows the Group's policy on percentage-of-completion accounting.

* Adjustment of amounts due to a change in accounting policy; net turnover for 2024 is adjusted by SEK 2,603,000. Net turnover amounted to SEK 175,367 thousand before adjustment and SEK 177,970 thousand after adjustment. The profit for the year amounted to SEK -82,834,000 before adjustments and SEK -80,231,000 after adjustments.

Balance sheet for the parent company

SEK thousand	Note	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Intangible non-current assets	11	49,897	52,601
Property, plant and equipment	12	13,080	14,246
Financial fixed assets			
– Interests in subsidiaries	25	284,000	283,673
– Receivables from Group companies		–	–
– Other non-current receivables	13	5,886	10,907
Total fixed assets		352,863	361,427
Current assets			
Inventories, etc.	14	31,344	25,133
Current receivables			
– Accounts receivable		17,570	14,966
– Receivables from Group companies		218,361	259,138
– Contract assets	2	8,871	5,065
– Other receivables		143	1,641
– Prepayments and accrued income	15	6,542	1,942
Total current receivables		251,487	282,752
Cash and bank balances		25,892	2,289
Total current assets		308,723	310,174
Total assets		661,586	671,601

Balance sheet for the parent company continues on next page

In 2025, the parent company changed its accounting policy for revenue recognition and now follows the Group's policy on percentage-of-completion accounting.

* Adjustment of amounts due to a change in accounting policy; net turnover for 2024 is adjusted by SEK 2,603,000. Contract assets amounted to SEK 2,462,000 before adjustment and SEK 5,065,000 after adjustment.

Balance sheet for the parent company continued

SEK thousand	Note	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Restricted equity			
Share capital		13,494	8,389
– Fund for development expenditure		48,515	52,190
Non-restricted equity			
– Share premium reserve	30	873,930	755,553
– Retained earnings		-490,485	-412,392
– Result for the year		-101,188	-80,231*
Total equity		344,266	323,508
Provisions			
– Other provisions	19	2,629	2,884
Total provisions		2,629	2,884
Non-current liabilities			
– Debenture loans	18, 26	176,800	220,000
– Liabilities to credit institutions	18, 26	10,829	13,369
Total non-current liabilities		187,629	233,369
Current liabilities			
– Liabilities to credit institutions	26	11,505	3,330
– Advances from customers		–	–
– Trade payables		12,479	19,731
Liabilities to Group companies		28,379	29,767
– Other liabilities	2	43,950	26,767
– Accruals and deferred income	20	30,748	32,245
Total current liabilities		127,062	111,840
Total equity and liabilities		661,586	671,601

In 2025, the parent company changed its accounting policy for revenue recognition and now follows the Group's policy on percent-age-of-completion accounting.

* Adjustment of amounts due to a change in accounting policy; net turnover for 2024 is adjusted by SEK 2,603,000. The profit for the year amounted to SEK -82,834,000 before adjustments and SEK -80,231,000 after adjustments.

Changes in parent company's equity

SEK thousand	Restricted equity			Non-restricted equity			Total equity
	Share capital	Unregistered share capital	Development Levy Fund	Share premium reserve	Retained earnings	Profit/loss for the year	
Opening equity 01.01.2025	8,389	–	52,190	755,553	-412,392	-82,834	320,905
Adjustment*	–	–	–	–	–	2,603*	2,603*
Adjusted opening equity 01.01.2025	8,389	–	52,190	755,553	-412,392	-80,231*	323,508*
Profit/loss for the year	–	–	–	–	–	-101,188	-101,188
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total profit/loss for the year	–	–	–	–	–	-101,188	-101,188
Appropriation of profit	–	–	–	–	-82,834*	80,231*	-2,603
Provisions	–	–	6,626	–	-6,626	–	–
Provisions for the fund for development expenses	–	–	-10,301	–	10,301	–	–
New issue	5,105	–	–	118,377	–	–	123,482
Subscription option	–	–	–	–	1,066	–	1,066

SEK thousand	Restricted equity			Non-restricted equity			Total equity
	Share capital	Unregistered share capital	Development Levy Fund	Share premium reserve	Retained earnings	Total profit/loss for the year	
Opening equity 01.01.2024	5,177	3,106	52,556	755,517	-262,860	-151,556	401,939
Profit/loss for the year	–	–	–	–	–	-82,834	-82,834
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	-82,834	-82,834
Appropriation of profit	–	–	–	–	-151,556	151,556	–
Provisions	–	–	2,396	–	-2,396	–	–
Provisions for the fund for development expenses	–	–	-2,762	–	2,762	–	–
New issue	3,212	-3,106	–	36	–	–	142
Subscription option	–	–	–	–	1,659	–	1,659

In 2025, the parent company changed its accounting policy for revenue recognition and now follows the Group's policy on percentage-of-completion accounting.

* Adjustment of amounts due to a change in accounting policy; net turnover for 2024 is adjusted by SEK 2,603,000. The profit for the year amounted to SEK -82,834,000 before adjustments and SEK -80,231,000 after adjustments.

Cash flow statement for the parent company (indirect method)

SEK thousand	Note	Jan–Dec 2025	Jan–Dec 2024
Operating activities			
Profit/loss for the year		-101,188	-80,231*
Adjustment for non-cash items	26	87,672	-19,545
Income tax paid		–	–
Increase (-)/Decrease (+) in inventories		-6,211	59,218
Increase (-)/Decrease (+) in operating receivables		-23,322	47,457*
Increase (+)/Decrease (-) in operating liabilities		-18,552	-164,163
Cash flow from operating activities		-61,601	-157,264
Investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	12	-594	-1,208
Acquisition of intangible assets	11	-19,353	-21,181
Acquisition of financial non-current assets	25	-327	101,972
Cash flow from investing activities		-20,274	79,582
Financing activities			
Share issue		61,581	65,994
Issuance costs		-8,099	-4,497
Subscription option		1,066	1,659
Loans raised	26	100,000	14,990
Repayment of loans	26	-49,070	-12,041
Cash flow from financing activities		105,478	66,105
Cash flow for the period		23,603	-11,576
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		2,289	13,840
Exchange difference in cash and cash equivalents		–	25
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		25,892	2,289

In 2025, the parent company changed its accounting policy for revenue recognition and now follows the Group's policy on percentage-of-completion accounting.

* Adjustment of amounts due to a change in accounting policy; net turnover for 2024 is adjusted by SEK 2,603,000. The profit for the year amounted to SEK -82,834,000 before adjustments and SEK -80,231,000 after adjustments. The change in trade receivables amounted to SEK 50,060 thousand before adjustment and SEK 47,457 thousand after adjustment.

Notes

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Note 1 Significant accounting principles

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as adopted by the EU. In addition, the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 1 Supplementary Accounting Rules for Groups have been used. The parent company applies the same accounting policies as the Group, except in the cases set out below in the section "The parent company's accounting policies".

Measurement bases applied in preparing the financial statements

Assets and liabilities are recognised at historic cost.

Functional currency and reporting currency

The parent company's functional currency is the Swedish krona. It is also the parent company's and the Group's reporting currency. This means that the financial statements are presented in Swedish kronor.

Judgments and estimates in the financial statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual outcomes may diverge from these estimates and judgments. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly. Changes in estimates are recognised in the period in which the change is made if the change only affects that period; or the period in which the change is made and future periods if the change affects both current and future periods.

Judgments made by management in the process of applying IFRS that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates made and that could result in material adjustments to the financial statements in the subsequent year are described in greater detail in note 29.

Significant accounting policies applied

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the consolidated financial statements, with the exceptions described in greater detail. The Group's accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Group's companies.

Changes in accounting policies caused by new or amended IFRS rules

Amendments to IFRS with application from 1 January 2025 have not had any material effect on the Group's accounting.

New IFRS that have not yet been applied

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements is effective for financial years beginning on 1 January 2027. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and introduce new requirements designed to improve the comparability of the financial performance of similar entities and provide users with more relevant information and greater transparency. IFRS 18 will not affect the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements; however, its introduction is expected to have a significant impact on the presentation and disclosures. Among other things, the new requirements mean that all income and expense items must be classified into three main categories: operating, investment or financing. IFRS 18 also introduces mandatory subtotals and expanded disclosure requirements regarding certain performance measures, known as "Management-defined performance measures" (MPM). Although IFRS 18 will not affect the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, its impact on presentation and disclosures is expected to be significant, particularly those relating to the income statement and management-defined performance measures (MPM). Midsummer will apply IFRS 18 from 1 January 2027. Retrospective application is required; consequently, comparative information for the financial year ending 31 December 2026 will be restated in accordance with IFRS 18. Management is currently analysing the full implications of applying IFRS 18 in the Group's financial reporting.

None of the other published standards and amendments to standards that have been published but have not yet come into force are expected to have any impact on the Group.

Classification, etc.

Essentially, non-current assets consist of amounts expected to be recovered or paid after more than twelve months from the balance sheet date, while current assets essentially consist of amounts expected to be recovered or paid within twelve months of the balance sheet date. Non-current liabilities consist for the most part of amounts for which Midsummer AB has, at the end of the reporting period, an unconditional right to choose to pay later than twelve months after the end of the reporting period. If Midsummer AB does not have such a right at the end of the reporting period – or if a liability for trading exists or is expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle – the amount of the liability is recognised as a current liability.

Operating segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses and for which independent financial information is available. The performance of an operating segment is also monitored by the chief operating decision-maker to evaluate performance and to allocate the operating segment's resources. See note 3 for a further description of the classification and presentation of operating segments.

Consolidation principles and business combinations**Subsidiaries**

Subsidiaries are companies that are under the controlling influence of Midsummer AB. Control exists if Midsummer AB has influence over the investment object, is exposed to or has the right to variable returns from its involvement and can use its influence over the investment to affect the return. In assessing whether control exists, potential voting shares and whether de facto control exists are taken into account.

Subsidiaries are recognised in accordance with the acquisition method. This method means that an acquisition of a subsidiary is regarded as a transaction whereby the Group indirectly acquires the subsidiary's assets and assumes its liabilities. The acquisition analysis determines the fair value on the date of acquisition of acquired identifiable assets and assumed liabilities as well as any non-controlling interests. Transaction expenses that are incurred are recognised directly in profit for the year, except for transaction expenses that are attributable to the issue of equity instruments or debt instruments.

In the case of business combinations where the transferred consideration, any non-controlling interests and the fair value of previously owned participating interest (in the case of acquisitions in steps) exceed the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed that are recognised separately, the difference is recognised as goodwill. When the difference is negative ('low-cost acquisitions'), this is recognised directly in profit for the year.

The consideration transferred for the acquisition does not include payments related to the settlement of pre-existing business relationships. This kind of settlement is normally recognised in profit and loss. Contingent considerations are recognised at their acquisition-date fair value. If the contingent consideration is classified as an equity instrument, no revaluation is performed and the adjustment is made to equity. For other contingent consideration, these are revalued at each reporting date and the change is reported in the year's profit or loss.

If the acquisition does not pertain to 100% of the subsidiary, it is deemed a non-controlling interest. There are two methods for recognising non-controlling interests. These two methods are to recognise the non-controlling interest's share of the proportional net assets or to recognise the non-controlling interest at fair value, meaning that the non-controlling interest is part of goodwill. The choice is made on a case-by-case basis between which of these two methods is used for recognising non-controlling interests.

For acquisitions in steps, goodwill is determined on the date on which controlling influence is reached. Previous holdings are measured at fair value and the change in value is recognised in profit for the year.

The remaining holdings are measured at their fair value and the change in value is recognised in profit for the year when the disposal leads to the end of the controlling influence.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group receivables and liabilities, income or expenses and unrealised gains or losses arising from intra-group transactions between Group companies are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised profits but only to the extent that there is no impairment requirement.

Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environments in which companies operate. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance-sheet date. Exchange-rate differences that arise during the translations are recognised in profit for the year. Non-monetary assets and liabilities recognised at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date.

Financial reports of foreign operations

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and other consolidated surpluses and deficits, are translated from the functional currency of the foreign operation to the Group's presentation currency, Swedish kronor, at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Income and expenses in foreign operations are translated into SEK at an average exchange rate comprising an approximation of the exchange rates in effect at the respective transaction dates.

Translation differences arising from currency translation of foreign operations are reported in the comprehensive income result and accumulated in a separate component of equity, hereinafter referred to as the translation reserve. When a controlling influence ceases for a foreign operation, the accumulated translation differences attributable to the operation are realised, whereby they are reclassified from the translation reserve in equity to profit for the year.

Revenue

Performance obligations and revenue recognition policies

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with the customer. The Group recognises revenue when control of a good or service is transferred to the customer. Determining the timing of the transfer of control, i.e. at a specific point in time or over time, requires assumptions.

For the Process performance commitment, control is considered to have passed to the customer at a certain point in time, which is when the customer gains access to the process and can benefit from it, e.g. can start negotiating with relevant suppliers for inputs to the machinery, etc. For the Machine Equipment for Solar Cell Manufacturing performance commitment, control is deemed to have passed to the customer at a certain point in time, which is deemed to be when the equipment is delivered and accepted by the customer, except for contracts where Midsummer AB is entitled to costs incurred plus a reasonable profit margin should the customer terminate the contract for reasons other than the company's failure to perform as promised. In such cases, control is transferred over time based on a percentage of completion (percentage of completion method), which is calculated using the costs incurred to date relative to the estimated total project costs. Payment for the performance obligations relating to the Process and Solar Cell Manufacturing Equipment is made at certain milestones, and final invoicing takes place when the Solar Cell Manufacturing Equipment has been installed and accepted by the customer. Uninvoiced amounts are recognised as contract assets, while amounts invoiced in advance are recognised as contract liabilities. Invoices are normally due within 30–60 days. For subsequent service and process support, control is considered to transfer continually to the customer. Invoicing takes place every month and invoices are normally due within 30–60 days. For solar cells, control is considered to transfer to the customer at the time of delivery from the factory and invoicing is carried out in conjunction with this. Invoices are normally due within 30 days.

(iv) State aid

Government grants are recognised in the statement of financial position as deferred income when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and that the Group will meet the conditions attached to the grant. Grants are accrued systematically in profit for the year in the same way and over the same periods as the costs which the grants are intended to compensate. Government grants related to assets are recognised as a reduction in the asset's carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

Leasing

When an agreement is entered into, the Group assesses whether the agreement 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.

Lessee

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use is initially valued at cost, which consists of the original value of the leasing liability with an addition for lease payments paid at or before the start date plus any initial direct expenses. The right-of-use asset is subsequently written off on a straight-line basis from the start date to the earliest of the end of the asset's useful life and the end of the lease term. The leasing liability is initially valued at the present value of the future lease payments that have not been paid at the start date. The lease payments are discounted by the implicit interest on the lease. If this interest rate cannot be easily determined, the Group's marginal borrowing rate is used. The value of the liability increases with the interest rate cost for the respective period and is reduced by the lease payments. The interest rate cost is calculated as the value of the liability multiplied by the discount rate. The leasing liability is revalued if the future lease payments change as a result of, for example, changes to an index or rate. When the leasing liability is revalued in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying value of the right-of-use asset.

Short-term leases and low-value leases

The Group has decided not to report right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases with a lease term of 12 months or less, or for underlying assets of low value. Lease payments for these leases are recognised as a cost on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Financial income and expense

The Group's financial income and expenses include:

- interest income,
- interest expenses,
- exchange rate gains/losses on financial assets and financial liabilities.

Interest income and interest expense are recognised using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the carrying gross amount of the financial asset, or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

Factoring

Under the agreement, the Group has transferred a number of customer invoices to factoring companies in exchange for cash.

However, the Group has retained the credit risk and the risk of late payment. The Group therefore continues to recognise the transferred assets in full in the balance sheet. The amount received from the factoring agreement is recognised as short-term secured borrowing.

In view of the short period between recognition and derecognition of the receivables sold, the difference between the fair value and the amortised cost is not considered material.

Taxes

Income tax consists of current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit for the year except when the underlying transaction is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case the associated tax effect is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity. Current tax is tax to be paid or received for the current year, applying the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted on the balance sheet date. Current tax also includes an adjustment of current tax attributable to prior periods. Deferred tax is calculated using the balance sheet method, based on temporary differences arising between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their value for tax purposes. Temporary differences are not taken into consideration in consolidated goodwill, nor for differences that arise on initial recognition of assets and liabilities that are not business combinations and which on the date of transaction do not affect either recognised or taxable profit. Temporary differences attributable to interests in subsidiaries and associates that are not expected to be reversed in the foreseeable future are not taken into consideration either. The measurement of deferred tax is based on how the amount of the underlying assets or liabilities is expected to be realised or settled. Deferred tax is calculated by applying the tax rates and tax regulations enacted or substantively enacted on the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets relating to deductible temporary differences and loss carryforwards are only recognised to the extent that it is probable they will be utilised. The value of deferred tax assets is reduced when it is no longer considered probable that they can be utilised.

Financial instruments

Accounting and initial valuation

Accounts receivable and debt instruments issued are recognised when they are issued. Other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument.

Upon initial recognition a financial asset (except for accounts receivable that do not have a significant financing component) or financial liability is measured at fair value. In the case of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue are included. Receivables without a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price.

The carrying amount of trade receivables includes receivables covered by factoring agreements. Under the agreement, the Group has transferred receivables to a factoring company in exchange for cash.

Under the agreement, the Group has transferred a number of customer invoices to factoring companies in exchange for cash.

However, the Group has retained the credit risk and the risk of late payment. Therefore, the Group continues to recognise

transferred assets in their entirety on the balance sheet. The amount received under the factoring agreement is recognised as short-term secured borrowings.

The Group holds these trade receivables for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows, and therefore measures trade receivables at subsequent reporting dates at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for expected credit losses. The discounting effect for short-term trade receivables is not significant, which means that the amortised cost is the nominal amount.

Classification and subsequent valuation

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income – debt instrument investment; fair value through other comprehensive income – equity investment; or fair value through profit or loss. All financial assets are recognised at amortised cost. This is because they are held within the framework of a business model aimed at receiving the contractual cash flows at the same time that cash flows from the assets consist solely of payments of principal and interest.

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or at fair value through the income statement. The Group's liabilities for earnouts attributable to business combinations are recognised at fair value through the income statement. All other financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost.

Derecognition from the statement of financial position (derecognition)

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset from the statement of financial position when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or if it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows via a transaction that entails the transfer of all substantial risks and benefits of ownership; or where the Group does not transfer or retain all substantial risks and benefits of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions in which it transfers assets recognised in the statement of financial position, but retains all substantial risks and benefits of ownership associated with the transferred assets. In these instances, the transferred assets are not derecognised from the accounts.

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability from the statement of financial position when the obligations in accordance with the contract are fulfilled, cancelled or cease. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when the contractual terms and conditions are modified and the cash flows from the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability is recognised at fair value based on the modified terms and conditions.

When a financial liability is derecognised, the difference between the carrying amount that has been removed and the payment that has been made is recognised in earnings (including non-monetary assets that have been transferred or liabilities that have been assumed).

Tangible fixed assets

Owned assets

Property, plant and equipment are recognised at cost in the Group less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. Cost includes the purchase price and costs directly attributable to the asset to put it in place in working order for use in accordance with the intended purpose of the acquisition. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the purchase, design or production of assets that require a significant amount of time to prepare for their intended use or sale are included in the cost.

Accounting principles for impairment losses are set out below

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is removed from the statement of financial position upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from the use or disposal of the asset. Gains or losses that arise upon the sale or disposal of an asset are defined as the difference between the selling price and the carrying amount of the asset, less direct selling expenses. Profit and loss are reported as other operating income/expense.

The Group's tangible fixed assets are mainly located in Italy and consist largely of production facilities and equipment for solar cells.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is added to the cost of the asset only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. All other subsequent expenditures are recognised as an expense in the period in which they arise.

Depreciation policies

Depreciation is carried out on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated useful life. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term. The Group applies component depreciation, which means that the components' estimated useful life forms the basis for depreciation.

Estimated useful lives

Machinery and other technical equipment	5–10 years
Equipment, tools and installations	5 years
Leasehold improvements	20 years
Properties	33 years

Depreciation methods, residual values and useful lives used are reviewed at each year-end.

Intangible assets

Research and development

Expenditures on research aimed at gaining new scientific or technical knowledge are expensed as they are incurred.

Expenditures on development, where research findings or other knowledge are applied to produce new or improved products or processes, are recognised as an asset in the statement of financial position, provided that the product or process is technically and commercially feasible and the Company has sufficient resources to complete development and then use or sell the intangible asset. The carrying amount includes all directly attributable expenditures; for example, benefits to employees, registration of a legal right, amortisation of patents and licenses, and borrowing costs in accordance with IAS 23. Other development expenses are expensed in profit for the year as they are incurred. In the statement of financial position, development expenses are recognised at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets acquired by the Group consist of patents and are reported at acquisition value less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure on capitalised intangible assets is recognised as an asset in the statement of financial position only if it increases the future economic benefits of the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenses are recognised as they are incurred.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs attributable to the construction of so-called qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the qualifying asset's cost. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. Firstly, borrowing costs that have arisen on loans that are specific to the qualifying asset are capitalised. Secondly, borrowing costs that have arisen on general loans that are not specific to any qualifying asset are capitalised. The capitalisation of borrowing costs for the Group primarily comprise capitalised development expenses.

Depreciation policies

Amortisation is recognised in the profit or loss for the year on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, unless such useful lives cannot be determined. The useful lives are reassessed at least once a year. Intangible assets with definable useful lives are amortised from the date on which they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives are:

Patents	10 years
Capitalised development expenses	5 years

Inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated by applying the weighted average price method and includes expenditures arising during the acquisition of the inventory assets and transportation thereof to their current location and state. For finished goods and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of indirect costs based on normal capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Impairments

The Group's recognised assets are assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. IAS 36 is applied for the impairment of assets other than financial assets, which are recognised in accordance with IAS 39, inventories and deferred tax assets. For the exceptions stated above, the carrying amount is assessed according to the relevant standard.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

If there is an indication of impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is calculated. If it is not possible to identify substantially independent cash flows for an individual asset, and its fair value less costs to sell cannot be used, the assets are grouped at the lowest level for the purpose of impairment testing where it is possible to identify substantially independent cash flows – a cash-generating unit.

An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (group of units) exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are expensed in profit for the year. Once impairment has been identified for a cash-generating unit (group of units), the impairment loss is initially allocated to goodwill. A proportional impairment of the other assets included in the unit (group of units) is then recognised.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less selling expenses and value-in-use. When calculating value-in-use, future cash flows are discounted using a discounting factor that reflects risk-free interest and the risks associated with the specific asset.

Reversal of impairment

An impairment loss on assets within the scope of IAS 36 is reversed if there is an indication that the impairment no longer exists and there has been a change in the assumptions used to calculate the recoverable amount. However, impairment of goodwill is never reversed. Impairment is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount after reversal does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognised, less amortisation if appropriate, if no impairment had been recognised.

Impairment of financial assets

Midsummer recognises reserves for expected credit losses on financial assets valued at amortised cost. The loss reserve for accounts receivable and contract assets is measured at an amount corresponding to expected credit losses for the remaining term.

The impairment of accounts receivable and contract assets is determined based on historical experience of customer losses on similar receivables, specific circumstances and expectations at the end of the reporting period. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all losses in the cash flows (i.e. the difference between the cash flows according to the contract and the cash flow that the Group expects to receive).

The loss reserve reduces the assets' value in the statement of financial position.

Earnings per share

The calculation of earnings per share before dilution is based on the Group's profit for the year attributable to the parent company's owners and on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

When calculating diluted earnings per share, the average number of shares is adjusted for the effects of potential ordinary shares; in the reported periods these refer to warrants issued as part of share issues. These warrants have a dilutive effect only when the average market price of ordinary shares during the period exceeds the exercise price of the warrants. Potential ordinary shares are considered to have a dilutive effect only during periods when they result in lower earnings or a higher loss per share.

Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefits are calculated on an undiscounted basis and recognised as an expense when the related services are rendered.

Defined contribution pension plans

Defined-contribution pension schemes are defined as schemes in which the company's liability is limited to the contributions it has undertaken to pay. In such cases, the size of the employee's pension is dependent on the contributions paid by the Company to the plan or to an insurance company and the return on capital yielded by the contributions. Consequently, it is the employee who bears the actuarial risk (that the pension payment will be lower than expected) and the investment risk (that the invested assets will be insufficient to provide the expected payments). The Company's obligations with regard to payments to defined-contribution plans are expensed in profit or loss for the year as they are earned by the employee's performance of services for the Company during a period.

Compensation upon termination

Benefits associated with the termination of employment are expensed at the earlier of the date that the Company can no longer withdraw the offer to the employee or the date that the Company recognises restructuring costs. Benefits that are expected to be settled after 12 months are recognised at their present value.

Benefits that are not expected to be completely settled within 12 months are recognised in accordance with long-term benefits.

Provisions

A provision differs from other liabilities because there is uncertainty about the date of payment or the amount required to settle the provision. A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when there is a present legal or informal obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of financial resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

Provisions are made at the amount which is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation on the balance sheet date. Where the effect of payment timing is important, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flow at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, if appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Guarantees

A provision for warranties is recognised when the underlying products or services are sold. The provision is based on historical data on warranties and a weighing of possible outcomes in relation to the probability of these outcomes occurring.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are provided when there is a possible obligation attributable to events that have occurred, the occurrence of which can only be confirmed by one or more uncertain future events out of the control of the Group, or when there is an obligation not recognised as a liability or provision because it is not likely that the use of resources will be required or the amount cannot be calculated with sufficient reliability.

Parent company accounting principles

The parent company has prepared its annual accounts in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554) and the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities. The Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendations for listed companies are also applied. RFR 2 states that in the annual report for the legal entity, the parent company must apply all IFRS and interpretations adopted by the EU as far as possible within the framework of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, Pension Obligations Vesting Act and considering the relationship between accounting and taxation. The recommendation states the exceptions from and additions to IFRS that must be made.

Change in accounting principles 2025

Change in accounting policies in 2025 In 2025, the parent company changed its accounting policy for revenue recognition and now follows the Group's policy regarding the recognition of revenue on a percentage-of-completion basis. For further information, see page 44.

Differences between the group's and the parent company's accounting principles

The differences between Group and parent company accounting policies are detailed below. The accounting principles for the parent company set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the parent company's financial statements.

Classifications and layout forms

An income statement and a statement of income and comprehensive income are presented for the parent company, whereas for the Group these two statements comprise one statement of income and comprehensive income. Furthermore, for the parent company, the term “balance sheet” is used for the report that in the Group is titled “statement of financial position”. The income statement and balance sheet for the parent company are presented in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, while the statement of income and comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement are based on IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements and IAS 7 Statement of cash flows. The most significant differences from the consolidated statements that are apparent in the parent company’s income statement and balance sheet relate to the recognition of financial income and expense, non-current assets, equity, and the fact that provisions are recognised under a separate heading in the balance sheet.

Subsidiary

Shares in subsidiaries are recognised in the parent company using the cost method. This means that transaction costs are included in the carrying amount of interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities. In the consolidated financial statements, transaction expenses that are attributable to subsidiaries are recognised directly in profit and loss when they arise.

Financial instruments and hedge accounting

The parent company has elected not to apply IFRS 9 for financial instruments. However, parts of the principles of IFRS 9 are still applicable, such as impairment losses, recognition/derecognition, criteria for the application of hedge accounting and the effective interest method for interest income and interest expense. In the parent company, financial non-current assets are measured at cost less any impairment losses, and financial current assets in accordance with the lowest value principle. For financial assets recognised at amortised cost, the impairment rules of IFRS 9 apply.

Operating segment reporting

The parent company does not report segments broken down in the same way and to the same extent as the Group, but instead discloses the breakdown of net sales to the parent company’s various business streams.

Leased assets

The parent company does not apply IFRS 16, in accordance with the exception in RFR 2. As the lessee, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term; consequently, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet.

Note 2 Revenue

Revenue streams

The Group generates revenue primarily from the sale of machinery for solar cell manufacturing, the solar cell manufacturing process, machinery servicing and building-integrated solar panels.

Breakdown of revenue from contracts with customers

The breakdown of revenue from contracts with customers by major product and service areas is summarised below.

Product line	Products		Services		Total	
	Jan-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024	Jan-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024	Jan-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024
Manufacturing equipment						
Manufacturing equipment for solar cell production	113,643	15,462	–	–	113,643	15,462
Process for solar cell manufacturing	–	–	27,771	6,431	27,771	6,431
Service and support	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	113,643	15,462	27,771	6,431	141,415	21,893
Product line	Products		Services		Total	
	Jan-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024	Jan-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024	Jan-Dec 2025	Jan-Dec 2024
Photovoltaic roof						
Solar panels	21,495	27,013	–	–	21,495	27,013
Installation work solar roof	–	–	703	3,106	703	3,106
Other	730	70	–	–	730	70
Total	22,225	27,083	703	3,106	22,928	30,189
Total amount	135,868	42,545	28,475	9,537	164,343	52,082

Customers whose turnover accounts for more than 10% of the Group's total turnover are listed below.

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Laboratorio Iberico INL	4,348	16,351
United Goal Development Ltd.	–	5,542
Saab AB	138,207	–

Contract balances

Information regarding receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities arising from contracts with customers is summarised below.

Parent company

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
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In 2025, the parent company changed its accounting policy for revenue recognition and now follows the Group's policy on percentage-of-completion accounting.

** Adjustment of amounts due to a change in accounting policy; net turnover for 2024 is adjusted by SEK 2,603,000. Contract assets amounted to 2,462 thousand SEK before adjustment and 5,056 thousand SEK after adjustment.*

Group

SEK thousands	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Contract assets	8,871	2,462
Advances from customers	–	–

Contract assets primarily relate to the Group's right to remuneration for work performed but not yet invoiced as at the balance sheet date in connection with the sale of machinery for solar cell manufacturing. The contract assets are transferred to accounts receivables when the rights are unconditional. This normally takes place when the Group issues an invoice to the customer.

Note 3 Operating segments

The Group's operations are divided into operating segments based on the areas of the business monitored by the company's chief operating decision-maker, known as the 'management approach' or management perspective. The Group's internal reporting is structured on the basis that Group management monitors the business as a whole. Based on this internal reporting, the Group has identified that it has only one segment.

Geographic areas Group

Product line	Manufacturing equipment		Photovoltaic roof		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Sweden	138,207	–	8,753	16,295	146,960	16,295
Portugal	3,209	16,351	1,178	–	4,387	16,351
USA	–	–	4,718	2,413	4,718	2,413
Hong Kong	–	5,309	–	–	–	5,309
Poland	–	–	6,918	–	6,918	–
EU	–	–	1,149	9,321	1,149	9,321
Rest of the world	–	234	213	2,261	213	2,495
Total	141,415	21,893	22,929	30,189	164,343	52,082

Parent company

Product line	Manufacturing equipment		Photovoltaic roof		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Sweden	138,207	–	10,952	19,895	149,718	19,895
Portugal	3,209	16,539*	1,178	–	4,387	16,539*
USA	–	–	4,718	1,741	4,718	1,741
Hong Kong	–	5,309	–	–	–	5,309
Italy	2,414	130 255*	5	37	2,419	130 255*
Poland	–	–	6,893	–	6,893	–
EU	–	–	1,145	2,491	1,145	2,491
Rest of the world	–	–	213	1,703	213	1,703
Total	143,829	152 103*	25 104	25,867	168,933	177,970

In 2025, the parent company changed its accounting policy for revenue recognition and now follows the Group's policy on percentage-of-completion accounting.

* Adjustment of amounts due to a change in accounting policy; net turnover for 2024 is adjusted by SEK 2,603,000. Sales of production equipment to Portugal amounted to SEK 16,351 thousand before adjustment and SEK 16,539 thousand after adjustment. Sales of production equipment to Portugal amounted to SEK 127,840 thousand before adjustment and SEK 130,255 thousand after adjustment.

Revenue from external customers has been allocated to individual countries according to the customer's country of residence.

Of the Group's tangible fixed assets of SEK 205,912 thousand, SEK 192,738 thousand relate to the subsidiary Midsummer Italia S.R.L. Fixed assets consist of a factory located in Bari, Italy, and machinery for the manufacturing of solar panels. The value recognised in the consolidated accounts takes into account internal profits and contributions received.

Note 4 Other operating income

Parent company

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Public grants	3,154	7,340
Exchange rate gains	-707	2,540
Other	518	136
Total	-2,965	10,017

The Group

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Public grants	22,110	7,567
Exchange rate gains	18,484	2,681
Other	518	178
Total	41,111	10,426

Note 5 Other operating expenses

Parent company

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Exchange rate losses	-2,686	-618
Other operating expenses	-	-27,098
Total	-2,686	-27,717

The Group

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Exchange rate losses	-2,761	-6,988
Exchange rate gains	-401	-27,360
Total	-3,162	-34,347

Note 6 Employees, personnel costs and senior executives' remuneration

Average number of employees

Employees	31.12.2025	Of whom: men	31.12.2024	Of whom: men
Parent company				
Sweden	74	73%	67	73%
Total parent company	74	73%	67	73%
Subsidiaries				
Sweden	–	0%	15	67%
Italy	19	79%	4	25%
Group total	93	70%	86	70%

Gender distribution in company management

Parent company	31.12.2025 Proportion of women	31.12.2024 Proportion of women
Board of Directors	13%	14%
Other senior executives	50%	33%
Group total		
Board of Directors	13%	14%
Other senior executives	50%	33%

Wages, salaries and other remuneration broken down between senior executives and other employees, and social security contributions in the Group

SEK thousand	Senior management- claimants (6 people)	2025 Other employees	Total	Senior management- holder (9 people)	2024 Other employ- ees	Total
Salaries and other remuneration	9,481	47,203	56,684	8,750	40,148	48,896
Group total	9,481	47,203	56,684	8,750	40,148	48,896
Social security contributions	4,527	24,010	28,537	4,273	11,917	16,190
- of which pension costs	1,602	6,053	4,654	1,546	4,361	5,907
Total	14,008	71,213	85,220	13,023	52,065	65,088

Salaries and other remuneration distributed between senior executives and other employees, as well as social security costs in the parent company

SEK thousand	2025			2024		
	Senior management-claimants (6 people)	Other employees	Total	Senior management-holder (9 people)	Other employees	Total
Salaries and other remuneration	9,481	36,472	45,953	8,750	36,429	45,179
Parent company total	9,481	36,472	45,953	8,750	36,429	45,179
Social security contributions	4,527	20,143	24,670	4,273	13,486	17,759
- of which pension costs	1,602	5,611	7,212	1,546	2,040	3,586
Total	14,008	56,615	70,622	13,023	49,915	62,938

Salaries and other remuneration to senior executives, parent company, 2025

SEK thousand	Basic salary, board fee	Mobile compensation	Pension cost	stock-related compensation	Other compensation	Total	Pensions-obligations
Managing Director Eric Jaremalm (born 1974)	3,055	–	659	–	–	3,714	–
Other senior executives	6,425	–	943	–	–	7,368	–
Board of Directors							
Robert Sjöström (born 1964)	400	–	–	–	–	400	–
Hans Waldaeus (born 1944)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jan Lombach (born 1955)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lars-Ola Lundkvist* ¹ (born 1961)	125	–	–	–	–	125	–
Mikael Nicander (born 1970)	250	–	–	–	–	250	–
Christel Prinsén* ¹ (born 1974)	125	–	–	–	–	125	–
Philip Gao (born 1990)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Anna Denell* ² (born 1972)	125	–	–	–	–	125	–
Patrik Boman* ² (born 1964)	125	–	–	–	–	125	–
Per Mattson* ² (born 1969)	125	–	–	–	–	125	–
Total	10,756	–	1,602	–	–	12,357	–

Salaries and other remuneration to senior executives, parent company, 2024

SEK thousand	Basic salary, board fee	Mobile compen- sation	Pension cost	stock-related compensation	Other compensa- tion	Total	Pensions- obligations
CE Eric Jaremalin* (born 1974)	3,003	–	662	–	164	3,829	–
Sven Lindström, CEO (born 1972)	240	–	55	–	9	304	–
Other senior execu- tives	3,884	–	4,069	–	4,115	12,068	–
Board of Directors							
Robert Sjöström (born 1964)	400	–	–	–	–	400	–
Jan Lombach (born 1955)	104	–	–	–	–	104	–
Lars-Ola Lundkvist (born 1961)	250	–	–	–	–	250	–
Mikael Nicander (born 1970)	250	–	–	–	–	250	–
Christel Prinsén* ¹ (born 1974)	250	–	–	–	–	250	–
Philip Gao (born 1990)	250	–	–	–	–	250	–
Total	8,381	–	4,786	–	4,288	17,455	–

*¹ Resigned in June 2025

*² Appointed in June 2025

Not 7 Fees and reimbursement of expenses to

auditor

SEK thousand	Group		Parent company	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
KPMG				
Audit assignment	501	300	–	–
Audit activities other than the audit assignment	–	–	–	–
Tax advice	–	29	–	29
Other services	–	15	–	15
PwC				
Audit assignment	1,178	1,070	878	1,070
Audit activities other than the audit assignment	156	–	156	–
Tax advice	–	–	–	–
Other services	107	150	107	150
Total	1,942	1,584	1,141	1,264

'Audit assignment' refers to the statutory audit of the annual and consolidated financial statements and the accounting records, as well as the administration of the Board of Directors and the CEO, as well as other audits or examination performed by agreement or contract. This includes other duties incumbent on the auditor of the Company as well as providing advisory services or other assistance due to observations made during such an audit or while performing other such duties.

Note 8 Net finance income

Parent company

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Interest income	5,294	6,755
Exchange rate gains	9,601	33,463
Total	-14,895	40,218
SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Interest expenses	-47,977	-20,518
Exchange rate losses	-37,474	-22,263
Total	-85,431	-42,781

Group

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Interest income	428	345
Exchange rate gains	4,673	33,480
Total	5,101	33,825
SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Interest expenses	-26,799	-18,526
Exchange rate losses	-5,624	-23,606
Total	-32,423	-42,132

Note 9 Taxes

Parent company

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Deferred tax income	-	-

the group company

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Deferred tax income	-	9,256

Reconciliation of effective tax

Parent company

SEK thousand	2025	2024
Profit/loss before tax	-101,188	-82,834
Tax at current tax rate (20.6%) for the parent company	20,845	17,064
Non-deductible expenses	-4,191	-3,196
Tax-exempt income	13	1
Utilisation of previous non-capitalised loss carry-forwards	-	-
Tax effect of share issue expenses	-	-
Increase in loss carryforwards without corresponding capitalisation of deferred tax	-16,667	-13,869
Revaluation of previously recognised deferred tax	-	-
Effective tax recognised	-	-

Group

SEK thousand	2025	2024
Profit/loss before tax	-74,444	-138,708
Tax at current tax rate (20.6%) for the parent company	15,335	28,574
Effect of other tax rates for foreign subsidiaries	16,656	8,365
Non-deductible expenses	-4,324	-4,904
Tax-exempt income	13	7
Utilisation of previous non-capitalised loss carry-forwards	-	-
Change in taxable temporary differences without corresponding recognition of deferred tax	-27,680	-13,869
Increase in loss carry-forwards without corresponding capitalisation of deferred tax	-	-
Other	-	-8,916
Revaluation of previously recognised deferred tax	-	-
Effective tax recognised	-	9,256

**Recognised in the balance sheet
Unrecognised deferred tax assets**

Deductible temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards for which deferred tax assets have not been recognised in the balance sheet:

Parent company

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Tax losses	346,767	330 139

Group

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Parent company's tax losses	346,767	330 139
Tax losses of subsidiaries	34,388	12,196
Total	381,155	342 335

Change in deferred tax in temporary differences and unused loss carry-forwards

SEK thousand	Balance as at 1 January 2025	Recognised in profit for the year	Recognised in other totals	Recognised in equity	Acquisition/divestment of business	Balance as
Activation of loss carry-forward	14,435	–	-1,914	–	–	12,521

SEK thousand	Balance as at 1 Jan 2024	Recognised in profit for the year	Recognised in other totals	Recognised in equity	Acquisition/divestment of business	Balance as
Activation of loss carry-forward	4,924	9,256	255	–	–	14,435

Note 10 Earnings per share

Profit for the year attributable to the parent company's ordinary shareholders

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Profit for the year attributable to the parent company's ordinary shareholders	-0.23	-0.63

The Group's profit after tax for 2025 was SEK -74,444,000 (-129,452,000).

The average number of shares in 2025 was 322,261,749 (204,229,594).

In 2023, 2024 and 2025, the company issued warrants on three occasions with exercise prices of SEK 8 per share, SEK 2 per share and SEK 2.1 per share. The warrants from 2024 and 2025 are included in the dilution calculation, whilst the exercise price of the 2023 warrants exceeded the average price of the ordinary shares between 25 September and 31 December 2025 (SEK 2.14). These warrants are therefore not dilutive and have been excluded from the calculation of earnings per share after dilution. If the share price rises to a level higher than the exercise price in the future, these warrants will be dilutive.

Long-term incentive programme (LTI 2023)

At the Extraordinary General Meeting on 14 April 2023, the Board's proposal to introduce a long-term incentive scheme for 2023 (LTI 2023) was approved. The Board of Directors believes that the introduction of a broad performance-based incentive programme focused on rewarding growth with a view to profitability will be beneficial to the Company's ability to achieve its business objectives and will contribute to the Company's ability to retain and recruit employees. To ensure and maximise the employee's engagement in the company, the allocation of these rights in LTI 2023 will be conditional upon the participants allocating privately held savings shares to the programme. The programme is open to all Group employees. The incentive programme is divided into three categories: Group 1 (2 participants, CEO and Deputy CEO), Group 2 (13 participants, Extended Group Management), and Group 3 (108 participants, other employees). Participation required participants to have their own shareholding in Midsummer representing Group 1 – 15,000 Savings Shares, Group 2 – 10,000 Savings Shares and Group 3 – 2,000 Savings Shares.

Matching Rights and Performance Rights

Each Savings Share acquired under the LTI 2023 entitles the participant to one (1) matching right ("Matching Rights") and three (3) performance-based share rights ("Performance Rights"). Matching Rights and Performance Rights are granted without payment of any consideration. A Matching Right and a Performance Right entitle a participant in the scheme to acquire, for each right held, up to one warrant in the Company (a "Share Right") entitling the holder to acquire one share in the Company at a price corresponding to the share's quota value (SEK 0.04), provided that the qualifying conditions set out below have been met.

Retention - The Participant must be a company employee or consultant until the publication of the company's interim report for the first quarter of 2026, or, if no such report is published, on 1 June 2026 (the 'Vesting Period').

Retention – The participant must not have sold any of the Savings Shares allocated under the Scheme during the Vesting Period.

Performance targets (applicable only to Performance Rights) – In order for the Performance Rights to entitle the holder to the full allocation of Share Rights, the Company must achieve two performance targets for the period from Q2 2025 to Q1 2026, based on revenue and EBITDA (“the Performance Targets”). If the Performance Targets are not achieved, the number of Share Awards that a Participant may be granted under LTI 2023 for the Performance Rights held by the Participant will gradually be reduced to zero, depending on the extent to which the Performance Targets are achieved. There are two levels measured: “Entry” and “Target”. A Performance Share does not entitle the holder to any grant if performance falls below the Entry level, and it will entitle the holder to a full grant if the Target level is met or exceeded, with a linear grant in between.

Other terms and conditions - For the Matching Rights and Performance Rights, the profit per allotted Matching Right and Performance Right is limited to a maximum amount equivalent to an increase in value of 400 per cent of Midsummer AB’s share price as of 17 March 2023, when the company’s share price was SEK 6.5. In the event that the profit exceeds this limit, an adjustment will be made by recalculating downwards to the same extent the number of Share Awards the participant will receive per Matching Right and Performance Right. Participants are not entitled to transfer, pledge or dispose of the Matching Rights and Performance Rights, or to exercise any shareholder rights in respect of the Matching Rights and Performance Rights, during the Vesting Period.

Design and management

The Board of Directors is responsible for the specific design and administration of the LTI 2023, as well as the detailed terms and conditions governing the relationship between the Company and the programme participant, within the framework of the terms and guidelines set out herein. In connection therewith, the Board of Directors is entitled to determine deviating terms and conditions for the programme regarding, inter alia, the Vesting Period and the award in case of termination of assignments during the Vesting Period under certain conditions. The Board of Directors shall also be authorised to make adjustments to meet special rules or market conditions.

Maximum size and dilution

The maximum number of Matching Shares and Performance Shares that may be issued under the LTI 2023 scheme is 1,504,000. The number of shares covered by LTI 2023 may be subject to recalculation as a result of the company carrying out a bonus issue, reverse share split, share split, rights issue or similar measures, in accordance with the customary practice for corresponding incentive programmes. Recalculation should also be made to take account of extraordinary dividends.

Note 11 Intangible non-current assets

All intangible assets are amortised, except for goodwill. The Group does not currently have any goodwill.

Parent company

SEK thousand	Internally developed intangible assets	Acquired intangible assets		Total
	Development expenses	Concessions, pledges, licences, trademarks and similar rights		
Accumulated cost				
Opening balance 01/01/2025	216,786	3,273	220,060	
Investments	-	115	115	
Internally developed assets	19,249	-	19,249	
Closing balance 31/12/2025	236,035	3,388	239,424	
Opening balance 01.01.2024	197,003	1,878	198,879	
Investments		1,398	1,398	
Internally developed assets	19,783	-	19,783	
Closing balance 31.12.2024	216,786	3,273	220,060	
Cumulative amortisation				
Opening balance 01/01/2025	-165,964	-1,494	-167,458	
Amortisation for the year	-21,966	-92	-22,059	
Closing balance 31/12/2025	-187,930	-1,586	-189,517	
Opening balance 01.01.2024	-144,447	-1,407	-145,854	
Investments	-21,517	-86	-21,604	
Closing balance 31.12.2024	-165,964	-1,494	-167,457	
Carrying amounts				
As of 01/01/2025	50,822	1,780	52,601	
As at 31/12/2025	48 105	1,792	49,897	
As at 01.01.2024	52,556	470	53,023	
As at 31.12.2024	50,822	1,790	52,601	

Group

	Internally developed intangible assets	Acquired intangible assets	
SEK thousand	Development expenses	Concessions, pledges, licences, trademarks and similar rights	Total
Cumulative cost			
Opening balance 01/01/2025	216,786	3,274	220,060
Investments	-	115	115
Internally developed assets	19,249	-	19,249
Closing balance 31/12/2025	236,035	3,388	239,424
Opening balance 01.01.2024	197,003	2,263	199,265
Investments	-	1,011	1,011
Internally developed assets	19,783	-	19,783
Closing balance 31.12.2024	216,786	3,274	220,060
Cumulative amortisation			
Opening balance 01/01/2025	-165,964	-1,494	-167,457
Amortisation for the year	-21,996	-92	-22,059
Closing balance 31/12/2025	-187,930	-1,586	-189,517
Opening balance 01.01.2024	-144,447	-1,408	-145,854
Investments	-21,517	-86	-21,604
Closing balance 31.12.2024	-165,964	-1,494	-167,457
Carrying amounts			
As of 01/01/2025	50,822	1,780	52,601
As at 31/12/2025	48 105	1,802	49,906
As at 01.01.2024	52,556	470	53,024
As at 31.12.2024	50,822	1,780	52,601

Not 12 Property, plant and equipment

Parent company

SEK thousand	Leasehold improvements	Machinery and other technical equipment	Equipment, tools and installations	Total
Accumulated cost				
Opening balance 01/01/2025	9,788	70,055	439	80,282
Acquisitions	–	260	334	594
Divestments and disposals	–	–	–	–
Closing balance 31/12/2025	9,788	70,315	773	80,876
Opening balance 01.01.2024	9,788	68,861	424	79,073
Acquisitions	–	1,194	15	1,208
Divestments and disposals	–	–	–	–
Closing balance 31.12.2024	9,788	70,055	439	80,282
Cumulative amortisation				
Opening balance 01/01/2025	-2,857	-63,062	-115	-66,035
Divestments and disposals	–	–	–	–
Depreciation according to plan for the year	-490	-1,109	-163	-1,762
Closing balance 31/12/2025	-3,347	-64,171	-115	-67,796
Opening balance 01.01.2024	-2,368	-58,422	-28	-60,818
Divestments and disposals	–	–	–	–
Depreciation according to plan for the year	-489	-4,640	-87	-5,217
Closing balance 31.12.2024	-2,857	-63,062	-115	-66,035
Carrying amounts				
As of 01/01/2025	6,931	6,993	323	14,246
As at 31/12/2025	6,441	6,144	495	13,080
As at 01.01.2024	7,420	10,439	395	18,255
As at 31.12.2024	6,931	6,992	323	14,246

Group

SEK thousand	Property	Leasehold improvements	Machinery and other technical equipment	Equipment, tools and installations	Total
Accumulated acquisition-the host					
Opening balance 01/01/2025	63,401	9,788	208,746	2,335	284,270
Translation difference	-3,541	-	-7,811	-96	-11,449
Disposals	-536	-	-557	-	-1,093
Investments	7,932	-	11,979	552	20,463
Closing balance 31/12/2025	67,256	9,788	212,357	2,791	292,191
Opening balance 01.01.2024	43,096	9,788	182,438	1,792	237,114
Translation difference	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	20,306	-	26,308	543	47,156
Closing balance 31.12.2024	63,401	9,788	208,746	2,335	284,270
Cumulative amortisation					
Opening balance 01/01/2025	-536	-2,857	-69,424	-954	-73,772
Translation difference	-	-	2,138	515	2,653
Disposals	536	-	557	-	1,093
Depreciation according to plan for the year	-476	-489	-14,358	-929	-16,253
Closing balance 31/12/2025	-476	-3,346	-81,088	-1,368	-86,279
Opening balance 01.01.2024	-	-2,368	-58,448	-517	-61,332
Divestments and disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation according to plan for the year	-536	-489	-10,977	-437	-12,440
Carrying amounts					
As of 01/01/2025	62,865	6,931	139,321	1,381	210,498
As at 31/12/2025	66,780	6,441	131,268	1,422	205,912
As at 01.01.2024	43,096	7,420	123,990	1,275	175,781
As at 31.12.2024	62,865	6,931	139,321	1,381	210,498

Of the Group's tangible fixed assets totalling SEK 205,912,000, SEK 192,739,000 relates to the subsidiary Midsummer Italia S.R.L. Fixed assets consist of a factory building located in Bari, Italy, and machinery for the manufacture of solar panels. The consolidated carrying amount takes into account internal profits and grants received amounting to SEK 156,189 thousand.

Note 13 Long-term receivables

Group and parent company

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Non-current receivables that are non-current assets	5,716	10,737
Receivables from employees	130	130
Deposit	40	40
Total	5,886	10,907

Group and parent company

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Non-current receivables		
At start of year	10,907	170
Amortisation	-5,021	-
Additional receivables	-	10,737
Total	5,886	10,907

Note 14 Inventories

Parent company

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Raw materials and humiliations	28,735	20,446
Goods in progress	-	4,246
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,609	441
Total	31,344	25,133

Group

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Raw materials and humiliations	31,408	20,495
Goods in progress	-	3,094
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,728	19,304
Total	34,136	42,892

Provisions for obsolescence are included in the value of inventories. The impairment loss amounts to SEK 937,000 (SEK 766,000).

Cost of goods sold amounted to SEK 133,385,000 for the period.

Note 15 Prepaid expenses and accrued income

SEK thousand	Group		Parent company	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Rent	12	18	1,158	1,146
Prepaid leasing fees	124	34	370	370
Other prepayments	5,122	537	5,014	426
Total	5,258	589	6,542	1,942

Note 16 Equity

Parent company

Capitalised own development work

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Recognised on 1 January	52,190	52,556
Funding for capitalised own development work	6,626	2,396
Amortisation of capitalised own development	-10,301	-2,762
Closing carrying amount at 31 December	48,515	52,190

Types of shares

Ordinary shares	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Issued as at 1 January	209,713,621	129,427,464
Cash issue	127,644,874	80,286,157
Issued as at 31 December—paid	337,358,495	209,713,621

The number of shares as at 31 December 2025 stood at 337,358,495 (209,713,621).

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to a dividend that is established from year to year, and their shareholding entitles them to exercise one vote per share at the general meeting.

As at 31 December 2025, Midsummer's share capital amounted to SEK 13,494,000 (SEK 8,283,000) and was divided into 337,358,495 shares (209,713,621 shares) with a par value of SEK 0.04 (SEK 0.04).

No dividend has been proposed by the Board of Directors.

Group

The translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations that have prepared their financial statements in a currency other than the currency in which the consolidated financial statements are presented. The parent company and the Group present their financial statements in Swedish kronor.

Parent company**Restricted funds**

Restricted reserves may not be diminished by the distribution of profits.

Fund for development expenditure

The amount capitalised in respect of internally generated development costs shall be transferred from unrestricted equity to the development costs reserve within restricted equity. The fund shall be reduced as the capitalised expenditure is written off or written down. It is managed in a similar way to the revaluation reserve.

Unrestricted equity

The following funds, together with the profit for the year, constitute unrestricted equity, i.e. the amount available for distribution to shareholders.

Share premium reserve

When shares are issued at a premium, i.e. when the price paid for the shares exceeds their par value, an amount corresponding to the excess received over the par value of the shares must be transferred to the share premium reserve. Amounts transferred to the share premium reserve from 1 January 2006 are included in non-restricted equity.

Retained loss

Retained loss consist of the previous year's retained earnings and profit after deduction of dividends paid during the year

Note 17 Interest-bearing liabilities

Group

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Non-current liabilities		
Loans from creditors	199,135	233,369
Lease liabilities	1,075	4,108
Total non-current interest-bearing liabilities	200,209	237,477

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Short-term liabilities		
Current portion of loans from creditors	30,010	3,361
Current portion of leasing liabilities	4,893	7,011
Total current interest-bearing liabilities	34,903	10,372

Contractual terms and scheduled repayments

For information on contractual terms and scheduled repayments, see the table below. Security for the loans from lenders has been provided in the form of floating charges amounting to SEK 34,500 thousand (SEK 34,500 thousand) (see also Note 24).

SEK thousand	Interest	Due	Face value	Carrying amount	Face value	Carrying amount
			31.12.2025	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2024
Green bond	5%+5% PIK	2028	200,000	176,800	200,000	220,000
Lease liabilities	6.90%	2027	11,119	5,968	17,556	11,119
Loans from credit institutions	9.00%	2028	56,500	52,345	18,330	16,730
Total			267,619	235,113	235,886	247,849

Note 18 Liabilities to credit institutions

Parent company

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Non-current liabilities		
Loans from creditors	187,629	233,369
Total non-current interest-bearing liabilities	187,629	233,369

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Short-term liabilities		
Current portion of loans from creditors	11,505	3,330
Total current interest-bearing liabilities	11,505	3,330

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Debts that fall due for payment later than five years after balance sheet date	–	–

Note 19 Provisions

Group

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Warranty obligations	3,105	3,340
Total	3,105	3,340

Group

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Carrying amount at start of period	3,340	3,097
Provisions made during the period	437	683
Amount used during the period	-672	-439
Carrying amount at end of period	3,104	3,340

Parent company

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Warranty obligations	2,629	2,884
Total	2,629	2,884

Parent company

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Carrying amount at start of period	2,884	3,097
Provisions made during the period	362	227
Amount used during the period	-617	-439
Carrying amount at end of period	2,629	2,884

Guarantees

The provisions for warranties relate to the sale of machinery for solar cell production and the installation of solar roofs. The provision is based on calculations using historical data for warranties related to machine sales.

Note 20 Accrued expenses and prepaid income

SEK thousand	Group		Parent company	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Holiday pay including social security contributions	5,638	2,728	4,830	2,662
Special payroll tax	1,324	1,039	1,117	895
Reorganisation costs	312	146	–	–
Prepaid income	–	10,437	–	417
Amortised cost of machinery	17,217	15,356	17,217	15,356
Accrued consultancy cost	4,568	9,562	4,568	9,562
Other accruals	1,435	2,433	1,420	2,283
Accrued interest expenses	1,596	1,069	1,596	1,069
Carrying amount at end of period	32,089	42,770	30,748	32,245

Note 21 Fair value measurement of financial assets and liabilities and classification

Group

SEK thousand	Carrying amount as at 31.12.2025 Financial assets valued at accrued acquisition value	Accrued financial liabilities acquisition value	Total
Financial assets			
Other non-current receivables	5,886	–	5,886
Trade debtors	17,792	–	17,792
Other receivables	34,912	–	34,912
Accrued income	5,258	–	5,258
Cash and cash equivalents	29,332	–	29,332
Total	93,180	–	93,180
Financial liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions	–	217,640	217,640
Accrued expenses	–	32,090	32,090
Trade creditors	–	14,563	14,563
Other current liabilities	–	15,783	15,783
Total	–	280,075	280,075

Group

Carrying amount as at 31.12.2024	Financial assets valued at accrued acquisition value	Accrued financial lia- bilities acquisition value	
SEK thousand			Total
Financial assets			
Other non-current receivables	10,907	–	10,907
Trade debtors	16,561	–	16,561
Other receivables	45,141	–	45,141
Accrued income	589	–	589
Cash and cash equivalents	8,463	–	8,463
Total	81,660	–	81,660
Financial liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions	–	236,730	236,730
Accrued expenses	–	42,770	42,770
Trade creditors	–	20,725	20,725
Other current liabilities	–	28,093	28,093
Total	–	328 318	328 318

The carrying amounts of all financial assets and liabilities provide a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Note 22 Financial risks and risk management

The Group is exposed to various types of financial risks through its operations.

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

Financial risk management framework

The Group's financial policy for managing financial risks has been drawn up by the Board of Directors and provides a framework of guidelines and rules in the form of policies and individual assessments of customers and transactions. The responsibility for the Group's financial transactions and risks are managed centrally by the Group's Treasury Department, which is part of the parent company and run by the parent company's CFO. The overall goal of the Treasury Department is to provide cost-effective financing and minimise the negative effects of market risks on the Group's earnings. The head of the Central Treasury Department reports continually to the Group's management team and Board of Directors.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty in a financial instrument is unable to fulfil its commitments, thereby causing the Group a financial loss, and arises mainly from the Group's accounts receivable and contract assets. The carrying amount of financial assets and contract assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Credit risks in accounts receivable

The Group's credit risk exposure is primarily influenced by the individual characteristics of each customer. Management

However, it takes into account the factors that may affect the credit risk of the customer base, including the risk of default associated with the industry and the country in which the customers operate.

Each new customer is individually analysed for creditworthiness before the Group's general payment and delivery terms are offered. The Group's analysis covers external credit ratings, if they are available, financial statements, information from credit rating agencies, industry information and, in some instances, bank references.

When monitoring customers' credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit properties, their geographical location, trading history with the Group and the existence of any previous financial difficulties.

The Group sometimes requires letters of credit or other collateral for accounts receivable and other receivables. The Group has no accounts receivable or contract assets for which impairment reserves have not been recognised due to collateral.

As at 31 December 2025, the credit exposure for accounts receivable and contract assets is

SEK thousand	Carrying amount	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Sweden	2,993	1,360
USA	13,592	15,765
Poland	6,434	–
Portugal	–	9,389
EU	62	36
Other regions	427	3,210
Total	23,508	29,760

As at 31 December 2025, the carrying amount for the Group's largest customer was SEK 9,853 thousand (SEK 14,332 thousand).

Reserve for expected credit losses

The Group makes an individual assessment of its trade receivables and contract assets for the risk of default. The loss reserve for accounts receivable and contract assets is measured at an amount corresponding to anticipated credit losses for the remaining term of the receivable. The Group has no history of credit losses, therefore the risk of loss due to default is very low. The Group currently does not have a reserve for anticipated credit losses.

Credit risk in cash and cash equivalents

The Group had cash and cash equivalents of SEK 29,332,000 as at 31 December 2025.

Only European banks (SEB, Nordea, SBAB, Credem, Intesa) are the counterparties for cash and cash equivalents.

The Group considers cash and cash equivalents to have low credit risk based on the counterparties' external credit ratings.

Capital management

According to the board's policy, the group's financial objective is to have a good financial position, which contributes to maintaining investor, creditor and market confidence and provides a basis for the continued development of the business operations; while the long-term return generated for shareholders is satisfactory.

Capital is defined as total equity, not including non-redeemable preference shares.

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Total equity	112,022	75,286
Debt/equity ratio		
Financial liabilities	229,145	236,730
Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments	-29,332	-8,463
Net debt	199,813	228,267
Net debt ratio (Net debt/Total equity)	1.78	3.03

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Group has a rolling 12-month liquidity plan covering all units in the Group. This plan is updated every month. The Group's 1–4 year forecasts include medium-term liquidity planning.

Liquidity planning is used to manage the liquidity risk and the costs of Group financing. The objective is for the Group to be able to meet its financial commitments in both good times and bad without significant unforeseeable costs and without risking the Group's reputation. Liquidity risks are managed centrally for the entire Group by the central finance department.

In 2025 the parent company renegotiated the terms of the green bond that was issued in the first in the first half of 2019.

The interest rate is now set and divided into 5% cash and 5% PIK.

Parent company

SEK thousand	Currency	Nominal amount original currency	Total	31.12.2025			Total	31.12.2024		
				<1 year	>1–5 years	>5 years		<1 year	>1–5 years	>5 years
Loan from creditor	SEK	253,000	217,629	11,505	187,629	–	236,699	3,330	233,369	–
Total		253,000	217,629	11,505	187,629	–	236,699	3,330	233,369	–

Group

SEK thousand	Currency	Nominal amount original currency	Total	31.12.2025			Total	31.12.2024		
				<1 year	>1–5 years	>5 years		<1 year	>1–5 years	>5 years
Loan from creditor	SEK	284,000	229,145	11,516	217,629	–	236,730	3,330	233,400	–
Leases	SEK	12,354	5,968	4,893	1,075	–	11,119	7,011	4,108	–
Total		296,354	235,113	16,409	218,704	–	247,849	10,341	237,508	–

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks are categorised by IFRS into three types: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risks. The market risks that primarily affect the Group consist of currency risks and interest rate risks.

Currency risk

The risk that the fair values and cash flows of financial instruments may fluctuate when the value of foreign currencies changes is known as currency risk. The Group is exposed to currency risk on transactions where there is a mismatch between the currencies in which sales, purchases, assets and liabilities are denominated and the Group's functional currency, which is SEK. Transactions are primarily made in the currencies SEK, EUR and USD.

Sensitivity analysis – exchange rate risk

A 10% appreciation of the Swedish krona against the US dollar as at 31 December 2025 would result in a change in equity and profit of SEK 5,819 thousand (SEK 5,823 thousand). A 10% appreciation of the Swedish krona against the euro as at 31 December 2025 would result in a change in equity and profit of SEK 5,449 thousand (SEK 4,615 thousand). The sensitivity analysis is based on the assumption that all other factors (e.g. interest rate) remain unchanged.

The same conditions were applied in 2024.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Interest rate risk can result in changes to fair values and changes to cash flows. A significant factor affecting interest rate risk is the duration of fixed interest rates. The Group's interest rate risk arises mainly from long-term borrowings. The Group's existing loan carries a fixed interest rate.

Sensitivity analysis – interest rate risk

The company has no variable interest rates; therefore, rises or falls in market interest rates have no effect.

Note 23 Leases

The Group's lease agreements relate primarily to the leasing of property, vehicles and machinery, with property accounting for the majority of the closing balance of right-of-use assets as at 31 December 2025.

Lease payments for properties are recalculated annually based on the price index, while lease payments for vehicles are recalculated every quarter based on current interest rates.

Right-of-use assets

Group

SEK thousand	Properties	Vehicles	Total
As of 01/01/2025	8,206	3,842	12,048
Depreciation during the year	-4,324	-2,694	-7,018
Additional right-of-use assets	–	1,632	1,632
As at 31/12/2025	3,882	2,780	6,662

SEK thousand	Properties	Vehicles	Total
As at 01.01.2024	12,285	6,284	18,569
Depreciation during the year	-4,079	-3,344	-7,422
Additional right-of-use assets	–	902	902
As at 31.12.2024	8,206	3,842	12,049

Amounts recognised in profit

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Interest on lease debt	594	678
Costs for low-value leases	3,701	1,473

Total cash outflow for leases

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Lease liabilities	5,968	11,119
Interest on leasing	594	678
Low-value leases	3,701	1,473
Total	10,263	13,270

Lease liabilities

Group

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Vehicles	1,075	992
Property	–	3,117
Total	1,075	4,108

Current leasing liabilities

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Vehicles	1,609	2,651
Property	3,285	4,360
Total	4,893	7,011

Leases for property and vehicles normally have a duration of 3–5 years.

Rental agreements for premises run for three years ending on 31.12.2026, with renegotiation taking place one year before the end of the term.

Extension options are available for use by the Group for all of these leases. Where possible the Group tries to include such extension options in new leases as this contributes to operational flexibility.

These extension options may only be used by the Group, not by the lessor.

The Group leases computers, an air compressor and trailers, all with lease terms of 1–3 years.

These leases are low-value leases. The Group has chosen not to recognise right-of-use assets and leasing liabilities for these leases.

Parent company

The description of the leases for the Group that is set out under 'Group' is the same as the leases for the parent company. Future leasing fees for the Parent Company are 5,968 thousand SEK as of 31 December 2025.

2025-12-31 (SEK THOUSAND)	<1 year	>1–5 years	>5 years	Total
Properties	3,285	–	–	3,285
Vehicles	1,609	1,075	–	2,683

2024-12-31 (SEK thousand).	<1 year	>1–5 years	>5 years	Total
Properties	4,360	3,117	–	7,476
Vehicles	2,651	992	–	3,643

Note 24 Pledged assets, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

SEK thousand	Group		Parent company	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Pledged assets	–	–	–	–
In the form of pledged securities for own account	–	–	–	–
liabilities and provisions				
Business mortgages*	34,500	34,500	34,500	34,500
Total pledged assets	34,500	34,500	34,500	34,500
Contingent liabilities	–	–	–	–
Total contingent liabilities	None	None	None	None

Note 25 Group companies

Interests in subsidiaries	Subsidiaries' registered office, country	Ownership share in % 2025-12-31
Midsummer Solar Roofs AB	Järfälla, Sweden	100
Midsummer Italia S.r.L	Rome, Italy	100
Midsummer Production Sweden AB	Järfälla, Sweden	100
Midsummer Colombia S.A.S	Bogota, Colombia	100

Parent company

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Cumulative cost		
At start of year	283,673	271,465
Additional investments	327	12,208
Closing balance 31 December	284,000	283,673

SEK thousand			31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Subsidiary/Organisation number/Registered office	Number shares	Proportion in %	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Midsummer Solar Roofs AB, 559081-4652, Järfälla, Sweden	50,000	100	50	5,236
Midsummer Italia S.r.L, 15 843 471 002, Rome, Italy	10,000	100	283,901	278,413
Midsummer Production Sweden AB, 559462-0915, Järfälla, Sweden	250	100	25	25
Midsummer Colombia S.A.S, 04033214, Bogota, Colombia	10,000	100	24	–

Note 26: Specification to the report on cash flows

Cash and cash equivalents - Parent Company

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
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The following subcomponents are included in cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents - Group

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
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The following subcomponents are included in cash and cash equivalents

Current investments have been classified as cash and cash equivalents according to the following:

- They are at insignificant risk of value fluctuations
- They can be converted easily into cash
- They have a term of no more than 3 months from the time of acquisition

Interest paid and interest received – parent company

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Interest received	5,294	335
Interest paid	-25 698	-7,834

Interest paid and interest received – Group

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Interest received	515	345
Interest paid	-26,799	-17,846

Adjustment for non-cash items – Parent Company

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Depreciation/Amortisation	23,817	26,821
Impairments	37,328	27,098
Inventory correction	–	-56,315
Interest from Group companies	–	248
Unrealised exchange differences	26,678	-21,493
Other provisions	-151	4,096
Total	87,672	-19,545

Adjustment for non-cash items – Group

SEK thousand	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Depreciation/Amortisation	44,191	36,208
Impairments	–	27,098
Unrealised exchange differences	6,480	-11,343
Other provisions	-50	244
Other	12,400	12,886
Accrued interest	885	10,687
Accrued tax	–	-9,256
Total	63,909	66,521

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities - Group

SEK thousand	01.01.2025	Cash flows	Not cash flow-impactful changes	31.12.2025
Non-current liabilities				
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	233,369	-45,740	11,505	199,135
Lease liabilities	4,108	–	-3,033	1,075
Total non-current liabilities	237,477	-45,740	8,472	200,210
Current liabilities				
Current portion of liabilities from credit institutions	3,361	26,649	–	30,010
Current portion of leasing liabilities	7,011	-5,642	3,524	4,893
Total current liabilities	10,372	21,007	3,524	34,903
Total liabilities arising from financing activities	247,849	-24,733	11,966	235,113

SEK thousand	01.01.2024	Cash flows	Not cash flow-impactful changes	31.12.2024
Non-current liabilities				
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	210,000	3,369	20,000	233,369
Lease liabilities	9,849	-7,352	1,611	4,108
Total non-current liabilities	219,849	-3,983	21,611	237,477
Current liabilities				
Current portion of liabilities from credit institutions	8,950	-397	-5,192	3,361
Current portion of leasing liabilities	7,707	-44	-652	7,011
Total current liabilities	16,657	-441	-5,844	10,372
Total liabilities arising from financing activities	236,506	-4,424	15,767	247,849

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities – parent company

SEK thousand	01.01.2025	Cash flows	Not cash flow-impactful changes	31.12.2025
Non-current liabilities				
Loans from credit institutions	13,369	-2,540	–	10,829
Green bond	220,000	-43,200	–	176,800
Total non-current liabilities	233,369	-45,740	–	187,629
Current liabilities				
Current portion of liabilities from credit institutions	3,300	-3,300	11,505	11,505
Total current liabilities	3,300	-3,300	11,505	11,505
Total liabilities arising from financing activities	236,669	-49,040	11,505	199,134

SEK thousand	01.01.2024	Cash flows	Not cash flow-impactful changes	31.12.2024
Non-current liabilities				
Loans from credit institutions	10,000	3,369	–	13,369
Green bond	200,000	–	20,000	220,000
Total non-current liabilities	210,000	3,369	20,000	233,369
Current liabilities				
Current portion of liabilities from credit institutions	8,942	-420	-5,192	3,330
Total current liabilities	8,942	-420	-5,192	3,330
Total liabilities arising from financing activities	218,942	2,949	14,808	236,699

Note 27 Transactions with associates

Sales to group companies	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Invoiced to subsidiaries	7,811	-42,097
Income from subsidiaries	7,215	154,343
Total sales to group companies	15,026	112,246

Receivables from group companies	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Loans to subsidiaries	208,224	252,717
Interest on internal loans	7,906	6,421
Total receivables from group companies	216,131	259,138

Liabilities to group companies	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Liabilities to subsidiaries	-28,379	-29,767
Total liabilities to group companies	-28,379	-29,767

Remuneration to senior executives, see Note 6 Employees, personnel costs and senior executives' remuneration.

Note 28 Events after the balance sheet date

In January 2026, Midsummer carried out a fully guaranteed rights issue of approximately SEK 175 million to meet the significant working capital requirements arising from investments in, among other things, expanded production capacity for the manufacture of the large number of DUO machines to be delivered to the Colombian factory.

The company also carried out a restructuring of its bond loans with the aim of strengthening its balance sheet and optimising its capital structure. Bonds worth just under SEK 80 million were converted into approximately 58 million shares in Midsummer, representing the conversion of approximately 40 per cent of the outstanding nominal value of the bonds.

Midsummer decided on a private placement of shares to those underwriters in the rights issue who choose to receive their underwriting fees in the form of shares, as well as a smaller private placement of approximately three million kronor to a former financial adviser.

Midsummer has secured a follow-up order worth just over SEK 236 million from a Swedish industrial and defence group for machinery for a solar cell factory specialising in the manufacture of thin-film solar cells. The order relates to Midsummer's proprietary production line for the manufacture of thin-film solar cells, DUO, excluding ancillary equipment but including installation, servicing and training of local factory staff. The order is the largest single order in Midsummer's history. The majority of the order value is expected to be recognised

Note 29 Critical estimates and assessments

Management has discussed with the Board the development, selection and disclosure of the Group's significant accounting policies and estimates, as well as the application of those policies and estimates.

Certain key accounting assumptions and estimates are described below.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with the customer.

The Group recognises revenue when control of a good or service is transferred to the customer.

Determining the timing of the transfer of control, i.e. at a specific point in time or over time, requires assumptions.

Deferred tax assets

The valuation of tax loss carry-forwards and the company's ability to utilise unused tax loss carry-forwards is based on

the company's estimates of future taxable income in various tax jurisdictions and involves assumptions re-

Note 30 Proposed appropriation of profits

The following amounts in SEK are at the disposal of the Annual General Meeting:

Share premium reserve	873,930,000
Retained earnings	-490,485,026
Profit/loss for the year	-101,188,435
Total	282 256 538

The Board proposes that the company's equity, including the share premium reserve, be allocated as follows:

Carried forward to new account	282 256 538
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Note 31 Information about the parent company

Midsummer AB is a Swedish limited liability company with its registered office in Stockholm. The parent company's shares are registered on Nasdaq First North Premier Growth Market.

The address of its head office is:

Elektronikhöjden 6
SE-175 43 JÄRFÄLLA, Sweden
SWEDEN

The consolidated financial statements for 2025 comprise the parent company and its subsidiaries, collectively referred to as The Group.

Signatures/submission of the report

As stated above, the annual report and the consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors

and the CEO on 30 March 2026. The Group's statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, and the parent company's income statement and balance sheet will be subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting on 20 May 2026.

Stockholm, 30 March 2026

Robert Sjöström
Chairman of the Board

Jan Lombach
Board member

Anna Denell
Board member

Philip Gao
Board member

Mikael Nicander
Board member

Hans Waldaeus
Board member

Patrick Boman
Board member

Per Mattsson
Board member

Eric Jaremalm
CEO

Our audit report was issued on 30 March 2026.

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB
Henrietta Segenmark
Authorised Public Accountant



Audit Report

To the general meeting of Midsummer AB (publ), corporate ID number 556665-7838

Report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

Statements

We have audited the annual report and consolidated financial statements of Midsummer AB (publ) for the year 2025, with the exception of the corporate governance report on pages 23–27. The company's annual report and consolidated financial statements are included on pages 17–86 of this document.

We believe that the annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and presents a true and fair view in all material respects of the parent company's financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2025, as well as its financial performance and cash flows for the year, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act. Our statements do not cover the corporate governance report on pages 23–27. The Directors' report is consistent with the rest of the annual accounts and the consolidated financial statements.

We therefore recommend that the Annual General Meeting adopt the income statement and balance sheet for the parent company, as well as the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the statement of financial position for the Group.

Our opinions in this report on the annual accounts and the consolidated accounts are consistent with the content of the supplementary report submitted to the parent company's board of directors in accordance with Article 11 of the Audit Regulation (537/2014/EU).

Basis for statements

We conducted the audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the Parent Company and the Group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. This means that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no prohibited services as referred to in Article 5(1) of the Audit Regulation (537/2014/EU) have been provided to the audited company or, where applicable, to its parent company or its controlled entities within the EU.

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

Our audit approach

Focus and scope of the audit

We designed our audit by determining the materiality level and assessing the risk of material misstatements in the financial statements. We paid particular attention to areas where the CEO and the Board of Directors had made subjective judgements, such as significant accounting estimates based on assumptions and forecasts regarding future events, which are by their nature uncertain. As with all audits, we have also considered the risk that the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer may have disregarded internal controls, and have, amongst other things, assessed whether there is any evidence of systematic deviations that could give rise to a risk of material misstatements due to irregularities.

We tailored our audit to ensure an appropriate examination, with a view to expressing an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the company and the group, their accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the group operates.

Materiality

The scope and focus of the audit were influenced by our assessment of materiality. An audit is designed to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Errors may arise as a result of irregularities or mistakes. They are considered material if, individually or collectively, they can reasonably be expected to influence the financial decisions that

Based on professional judgement, we established certain quantitative materiality thresholds, including for the financial reporting as a whole. Using these and qualitative considerations, we determined the focus and scope of the audit, as well as the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures, and assessed the effect of individual and aggregate misstatements on the financial statements as a whole.

Particularly significant areas

Areas of particular significance for the audit are those which, in our professional judgement, were the most significant for the audit of the annual report and the consolidated financial statements for the current period. These matters were addressed as part of our audit of, and in our opinion on, the annual report and consolidated financial statements as a whole, but we do not issue separate opinions on these matters.

*Particularly significant area**How our audit considered the area of particular importance***Accrual of Revenue**

Please refer to Notes 1 Significant accounting policies, 2 Revenue, 3 Operating segments, 15 Prepaid expenses and accrued income, 20 Accrued expenses and deferred income, and 29 Key estimates and judgements. Revenue from projects is recognised over time based on a degree of certainty determined by the ratio of recorded expenditure to estimated total project costs. Project reporting, particularly in the case of fixed-price projects, requires judgements to be made. Midsummer applies the percentage-of-completion method to fixed-price projects. The revenue to be recognised may be affected by various factors. Examples of circumstances that may affect the reporting include changes to contract terms, production volumes exceeding those planned, or the emergence of discussions or negotiations regarding acceptance of delivery, etc. Recognising revenue from fixed-price projects that run over a longer period carries a greater risk of errors, whereby revenue may be recognised in the wrong period and/or in the wrong amount. As judgements are required when reporting on projects, errors may occur either due to unintentional or intentional mistakes. Risks relating to revenue recognition from fixed-price projects have therefore been a particularly significant area of focus in our audit.

Audit efforts carried out have included:

- Review of Midsummer's processes and controls relating to revenue recognition in order to gain an understanding of how they work and where potential errors might arise.
- Review of accounting policies, mapping of significant transaction flows and critical business systems, and assessment of whether the company's internal control environment is functioning effectively
- Sample-based review of projects through discussions with project managers: Monitoring against contracts; assessing the estimated degree of completion and profit margin; assessing the need for provisions in ongoing projects and loss-making projects; reviewing reported project expenditure against supporting documentation; assessing whether accrued balances in ongoing projects are current; and assessing overdue but unpaid invoices relating to ongoing projects.
- Review of work completed but not invoiced and work invoiced but not completed in ongoing projects
- Analytical review of reported revenue and trends in revenue and margins to identify significant fluctuations
- We have also assessed whether the accounting policies and disclosures presented in the annual report are fair and in accordance with IFRS.

Information other than the annual accounts and consolidated financial statements

This document also contains information other than the annual report and the consolidated financial statements, which can be found on pages 2–16 and 95–98. The Board of Directors and the CEO are responsible for this other information.

Our statement concerning the annual accounts and consolidated financial statements does not include this information, and we make no statement with confirmation concerning this other information.

As part of our audit of the annual accounts and the consolidated financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the information identified above and to consider whether the information is incompatible with the annual report and the consolidated financial statements to any considerable extent. In this review, we also take into account the knowledge that we have otherwise acquired during the audit and assess whether the information otherwise appears to contain a material misstatement.

If we conclude, based on the work that has been carried out with regard to this information, that the other information contains a material misstatement, we are obliged to report this. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the CEO

The Board of Directors and the CEO are responsible for ensuring that the annual report and the consolidated financial statements are prepared and that they give a true and fair view in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and, in the case of the consolidated financial statements, in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU. The Board of Directors and the CEO are also responsible for such internal control as they deem necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts and consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to irregularities or error.

In preparing the annual report and the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors and the CEO are responsible for assessing the company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Where applicable, they disclose circumstances that may affect the ability to continue as a going concern and to apply the going concern assumption. However, the assumption of continued operation is not applied if the Board of Directors and the CEO intend to liquidate the company, cease operations or have no realistic alternative to doing any of these.

Auditor's responsibility

Our goal is to achieve a reasonable degree of certainty as to whether the annual accounts and the consolidated financial statements, as a whole, do not contain any material misstatements, whether these are the result of irregularities or errors, and to submit a report containing our statements. Reasonable certainty is a high degree of certainty but is no guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the ISA and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always be able to detect a material misstatement, if such exists. Misstatements may occur as a result of irregularities or errors and are considered to be material if they, individually or together, can reasonably be expected to influence the financial decisions made by users on the basis of the annual accounts and consolidated financial statements.

A further description of our responsibility for the audit of the annual report and the consolidated financial statements is available on the Swedish Inspectorate of Auditors' website: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. This description is part of the audit report.

Report on other requirements under laws and other regulations

The auditor's review of management and proposed appropriation of the company's profit or loss

Statements

In addition to our audit of the annual report and the consolidated financial statements, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors and the CEO of Midsummer AB (publ) for the year 2025, as well as the proposed appropriation of the company's profit or loss.

We recommend to the Annual General Meeting of shareholders that the profit be appropriated in accordance with the proposal in the Directors' report and that the members of the Board of Directors and the CEO be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Basis for statements

We have conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section entitled Auditor's responsibility. We are independent of the Parent Company and the Group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the CEO

The board of directors is responsible for the proposed allocation of the company's profit or loss. When proposing a dividend, this includes an assessment of whether the dividend is justifiable with regard to the requirements such as the nature, scope and risks of the business of the company and the Group with regard to the scope of the equity of the parent company and the Group, consolidation needs, liquidity and position in general.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's organisation and the administration of the company's affairs. This includes, amongst other things, continuously assessing the financial position of the company and the group, and ensuring that the company's organisational structure is designed in such a way that the accounting, financial management and the company's financial affairs in general are subject to adequate controls. The CEO is responsible for the day-to-day management of the company in accordance with the Board's guidelines and instructions, and shall, among other things, take the measures necessary to ensure that the company's accounts are kept in accordance with the law and that the management of funds is carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objective in relation to the audit of the management, and consequently our opinion on discharge from liability, is to obtain audit evidence so that we can assess, with reasonable assurance, whether any member of the Board or the Chief Executive Officer, in any material respect:

- has taken any action or been guilty of any negligence that may give rise to compensation liability to the company, or
- has in any other way acted in violation of the Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act or the articles of association No content provided.

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

Reasonable assurance is a high degree of assurance, but no guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always identify actions or omissions that could give rise to a liability to the company, or that a proposed allocation of the company's profit or loss is not in accordance with the Companies Act.

Further details regarding our responsibility for the audit of the administration can be found on the Swedish Inspectorate of Auditors' website: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. This description is part of the audit report.

The auditor's review of the ESEF report

Statement

In addition to our audit of the annual report and the consolidated financial statements, we have also reviewed whether the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer have prepared the annual report and the consolidated financial statements in a format that enables uniform electronic reporting (the ESEF report) in accordance with Chapter 16, Article 4a of the Securities Market Act (2007:528) for Midsummer AB (publ) for the year 2025.

Our review and our statement relate only to the statutory requirement.

In our view, the ESEF report has been drawn up in a format that, in all material respects, facilitates uniform electronic reporting.

Basis for the statement

We have conducted the audit in accordance with FAR's recommendation RevR 18: The Auditor's Review of the ESEF Report. Our responsibilities in accordance with this recommendation are further described in the section entitled Auditor's responsibility. We are independent in relation to Midsummer AB (publ) in accordance with good auditing practice in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our professional ethical responsibility in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to form a basis for our statement.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the CEO

The Board of Directors and the CEO are responsible for ensuring that the ESEF report has been drawn up in accordance with Chapter 16, Article 4a of the Securities Market Act (2007:528), and to ensure that there are internal controls which the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer deem necessary to prepare the ESEF report free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our task is to express an opinion, with reasonable assurance, as to whether the ESEF report has, in all material respects, been prepared in a format that complies with the requirements of Chapter 16, Article 4a of the Securities Market Act (2007:528), based on our review.

RevR 18 requires us to plan and implement our audit procedures to achieve reasonable assurance that the ESEF report is prepared in a format that meets these requirements.

Reasonable certainty is a high degree of certainty but is no guarantee that a review carried out in accordance with RevR 18 and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always be able to detect a material misstatement, if such exists. Misstatements may occur as a result of irregularities or errors and are considered to be material if they, individually or together, can reasonably be expected to influence the financial decisions made by users on the basis of the ESEF report.

The audit firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1, which requires the firm to design, implement and maintain a quality management system, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

The audit involves gathering evidence, through various measures, that the ESEF report has been prepared in a format that enables the annual report and consolidated financial statements to be reported electronically in a uniform manner. The auditor selects the procedures to be performed, including by assessing the risks of material misstatements in the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In carrying out this risk assessment, the auditor considers those aspects of internal control that are relevant to how the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer prepare the supporting documentation, with a view to designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control. The review also includes an evaluation of the appropriateness and reasonableness of the Board of Directors' and the CEO's assumptions.

The audit procedures mainly involve verifying that the ESEF report has been prepared in a valid XHTML format and checking that the ESEF report is consistent with the audited annual report and consolidated financial statements.

Furthermore, the audit also includes an assessment of whether the Group's income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes in the ESEF report have been tagged with iXBRL in accordance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

The auditor's review of the corporate governance report

The Board of Directors is responsible for the corporate governance report on pages 23–27 and for ensuring that it has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

Our audit has been conducted in accordance with FAR's statement RevR 16: The auditor's review of the corporate governance report. This means that our review of the corporate governance report has a different focus and is on a significantly smaller scale than the focus and scale of any audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted accounting policies in Sweden. We are of the opinion that our review provides us with sufficient grounds for our opinions.

A corporate governance report has been prepared. Information in accordance with Chapter 6, Article 6(2), points 2–6 of the Annual Accounts Act and Chapter 7, Article 31(2) of said Act is consistent with the other parts of the annual report and the consolidated accounts, and complies with the Annual Accounts Act.

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB, Torsgatan 21, 113 97 Stockholm, was appointed as Midsummer AB's auditor by the Annual General Meeting on 12 June 2025 and has been the company's auditor since 22 May 2024.

Stockholm, 30 March 2026
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Henrietta Segenmark
Authorised Public Accountant

Senior executives



Eric Jaremalm
CEO

Eric Jaremalm has been Midsummer's CEO since 2024 and was previously Deputy CEO from 2004. He is one of the company's founders and has held senior positions with responsibility for expansion, strategy, forecasting, key customer relations, financing and investments. Previous experience from Micronic Japan KK, where he was responsible for research and development collaboration with Japanese semiconductor manufacturers and as project manager for the installation and production start-up of equipment in Japan. Eric holds a Master of Science degree in Industrial Engineering and Management, with an international focus on Japan, from Linköping University. He also studied for two years in Japan at Meiji University in Tokyo and Nanzan University in Nagoya.



Åsa Jynnesjö
Finance Manager

Åsa Jynnesjö has been Midsummer's Chief Financial Officer since 2022. She has worked as a finance manager for over ten years, most recently for Automile AB (electronic driving log and fleet management) and prior to that for Nordenta (dental depot). Åsa also has a background as an auditor at PwC, where she worked for more than six years. She holds degrees in both economics and commercial law from Uppsala University.



Alex Witt
Operations Manager

Alex Witt has worked at Midsummer since 2010 as production manager, software manager and operations manager. He previously worked for eight years at Micronic Laser System (now Mycronic) as a service engineer, machine installer and project manager. Micronic manufactured laser engravers for the production of photo-masks for flat panel displays. Alex has also been a designer and project manager at Restatic Trancel in Gothenburg, which manufactures machines for large paper industry facilities, often over 100 metres long. He holds a Master of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from KTH Royal Institute of Technology, specialising in computer-aided design and manufacturing.



Maria Huttunen
Construction and Purchasing Manager

Maria Huttunen has been Design Manager at Midsummer since 2016 and Purchasing Manager since 2020. She is responsible for hardware development in the design department, as well as all purchases of materials for both machines and solar panels. She joined Midsummer in 2010 as a machine designer after completing her thesis on material recyclability at Bombardier Transportation in Västerås. Maria holds a Master of Science degree in Design and Product Development from KTH, the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm.



Erik Olsson
Head of Machine Sales and Strategic Projects

Erik Olsson is Head of Strategic Projects and is responsible for the company's machine sales, business development and strategic partnerships. Erik has followed Midsummer since its inception, was an adjunct board member from 2007 to 2011 and has been employed since 2022. He has previously worked with strategy, business development and financing in the energy and environmental technology sector and has held senior positions at Tekniska Verken in Linköping, Sol Voltaics, the Swedish Energy Agency and several start-ups such as Bond Technologies, as well as several business incubators. Erik holds a Master's degree in Business Administration from the School of Economics in Gothenburg and an MBA from Hult



Klara Takei
Head of Research and Development

Klara Takei is Head of Research and Development at Midsummer and responsible for the development of solar cells and modules, as well as the materials used. She has previously worked in the glass industry and with her own art glass, including at Hadeland Glassverk in Norway and several smaller studio huts in the Nordic region and the United Kingdom. Since becoming an engineer, Klara joined Midsummer in 2014. Klara Takei has a Master of Science degree in Materials Design from KTH Royal Institute of Technology with a master's degree in sustainable energy technology, as well as a vocational degree from the National School of Glass in Orrefors.

Board of Directors



Robert Sjöström
Board member since 2023, Chairman of the Board since 2023

Robert Sjöström has held senior positions for over a decade at Essity, a world-leading consumer goods company in the health and hygiene sector. As a member of Essity's Group Management, he has served as President of Global Operational Services and CIO, as well as Senior Vice President with responsibility for Group Strategy and Business Development, M&A, IT and Global Services. Previously, he also worked for ten years at Capgemini Consulting as Senior Vice President, where he had global responsibility for the energy sector (Utilities) among other things. Robert holds a degree in economics from Uppsala University and an MBA from the Stockholm School of Economics. He is independent in relation to The company



Hans Waldaeus
Board member since 2024

Hans Waldaeus is the largest shareholder in Midsummer AB through his company. Hans has a direct holding of shares representing 23.87% of the voting rights in the company and is not independent of the Company. He was previously a partner in SHL Medical, a world leader in the manufacture of auto-injectors. In 2020, his shares were acquired by the venture capital firm EQT Ventures. He has many years of experience in commercial property project management and has been a board member of Hifab, a property and infrastructure consulting company, and Heba, a Swedish listed property company. Hans has an engineering degree from Vasa gymnasium.



Jan Lombach
Board member since 2006

Jan Lombach was previously a lawyer and now works in the venture capital industry. Jan has a direct holding of shares representing 11.48% of all shares in the company and is not independent of the Company. He was a partner in Advokatfirman Vinge KB between 1993 and 2008 and an international partner in the law firm White & Case LLP between 2008 and 2012, and now runs his own business. Other board assignments include board member of Cliens Kapitalförvaltning AB and chairman of Clients Holding. Jan holds a law degree and has studied national and business economics at Uppsala University and Harvard University.



Mr Philip Gao
Board member since 2015

Mr Philip Gao is CEO of Sunflare Solar Co. in California, responsible for sales in the American market. He holds a bachelor's degree in economics and environmental science from the University of California, Santa Cruz. He is independent of the Company and major shareholders.



Mikael Nicander
Board member since 2023

Mikael Nicander has over 25 years' experience in building and leading property groups and holds a Bachelor of Science in Engineering from KTH. He is Deputy CEO of Stenhus Fastigheter and was previously CEO of Stendörren Fastigheter (publ). Previous positions include managerial positions at Kvalitena, Lantmännen Fastigheter, P10 Vasallen and DHL Express. Independent of the Company and its major shareholders.



Anna Denell
Board member since 2025

Anna Denell is Head of Sustainability at Vasakronan, Sweden's leading property company, where she is responsible for the sustainability strategy. She holds a Master of Science in Engineering from KTH. She began her career in the property sector in the mid-1990s and joined Vasakronan in 1999. Anna has played a key role in founding the Sweden Green Building Council, introducing green leases to the Swedish market and issuing the world's first green corporate bond. She is a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences (IVA) and a well-known lecturer in the Swedish property industry and at universities and institutions in Sweden. For the past six years, she has been named one of Sweden's 100 most influential people in sustainability. Independent of the Company and major shareholders.



Patrick Boman
Board member since 2025

Patrik Boman has decades of experience as an entrepreneur and leader of companies in IT, telecommunications and cyber security in both public and listed environments. He held a senior position in the HiQ Group and was CEO of the listed Cybercom Group. For many years, he has run the consulting company Dynamant, which is a leader in Sweden in the field of mainframe computers. Patrik has extensive experience in M&A, business development and international business in areas such as IT and telecommunications. Patrik holds a degree in economics from Stockholm University. Independent in relation to the Company and major shareholders.



Per Mattsson
Board member since 2025

Per Mattsson has worked in the financial industry for over 25 years and currently serves as Head of Nordic Region at Morningstar. Per has extensive experience in sales, business development, operational management and financial reporting. He was previously sales manager at Morningstar and worked at EDS and Skandia before that. Per holds a degree in economics from Stockholm University, specialising in finance and costing, and an EMBA from the Stockholm School of Economics. He also has extensive experience of voluntary work on boards for organisations such as the Stockholm Student Union, the Aktiverum Foundation and Ängby Sports Club. Independent of the Company and major shareholders.