Annual and Sustainability Report 2022

BOLIDEN

Metals for the climate transition

22

Metals for generations to come

Boliden contributes to a sustainable future by extracting, producing and recycling metals that are essential for the development of society. By caring for people, the environment and society, and by using our extensive experience, high-level skills and leading technology, we can offer highly competitive metals with low climate impact.

OUR CORE BUSINESS: BASE METALS

Throughout history, metals have contributed to mankind's progress in matters large and small. Demand for the base metals we produce is expected to be higher than ever thanks to our efforts to manage climate transition. Boliden is ready to provide them in the most environmentally friendly way possible.

About the picture
"Mine" describes the vision of an electric car made from metal from Swedish mines, something that is achievable if more types of metal and larger volumes can be mined in Sweden. Behind Mine is Den Svenska Gruvan [The Swedish Mine], the mining industry's collective voice to the general public about the importance of metals and minerals for our modern, sustainable lives. Read more at densvenskagruvan.se.

COPPER

Thanks to its excellent ability to conduct electricity, more than 60 percent of the copper produced in the world is used to generate or conduct electricity, for example in electric vehicles.

NICKEL

More than two thirds of the world's nickel production is used in making stainless steel. Nickel is also an important component in modern battery technologies.

ZINC

Steel is galvanized with the help of zinc to protect the material, which increases resistance to wind and weather. Therefore, zinc is used in for example wind turbines and vehicle chassis.

LEAD

The fully recyclable metal lead has long been essential for storing energy in everything from vehicle batteries to the backup batteries used in healthcare.

KEY FIGURES

86,437
Revenues (SEK m)

15,895
Operating profit (SEK m)

6,329
Free cash flow (SEK m)

10,022
Investments (SEK m)

4.7
Lost Time Injury Frequency (LTIF)

0.60
Carbon dioxide intensity[1)]

[1)] CO_2 intensity is the relationship between the total carbon dioxide emissions (Scope 1 and 2) and the total production of metal in concentrates from mines and metal production from smelters.

PICK OF THE YEAR

- We updated our climate targets to further reduce our carbon footprint in line with our vision of being the most climate friendly and respected metal provider in the world. Read more on pages 32 and 33.
- Boliden launched the product Low-Carbon Zinc. With emissions of only 1 kg carbon dioxide per kg zinc, when compared with the global average of 3.6, it is one of the market's most climate-friendly products. Read more about our Low-Carbon and Recycled products on page 19.
- We approved a SEK 5 billion investment in a reinforced dam structure at the Aitik mine. Read more about our dam safety work on page 36.
- Boliden contributed to the construction of the world's biggest offshore wind farm in a transaction that shows the journey from mine to end user product for our Low-Carbon Copper. Read more on page 18.
- We issued our first green bonds, for a total value of SEK 3.7 billion. Read more on pages 26 and 112.

Contents

ABOUT BOLIDEN'S ANNUAL AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

The Annual and Sustainability Report describes Boliden's financial performance and sustainability work. The Directors' Report comprises pages **10–13, 16–17, 19–22, 24–30, 32–33, 35–45** and **54–69.** Boliden's Sustainability Report as required by Chapter 6, section 11 of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, is presented on pages **10–13, 22–39**, **54–57, 63–64** and **120–122**.

We continue to be at the forefront in a changing world

MIKAEL STAFFAS
President and CEO

Born: 1965
Background: President and CEO since 2018. Formerly VP of Business Area Mines and CFO Boliden, CFO Södra Skogsägarna, Partner McKinsey & Company.

Boliden is reporting historically strong profits for 2022; could you expound on that?
"When summarizing 2022, we should begin by saying it was a year with good prices and terms, especially during the first six months. At the same time, we have been working hard on our productivity and cost position, which means that many of our units have very good earnings potential. It can be challenging in our industry to maintain high production stability, but with a few exceptions we have succeeded well in that area this year, too. Our long-term strategy of value-creation based on our existing operations combined with a strong, delegating corporate culture, where the units themselves lead optimization of their production based on available resources, forms a very important foundation for these successes. Personally, I think it says a lot that we are now able to invest heavily in the expansion of the Kristineberg mine in the Boliden Area. Being able to invest in an operation with more than 80 years of history demonstrates a tremendous local responsibility among our employees in countering the global competitive situation."

As President and CEO, what has been the focus for you and the company during the year?
"As for many others in the company, my focus has been to manage what already works well at Boliden, such as our corporate culture. At the same time, we are naturally working to drive the operation forward to keep pace with the societal developments we are part of. The decision about a new dam construction in Aitik is a good example. We would have made that decision in due course anyway, but as knowledge and requirements increased, we arrived at the conclusion that this was the best way forward. It naturally presents some short-term challenges, but I am absolutely convinced that this is the best solution for Aitik in the long term, which is the perspective everyone should take in our industry. In addition to that, we have taken clear steps to develop our safety culture, exemplified by further reductions of both the number of incidents and accidents with sick leave, and to improve our climate performance, which is essential to our long-term development. Last but not least, I would also like to emphasize that my focus was also on monitoring and making sure our expansion investment in Odda is moving in the direction we want. We have a strong history of delivering projects, not least because we devote considerable effort to them."

In many respects it has been a tumultuous year; how has it affected Boliden?
"In many respects, the invasion of Ukraine is as terrible as it is undesirable. Even though energy prices and inflation had already begun rising rapidly, it is an inescapable fact that the invasion has affected developments in Europe, our home market, for almost the entire year. As a company we had very minor direct business relations with Russia beforehand, and we have chosen to phase these out successively. However, because some indirect dependencies remain, we are working to develop alternative supply chains. Also, as an electricity-intensive industry, energy prices in Europe naturally affect us. However, it is important to emphasize that we hedge a high proportion of our energy supply, which means that relative to our competitors, we have actually boosted our competitiveness. One should not forget that for example a significant proportion of Europe's zinc production has been forced to shut down or curtail capacity during the year. We have worked long and hard to ensure a good level of competition in our energy supply. In more normal circumstances, this security can be at our cost, but this year the direction has served us well."

How do you regard developments toward more climate-efficient metal production?
"First of all, I am very pleased and proud of the favorable position we occupy today. Because we have been working for many decades on the electrification of our operations, our emissions levels are already significantly lower than those of our competitors. We have also developed very strong skills in the company for driving this development forward. It is easy to forget that Rönnskär is probably one of the most electrified copper smelters in the world today. Having said that, we are equally proud we have been able to improve our 2030 climate targets. A lot of initiatives already in progress will set new industry standards, and we are working closely with many of our

suppliers to find solutions that benefit the base metals value chain as a whole. After all, the entire climate transition of society rests largely on these base metals. I would also like to mention that, in addition to our production operation, we have among other things started selling zinc with a low carbon footprint and successfully issued several green bonds. Our vision is to be the most climate-friendly and respected metal provider in the world, and I think 2022 really shows that we are on the right track. This naturally means working equally results-oriented with our other sustainability topics as we do with the climate, which during the year could be seen in for example the progress of our biodiversity work in Kevitsa."

How do you see the future of the company in the short and long term?

"Short-term development is always difficult to judge in our industry. Some things we know, such as the grade profile in our mines and how long the planned maintenance shutdowns at our smelters will be. On the other hand, the macroeconomic parameters are uncertain. Metal prices and terms naturally affect our revenues, while currency changes also have a strong impact and, as 2022 has shown, these things can change quite quickly. However, from a longer-term perspective I am very positive. Because virtually all the metals we produce are necessary for the climate transition, they will be more in demand. Copper, nickel, cobalt, zinc, lead… I could go on. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the supply of raw materials plays a crucial role in the climate transition, which more and more people recognize. In addition, I am very much looking forward to welcoming our current projects in Aitik, the Boliden Area and Odda into operation. After almost 100 years as a company, we are more relevant today than ever – locally and globally."

After almost 100 years as a company, we are more relevant today than ever – locally and globally.

Boliden and beyond

Metals have long played an important part in the development of society thanks to sustainable properties and the ability to conduct electricity and heat. In enabling climate transition and creating communities with low environmental impact, we expect demand for our metals to be greater than ever.

Everyday life

Metals and minerals are important for almost every aspect of our daily lives. They play a vital role in everything from agriculture, healthcare, communications, water and energy supply, transport and space technology to the construction of our cities. Without metals, our modern lives would simply not be possible. The demand for metals is growing as the world's population grows and more people settle in cities, while the modernization of societies leads to greater prosperity.

Climate transition

Metals are also becoming increasingly important because they help create a greener, more sustainable future.

Boliden produces many of the metals that are critical for climate transition. Copper is necessary for power generation, transmission lines and storing electricity. As society is electrified, copper is needed for electricity grids and electrical and electronic equipment. Zinc is used to galvanize steel, which protects against corrosion, thereby extending product lifespans. For example, because offshore wind turbines are especially vulnerable, large quantities of zinc are needed in their construction. Nickel and lead are used in different types of batteries. Nickel, in particular, plays a crucial role in the automotive industry with the transition from internal combustion engines to EVs, as a typical EV battery requires 30–40 kilograms of nickel.

Climate transition entails an enormous need for investments, the majority of which will go to the production, distribution and storage of energy, building upgrades and electrical equipment for end users. Because these types of infrastructure and products have a high metal content, a good supply of such raw materials is essential. The transition is likely to take longer and be more costly if supply is unable to meet demand and high metal prices deter investment. Analysts predict significant shortages in the supply of copper, zinc, nickel and other metals unless investment levels in existing production capacity are significantly increased.

Circular economy

As the global population increases, there will be a growing demand for the production, use and recycling of the earth's resources to be sustainable. The circular economy for metals is expected to grow in importance as companies and consumers make decisions based on total life cycle costs. Boliden recycles large volumes of copper, zinc and lead from electronics and batteries. Recycled metal is also important as part of the overall supply, but there is by no means enough to meet the overall needs of society.

In addition to ever-increasing demand, this lack can be partly explained by the long useful life metals often have before they become available for recycling. For example, power lines containing copper may have a lifespan of more than 40 years.

Sustainable operations

Sustainability is a fundamental social issue. To mitigate or eliminate environmental impact, permit requirements for the mining and metal industries are made more stringent, and we have a great responsibility to take a leading role in improving sustainability. Producers must show they are capable of managing their assets to gain continued permits and acceptance from authorities, local communities and other stakeholders to continue operations.

In many metal producing countries, fossil fuels are used directly in metal production and to generate electricity. Other challenges facing the industry include the management of waste, access to water, the reclamation of old operational sites and human rights.

In global terms, Boliden's operations have among the lowest carbon footprints in the industry due to the availability of fossil free energy in the Nordic region combined with innovation driven efficiency. Read more about our sustainability management on page 26–39.

Important part of the economy

The mining industry is an important employer in Sweden and the world. Job opportunities are created directly in the companies, but also externally through investment and the purchase of goods and services.

In Sweden, an estimated 7,400 people are employed directly by metal mining companies and 750 people in industrial mineral companies. An additional 1.8 indirect jobs are created in the supplier chain for each job in the mining industry. This in turn creates jobs in industries not directly linked to the mines such as supermarkets, restaurants, cultural and sporting life necessary for vibrant local communities.

Metal production is also a major source of tax revenue for both the state and the sparsely populated areas where such companies operate. In some countries, mining companies account for more than 20 percent of total tax revenue. In 2022, Boliden paid SEK 2,815 m (1,863) in corporation tax in its operating countries, excluding social security contributions, excise duties and property taxes.

Infrastructure

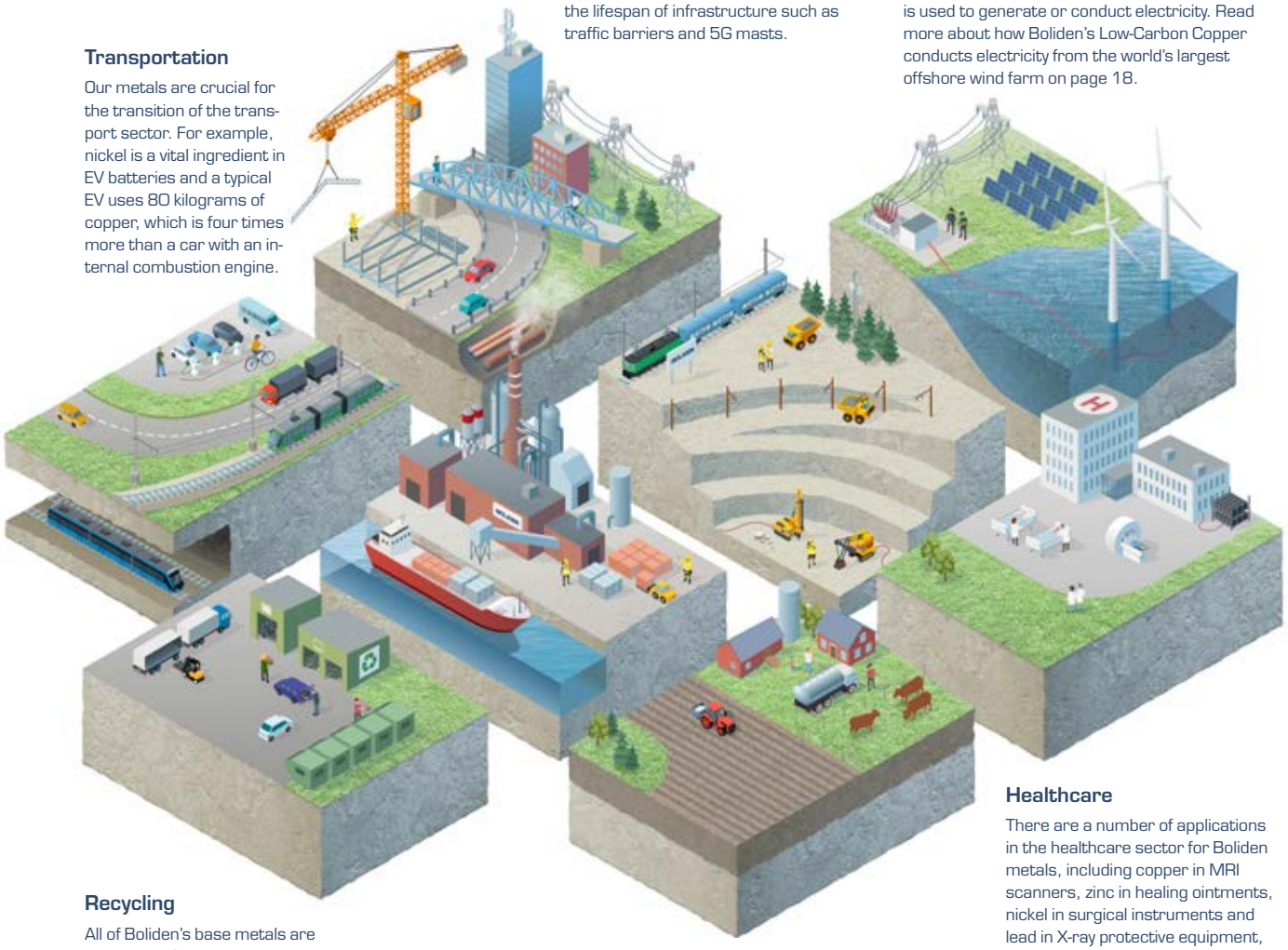
Galvanizing steel using zinc extends the lifespan of infrastructure such as traffic barriers and 5G masts.

Energy production

More than 60 percent of global copper production is used to generate or conduct electricity. Read more about how Boliden's Low-Carbon Copper conducts electricity from the world's largest offshore wind farm on page 18.

Transportation

Our metals are crucial for the transition of the transport sector. For example, nickel is a vital ingredient in EV batteries and a typical EV uses 80 kilograms of copper, which is four times more than a car with an internal combustion engine.



Healthcare

There are a number of applications in the healthcare sector for Boliden metals, including copper in MRI scanners, zinc in healing ointments, nickel in surgical instruments and lead in X-ray protective equipment, and in hospital backup batteries.

Recycling

All of Boliden's base metals are recyclable. Our Rönnskär smelter is one of the world's largest recyclers of electronic scrap, while Boliden Bergsöe recycles lead from more than 4 million car batteries every year.

Agriculture and food production

Most refined nickel is used in the production of stainless steel which, thanks to its non-toxic properties, is widely used in food production e.g. in tanks of milk trucks. Sulphuric acid, a by-product from Boliden's smelters, is used in the production of fertilizers.

Boliden as a sustainable investment

With a competitive product portfolio, a sustainable value chain as well as leading productivity and a sound ability to deliver results, we provide the metals needed for societal climate transition.

A sound ability to deliver results
Boliden has both the expertise and financial position to develop mining and smelting operations.

Our employees carry a valuable cultural heritage of almost a century of experience from mining and smelting operations. The value chain from mines to smelters creates synergies between the business areas and increases stability in the Group's earnings potential. This stability is reinforced by the tendency of treatment charges to move in the opposite direction to variable base metal prices. Over time, precious metal prices also tend to have a negative correlation to those of base metals, and this increases the stability of the Group's earnings potential. Production takes place in northern Europe, where political risk is low. Project management is run in-house with a focus on safety, production stability and technological development.

Boliden strives to maintain a sound balance sheet and has defined financial targets that are adapted to prepare for market fluctuations, value-creating investments and competitive dividends to shareholders.

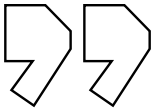
Boliden's most important mines have long lifespans and the focus lies on mine-site exploration where the economic potential is the greatest. Acquisitions are made selectively, if and when the right opportunity arises.

A stable and sustainable value chain
Our excellent technical know-how combined with good access to fossil-free electricity together make for manufacturing processes with world-class productivity and environmental performance. Regardless, Boliden has set the target of reducing absolute carbon dioxide emissions by 40 percent by 2030, with 2021 as base year. We extract metals from both mining concentrates and secondary materials and are responsible for controlling the supply chain.

Boliden is a leader in the development of methods for the reclamation of closed mines and the disposal of hazardous waste. We are working with the development of proactive risk management and increased involvement in occupational health and safety issues to improve safety for employees and contractors alike. Boliden is an active member of the leading industry organizations whose aim is to improve occupational health and safety in the mining and smelting industries.

A competitive product portfolio
Boliden provides the metals needed to improve society for future generations. The main metals are copper, zinc, nickel and lead, all important for a sustainable society. Copper and nickel are crucial for increased electrification. Lead is used in the storage of electricity, and zinc is necessary for improving corrosion protection, thereby reducing resource utilization. Boliden's by-products include gold, silver, platinum and palladium. Gold is of great importance for the stability of global financial markets, while platinum and palladium are important for emission control.

All in all, our multi-faceted product portfolio makes us well-equipped for the opportunities and challenges we face in the metal markets of today and tomorrow.



Our excellent technological know-how combined with good access to fossil-free electricity together make for manufacturing processes with world-class productivity and environmental performance.

At the open-pit mine in Aitik, electrification not only helps reduce CO_2 emissions, it also doubles the speed of the haul trucks to 30 km/h.

More ambitious CO_2 targets lead the way

In 2022, we defined new climate targets. These are based on actual emissions, not carbon credits or offsets, and they challenge ourselves and the industry to be even more ambitious in reducing our carbon footprints. Read more about the targets and definitions of Scope 1–3 on pages 32 and 33.

Scopes 1 and 2

40%

lower absolute emissions in 2030 with 2021 as base year

Scope 3

30%

lower absolute emissions in 2030 with 2021 as base year

Product targets for copper and zinc

Copper production in 2030 with an average of

1.5 kg CO_2 equivalents

per produced kg, or lower

Zinc production in 2030 with an average of

1.0 kg CO_2 equivalents

per produced kg, or lower

READ MORE ABOUT OUR SUSTAINABILITY WORK

Detailed descriptions of our sustainability work can be found in this report on the following pages:

- Employees, pages 22–23
- Overall sustainability work, pages 26–29
- Environment, pages 30–31
- Climate, pages 32–34
- Power supply and purchase, page 35
- Dam safety, page 36
- Reclamation work, page 37
- Responsible business and human rights, pages 38–39

Our purpose

To provide the metals essential to improve society for generations to come.

Our vision

To be the most climate friendly and respected metal provider in the world.

Our values

Care, courage and responsibility help us work toward our vision. They describe how we work together in our daily operations. It brings many different competences and skills together and forms our corporate culture towards a common purpose. Our overall goal is to create profitability and growth in a responsible manner with consideration for people, the environment and society.

Strong position, today and tomorrow

Base metals are necessary for the transition to a sustainable society. Demand is not only driven by increasing prosperity and urbanization, but also by electrification, energy storage requirements and for more stringent product lifespan and recyclability requirements. Sustainable production processes are essential if we are to remain a competitive mining and metals company, and Boliden is well positioned for the metal markets of today and tomorrow.

Position and focus

Over time, Boliden has developed competitive, sustainable operations of the highest international standard in its principal metals, copper, zinc, nickel and lead. The extraction of by-products from these concentrates is also important for profitability.

Our value chain begins in exploration for new mineral deposits and extends all the way to the production of finished metal and recycling. Around half of the raw material needs of our smelters is met by our own mines. This is a good level, and one that can be allowed to vary depending on market conditions and ore grades in the mines. Together, mines and smelters offer synergies and create valuable knowledge about the value chain. Furthermore, income volatility is lower than it would be were the business areas to operate separately.

To safeguard competitiveness in the transition of the mining and metal industry, Boliden has developed important skills in order to meet increasingly stringent demands for sustainability and reduced climate impact. Based on strong values, sustainability efforts focus on concern for people, the environment and society. We enjoy a leading position in terms of climate impact compared to the international mining and metal industry, and our local environmental footprint is at a good level. Our energy consumption is less carbon intensive than the industry in general due to the high standard of our production processes and an energy mix consisting largely of fossil free sources.

The energy market has become more complex in recent years, not only because the war in Ukraine has created unprecedented price volatility, making it harder to predict future cost developments. We have concluded several long-term contracts for fossil free electricity with fixed or inflation adjusted prices for a significant proportion of our consumption over the next 15 years.

Growth

Boliden has a history of profitable mining with low grade ores and has developed technical skills in mines and smelters that generate good profitability despite a high cost structure in the operating countries. The strategy is the continuous improvement of existing operations and investments in organic growth. Well-functioning, transparent permit application processes are essential for enabling investment decisions.

We constantly evaluate different opportunities for exploration collaborations and acquisitions according to strict investment criteria. Acquisitions are considered when there are opportunities for value creation based on Boliden's skills and continued organic growth, given that the geography is in line with the Group's conservative view on country risks.

Strategic focus areas

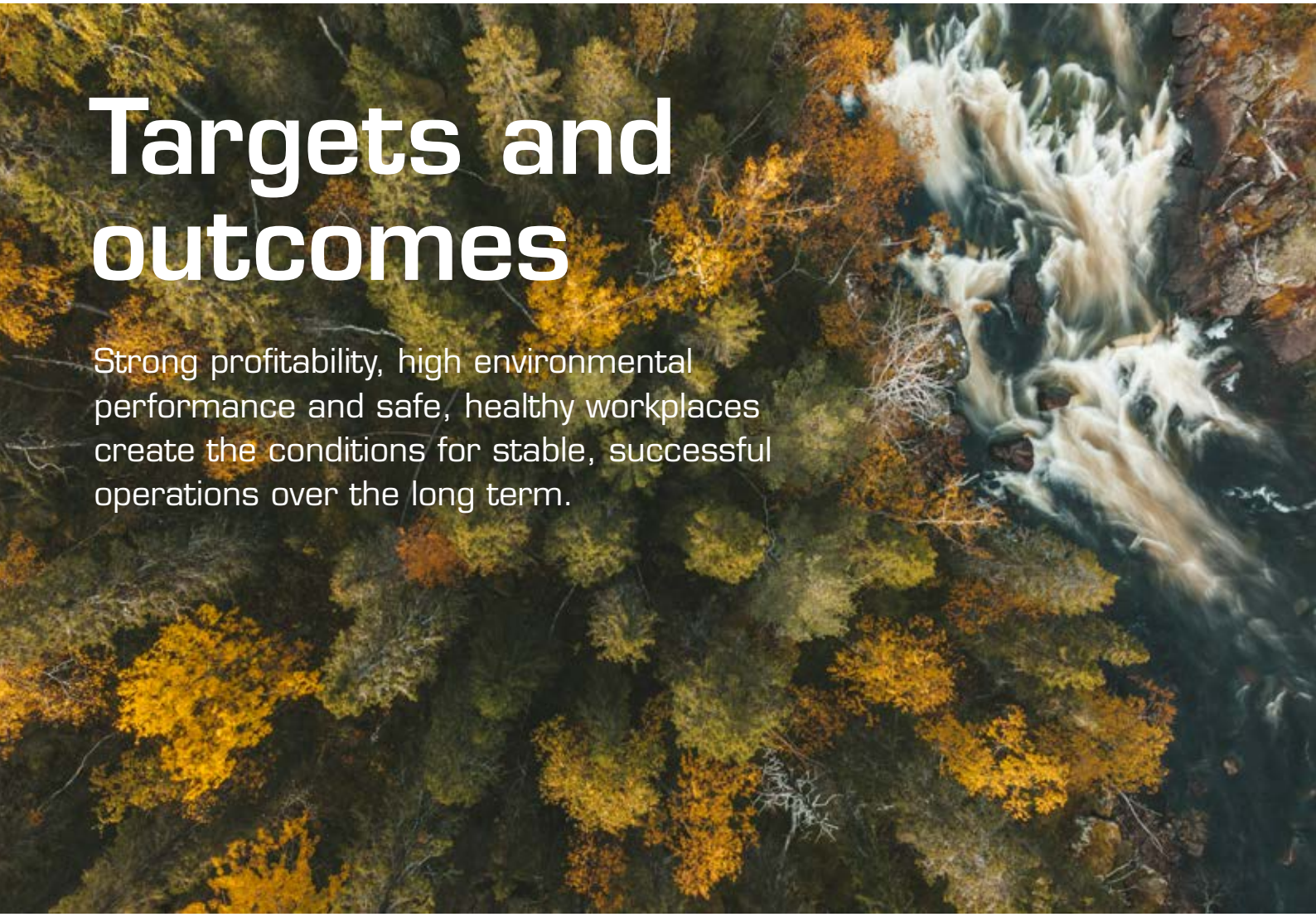
Our strategic focus areas are safety, productivity and CO_2 emissions. The Group as a whole has targets related to safety and CO_2 emissions, while productivity targets are set at the business area level to maintain or create competitive positions.

Group management is responsible for following up the strategic focus areas as well as capital raising and allocation. Boliden exercises conservative financial planning which is proving, over time, to be a success factor in a capital-intensive industry with high price volatility.

Financial targets are designed to create stability with growth opportunities throughout the economic cycle.

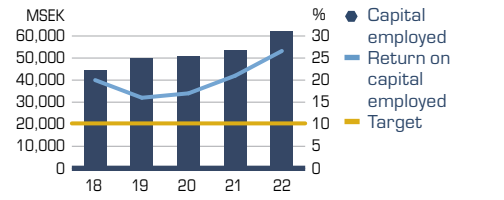
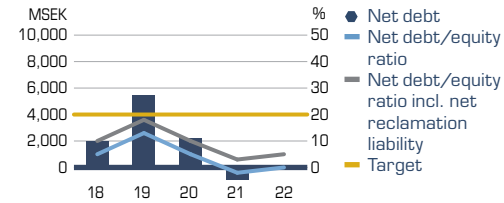
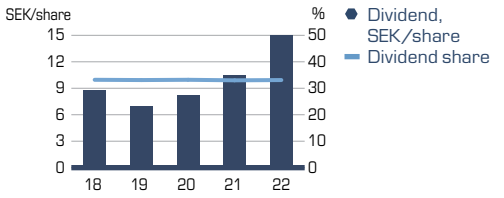
Delegated governance with responsibility

To maintain a culture characterized by participation, Boliden's target is for responsibility and decisions to be taken close to the areas concerned. The governance model is therefore based on clearly delegating the task of developing strategic direction to the business areas based on the Group's strategic focus areas.



Targets and outcomes

Strong profitability, high environmental performance and safe, healthy workplaces create the conditions for stable, successful operations over the long term.

FINANCIAL TARGETS	PERFORMANCE	DEVELOPMENT 5 YEARS
Return on Investments The return on investments shall be at least 10 percent. **10%**	The return on investments shall be at least 10 percent.[1] Any projects must be in line with strategy and available resources. The return on operating activities measured as a return on capital employed was 27 percent (21). During the period 2018–2022, the rate of return averaged 20 percent per year.	
Net debt/equity ratio Boliden strives to achieve a net debt/equity ratio in an economic upturn of approximately 20 percent.[2] **20%**	At the end of 2022, the net debt/equity ratio was 0 percent (–2). Furthermore, the net reclamation liability corresponded to 5 percentage points. The change in comparison to 2021 is due to a lower free cash flow, primarily as a result of higher investments.	
Dividend The dividend shall correspond to one third of net profit for the year. **1/3**	The proposed ordinary dividend is SEK 15.00 (10.50) per share, equivalent to 33.1 percent (33.0) of profit for the year. In addition, an extra disbursement in the amount of SEK 11.50 (15.50) per share was proposed through an automatic share redemption procedure. During the period 2018–2022, the ordinary dividend per share was 33.1 percent of the period's total net profit.	

[1] Project yield must exceed Boliden's weighted average cost of capital (WACC) adjusted for a risk premium (nominal WACC before tax is set at 12 percent, equivalent to 10 percent in real terms). Major, long-term projects are usually calculated in real terms. The calculations are based on forecasts of interest rates, metal prices, exchange rates, inflation and other relevant assumptions based on internal analysis and external evaluations.

[2] The target also includes net reclamation liability; see page 130 for the definition.

ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS

PERFORMANCE

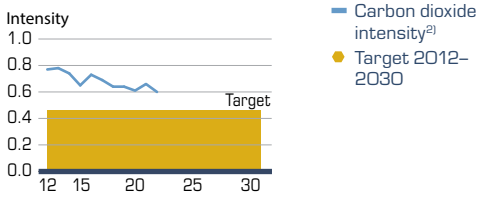
DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 2012

Emissions to air[1]

CO_2-intensity shall be reduced by 40 percent from 2012 to 2030.

–40%

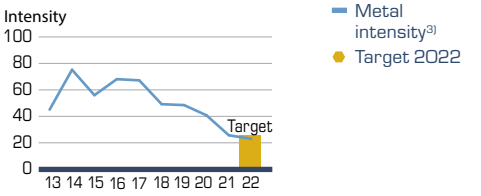
The carbon dioxide intensity was lower compared to previous year, which is in line with our plan to reduce our operation's CO_2 emissions. We work with various reduction activities, such as reducing the use of fossil fuels and increasing energy efficiency. During the year, we also chose to raise our climate ambitions further. More information about our new climate targets can be found on pages 32 and 33.



The intensity of metals[3] to air shall be reduced compared to the previous year.

≤26

As a result of improved purification techniques at our units, the intensity of metals to air has decreased in recent years. Boliden has relatively low metals-to-air emissions and works continuoisly at lowering them further.

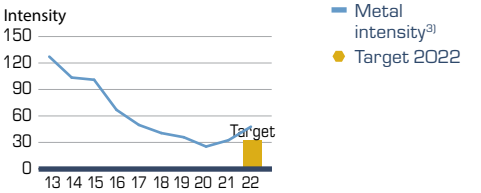


Discharges to water

The intensity of metals[3] to water shall decrease compared to the previous year.

≤33

Metals-to-water emissions for the year were higher than expected as a result of challenges in treating complex materials at some of our smelters. However, Boliden has in general low metals-to-water emissions and works continously to reduce them further.

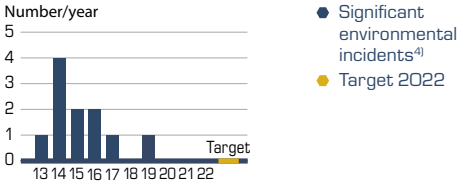


Environmental incidents

No significant environmental incidents should occur.

0

No significant environmental incidents occurred during the year, which is in line with Boliden's targets. We work systematically to control and manage environmental challenges in order to prevent environmental incidents.



SOCIAL TARGETS

PERFORMANCE

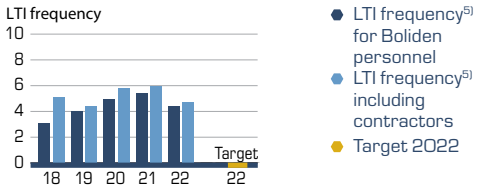
DEVELOPMENT 5 YEARS

Health and safety

No injuries with sick leave should occur.

0

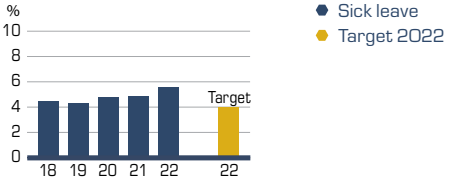
The accident rate was 4.7 for Boliden's employees and contractors, which represented a reduction compared to the previous year. The number of serious accidents also continued to decrease. In occupational health & safety, we focus on proactive measures and greater involvement on the part of management, employees and contractors in day-to-day safety work, which is expected to contribute to improved safety and lead to fewer accidents.



The sick leave rate shall remain below 4.0 percent.

<4%

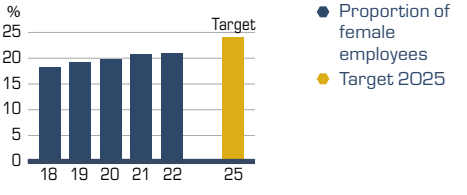
The sick leave rate for the year was 5.6 percent with seasonal variations. We have seen an increase in short-term absences at our units in recent years, caused by Covid-19 outbreaks. Boliden was actively engaged in managing and ensuring the health of its employees during the pandemic.



Diversity

Promote greater diversity, gender equality and inclusion within Boliden's operations.

Increasing the proportion of women is an important part of Boliden's diversity efforts. The target is to have 24 percent female employees by 2025. At year-end, the proportion of women was 20.9 percent of the total number of employees, which is an increase compared to the previous year.



[1] In November 2022, Boliden presented even more ambitious climate targets. This figure relates to our previously announced targets.
[2] CO_2-intensity is the relationship between the total carbon dioxide emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) and the total production of metal in concentrates from mines and metal production from smelters.
[3] The emissions of metal equivalent per tonne, per Mtonne of metal produced. The Natural Capital Protocol method has been used since 2019 to calculate metal equivalents.
[4] An incident that causes or has the potential to cause significant environmental damage.
[5] The number of accidents with absence per million hours worked.

Business model

Boliden's operation provides an important part of society's raw materials supply by contributing with mined and processed base and valuable metals that are recycled after use. Collaboration with operators throughout the value chain helps develop productivity and high resource utilization.

INPUTS

Capital

	2022	2021
Investments, SEK m	10,022	5,989
Capital employed, SEK m	62,249	53,382
Net debt/equity ratio, %	0	–2

Know-how

- High technological know-how, including automation and electrification
- Extensive experience of developing productivity in mines and smelters
- Skills in reclamation techniques
- R&D partnerships with universities, colleges and suppliers

People

- Number of employees (FTE): 6,226 (6,167)
- Contractors and partners

Relationships

- Collaboration and discussions with prioritized stakeholder groups
- Long-term development partnerships
- Participation in industry organizations

Natural resources and inputs

	2022	2021
Mineral Resources[1], Mtonnes	1,659	1,608
Mineral Reserves[1], Mtonnes	1,369	1,533
Forests and land, ha	26,300	25,700
Energy, TWh – of which electricity, TWh	6.5 4.6	6.6 4.6
Water[2], millions m^3	147	141
Mined concentrate feed (primary materials), ktonnes	2,466	2,350
Recycled materials (secondary materials), ktonnes	322	330

[1] Mineral Resources include known and indicated resources. Mineral Reserves include proven and probable reserves. For complete details on mineral reserves and assets, see pages 114–118.
[2] There is no shortage of water in the areas where Boliden conducts operations.

VALUE CREATION

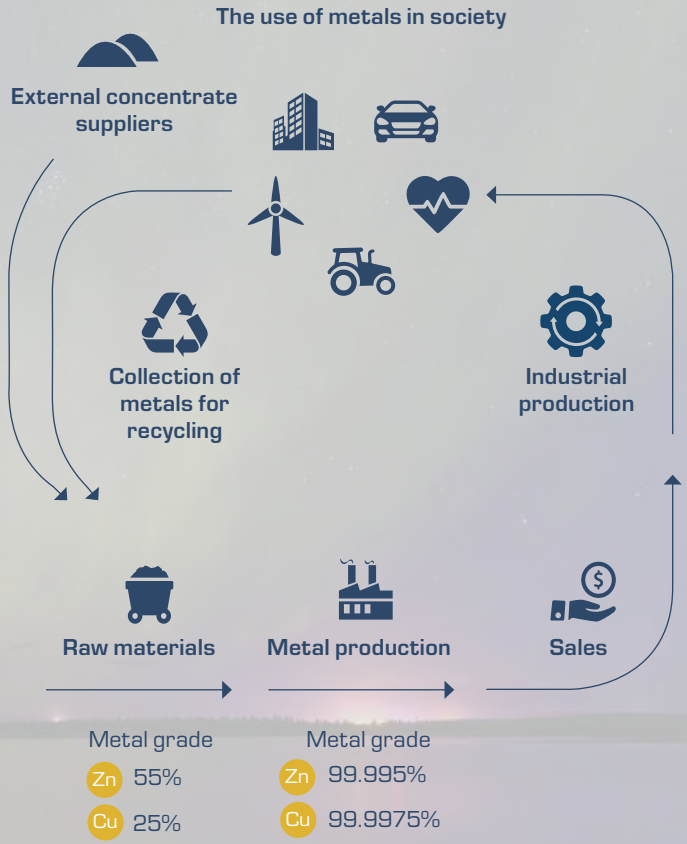
We create value for shareholders and society all the way from exploration to the recycling of metals. Cutting-edge competence ensures competitiveness and the least possible environmental impact.

	Metal grade	Metal grade
Zn	3-7%	55%
Cu	0.2-1.6%	25%

Production of metal in concentrate

	2022	2021
Zinc, ktonnes	261	268
Copper, ktonnes	109	114
Lead, ktonnes	54	55
Nickel, ktonnes	12	13
Gold, kg	6,449	6,516
Silver, kg	376,772	370,981

In addition to primary metals, concentrates contain other metals, which are mainly processed in Boliden's smelters.



Metal production

	2022	2021
Zinc, ktonnes	475	473
Copper, ktonnes	353	374
Lead and lead alloys, ktonnes	71	73
Nickel in matte, ktonnes	26	19
Gold, kg	21,173	18,412
Silver, kg	552,533	566,291

In addition to metal production, Boliden also produces large quantities of by-products such as sulphuric acid, tellurium, palladium, platinum, cobalt, nickel sulfate and copper residuals.

OUTCOMES

Economic impact

- Purchase of concentrate: SEK 44,781 m (35,487)
- Other purchases: SEK 24,159 m (17,072)
- Remunerations to employees: SEK 5,807 m (5,491)
- Dividends to shareholders[1]: SEK 7,248 m (7,111)
- Financial expenses: SEK 344 m (246)
- Tax paid: SEK 2,815 m (1,863)
- Retained within Boliden: SEK –919 m (37)

Social impact

- Major local employer in Sweden, Finland, Norway and Ireland
- Frequency of occupational injuries leading to absence from work, LTIF: 4.7 (5.9)
- Sick leave rate: 5.6% (4.9)
- Involvement and value creation in local communities

Environmental impact

- Utilization of land and water
- The supply of metals necessary for societal development and climate transition

	2022	2021
Discharges of metals to water, tonnes, Me-eq[2]	67	47
Emissions of metals to air, tonnes, Me-eq[2]	32	37
Sulphur dioxide emissions, ktonnes	6.1	6.4
Carbon dioxide emissions, ktonnes[3]	847	952
Waste:		
i. Non-hazardous, ktonnes	275	218
ii. Hazardous, ktonnes	973	1,012

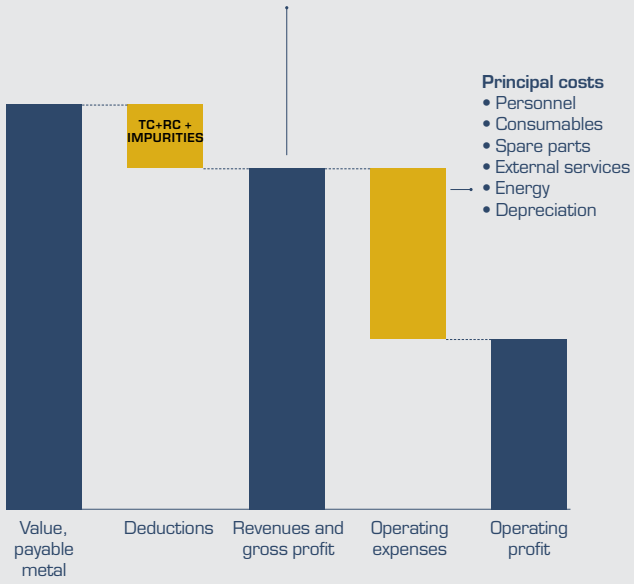
[1] 2022 includes the proposed ordinary dividend of SEK 15.00 per share and an extra payment of SEK 11.50 per share by means of an automatic share redemption procedure.
[2] The Natural Capital Protocol method has been used since 2019 to calculate metal equivalents.
[3] Carbon dioxide includes Scopes 1 and 2 as per the GHG protocol.

The model is based on the International Integrated Reporting Councils (IIRC) framework. The primary purpose of the model is to explain how the Group creates long-term value.

Income model

Boliden operates on the metal market's two sub-markets where raw materials are sold from mines to smelters, and where metals are sold mainly to industrial customers. Boliden's integrated business model entails certain synergies and provides stable income for the Group, as mines and smelters often have different cycles for revenue generation.

The mines' gross profit =
The value of metal concentrate (Price × Payable)
– Deductions for treatment and refining charges (TC+RC) and impurities



Mines

Boliden's Business Area Mines produces metal concentrates

Revenues are affected by ore tonnage, metal grades, recovery during the concentration process, inventory changes, the price of concentrates in USD, and exchange rate fluctuations.

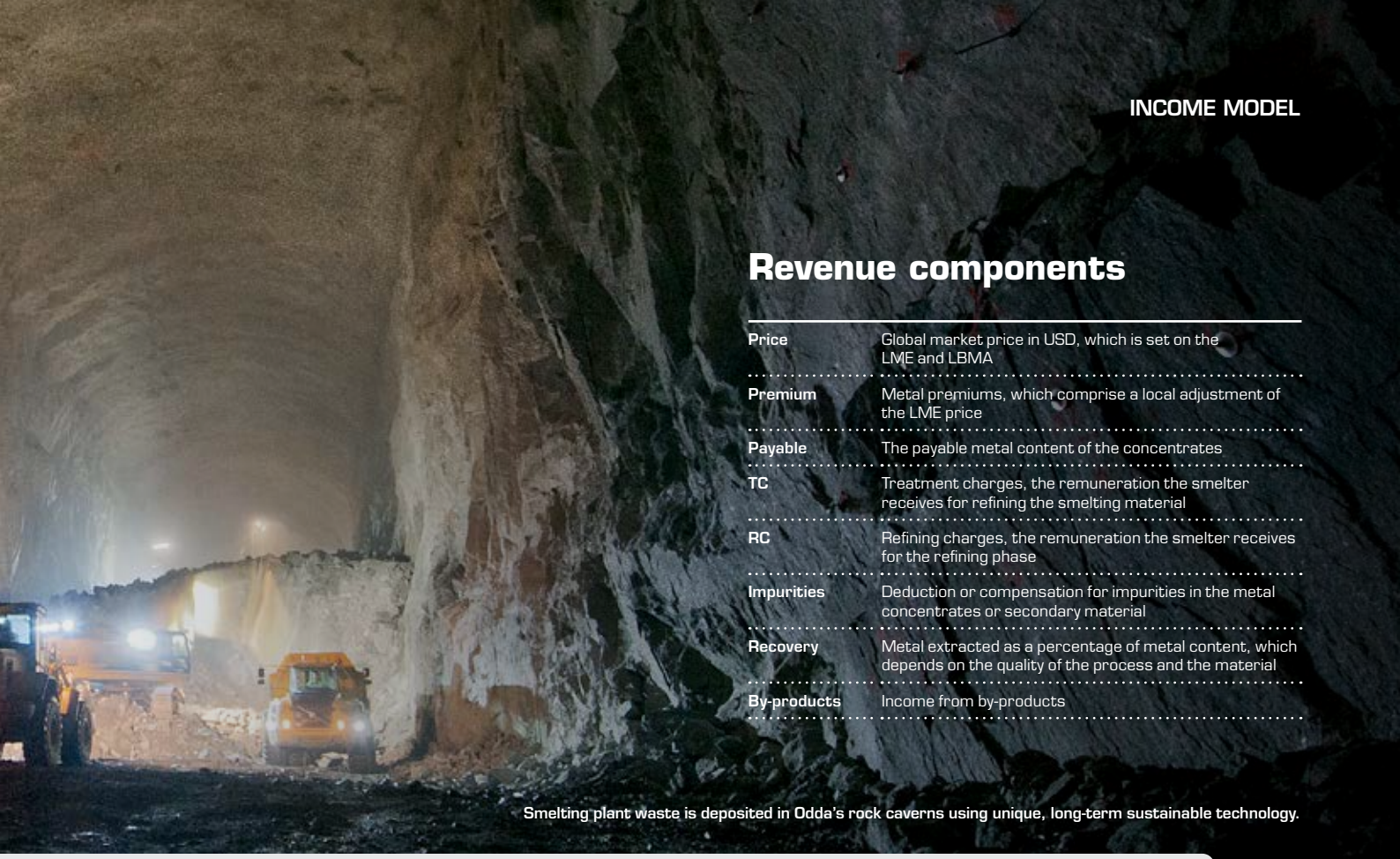
Gross profit and revenues usually have the same value, as Mines has no input raw materials. Revenues from metal concentrates are based on the London Metal Exchange (LME) price for each respective metal less treatment and refining charges (TC and RC) and impurities in concentrates, and calculated on the payable metal content (the proportion of metal in concentrate for which the mines can charge). The levels of TC/RC and impurity charges are determined in annual negotiations between leading mines and smelters and become the benchmark for other players. The levels are governed by the global supply of concentrates from mines and the demand from smelters.

Operating profit is gross profit less operating costs, mainly personnel, consumables, spare parts, external services, energy and depreciation.

An individual mine has natural variations in grades, waste rock dilution, energy requirements at different depths, equipment maintenance and other factors that result in the profit varying over time. These variations are often known in advance and are clearly defined in life-of-mine plans. Boliden guides on major changes in grades in the larger mines when grades are expected to significantly deviate from the average reserves grades.

Revenue components

Price	Global market price in USD, which is set on the LME and LBMA
Premium	Metal premiums, which comprise a local adjustment of the LME price
Payable	The payable metal content of the concentrates
TC	Treatment charges, the remuneration the smelter receives for refining the smelting material
RC	Refining charges, the remuneration the smelter receives for the refining phase
Impurities	Deduction or compensation for impurities in the metal concentrates or secondary material
Recovery	Metal extracted as a percentage of metal content, which depends on the quality of the process and the material
By-products	Income from by-products



Smelting plant waste is deposited in Odda's rock caverns using unique, long-term sustainable technology.

Smelters

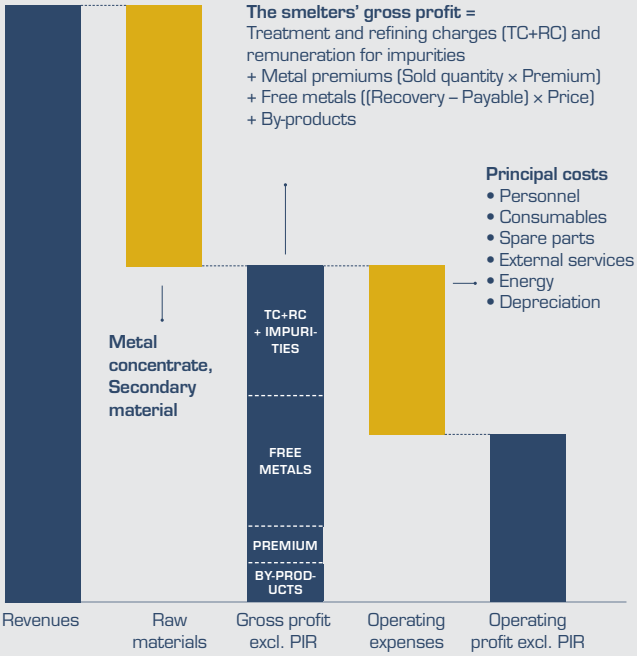
Boliden's Business Area Smelters produces refined metals and by-products

Revenue from metals is based on the LME price of the metal with the addition of premiums, the level of which is determined by the local balance between metal demand, smelting capacity and payment terms. The premium also covers costs for transportation and customized alloys.

Gross profit is the difference between revenues and the price of the raw materials, and consists of treatment and refining charges (from concentrates and secondary raw materials), penalties (remuneration for impurities), metal premiums, income from free metals, and income from the sale of by-products. Free metals arise when the amount of metal recovered exceeds the payable metal content of purchased metal concentrates and secondary materials, while by-products such as sulphuric acid are extracted in the processes. The content of payable metal in raw materials and income from sales are hedged.

Operating profit is gross profit less operating costs, the most important of which are personnel, consumables, spare parts, external services, energy and depreciation.

Unlike Mines, Smelters has a similar production situation over time with the exception of annual maintenance shutdowns, which are usually scheduled during the warm season. The scope varies from year to year, as more extensive maintenance is usually carried out every two years. Boliden guides on the date and financial impact of maintenance shutdowns for the year ahead.



Because Boliden's smelters have the capacity to handle twice as much volume as its mines produce, significant volumes of concentrate are purchased from external mines. The sale of all metal concentrates between Boliden's mines and smelters takes place on market terms. Bars in the charts are not to scale.

Our metal production

Our value chain begins in exploration and through our mines, concentrators and smelters we create the metals that make climate transition possible. To a large extent, the conditions for our success depend on the surroundings of the operations, with local stakeholders such as indigenous people and neighboring communities, as well as other factors like energy supply.

Tailings management

Safety around our tailings ponds and their dam facilities are a high priority area for Boliden. Read more on page 36.

Respect for indigenous peoples

To better understand how we can adapt our operations to the needs of reindeer husbandry, we worked together with three Sami communities in the MINEDEER project, and fitted reindeer with GPS transmitters to map their grazing around the mining areas.

Sustainable haulage

During the year, the world's heaviest electric truck, with a capacity of 45 tonnes, began hauling ore on public roads between the mine and the concentrator in the Boliden Area.

Connected mines

With high-speed 5G wireless internet connection both above and under ground, we make advanced solutions linked to digitizing, automation and positioning possible.

Exploration

We need mineral deposits in order to run our mining operations. Exploration is about finding, prioritizing, investigating and analyzing these in order to examine the conditions for potential mining operations. Aerial surveying, outcroppings, geophysical and seismic methods are used initially, while diamond core drilling is the final stage of the process. It can take 5–20 years from the initial explorations to the start of mining, but by primarily exploring in the vicinity of our mines, we can shorten lead times. At the same time, we invest in field exploration in entirely new areas and also acquire projects from other companies. All in all, this creates a long-term perspective in our exploration work, which helps safeguard metal supply for a long time to come.

Open pits and underground mines

Boliden extracts metals both in tunnel systems as deep as 1,400 meters below the surface and in open pit mines with surface areas greater than 50 football pitches. Using innovative processes such as automation and geopositioning, we can boast world-class productivity. Solutions such as energy conserving heat exchangers in underground mines, an ambitious electrification strategy, good access to water and fossil free electricity enable us to extract ore with comparatively low climate and environmental impact.

Energy supply

With a good supply of fossil free-energy, we can offer some of the most climate-friendly metals on the market. Read more about Boliden's energy usage on page 35.

Reclamation

Because our operations make use of land, we take long-term responsibility for the environment in which we operate. Read more about the reclamation at end-of-life mines on page 37, and how we work to conserve bird life in Kevitsa on page 31.

Being a good neighbor

We collaborate in matters large and small with different stakeholders in the communities where we operate. Read more about how we deliver waste heat to the district heating grid in Skellefteå on page 34.

A broad product portfolio

Through copper, zinc, nickel, lead, gold, silver and marketable by-products we meet a great number of societal needs.

Concentrator

The mills at our concentrators grind crushed ore into a porous state before it is passed on for flotation, where the desired metal is separated from unwanted tailings. For example, zinc ore initially has a metal content of 3–7 percent, but after the final stage of the concentration process, dewatering and filtration, it has a 55 percent zinc content. The residue left over is deposited in a tailings pond with associated dam structures. We systematically use mineralogical studies to optimize concentration and have a dedicated pilot facility where we evaluate methods and techniques for both existing and new minerals.

Smelters

The last part of our internal value chain consists of our smelters. Using raw materials, of which half comes from internal supply and the other half is sourced externally, our smelters create finished products such as zinc with a metal content of 99.995 percent. Our smelters also recycle metals from secondary materials such as electronic scrap and used car batteries. The development of technology and skills, together with significant investments, allow us to continuously improve the environmental performance of our smelters, while the number of metal products and by-products such as sulphuric acid have increased over time. Diversification helps Boliden reduce cyclicality, and we store the waste from a number of smelters in underground repositories with the ambition of finding technologies in the future to help us extract even more products from the waste.

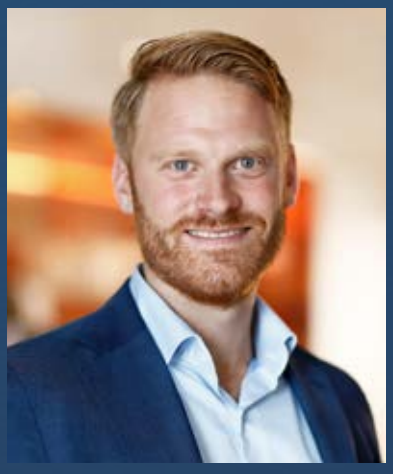
Climate-friendly copper for trailblazing wind power

Boliden supplies low carbon footprint copper to Doggerbank, the world's largest offshore wind farm. When finished, it will be capable of generating 3.6 GW, equivalent to the annual power consumption of six million households. Johan Andersson, Boliden's sales manager for copper, elaborates on the deal, which was completed during the year.

What does this deal mean to the end customer?
"In terms of figures, the choice of our Low-Carbon Copper results in a 23,000 tonne lower carbon footprint compared to choosing copper with an emission level in line with the global average. The reduction is roughly equivalent to the annual emissions from up to 7,700 normal family cars. In practice, this means the end customers, in this case the three shareholders of Doggerbank, can reduce their emissions under what is known as Scope 3, which includes the purchase of materials from suppliers. For example, because one of the shareholders has the ambition of becoming climate neutral, it has to take into account Scope 3 emissions."

What does the journey from Aitik to a cable at the bottom of the North Sea look like?
"Copper concentrate is produced from the mined ore at our concentrator in Aitik. From there, it travels by train to the smelter in Rönnskär, where it is converted into copper cathodes that in turn go by train to our customer Elcowire in Helsingborg. Elcowire produces copper wire that is then delivered to their customer NKT in Karlskrona, which produces the cable itself and lays it between the wind farm and the British mainland using one of the world's most sustainable cable-laying vessels. This is special for us, because it is the first business deal where we have been able to follow our Low-Carbon Copper from mine to end-user. And furthermore, it is also nice that the entire process from ore to product takes place in Sweden!"

What are your thoughts about the future of low carbon footprint copper?
"It's an interesting future market. If we are to succeed with the electrification of society, we will need much more copper than is available today, and it is our responsibility to make sure it is produced in the most sustainable way. Climate-smart metal products currently being marketed by other companies are only under development, while we can already offer metals with low carbon footprints. We already experience increasing demand and there are several examples where customers have asked us if we can supply copper that does not exceed a defined emissions level as this in turn has been required by their customer. More and more producers are beginning to measure and define concrete targets for their Scope 3 emissions, so I am optimistic about the demand for our Low-Carbon Copper!"



JOHAN ANDERSSON
Manager Sales Copper

> ***We already experience increasing demand, and there are several examples where customers have asked us if we can supply copper that does not exceed a defined emissions level as this in turn has been required by their customer.***

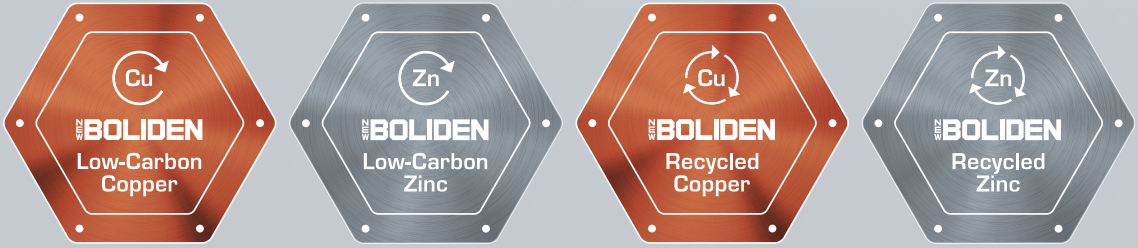
A more climate-friendly product portfolio

At Boliden we are proud of being able to offer our customers a number of metals with low carbon footprints. Our Low-Carbon Copper and Low-Carbon Zinc emit 1.5 and 1.0 kilograms of carbon dioxide respectively per kilogram of metal produced, compared to global averages of 4.0 for copper and 3.6 for zinc.

By recycling secondary materials such as electronics, we also offer Recycled Copper and Recycled Zinc, which contribute to circularity in the use of metals.

In producing these metals, we constantly challenge ourselves to find new ways of reducing our emissions, and this in turn helps our customers to reduce the total emissions of products containing our metals.

We are working hard towards soon being able to offer greater volumes and more metals with the same ambitious performance as our Low-Carbon and Recycled products.



Sustainable production processes at mines and smelters

Over time, long-term responsibility, investments and constant development in technology, the environment and safety have created competitive operations with high productivity and value creation.

AITIK – the world's most productive open-pit copper mine
In Aitik, ore haulage has been automated to a high degree, which provides conditions for large-scale production while also ensuring a safe workplace with good climate performance. The open pit has mineral reserves whose planned production will provide a further 25 years' mining.
Metals: Copper, gold, silver
Milled volume: 43.3 Mtonnes

THE BOLIDEN AREA – high grade mines with high production stability
The Boliden Area, which includes the underground mines in Renström, Kristineberg and Kankberg, is where the first gold deposit was discovered, laying the foundation for Boliden's operations. With the exception of Kankberg, complex ores are mined. The mines have mineral reserves whose planned production will provide a further 7 years' mining.
Metals: Gold, zinc, silver, copper, lead and tellurium
Milled volume: 1.9 Mtonnes

GARPENBERG – the world's most productive underground zinc mine
In 2011, thanks to successful exploration efforts, Boliden decided to invest in the expansion of Garpenberg. The investment project, which was Boliden's second largest of its kind, improved mining efficiency in Garpenberg to reach today's 3.0 Mtonnes of ore per year. Garpenberg has a mineral reserve whose planned production will provide a further 33 years' mining.
Metals: Zinc, silver, lead, gold and copper
Milled volume: 3.0 Mtonnes

KEVITSA – one of Finland's largest open-pit mines
Kevitsa is a nickel mine that maintains good productivity and is one of Finland's biggest mineral discoveries ever. Boliden acquired the mine in June 2016. It has mineral reserves that with planned production will provide a further 10 years' mining.
Metals: Copper, nickel, palladium, platinum, gold, cobalt
Milled volume: 10.3 Mtonnes

TARA – Europe's biggest zinc mine
Tara in Ireland accounts for half of Boliden's zinc concentrate. Exploration and acquisitions have enabled a constant increase in mineral reserves and mineral resources. Tara has a mineral reserve whose planned production will provide a further 6 years' mining.
Metals: Zinc, lead
Milled volume: 2.1 Mtonnes

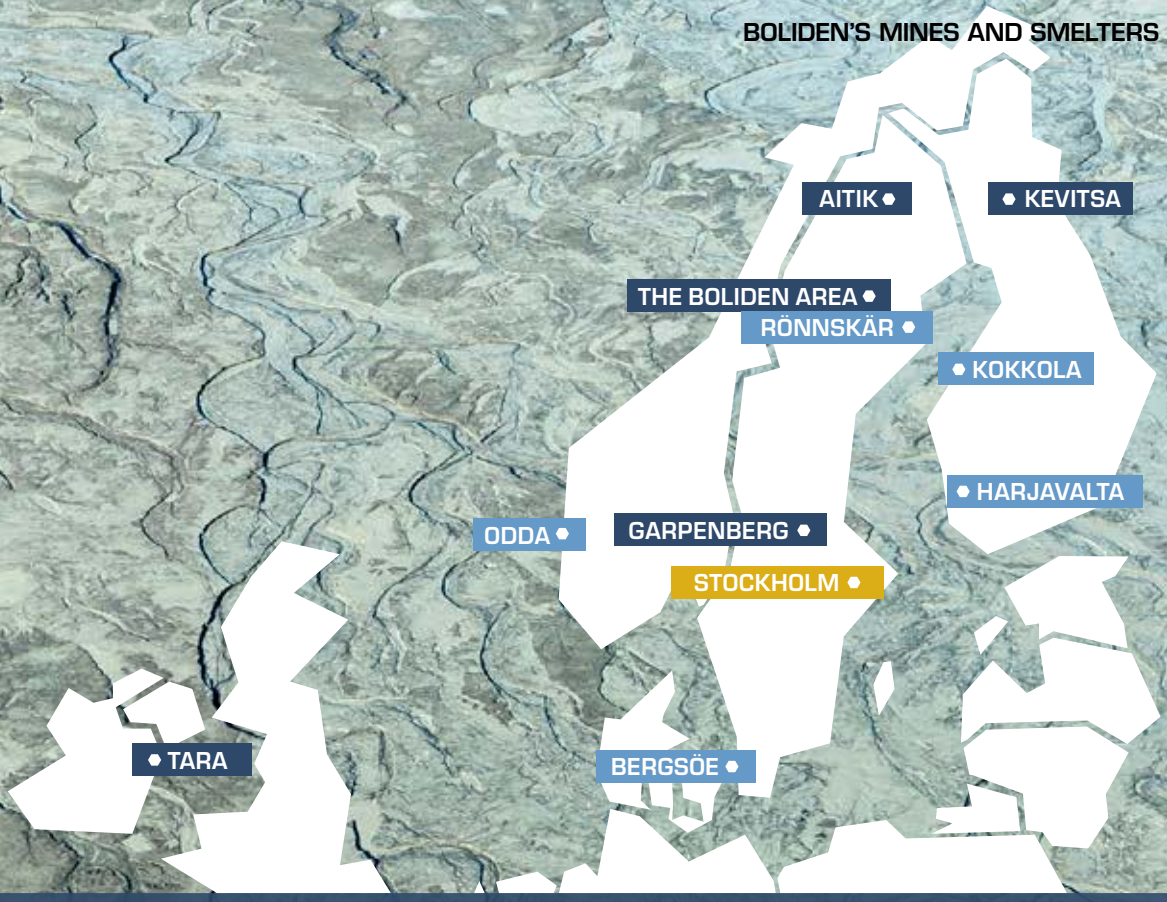
BERGSÖE – Europe's biggest recycler of lead acid batteries
Bergsöe in Landskrona is the only secondary smelter for lead in the Nordics. Every year, we recycle the lead from four million scrapped car batteries.
Metals and by-products: Recycled lead
Production: Lead alloys 42 ktonnes.

HARJAVALTA – increased nickel operations
The smelter in Harjavalta mainly produces copper, but the plant is also Europe's biggest nickel smelter. Nickel has several important areas of use including the production of stainless steel and the burgeoning battery industry.
Metals and by-products: Copper, nickel in matte, gold, silver, PGM and sulphuric acid
Production: Copper 135 ktonnes, nickel in matte 26 ktonnes, gold 9 tonnes, silver 85 tonnes, sulphuric acid 721 ktonnes, palladium concentrate 4 tonnes.

KOKKOLA – Europe's second biggest zinc producer
Continuous improvements in the production processes enable Kokkola to produce high-quality zinc products with good climate performance for customers in e.g. the construction and automotive industries.
Metals and by-products: Zinc, sulphuric acid, silver
Production: Zinc 294 ktonnes, sulphuric acid 322 ktonnes, silver in concentrate 22 tonnes.

ODDA – expansion for more climate-efficient zinc
The rate of production in the Odda smelter has consistently increased over the years. Work on expanding Odda has continued according to plan, and the project will increase the annual production capacity for zinc to 350,000 tonnes, which is an almost twofold increase compared to the previous output.
Metals and by-products: Zinc, sulphuric acid
Production: Zinc 181 ktonnes, sulphuric acid 122 ktonnes.

RÖNNSKÄR – one of the world's most efficient copper smelting plants
Our Rönnskär smelter is one of the world's biggest recyclers of metal from electronic materials. Because Rönnskär's leaching plant enables us to extract more metals from the raw material, the amount of waste is reduced. In order to manage the remaining waste sustainably over the long-term, we have developed a 330-meter deep underground repository beneath the smelting plant, where we began depositing waste in 2022.
Metals and by-products: Copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc clinker, PGM and sulphuric acid, etc.
Production: Copper 218 ktonnes, gold 12 tonnes, silver 467 tonnes, sulphuric acid 550 ktonnes, palladium concentrate 2 tonnes.



Boliden's internal supply

Mine	Mode of transport	Metal type	Smelters
Aitik		Cu, Au, Ag	Rönnskär
The Boliden Area		Zn, Au, Ag	Kokkola
		Zn	Odda
		Cu, Pb, Au, Ag	Rönnskär
Garpenberg		Zn, Ag	Kokkola
		Zn	Odda
		Cu, Pb, Au, Ag	Rönnskär
Kevitsa		Cu, Ni, Pt, Pd, Co, Au, Ag	Harjavalta
		Cu, Pt, Pd, Au, Ag	Rönnskär
Tara		Zn	Kokkola
		Zn	Odda

We are building the future with metals

Guided by our values of Care, Courage and Responsibility, Boliden constantly strives to develop safe, healthy and innovative work environments where employees can thrive and grow.

A reliable employer who develops employees and culture

Boliden is a local employer operating in a global business environment where employees form the basis for success and value creation. We have produced metals for almost 100 years, during which safety and development have always been our driving forces. This is permeated in the corporate culture, where innovation and shouldering responsibility work side-by-side with stable processes. Boliden applies a values-based and present leadership and encourages employees to take initiative, decisions and action.

Sustainable work environments – essential for value creation and competitiveness

Boliden is, and should remain, a responsible company where safe and healthy workplaces are essential to the running of a successful business charaterized by increasing productivity and profitability. Automation, technology development and innovation have always been closely linked to our health and safety work.

Since 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic has led to a higher number of sick leave days. It increased further in 2022 (5.6 compared to 4.9 the previous year) when many employees returned to the workplace and influenza began flaring up in the communities again. Despite this, we managed to maintain good production levels throughout the year. There has not been a fatal accident at Boliden for fourteen years, which is unique in the industry according to annual statistics from the International Council on Mining and Metals. This positive trend with falling numbers of serious incidents continued, and they decreased by a further 25 percent during the year. The number of accidents leading to lost time (absence) also fell, but to a lesser degree (4.7 compared to 5.9 in the previous year). In order to achieve our target of a completely accident-free operation, our focus on risk reporting and learning from best practice internally and externally continues, as does our work on strengthening our values-based behavior and culture. During the year, we conducted more than 80 interviews with employees and contractors to include their ideas in the work to continue improving trust, commitment and safety.

Long-term work to ensure future skills

Attracting and retaining the right skills remains an important part of our strategy. It will take long-term and persistent efforts to counter the prevailing tough competition for labor. During the year, many activities were carried out to strenghten Boliden's employer brand. We have reached many priority target groups by attending job fairs, guest lectures and conducting targeted digital advertising campaigns. Boliden's purpose, our values, our focus on technology and innovation, and the importance of our metals in climate transition, form the basis for communication during these activities.

During the year, Boliden's various collaborations in the mining and metal industries, with municipalities in our operating locations, and prioritized universities, were further strengthened. This increased visibility, presence and targeted efforts have resulted in us standing up well in the competition for labor. In the local business unit management teams for Boliden's mines and smelters, 89 (92) percent of the members resided in the vicinity of their worksites.

We started our first trainee program in the fall of 2022, which created great interest among young graduates from 50 countries.

Retaining and developing existing staff are also top priorities. Boliden's groupwide leadership and talent programs, together with local development programs, could once again be held in normal settings after a few years of restrictions due to the pandemic.

Work on the further development and implementation of new processes, functions and tools in our groupwide HR system continued in 2022. Standardizing and automating the work on people processes creates better conditions for the further development of employees and managers.

Feedback from our employees is crucial to our continued development as a company. Our annual employee survey was conducted entirely digitally for the first time in 2021, and during the past year the tool was developed so that short surveys also can be carried out locally. In addition to indices measuring leadership, employee commitment, health and safety, ethics and compliance, the 2022 survey included a new index that measures diversity and inclusion. During 2022, 4 (4) cases of discrimination were reported. All were reviewed and action plans were created for 2 cases.

TIDAKORN KONCHANTEJ
Concentrator process operator, Aitik

In what way is Malmberget better than Bangkok?
"There's almost no comparison! My home town Bangkok is great for shopping and eating out, but I felt I couldn't stay there all my life. I came to Malmberget in 2010 and the atmosphere is more pleasant here, with fresh air and fewer people."

How did assimilating to life in Lapland go?
"The language was a challenge in the beginning, but I've had great teachers at work and I'm so happy and proud that I can speak Swedish. The darkness and the cold were never a problem for me, and now I go skiing and snowboarding, which I thought I was too old to learn!"

You've worked at Boliden for almost 10 years; what's the best thing about working as a process operator at the concentrator?
"The variation is motivating, and at the concentrator I get to work with a lot of different processes such as grinding, flotation and dewatering, which also means using different IT systems. But of course, the best thing about the job is my colleagues and the atmosphere!"

KIERAN DONAGHY
Operational Excellence Facilitator, Tara

You've been part of the team in Tara since 1998; what got you to stay at Boliden?
"New technologies and working methods have been introduced since Tara became part of Boliden in 2004, and this has led to a safer, more efficient work environment. There's a strong, constantly evolving safety culture that involves everyone. At the same time, the internal charity foundation Bcause demonstrates how Boliden lives according to its company values of Care, Courage and Responsibility."

What have been the biggest challenges while you've been with the company?
"Tara has faced several challenges, but we've always managed to handle them through our experience and know-how, combined with new working methods and technologies. The Covid-19 pandemic posed a number of different challenges for the operation, and although there was no instruction manual on how to deal with it, a strong team effort allowed us to put procedures in place to minimize the risk of infection. Tara handled the pandemic well, and that's something our employees should be proud of."

Why should someone consider a career in mining?
"In recent years, mining has gone from being quite primitive to becoming a high-tech occupation. It takes a broad spectrum of expertise to run a mine successfully, and this gives people with different backgrounds the opportunity to explore different tasks and responsibilities. Right now is an exciting time to start a career in the mining industry!"

SOPHIE CLAUSS
Sustainability Controller, 2022–2023 Trainee Program

What made you apply to Boliden?
"I think that metals are essential elements in the sustainable development of society, therefore it is critical to produce them sustainably. Here, Boliden is in the forefront, which attracted my interest. Since I studied environmental engineering at KTH and ETH, and am passionate about working with environmental sustainability, I want to contribute to the green transition of the mining and metals industry."

What's the best thing about our trainee program?
"The structure of the program in general, and the knowledge in particular. The program provides an overall understanding of Boliden as we, the trainees, are introduced to many different aspects of Boliden Group and our two business areas Mines and Smelters. The rotation provides a unique chance of deep diving into different challenges and opportunities Boliden faces."

What career paths can you see in front of you in Boliden?
"I am very curious and thrive in settings where I am constantly challenged and get to advance my knowledge, and I appreciate that Boliden encourages this. Through the trainee program, I have been introduced to different career paths, including specializing in a given field, or receive more general knowledge in various areas. Given this, I have a positive view of my continued career within Boliden, with focus on environmental matters of course!"

A battery-powered drill rig delivered during the year is part of our work of creating the world's first fossil-free mine in the Rävliden area outside Kristineberg.

Stable and climate-efficient production

A high degree of technical know-how combined with a strong safety culture among the employees boosts productivity in our operations and reduces our carbon footprint.

Stable production in mines

The mining operations strategy is to generate value through operational efficiency and growth. Exploration forms the basis for all mining operations and Boliden has historically developed its operations through successful exploration and project development combined with individual acquisitions. Areas close to existing mining areas are prioritized in these efforts, to create conditions for production increases and to extend mine lifespans. The goal is to maximize value creation in an operation that has low environmental impact, and from an industry perspective, our mines have very high productivity and good environmental performance. We take long-term responsibility for our operations all the way from exploration to reclamation.

Organic growth in smelters

Our smelters are supplied by concentrate from our own mines as well as external concentrate suppliers. It consists of secondary materials such as spent electronics, lead acid batteries and ashes from industry, which is an important source of raw materials.

The strategic focus is to maximize the value from raw materials, production and sales in a sustainable manner by making full use of each smelter's capabilities in order to process complex raw materials flexibly. The focus is on increasing metal recovery and reducing the generation of residual products and carbon dioxide emissions.

In some parts of the process, metal production generates carbon dioxide, where recycling accounts for a significant share of the smelter's direct emissions. However, according to externally validated calculations, recovered copper from e.g. electronics has a lower climate impact than the global average for production from primary raw materials. Thus, from an international perspective, the climate performance of our smelters is very good. We run a large number of development projects aimed at further reducing carbon dioxide emissions and minimizing waste. Their aim is to contribute, to the greatest possible extent, to a circular economy with a low climate impact.

Important events 2022

MINES

In order to safeguard the long-term deposition of tailings and to meet the need to strengthen the current dam structures in Aitik, Boliden resolved to invest SEK 5 billion in a reinforced dam structure. The extension of the Aitik electric trolley track continued and the track is now 1.7 kilometers long. Furthermore, we received an environmental permit for the Liikavaara satellite mine and we expect to begin production at the end of next year. In the summer, environmental permits were also granted for the Rävliden deposit, which is an extension of the Kristineberg mine in the Boliden Area. A heat exchanger was installed at the Kankberg mine in yet another step toward achieving carbon neutral ventilation.

The reclamation project in Långdal was completed during the year, which means the old stretch of the Skellefte River is now restored. The water inflow at the Tara mine at the end of 2021 impacted production there, and the exploration work toward Tara Deep was delayed by one year. Minor investments aimed at increasing the production rate to 3.3 Mtonnes in Garpenberg have continued according to schedule. Kevitsa broke a new production record with 10.3 Mtonnes at the same time as we started electrification of transports.

SMELTERS

During the year, developments in smelters were generally good with stable production, and together with higher prices and better conditions this resulted in strong earnings. At the beginning of the year, we began sales and deliveries of zinc with a low carbon footprint. The product produces less than 1 tonne of CO_2 emissions per tonne of zinc, compared to the global industry average of 3.6 tonnes. Initially, 18 percent of our zinc production is included in the product portfolio, and investments aimed at taking more metal with high climate performance to market are ongoing. The expansion in Odda continued according to plan with a revised investment estimate of EUR 850 m due to inflation. The project will increase the annual production capacity for zinc to 350,000 tonnes, which represents an approximate increase of 75 percent compared to previous years. The ramp-up of the leaching plant in Rönnskär faced certain challenges related to corrosion, which impacted production. However, copper and precious metal production was stable. Futhermore, a joint venture with Skellefteå Kraft was initiated to recover waste heat to the district heating network. In Harjavalta, the nickel line was ramped up to a new production level during the year, and this will also reduce the carbon footprint of our nickel production.

Boliden's sustainability work

In line with our vision to be the most climate friendly and respected metal provider in the world, we strive to remain at the forefront of the industry and be its benchmark for sustainability issues.

Sustainability as a success factor

Sustainability forms an integral part of our strategy and business planning, which means we structure work at all levels of the company with a long-term perspective with the aim of taking economic, environmental and social responsibility from exploration to recycling. The climate, urbanization, digitization and technological development affect our operational conditions. At the same time, we constantly develop and improve our sustainability performance through targeted investments and a responsible corporate culture.

Today, Boliden's operations have a carbon intensity that is world-leading for the industry, according to statistics from the research firms CRU and Wood Mackenzie. The high proportion of fossil-free energy in the Nordics combined with our proactive investments in measures to reduce our own emissions, will create conditions that allow Boliden to be a competitive mining and metal industry in the future.

Our impact on the expectations of the world at large

Access to metals and minerals is essential for modern society. Almost everything in our homes is linked in some way to our bedrock – toothpaste, jewelry, appliances, batteries, windows, phones, computers and speakers. Outside our homes too, there are products with a link to bedrock everywhere – buses, cars, trains, bridges, lighting poles, sculptures, traffic signs and much more. Without metals and minerals, our lives would simply not be possible.

Boliden's success is dependent upon the ability to create value in a manner that meets the needs of different stakeholders while also taking into account financial, environmental and social consequences. These needs are addressed in ongoing dialogs with stakeholders such as employees, customers, suppliers, banks, the world at large and society, and in materiality analyses that are carried out both locally and at the Group level.

Key topics in sustainability work

Around 20 important sustainability topics have been identified through market intelligence, stakeholder dialogs, materiality analyses and forecasts. Each topic is important, but they are dealt with in different ways. Some of them are fundamental factors that we have to work with on a daily basis, while others are of critical strategic importance if we are to achieve the company's targets. Financial development is fundamental to the Group's existence. The climate, the circular economy, waste management and resource utilization are considered to be critical and have high sustainability value for Boliden. Jobs, education, local communities and the rights of indigenous peoples are managed at a more strategic level, while market presence, anti-corruption, energy, water, biodiversity, compliance with the law, health and safety, ESG evaluations of business partners, the relocation of settlements and the restoration of land used are topics we work with every day, which are important for building and valuing trust among the company's stakeholders. For example, the capital markets and strategic partnerships with customers and suppliers are areas that have become increasingly important in the sustainability work.

Sustainable financing

During the year, we created a framework for green financing to further integrate sustainability work into Boliden's financing activities. This provides investors with clear insights into how they can contribute to our sustainability targets through green bonds and loans. We have also set up a Sustainable Finance Committee, where competencies from across the organization are represented, with the aim is to ensure transparency and reliability regarding sustainable financing work. We issued our first green bonds in 2022 for a total value of SEK 3.7 billion. Further information can be found in the report on sustainable financing on pages 112–113.

Boliden's significant sustainability areas	People	Environment and climate	Responsible operations
Overarching ambition	Boliden constantly seeks to develop safe, healthy and innovative work environments where people can thrive and grow.	Boliden contributes to societal development and adaptation to climate change by extracting, producing and recycling metals with good climate and environmental performance in collaboration with strategic partners.	We place great emphasis on business ethics and personal responsibility for employees and business partners through the presence of values-based leadership.
Sustainability issues /topics	Occupational health and safety, strategic partnerships, attracting and retaining the right skills, non-discrimination.	Biodiversity, mining waste & slag, the circular economy and resource utilization, energy & climate, water, the emission of air pollutants, relocation of local residents & land restoration.	Earnings, market presence, capital markets, socio-economic effects, anti-corruption and fair competition, sustainable business growth, stakeholder relationships, supplier evaluations, relocation of local residents, land restoration, the rights of indigenous peoples.
Policies and commitments	– Health & Safety policy – Code of Conduct policy – Anti-Corruption policy – Competition Law policy – Data Privacy policy – Whistleblower policy – Diversity policy – Indigenous People commitment – Human Rights commitment	– Environmental policy – Energy policy – Climate commitment – Biodiversity commitment – Water Management commitment – Tailings Governance commitment	– Business Partner Code of Conduct – Anti-Corruption policy – Sanctions policy – Anti-Money Laundering policy – Competition Law policy – Whistleblower policy – Tax policy – Indigenous People commitment
Targets/directions	– Create positive financial, environmental and social impact through Boliden's business relationships. – No accidents that result in absence from work – Maximum sick leave rate 4.0%. – Promote greater diversity, gender equality and inclusion within Boliden's operations.	– Reduce our absolute CO_2 emissions in Scope 1 and 2 by 40% by 2030. – Reduce our absolute emissions in Scope 3 by 30% by 2030. – Provide society with copper and zinc products in 2030 that meet our average emissions levels for Low-Carbon Copper and Low-Carbon Zinc. – Contribute to increased biodiversity by 2030 everywhere Boliden operates. – Slag management should be in line with the Global Industry Standard for Tailings Management. – Water management shall be in line with Boliden's water management plan. – Contribute to the circular economy through recycling and by maximizing metal recovered from raw material. Investing in, and promoting, the development of new products.	– Contribute to long-term economic growth by providing the metals necessary for the sustainable development of society. – Pay tax in the appropriate manner. – Contribute to local employment and business by creating purchasing power and the conditions for community service in the local community. – Be the preferred metal and mining investment. – Contribute to job creation through Boliden's suppliers. – Promote compliance throughout the company through a values-driven culture and follow-up of our Code of Conduct. – Contribute to free and fair competition. – Boliden's Business Partner Code of Conduct should be followed. – Zero tolerance for all forms of harassment and discrimination. – Maintain good societal relationships.
Additional commitments	Legal and permitting requirements shall be met.	Legal and permitting requirements shall be met.	Legal and permitting requirements shall be met.
Follow-up and compliance outcomes	Boliden's Board and its management team approve Boliden's policies and monitor compliance through monthly, quarterly and annual reports.	Boliden's Board and its management team approve Boliden's policies and monitor compliance through monthly, quarterly and annual reports.	Boliden's Board and its management team approve Boliden's policies and monitor compliance through monthly, quarterly and annual reports.

Participation in trade associations

Sustainability issues are followed up on the basis of the process and product perspective, e.g. through participation in various industry organizations. Such follow-up helps us identify opportunities and risks related to the business at an early stage, and to analyze the impact of important issues. In addition to a strong commitment to national trade associations such as Svemin and Finnmin, Boliden has memberships at the European level in e.g. Eurometaux, Euromines and a number of metal-specific associations, such as the Nickel Institute and the International Zinc Association. Last year, we also joined the international industry association ICMM to enhance our opportunity to strengthen social development and environmental performance in the industry globally.

EU Taxonomy

Boliden is covered by the EU's Non-Financial Reporting Directive and should disclose to what extent its economic activities comply with the criteria of EU taxonomy. The mining and smelting sectors, within the metals Boliden produce, are not yet included in the taxonomy framework. However, based on the current EU Taxonomy Delegated Act an overhead analysis was conducted of the shares of capital and operational expenditures which are connected to economic activities compatible with the taxonomy criteria. Our assessment was that no share of Boliden's revenues, capital expenditures or operational expenditures during 2022 was to be covered by the taxonomy. For more information, see pages 120–122.

READ MORE ABOUT SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT

Detailed descriptions of our sustainability work can be found in this report on the following pages:

- Employees, pages 22–23
- Environment, pages 30–31
- Climate, pages 32–34
- Power supply and purchase, page 35
- Dam safety, page 36
- Reclamation work, page 37
- Responsible business and human rights, pages 38–39

Further information about our sustainability work is available in Boliden's Sustainability Index at www.boliden.com, where we report under the following standards:

- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)
- Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)
- Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- UN Global Compact
- ICMM Mining Principles
- OECD Due Diligence Guidance

OUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development consists of 17 goals to promote sustainable development and was adopted by the UN member states in 2015. The goals have the purpose of addressing global challenges related to the economy, environment and social aspects. Boliden's overhead sustainability strategy aligns with the 17 global goals. Our sustainability topics and directions, as well as the relevant global goals for each of these can be found in Boliden's Sustainability Index report on www.boliden.com.

Proactive environmental initiatives

Because our operation makes use of land and nature, we take long-term responsibility for carefully managing and limiting our environmental impact wherever we operate. In practical terms, this responsibility involves a large number of activities in various fields.

Environmental impact

We make use of natural resources in exploration, mining, concentrating, recycling and haulage, and our operations have a local environmental impact due to emissions, noise and changes in the landscape. Potential regional effects include acidification and the contribution to eutrophication, and we also have a global footprint due to carbon dioxide emissions. Because our metals are needed for the climate transition, we also have a far-reaching responsibility to limit our environmental impact and we constantly measure our performance in this respect. For further information about carbon dioxide and the climate, see pages 32–33.

Collaboration with stakeholders

Boliden seeks to create a greater understanding of our business through collaboration with other industries and stakeholders. This involves initiating partnerships and relationships with for example indigenous peoples, environmental organizations and local communities. We strive to add value for everyone affected by our operations through close dialog and exchange of knowledge.

Mining waste and slag

We work to reduce the generation of waste from our operations through various efficiency projects. The target is to minimize the impact on surroundings not only when building dams, but also during and after their operational lifetimes. The units follow the relevant country's dam safety directives and must also comply with Boliden's internal guidelines. Read about dam safety and reclamation on pages 36 and 37.

Water management

Our operations use relatively large amounts of water. All plants are geographically located in areas with good water supply. By optimizing the management and recirculation of water to our processes, we can minimize both the quantity used and released after treatment. All operations have identified their water-related risks and manage them systematically. The water situation in our operations may change due to climate change, for example as a result of extreme weather. Accordingly, we are analyzing various scenarios to reduce the risks related to water management to the greatest extent possible.

Biodiversity

We make proactive efforts to conserve and increase biodiversity. Land is managed responsibly through value-creating activities in conjunction with ecological reclamation. The aim is to contribute with improved biodiversity values in all regions where Boliden operates by no later than 2030. Firstly, we work systematically based on a mitigation hierarchy that involves our striving to avoid any impact, secondly by using various conservation methods to minimize impact that cannot be avoided through various mitigation measures, thirdly by restoring any impact through for example ecological reclamation work, and lastly by compensating for any remaining impact. Biodiversity studies are carried out during the early project phase and as in-depth documentation for biogeograpic studies. This includes the protection of species, ecological reclamation and the re-creation of biodiversity to compensate for fewer or lost species and habitats. Boliden has a total of 26,300 hectares of land, around half of which consists of FSC-certified forest, which is managed from a sustainability perspective where the purpose of our initiatives is to safeguard the biodiversity that would otherwise be adversely affected.

The circular economy and resource utilization

Boliden contributes to the circular economy by recycling metals from secondary materials, and by promoting R&D aimed at developing new products from our waste. The products that contain our metals often have long lifespans, and the metals themselves can be recycled repeatedly without losing their properties.

There is a challenge in that the process of recycling complex products, such as electronics, also entails an increase in CO_2 emissions compared to the extraction of new metals, which contributes to a target conflict between recycling and CO_2 emissions. We have strategies in response to this with a number of activities aimed at promoting the circular economy while also minimizing CO_2 emissions. For example, we have set up a leaching plant in our Rönnskär smelter to extract more metal from electronic waste.

We conduct R&D projects, for example on the use of slag as a filler and as a substitute for cement, while also maintaining continuous dialogs with stakeholders to bring related regulations up to date.

The smew is one of the species of bird we are building new nests for in Kevitsa, as part of our biodiversity work.

Milestone reached in our biodiversity work

When the permit was granted for operations in the Kevitsa mine ten years ago, it came with a specific requirement: to safeguard the continued existence of the rich animal life there. Johanna Holm, EHSQ Manager at Kevitsa, has successfully run our biodiversity work in the immediate vicinity of the open pit for the past few years, a success that has now been confirmed by the authority that granted the permit.

What do we do to conserve animal life in Kevitsa?

"The mining permit included a number of different requirements regarding the specific animal and plant species we should work proactively to conserve. For example, the local landscape, especially around nearby Lake Satojärvi, is not only an important roost for migratory birds, but also a breeding ground. In 2019, we counted no fewer than 53 different species breeding in the area. We're trying to help them by building new nests to mitigate the impact of mining on bird life. It has entailed everything from building three artificial nests for golden eagles, to a great number of bird boxes modified to suit goldeneyes and smews.

Have these efforts produced visible results?

"We monitor the different species constantly and we've seen that the population of moor frogs around the mine is intact. Regarding the goldeneyes and smews, we were told by the Finnish nature conservation authority in September 2022, that our work not only compensated but also exceeded the requirement for these two species, based on their status before we began our activities in the area. Meanwhile, other birds such as the tengmalm's owl, various titmice, house sparrows and redstarts have used the nesting boxes."

Why is Boliden's work with biodiversity important?

"Fundamentally, a mine is always an intrusion in the environment, and our job is to make sure the effects are as small as possible, or even positive, during the time we borrow nature for our operations. Then we have to restore things as far as we possibly can. This not only forms part of the conditions for the permit, but also part of our ambitious sustainability strategy. We cannot achieve this without endeavoring to live in symbiosis with nature."

JOHANNA HOLM

Environment, Health, Safety and Quality Manager, Boliden Kevitsa

We're trying to help local birds by building new nests to mitigate the impact of mining on bird life.

Raised CO_2 targets set the tone for a more ambitious climate agenda

By updating the intensity targets to absolute reduction targets for 2030 using 2021 as the base year, we have once again advanced our position to be the industry benchmark for climate performance.

Scopes 1 and 2

40%

lower absolute emissions in 2030 with 2021 as base year

Scope 3

30%

lower absolute emissions in 2030 with 2021 as base year

Product targets for copper and zinc

Copper production in 2030 with an average of

1.5 kg CO_2 equivalents

per produced kg

Zinc production in 2030 with an average of

1.0 kg CO_2 equivalents

per produced kg

More ambitious climate targets

Boliden's previous climate target has been to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 40 percent measured in carbon intensity by 2030, with 2012 as the base year.

In 2022, Boliden ran an extensive project to make sure our climate targets are in line with our vision of being the most climate-friendly and respected metal provider in the world. We have for some time invested significantly in measures to reduce our carbon dioxide emissions, for example by installing e-trolley tracks at Aitik and Kevitsa, and Boliden was already halfway towards achieving the intensity target in 2021. However, we want to continue to put pressure on ourselves and the industry, and have thus set new targets for 2030.

Our new targets represent a much higher level of ambition. They refer to an absolute reduction of carbon dioxide equivalents, covering all three scopes as defined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (see the Boliden model on page 33) and the base year has been updated to 2021. By adding copper and zinc production targets, calculated cradle-to-gate, we demonstrate our ambition to be the industry leader for low carbon metals that are crucial for the electrification of society.

In addition to our new targets, as part of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), Boliden maintains its long-term target of net zero carbon dioxide emissions in Scopes 1 and 2 by 2050.

Governance and management

Boliden's Board has the ultimate responsibility for sustainability matters and decided on the new climate targets in October 2022. Boliden's environmental board, which consists of Boliden's Group management, has the overall responsibility for climate strategy and long-term target fulfillment. The President and CEO reports the results of the work to Boliden's Board, which monitors and follows up the processing of climate-related issues. Group management is supported in its work by an environmental council. Boliden's climate committee consists of representatives and experts from our business areas and Group functions. The committee follows up, suggests improvements and coordinates the

climate work within Boliden, and reports quarterly to the environmental council. Each business area is responsible for implementing the activities in its business plans to achieve the climate targets.

"Science Based Targets initiative" (SBTi)

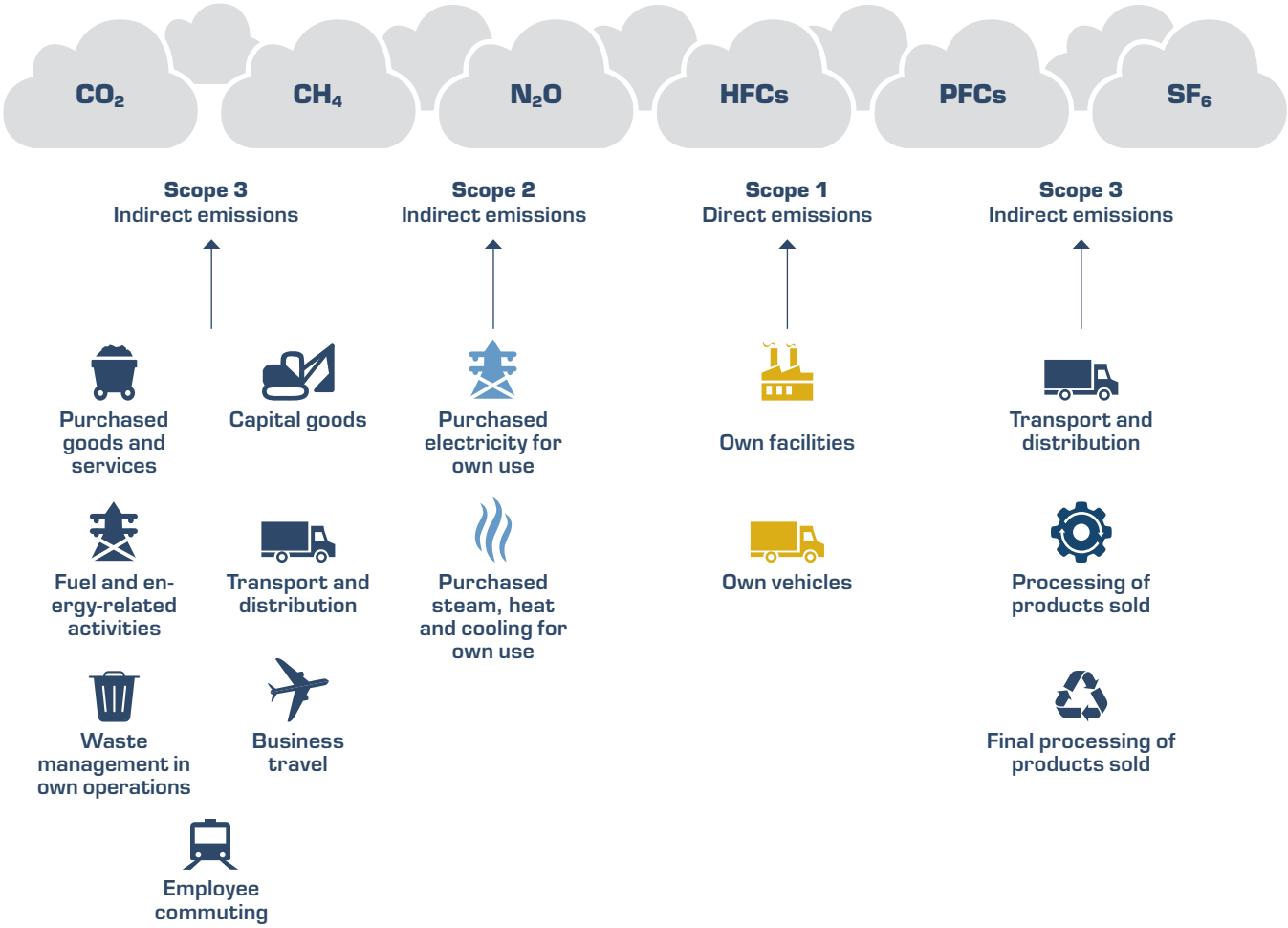
Boliden's new Scope 1–3 targets and our long-term net zero emission target for 2050 are in line with the ambitions of the Paris Agreement to keep the global temperature increase below 1.5 degrees.

To increase transparency and the ability to compare Boliden's climate targets with those of other companies, we have submitted an application to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), an organization that helps companies set scientifically based targets through a clear methodology, and validates targets before they are published on its website. The initiative is a collaboration between the CDP, the UN Global Compact, the World Resources Institute and the World Wildlife Fund.

Boliden's CO_2emissions and roadmap

Scope 3 is estimated to represent a substantial proportion of Boliden's total emissions, of which the absolute majority is attributable to the purchase of external concentrates. It has thus also been important for Boliden to set a target for reducing Scope 3 emissions by 2030. Scope 3 reporting will be established in 2023 and a more detailed roadmap will be developed.

The roadmap for Scope 1 and 2 remains largely focused on electrification and the phasing out of fossil fuels.



ONGOING INITIATIVES TO REDUCE OUR CARBON FOOTPRINT

- Completion of e-trolleys in Aitik and Kevitsa
- Implementation of e-trolley systems and electrified road transport in the Boliden Area
- Installation of heat exchangers in Kankberg and Garpenberg
- Introduction of explosives with minimal carbon footprint
- Plastic separation and desulphurization in Bergsöe
- Installation of a new nickel concentrate dryer in Harjavalta
- Connecting district heating networks in the immediate surroundings of Rönnskär
- Expansion and comprehensive upgrade of Odda

Boliden's waste heat to warm Skellefteå

For a number of years, Rönnskär has helped supply heat to Skelleftehamn through the district heating network. In a joint venture with Skellefteå Kraft, we have now invested in connecting up to the district heating network in Skellefteå. As project manager at Boliden Rönnskär, Leena Harjumaa is in charge of the project, which goes by the name Ecolink.

What does Ecolink mean for Skellefteå and the surrounding area?

"According to calculations, the project as a whole will lead to a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 26,000 tonnes a year for Skellefteå Kraft. In purely practical terms, this means even more of the waste heat from our smelters will be reused to heat more households in our local area. For the residents of Skelleftehamn and Ursvik for whom we already provide heat through the local district heating network, the connection will contribute to increased energy security as they become less vulnerable to any unplanned downtime at the smelter."

What are the circumstances that made the project possible?

Connection of the two district heating networks has been under discussion since the beginning of the 1990s but was put on hold due to difficulties in getting the financial calculations to add up. Thanks to help with funding from Climate Leap, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's investment support for local and regional emission reduction measures, the project can now be carried through. SEK 150 m of the total investment of SEK 400 m will be covered by Climate Leap, while Boliden will contribute with SEK 133 m.

When is Ecolink scheduled for completion?

"Boliden's investment will be used for three sub projects. The first concerns reinforcing the district heating plant between the industrial area and Skelleftehamn. The second is the construction of a new hot water accumulator tank with a capacity of 15,000 cubic meters, which is ten times more than the existing tank. The third concerns minor renovations to our existing sulphur dioxide plant's waste heat and district heat processing. Work will begin in 2023 and waste heat from Boliden Rönnskär is scheduled for delivery to the Skellefteå district heating network in early 2025."

LEENA HARJUMAA
Project manager at Boliden Rönnskär

> ***In purely practical terms, this means even more of the waste heat from our smelters will be reused to heat more households in our local area.***

Competitive electricity supply and high inflation

Boliden's electricity consumption totals almost 5 TWh per year, and as more of the company's operations are electrified, this is expected to increase. Long-term electricity supply contracts improved predictability for the operations, and these were favorable during the year.

Fossil-free energy

Our operations are largely located in areas with a good supply of fossil-free energy. Electrified haulage was expanded in the Aitik mine, and similar trials began in Kevitsa and the Boliden Area. The aim during the next two years is for around 80 percent of electrical power consumption to be secured through long-term contracts. Today, around 60 percent of electricity consumption is hedged up to 2035 at a fixed price of around EUR 35/MWh, including estimated adjustments for consumer price index. During the year, the Group also had revenues from the sale of electricity, partly because the operation optimizes production, and partly because of less than full production for other reasons. Also, we are participating in a number of projects to develop the supply of fossil-free electricity to the facilities, including the construction of a solar park next to Harjavalta.

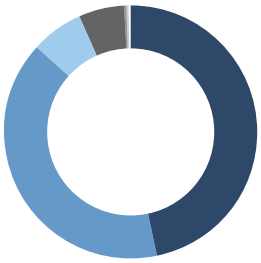
Purchasing goods and services

An important consideration in our purchase of goods and services is ensuring fair competition between suppliers in aspects such as quality, the environment and safety. Before signing contracts, Boliden checks all suppliers and then follows up to make sure work is carried out in line with requirements, especially in terms of quality and occupational health and safety. If this is not the case, we may opt to cease the collaboration. To make sure they fully understand Boliden's strategy, and to enable them to develop in line with our wishes, we also maintain dialogs with suppliers and provide them with information. Of the total purchase volume, Mines accounted for 56 percent (57), and Smelters 44 percent (43). Just as for the rest of society, 2022 was characterized by high inflation both in terms of day-to-day purchases of e.g. consumables as well as investment purchases. Extensive initiatives related to securing our supply chains were also carried out.

PURCHASE VOLUME PER CATEGORY

- Services, 27% (29)
- Bulk goods and chemicals, 20% (15)
- Logistics, 13% (12)
- Mobile equipment, 12% (9)
- IM&T, IT and other, 8% (7)
- Fixed equipment, 7% (8)
- Electricity, 6% (13)
- Tools and consumables, 4% (4)
- Electrical installations and equipment, 2% (3)

PURCHASE VOLUME PER CURRENCY



- EUR, 47% (48)
- SEK, 40% (43)
- NOK, 7% (5)
- USD, 6% (3)
- GBP 0.5% (0.3)
- Other, 0.3% (0.2)

Total purchase volume in 2022, excluding concentrates, was SEK 19.9 billion. Business Area Mines represented 56 percent (57) of the purchase volume, while Business Area Smelters stood for 44 percent (43).

Drone image of the tailings pond in Garpenberg.
Photo: Svenska Kraftnät

Dam safety

A safe and responsible management of mine dam facilities is of highest importance to Boliden. These consist of tailings and clarification ponds with dam structures and associated critical infrastructure such as those for handling and treating water and conveying tailings. Tailings from the concentrator are deposited in the tailings pond, along with process water created as a result of our operations.

In order to reduce the amount of water stored in the tailings pond, excess water is led from the pond to the clarification pond. This water is recycled as process water or is purified before being returned to the surrounding watercourses.

By integrating reclamation work as a natural activity throughout the life cycle of the mine dam facility, we enable that the land we have used to eventually be returned to nature.

Procedures and organization

Boliden has set up a dam safety management system to administer the mining and dam installations for which we are responsible. We manage the risks continuously in a systematic way to ensure that the function and abilities of the structure meet international standards, meaning that risk levels are kept as low as virtually possible.

Every mining and dam facility has its own dam safety organization to ensure compliance with laws, requirements, standards and obligations. Monitoring is in the form of regular inspections, sometimes drone assisted, and readings collected from instrumentation by means of innovative solutions are evaluated against set limits. In the event of a deviation from a limit value, there are established emergency procedures and action plans. Boliden also uses independent auditors at regular intervals to continuously improve and ensure compliance with best international standards.

EVENTS AND INITIATIVES 2022

- No serious incidents occurred during the year.
- Boliden's Board approved to invest in extensive measures to enhance dam safety in Aitik.
- We have continued our considerable efforts to implement global guidelines under the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management.
- We began preparatory work to change the construction method from inward to upward at the Garpenberg mine dam installations.

Reclamation

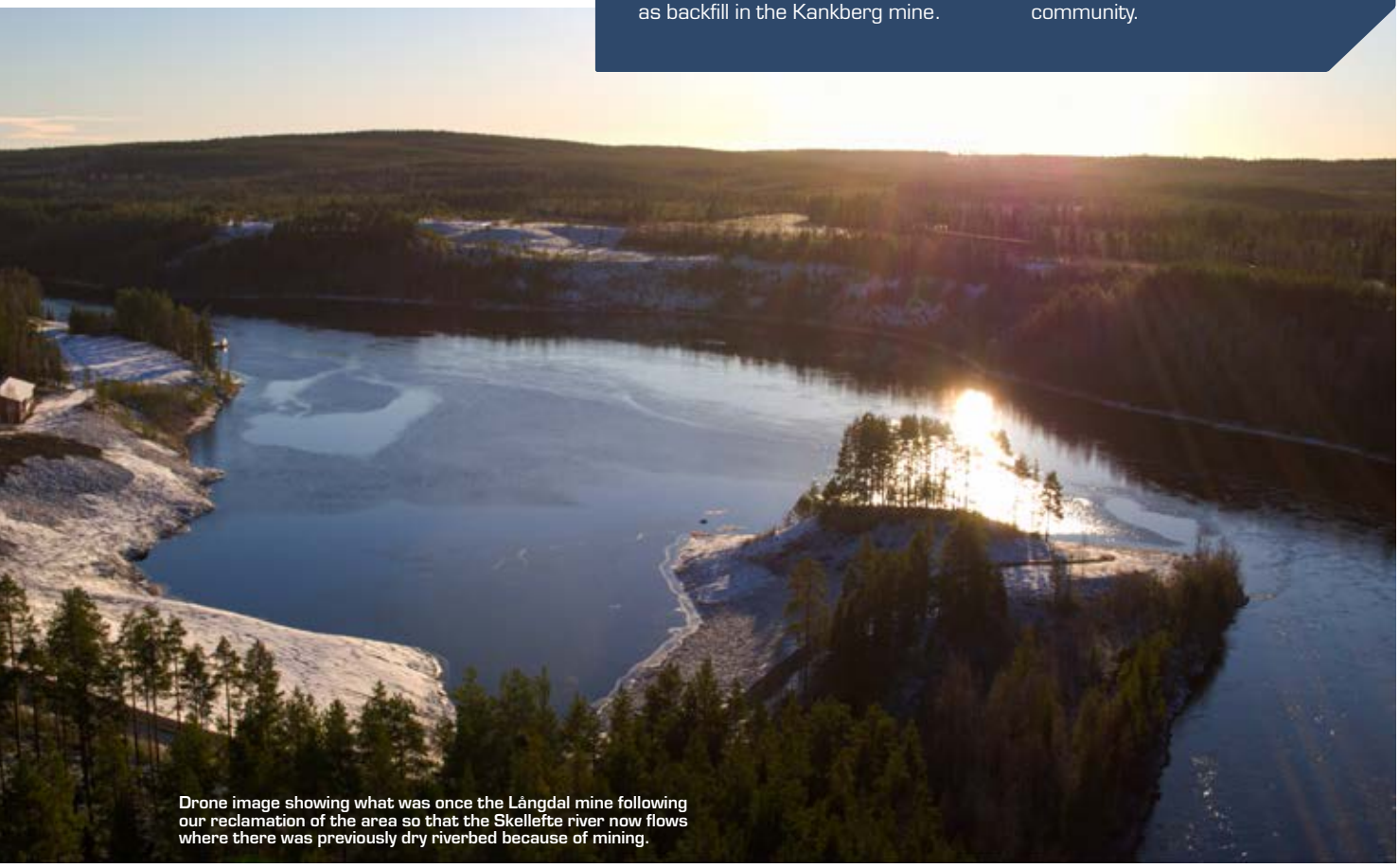
An important part of Boliden's work after mining has ceased is the reclamation of the land we used, and in making sure the land can be used again in the future. In addition to the successive reclamation measures carried out at our active facilities, we are currently engaged in reclamation work in approximately 30 closed sites. These historical sites are monitored systematically and improvement actions are taken as necessary on an ongoing basis.

Area-specific methods

Conditions such as topography, water flows, groundwater levels, and the nature of waste determine the methods used in reclamation, and according to global guidelines, every active mine should draw up a site-specific reclamation plan. To minimize our environmental impact in closed mining areas, we carry out collaborative projects with a large number of organizations, universities and companies, and also conduct research to develop new technologies with the aim off for example promoting biodiversity. Depending on the wishes of the local community, reclamation can, in addition to the restoration of nature, also be directed toward creating added value in the form of recreational areas or favorable conditions for other industries.

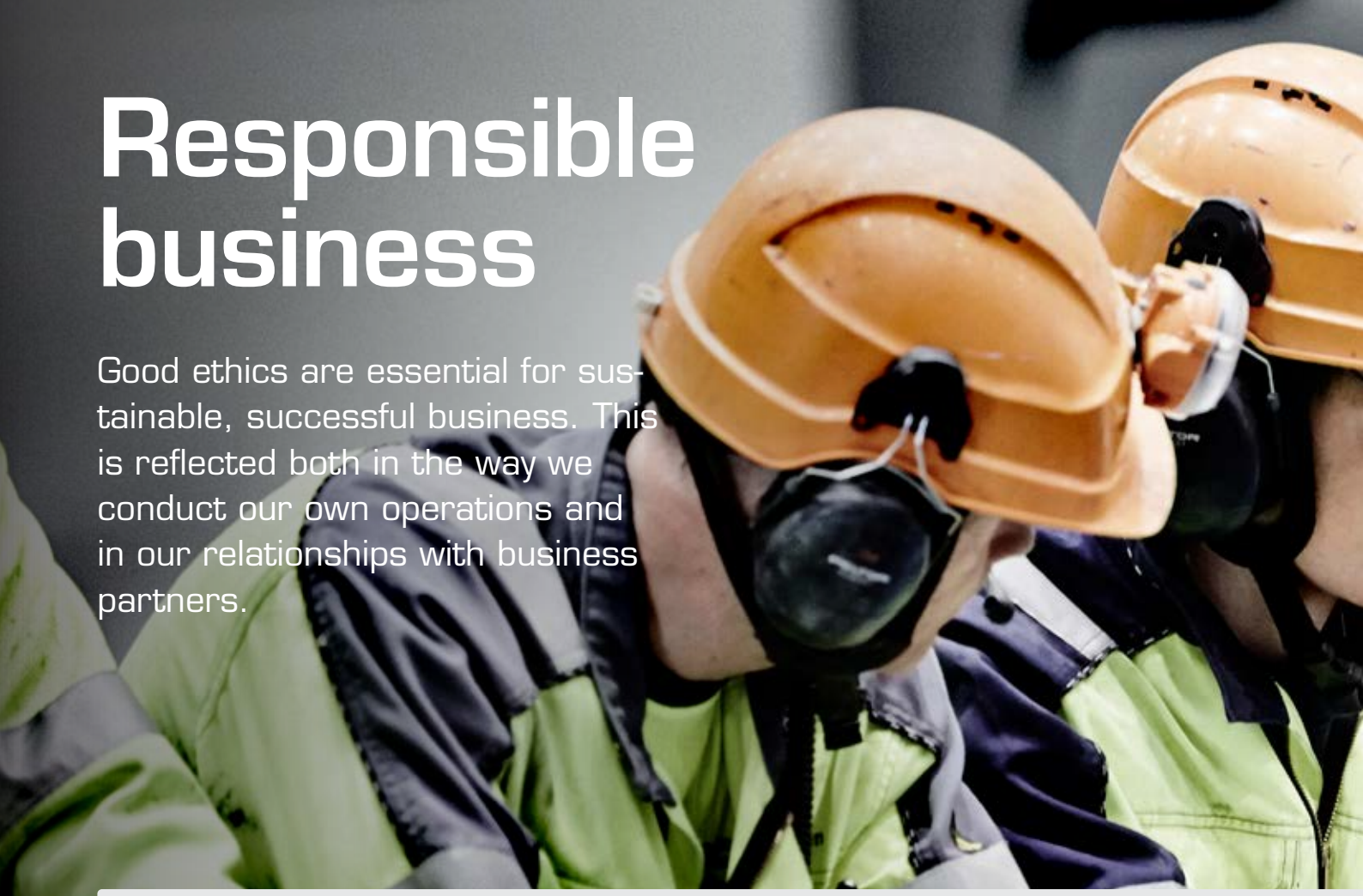
EVENTS AND INITIATIVES 2022

- We carried out final reclamation in the Långdal area through shaft decontamination, covering contaminated masses and the removal of waste rock for use as backfill in the Kankberg mine. The work has now moved on to planning a future sustainability park.
- Our reclamation work in the Rävlidmyr mine, which will continue in 2023, included shaft decontamination, dredging and sealing off mine shafts.
- Power lines will be run to the crusher at the Åkerberg mine to minimize the project's climate impact. Our reclamation at the site began during the year by crushing and removing waste rock, which was used as backfill in the Kankberg mine.
- We completed the final measures in the dam demolition project in the Laver area.
- Pilot projects are in progress at the Garpenberg mine to study alternative covering methods for the tailings pond, inter alia under the EU Paperchain project, where we are investigating how the performance of the cover can be further improved by the addition of green liquor sludge.
- The industrial area in Boliden has been largely reclaimed by stripping away contaminated volumes and backfilling the open pit. Subsequently, moraine has beed added and planted. We have developed a plan for future land use in collaboration with the local community.



Drone image showing what was once the Långdal mine following our reclamation of the area so that the Skellefte river now flows where there was previously dry riverbed because of mining.

Responsible business



Good ethics are essential for sustainable, successful business. This is reflected both in the way we conduct our own operations and in our relationships with business partners.

Ethics and compliance

The Group function for Ethics & Compliance supports the company to operate in accordance with the relevant regulatory frameworks, international law and regulations, the EU's legal regulations and national law. Furthermore, Ethics & Compliance make sure Boliden's operations are conducted in accordance with Boliden's internal policies and instructions. The department is responsible for the strategic development and coordination of the Group's work in the fields of anti-corruption, competition law, personal data protection, sanctions, human rights and anti-money laundering and terrorist financing.

Additional responsibilities include compliance with Boliden's Code of Conduct and Business Partner Code of Conduct, as well as handling and investigating matters reported through Boliden's whistleblower system. The function also supports the commercial departments in the evaluation of business partners from an ethical and compliance perspective.

As of 2022, the function conducts an annual assessment of ethical risks.

Bribery and corruption

Boliden has developed processes and procedures to make sure the necessary measures are in place, and has trained employees in order to increase awareness of how to behave to combat bribery and corruption. These are priority measures that must be implemented to minimize risks and avoid fines, sanctions and reputational risks related to this area. During 2022, 993 (1,562) employees completed Boliden's anti-corruption training and the company had 0 (1) confirmed cases of corruption.

Competition law

In 2022, we continued to strengthen employee awareness of, and compliance with, applicable competition law. Based on the risk assessment carried out during the previous year, new steering documents were published and training was conducted for the relevant business units and employees. During the year, there were 0 (0) initiated or ongoing legal actions with respect to anti-competitive behavior.

Anti-money laundering

Due to a new legislation that came into force in May 2020 and more stringent requirements in Boliden's loan agreements, we have developed a policy to counter money laundering and terrorist financing. We updated Boliden's instructions in this area during the year.

Management teams for the Group and business areas have undergone training in how Boliden shall combat money laundering and counter the financing of terrorism. The same training has also been conducted at the business unit level.

Evaluation of business partners

Boliden acquires raw materials, energy, services and equipment from suppliers around the world. Operating in a global market with different legislation, ethical approaches, working conditions and environmental standards demands an overarching strategy for managing risks in the supply chain to ensure operating permits.

Boliden's Business Partner Code of Conduct has been updated in respect of environmental requirements, human rights and the right of workers to engage in union activities. The update is based on future EU legislation on human rights, the UN's guiding principles on business and human rights, and Boliden's own compliance with various

international standards, including the principles of the International Council on Mining and Metals.

A new evaluation model for suppliers, that classifies risks and documents any deviations and measures, has been developed and implemented.

Transparency

Boliden publishes an annual report on payments to authorities. The report covers payments to government authorities in Sweden, Finland and Ireland related to extractive industry operations. Boliden also supports the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, which demands good corporate governance in those countries where the regulations are implemented.

The Code of Conduct

The Code of Conduct provides a framework for corporate responsibility based on the company's values and ethical principles. All employees and members of the Board are subject to the Code of Conduct, which is based on international standards and relevant legislation, and which expresses the Group's values. As a complement to the Code, there are internal policies related to a large number of areas that all employees are expected to comply with. A more comprehensive handbook was developed in 2022, and will be communicated to all employees and implemented in 2023.

Human rights

Boliden's own operations are located in countries where the risk of human rights violations is generally low. However, certain aspects must be taken into account, such as the rights of indigenous peoples and risks in the supply chain. Fundamental human rights include freedom of expression, privacy, health, freedom, security and an adequate standard of living.

For a period of time, Boliden has had an Indigenous People commitment. At the end of 2022, we also established a separate commitment regarding human rights.

Reporting irregularities and wrongdoings

The Group has operated a whistleblower system for several years that allows employees and external stakeholders to safely and anonymously report suspected or actual serious irregularities and wrongdoings. In 2022, 16 (9) cases were reported. A number of cases were also reported through local HR functions. If any irregularities are discovered from investigations, disciplinary actions must be taken. Reprisals against anyone submitting reports in good faith will not be tolerated. Group management and the Board receive regular reports on risks, deviations, action plans and compliance.

Whistleblower reports	2022	2021
Health & Safety	4	5
Environment	3	2
HR	1	1
Harassment	4	0
Conflicts of interest	1	0
Fraud	3	0
Corruption	0	1
Total	**16**	**9**

FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT OUR WORK WITH BUSINESS ETHICS IS AVAILABLE IN BOLIDEN'S SUSTAINABILITY INDEX.

Financial development during the year[1)]

Boliden's earnings for 2022 increased compared to the previous year, mainly due to improved prices and terms. At the same time, costs increased as a result of higher production and general inflation. The focus of our two business areas during the year was on increased safety and improved productivity.

Sales revenues and operating profit

Boliden's sales revenues in 2022 totaled SEK 86,437 m (68,636) and operating income totaled SEK 15,895 m (11,082), with a stronger USD and higher metal prices both contributing positively. Excluding process inventory revaluation, the consolidated operating profit was SEK 15,672 m (10,318). The operating profit for Business Area Mines was SEK 9,318 m (8,761), and the operating profit for Business Area Smelters excluding revaluation of process inventory was SEK 5,916 m (2,903). Scheduled maintenance shutdowns for Smelters burdened profits with SEK -500 m (-560) in the forms of lower production and higher costs. Consolidated operating costs before depreciation were SEK 20,059 m (16,698). Costs increased compared to 2021 as a result of higher production in Mines, higher production volumes in most metals and sulphuric acid in Smelters, higher energy costs and significantly higher overall inflation. Earnings for 2022 include an item affecting comparability in the amount of SEK –259 m attributable to an impairment of exploration rights in Finland. No items affecting comparability were included in earnings for 2021.

Investments

Our investments in 2022 totaled SEK 10,022 m (5,989). Major projects for the year in Mines included an investment in a new dam construction in Aitik, the development of the world's first fossil-free mine, the Rävliden deposit, and the extension and commissioning of e-trolley tracks for electric haul trucks in the open pit in Kevitsa. The year's major Smelter projects included the expansion of the smelter in Odda, harbor improvements in Pori and a new precious metal plant in Harjavalta.

Cash flow

Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital was SEK 19,148 m (13,866). Including a change in working capital, the total was SEK 16,398 m (13,144). More working capital was tied up during the year was due to a result of higher metal prices and our strategic decision to increase nickel concentrate stocks. The increase in working capital tied-up contributed negatively to cash flow in the amount of SEK –2,750 m (–722). Free cash flow totaled SEK 6,329 m (7,148) and tax paid for the year was SEK 2,815 m (1,863).

Financial position

On December 31, 2022, Boliden's net debt was SEK -15 m (-918), which corresponds to a net debt/equity ratio of 0 percent (-2). Interest-bearing assets were thus SEK 15 m higher than interest-bearing liabilities. Equity was SEK 58,325 m (50,882), including the mark-to-market of currency and interest rate derivatives in the amount of SEK 262 m (4) net after tax effect. The average term of Boliden's total approved loan facilities at year-end was 3.4 years (2.6). As of December 31, 2022, the average interest rate in the debt portfolio was 2.8 percent (1.6), and the fixed interest term was 1.7 years (2.2). At year-end, Boliden's current liquidity, in the form of cash and cash equivalents and unutilized committed credit facilities with a term of more than one year, totaled SEK 23,005 m (16,088). For further information, see note 29.

The Parent Company

The Parent Company Boliden AB conducts limited operations and is in a tax agreement with Boliden Mineral AB. For further information, see page 75.

Guidelines for remuneration to the CEO and other senior executives

Boliden's remunerations to senior executives consist of fixed salary, variable remuneration, pension benefits and other benefits. Remunerations to senior executives are described in note 5.

1) Boliden present certain financial metrics on pages 40–45 that are not defined according to IFRS. For definitions, explanations and calculations of the financial metrics used by Boliden, see www.boliden.com. Page 130 shows the financial metrics referred to.

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

SEK m	2022	2021
Operating profit	**15,895**	**11,082**
Revaluation of process inventory	223	764
Operating profit excl. revaluation of process inventory	**15,672**	**10,318**
Change		**5,354**
Analysis of change		
Volumes		594
Prices and terms		8,014
Metal prices		*1,281*
By-product prices		*875*
Treatment and refining charges		*30*
Metal premiums		*898*
Exchange rate effects		*4,931*
Costs		–2,989
Depreciation		–156
Items affecting comparability		–259
Other		149
Change		**5,354**

RESULT

SEK m	2022	2021
Sales revenues	86,437	68,636
Operating costs before depreciation	20,059	16,698
Depreciation	6,162	5,621
Operating profit excl. revaluation of process inventory	15,672	10,318
Operating profit	15,895	11,082

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND RETURNS

	2022	2021
Balance sheet total, SEK m	96,376	80,549
Capital employed, SEK m	62,249	53,382
Equity, SEK m	58,325	50,882
Net debt, SEK m	–15	–918
Return on capital employed, %	27	21
Return on equity, %	23	18
Equity/assets ratio, %	61	63
Net debt/equity ratio, %	0	–2

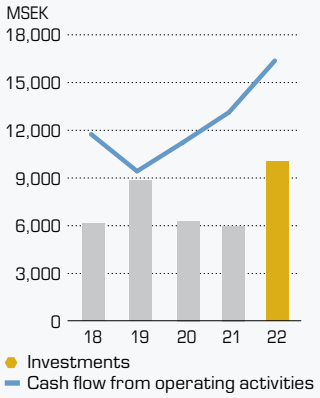
INVESTMENTS

SEK m	2022	2021
Mines	6,159	3,910
Smelters	3,862	2,070
Other	1	8
Total investments	10,022	5,989

CASH FLOW

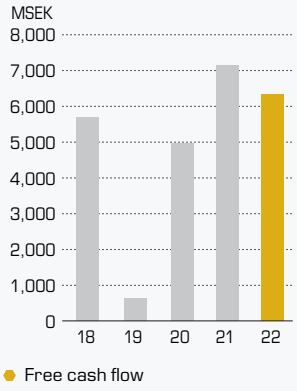
SEK m	2022	2021
From operating activities before changes in working capital	19,148	13,866
Changes in working capital	–2,750	–722
Cash flow from operating activities	16,398	13,144
Cash flow from investing activities	–10,069	–5,996
Free cash flow (before financing)	6,329	7,148

INVESTMENTS AND CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES



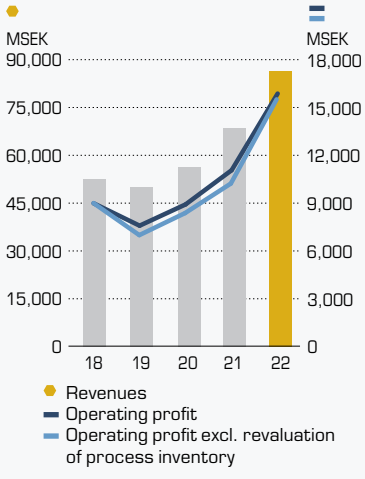
Cash flow from operating activities was SEK 16,398 m (13,144).

FREE CASH FLOW

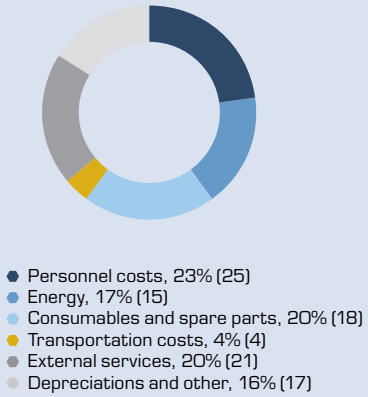


Free cash flow totaled SEK 6,329 m (7,148).

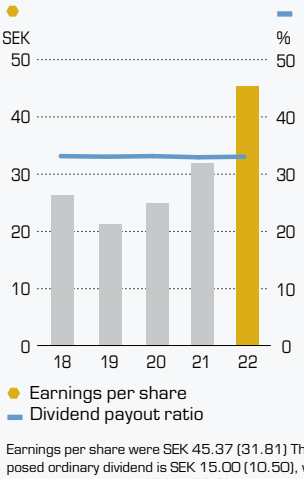
REVENUES AND OPERATING PROFIT



BREAKDOWN OF OPERATING COSTS



EARNINGS PER SHARE AND DIVIDEND PAYOUT RATIO



Earnings per share were SEK 45.37 (31.81) The proposed ordinary dividend is SEK 15.00 (10.50), which is a dividend payout ratio of 33.1 (33.0). An extra payment of SEK 11.50 (15.50) per share is proposed through an automatic share redemption procedure.

Development Mines

Financial information Mines

The major part of sales from Business Area Mines is to our smelters, and takes place on market terms. Revenues increased to SEK 24,755 m (22,045), of which external sales totaled SEK 1,611 m (1,292). The operating profit for Mines increased to SEK 9,318 m (8,761) as a result of stronger prices and terms. This is a new record for the business area, to which the Garpenberg, Aitik and Kevitsa mines were the biggest contributors. Total operating costs for Mines before depreciations were SEK 11,119 m (9,343). This corresponds to an increase av 19 percent (2) in local currency, largely driven by cost-push inflation. Investments totaled SEK 6,159 m (3,910) and major projects for the year in Mines included investments in a new dam construction in Aitik, the expansion of the Rävliden deposit in the Boliden Area and the extension of the e-trolley tracks in Kevitsa. Depreciation increased to SEK 4,661 m (4,296), attributable to higher investments and impairment of exploration rights.

Aitik's operating profit was slightly lower than the record level of 2021. The decrease was because the positive effects of higher metal prices in Swedish kronor and higher milled volumes, were unable to fully compensate for the negative effect of higher costs and lower grades. The Boliden Area reported a record profit for the second year running, where higher metal prices in Swedish kronor, increased production of metal in concentrate, and higher grades were major contributory factors. Garpenberg also delivered record earnings for the second consecutive year, where higher metal prices in SEK and stable milled volumes fully compensated for lower grades and increased costs. Tara's profit decreased compared to 2021. For Tara, 2022 was characterized by production restrictions and cost increases, partly linked to the major increase in water inflow in the fourth quarter of 2021. Kevitsa also noted record earnings for the second consecutive year, where higher metal prices and higher milled volumes fully compensated for lower grades and increased

KEY DATA

	2022	2021
Revenues, SEK m	24,755	22,045
Operating costs excl. depreciations, SEK m	11,119	9,343
Depreciations, SEK m	4,661	4,296
Operating profit, SEK m	9,318	8,761
Investments, SEK m	6,159	3,910
Capital employed, SEK m	31,470	29,023
Return on capital employed, %	31	30
Number of employees (FTE)	3,553	3,534

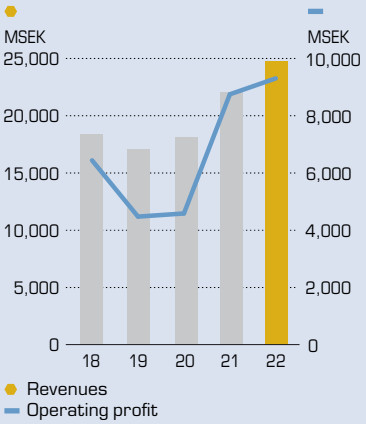
PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

SEK m	2022	2021
Operating profit	**9,318**	**8,761**
Change		**557**
Analysis of change		
Volumes		–965
Prices and terms		3,481
Exchange rate effects		*3,398*
Costs		–1,618
Depreciation		–20
Items affecting comparability		–259
Other		–63
Change		**557**

OPERATING PROFIT

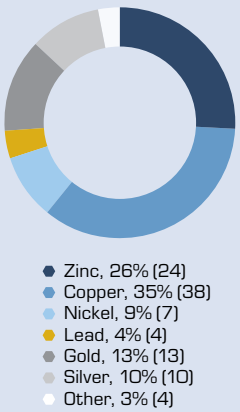
SEK m	2022	2021
Aitik	3,076	3,281
The Boliden Area	1,640	1,123
Garpenberg	3,359	3,110
Kevitsa	2,298	1,788
Kylylahti	–269	–3
Tara	441	534

REVENUES AND OPERATING PROFIT



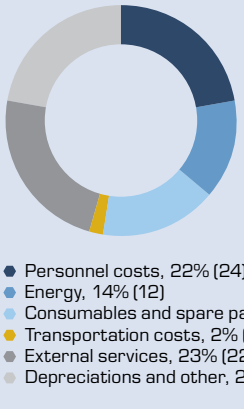
The increase in operating profit compared to 2021 is due mainly to better prices and terms.

BREAKDOWN OF SALES PER METAL



Copper and zinc constitute the main part of Boliden's revenues. Among other things, the item 'Other' includes cobalt.

BREAKDOWN OF OPERATING COSTS



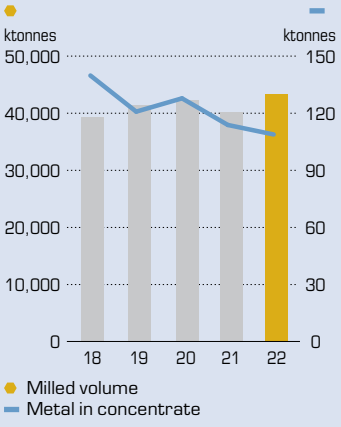
Operating costs, excluding depreciation, increased by 19 percent in local currencies compared to the previous year.

costs. The business area's earnings for 2022 include an item affecting comparability in the amount of SEK –259 m attributable to an impairment of exploration rights in Finland.

Production Mines

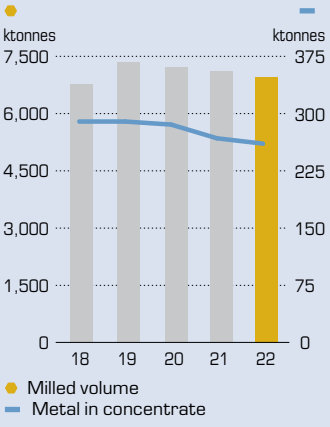
The milled volume was higher in 2022 compared to 2021. However, lower grades in all mining areas except the Boliden Area resulted in a lower production of metal in concentrate for most metals. Production was also negatively affected by the Covid-19 pandemic in 2022, as higher than normal rates of sick leave reduced loading and haulage capacity in the open pits. Nevertheless, milled volumes in both Aitik and Kevitsa reached new record levels following completion of their investment programs. Aitik achieved its designed annual production rate of 45 Mtonnes of milled volume in both the second and third quarters of 2022. All metal grades decreased in Kevitsa, in particular for nickel, where production of concentrate decreased by 8 percent compared to 2021. The Boliden Area increased its production of metal in concentrate for most metals. Stable milled volumes and higher grades made positive contributions, and copper-rich ore from the Renström mine was milled during the first quarter, providing good process performance. Garpenberg's milled volume was slightly lower than in 2021, which combined with lower grades, contributed to lower production of metal in concentrates. Both Tara's milled volumes and zinc grades were lower than in 2021, and production was hampered, especially during the first half of 2022 as a result of the increased water inflow in the fourth quarter of 2021. This contributed to a decrease in Boliden's total production of zinc in concentrate of 3 percent compared to 2021.

COPPER PRODUCTION



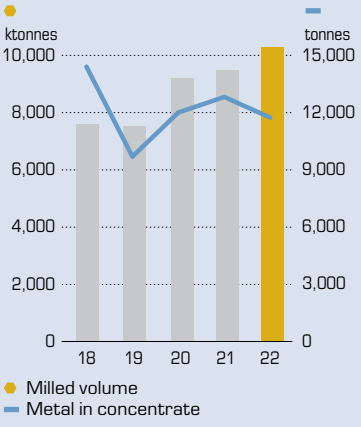
The production of copper in concentrate decreased as a result of lower grades in Aitik and Kevitsa.

ZINC PRODUCTION



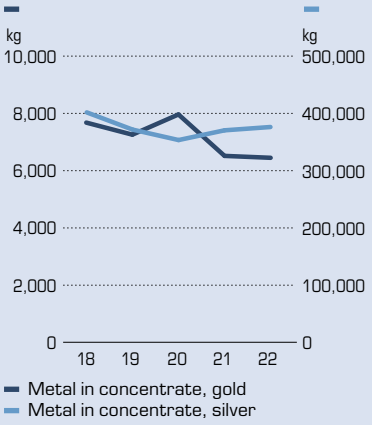
The production of zinc in concentrate decreased due to lower grades in Garpenberg and Tara.

NICKEL PRODUCTION



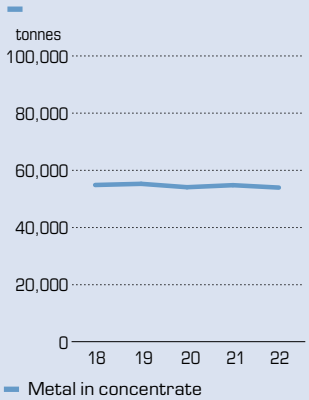
The production of nickel in concentrate decreased as a result of lower grades in Kevitsa.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION



The decrease in the production of gold in concentrate is primarily explained by lower grades in Aitik and Kevitsa.

LEAD PRODUCTION



The production of lead in concentrate decreased marginally compared to the previous year due to lower grades in Garpenberg.

Development Smelters

Financial information Smelters

Revenues for Business Area Smelters totaled SEK 84,787 m (67,292), and gross profit excluding revaluation of process inventory was SEK 15,703 m (11,314). Operating profit, excluding revaluation of process inventory, increased to SEK 5,916 m (2,903) mainly as a result of stronger metal prices and terms. This is a new record for the business area, and Harjavalta, Kokkola and Rönnskär were the biggest contributors. Including a revaluation of process inventory in the amount of SEK 223 m (764), operating profit totaled SEK 6,139 m (3,666). Total operating costs for Smelters before depreciations were SEK 8,652 m (7,245). This corresponds to an increase av 19 percent (5) in local currency, largely driven by inflation. Higher electricity prices had a negative effect, and operating profit was affected in the amount of SEK –500 m (–560) by maintenance shutdowns.

Harjavalta and Odda noted record profits. Harjavalta's earnings increase should be seen in the light of higher gold production, higher nickel prices and improved productivity in the new nickel line, while last year's earnings were negatively affected by a slag explosion in the nickel furnace. Both zinc smelters benefited from improved zinc treatment charges and higher metal premiums. Rönnskär's earnings did not reach the record level of 2020 but increased compared to 2021. Increased volumes of free metals and higher sulphuric acid prices fully compensated for higher costs. Bergsöe's earnings decreased compared to 2021 due to cost increases partly linked to process disruptions. The operating profit item "Other Smelters," which includes earnings from the Group's joint purchasing and sales companies, improved significantly in 2022 compared to 2021, thanks to improved prices and conditions.

KEY DATA

	2022	2021
Revenues, SEK m	84,787	67,292
Gross profit excl. revaluation of process inventory, SEK m	15,703	11,314
Operating costs excl. depreciations, SEK m	8,652	7,245
Depreciations, SEK m	1,472	1,302
Operating profit excl. revaluation of process inventory, SEK m	5,916	2,903
Operating profit, SEK m	6,139	3,666
Investments, SEK m	3,862	2,070
Capital employed, SEK m	31,241	25,545
Return on capital employed, %	20	15
Number of employees (FTE)	2,447	2,424

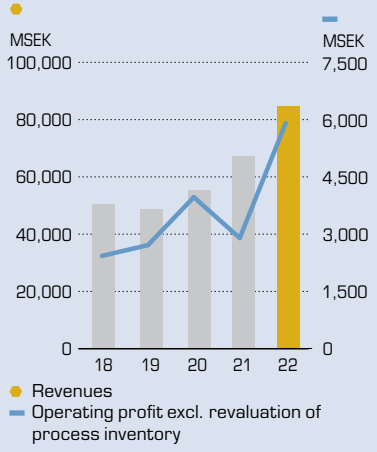
PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

SEK m	2022	2021
Operating profit	**6,139**	**3,666**
Revaluation of process inventory	223	764
Operating profit excl. revaluation of process inventory	**5,916**	**2,903**
Change		**3,014**
Analysis of change		
Volumes		369
Prices and terms		3,757
Exchange rate effects		*1,546*
Costs		–1,193
Depreciation		–130
Other		211
Change		**3,014**

OPERATING PROFIT

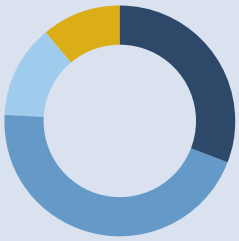
SEK m	2022	2021
Rönnskär	1,257	1,075
Harjavalta	1,926	1,037
Kokkola	1,307	565
Odda	613	133
Bergsöe	33	72
Other Smelters	780	21

REVENUES AND OPERATING PROFIT EXCL. REVALUATION OF PROCESS INVENTORY



Operating profit excluding revaluation of process inventory was higher compared to the previous year, mainly due to better prices and terms.

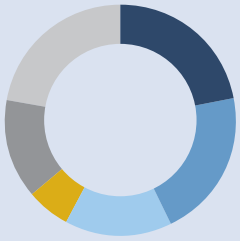
BREAKDOWN OF GROSS PROFIT EXCL. REVALUATION OF PROCESS INVENTORY



- TC/RC, 31% (33)
- Free metals, 45% (51)
- Premiums, 13% (9)
- By-products, 11% (7)

Treatment charges and free metals accounted for 76 percent (84) of gross profit excluding revaluation of process inventory.

BREAKDOWN OF OPERATING COSTS



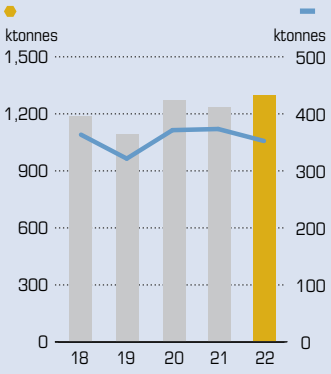
- Personnel costs, 22% (24)
- Energy, 21% (20)
- Consumables and spare parts, 15% (19)
- Transportation costs, 6% (5)
- External services, 14 % (16)
- Depreciations and other, 22% (16)

Operating costs, excluding depreciation, increased by 19 percent in local currencies compared to the previous year.

Production Smelters

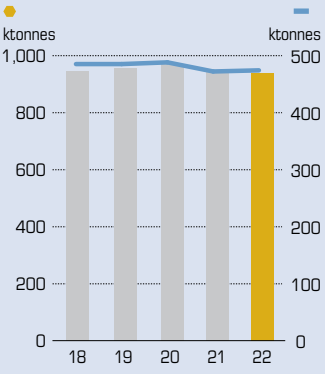
The production of both gold and nickel in matte increased compared to 2021. Gold production noted a new record and increased in both Harjavalta and Rönnskär as a result of higher grades in external concentrates. Harjavalta's production of nickel in matte increased as a result of a completed debottlenecking investment, less extensive maintenance shutdowns and fewer production disruptions. While the previous year was negatively affected by a major fire and a slag explosion, improvements completed in the nickel concentrate drying process gradually led up to positive earnings in 2022. However, the production of copper decreased by 6 percent compared to 2021. It decreased by 11 percent in Harjavalta, where more extensive scheduled maintenance shutdowns and a lack of anodes due to production disruptions had a negative impact on copper production. Lower secondary raw material feed had an impact on copper production at Rönnskär, which decreased by 2 percent. Zinc production was unchanged in 2022 compared to 2021, despite the deliberate adjustment of zinc production in response to high electricity prices. From time to time, the onward sale of electricity was more profitable than consuming it for zinc production. Zinc production was also negatively affected as a result of a 10-day strike and a scheduled maintenance shutdown in Odda during the third quarter. Lead production decreased slightly compared to the previous year, where the lower production of lead alloys in Bergsöe had a negative impact. Sulphuric acid production almost reached the record 2020 level. It increased in Harjavalta following completion of the investment program, but decreased slightly in Rönnskär due to technical process problems.

COPPER PRODUCTION



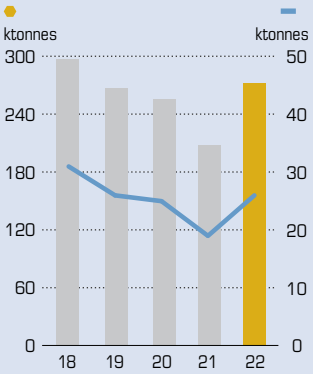
Concentrate feed was higher and copper production slightly lower.

ZINC PRODUCTION



Zinc production was stable and on par with the previous year.

NICKEL PRODUCTION

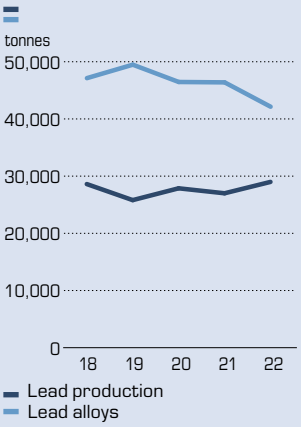


Harjavalta's nickel concentrate feed was higher than the previous year.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION

The production of gold metal increased while silver decreased slightly compared to the previous year.

PRODUCTION OF LEAD AND LEAD ALLOYS



Lead production was in line with the previous year.

Developments on the metal markets

War in Europe, extreme weather, energy crisis, inflation, interest rate increases and poor stock market performance all contributed to a historically turbulent year, as was reflected in the metal markets.

Market trends

The strong trend in the global economy continued at the beginning of the year, but it was brought to an abrupt halt by Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February. The effects were immense and remained so through to the end of the year. The price of certain raw materials of which Russia is an important producer, including natural gas, rose sharply at first, and this in turn affected the price of electricity. Russia's response to the following widespread sanctions imposed by the outside world was to limit gas exports to Europe, which triggered an energy crisis later when it coincided with extreme heat waves and severe drought. In China, there was another outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in which new virus variants led to widespread lockdowns in society. The pressure on already strained supply chains increased further.

However, the sharply rising inflation rate and its effects soon became the biggest threat to the world economy. The US Federal Reserve led the way with significant increases in the interest rate, and other central banks around the world soon followed suit. As interest rates rose, so too did worries about lower growth or even a recession, which caused global stock markets to fall. Stock markets experienced their worst performance in 2022 since the global financial crisis in 2008, and the value of high-risk assets such as growth stocks and crypto currencies were particularly eroded. The dollar rose in value relative to other currencies, partly because of the more aggressive interest rate increases in the US, but also because as the world's largest currency, the dollar is perceived as lower risk.

There was greater price volatility in the metal markets in 2022 than in previous years, with major differences between the highest and lowest annual prices. Initially, prices were at very high levels in general, but fell as concerns about inflation, reduced global growth and Covid-19 restrictions in China grew. Price developments were weak during the second half of the year, despite a strong recovery at year-end. The supply of copper and nickel increased while that of zinc and lead decreased. Demand was higher than supply in all the above-mentioned metals except nickel. The high energy prices led many energy intensive industries such as zinc smelters, aluminum smelters and steel mills to fully or partially curtail their metal production. Visible metal stocks were reduced further in 2022 despite entering the year at historically low levels. The geopolitical uncertainty and elevated supply chain risks led metal consumers to increase their inventories to ensure the availability of metal.

Long-term metal demand

Historically, increased metal demand has been strongly linked to global economic growth and especially to developments in China, which accounted for the single largest source of demand for base metals. Although growth over the long term is expected to decline both globally and in China, metal demand will increase sharply thanks to climate transition and the electrification of societies. The 2022 energy crisis led to a sharper focus on initiatives and technologies to phase out fossil fuels. Major metal intensive investments will be necessary for electricity generation, power distribution infrastructure and electrical equipment. Global demand for base metals is expected to grow for a long time.

Long-term metal supply

Mines have limited lifespans and must be replaced by new ones, but this will only occur if mining companies believe future metal prices will enable profitable investments in new projects. For a long time, increasingly comprehensive requirements from permit issuing authorities and local communities, larger scale due to lower metal grades, and a growing need for infrastructure have gradually increased the cost situation and capital intensity in the mining industry, and in 2022, both rose sharply as a result of the high rate of inflation.

Due to the above factors, developing a new mine usually takes many years, and the time of discovery to metal production is increasing, and in current circumstances this could lead to future supply shortages for most of our main metals. While expansion in existing mines generally has lower capital intensity, it will only partially meet the future demand for metals. The smelting capacity expansion rate is based on the view companies have of demand in the regional market and the supply of raw materials. New capacity affects concentrate market balance and thus the terms between smelters and the mines. Metal recycling rates are expected to increase over time, but as with the expansion of existing mines, they are only able to meet part of the future demand for metals.

Developments in China

China accounts for about 40–50 percent of global base metal demand and significant shares of the world's metal supply. Economic development in that country is therefore of great importance for Boliden's markets. China's economy is expected to become more focused on services and less on infrastructure and real estate development, leading to lower future metal demand. At the same time, economic growth is expected to decline gradually. Smelting capacity expansion in China has developed at a fast pace in order to meet the rapid growth in demand for base metals. Metal imports are significant, and the Chinese smelting industry has become a major player in the global concentrate market, especially for copper. While China's position as the world's largest nickel producer was recently taken over by Indonesia, this was through major investments controlled by Chinese interests. Global copper and zinc mining capacity has sometimes been a limiting factor when investment growth was high in China. Even during periods of slowdown in global economic activity or when extraordinary situations have affected the economy, demand from China continued to be good, and therefore periods of low copper and zinc prices were brief from a historical perspective.

THE ZINC MARKET

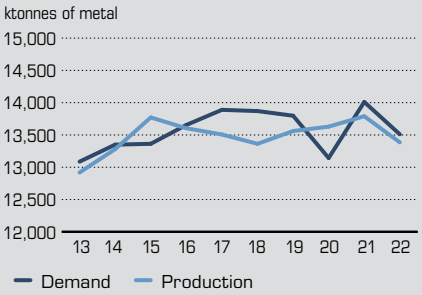
Lower demand
Global demand for zinc developed poorly in 2022 as a result of the downturn in the economic cycle, rising interest rates and high energy prices. The demand for zinc fell by 4 percent globally and 9 percent in Europe. Because many zinc consumers such as steel mills run energy intensive operations, they are affected by the high energy prices. Activity in the construction sector was hit hard by rising interest rates toward the end of the year, while demand from the automotive sector was relatively stable.

High energy costs limited smelter production
Because the production of zinc requires a lot of energy, the industry is vulnerable to high energy prices. Most smelters, especially in Europe, reduced production rates or shut down operations altogether. Zinc production decreased by 3 percent globally and 12 percent in Europe compared to 2021. Zinc prices grew strongly in 2022 despite a weak fourth quarter, and rose by an average of 16 percent for the year. The positive zinc price development was largely driven by low zinc stocks, and the uncertainties in respect of smelter production mentioned above. Stocks in Europe and the US were historically low, and this in turn resulted in continued high metal premiums. Spot market premiums were highest toward the end of the third quarter and significantly higher overall in 2022 compared to the previous year.

Mined production
Global mined production decreased by 2 percent during the year. Balance in the concentrate market improved, and this resulted in significantly better terms for smelters as the new treatment charges in benchmark annual contracts were set at USD 230 (159) per tonne concentrate, including some positive price participation. Spot market treatment charges were generally in line with benchmark annual contracts. The average cash cost level for the industry rose in 2022, largely due to the significantly higher treatment charges, but also to increased cost inflation and energy prices. Cash cost in the 90th percentile increased to USD 2,235 per tonne (1,920). Margins for mined production were good given the higher price of zinc.

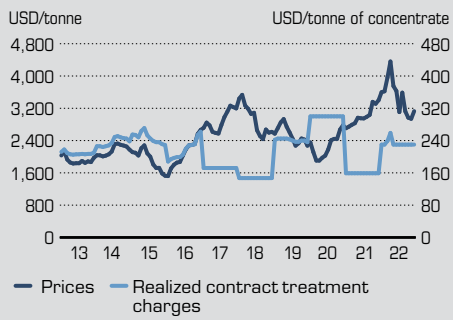
GLOBAL DEMAND AND PRODUCTION

Source: CRU



PRICES AND TREATMENT CHARGES (TC)

Source: Bloomberg, CRU



THE COPPER MARKET

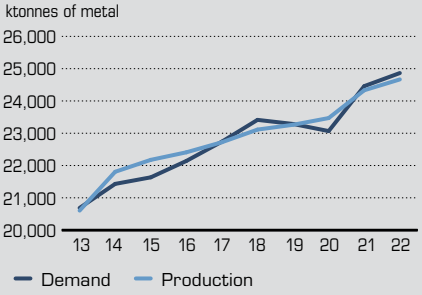
Weak demand and price development
Demand for copper grew by 2 percent compared to the previous year, despite the macroeconomic downturn. The outbreak of the war in Ukraine created great uncertainty in the market and subsequently resulted in rising inflation and energy prices. In China, authorities decided on comprehensive lockdowns as a result of new Covid-19 outbreaks. The growth in demand for copper grew increasingly uncertain, adversely affecting the copper price, which fell by 5 percent from the previous year's level. Copper demand continued to be affected positively by the trend toward increased electrification, battery charging and power transmission infrastructure. The key role of the metal in energy transition was emphasized by important industry players who believe that a deficit will materialize earlier than expected, which supported the copper price. However, interest from financial investors declined during the year.

Stable smelter production
The production rate for finished copper metal increased marginally during 2022. The profitability of copper smelters was affected by the higher energy prices, although they are not as sensitive to energy costs as zinc smelters. Global stock levels fell in 2022 to even lower levels than 2021, resulting in metal premiums reaching record levels in Europe and the US.

Lower mined production than anticipated
The supply of concentrates increased by 3 percent in 2022, but increased less than expected as many mining companies failed to extract planned volumes, due to e.g. drought in Chile, lower levels, labor shortages related to the Covid-19 pandemic, and widespread protests from the local population in Peru. Spot market treatment charges increased during the year and on average were in line with benchmark annual contracts at USD 65/6.5 USc. Annual contracts for 2023 have been set at USD 88/8.8 USc. Production costs for the mining companies increased during the year. In particular, increased costs for diesel, electricity, chemicals, sulphuric acid and other consumables drove up the average cash cost level. A stronger dollar and higher prices for by-products such as zinc, nickel and cobalt limited the increase. Cash cost in the 90th percentile increased to USD 5,200 per tonne (4,830). Margins in the mining companies decreased compared with the previous year, but remained good from a historical perspective.

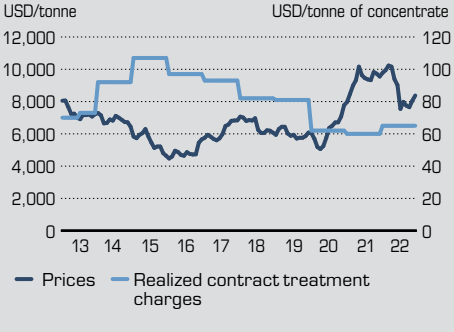
GLOBAL DEMAND AND PRODUCTION

Source: CRU



PRICES AND TREATMENT CHARGES (TC)

Source: Bloomberg, CRU



THE NICKEL MARKET

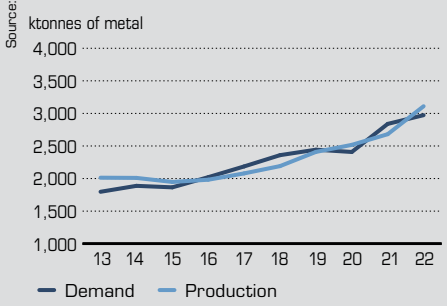
Continued growth in demand
Demand for nickel increased by 5 percent in 2022 compared to 2021. Stainless steel is the biggest single segment for nickel consumption and accounts for almost two thirds of global demand. The production of stainless steel decreased by 5 percent during the year due to the weaker economic situation, inflation and higher energy costs. The resultant negative effect on nickel demand was limited to just 1 percent. In some cases, stainless steel producers also shifted from class 1 nickel as input good to intermediate raw materials such as nickel pig iron (NPI) and ferronickel, given the significant price differential between nickel products during parts of the year. Batteries represent the second largest market for the consumption of nickel and account for 15 percent of total demand. This segment grew strongly during the year, resulting in an increase in the consumption of nickel for battery production of 39 percent. The consumption of nickel for batteries in China – the world's leading battery producer – almost doubled.

Volatile nickel price
The price of nickel increased by 39 percent in 2022 and rose sharply in connection with Russia's invasion of Ukraine. In March, nickel trading on the LME was temporarily halted due to high volatility, but resumed toward the end of the month. Widespread dissatisfaction with the way the crisis was handled led to the subsequent disappearance of significant trade volumes from the LME. Among the effects from this was an increasingly volatile nickel price.

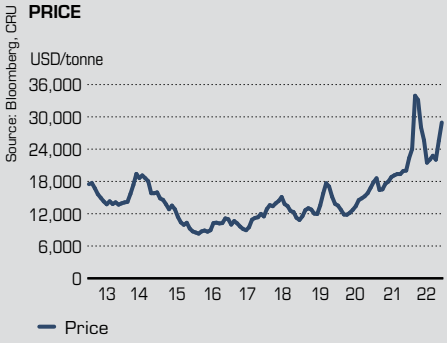
Continued expansion in Indonesia
The production of nickel increased in 2022, driven by continued expansion in smelter capacity in Indonesia. The country has the biggest ore reserves in the world and is currently the largest nickel producer following major investments in in-country processing, nevertheless often controlled by Chinese interests. Nickel production increased by 16 percent globally compared to 2021. Indonesia and China, the two leading producers, increased production by 29 percent and 22 percent respectively. There was a surplus in the total supply of nickel, but stock levels for class 1 nickel decreased.

Indonesia now accounts for almost half of global mined production. Production capacity in the country continued to grow strongly and increased by 46 percent compared to the previous year. Production increased by 16 percent globally. Cash cost in the 75th percentile was USD 14,100 per tonne (11,300), and in the 90th percentile USD 19,800 per tonne (17,000). Average costs increased for the industry and especially for low cost production. Average prices for the industry were deemed to be very good from a historical perspective.

GLOBAL DEMAND AND PRODUCTION



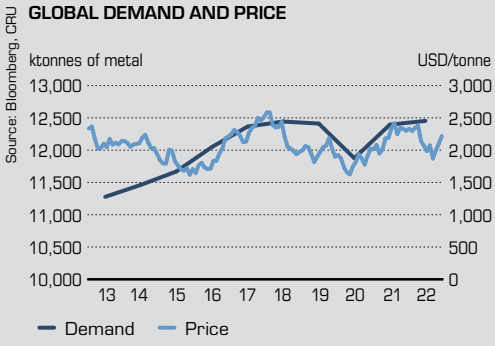
PRICE



THE LEAD MARKET

Stable demand and supply
The growth rate in global lead demand slowed as a result of poorer economic conditions and continued restrictions related to Covid-19 in China. Demand was unchanged compared to the previous year. However, the price of lead rose by 2 percent despite a strong dollar, which usually has the opposite effect on the lead price. The supply of lead metal decreased by 1 percent as most smelters had limited or ceased production due to high energy costs. Primary lead smelters reduced production by 3 percent, while secondary smelters maintained the same rate of production as in the previous year. Stocks of finished metals fell from already low levels. Mined production decreased by 2 percent. Treatment charges in benchmark annual contracts decreased from 2021, but were higher than those on the spot market, which developed weakly during the year.

GLOBAL DEMAND AND PRICE



ABOUT PRICING

Metals
Prices for copper, zinc, nickel and lead are set daily on the London metal exchange (LME). In addition to the price, there is usually a premium which level is governed by the local balance between metal demand, smelter capacity, shipping costs and payment terms. Prices for gold, silver, palladium and platinum are set in a similar way by the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA). Cobalt and tellurium prices are published in the Metal Bulletin.

Concentrates
The price of concentrate is usually the LME price less treatment charges and is calculated on the payable part of a concentrate's metal content, and regulated by terms and conditions between mines and smelters. The balance between the supply of concentrates from the world's mines and smelter demand governs pricing between mines and smelters.

PRECIOUS METAL MARKETS

Gold and silver prices are governed by anticipated developments in the global economy and have often been sought after metals in weak economic conditions or when unusual events affect the global economy. Precious metals are included in the investment portfolios of financial players to an increasing extent.

Central banks worldwide bought record volumes of gold in 2022 to diversify their foreign reserves. Interest among financial investors declined during the year, but this was partly offset by private investors. The gold price began the year strongly, when interest in the metal as a hedge against inflation was high. When central banks around the world raised interest rates, the price came under pressure because of the negative correlation with rising real interest rates. Toward the end of the year, the gold price increased sharply as there were growing expectations that the US Federal Reserve could potentially limit future interest rate increases. The average price remained largely unchanged compared to 2021.

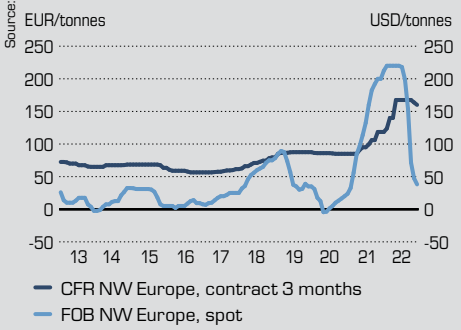
The silver price followed the same pattern, although the metal is more dependent on the economic cycle, as a significant proportion of demand is industrial. The silver price fell 14 percent in 2022. Prices for palladium and platinum both fell by 12 percent.

GOLD AND SILVER PRICE

THE SULPHURIC ACID MARKET

The sulphuric acid spot price started the year at historically high levels, which remained until the third quarter, when the price fell sharply. The year-end price was roughly 80 percent lower than the opening price. Despite this, the average price for 2022 was 12 percent higher than in 2021. Price levels in Europe were higher than in Asia due to high European energy prices, which limited smelter production. All in all, global consumption declined as a result of subdued demand from fertilizer production, the biggest market for sulphuric acid. Demand from the mining industry increased.

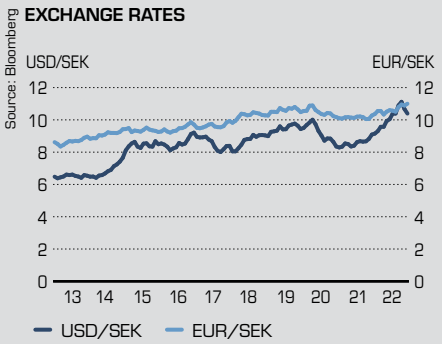
SULPHURIC ACID PRICE



CURRENCY TRENDS

The USD developed strongly against most other currencies during the year including SEK. The US Federal Reserve took an early decision to carry out significant increases in the interest rate, which led to a relative increase in strength in the currency. As the world's largest currency, the USD also benefits from being perceived as less risky. The exchange rate against SEK and EUR rose by 18 and 12 percent respectively.

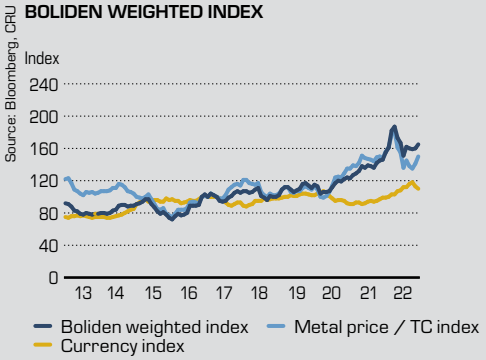
EXCHANGE RATES



BOLIDEN WEIGHTED INDEX

The Boliden weighted index, which includes prices, terms and currencies that have the biggest effect on Boliden's earnings, rose by 13 percent in 2022. The weighted metal price and treatment charge index increased by 1 percent, while the currency index had a strong positive development and increased by 11 percent. Currencies and metal prices often display a negative correlation that has an equalizing effect on Boliden's weighted index and earnings.

BOLIDEN WEIGHTED INDEX



Market position

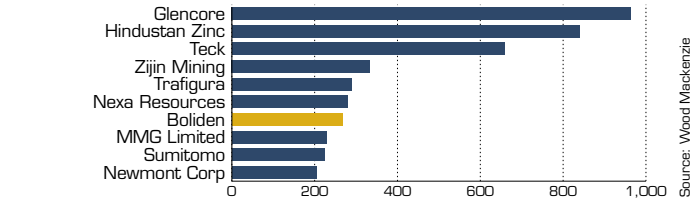
Boliden conducts business in a global marketplace and is one of the world's biggest zinc mining and smelting companies. In copper, we are a small but leading player in Europe, and we have built up a position in nickel in recent years. We have a leading position in recycling of scrap electronics and a prominent position in lead recycling in Europe.

MINING COMPANIES – ZINC

Boliden is the world's seventh largest zinc mining company. Tara and Garpenberg are major zinc mines by international comparison, and the Garpenberg mine is also one of Europe's biggest producers of silver. The Boliden Area is a minor zinc producer.

THE 10 LARGEST ZINC MINERS

ktonnes 2022

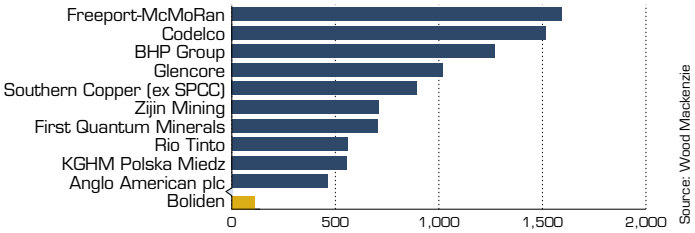


MINING COMPANIES – COPPER

Boliden is a minor global copper miner but plays an important role in Europe's metal supply. Aitik, Europe's largest copper mine, is a major mine in terms of ore production but medium-sized in terms of metal production. Kevitsa and the Boliden Area are minor copper producers.

THE 10 LARGEST COPPER MINERS

ktonnes 2022

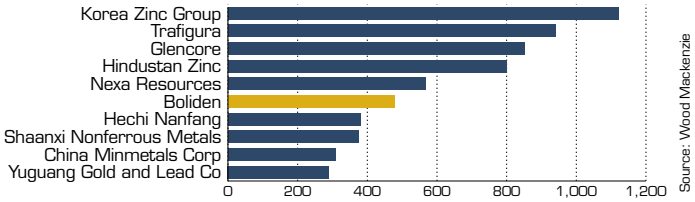


SMELTING COMPANIES – ZINC

Boliden is the world's sixth largest zinc smelting company. The Kokkola smelter is a major zinc producer while the Odda smelter is medium-sized. The ongoing expansion at Odda will make the smelter a leading zinc producer.

THE 10 LARGEST ZINC SMELTERS

ktonnes 2022

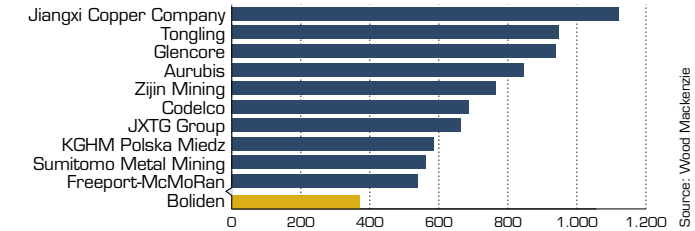


SMELTERS – COPPER

Boliden is the nineteenth largest copper smelting company globally. The Rönnskär smelter is a major copper producer and a world leader in recycling of electronics. The Harjavalta smelter is a minor copper producer.

THE 10 LARGEST COPPER SMELTERS

ktonnes 2022



MINING AND SMELTING COMPANIES – NICKEL

Since the acquisition of the Kevitsa mine, Boliden enjoys the same integrated structure in nickel as it does in copper and zinc, except that Boliden does not produce finished nickel metal but an intermediate product known as nickel in matte, which is sold for further processing. Harjavalta is the only nickel smelter in Western Europe.

MINING AND SMELTING COMPANIES – LEAD

Boliden is an important lead mining company globally, but without owning a pure lead mine. Instead, lead is extracted as a by-product, mainly from the zinc mines. Boliden is a medium-sized smelter for primary lead and has a significant position in lead recycling in Europe through the Bergsöe smelter.

Competitiveness

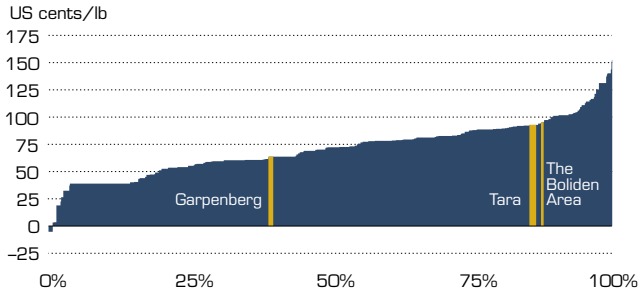
Metals are traded and priced on global exchanges. Competitive costs and sustainable processes are critical to long-term success as the metals are largely produced and traded in their pure forms without distinguishing properties. Boliden's operations are sustainable in the long-term; they are competitive, enjoy leading-edge technological capabilities, high productivity, cost-effiency and limited environmental footprint.

Unlike refined metals, mined concentrates are not traded on exchanges, but are priced by leading players who announce their terms in the form of annual agreements known as benchmark contracts. Unit costs in mines are well-known to market operators thanks to the regular compilation by independent analysts, such as Wood Mackenzie[1)], of information on cost levels, known as cash cost. Highly competitive mines often have high grades, significant revenues from by-products, advantageous infrastructure, and low costs. Smelter competitiveness is usually compared using the cash margin metric, which is a more comparable metric, since smelters extract multiple metals and by-products. Smelter competitiveness depends on the cost situation, stable processes with high recovery and extraction of other metals and by-products in addition to their primary metal.

CASH COST FOR THE MINING INDUSTRY

ZINC – COMPOSITE C1 CASH COST

Source: Wood Mackenzie

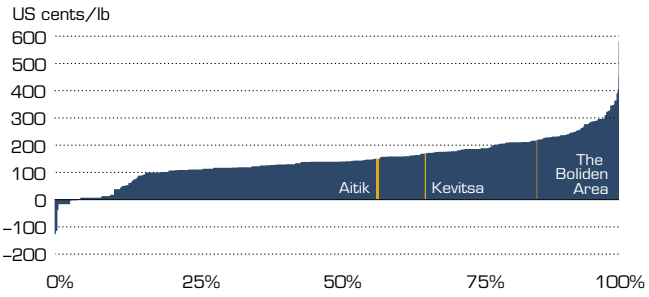


Share of mining industry production of zinc, %

Garpenberg and the Boliden Area have large revenues from multiple metals and report according to pro rata costing. Tara reports according to normal costing. According to Wood Mackenzie, Garpenberg has world-leading productivity among underground mines.

COPPER – COMPOSITE C1 CASH COST

Source: Wood Mackenzie

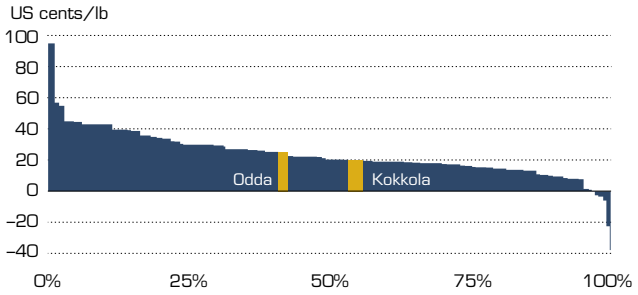


Share of mining industry production of copper, %

Aitik has the world's highest productivity for open pit mines with concentrator according to Wood Mackenzie. Kevitsa is a nickel and copper mine with by-products. Kevitsa is in the first quartile on the nickel cash cost curve.

CASH MARGIN FOR THE SMELTER INDUSTRY

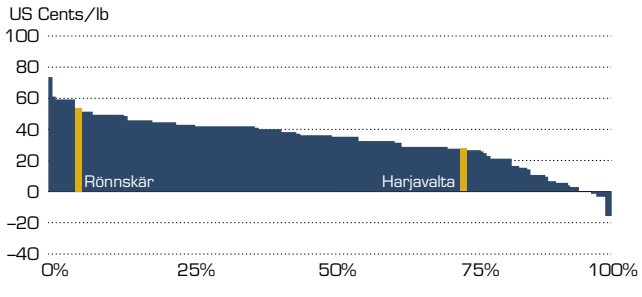
ZINC – CASH MARGIN



Share of smelter industry production of zinc metal, %

Boliden's zinc smelters benefit from economies of scale and low energy costs, but have low secondary metals production. The cash margin curve is relatively flat and there is little difference between the smelters at lower and higher percentiles.

COPPER – CASH MARGIN



Share of smelter industry production of copper metal, %

Boliden's copper smelters enjoy a high cash margin due to its ability to process complex materials. A major part of Rönnskär's feed is from secondary raw materials. Harjavalta has significant revenues from its nickel business.

[1)] The graphs are based on estimates and assumptions by analysts Wood Mackenzie, and may differ from Boliden's own cash cost per mine data due to differences in the underlying data. There are a number of different definitions of cash cost. The diagram for mines shows composite costing where mines are reported either pro rata or according to normal costing. Pro rata costing divides the costs between the different metals, while normal costing reduces the costs by the net revenues from by-products.

The share

The Boliden share is listed on Nasdaq Stockholm and is part of the Large Cap segment. During the year, the share rose by 12 percent thus outperforming the Stockholm stock exchange.

Trading in the Boliden share

In all, 1.0 billion (1.0) Boliden shares were traded in 2022 with a total value of SEK 377 billion (325). Nasdaq accounted for 66 percent (69) of trading in Boliden shares. During the year, 646 million (726) Boliden shares were traded on Nasdaq Stockholm, with a total value of SEK 242 billion (232). An average of 2.6 million (2.9) shares were traded per trading day, and the Boliden share accounted for 1.9 percent (2.0) of the total volume of shares traded on Nasdaq Stockholm. The largest exchange after Nasdaq, was Cboe CXE, with 26 percent (18) of all trades in the share.

Price trend and dividend

The Boliden share rose by 12 percent compared to the OMX Stockholm 30 index, which fell by 16 percent, and the MSCI World Metals & Mining Index, which rose by 16 percent. At year-end 2022, the Boliden share was quoted at SEK 391 (350) on NASDAQ Stockholm, corresponding to a market capitalization of SEK 107 billion (96). In common with other raw materials companies, the value of the Boliden share varies on average more than the broad stock market indices. Over the last five years, the beta value of the Boliden share against OMXSPI was 1.05 (1.20). The Board proposes to the AGM an ordinary dividend of SEK 15.00 (10.50) per share for 2022, which is in line with Boliden's dividend policy. The proposed dividend corresponds to 33.1 percent (33.0) of net earnings per share and a dividend yield of 3.8 percent (3.0) of the share price at year-end. An extra disbursement of SEK 11.50 (15.50) per share is proposed by means of an automatic share redemption procedure. Boliden's average total return (dividend paid and share price performance) over the past ten years was 16 percent (17) per year.

Share capital

The total number of shares is 273,511,169. Each share has a quota value of SEK 2.12, and total share capital is SEK 578,914,338. Boliden's share capital derives from one type of share where each share has the same voting rights and the same right to dividends. There is no provision in Boliden's articles of association that limits the right to transfer shares or any voting right restrictions as to how many votes a shareholder may exercise at a shareholders' meeting. Boliden does not hold any treasury shares, nor has it issued any shares in 2022.

Boliden is unaware of any agreement between shareholders that may entail restrictions on the right to transfer shares in the company. Boliden is not party to any significant agreement affected by any public buyout offer. Boliden has no shareholders who have declared that they directly or indirectly represent at least one tenth of the total number of votes for all shares.

Ownership structure

As of December 31, 2022, Boliden had 113,050 shareholders (102,597).

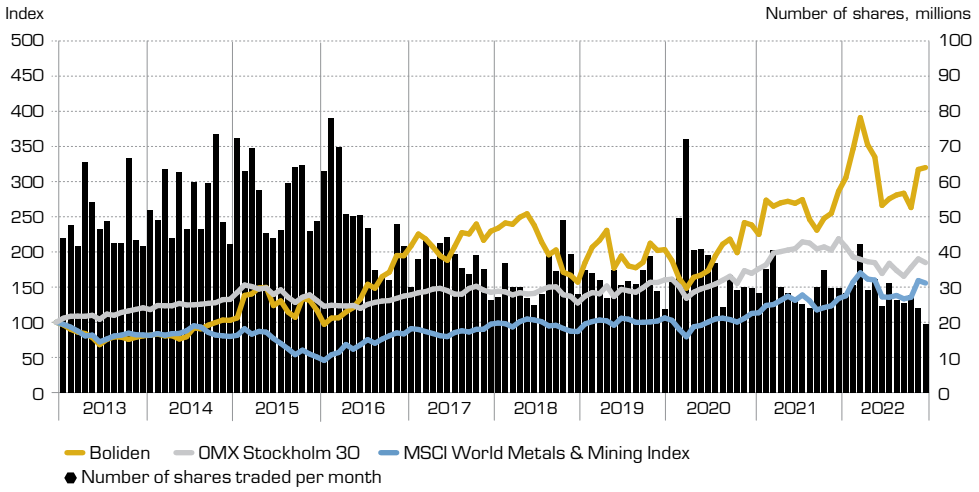
Approximately 62 percent (60) of the shares were registered to foreign accounts. The ten biggest individual shareholders represented 28 percent (29) of the share capital.

Boliden's employees hold shares, via profit-sharing foundations, for which voting rights cannot be directly exercised. At year-end, the foundations held 1,091,076 shares (1,093,048).

SHARE PRICE, SECTOR INDEX, AND NASDAQ STOCKHOLM

Share price, sector index, and Nasdaq Stockholm
During the year, the Boliden share rose by 12 percent compared to the OMX Stockholm 30 index which fell by 16 percent, and the MSCI World Metals & Mining Index, which rose by 16 percent.

Source: Bloomberg



BREAKDOWN OF BOLIDEN'S SHARES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022

Shareholdings	Number of shareholders	Number of shares	Shareholding, %	Votes, %
1 – 100	71,009	2,348,360	0.9	0.9
101 – 500	28,049	7,608,431	2.9	2.9
501 – 1,000	7,211	5,861,985	2.1	2.1
1,001 – 10,000	5,697	14,908,896	5.5	5.5
10,001 – 50,000	364	7,628,135	2.8	2.8
50,001 –	232	174,927,110	63.8	63.8
Anonymous ownership		60,228,252	22.0	22.0
Total		**273,511,169**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Monitor, Modular Finance AB Holdings

Boliden's 10 biggest shareholders As of December 31, 2022	
Percentage of capital and votes, %	
Swedbank Robur Fonder	5.9
BlackRock	4.5
Vanguard	3.6
T. Rowe Price	2.8
Handelsbanken Fonder	2.7
SEB Fonder	2.1
Söderbloms Factoringtjänst AB	1.8
Artemis	1.5
Folksam	1.5
Första AP-fonden	1.5
Total	**27.8**

Source: Monitor, Modular Finance AB. The verification date may vary for certain shareholders.

The share in brief, 2022	
Exchange	Nasdaq Stockholm
Ticker	BOL
ISIN code	SE 0017768716
ICB code	5510
Highest price paid	515
Lowest price paid	299
Closing price	391
Market cap. 31 Dec	SEK 107 billion
Turnover rate	357%
Number of shares	273,511,169
Beta value (5 years)	1.05

Source: Nasdaq OMX, Modular Finance AB

Annual total return as of December 31, 2022	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Boliden	19%	22%	12%	16%
OMX Stockholm 30	-13%	7%	9%	10%
MSCI World Metals & Mining Index	25%	20%	16%	9%

The average total shareholder return on the Boliden share over the past 10 years was 16 percent per year and 356 percent for the period as a whole.

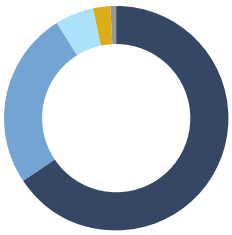
Source: Bloomberg

Shareholder information on the website

Continuously updated information about the Boliden share, the shareholder list, metal prices and currencies is available on the Boliden website at www.boliden.com. Boliden's financial reports, presentations and contact details to the equity research analysts in the 22 (21) banks and fund commissioners who monitor Boliden are also available on the website. For further information, please email us at investorrelations@boliden.com.

Boliden held its Capital Markets Day in Stockholm on November 15. Boliden's management team gave presentations on the business, the industry and metal markets. Around 100 institutional investors, analysts and journalists took part. All of the presentations, including follow-up questions, are available as recordings on the Boliden website. The Capital Markets Day was followed by a field trip to the smelter in Harjavalta. The picture shows one of the five investor groups enjoying a guided tour of Harjavalta during their visit.

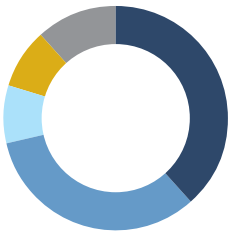
TRADING ON DIFFERENT EXCHANGES



- Nasdaq, 66%
- CBOE, 26%
- Aquis, 5%
- LSE Group, 3%
- Other, 0%

In 2022, 66 percent (69) of Boliden shares were traded on the Stockholm Exchange.
Source: Modular Finance AB

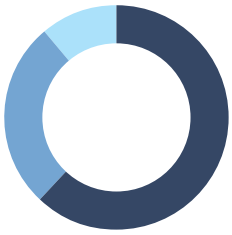
OWNERSHIP BY COUNTRY



- Sweden, 38%
- USA, 33%
- Luxembourg, 8%
- Great Britain, 8%
- Other, 13%

62 percent (60) of the shares were registered to foreign accounts.

OWNERSHIP BY CATEGORY

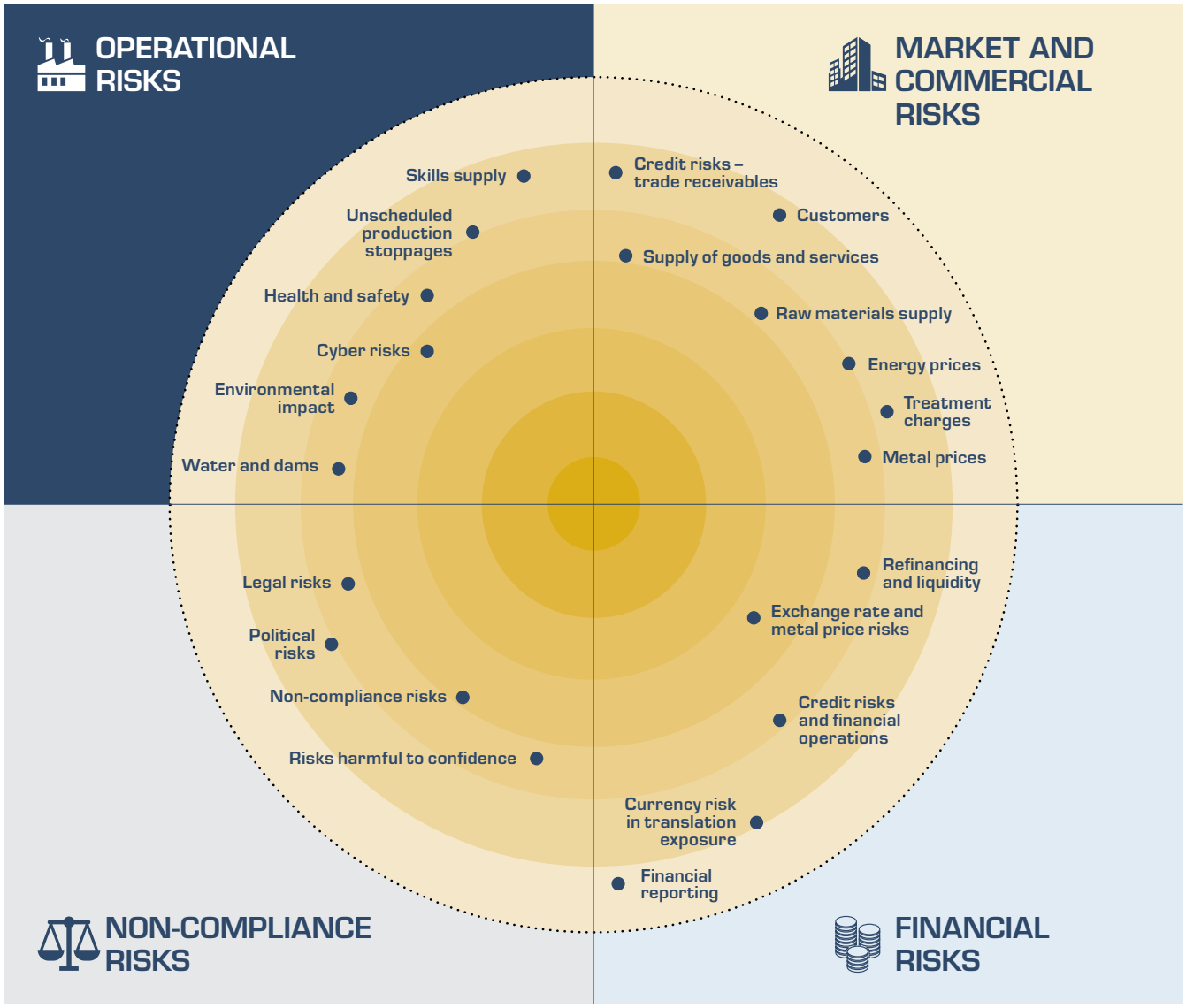


- Foreign accounts, 62%
- Swedish legal entity accounts, 27%
- Swedish natural person accounts, 11%

Risk management

Boliden operates in a global market that is exposed to changes in both metal prices and exchange rates. Our operations affect the surrounding environment, and many processes are associated with occupational health and safety risks. Boliden has a crisis management group with procedures for managing crises and complex events. By for example performing scenario analyses, we work to reduce risks and constantly monitor them from a process and product perspective in order to identify potential improvement opportunities at an early stage.

In the model below, the closer the identified risks are located to the center, the higher we assess the likelihood of their occurence with a resulting negative impact on Boliden. The tables on pages 55–57 describe the risks and how we manage them.



OPERATIONAL RISKS

Description of risk	Management and comments for the year
Health and safety We handle large material flows both under and above ground, and from time to time our employees and contractors are exposed to heavy machinery, lifting, high temperatures and hazardous substances. Furthermore, many people work in shifts, which increases psychosocial risks. Deviations from established procedures, inadequate planning and deficient resource assignment can create dangerous situations and increase the risk of injury.	In order to achieve our target of completely accident-free operations, we focus on risk reporting and learning from best practice both internally and externally, and we continue to work on strengthening our values-based behavior and culture. During the year, the implementation of safety review visits at eight business units was a new feature in our proactive work. More than 80 interviews were conducted with Boliden employees and contractors to better understand their perspective on what could improve trust, commitment and safety in the operation.
Environmental impact Our operations impact both the global climate and the local environment. For both operational and decommissioned sites, considerable risks can be linked to emissions to air and water, the storage of waste, energy consumption and the significance of land use for biodiversity. Because government agencies impose ever more stringent demands for reclamation measures for slag and mining waste, these risks are potential cost drivers. Financial risks can also be linked to historical waste and the failure to obtain new permits for mineral extraction.	Compliance with our emissions targets is closely monitored, and emissions generated by the operations are managed using the Best Available Technology and according to each unit's environmental permit. Emergencies are prevented through continuous monitoring and systematic maintenance. At the same time, we conduct continuous research and implement new technical solutions, for example extensive electrification, to reduce our emissions.
Water management and dam safety Tailings ponds and their dam structures are a major mining industry risk with the greatest potential for damage to the environment in the event of a failure. Furthermore, the risk varies with extreme weather conditions and changes in average rainfall.	Boliden has an ample dam safety organization and each operating unit with dams has a dam safety manager, and managers in charge of tailings pond operations. Models have been developed to improve resource utilization and safety margins against emergency water discharges, and as a member of ICMM (The International Council on Mining and Metals), we always implement the latest international guidelines in this area.
Climate change Global warming increases the risk of more extreme weather phenomena. Related operating risks include changes in precipitation that lead to heavy rain, snowfall or flooding.	While the Group's common climate strategy, see pages 32–33, seeks to further reduce our overall carbon footprint, each unit evaluates its own weather-related operational risks. For example, one part of a the investigative work consists of scenario analyses on the effects of changing climate conditions during a mine's life cycle and reclamation phase.
Unscheduled production stoppages Our environmental performance and financial results can both suffer from unplanned production disruptions, for example due to technical problems, injuries, accidents or strikes. The pandemic years also demonstrated the risk of production disruptions due to societal restrictions and disturbances in our supply chains.	All Boliden units carry out preventive maintenance with the aim of minimizing the total cost for the Group. Major maintenance shutdowns are carried out every year in the smelting operations, while maintenance work forms an integral part of day-to-day operations in mines. The risk of unscheduled production stoppages is also managed through continuous evaluation of the Group's insurance solutions.
Skills supply In general, competition for skilled labor remains high in many of the places where we operate, partly as a result of new business start-ups in the industrial sector. Meanwhile, a major technology shift is taking place, with an increase in digitization, process development and automation, which risks leading to skills shortages in many different occupational groups.	We work continuously to attract and retain the right skills, for example by communicating Boliden's purpose, values and its role as an enabler of the climate transition. During the year, we continued charting the need for skills linked to technological development. We have further strengthened our collaborations within the industry and with relevant universities and have also created a trainee program. The development of our firmwide management and talent programs, as well as local development initiatives, also help safeguard our future skills supply.
Cyber risks The risk of intrusion into the IT environment with ransomware or similar, which can bring IT systems to a halt, thus stopping production or other operations.	Since 2021, Boliden runs a program to systematically raise its security level. The program runs for three years and is based on the NIST framework, which includes to identify and protect against intrusions, as well as detection, management and recovery in the event of an intrusion. The program addresses both administrative IT and production IT. While the general threat from cyber attacks was considered to have increased during the year, we deem the risk to Boliden to be unchanged from previous years due to our systematic cyber security work.

MARKET AND COMMERCIAL RISKS

Description of risk	Management and comments for the year
Metal prices Changes to metal prices are a significant risk for Boliden's profit and cash flow.	Group policy is not to hedge metal prices, but rather to allow changes to be reflected in profits. However, in addition to process inventories, we hedge smelter metal price exposure in the period between the purchase of raw material and the sale of the corresponding metal. See note 28 for a sensitivity analysis.
Treatment charges Treatment charges are determined by the supply and demand for metal concentrates, which represents a risk since they constitute a large part of the smelters' gross profit.	Treatment charges are negotiated annually by the major players in the mining and smelting industries. These terms are applied to our internal purchases, and in most contracts with external metal concentrate suppliers. See note 28 for a sensitivity analysis.
Customers We are dependent on a few large customers for part of our product portfolio, and reduced demand from industrial customers would increase the risk of sales via the London Metal Exchange, resulting in reduced margins.	We manage this risk through a diversified portfolio with long-term customer relationships and regard for exposure to different end-user segments. At the same time, there are plans in place to convert production to products suited to the London Metal Exchange, if necessary. The risk is considered to have increased during the year as a result of the potential impact of an approaching recession on the production rate and liquidity of industrial customers.
Credit risks in trade receivables The risk that our customers fail to fulfill their obligations constitutes a credit risk.	Boliden manages credit risks in trade receivables through an established credit rating process, active credit monitoring, short credit periods and, in certain cases, credit insurance. We have daily procedures for monitoring payments and we also constantly monitor the necessary provisions for expected credit losses. The quality of trade receivables is deemed to be good and impairments on outstanding receicables during the year occurred only in limited amounts. Further information provided in note 20.
Raw materials supply A stable, reliable raw materials supply is needed to enable the smelters to produce at high levels of capacity utilization and consistent quality. The implementation of barriers that inhibit international trade in metal concentrates is a related risk.	We manage risks with raw materials supply through long-term contracts and relationships with reliable external suppliers of metal concentrate and secondary materials, who also demonstrate high performance in sustainability issues. We collect information on suppliers' greenhouse gas emissions to promote reduction measures and to plan for possible changes in future trade flows. During the year, the risk to our supply of raw materials is considered to have increased as a result of the potential implementation of the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, which would increase the cost of raw material purchases from outside the union.
Supply of goods and services Our operations depend on an ongoing supply of equipment, consumables and services, and as a consequence, sensitivity to disruptions in suppliers' production and supply chains is a risk for Boliden.	While disruptions caused by the pandemic abated at the beginning of the year, the situation deteriorated again due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The sanctions imposed have removed large volumes of Russian steel, fuel and coal from the market, which combined with the shortage of natural gas in Europe, has led to significant disruptions at a level greater than experienced during the pandemic. To manage these and prevent further disruptions, the measures taken during the pandemic have continued and have in some cases been strengthened. We work actively to reduce price and supply risks by having multiple qualified suppliers in each category and area. In cases where there is only one supplier, we reduce the risk through buffer stocks and by identifying alternative supply solutions. In this regard, the organization's ability to adapt rapidly has been a success factor.
Energy prices Because energy accounts for around 17 percent of operating costs, changes in energy prices constitute a significant risk for our financial performance.	In Norway, Odda has a long-term electricity agreement with inflation adjusted pricing clauses. The contract portfolios in Sweden, Finland and Ireland have shorter terms and the Group is partly more exposed to market prices, which has had a negative impact on the operating profit. We anticipate continued high price volatility in the electricity market, which is partly managed through longer electricity contracts in Sweden and Finland, which will be activated in 2023 and 2024. At the same time, we analyze opportunities for long-term contracts on an ongoing basis. The risk is considered to have increased during the year as Russia's invasion of Ukraine led to instability in the European gas market, resulting in higher electricity prices.

FINANCIAL RISKS

Description of risk	Management and comments for the year
Exchange rate and metal price risks Pricing terms for products are based mainly on metal exchanges, and ours are priced largely in USD. As a result, transaction exposure arises from binding undertakings to our customers and suppliers, where the cost of raw materials and exchange rates may differ from the final sales value, or in fixed-price offers made in different currencies long before delivery. Changes in exchange rates and prices have a major impact on Boliden's profit and cash flow.	Transaction exposure in conjunction with binding undertakings are hedged while the smelters' process inventories are not hedged. Forward exchange contracts are used to hedge the sales price and exchange rate when purchasing input raw material, or in fixed-price sales agreements. Hedge accounting is applied to forward exchange agreements to hedge fair values in the Income Statement. We make constant calculations concerning the way in which changes in metal and exchange rate markets affect the Boliden's financial position. For major investments in other than the local currency, the Group may enter into contracts to hedge forecast sales from metal price and currencies. Hedge accounting is applied to the derivatives to hedge cash flows in Other comprehensive income. See note 27 and the sensitivity analysis in note 28. The risk is considered to have increased during the year as we have seen large fluctuations in exchange rates, interest rates and metal prices. This was particularly noticeable in the nickel market, which experienced a very strained liquidity situation.

CONT. FINANCIAL RISKS

Description of risk	Management and comments for the year
Currency risk in translation exposure A translation difference arises when converting net investments in overseas operations into SEK in conjunction with exchange rate fluctuations, which risks impacting Other comprehensive income negatively within the Group.	Under our finance policy, we do not actively eliminate the effect of translation exposure through equity hedging. However, if an external borrowing requirement exists, the liability in foreign currency is used as equity hedging against the foreign asset pool. The main borrowing currencies are SEK and EUR.
Interest rate risk Changes in market interest rates affect profits and cash flows.	Our finance policy allows an average fixed interest term of up to four years. On December 31, 2022, the Group's loan portfolio had an average fixed interest term of 1.7 years (2.2). Interest rate swaps are used to extend the fixed interest term. Further information provided in note 29.
Refinancing and liquidity risk The risk that Boliden will be unable to obtain the requisite financing or meet its payment obligations due to insufficient liquidity.	We limit refinancing risk through diversification of counterparties, financing sources and maturities, and through good governance to ensure compliance with loan agreement terms. Current liquidity is available in the form of unutilized credit facilities, and is reviewed regularly. The average term of total loan limits was 3.4 years (2.6) at year-end, and net payment capacity totaled SEK 23,005 m (16,088). The risk is considered to have increased during the year as banks in general have a lower risk appetite as a result of increased credit risks.
Credit risks and financial operations Credit and counterparty risk refers to the risk that a counterparty in a transaction may fail to fulfill their obligation, thus causing the Group to incur a loss. Financial exposure to counterparty risk mainly occurs when trading in derivatives.	Our finance policy mandates a Standard & Poor's credit rating of A for financial counterparties when entering into new transactions, and sets a maximum investment of cash and cash equivalents per counterparty. Credit quality and the counterparty spread for derivatives were considered to have been good in 2022, and at year-end the credit risk in external derivative instruments had a market value of SEK 415 m (194).
Financial reporting Inaccurate financial and operational reporting poses a risk to the Group.	The Group has a well functioning internal control structure. There are control functions at the local unit level, as well as at the business area and head office levels, and all of these work within a common financial reporting framework. We carry out annual controls of the framework.

NON-COMPLIANCE RISKS

Description of risk	Management and comments for the year
Legal risks Boliden's operations are to a great extent subject to licensing and comprehensive regulation. Permits are reviewed regularly. There is also a risk that we will be involved in commercial and other legal proceedings.	Usually, our permits are renewed on multiple occasions during the lifespan of a mine, and also in the event of changes or an expansion of operations. We monitor legal developments in relevant fields, and we implement, follow up and ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations on an ongoing basis. Boliden is an active member of domestic and foreign trade organizations and works through these channels to spread knowledge about our industry and to ensure conditions appropriate for it. The Group is also a referral body for new rules, regulations and initiatives relating to the industry. Information on legal proceedings and disputes is provided in note 31.
Non-compliance risks The Group may be exposed to legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial losses or damaged reputation as a result of any failure to follow applicable regulations.	The Group's Ethics & Compliance function supports operations to ensure their compliance with internal policies and relevant external laws and regulations. Specific focus areas include Boliden's Codes of Conduct for employees and business partners, as well as handling cases reported through Boliden's whistleblower system. Anti-corruption, trade sanctions, human rights, and combating money laundering and terrorist financing, the protection of personal data and compliance with competition law and regulations are other priority areas. The focus on international sanctions has increased during the year due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. One identified risk is the sharing of common utilities with Norilsk Nickel, a Russian company, in the Harjavalta industrial area. The degree to which macroeconomic and political factors may affect Boliden is uncertain and presents a significant risk to its operations.
Risks harmful to confidence Confidence in Boliden can be harmed by events such as serious incidents, or if employees or business partners fail to live up to business ethics and sustainability requirements.	Because we seek to be associated with ethical, sustainable business partners, we conduct systematic evaluations of customers and suppliers on the basis of criteria linked to business ethics and sustainability. Before concluding agreements, we review new business partners on a number of parameters. They are expected to adopt Boliden's Code of Conduct for Business Partners or undertake to comply with other relevant and generally accepted business standards before agreements are concluded, and where necessary audits are carried out on suppliers' premises to ensure compliance.
Political risks Political decisions may have effects in the countries where Boliden and its business partners do business. Examples of such decisions may include changes to different types of taxes and new requirements in permit application processes for the mining industry.	Boliden and the trade associations in which we participate often act as referral bodies for upcoming political decisions that affect our operations, and this allows us to spread knowledge and information so that any decisions affecting us or our industry are appropriate and reasonable.

Corporate Governance

Governance of the Group

Boliden is a Swedish limited company listed on Nasdaq Stockholm.

Boliden's corporate governance is based on the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, the Swedish Companies Act, the Nasdaq Stockholm Rule Book for Issuers, the Swedish Code of Corporate Governance, and other applicable legislation and regulations.

In addition to the regulations, we use an internal control tool known as Boliden Internal Control System (BICS). There are also policies in a number of areas; one such is Boliden's Code of Conduct, which all employees shall be familiar with and follow. Also, our operations work in compliance with management systems for occupational health & safety, the environment, energy and quality.

Shareholders and the AGM

Our largest shareholders are Swedish and foreign funds and institutions. At year-end, the number of shareholders was 113,050 (102,597). The largest individual owners were Swedbank Robur Fonder, Blackrock, Vanguard, T Rowe Price and Handelsbanken Fonder. 62 percent (60) of the shares were registered to foreign accounts. Further information about ownership structure is available on pages 52 and 53 in the annual report and on the Group's website.

Boliden's shareholders exercise their right of decision by submitting proposals to, and participating in and voting on the resolutions submitted to the Annual General Meeting (AGM) and any extraordinary general meetings. Shareholders may request that a matter be discussed at the AGM by submitting a written request to the Board at the appointed time. Shareholders are also welcome to submit inquiries on company issues to the Board and the President and CEO, the auditor and the Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee chairmen.

The AGM is the highest decision making body. The duties of the AGM include the election of members of the Board, the Chairman of the Board, and the Nomination Committee; adoption of the income statement and balance sheet, resolutions on the appropriation of earnings and release from liability for members of the Board and the company's CEO; the approval of fees to members of the Board and auditors and the principal terms and conditions of employment for the CEO and other senior executives. Where applicable, the AGM also passes resolutions on changes to the articles of association and the election of auditors. AGMs are usually held at one of the operations in Sweden to provide shareholders with an insight into the business. In conjunction with the meetings, the shareholders have the opportunity to enjoy guided tours in mines, concentrators or smelters to gain a deeper understanding of the various operations and an opportunity to meet Boliden's employees. The 2022 AGM was held in Skellefteå; see page 69.

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee represents the shareholders. The Nomination Committee is tasked with preparing and submitting proposals to the AGM concerning the number and election of members of the Board, the Chairman of the Board, fees payable to the Board and its committees, the election of auditors and fees payable to them and where necessary, the process and the criteria that govern the appointment of members to the Nomination Committee. The focus of the Nomination Committee's work is to ensure that the Board consists of members who jointly possess the knowledge and experience that meet the standards shareholders demand of the company's highest governing body.

Accordingly, the Chairman of the Board presents the Nomination Committee with his evaluation of the work of the Board and the individual members during the past year as part of the process of drafting proposals for Board members. Also, the President and CEO presents the company's operations and future focus, and an opportunity is given for the Nomination Committee to meet the Board members. Supported by the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee also drafts proposals for the election of auditors. Shareholders may submit proposals to the Nomination Committee in accordance with the instructions available on the company's website. The AGM passes resolutions on the principles governing the appointment and duties of the Nomination Committee.

The work of the Nomination Committee in 2022

The 2022 AGM elected Lennart Francke (Swedbank Robur Fonder), Karin Eliasson (Handelsbanken Fonder) and Patrik Jönsson (SEB Fonder) as members of the Nomination Committee. The Nomination Committee appointed Lennart Francke as Chairman. The current composition of the Nomination Committee is also shown on the Group's website. The Chairman of the Board is adjunct to the Nomination Committee.

In accordance with the provisions of the Swedish Code of Corporate Governance, the Nomination Committee endeavors to ensure diversity and gender balance and has chosen to apply section 4.1 of the code as its diversity policy. This means the Board shall, with regard to the company's operations, developmental phase, future orientation and overall conditions, have a composition that is fit for purpose and whose members possess multifaceted, broad competencies, experiences and backgrounds. The requirement for the Board to have suitable, diversified skills and experience also calls for members proposed by the Nomination Committee to be evaluated on the basis of a number of different parameters. For a company such as Boliden, it is important that the members have the necessary skills and interest when it comes to sustainability issues. The Nomination Committee has extensive experience of conducting ambitious, qualified searches when selecting suitable candidates to allow a comprehensive patchwork of all the necessary qualifications to be put together.

In 2022, 43 percent of the Board members elected by the AGM were women. The proportion increased slightly compared to previous years as the number of Board members elected by the AGM went

Get to know Boliden's new Chairman of the Board

Karl-Henrik Sundström was elected to the Boliden Board at the 2021 AGM and has been the new Chairman of the Board since the 2022 AGM.

How do you approach the role of Chairman given your time on the Board and your previous experience?

"I was elected to the Board back in 2021 so I had the opportunity to learn about the company, the industry and the work of the Board properly, before moving up to the position of Chairman. The experience I brought with me from my previous positions, and from assignments ranging from information technology through forestry to the process industry, gives me a broad, solid foundation in my new role as Chairman. I also hope I can contribute with new perspectives, working methods and an even stronger sustainability focus, based on the work I did in my previous role as CEO of Stora Enso, where we led the way in introducing the Science Based Targets sustainability standard for the Swedish forestry industry".

What were the issues that set the tone for the Board's agenda during the past year?

"Like most of us, we put significant focus on what events in the rest of the world would mean for Boliden's operations. While the Covid-19 pandemic affected us to a limited extent, the war in Ukraine has had a much bigger impact on the global markets, and it also affects how we plan our operations in order to deal with factors such as prices and terms, energy supply, inflation and counterparty risks. We have an extensive expansion project in Norway, and we are also investing a large amount in dam reinforcement measures at our Aitik mine. These capital intensive projects and our regular operations require good forward planning and a stable capital structure. It is up to the Board to make sure Boliden has the necessary preparedness to manage risks, both expected and unforeseen, in an uncertain world and a volatile industry. Much of the Board's work also concerns sustainability, where I note that we have taken great strides forward in recent years for it to be an integral part of everything we do today".

From an ownership perspective, what do you regard as the main challenge for Boliden in 2023?

"Boliden is a well-positioned, stable company with a long history, an exciting future and opportunities, not least in terms of its role in the green transition. Our strategy has delivered shareholder value over the years, and we will continue along our chosen path. I'm convinced that our owners expect us, in addition to delivering stable financial development, to act responsibly and contribute to a sustainable society when it comes to the environment, climate, safety and respect for human rights. Efficient corporate governance and board work based on these values are prerequisites for generating added value for our shareholders and maintaining confidence among our stakeholders in a broader sense".

KARL-HENRIK SUNDSTRÖM
Chairman of the Board

BOLIDEN GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

from eight to seven. The ambition continues to maintain even gender distribution in the Board as well as a good composition that is otherwise fit for purpose and meets the company's requirements. The Nomination Committee had not yet completed its work for the 2023 Annual General Meeting when this Annual Report was released for publication. The Nomination Committee's proposals will be submitted in its motivated statement, which will be published in the notice of attendance to the AGM and on the company's website.

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is appointed by the owners to bear ultimate responsibility for the company's organization and the management of the company's affairs in the best interests of both Boliden and the shareholders. This must be done in a sustainable way that entails carefully balanced risk taking, in order to ensure that the company's long-term development is positive. Under the provisions of the articles of association, the Board of Directors must comprise a minimum of three and a maximum of ten members, without deputies, elected by the AGM. Employees have a statutory right to appoint three members and three deputies to the Board.

Since the AGM of 2022, the Board, which is elected for one year at a time, has comprised seven members elected by the AGM and three members appointed by the trade union organizations. Board meetings are attended both by the ordinary members and by the unions' three deputies. The General Counsel, Group Legal Affairs, is Board Secretary. The President and CEO, the Executive Vice President and CFO are the Group management members who usually attend. Other members of Group management and other executives also attend and present reports on specialist issues as required.

The Board members elected by the AGM are all independent in relation to major shareholders, the company and Group management. Thus the Board complies with the requirements of the Swedish Code of Corporate Governance with regard to independent members. The members of the Board are presented on pages 66 and 67 and on the company website. The Board sets the company's financial goals and strategy, appoints and evaluates the President and CEO; it ensures that efficient systems are in place for monitoring and controlling operations, that statutory and regulatory requirements are complied with, and that information is published in a correct and transparent manner. At the statutory board meeting held every year immediately after the AGM, the Board adopts rules of procedure that govern its work and responsibilities in more detail, together with the special tasks assigned to the Chairman of the Board.

The Chairman supervises the Board's work and ensures an open, constructive dialog. The Chairman's duties also include monitoring and evaluating the expertise and work of individual Board members and their contribution to the Board.

The Board and its work are evaluated annually and the results of the evaluation

are conveyed to the Nomination Committee. The evaluation is carried out by the Board under the supervision of the Chairman or with the help of an independent consultant. The 2022 evaluation was a self-assessment in which the members answered a number of questions in writing on a range of different subjects concerning the board's work. This was also an opportunity for members to express what they would like to learn more about in order to develop in their assignments. This could involve delving deeper into a relevant subject, such as sustainability or market and customers, depending on the Group's current challenges or plans.

An important part of the Chairman's work is to act as an interlocutor and support for the President and CEO and to make sure that the Board's decisions, instructions and directives are complied with and carried out. Prior to every Board meeting, the Chairman and the President and CEO review the board agenda items. Supporting documentation for Board discussions on these items are sent to Board members one week before each Board meeting. The allocation of duties between the Board and the President and CEO is set out in the instructions to the President and CEO adopted by the Board at the statutory board meeting.

The work of the Board in 2022

The Board held seven meetings in 2022, including the statutory board meeting and one extra board meeting. The Board receives information at Board meetings and in monthly reports regarding commercial and financial performance, and developments in the field of sustainability. Every Board meeting begins with a review of operations covering most areas. These usually provide a progress report on production and financial developments, projects and investments, metal prices, conditions and demand for the company's products, any challenges or risks identified or subject to ongoing reporting.

With regard to the nature of the operation, sustainability issues in terms of health, safety, environment, work environment and climate, as well as appropriate and efficient permit application processes and reasonable terms in the License to Operate, are all especially important. Thus in addition to the monthly reporting, health & safety and following up on accidents and sick leave, are also a permanent item at each Board meeting. In addition to recurrent follow-ups, these issues are also the subject of discussions and considerations linked to specific projects or investments and recurrent in-depth studies. As with health & safety, information about compliance with various sustainability related conditions and targets, major environmental and other incidents is provided in regular monthly reports and followed up in the Board room.

In 2022, we intensified our efforts to achieve our vision of becoming the most climate friendly and respected metal supplier in the world, and sustainability related initiatives and decisions were high on the agenda with the Board and management. The issues that were in focus during the year included decisions and investments on the phasing out of fossil fuels, the switch to electric machines, sustainable waste management, efforts to improve efficiency, the launch of Low-Carbon Zinc and Recycled Zinc to supplement Low-Carbon Copper and Recycled Copper, the adoption of new and more ambitious emission targets and an application for membership in the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), as well as a number of investments in dam safety and the reinforcement of the dam safety organization in line with the requirements of the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM). A central Accountable Executive function was established as a focal point for the Group's dam safety issues and for regular reporting of such issues to the Board.

The sustainability aspect was also relevant for the Group's financing solutions, and in line with this the Board dealt with matters during the year concerning the establishment of a green financing framework and approved several issues of green bonds.

In general, all of our operations are subject to licensing. Permit application processes in recent years have become more complex, protracted and difficult to predict with appeals at several levels. Issues concerning important permits are the object of ongoing information to the Board for discussion.

We also follow developments in the sustainability field to ensure the best conditions for the mining and smelting industries. We have been successful in promoting an awareness that our metals, mainly copper and nickel, are essential for the green transition and that we must be allowed to conduct mining in Natura 2000 areas. Advocacy programs are pursued mainly through the European industry associations Eurometaux and Euromines, and with the help of domestic industry associations. The Board is kept informed on an ongoing basis about relevant national and international initiatives that may affect us in the field of sustainability. Some areas, being particularly topical or essential, are the subject of in-depth analyses in the form of thematic items that facilitate better understanding and knowledge, and thus well-informed decisions. The sustainability related studies in 2022 are shown in the table illustrating this year's Board meetings, and to a large extent the studies dealt with various issues related to dam safety, green metals and the management of slag and waste. The thematic items are decided by the Board at the beginning of each year and can be supplemented as required to highlight specific areas.

Any emergency or urgent events that have the potential to entail a significant risk or impact, are monitored continuously in line with our risk management and risk processes. The Board receives in-depth presentations of our most important risks, and certain risks in areas such as the environment, sustainability and dam safety are, as mentioned, subject to special reporting procedures. In line with this and with regard to the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic and the ongoing war in Ukraine, risk management issues and contingency planning were high on the Board's agenda in 2022, and included compliance with sanctions, the impact on supply chains and critical dependencies, price inflation, energy prices and energy supply.

THE WORK OF THE BOARD IN 2022

Recurring matters dealt with at each Board meeting: Sustainability and safety issues, follow-up of requirements related to environmental permits and of our own emissions and environmental targets, review of operations, investments, costing and theme items. Listed below are the principal agenda items for the year's Board meetings:

Q1

Jan Feb Mar

FEBRUARY:
The year-end report, annual report, audit report, dividend proposal and agenda items for submission to the AGM. Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, prioritizing strategic projects, ICMM membership and dam safety, thematic items, traders, IT security, financing issues, investments and the status of major disputes. Meeting between the Board and auditors without the presence of management.

Q2

April May June

APRIL:
Extraordinary Board meeting with resolutions regarding investment in reinforcement of Aitik's dams and other dam safety issues.

Interim Report for the first quarter, transactions and deal-making in the global mining industry, M&A projects, dam safety, financing activities, investments, sustainability and License to Operate.

AGM and statutory Board meeting.

Q3

July Aug Sep

JULY:
Interim Report for the second quarter and review of the audit report. Strategic focus for Business Area Mines with a special focus on dam safety and exploration, Odda Green Zinc project follow-up, effects of the situation in Ukraine – sanctions, security of supply, price developments for goods and services, and investments.

Q4

Oct Nov Dec

OCTOBER:
Interim Report for the third quarter, strategic focus for Business Area Smelters with focus on green metals, new climate targets and Science Based Targets, risks and risk preparedness, dam safety with special presentation by Accountable Executive, reclamation work, annual follow-up of Corporate Responsibility and investments.

DECEMBER:
Board meeting in Odda, visit and follow-up of Odda Green Zinc project, strategic plan and budget, thematic item on waste and new products, market and customer intelligence, annual HR follow-up, investments, and evaluations of the work of the Board, the President and CEO and senior executives.

7 meetings
total during 2022

Board committees

The overall responsibility of the Board cannot be delegated. However, the Board may set up internal committees to address issues in defined areas. Thus, as in previous years, the Board set up an Audit Committee and a Remuneration Committee. Committee members are appointed at the statutory Board meeting held after the AGM. Their work is governed by the committees' rules of procedure and instructions.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee prepares a number of issues for consideration by the Board and thereby supports the Board in the fulfillment of its responsibilities within the areas of internal control, auditing and assuring the quality of financial reporting. The company has an internal control department whose work includes identifying risk areas and following up on work in identified areas. The committee also monitors the procurement of services from the company's auditors in addition to the audit; and where necessary it submits proposals to the Nomination Committee regarding the election of auditors. The committee meets prior to each report and also as necessary. The Audit Committee comprises Pia Rudengren (Chair), Karl-Henrik Sundström and Tomas Eliasson.

The committee members have specialist competence, experience of and interest in financial and accounting issues; see Board assignments and previous positions, pages 66 and 67. The committee's meetings are also attended by the Group's Executive Vice President and CFO and the Head of Internal Control. The committee held six meetings in 2022. During the year, special attention was paid to internal controls, environmental reclamation related accounting matters and IT security. The Audit Committee works according to the instructions for the Audit Committee adopted annually by the Board, and it reports the outcome of its work to the Board on an ongoing basis.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee submits proposals for resolution to the Board regarding remuneration and other terms of employment for the President and CEO, and follows up on and evaluates programs for variable remuneration for the management team. The committee also approves proposals regarding salaries and other terms of employment for Group management, as proposed by the President and CEO. Also, the Remuneration Committee draws up proposals regarding remuneration principles for the President and CEO and the Group management for subsequent submission by the Board to the AGM for resolution. The application of the guidelines and relevant remuneration structures and levels in the company is also followed up by the committee, and the results of this evaluation are published on the company website. See note 5 for an account of the remuneration paid to Group management.

The Remuneration Committee works according to the instructions for the Remuneration Committee adopted annually by the Board, and it reports the results of its work to the Board. Following the statutory meeting in April, the Remuneration Committee comprises Karl-Henrik Sundström (Chair) and Per Lindberg. During the year, the committee held two meetings and were also in contact by telephone a number of times.

The President and CEO, and the Group management

The President and CEO has ultimate responsibility for Boliden's strategic orientation and for the compliance with, and implementation of, the Board's decisions, and for ensuring that risk management, control, systems, organization and processes are all of a satisfactory standard. The President and CEO is supported in his work by the Group's management team which, in addition to the President and CEO, comprises the presidents of Boliden's two business areas, Mines and Smelters; the Executive Vice President and CFO, and the Executive Vice President People and Sustainability. Group management meets at least once a month to follow up operations and discuss group-wide issues, draw up proposals for strategic plans, business plans and budgets, which the President and CEO then presents to the Board for consideration.

The areas addressed by the Board have largely reflected the work of Group management during the year. Group management meets once a year to discuss strategy planning. Group management and the management of the respective business areas also meet four times a year to review business area specific issues, including a review of budgets and operations. For large scale projects, special steering groups are formed, which regularly meet with project managers and other stakeholders. Furthermore, the President and CEO and Executive Vice President People and Sustainability meet with the company's employee representative Board members and deputies before every Board meeting, to discuss the agenda and other issues of current interest. See page 68 for a presentation of the Group management team.

Business management

Management by the Board takes place through the President and CEO and the Group management to the operating units. Responsibilities and powers are delegated in the organization within clear frameworks. These frameworks are defined by Boliden's policy documents, budget and strategic plan. The policy documents are available on the internal management system; the documents constitute the internal framework required for effective management. The documents include the Code of Conduct and a number of policies, including financial, tax, anti-corruption, competition law, market abuse/insiders, sanctions and anti-money laundering, whistleblowing, delegation and decision making, third party due diligence and the Business Partner Code of Conduct, communications, privacy and personal data management (GDPR), and a wide range of environmental, health and safety related policy documents.

Sustainability governance

Boliden's sustainability work is based on the topics that are most important for the organization. These topics are managed by the Board through the President and CEO and Group management to the operational units. The Executive Vice President People and Sustainability, who is a member of Group management, is dedicated to topics that are related to People and Sustainability. The day-to-day responsibility for sustainability topics is decentralized to the respective units. Group functions in People and Sustainability (Sustainability, HR, Health and Safety, Ethics and Compliance, Communication, Quality) are responsible for developing structure and direction for the work, monitoring trends, promoting best practice sharing and coordinating the work in the units; they report to the Executive Vice President People and Sustainability.

Sustainability topics are followed up

and discussed at all Group management meetings, Board meetings and local management meetings. The most important sustainability topics are integrated into our strategy, as described on pages 26 and 27. Every sustainability topic has a long-term direction that guides and structures the work at every level in the company. Priorities are based on the impact our operations have on people, the environment and society, expectations from internal and external stakeholders, risks and opportunities, external trends, and applicable regulations. Boliden has committed to UN's Global Compact, UN's global goals for sustainable development and the principles of International Council on Metals and Mining (ICMM).

We also support Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and we have a management system that complies with the ISO standards for the environment, quality, energy and occupational health and safety. Important sustainability topics are also covered through participation in European and national industry organizations. As prioritized challenges and opportunities change over time, regular reviews are held, usually once per year, in which representatives from the business units and Group functions are involved.

Sustainability is integrated in the strategy work, and each business area is responsible for setting local goals based on the Group's sustainability guidelines. Our sustainability work is values based, which means that action plans are not only determined based on legislation and regulatory requirements, but also on needs and identified activities that can improve the situation for people, the environment and our local communities. This means that investments with major environmental or safety benefits in relation to the amount invested are implemented independently of external requirements or obligations.

In order to further integrate our sustainability and financing, and to ensure transparency and responsibility regarding sustainable financing, we established a Sustainable Finance Committee (SFC) in 2022, responsible for the evaluation and selection process for financing under Boliden's green financing framework. The SFC is led by the Director of Treasury and consists of representatives from the business areas and relevant Group functions. The committee reports to Group management and ultimately to the Boliden Board.

The implementation of Boliden's values and leader and co-worker principles, developed by a large number of employees from all business units in 2020–2021, continued during 2022. The purpose is to continue the strengthening of the company's values-based culture.

In addition to areas linked to the well-being of people and the environment, business ethics are always high on the company agenda. The ethics and compliance function is responsible for ensuring compliance with laws and regulations concerning anti-corruption, competition, trade sanctions, money laundering, data privacy, human rights, whistleblowing, business partner due diligence and the company's Code of Conduct.

New, more ambitious climate targets were developed and defined during the year and approved by the Board and we submitted our application to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

The sustainability report has been included in the annual report since 2017. The Group also compiles a Sustainability Index containing detailed sustainability information and reports this according to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), the UN Global Compact, TCFD and ICMM standards.

The Sustainability Index is subject to external audit, aiming to emphasize the importance of the sustainability work and further strengthen the trust among all our stakeholders regarding this work.

Auditors

The external auditor conducts independent audits of accounts to ensure that they provide an accurate, fair and comprehensive picture of the company's position and economic performance in all material respects. The auditor also reviews the Board's and the President and CEO's administration and reports his findings to the Board. The auditor is in contact with Group management in conjunction with the audits or emerging issues. The auditor regularly attends Audit Committee meetings and also meets with the Board once during the year without the management team's presence.

The auditor also reports to the shareholders at the AGM. The auditing firm

INTERNAL CONTROL

Recurring business: Sustainability and safety issues; review of operations, investments, costing and thematic items. Listed below are the principal agenda items for the year's Board meetings:

Control activities	Responsibility	Follow-up
Compliance with Boliden's accounting manual	Group accounting/Controller department	Group management
Control of consolidated earnings	Group accounting/Controller department	Group management
Analysis and follow-up	Business Areas/Controller department	Group management
Budget and forecasts	Business Areas/Controller department	Group management
Correct financial reporting controls	Operational units/Business areas	Consolidated accounts, Internal control, Controller department
Tax control	Operational units	Head of Group tax

Deloitte AB was elected at the 2022 AGM to serve as the company's auditors until the conclusion of the 2023 AGM. Authorized public accountant Thomas Strömberg is auditor-in-charge. He is a partner at Deloitte Sweden and has auditing assignments for Ericsson, among others. Remuneration to the auditors is payable against approved invoices. See note 6 for information concerning remuneration.

Board of Directors' report on internal control

The purpose of internal control over financial reporting is to provide reasonable assurance with regard to the reliability of the external financial reporting and to ensure that the reports are produced in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, applicable legislation and statutes, and with other requirements imposed on listed companies. The Board has overall responsibility for ensuring that an effective internal control system exists within the Group. The President and CEO is responsible for ensuring that a process and organization are in place to safeguard internal control and the quality of the internal and external financial reporting.

Internal control function

The Group has an internal control function responsible for implementing processes and frameworks that safeguard internal control and ensure the quality of the financial reporting. The internal control function reports to the Executive Vice President and CFO and presents reports on issues relating to internal control at the Audit Committee's meetings.

Control environment

The control environment is characterized by relatively few but large operating units that have long operated according to well-established processes and control activities. To ensure a uniform approach and working methods, there are binding policies and indicative guidelines for delegated responsibility within the organization. The starting point is Boliden Production System, which includes the Code of Conduct, decision-making and authorization instructions, and a financial manual covering financial policy, accounting and reporting instructions. In addition, there are local management systems with more detailed instructions and descriptions of important processes. The Group has a uniform, standardized internal control framework known as BICS, which includes both financial processes and general IT processes.

Risk analysis

The operating units conduct ongoing risk analyses with regard to financial reporting. The risks inherent in the various accounting and reporting processes are identified, analyzed and documented in BICS.

Control activities

Various types of control activities are carried out in all parts of the accounting and reporting process on an ongoing basis. The control activities are carried out in order to manage known risks and to detect and rectify any errors and discrepancies in the financial reporting. Documentation of significant control activities in the accounting and reporting process continued in BICS in 2022. For every risk identified, the controls used to manage the risk are documented.

Information and communication

Information on policies, guidelines and manuals is available on Boliden's intranet and the management system. Backup information on updates and changes to reporting and accounting principles is issued via email and at the regular finance and controller meetings. External communication is conducted in accordance with the Group communications policy. All information must be communicated openly, judiciously and clearly.

Follow-up

Follow-ups, improvements and the development of systems, processes and controls take place on an ongoing basis. Annual tests are conducted on documented controls within the framework of BICS. Areas where room for improvement is identified in conjunction with the audits are documented, analyzed and actioned.

The Board of Directors




Name	Karl-Henrik Sundström Chairman of the Board	Helene Biström Board member	Tomas Eliasson Board member	Per Lindberg Board member
Education	MBA, Advanced Management Program Harvard	M.Sc. Engineering	M.Sc. Economics	M.Sc. Engineering, Ph.D. Industrial Management and Work Organization
Elected	2021	2020	2022	2021
Born	1960	1962	1962	1959
Other assignments	Chairman of the CLC Climate Leadership Coalition and Mölnlycke. Member of the boards of Vestas, NXP and the Marcus Wallenberg Foundation	Senior Vice President BA Wind, Vattenfall	Board member of Telia and Millicom	Senior Advisor in Peymar Advisory. Chairman of Nordic Brass Gusum and Permascand. Board member of Valmet, Re:Ocean and Cupori. Member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences (IVA)
Previous positions	CFO of Ericsson and CEO of Stora Enso	Executive Vice President Commercial of BillerudKorsnäs, CEO of Infranord, CEO of Norrenergi and Executive Vice President of Vattenfall	CFO of Sandvik, Electrolux and Assa Abloy	CEO of BillerudKorsnäs and Epiroc
Number of shares[1]	6,000	2,000	0	2,000
Meeting attendance[2]	7 of 7	7 of 7	4 of 4	7 of 7
Committee work (attendance)[2]	Rem. Committee 2 of 2 Audit Comm. 4 of 4	–	Audit Committee 4 of 4	Remuneration Committee 2 of 2
Board fee, SEK[3]	1,920,000	640,000	640,000	640,000
Committee fee, SEK[3]	75,000 + 150,000	–	150,000	75,000
Total fee, SEK[3]	2,145,000	640,000	790,000	715,000
Independent from company and company management	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Independent of major owner	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



Name	Jonny Johansson Employee representative	Andreas Mårtensson Employee representative	Johan Vidmark Employee representative
Assignment	Board member since 2022. Representative for the Mine Chapter Aitik (IF Metall), member of FSG (trades union cooperation, mines), Gruvarbetarnas Branschforum	Board member since 2022. Chairman of Unionen Aitik, Boliden Area, Group, Commercial & Smelters Staff	Board member since 2022. Chairman of IF Metall, Rönnskär Chapter
Elected	2022	2022	2022
Born	1968	1973	1976
Number of shares[1]	0	0	0
Meeting attendance[2]	3 of 4	3 of 4	3 of 4

[1] Own holdings and those of related legal or natural persons, on December 31, 2022.
[2] Board members' meeting attendance refers to the Board meetings they participated in during the year.
[3] Board fees refer to the period from the date when the members were elected until the following AGM.

Name	Perttu Louhiluoto Board member	Elisabeth Nilsson Board member	Pia Rudengren Board member
Education	M.Sc. Economics LL.B.	M.Sc. Engineering Honorary Doctor, Luleå University of Technology	M.Sc. Economics
Elected	2019	2015	2017
Born	1964	1953	1965
Other assignments	CEO of Severn Glocon. Chairman of the board of Vaaka Partners	Chairman of the KK Foundation, Scandinavian Japan Sasakawa Foundation and the Vadstena Academy. Member of Hanaholmen's executive board	Chairman of the Social Initiative. Member of the boards of Acade-media, Picsmart and Hypex Bio Explosives Technology
Previous positions	CEO of Purmo Group, various executive positions in Metso and McKinsey & Company	County Governor, CEO of Jernkontoret (the Swedish Steel Producers' Association), special investigator, board member of EKN, and various senior positions within the SSAB Group	CFO of Investor and Vice President of W Capital Management
Number of shares[1]	0	1,000	1,000
Meeting attendance[2]	7 of 7	7 of 7	6 of 7
Committee work (attendance)[2]	–	–	Audit Committee 6 of 6
Board fee, SEK[3]	640,000	640,000	640,000
Committee fee, SEK[3]	–	–	250,000
Total fee, SEK[3]	640,000	640,000	890,000
Independent from company and company management	Yes	Yes	Yes
Independent of major owner	Yes	Yes	Yes

Name	Ola Holmström Employee representative	Timo Pöppönen Employee representative	Elin Söderlund Employee representative
Assignment	Deputy member since 2017. Board member 2021–2022. Chairman of Mine Chapter Kristineberg (IF Metall), FSG (trades union cooperation, mines). Member of the board of Georange	Deputy member since 2022. Representative for PRO (white-collar union in Finland)	Deputy member since 2022. Representative for the Swedish Association of Graduate Engineers
Elected	2017	2022	2022
Born	1965	1974	1985
Number of shares[1]	170	0	0
Meeting attendance[2]	7 of 7	3 of 4	3 of 4

[1] Own holdings and those of related legal or natural persons, on December 31, 2022.
[2] Board members' meeting attendance refers to the Board meetings they participated in during the year.
[3] Board fees refer to the period from the date when the members were elected until the following AGM.

Group management

Name	Mikael Staffas President and CEO	Håkan Gabrielsson Executive Vice President and CFO	Åsa Jackson Executive Vice President People and Sustainability
Education	M.Sc. Engineering MBA	M.Sc. Business Administration	M.Sc. Business and Economics
Employed	2011–	2009–2011, 2016–	2019–
Born	1965	1967	1964
Other assignments	Chairman of the Employers' Association of the Swedish Mining Industry. Vice Chairman of Eurometaux, the Swedish Association of Industrial Employers, and SveMin. Board member of the International Zinc Association, the International Copper Association, ICMM and the Confederation of Swedish Enterprise.	–	–
Previous positions	President Boliden Mines and CFO Boliden, CFO Södra Skogsägarna, Partner McKinsey & Company	CFO Fagerhult, Director Group Controlling Boliden, and a variety of positions within Sapa, Ericsson and Electrolux	President HR, Health & Safety, Ahlstrom-Munksjö, President HR and Sustainable Development and other senior positions within ABB Sweden
Number of shares[1]	26,000	4,230	1,530

Name	Daniel Peltonen President – Business Area Smelters	Stefan Romedahl President – Business Area Mines
Education	M.Sc. Chemical Technology & Industrial Economy	M.Sc. Geotechnology
Employed	2019–	1994–2003, 2013–2016, 2018–
Born	1971	1967
Other assignments	–	Board member of the Employers' Association of the Swedish Mining Industry, SveMin, the Mining Council of the Geological Survey of Sweden (SGU), and Euromines
Previous positions	President and CEO of Iggesund Paperboard, Mill Manager and other executive positions within Holmen	Vice President of LKAB Northern Division, CEO of Zinkgruvan, Project Manager of Swedish Nuclear Fuel and Waste Management Company (SKB) and various senior positions within Boliden
Number of shares[1]	1,700	2,741

[1] Own holdings and those of related legal or natural persons, on December 31, 2022.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2022

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) was held on April 28 in Skellefteå. Shareholders who could not or did not wish to participate in person also had the opportunity of advance voting (postal votes). The AGM was attended by 1,366 shareholders in person or by proxy, representing a total of more than 117 million shares. The shares represented constituted approximately 43 percent of the total number of shares. Virtually all Board members and members of Group management and the auditor were present at the AGM.

The AGM resolved to elect Tomas Eliasson as a new Board Member and to re-elect the Board members Helene Biström, Per Lindberg, Perttu Louhiluoto, Elisabeth Nilsson and Pia Rudengren. Karl-Henrik Sundström was elected as the company's new Chairman of the Board. The AGM also resolved to pay a dividend of SEK 10.50 per share, in total SEK 2,872 m (2,256), in accordance with the proposal by the Board, and to distribute SEK 15.50 per share by means of an automatic share redemption procedure. The total amount distributed as dividends and in the form of share redemption was thus SEK 7,111 m.

In accordance with the proposal of the Nomination Committee, it was resolved that Board fees of SEK 1,920,000 shall be paid to the Chairman of the Board and SEK 640,000 to other Board members who are not employees of the Company. The AGM resolved to pay unchanged fees in the amount of SEK 250,000 to the Chairman of the Audit Committee and SEK 150,000 to each of the Audit Committee's other two members. The fee payable to each member of the Remuneration Committee was increased to SEK 75,000.

In accordance with the Nomination Committee's proposal, Deloitte AB was elected as auditor up until the end of the next AGM, and it was resolved that the auditors' fees be payable against approved invoice.

A revised instruction was adopted for the Nomination Committee and Lennart Francke (Swedbank Robur Fonder), Karin Eliasson (Handelsbanken Fonder) and Patrik Jönsson (SEB Fonder) were appointed as members.

The meeting also decided to approve the remuneration report presented by the Board.

The resolutions passed by the 2022 AGM are noted in the minutes of the meeting published on Boliden's website, where the minutes of previous AGMs are also published.

Welcome to Boliden's 2023 Annual General Meeting.
The event will take place in Garpenberg on April 25, 2023.

Financial reports

CONTENTS

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

SEK m	Note	2022	2021
Revenues	3, 4	86,437	68,636
Cost of goods sold	7	–68,290	–55,706
Gross profit		**18,147**	**12,929**
Selling expenses	7	–651	–516
Administrative expenses	6, 7	–1,013	–619
Research and development costs	7, 13	–1,048	–965
Other operating income	8	906	428
Other operating expenses		–446	–176
Results from participations in associated companies	17	0	0
Operating profit	3–8, 11, 13–15	**15,895**	**11,082**
Financial income	9	51	3
Financial expenses	10	–344	–246
Profit after financial items		**15,601**	**10,839**
Tax	18	–3,191	–2,135
Net profit for the year		**12,410**	**8,704**
Net profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent Company		12,410	8,701
Non-controlling interests		1	4
Earnings per share, SEK	23	45.37	31.81
There are no potential shares, hence no dilution effect			
Average number of shares, before and after dilution		273,511,169	273,511,169

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

SEK m	Note	2022	2021
Net profit for the year		**12,410**	**8,704**
Other comprehensive income			
Items to be reclassified to the Income Statement			
Cash flow hedging			
Change in market value of derivative instruments		307	26
Fiscal effect on derivative instruments		–64	–5
Transfers to the Income Statement		20	–7
Tax on transfers to the Income Statement		–4	1
		259	**15**
Year's translation difference on overseas operations		1,903	463
Result of hedging of net investments in overseas operations		–245	–40
Tax on the net profit for the year from hedging instruments		51	8
		1,708	**432**
Total items to be reclassified to the Income Statement		**1,967**	**447**
Items that will not be reclassified to the Income Statement			
Revaluation of defined benefit pension plans	24	225	–10
Tax attributable to items not reclassified to the Income Statement		–46	2
Total items that will not be reclassified to the Income Statement		**179**	**–9**
Total Other comprehensive income		**2,146**	**438**
Comprehensive income for the year		**14,556**	**9,143**
Comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent Company		14,556	9,139
Non-controlling interests		1	4

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

SEK m	Note	31.12.2022	31.12 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	13	**3,533**	**3,616**
Property, plant and equipment	14, 15		
Buildings and land		7,805	7,781
Deferred mining costs		10,110	8,946
Machinery and other technical facilities		25,272	25,331
Equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings		795	714
Work in progress		8,054	3,142
		52,036	**45,915**
Other non-current assets			
Participations in associated companies	17	10	9
Other shares and participations	26	5	6
Deferred tax assets	18	116	174
Derivative instruments	26, 27	243	34
Non-current receivables		507	436
		881	**659**
Total non-current assets		**56,450**	**50,190**
Current assets			
Inventories	19	22,278	18,000
Trade receivables	20, 26	3,830	2,873
Tax receivables		14	0
Derivative instruments	26, 27	172	160
Other current receivables	21	1,474	1,073
Cash and cash equivalents	12, 26	12,159	8,251
Total current assets		**39,926**	**30,358**
TOTAL ASSETS		**96,376**	**80,549**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity	23		
Share capital		579	579
Other capital provided		5,940	5,940
Translation reserve		2,748	1,040
Hedge reserve		262	4
Defined benefit pension plans		–799	–978
Retained earnings		49,581	44,281
Equity attributable to the owners of the Parent Company		**58,311**	**50,866**
Non-controlling interests		**14**	**15**
Total equity		**58,325**	**50,882**
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions for pensions	24	953	1,180
Other provisions	25	7,106	6,529
Deferred tax liabilities	18	3,341	3,360
Liabilities to credit institutions	26, 29	10,639	5,993
Other interest-bearing liabilities	15, 29	139	131
Derivative instruments	26, 27, 29	42	28
Total non-current liabilities		**22,220**	**17,221**
Current liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions	26, 29	350	0
Other interest-bearing liabilities	15, 29	64	38
Trade and other payables	26, 29	10,335	8,812
Other provisions	25	261	243
Current tax liabilities		728	233
Derivative instruments	26, 27, 29	547	137
Other current liabilities	30	3,547	2,983
Total current liabilities		**15,832**	**12,445**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**96,376**	**80,549**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

		Equity attributable to the owners of the Parent Company								
SEK m	Note	Share capital	Other capital provided	Translation reserve	Hedge reserve	Defined benefit pension plans	Retained earnings	Total Boliden's share-holders	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Opening equity, 01.01.2021		**579**	**5,940**	**608**	**–12**	**–969**	**39,479**	**45,625**	**13**	**45,638**
Net profit for the year							8,701	8,701	4	8,704
Other comprehensive income		–	–	432	15	–9	–	438	0	438
Comprehensive income for the year		**–**	**–**	**432**	**15**	**–9**	**8,701**	**9,139**	**4**	**9,143**
Dividend to Boliden AB's shareholders		–	–	–	–	–	–2,256	–2,256	–	–2,256
Dividend to non-controlling interests		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–1	–1
Redemption		–289	–	–	–	–	–1,352	–1,641	–	–1,641
Bonus issue		289	–	–	–	–	–289	–	–	–
Closing equity, 31.12.2021	**23**	**579**	**5,940**	**1,040**	**4**	**–978**	**44,281**	**50,866**	**15**	**50,882**
Opening equity, 01.01.2022		**579**	**5,940**	**1,040**	**4**	**–978**	**44,281**	**50,866**	**15**	**50,882**
Net profit for the year							12,410	12,410	1	12,410
Other comprehensive income		–	–	1,708	259	179	–	2,146	0	2,146
Comprehensive income for the year		**–**	**–**	**1,708**	**259**	**179**	**12,410**	**14,556**	**1**	**14,556**
Dividend to Boliden AB's shareholders		–	–	–	–	–	–2,872	–2,872	–	–2,872
Dividend to non-controlling interests		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–2	–2
Redemption		–289	–	–	–	–	–3,950	–4,239	–	–4,239
Bonus issue		289	–	–	–	–	–289	–	–	–
Closing equity, 31.12.2022	**23**	**579**	**5,940**	**2,748**	**262**	**–799**	**49,581**	**58,311**	**14**	**58,325**

Other capital provided
Refers to equity contributed by the owners. When shares are issued at a premium, an amount corresponding to the amount received in excess of the nominal value of the shares is reported as Other capital provided.

Translation reserve
The Balance Sheet for overseas companies is converted at the exchange rates applicable at the end of the reporting period. The Income Statement is converted at the average rates for the reporting period. Any exchange rate differences arising are reported under Other comprehensive income. Boliden currency hedges net investments in overseas subsidiaries to some extent by adopting the opposite position in the form of loans in the relevant foreign currency. The exchange rate difference on loans raised is, after the fiscal effect, reported under Other comprehensive income.

Hedge reserve
Boliden applies hedge accounting for financial derivatives acquired with a view to hedging part of the forecast currency and interest flows. Changes in the market value of hedging instruments are reported under Other comprehensive income until such time as the underlying flows are reported in the Income Statement.

Defined benefit pension plans
Revaluations of pension undertakings are reported under Other comprehensive income.

Retained earnings
Refers to profits earned.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

SEK m	Note	2022	2021
Operating activities			
Profit after financial items		15,601	10,839
Adjustment for items not included in the cash flow:			
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of assets	13, 14	6,162	5,621
Provisions		–1	9
Revaluation of process inventory		–223	–764
Translation differences and other		424	23
Tax paid	18	–2,815	–1,863
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital	12	**19,148**	**13,866**
Cash flow from changes in working capital			
Increase (–)/Decrease (+) in inventories		–3,878	–2,950
Increase (–)/Decrease (+) in operating receivables		–1,243	1,209
Increase (+)/Decrease (–) in operating liabilities		2,320	1,003
Other		50	17
Cash flow from changes in working capital		**–2,750**	**–722**
Cash flow from operating activities		**16,398**	**13,144**
Investment activities			
Acquisition of intangible assets	13	–58	–32
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	14	–9,970	–5,957
Sale of property, plant and equipment		0	0
Disposal/acquisition of financial assets		–41	–6
Cash flow from investing activities		**–10,069**	**–5,996**
Free cash flow		**6,329**	**7,148**
Financing activities			
Dividends and redemption		–7,111	–3,898
Loans raised		5,559	–
Amortization of loans		–870	–60
Cash flow from financing activities	12	**–2,423**	**–3,957**
Cash flow for the year		**3,907**	**3,191**
Opening cash and cash equivalents		**8,251**	**5,060**
Exchange rate difference on cash and cash equivalents		**2**	**0**
Closing cash and cash equivalents	12	**12,159**	**8,251**

Income Statement, Parent Company

SEK m	Note	2022	2021
Revenues		258	408
Administrative expenses		–324	–519
Operating profit		**–65**	**–111**
Dividends from subsidiaries	16	7,000	4,000
Profit after financial items		**6,935**	**3,889**
Tax		–	–
Net profit for the year		**6,935**	**3,889**

Boliden AB conducts limited operations, and is in a tax agreement with Boliden Mineral AB.

Boliden AB has no amounts to report under Other comprehensive income.

Balance Sheet, Parent Company

SEK m	Note	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Participations in subsidiaries	16	3,911	3,911
Non-current receivables from subsidiaries		16,387	12,978
Total Non-current assets		**20,298**	**16,889**
Current receivables			
Current receivables from subsidiaries		21	53
Total current assets		21	53
TOTAL ASSETS		**20,319**	**16,942**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity	23		
Restricted equity			
Share capital		579	579
Statutory reserve		5,252	5,252
		5,831	**5,831**
Non-restricted equity			
Retained earnings		3,095	6,317
Net profit for the year		6,935	3,889
		10,030	**10,206**
Total equity		**15,860**	**16,037**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities to credit institutions	26, 29	4,450	750
Current liabilities to subsidiaries		0	155
Other current liabilities		9	0
Total liabilities		**4,459**	**905**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**20,319**	**16,942**

Statement changes in equity, Parent Company

SEK m	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Non-restricted equity	Total equity
Opening equity, 01.01.2021	**579**	**5,252**	**10,215**	**16,046**
Dividend			–2,256	–2,256
Redemption	–289		–1,352	–1,641
Bonus issue	289		–289	–
Net profit for the year			3,889	3,889
Closing equity, 31.12.2021	**579**	**5,252**	**10,206**	**16,037**
Opening equity, 01.01.2022	**579**	**5,252**	**10,206**	**16,037**
Dividend			–2,872	–2,872
Redemption	–289		–3,950	–4,239
Bonus issue	289		–289	–
Net profit for the year			6,935	6,935
Closing equity, 31.12.2022	**579**	**5,252**	**10,030**	**15,860**

The statutory reserve includes amounts transferred to the share premium reserve before January 1, 2006. Accumulated profit together with profit for the year constitutes non-restricted equity. Non-restricted equity in the Parent Company is available for distribution to shareholders.

Statement of Cash Flow, Parent Company

SEK m	Note	2022	2021
Operating activities			
Profit after financial items		6,935	3,889
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		**6,935**	**3,889**
Cash flow from changes in working capital			
Increase (–)/Decrease (+) in operating receivables		31	–147
Increase (+)/Decrease (–) in operating liabilities		–147	155
Cash flow from changes in working capital		8	8
Cash flow from operating activities		**6,943**	**3,898**
Financing activities			
Loans raised		3,700	–
Dividends and redemption		–7,111	–3,898
Amortization, loans from subsidiaries		3,411	–
Cash flow from financing activities	12	–	–
Cash flow for the year		–	–
Opening cash and cash equivalents		–	–
Closing cash and cash equivalents		–	–

Notes

All amounts in SEK m unless otherwise stated. All notes refer to the Group unless otherwise stated. Rounding differences may occur.

Note 01 Significant accounting and valuation principles

General accounting principles

Boliden AB (publ.), Swedish Corporate ID No. 556051-4142, is a limited liability company registered in Sweden. The Company's registered office is in Stockholm at the address: Klarabergsviadukten 90, SE-101 20 Stockholm, Sweden. The Boliden share is listed on Nasdaq Stockholm's Large Cap list.

The Company is the Parent Company of the Boliden Group, whose principal operations involve the mining and production of metals and operations compatible therewith.

The Consolidated Statements have been compiled in accordance with the EU approved International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC). In addition, the Group applies the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 1 Supplementary accounting regulations for corporate conglomerates specifying the supplements to IFRS required pursuant to the stipulations of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act.

The Parent Company's functional currency is the Swedish krona (SEK) and this is also the reporting currency for both the Group and the Parent Company.

Items have been valued at their historical cost in the consolidated accounts, with the exception of certain financial assets and liabilities (derivative instruments), which have been valued at their fair value, and inventories in those cases where they are hedged at fair value.

The Parent Company's accounting principles follow those of the Group with the exception of the mandatory regulations stipulated in the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation, RFR 2 Accounting for legal entities. The Parent Company's accounting principles are presented under the heading "The Parent Company's accounting principles".

The most important accounting principles are presented in the note to which they are attributable. These principles have been applied consistently for all years presented, unless otherwise specified.

The Annual Report was approved for publication by the Board on February 27, 2023. The Balance Sheets and Income Statements are subject to approval by the Annual General Meeting on April 25, 2023.

New or amended standards from IASB, as well as interpretations and agenda decisions from IFRS IC that came into force in the 2022 calendar year

The changes made to IAS 16, Property, plant and equipment, relating to the recognition of revenue received before the asset is put into service and IAS 37, Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets relating to costs to be included in the recognition of loss-making contracts, have not had any effect on the Group's financial statements.

New standards from IASB, as well as interpretations and agenda decisions from IFRS IC that come into force in the 2023 calendar year or thereafter

New and amended standards, interpretations and agenda decisions that come into force for the financial year beginning on January 1, 2023 are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

Consolidated statements

The Consolidated Statements cover the Parent Company and all companies over which the Parent Company through ownership, directly or indirectly, exercises a controlling influence. The term "controlling influence" refers to companies in which Boliden exerts influence, is exposed to, or is entitled to a variable return from its involvement and in which it can use its influence over the company to influence its return. This is generally achieved by ensuring that its ownership share, and the share of votes, exceeds 50 percent. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that can currently be utilized or converted are taken into account when assessing whether the Group is capable of exercising a controlling influence over another company. Subsidiaries are included in the Consolidated Statements as of the point in time at which a controlling influence has been attained, while companies that have been sold are included in the Consolidated Statements up to the time when the sale occurred, meaning up to the point in time when controlling influence ceased to apply.

The Consolidated Statements have been compiled in accordance with the acquisition accounting method, which means that the historical cost of a company comprises the fair value of the payment made (including the fair value of any assets, liabilities and equity instruments issued). The identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired are reported at their fair value at the time of acquisition. In conjunction with every acquisition, a determination is made as to whether a non-controlling interest should be reported at fair value or at the holding's proportional share of the acquired company's net assets. When required, the subsidiaries' accounts are adjusted to ensure that they follow the same principles applied by other Group companies. All internal transactions between Group companies and intra-Group balances are eliminated when the Consolidated Statements are compiled.

Conversion of foreign subsidiaries and other overseas operations

The currency in the primary economic conditions in which the subsidiary companies operate is the functional currency. When consolidating to the reporting currency, the Balance Sheets for overseas subsidiary companies are converted at the exchange rates applicable at the reporting period end, while the Income Statements are converted at the average exchange rates for the reporting period. Any exchange rate differences arising and accumulated translation differences in respect of the conversion of subsidiaries are reported as Other comprehensive income.

Boliden hedges its net investments in foreign subsidiaries to some extent by taking an opposite position (in the form of loans) in the relevant foreign currency. Exchange rate differences on hedging measures are reported as Other comprehensive income.

In conjunction with the sale of overseas operations whose functional currency is different from the Group's reporting currency, the accumulated translation differences attributable to the operations are realized in the Consolidated Income Statement, after deductions for any currency hedging activities.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies

Receivables, liabilities and derivatives in foreign currencies are converted to SEK at the exchange rate applying on the closing day. Exchange rate differences on operating receivables and operating liabilities are included in the operating profit, while exchange rate differences on financial assets and liabilities are reported under financial items. Exchange rate effects on financial instruments used in cash flow hedging and the hedging of net investments in overseas operations, are reported under Other comprehensive income with the exception of any exchange rate differences on currency swaps in foreign currencies reported under net financial items.

The Parent Company's accounting principles

The Parent Company's annual accounts are compiled in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation, RFR 2 Accounting for legal entities, and the statements issued by the Swedish Financial Reporting Board. Under RFR 2, the Parent Company must, in the accounts for the legal entity, apply all EU-approved International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statements to the extent that this is possible within the framework of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act and with due regard to the connection between reporting and taxation. The recommendation specifies the exceptions and additions to be made in relation to IFRS. The differences between the Group's and the Parent Company's accounting principles are described below.

Reporting of Group contributions and shareholders' contributions
Group contributions received or made are reported as appropriations. Shareholders' contributions are booked directly against non-restricted equity by the recipient and as an increase in the item Participations in Group companies by the contributor.

Anticipated dividends
Anticipated dividends can be reported in those cases where the Parent Company has the sole right to determine the size of the dividend and has ensured that the dividend does not exceed the subsidiary company's dividend payment capacity.

Financial instruments
Financial instruments are not valued in the Parent Company in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Valuation is conducted on the basis of historical cost.

Subsidiaries
Participations in subsidiaries are reported in the Parent Company in accordance with the historical cost method. Transaction expenses in the acquisition of subsidiaries are reported as costs in the consolidated accounts, while in the Parent Company, they are reported as part of the historical cost.

Determination of the value of subsidiaries is effected when there are indications of a decline in value.

Note 02 Estimates and assessments

In order to compile the financial statements in accordance with IFRS accounting principles, assessments and assumptions must be made that impact the reported asset and liability amounts and the income and expense amounts, as well as other information provided in the financial statements. The estimates and assessments of the Board of Directors and the Company's management are based on historical experience and future trend forecasts. The actual outcome may differ from these assessments.

Valuation of inventories
In the smelters' process inventories and stocks of finished metals, it is difficult to differentiate between externally purchased material and mined concentrate from the Group's own operations. Consequently, calculating the internal profit of inventories and the reported value of process inventory entails estimation of the proportion of process inventory and finished metal inventory derives from internal mining operations, based on the quantities of mined concentrate produced internally and purchased externally.

Pension commitments
Pension provisions are dependent on the assumptions made in conjunction with the calculations of the amounts. The assumptions refer to discount interest rates, rate of salary increases, future increases in pensions, the number of remaining working years for employees, life expectancy, inflation and other factors, and are reviewed annually. The assumptions are made for every country in which Boliden has defined benefit pension plans. The most significant assumptions, in Boliden's opinion, are with regard to the discount rate, the rate of salary increases, and life expectancy, and Boliden has elected to present sensitivity analyses for these factors. Boliden's assumptions and sensitivity analysis are presented in Note 24, Provisions for pensions and similar obligations.

Legal disputes
Boliden regularly analyses and evaluates outstanding legal disputes using internal company legal counsels and, when necessary, with the help of external advisors, in order to assess the need for provisions to be made. See Note 31, Pledged assets and contingent liabilities.

Reclamation costs
Provisions for reclamations are made on the basis of an assessment of future costs based on current conditions. Provisions are reviewed regularly by internal and external specialists and updates made when necessary when the estimated useful lives, costs, technical preconditions, regulations or other conditions of mine and smelter assets change. Provisions for reclamation work totaled SEK 7,040 m (6,472); see also Note 25, Other provisions. Capitalized reclamation costs totaled SEK 4,180 m (4,045); see also Note 14, Property, plant and equipment. Net reclamation liability totaled SEK 2,860 m (2,427).

Boliden also has a responsibility for the reclamation of a number of decommissioned mines and continually reviews the requirement to make provisions in respect of these objects. Inspection of and risk assessments in relation to reclamation measures are conducted on a systematic basis.

In the event of supplementary reclamation work on a decommissioned mine being deemed necessary in order to comply with the requirements of external regulations, a provision is reported for the anticipated future costs. The provision is reviewed as investigations and action plans provide underlying data for revised costings.

To determine the size of the reclamation liability, a real discount interest rate of 0.5 percent (0.5) was used.

A change in the discount rate of 0.5 percentage points would result in an adjustment to the reclamation liability of approximately SEK 400 m and a corresponding change in capitalized reclamation costs. The depreciations in the years ahead should be adjusted by around +/- SEK 20 m with the net financial items affected by the equivalent amount but in the opposite direction.

Valuation of non-current assets
Impairment tests for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are based on the Company's internal business plan and on assumptions with regard to future trends in for instance metal prices, treatment and refining charges, and exchange rates. Changes in market prices of metals, treatment and refining charges and currencies have a substantial effect on the Group's future cash flows and hence on the estimated impairment requirement. Assumptions with regard to price trends for metals, treatment and refining charges and currencies are based on current consensus prices in the market at the time of the impairment test. This is a change from previous years, where internally established long-term prices were used. The reason for the change is that revenues and costs shall have the same starting point and provide a more accurate value in use. For further information, see Note 14, Property, plant and equipment.

The depreciation periods for deferred mining costs, installations and equipment in mines depend on future ore extraction and the lifespan of the mine. The assessment of these aspects is, in turn, heavily dependent on mineral reserves and, consequently, on factors such as anticipated future metal prices. The valuation is based on assumptions that the necessary environmental permits will be obtained. Changes to conditions may entail changes to the rate of depreciation applied in future. Business Area Mines develops annual production plans for the mines' lifespans.

Mineral Reserves
Boliden's Mineral Reserves are divided into two categories: probable and proven. The assessment is based on geological measurements and assumptions that are explained in greater detail on pages 114–118. Boliden's assessment of the size of the Mineral Reserves affects annual depreciation costs and impairment tests for intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Note 03 Information per segment and geographical market

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Boliden is organized into two segments: Business Area Mines and Business Area Smelters. The Business Areas correspond to Boliden's operating segments in that 1) the Business Area Managers are directly responsible to the CEO, 2) the CEO controls the Group's operating units via two Business Area Boards, one for each Business Area, through which the financial results are evaluated in relation to financial targets, 3) financial targets as well as investment plans and overhead budgets for the respective Business Areas are set in the business plan and budget process, 4) decisions on targets and resource allocation for units within the respective Business Areas are made within the respective Business Areas' management groups, and 5) heads of operating units report not to the CEO but to the Business Area Managers.

Business Area Mines comprises the operations of the Swedish mines Aitik, the Boliden Area and Garpenberg, the Tara mine in Ireland, and the Kevitsa mine in Finland. Business Area Mines is also responsible for sales of mined concentrates.

Business Area Smelters includes the Kokkola and Odda zinc smelters in Finland and Norway, respectively, the Rönnskär and Harjavalta copper smelters in Sweden and Finland, respectively, and the Bergsöe lead smelter in Sweden. The Business Area is responsible for all sales of the smelters' products and handles all raw material flows between the Group's mines, smelters and customers. This includes responsibility for purchases of metal concentrates and recycling materials from external suppliers. The copper smelters also recycle metal and electronic scrap and smelt nickel. The Bergsöe lead smelter recycles lead metal, mainly from scrap car batteries.

Transactions between the Business Areas, primarily involving metal concentrates, are settled on an arms' length basis.

Set out below are details of revenues per segment and geographical market, showing the location of external customers, and providing information on major customers. Assets and investments per geographical market are also reported there.

Segment – Business Areas

31.12.2022	Mines	Smelters	Other[2]	Eliminations	The Group
External revenues	1,612	84,826	0	–	86,437
Internal revenues	23,143	–39	401	–23,506	0
Revenues	**24,755**	**84,787**	**401**	**–23,506**	**86,437**
Results from participations in associated companies	0	0	0	–	0
Operating profit	**9,318**	**6,139**	**438**	–	**15,895**
Net financial items					–294
Profit after financial items					**15,601**
Tax					–3,191
Net profit for the year					**12,410**
Intangible assets	138	3,363	32		3,533
Property, plant and equipment	35,974	15,903	159		52,036
Equity shares and other financial assets	–19	11	23		15
Inventories	1,802	21,531	–1,055		22,278
Other receivables	3,492	4,524	1,363	–3,155	6,224
Assets in capital employed	**41,387**	**45,332**	**522**	**–3,155**	**84,086**
Provisions, other than for pensions and tax	6,039	1,009	320		7,367
Other non interest-bearing liabilities	3,878	13,083	665	–3,155	14,471
Liabilities in capital employed	**9,917**	**14,091**	**984**	**–3,155**	**21,838**
Total capital employed	**31,470**	**31,241**	**–462**	**0**	**62,249**
Depreciation	4,679	1,471	12		6,162
Investments[1]	6,259	3,868	1		10,128

31.12.2021	Mines	Smelters	Other[2]	Eliminations	The Group
External revenues	1,298	67,338	0	–	68,636
Internal revenues	20,747	–47	488	–21,189	0
Revenues	**22,045**	**67,292**	**488**	**–21,189**	**68,636**
Results from participations in associated companies	0	0	–	–	0
Operating profit	**8,761**	**3,666**	**–1,345**	**–**	**11,082**
Net financial items					–243
Profit after financial items					**10,839**
Tax					–2,135
Net profit for the year					**8,704**
Intangible assets	362	3,215	39		3,616
Property, plant and equipment	32,905	12,858	152		45,915
Equity shares and other financial assets	–19	11	23		15
Inventories	1,568	18,098	–1,665		18,000
Other receivables	2,945	3,365	624	–2,367	4,568
Assets in capital employed	**37,761**	**37,546**	**–827**	**–2,367**	**72,114**
Provisions, other than for pensions and tax	5,639	840	294		6,772
Other non interest-bearing liabilities	3,099	11,161	66	–2,367	11,959
Liabilities in capital employed	**8,738**	**12,001**	**360**	**–2,367**	**18,731**
Total capital employed	**29,023**	**25,545**	**–1,186**	**0**	**53,382**
Depreciation	4,295	1,302	23		5,621
Investments[1]	3,913	2,091	8		6,013

[1] Excluding capitalized reclamation costs but including right-of-use assets.

[2] 'Other' includes Group staff functions and Group-wide functions not allocated to Mines or Smelters. This item also includes elimination of internal profit.

Boliden's three major customers in the Smelters segment account for 15 percent (15), 12 percent (13) and 4 percent (8) respectively of Boliden's external revenue. Other customers each represent less than 4 percent (4) of Boliden's total external revenue. Boliden's metals are sold primarily to industrial customers, but are also sold to base metal traders and international metal warehouses, such as the LME.

Geographical areas
Sales figures are based on the country in which the customer is located. Assets and investments are reported in the location of the asset.

Revenues	2022	2021
Sweden	10,912	9,419
Finland	8,192	7,232
Nordic region, other	730	533
Germany	18,974	15,005
UK	18,522	14,525
Europe, other	26,673	20,621
North America	254	27
Other markets	2,182	1,273
	86,437	**68,636**

Assets in capital employed	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Sweden	57,821	50,801
Finland	18,384	16,355
Norway	4,579	2,098
Ireland	3,273	2,822
Other countries	29	38
	84,086	**72,114**

Investments in non-current assets[1]	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Sweden	4,894	3,133
Finland	2,219	2,013
Norway	2,407	401
Ireland	607	466
Other countries	1	0
	10,128	**6,013**

[1] Excluding capitalized reclamation costs but including right-of-use assets,

Note 04 Revenues

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The sale of finished metals, metal concentrates, intermediate products and by-products is recognized at the time of delivery to the customer in accordance with the terms and conditions of sale, i.e. revenue is recognized when control passes to the purchaser.

The Group's metal concentrates are invoiced provisionally upon delivery. Definitive invoicing takes place when all relevant parameters have been determined (concentrate, quantity, metal content, impurity content and metal price for the agreed price setting period, which is usually the average price on the LME in the month following delivery). Revenues from the provisional invoicing are reported at the metal prices and exchange rates applicable on the closing day and adjusted continuously until definitive invoicing occurs.

The Group's metals are invoiced to the customers at the time of delivery. The Group eliminates the price risk in conjunction with the sale and purchase of metals by hedging the imbalance between quantities purchased and sold on a daily basis. The smelters' income comprises treatment and refining charges, free metals, compensation for impurities in raw materials and the value of by-products.

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

Boliden's revenues derive primarily from the sale of metals. The following table shows external revenues broken down by product category. Information on internal sales revenues between the segments and sales revenues between the geographical areas is shown in Note 3, Information per segment and geographical market.

2022	Mines	Smelters	Other	The Group
Finished metals	–	71,078	–	71,078
Metal concentrate	1,611	–	–	1,611
Intermediate products	–	11,544	–	11,544
By-products	–	2,080	–	2,080
Other sales	1	124	0	124
Total external sales revenues	**1,612**	**84,826**	**0**	**86,437**

2021	Mines	Smelters	Other	The Group
Finished metals	–	58,167	–	58,167
Metal concentrate	1,292	–	–	1,292
Intermediate products	–	7,796	–	7,796
By-products	0	1,253	–	1,253
Other sales	6	123	0	128
Total external sales revenues	**1,298**	**67,338**	**0**	**68,636**

Note 05 Employees and personnel costs

During the year, part of Group Managements employment have been transferred from Boliden Mineral AB to Boliden AB.

Average number of employees[1]	2022	of whom women	of whom men	2021	of whom women	of whom men
The Parent Company	3	1	2	–	–	–
Subsidiaries						
Sweden	3,579	893	2,686	3,563	889	2,674
Finland	1,671	285	1,386	1,665	279	1,387
Norway	343	67	276	317	55	262
Ireland	612	47	565	603	46	557
Others	18	7	11	19	9	10
Total in subsidiaries/The Group	**6,226**	**1,300**	**4,926**	**6,167**	**1,277**	**4,890**

[1] Refers to full-time employees.

Percentage of women at Board and Group management level	2022	2021
The Board of Directors	30%	36%
Group management	20%	20%

	2022		2021	
Salaries, other remuneration and social security expenses	**Salaries and remuneration**	**Social security expenses**	**Salaries and remuneration**	**Social security expenses**
The Parent Company	11	5	–	–
of which pension expenses		*(2)*		–
Subsidiaries	4,292	1,499	4,091	1,400
of which pension expenses		*(387)*		*(365)*
The Group, total	**4,303**	**1,504**	**4,091**	**1,400**

	2022		2021	
Salaries and other remuneration broken down by country, Board Members etc. and other employees	**Board of Directors, President & other senior executives**	**Other employees**	**Board of Directors, President & other senior executives**	**Other employees**
The Parent Company	**11**	–	–	–
Subsidiaries in Sweden	**22**	**2,238**	**30**	**2,175**
Subsidiaries abroad				
Finland	9	1,067	11	1,024
Norway	2	275	2	227
Ireland	6	657	5	603
Others	2	14	2	13
The Group, total	**52**	**4,251**	**51**	**4,040**

Profit-sharing system
A profit-sharing system was introduced for all Boliden Group employees in 2007. A profit share is payable when the return on capital employed exceeds 8 percent, and the maximum profit share (SEK 30,000/full-time employee) is payable when the return on capital employed reaches 18 percent. However, the annual maximum allocation may never exceed one-third of the dividend paid to shareholders. The funds may be disbursed to the employees after three years at the earliest unless otherwise regulated by the relevant national profit-sharing scheme. An allocation of SEK 30,000 (30,000) per full-time employee is proposed for 2022 as the return on capital employed was 26.6 percent (21.1). However, this is conditional upon the dividend resolution by the Annual General Meeting.

Remuneration paid to Board Members and senior executives
Principles
Fees as approved by the Annual General Meeting are payable to the Chairman of the Board and to Board Members. The President and employee representatives do not receive director fees.

Remuneration paid to the President and other senior executives comprises basic salary, variable remuneration, other benefits and pensions. The term senior executives refers to those persons who have made up the Group management during the year. At year-end, Group management comprised five persons, including the President. All members of Group management are employed in Sweden.

The split between basic salary and variable remuneration shall be in proportion to the executive's responsibilities and authority. The variable remuneration is maximized to 60 percent of the basic salary for the President, while for other senior executives, it is maximized to 40–50 percent of the basic salary. Of this, ten percentage points are contingent upon the purchase of Boliden shares for the gross sum before tax.

Pension benefits and other benefits payable to the President and other senior executives are taken into account when determining fixed and variable remuneration.

Remunerations and other benefits paid during the year
Specification of remuneration paid to the Board Members and senior executives.

	Directors' fees/ Basic salary		Variable remuneration		Other benefits		Pension cost	
SEK k	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
The Board of Directors								
Karl-Henrik Sundström, Chairman[1]	2,145	965						
Helene Biström	640	610						
Tomas Eliasson	790	–						
Michael G:son Löw	–	760						
Per Lindberg	715	610						
Perttu Louhiluoto	640	610						
Elisabeth Nilsson	640	610						
Pia Rudengren	890	860						
Anders Ullberg, Chairman until the 2022 AGM[1]	–	2,030						
Group management								
Mikael Staffas, President	9,500[2]	8,500[2]	5,516[4]	4,590[5]	141	110	3,292	2,917
Other members of Group management[3]	11,820	11,340	5,219[4]	4,191[5]	500	496	4,129	3,972

[1] Karl-Henrik Sundström was elected chairman at the 2022 AGM and replaced Anders Ullberg.

[2] Refers to basic salary including vacation pay. Amounts for 2021 have been corrected for accurate comparability.

[3] A total of 4 people in 2022 and 2021.

[4] The amounts are attributable to 2022 but will be disbursed in 2023.

[5] The amounts are attributable to 2021 but were disbursed in 2022.

The Directors' fees shown above also include remuneration for work on the Remuneration and Audit Committees.

Variable remuneration
The variable remuneration paid to the President in 2022 was based on the Group's return on equity and the accident trend within the Group.

For other members of Group management, the variable remuneration for 2022 was based on the Group's targets and on their personal spheres of responsibility, including financial and individual targets, and the accident rate trend. Other benefits refer primarily to company cars.

Pensions
The President has a defined contribution pension plan to which the company allocates 35 percent of the fixed monthly salary on a rolling basis including vacation pay. The President himself decides the level of survivor annuity, indemnity for medical treatment or disability, etc., in his insurance plan. The President's retirement age is 65.

All other members of the Group management have defined contribution pension plans to which the company sets aside 30 percent of the fixed monthly salary. The premium does not include costs for the ITP basic level, ITPK, part-time retirement pension and supplementary health insurance. The retirement age is 65.

Severance pay
The President and the company shall give six and twelve months' notice, respectively, of the termination of the President's position. If notice is given by the company, severance pay corresponding to six months' salary is payable, in addition to pay during the period of notice. Other income shall be deducted from severance pay. No severance pay is payable in the event of notice being given by the President.

Other members of the Group management have a notice period of six months if they give notice themselves. If notice of termination is given by the company, the period of notice is six to twelve months. In addition, severance pay corresponding to six to twelve months' salary is payable. A summation of notice period pay and severance pay may not exceed eighteen months. Other income shall be deducted from severance pay. No severance pay is payable in the case of resignation.

Preparation and decision-making process
See the 2022 Corporate Governance Statement for information.

Note 06 Auditors' fees and reimbursement of expenses

	2022	2021
Deloitte AB		
Audit engagements	8	8
Auditing assignments in addition to the audit engagement	0	0
Tax consultancy	0	0
Other services	0	0
	9	**8**

Note 07 Key expense items

	2022	2021
Raw material costs, incl. inventory changes	44,781	35,487
Personnel costs	5,987	5,622
Energy costs	4,412	3,378
Other external costs	9,660	7,698
Depreciation and amortization	6,162	5,621
	71,003	**57,806**

The specification of key expense items relates to the Income Statement items Cost of goods sold, Selling expenses, Administrative expenses and Research and development costs.

Depreciation and amortization are reported under the following Income Statement items:	2022	2021
Cost of goods sold	6,095	5,573
Selling expenses	0	0
Administrative expenses	58	36
Research and development costs	10	12
	6,162	**5,621**

Note 08 Other operating income

	2022	2021
Realized exchange rate gains	437	209
Sale of electricity	297	–
Scrap sales	58	43
Sick pay received	19	16
Profit, sale of non-current assets	0	6
Repayment FORA	–	44
Insurance payments	20	6
Sales of district heating	3	45
Rental income, industrial properties	23	21
Other	48	38
	906	**428**

Note 09 Financial income

	2022	2021
Interest income on cash and cash equivalents[1)]	49	1
Other	1	2
	51	**3**

[1)] Included in the category Financial assets at amortized cost.

Note 10 Financial expenses

	2022	2021
Interest on loans at amortized cost	153	95
Interest on currency futures[1)]	94	20
Interest on pension provisions	19	14
Interest on reclamation reserve	48	98
Interest on leases	4	3
Other financial items	26	17
	344	**246**

[1)] Included in the category Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Boliden's average interest rate on liabilities to credit institutions totaled 1.9 percent (1.6), weighted against rolling debt.

Note 11 Government subsidies

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Government support refers to subsidies, grants or premiums designed to provide an economic benefit, or Government support in the form of transfers of resources to the company in exchange for the latter's meeting or agreeing to meet certain future conditions. Government support attributable to assets is reported either by recognizing the support as a prepaid income or by reducing the reported value of the asset. Other contributions are recognized as other income, or as a reduction in costs during the same reporting period the contributions are intended to cover. The costs involved are personnel costs and energy costs.

Government subsidies totaling SEK 246 m (118) were received in 2022, SEK 182 m (80) was reported in the Income Statement, and the asset's value was reduced by SEK 60 m (–). The majority of the subsidies were received in Norway under a carbon dioxide compensation scheme and for energy efficiency improvement measures, and in Finland in respect of electrification support, and are reported under Cost of goods sold in the Income Statement. Furthermore, compensation for sick pay costs related to Covid-19 was received in the amount of SEK 19 m (16).

Note 12 Supplementary information to the Statement of Cash Flow

The Statement of Cash Flow is prepared in accordance with the indirect method.

	2022	2021
Interest received		
Bank interest	49	1
	49	**1**
Interest paid		
Interest on currency futures	–105	–16
Interest on external loans	–118	–95
Interest on leases	–4	–3
	–227	**–114**
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31		
The following items are included in cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash and bank balances	12,159	8,251
Short-term investments	0	0
	12,159	**8,251**

Interest paid in the Statement of Cash Flow does not include accrued interest expenses, unlike in the Income Statement. Interest paid for interest capitalization is reported as part of investment activities.

Short-term investments included in cash and cash equivalents comprise investments with a term of three months or less at the point of acquisition and which can be easily converted into cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are exposed to only an insignificant risk of value fluctuation.

The following table shows changes in liabilities attributable to financing activities.

			Items not affecting cash flow		
The Group 2022	**At the beginning of the year**	**Cash flow**	**Currency**	**Other[1)]**	**Amount at year-end**
Non-current liabilities to credit institutions	5,993	4,404	242		10,639
Current liabilities to credit institutions	0	350			350
Other interest-bearing liabilities, non-current	131			8	139
Other interest-bearing liabilities, current	38	–65		91	64
Total liabilities from financing activities	**6,162**	**4,689**	**242**	**99**	**11,192**

[1)] The effect of changes in leases during the year.

			Items not affecting cash flow		
The Group 2021	**At the beginning of the year**	**Cash flow**	**Currency**	**Other[1)]**	**Amount at year-end**
Non-current liabilities to credit institutions	5,951		42		5,993
Current liabilities to credit institutions	0				0
Other interest-bearing liabilities, non-current	153			–22	131
Other interest-bearing liabilities, current	50	–59		47	38
Total liabilities from financing activities	**6,154**	**–59**	**42**	**25**	**6,162**

[1)] The effect of changes in leases during the year.

The Parent Company's changes in liabilities attributable to financing activities constitute, in their entirety, items affecting cash flow.

Note 13 Intangible assets

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Exploration, research and development

Boliden's R&D primarily comprises exploration. Boliden is also involved, to a limited extent, in developing mining and smelting processes. Expenses associated with research and development are primarily booked as costs when they arise, and are reported under the item "Research and development costs" in the Income Statement. When the financial potential for the exploitation of a mine deposit has been confirmed, the expenses are booked as costs up to that date. After that date, the expenses are capitalized as deferred mining costs, whose principles are described in Note 14, Property, plant and equipment. Exploration rights acquired in conjunction with business acquisitions have been capitalized as intangible assets.

Acquired exploration rights are assessed to have an indefinite useful life as there is no predictable limit on the time during which the asset is expected to generate net payments to Boliden. Impairment testing in respect of exploration rights is carried out in accordance with IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, and impairment testing is, therefore, only carried out in the presence of an indication that the need to write down an asset exists.

Patents, licenses and similar rights

Intangible assets also include patents, licenses and similar rights. They are amortized over their anticipated useful lives.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises at the time of acquisition when the historical cost exceeds the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets of the subsidiary company. Goodwill is reported in the Balance Sheet at the value given in conjunction with the acquisition, converted, where relevant, at the closing day rate, after deduction for accumulated impairments. Calculations of the profit or loss on the sale of a unit include any remaining reported goodwill value ascribed to the operations sold.

Goodwill has been assessed as having an indefinite useful life. Goodwill is allocated to the smallest possible unit or group of units that generate cash where separate cash flows can be identified, and an impairment test is performed on the reported value at least once a year to determine whether there is any need for an impairment. Such impairment tests are, however, performed more frequently if there are indications that the value may have fallen during the year.

Emission allowances

The Boliden Group participates in the European system for emission rights. Rights are allocated across the European market. One emission right grants entitlement to emit the equivalent of one tonne of carbon dioxide or similar gas and is classified as an intangible asset. Allocated emission rights are valued at the historical cost of zero, while rights acquired are valued at the purchase price. An intangible asset and a provision in the corresponding amount are reported during the current year in the event of any need arising to purchase additional emission rights. The asset is amortized over the remaining months of the year, thereby distributing the cost in line with production. The intangible asset is thereby exhausted and the provision for emissions made is settled. If the liability to deliver emission rights exceeds the remaining emission rights allocation, the liability is revalued at the market value of the number of emission rights required to clear the undertaking on the closing day.

Impairments

On each reporting occasion, an assessment is performed to determine whether there is any indication of impairment in respect of the Group's assets. Should this be the case, the recoverable amount of the asset is calculated. Goodwill, together with any intangible assets with indefinable useful lives, is subject to annual impairment tests even if there are no indications of a reduction in its value. The recoverable amount comprises whichever is the higher of the value in use of the asset in the operations and the value that would result if the asset were sold to an independent party, fair value minus selling expenses. The value in use comprises the present value of all incoming and outgoing payments attributable to the asset for the duration of its expected use in the operations, plus the present value of the net sales value at the end of the asset's useful life. The period during which use of the asset is expected to be possible is based on the assumption that the necessary environmental permits can be obtained. If the estimated recoverable amount is lower than the book value, the latter is written down to the former.

Impairments are reported in the Income Statement. Any impairment is reversed if changes in the assumptions leading to the original impairment mean that the impairment is no longer warranted. Impairments that have been performed are not reversed in such a way that the reported value exceeds the amount that would, following deductions for depreciation and amortization according to plan, have been reported if no impairment had been performed. Reversals of impairments are reported in the Income Statement. Goodwill impairments are not reversed. See also the section in Note 2 about the Valuation of non-current assets.

	Capitalized development expenses	Patents, licenses and similar rights	Exploration rights	Goodwill	Total Intangible assets
Historical costs					
Opening balance, 01.01.2021	299	268	244	3,077	3,888
Investments	30	2	–	–	32
Sales and retirements	–	0	–	–	0
Reclassifications	30	6	–	–	36
Translation differences for the year	2	5	5	76	88
Closing balance, 31.12.2021	**361**	**281**	**249**	**3,153**	**4,044**
Opening balance, 01.01.2022	361	281	249	3,153	4,044
Investments	51	7	–	–	58
Sales and retirements	–	–3	–	–	–3
Reclassifications	–	8	–	–	8
Translation differences for the year	9	25	22	142	198
Closing balance, 31.12.2022	**421**	**318**	**271**	**3,295**	**4,305**
Amortization					
Opening balance, 01.01.2021	**–176**	**–206**			**–382**
Amortization for the year	–25	–15			–40
Sales and retirements	–	0			0
Translation differences for the year	–2	–4			–6
Closing balance, 31.12.2021	**–203**	**–225**			**–428**
Opening balance, 01.01.2022	–203	–225	–		–428
Amortization for the year	–31	–16	–		–47
Impairment for the year	–	–	–259		–259
Sales and retirements	–	3	–		3
Translation differences for the year	–9	–20	–12		–41
Closing balance, 31.12.2022	**–243**	**–258**	**–271**		**–772**
Reported value in the Balance Sheet 31.12.2021	**158**	**56**	**249**	**3,153**	**3,616**
Reported value in the Balance Sheet 31.12.2022	**178**	**60**	**–**	**3,295**	**3,533**
Amortization according to plan, included in operating profit					
2021	–25	–15			–40
2022	–31	–16			–47

Goodwill
The Group's goodwill item arose primarily in conjunction with the acquisition of the operations from Outokumpu at the end of December 2003. Goodwill from the 2003 acquisition has principally been allocated to the Group's Smelters segment. Impairment tests have been carried out on the goodwill value as described in Note 14 under Impairment tests for the year – Intangible assets and Property, plant and equipment.

Emission allowances
The Boliden Group did not sell any emission rights in 2022.

Exploration rights
During 2022, a resolution was passed to close the exploration operations in the Outokumpu field. This decision affects the value of the capitalized exploration rights reported in connection with the acquisition of Kylylahti in Finland in 2014. The exploration rights were impaired in their entirety in the amount of SEK 259 m.

Note 14 Property, plant and equipment

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Land, plants and equipment and associated capitalized costs for development and pre-production measures, are booked at historical cost less depreciation and any impairment. Interest expenses attributable to financing development and completion of significant items of property, plant and equipment are included in the acquisition value. Repair and maintenance expenses are booked as costs, while substantial improvements and replacements are capitalized.

Estimated future expenses for the dismantling and removal of a tangible asset and the restoration of a site or area where the tangible asset is located (reclamation costs) are capitalized. Capitalized amounts comprise estimated expenses, calculated at current value, which are simultaneously reported as provisions. Effects of subsequent events that result in costs that exceed the provision are discounted, capitalized as a tangible asset and increase the provisions, and are depreciated over the remaining life of the asset.

Deferred mining costs at mines comprise the waste rock excavation required to access the ore body, work relating to infrastructural facilities, roads, tunnels, shafts and inclined drifts, as well as service, electricity and air distribution facilities. Deferred mining costs arising from expanding the capacity of the mining operation, the development of new ore bodies, and the preparation of mining areas for future ore production are capitalized. Mining costs arising from waste rock removal from open pit mines are capitalized as part of an asset when it becomes possible to identify the part of an ore body to which access has been improved.

Depreciation principles for Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation according to plan is based on the original capitalized values and the estimated useful life, and begins when an asset is ready to become operational.

Plants and capitalized values attributable to waste rock are depreciated per pushback and in conjunction with metal extraction in relation to the anticipated metal extraction for the entire pushback. Plants and capitalized values included in deferred mining costs are depreciated in accordance with a production-based depreciation method that is based on the Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves in the respective ore bodies. Depreciation is effected to the estimated residual value. Estimated residual values and production capacity are subject to ongoing review. Plant not directly linked to production capacity is depreciated on the basis of its anticipated lifespan. The estimated useful life is based on the assumption that the necessary environmental permits can be obtained.
Smelters and production plants are depreciated linearly over their anticipated useful lives.

The following depreciation periods are applied to Property, plant and equipment, including future reclamation costs:

Buildings	20–50 years
Land improvements	20 years
Deferred mining costs and waste rock capitalization	Concurrently with metal extraction
Capitalized reclamation costs	Linearly over the anticipated lifetime
Processing facilities	10–25 years
Machinery	3–10 years
Inventories	3–10 years

Boliden applies component depreciation, which means that larger processing facilities are broken down into component parts with different useful lives and thus different depreciation periods.

	Buildings and land	Deferred mining costs	Machinery and other technical facilities	Equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	Work in progress	Total Property, plant and equipment
Historical costs						
Opening balance, 01.01.2021	13,528	22,614	51,993	2,004	5,406	95,543
Investments	393	2,018	2,106	81	1,359	5,957
Capitalized reclamation costs	55	–	1,430	73	–	1,557
Sales and retirements	–20	–	–1,001	–5	–	–1,026
Reclassifications	785	115	2,637	82	–3,656	–37
Translation differences for the year	174	176	459	114	33	957
Closing balance, 31.12.2021	**14,915**	**24,923**	**57,624**	**2,349**	**3,142**	**102,954**
Opening balance, 01.01.2022	14,915	24,923	57,624	2,349	3,142	102,954
Investments	268	2,542	1,271	91	5,792	9,964
Capitalized reclamation costs	125	–	257	–	–	382
Sales and retirements	–16	–83	–600	–17	–	–716
Reclassifications	84	70	614	129	–974	–77
Translation differences for the year	561	945	1,964	55	94	3,619
Closing balance, 31.12.2022	**15,937**	**28,397**	**61,130**	**2,607**	**8,054**	**116,125**
Depreciation						
Opening balance, 01.01.2021	–6,607	–14,056	–30,055	–1,432		–52,150
Depreciation for the year	–602	–1,818	–2,985	–113		–5,519
Sales and retirements	13	–	1,007	5		1,026
Reclassifications	–6	–	6	–		–
Translation differences for the year	–100	–103	–275	–94		–572
Closing balance, 31.12.2021	**–7,302**	**–15,977**	**–32,302**	**–1,634**		**–57,215**
Opening balance, 01.01.2022	–7,302	–15,977	–32,302	–1,634		–57,215
Depreciation for the year	–657	–1,810	–3,144	–171		–5,782
Sales and retirements	11	83	607	16		717
Reclassifications	–	–	8	22		30
Translation differences for the year	–304	–583	–1,115	–45		–2,047
Closing balance, 31.12.2022	**–8,252**	**–18,287**	**–35,946**	**–1,812**		**–64,297**
Reported value in the Balance Sheet 31.12.2021	**7,781**	**8,946**	**25,331**	**715**	**3142**	**45,915**
Closing balance as above, 31.12.2022	7,685	10,110	25,184	795	8,054	**51,828**
Reported rights-of-use assets	120		88			**208**
Reported value in the Balance Sheet 31.12.2022	**7,805**	**10,110**	**25,272**	**795**	**8,054**	**52,036**
Depreciation according to plan, included in operating profit						
2021	–602	–1,818	–2,985	–113		–5,519
2022	–657	–1,810	–3,144	–171		–5,782

Capitalized reclamation costs include expenses in relation to the dismantling and removal of assets and the restoration of the sites where the assets are located. Accumulated capitalized reclamation costs total SEK 5,300 m (4,918). Accumulated depreciation totals SEK -1,119 m (-873). The change in capitalized reclamation costs for the year total SEK 382 m (1,557). The change for the year is attributable to the customary review of reclamation needs and the assessment of the mine's lifespan. The change is reported in accordance with IFRIC 1 Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities. Reclamation costs for the year are not included in the consolidated key ratios for the year's investments, and have no effect on the Group's cash flow. Investments in property, plant and equipment include leases according to IFRS 16 Leases, totaling SEK 106 m (24); see also Note 15, Leases. The same principle for key ratios, cash flow and reclamation costs for the year, applies to right-of-use assets under IFRS 16.

Capitalized interest expenses included in planned residual value	31.12.2022 Reported value, SEK m	31.12.2022 Interest rate, %	31.12.2021 Reported value, SEK m	31.12.2021 Interest rate, %
Rönnskär expansion, completed in 2000	12	6.8	15	6.8
Odda expansion, completed in 2004	1	4.0	2	4.0
Aitik expansion, completed in 2011	89	2.5	102	2.5
Rönnskär, electronic scrap recycling, completed in 2012	5	3.2	6	3.2
Garpenberg expansion, completed in 2014	57	1.7	63	1.7

Annual impairment test – Intangible assets and Property, plant and equipment

Impairment tests are carried out yearly, or throughout the year if an event occurs that may result in an impairment requirement, and are based on the Group's annual budget and strategic planning work. The planning horizon is the estimated lifespan of each mine, based on the existing mineral reserve, usually between 5 to 30 years. Smelters establishes plans for 10 years. Boliden's operations are characterized by long-term production plans in which every mine has set production plans for the entire estimated lifespan of the mine in question, while a substantial part of the smelters' concentrate supply is regulated by means of long-term delivery agreements. The plans also include assessments of environmental issues based on external analyses, risks and opportunities. The most important environmental issues are included in the strategic work, where targets, metrics and activity plans are clarified. Investments shall be assessed on the basis of environmental impact and be in support of Boliden's business strategy of being a prioritized metal supplier for a sustainable society. Production plans are based on the assumption that the permits needed to conduct the operations can be obtained and, where necessary, renewed. This long-term production planning also allows the use of long-term cash flow forecasts. Additional growth assumptions are not included in extrapolated cash flow forecasts beyond the planning horizon, which means that smelters' cash flows from year eleven onwards are extrapolated using year ten as a base, after which no growth is taken into account.

The value of discounted cash flows is highly sensitive to metal prices, treatment and refining charges (TC/RC), and exchange rates (see sensitivity table in Note 28). The present value of estimated future cash flows is based on current consensus prices, i.e. a joint market assessment. Current consensus prices are available through compilations from a number of analysis firms.

The current consensus prices used in the impairment test are shown in the table below. Information on long-term prices for 2021 can be found in the table on page 116.

Metal prices	Unit	2022 2023	2024	2025	2026	2027[1]
Copper	USD/tonne	7,763	8,188	8,053	8,108	7,682
Zinc	USD/tonne	3,240	2,919	2,796	2,748	2,357
Lead	USD/tonne	1,936	1,991	1,985	2,023	2,024
Nickel	USD/tonne	21,638	19,845	19,185	18,892	17,722
Gold	USD/troy oz.	1,778	1,712	1,655	1,660	1,461
Silver	USD/troy oz.	19.0	21.0	20.6	20.7	18.8
Treatment/refining charges						
Copper	USD	70	83	79	75	75
Zinc	USD	250	208	212	217	217
Lead	USD	160	145	160	175	175
Exchange rates						
USD/SEK		10.55	9.11	9.11	9.11	9.11
USD/NOK		9.77	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60
EUR/USD		1.02	1.12	1.15	1.16	1.16

[1] Real 2027 prices are used for 2028 and beyond.

Individual mines or mining areas with centralized concentrating facilities, copper smelters, zinc smelters, Boliden Bergsöe AB and Boliden Commercial AB are classified as cash-generating units. The discounted real cash flows before tax for the relevant cash-generating units are compared with the book value of capital employed. The cash flows are discounted with a real discount rate before tax of 9 percent (9), which corresponds to the weighted average capital cost. The Group's goodwill is allocated to Segment Smelters, rather than to cash-generating units, in accordance with monitoring of goodwill. The value in use of the Group's assets is estimated to exceed the carrying amount of all cash-generating units except the Tara zinc mine. Tara's book value, EUR 234 m, is marginally below the estimated value in use. An analysis of Tara's fair value was therefore supplemented by considering valuations from external parties. Because these valuations are in line with the book value, no requirement for impairment is deemed to exist. Tara is a mine with a short lifespan and relatively high production costs. The value of Tara is continuously monitored in terms of metal prices, exchange rates and treatment charges for zinc. In the case of the completed sensitivity analysis presented below, Tara demonstrates sensitivity to changed assumptions.

An increase in the discount rate by one percentage point would have led to a need for impairment of one cash-generating unit in the Mines segment, Tara. A 10 percent reduction of all current consensus prices for metals would not lead to any need for impairment in the Smelters segment, but for the Mines segment, such a reduction would mean that the book value would exceed the discounted cash flows in respect of Tara. If current consensus prices for metals were to remain unchanged, a 10 percent weakening of the US dollar against all other currencies would not require an impairment requirement for Segment Mines or Smelters. The calculation does not include any compensatory movements in metal prices, TC/RC, or the prices of by-products or input goods, which has historically often been the case. A 10 percent fall in TC/RC for all metals would not result in any impairment requirement in the Smelters segment; in the Mines segment, the same reduction would have a positive effect.

Note 15 Leases

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The lease agreements are recognized as right-of-use assets and equivalent liabilities, and reported on the day the leased asset is available for use by the Group. The calculation of the liability for a leased asset is based on the current value of the remaining lease charges, discounted by the implicit borrowing rate. If this cannot be determined, the discounting takes place instead using the marginal borrowing rate. The liability is recognized under Other interest-bearing liabilities, split between a current and a non-current part. Each lease payment is distributed between amortization of the debt and financial expense. The financial cost is distributed over the lease period so that each accounting period is burdened with an amount corresponding to a fixed interest rate for the liability reported during the relevant period. The right-of-use assets is initially valued at historical cost, which is made up of the sum of the lease liability, any direct expenses and reclamation costs. The right-of-use asset is recognized as Property, plant and equipment in the Balance Sheet, broken down between the items Buildings and land as well as Machinery and other technical facilities. Depreciation takes place linearly over time. The Boliden Group's lease agreements comprise various properties, mining and service machinery, concentrate stores and excavators. The lease contracts vary in length, although the majority are between 3–10 years. The terms are negotiated separately for each agreement and vary. The leased assets may not be used as collateral for loans. Some agreements contain variable lease payments that are based on an index or interest rate. Changes to the index first affect the lease liability in the period when cash flow from the change occurs. At this time, the lease liability is recalculated and adjusted against the right-of-use asset. The option of extending an agreement is included in a few of the Group's leases for vehicles and equipment, and has not been included in the lease liability because the Group does not consider it reasonably certain that these options will be exercised. Revaluation of lease liability is carried out for example in the event of amended assessments of the utilization of options as well as amended assessments of the outcome of residual value guarantees.

A lease agreement running for less than 12 months, known as a short-term lease, or a lease that relates to the lease of a low-value asset, is exempt and is not included when determining liability and right-of-use assets, rather these are booked linearly in the item Cost of goods sold in the Income Statement. This also applies to agreements with variable pricing, such as certain transport agreements. Low value leases include IT equipment, office equipment and the hire of building modules. See also Note 29, Maturity profiles.

The Group

Amounts reported in the Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet presents the following amounts related to leases:

	2022	2021
Right-of-use assets		
Buildings and land	120	166
Machinery and other technical facilities	88	10
	208	**176**
Lease liabilities		
Current	64	38
Non-current	139	131
	203	**169**

Additional right-of-use assets totaled SEK 106 m (24).

Amounts reported in the Income Statement

The Income Statement presents the following amounts related to leases:

	2022	2021
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Buildings and land	–25	–6
Machinery and other technical facilities	–49	–56
	–74	**–62**
Interest expenses	–4	–3
Expenditure attributable to short-term leases	–53	–18
Expenditure attributable to leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, which are not short-term leases	–53	–49
Expenditure attributable to variable lease payments not included in the lease liability	–733	–495

The total cash flow relating to leases was SEK 918 m (572).

Note 16 Participations in subsidiaries

Specification of the Parent Company's and the Group's holdings of participations in subsidiaries.

	31.12.2022			
Subsidiary/Co. reg. no./Registered office	Shares/ participations	Percentage share	Book value	Book value 2021
Boliden Limited, 3977366, Toronto, Canada	85,811,638	100	–	–
Ontario Inc, 1393512, Toronto, Canada				
Boliden BV, 18048775, Drunen, Netherlands				
Boliden Apirsa S.L in liquidation, ESB-41518028, Aznalcóllar (Seville), Spain				
Boliden Mineral AB, 556231-6850, Skellefteå, Sweden	1,650,000	100	3,911	3,911
Boliden Harjavalta Oy, 1591739-9, Harjavalta, Finland				
Boliden Kokkola Oy, 0772004-3, Kokkola, Finland				
Kokkolan Teollisuusvesi Oy, 2558533-2, Kokkola, Finland				
Boliden Commercial AB, 556158-2205, Stockholm, Sweden				
Boliden Commercial UK Ltd, 5723781, Warwickshire, England				
Boliden Commercial Deutschland GmbH, 14237, Neuss, Germany				
Tara Mines Holding DAC, 60135, Navan, Ireland				
Boliden Tara Mines DAC, 33148, Navan, Ireland				
Irish Mine Development Ltd, 174811, Navan, Ireland				
Rennicks and Bennett Ltd, 34596, Navan, Ireland				
Boliden Odda AS, 911177870, Odda, Norway				
Boliden Bergsöe AB, 556041-8823, Landskrona, Sweden				
Boliden Bergsoe AS, 20862149, Glostrup, Denmark				
Boliden Kylylahti Oy, 1925412-3, Polvijärvi, Finland				
Boliden Kuhmo Oy, 1925450-2, Polvijärvi, Finland				
Boliden Kevitsa Mining Oy, 2345699-1, Sodankylä, Finland				
Other subsidiaries, dormant or of minor importance				
			3,911	**3,911**

During the year, the Parent Company, Boliden AB, received a dividend of SEK 7,000 m (4,000) from Boliden Mineral AB.

Note 17 Participations in associated companies

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Book value at the beginning of the year	9	9
Exchange rate differences	1	0
Participation in associated companies' profits for the year	0	0
Book value at year-end	**10**	**9**

	Corporate ID number	Registered office	Number of participations	Percentage share	Value of equity share in the Group
Indirectly owned					
KIP Service OY	2240650-3	Kokkola	3,280	46	10
					10

Note 18 Tax

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The tax expense (income) for the period comprises current tax and deferred tax. Tax is reported in the Income Statement, Other comprehensive income or Equity, depending on where the underlying transaction has been reported.

Current tax is the tax calculated on the taxable profit/loss for each period. The year's taxable profit/loss differs from the year's reported profit/loss before tax in that it has been adjusted for non-taxable and non-deductible items and temporary differences. The Group's current tax liability is calculated in accordance with the taxation rates stipulated or announced on the closing day.

Deferred tax is reported using the balance sheet method, under which deferred tax liabilities are reported in the Balance Sheet for all taxable temporary differences between reported and fiscal values of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are reported in the Balance Sheet in respect of loss carry-forwards and all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is likely that these amounts can be used to offset future taxable surpluses. The reported value of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each accounting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer likely that sufficient taxable surpluses will be available for its use. Deferred tax is calculated in accordance with the taxation rates that are expected to apply to the period in which the asset is recovered or the liability settled.

Both deferred and current tax receivables and tax liabilities are offset when they relate to income tax levied by the same tax authority.

Current tax expenses	2022	2021
Tax expenses for the period	–3,243	–2,171
Adjustment of tax attributable to previous years	1	19
	–3,242	**–2,152**
Deferred tax expense (–) / tax income (+)		
Deferred tax income/tax expenses in respect of temporary differences	57	53
Deferred tax income in tax value loss carryforward capitalized during the year	–6	–35
	51	**18**
Total reported tax expense (–) / tax income (+)	**–3,191**	**–2,135**
Reconciliation of effective tax		
Reported profit before tax	15,601	10,839
Tax according to current taxation rate	–3,202	–2,229
Fiscal effect of non-deductible expenses	–8	–6
Fiscal effect of non-taxable income	10	–1
Deductible costs not reported in the Income Statement	1	–
Taxable revenues not reported in the Income Statement	–5	–
Market valuation of deferred tax assets	–1	4
Other adjustments	14	80
Adjustment of tax attributable to previous years	1	19
Total reported tax expenses	**–3,191**	**–2,135**

Tax expenses comprise 20.5 percent (19.7) of the Group's pre-tax profit. The anticipated tax expense for 2022 of 20.5 percent (20.6) has been calculated based on the current Group structure and applicable taxation rates in the respective countries.

Deferred tax assets/tax liability
The tax assets reported in the Balance Sheet and the provision for deferred tax relates to the following assets and liabilities.

	31.12.2022			31.12.2021		
The Group	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability	Net
Intangible assets	2	–4	–2	2	–4	–2
Buildings and land	670	–124	546	170	–118	52
Machinery and equipment	6	–3,332	–3,326	5	–3,017	–3,012
Deferred mining costs	–	–168	–168	–	–156	–156
Other property, plant and equipment	–	–1	–1	–	–2	–2
Inventories	2	–618	–616	1	–445	–444
Non-current liabilities	288	–3	286	311	–2	308
Current liabilities	–13	0	–14	3	0	3
Tax losses carried forward	–	72	72	66	–	66
Total	**954**	**–4,178**	**–3,224**	**559**	**–3,745**	**–3,186**
Offset within companies	–838	838	–	–385	385	–
Total deferred tax assets/tax liability	**116**	**–3,341**	**–3,224**	**174**	**–3,360**	**–3,186**

Change in deferred tax in respect of temporary differences and tax losses carried forward

The Group 2022	Amount at the beginning of the year	Reported in the Income Statement	Reported in Other comprehensive income	Translation difference	Amount at year-end
Intangible assets	–2	0	–	0	–2
Buildings and land	52	491	–	2	546
Machinery and equipment	–3,012	–285	–	–29	–3,326
Deferred mining costs	–156	–7	–	–6	–168
Other property, plant and equipment	–2	1	–	0	–1
Inventories	–444	–172	–	0	–616
Non-current liabilities	308	36	–64	5	286
Current liabilities	3	–17	–	0	–14
Tax losses carried forward	66	4	–	2	72
Total	**–3,186**	**51**	**–64**	**–25**	**–3,224**

Change in deferred tax in respect of temporary differences and tax losses carried forward

The Group 2021	Amount at the beginning of the year	Reported in the Income Statement	Reported in Other comprehensive income	Translation difference	Amount at year-end
Intangible assets	–2	0	–	0	–2
Buildings and land	0	43	–	9	52
Machinery and equipment	–2,881	–107	–	–24	–3,012
Deferred mining costs	–141	–12	–	–3	–156
Other property, plant and equipment	–3	1	–	0	–2
Inventories	–545	101	–	0	–444
Non-current liabilities	271	23	10	4	308
Current liabilities	0	3	–	0	3
Tax losses carried forward	100	–35	–	2	66
Total	**–3,202**	**18**	**10**	**–12**	**–3,186**

Tax losses carried forward
Unutilized tax losses carried forward for which deferred tax assets have not been reported totaled SEK 108 m in Canada on December 31, 2022. Of these, SEK 98 m matures between 2028 and 2041. It is deemed unlikely that the loss can be offset against future surpluses in Canada.

Tax paid by country

	2022	2021
Sweden	1,826	1,300
Finland	953	562
Ireland	1	–122
Norway	33	120
Others	3	2
	2,815	**1,863**

Note 19 Inventories

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Group's inventories primarily comprise mined concentrates, materials tied up in the smelters' production processes and finished metals. Inventories are valued at whichever is the lower of the historical cost in accordance with the first-in-first-out principle and the net sale value, taking into account the risk of obsolescence. The historical cost of inventories of metals from the company's mines and semi-finished and finished products manufactured in house comprises the direct manufacturing costs plus a surcharge for indirect manufacturing costs. Supplies inventories are valued at whichever is the lower of the average historical cost and the replacement value. When mined concentrates are bought in from external sources and definitive pricing has not yet occurred, the acquisition value is estimated at the closing day price. Fair value hedging is effected in conjunction with the definitive pricing of mined concentrates. The change in the value of hedged items in the inventory value is also reported in conjunction with fair value hedging of mined concentrates and finished metals.

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Raw materials and consumables	11,807	10,816
Goods under manufacture	8,319	4,810
Finished goods and tradable goods	2,152	2,374
	22,278	**18,000**

Note 20 Trade receivables

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Receivables are reported at the anticipated recoverable amount, i.e after deductions for expected credit losses. The anticipated term of trade receivables is short, the value is therefore reported at the nominal amount without any discounting, in accordance with the amortized cost method. See Note 26 for further information on accounting principles for financial instruments.

Boliden applies the simplified method for reporting expected credit losses through trade receivables. Based on assessments that reflect an objective and probability-weighted outcome, a general provision is reported based on reasonable and verifiable data derived from historical, current and forward-looking conditions. For information on the management of credit risks, see Credit risks in trade receivables on page 56 in the Risk management section of the Directors' Report.

On December 31, 2022, trade receivables falling due for payment in more than 30 days totaled SEK 57 m (83), corresponding to 1.5 percent (2.9) of total trade receivables. Provisions for expected credit losses are not material.

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Trade receivables not due	2,982	2,513
Overdue 0-30 days	791	277
Overdue 31-60 days	55	73
Overdue 61-90 days	1	8
Overdue more than 90 days	0	2
	3,830	**2,873**

The overwhelming majority of the Group's trade receivables relate to European customers. Trade receivables in foreign currencies have been valued at the closing day rate. Note 3, Information per business segment and geographical market, shows the breakdown of revenues by geographical area.

Note 21 Other current receivables

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Royalties	12	7
Other prepaid expenses and accrued income	367	182
VAT recoverable	599	533
Other current receivables	496	352
	1,474	**1,073**

Note 22 Related party disclosures

Relationships

The Parent Company's directly owned subsidiaries are reported in Note 16, Participations in Subsidiaries; associated companies are reported in Note 17, Participations in Associated companies. Information regarding the Members of the Board and Group management, and the remuneration paid to them, is presented in Note 5, Employees and personnel costs and in the Corporate Governance Report on pages 66–68.

Transactions

No Board member or senior executive in the Group participates or has participated, directly or indirectly, in any business transactions during the current or previous financial year between themselves and the Group which are or were unusual in nature with regard to their terms. Nor has the Group granted loans, issued guarantees or provided guarantees to any Board member or senior executives of the Company. During the year, the Parent Company, Boliden AB, received a dividend of SEK 7,000 m (4,000) from Boliden Mineral AB.

Note 23 Equity

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Share capital
Ordinary shares are classified as share capital. Transaction costs in conjunction with a new share issue are reported as a net amount after tax for deduction from the issue proceeds received.

Buy-back of own shares
Boliden's holdings of its treasury shares is reported as a reduction in equity. Transaction costs are reported directly against equity.

Dividend
A dividend payment proposed by the Board of Directors does not reduce the equity until it has been approved by the Annual General Meeting.

Share capital	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Opening number of shares	273,511,169	273,511,169
Stock split 2:1	273,511,169	273,511,169
Redemption	–273,511,169	–273,511,169
Closing number of shares	**273,511,169**	**273,511,169**
Share capital, SEK	578,914,338	578,914,338
Nominal value per share, SEK	2.12	2.12

Equity, SEK m	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Share capital	579	579
Total equity	58,325	50,882
Equity attributable to the owners of the Parent Company	58,311	50,866
Equity per share, SEK	213.19	185.98

Earnings per share	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Net profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Parent Company, SEK m	12,410	8,701
Average number of shares, before and after dilution	273,511,169	273,511,169
Number of own shares held	–	–
Earnings per share, SEK	**45.37**	**31.81**

Equity
The Articles of Association for Boliden AB state that the share capital shall comprise a minimum of SEK 200 m and a maximum of SEK 800 m. Share capital comprises a single class of share.

There are no potential shares and hence no dilution effect.

The Annual General Meeting held on April 28, 2022 resolved to pay a dividend of SEK 10.50 per share, in all SEK 2,872 m. At the same time, a resolution was passed concerning an automatic redemption procedure whereby each share would be split into one ordinary share and one redemption share. The redemption share was then automatically redeemed for SEK 15.50 per share to a total of SEK 4,239 m.

Boliden's Board of Directors will propose to the Annual General Meeting that a dividend of SEK 15.00 (10.50) per share be paid, equivalent to a total of SEK 4,103 m. Boliden's dividend policy requires approximately one-third of the net profit after tax to be disbursed.

Boliden's Board of Directors also proposes an automatic redemption procedure to the Annual General Meeting whereby each share is split into one ordinary share and one redemption share. Later, the share will be automatically redeemed for SEK 11.50 (15.50) per share. This corresponds to a total of SEK 3,145 m.

Combined with the proposed ordinary dividend – subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting – shareholders will receive SEK 26.50 (26.00) per share, in all SEK 7,248 m.

Earnings per share
Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to the owners of the Parent Company by the average number of shares.

Asset management
Boliden's managed assets comprise equity. Consolidated equity is presented on page 73. There is also a description of the content of the various capital categories. There are no external capital requirements other than those mandated in the Swedish Companies Act.

Boliden monitors its capital structure e.g. with the aid of the net debt/equity ratio. The net debt/equity ratio is calculated as the net of interest-bearing provisions and liabilities less financial assets including cash and cash equivalents, divided by equity.

See page 10 for details of Boliden's dividend policy and net debt target.

Note 24 Provisions for pensions and similar obligations

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Employee benefits

Pension commitments

The Group's companies have a variety of pension systems in accordance with local conditions and practices in the countries in which they operate. These are generally financed through payments made to insurance companies or through the company's own provisions, which are determined through periodic actuarial calculations. The Group's provisions for pension commitments are calculated in accordance with IAS 19 Employee benefits.

For pension systems where the employer is committed to defined contribution systems, the obligation in relation to the employee ceases when the agreed premiums have been paid. Premiums paid are booked as costs on an ongoing basis.

The obligation does not cease for pension systems where a defined benefit pension has been contractually agreed, until the agreed pensions have been paid out. Boliden commissions independent actuaries to calculate pension obligations relating to the defined benefit pension plan arrangements in each country. For information on calculation parameters, see Note 2, Estimates and assessments: Pension commitments.

Revaluations of the defined benefit net pension liability, such as actuarial gains and/or losses and the difference between the return on plan assets and the discount rate, are reported under Other comprehensive income including attributable special payroll tax. The financing cost of the net pension liability is calculated using the discount rate for the pension liability. The financing cost, the cost of service during the current period and any previous periods, losses from settlements and costs in connection with special payroll tax are all reported in the Income Statement. Special payroll tax is regarded as part of the total net pension liability.

Boliden has established pension plans in the countries in which the company operates. The pension plans include both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. The defined benefit plans provide the employee with a fixed amount of their final salary in conjunction with retirement. Boliden's defined benefit pension plans are mainly operated in Sweden and Ireland, and to a small extent in Norway and Finland. The defined contribution plans comply with local regulations in the respective countries. Boliden has defined contribution plans in Sweden, Ireland, Finland and Norway.

Sweden

Boliden's pension obligations in Sweden are not invested in funds. The pension obligations are secured through the Swedish PRI/FPG system and through insurance companies. The majority of the pension commitments for salaried employees are secured through insurance with Alecta and are lifelong retirement pensions. The benefits offered by the lifelong pensions are determined using different percentages for different salary intervals. Alecta has not provided sufficient information for the 2022 financial year for the ITP plan to be reported as a defined benefit plan, thus it is reported as a defined contribution plan under UFR 10, Reporting of ITP 2 pension plan financed through insurance with Alecta. A surplus in Alecta can be allocated to the policyholders and/or those insured. At the end of the year, Alecta's collective consolidation level was 172 percent (172). The collective consolidation level comprises the market value of Alecta's assets as a percentage of the insurance commitments calculated in accordance with Alecta's actuarial calculation assumptions, which do not correspond with those of IAS 19. Boliden's pension obligations account for only a very small percentage of Alecta's insurance commitments. There are, in addition to the ITP plans, a few previously earned temporary retirement pensions within Boliden.

"Gruvplanen" (GP) is a pension agreement for underground workers. The plan grants underground workers entitlement to receive a pension between the ages of 60 and 65 and between 65 and 70 under certain preconditions based on an average income. The "Gruvplanen" plan was closed to new earners in 2011 and replaced by a defined contribution pension plan (GLP). The commitments change from vesting to non-vesting in conjunction with retirement.

Ireland

The pension commitment is secured by the transfer of funds to four defined benefit plans and one defined contribution plan. The defined benefit plans are closed to new employees. The pension plans are governed by the Irish Pensions Board and Irish Pensions Legislation. All of the defined benefit pension plans are funded. The largest defined benefit plan and the defined contribution pension plan both have Board Members from the company and the members. Boliden has appointed the Irish Pension Trust to manage the other defined benefit plans.

The financial position of the pension plans is reviewed every three years by an actuary in order to determine the requisite financing level. The actuary ensures that Boliden receives annual reports on the financial position in accordance with accounting requirements. Payments are made to all five plans through a combination of contributions from both Boliden and employees in accordance with employment contracts. No other deposits are made.

The Board of the pension plans is responsible for investments in plan assets. A significant proportion of plan assets are placed in European government bonds to reduce the risk. Cash and cash equivalents are held in order to facilitate pension disbursements.

Events during the year

The current value of Boliden's pension commitment is slightly lower than last year's level, largely due to the effect of amended assumptions.

The Group's reported pension liability was SEK 953 m (1,180). The amount includes endowment insurance and similar commitments totaling SEK 127 m (132) in respect of defined contribution pension plans in Sweden.

Actuarial assumptions during the year

Costs, commitments and other factors in pension plans are calculated by means of the Projected Unit Credit Method, using the assumptions shown in the table on the next page.

The discount rate is established for every geographical market with reference to the market return on company bonds on the closing day. In Sweden, where there is no functioning market for such bonds, the market return on housing bonds has been used and a premium for a longer term added, based on the duration of the pension obligations.

The financing cost of the net pension liability is calculated using the discount rate and is reported under Boliden's net financial items.

	Sweden		Ireland		Other	
Actuarial assumptions (weighted average)	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Discount rate, %	3.7	2.0	4.1	1.05	3.2–3.8	0.8–1.5
Future pay increases, %	2.5	2.5		2.0	3.2–3.9	2.5–3.3
Future pension increases, %	2.0	2.0		2.0	2.6	2.3
Lifespan						
Women	89	89	89	89	90	90
Men	87	87	87	88	86	86

	Sweden		Ireland		Other		Total	
Specification of provisions for pensions	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Pension obligation at the beginning of the year	**1,050**	**1,028**	**–23**	**–6**	**22**	**19**	**1,048**	**1,042**
Cost of defined benefit plans	49	52	1	6	8	8	58	66
Revaluations recognized in Other comprehensive income	–233	12	8	–4	0	1	–225	9
Payments and disbursements	–42	–43	0	–18	–11	–9	–53	–71
Translation differences	–	–	–2	0	2	2	0	2
Pension obligation at year-end[1]	**823**	**1,050**	**–16**	**–23**	**20**	**22**	**826**	**1,048**
Endowment insurance and similar commitments	127	132	–	–	–	–	127	132
Net debt, as per Balance Sheet [2]	**950**	**1,181**	**–16**	**–23**	**20**	**22**	**953**	**1,180**
Specification of provisions for pensions, as per December 31								
Pension obligations, funded	–	–	59	120	18	24	77	144
Pension obligations, unfunded	823	1,050	–	–	13	12	836	1,061
Fair value of plan assets	–	–	–75	–143	–11	–14	–87	–158
Pension obligations	**823**	**1,050**	**–16**	**–23**	**20**	**22**	**826**	**1,048**
Endowment insurance and similar commitments	127	132	–	–	–	–	127	132
Net debt, as per Balance Sheet	**950**	**1,181**	**–16**	**–23**	**20**	**22**	**953**	**1,180**
Specification of costs								
Cost of defined benefit plans								
Current service cost	43	43	0	3	8	8	51	54
Interest expense on obligations	19	14	1	2	0	0	20	16
Interest income from plan assets	–	–	–1	–2	0	0	–1	–2
Special payroll tax and other tax	–13	–5	–	–	–	–	–13	–5
Administrative costs and premiums paid	–	–	1	3	0	0	1	3
Total cost of defined benefit plans	**49**	**52**	**1**	**6**	**8**	**8**	**58**	**66**
Cost of defined contribution plans	107	101	50	43	193	169	350	313
Total pension costs	**156**	**153**	**51**	**49**	**201**	**177**	**408**	**379**

[1] Obligations in Sweden include obligations in accordance with PRI/FGI totaling SEK 659 m (797), obligations for underground workers totaling SEK 120 m (150).

[2] The pension liability reported in the Balance Sheet includes not only the defined benefit pension obligations and endowment insurance, but also special payroll tax in Sweden.

Reconciliation of pension obligations	Sweden 2022	Sweden 2021	Ireland 2022	Ireland 2021	Other 2022	Other 2021	Total 2022	Total 2021
Present value of obligations at the beginning of the year	1,050	1,028	120	275	36	36	1,206	1,339
Current service cost	43	43	0	3	8	8	51	54
Interest expense on obligations	19	14	1	2	0	0	20	16
Special payroll tax	–13	–5	–	–	–	–	–13	–5
Revaluation of defined benefit pension liability recognized in Other comprehensive income	–233	12	–11	–3	–4	0	–248	9
of which gain/loss as a result of financial assumptions	*–302*	*–7*	*–18*	*1*	*–4*	*0*	*–324*	*–6*
of which gain/loss as a result of experience-based assumptions	*69*	*19*	*7*	*–4*	*0*	*0*	*76*	*15*
Disbursements made	–42	–43	–43	–160	–11	–9	–96	213
Translation differences	–	–	–8	4	2	1	–7	5
Present value of obligations at year-end	**823**	**1,050**	**59**	**120**	**31**	**36**	**913**	**1,206**
Endowment insurance and similar commitments	**127**	**132**	–	–	–	–	**127**	**132**
of which amounts attributable to active employees	*371*	*435*	*–*	*37*	*19*	*26*	*390*	*498*
of which amounts attributable to holders of paid up policies	*289*	*355*	*6*	*9*	*–*	*–*	*295*	*364*
of which amounts attributable to retired employees	*290*	*391*	*53*	*74*	*12*	*10*	*355*	*475*

Reconciliation of plan assets	Sweden 2022	Sweden 2021	Ireland 2022	Ireland 2021	Other 2022	Other 2021	Total 2022	Total 2021
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	–	–	143	281	14	16	158	297
Interest income from plan assets	–	–	1	2	0	0	1	2
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest items, recognized in Other comprehensive income	–	–	–19	2	–4	–2	–23	0
Fees from the employer excluding disbursements in conjunction with terminations	–	–	0	18	–	–	0	18
Disbursements made	–	–	–43	–160	–1	–1	–44	–161
Administrative costs, tax and premiums paid	–	–	–1	–3	–	–	–1	–3
Translation differences	–	–	–6	4	2	1	–4	5
Fair value of plan assets at year-end	–	–	**75**	**143**	**11**	**14**	**87**	**158**
Net debt, as per Balance Sheet[1)]							**953**	**1,180**

[1)] Including endowment insurance and similar obligations totaling SEK 127 m (132).

Specification of plan assets	Sweden 2022	Sweden 2021	Ireland 2022	Ireland 2021	Other 2022	Other 2021	Total 2022	Total 2021
Listed shares and participations	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	18
Interest-bearing securities	–	–	75	116	–	–	75	116
Cash and cash equivalents	–	–	0	9	–	–	0	9
Other	–	–	–	–	11	14	11	14
	–	–	**75**	**143**	**11**	**14**	**87**	**158**

Sensitivity analysis of the effect on the defined benefit pension liability (+increase/–decrease in pension liability)		Sweden	Ireland	Total
Significant actuarial assumptions				
Discount rate, %	+0.5	–56	–1	–57
	–0.5	+64	+1	+65
Pay increases, %	+0.5	+39	0	+39
	–0.5	–33	0	–33
Changed lifespan, years	–1	–21	–1	–22
	+1	+21	+1	+22

The sensitivity analysis has been conducted on the basis of the above actuarial changes, as Boliden is of the opinion that they can have a substantial impact on the pension liability. It is also likely that changes to these assumptions will be made. The calculations have been performed by means of the analysis of each change individually, and the calculations have not taken into account any interdependence between the assumptions. No sensitivity analyses have been conducted for Norway and Finland as the amounts in question are insignificant. Other countries have no defined benefit pension liabilities.

Defined benefit pension liability terms	Sweden	Ireland	Other	Total
Benefits scheduled for disbursement within 12 months	49	5	5	59
Benefits scheduled for disbursement within 1–5 years	195	20	4	219
Benefits scheduled for disbursement after 5 years or more	706	34	22	762

The maturity of plan assets in Ireland has reduced anticipated payments after five years or more. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit pension liability is 16 years for Sweden and 7 years for Ireland.

Note 25 Other provisions

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Provisions are reported when the Group has, or may be considered to have, an obligation as a result of events that have occurred and it is likely that disbursements will be required in order to fulfill this obligation. A further prerequisite is that it should be possible to make a reliable estimate of the amount to be disbursed.

When a significant effect arises due to the point in time at which a provision is made, the provision is valued at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation. Here, a discount interest rate is used before tax that reflects current market evaluations of the time value of money in the long term and the risks associated with the provision. The increase due to the passing of time is reported as an interest expense. Provisions are broken down into current and non-current parts.

With the exception of pensions (see Note 24), Boliden's provisions refer primarily to reclamation costs that are expected to arise when an operation is decommissioned. Provisions are also made for any purchases of emission rights and for any remuneration payable in conjunction with the termination of employment that may be payable to employees to whom a commitment of termination has been given or to employees who accept voluntary redundancy. The Group reports a provision and a cost in conjunction with a termination when Boliden is obligated either to give the employee notice prior to the normal point in time for employment's cessation, or to provide remuneration with a view to encouraging early retirement.

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Reclamation costs	7,040	6,472
Other	327	300
	7,367	**6,772**
Of which:		
Non-current	7,106	6,529
Current	261	243
	7,367	**6,772**

Reclamation costs

Provisions for reclamation costs are made on the basis of an assessment of future costs based on current technology and other conditions. The present value of assessed reclamation liabilities are reserved in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, contingent liabilities and IFRIC 1 Changes in existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities. We strive to achieve gradual reclamation, but most reclamation work takes place following a decision to decommission. In historical terms, Boliden has succeeded in extending the useful life of its mining assets compared with the original plans. Provisions for reclamation are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

To determine the size of the reclamation liability, a real discount interest rate of 0.5 percent (0.5) was used. A sensitivity analysis in respect of the discount rate is presented in Note 2, Estimates and assessments.

	2022			2021		
The Group	Reclamation costs	Other	Total	Reclamation costs	Other	Total
Book value at the beginning of the year	6,472	300	6,772	4,837	297	5,134
Additions to existing provisions	382	–	382	1,557	–	1,557
Provision during the year	111	0	111	73	1	74
Reversal of existing provisions	–	–	–	–16	0	–16
Payments	–176	0	–176	–118	–3	–121
Discount effect for the period	48	0	48	98	0	98
Translation difference	204	26	230	41	5	46
Book value at year-end	**7,040**	**327**	**7,367**	**6,472**	**300**	**6,772**
Anticipated time of outflow of resources:						
Within one year	261	0	261	243	0	243
Between one and two years	204	1	205	209	1	210
Between three and five years	469	321	790	451	295	746
More than five years	6,106	5	6,111	5,570	4	5,574
	7,040	**327**	**7,367**	**6,472**	**300**	**6,772**

Note 26 Financial instruments

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The following financial instruments, i.e. financial assets and liabilities, are recognized in the Balance Sheet: shares, receivables, cash and cash equivalents, liabilities and derivatives.

Financial instruments are recognized in the Balance Sheet when the company becomes bound by the instrument's contractual terms (the economic approach). However, liabilities to credit institutions are not reported until the settlement date. Financial assets are removed from the Balance Sheet when the rights entailed by the agreement are utilized, matured or are transferred to another counterparty. Financial liabilities are removed from the Balance Sheet when the agreement's obligations are fulfilled or if significant aspects of the loan terms are renegotiated.

Financial instruments are reported at the fair value or amortized cost, depending on the initial categorization under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Changes to IFRS 9 resulting from the exchange of reference rates (interbank offered rates), "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7", have had no effect on these financial reports.

Valuation principles

Fair value

The fair value of derivatives is based on listed bid and ask prices on the closing day and on a discounting of estimated cash flows. Market prices for metals are taken from the trading locations of metal derivatives, i.e. the London Metal Exchange (LME) and the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA). Discount rates are based on current market rates per currency and time to maturity for the financial instrument. Exchange rates are obtained from Riksbanken (Swedish Central Bank).

When presenting the fair value of liabilities to credit institutions, the fair value is calculated as discounted agreed amortizations and interest payments at estimated market interest margins. The fair value of trade receivables and trade and other payables is deemed to be the same as the reported value due to the short term to maturity, to the fact that provisions are made for expected credit losses, and to the fact that any penalty interest incurred will be debited. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is deemed to be the same as the reported value, since the expected credit losses are insignificant. The general credit rating of the banks has been applied in order to calculate credit losses which have been deemed to be insignificant.

If changes in value cannot be determined for financial assets or liabilities reported at fair value, they are reported at the historical costs of the instruments at their time of acquisition, which corresponds to the fair value at the time of acquisition.

Boliden provides information on all financial assets and liabilities reported at fair value in the Balance Sheet on the basis of a three-level fair value hierarchy. Level 1 comprises instruments that are listed and traded on an active market where identical instruments are traded. Level 2 comprises instruments that are not traded on an active market, but where observable market data is used for valuation of the instrument (either directly or indirectly). Level 3 comprises instruments where the valuation is, to a considerable extent, based on unobservable market data.

The assessments have been conducted on the basis of the circumstances and factors that apply with regard to the various instruments. Metal futures are classified as level 2, in that the discounted prices are based on listed daily prices from the exchanges. Currency futures and interest rate swaps have also been classified as level 2, with reference to the fact that the valuation is based on observable market data. The fair value of liabilities to credit institutions has been classified as level 2, as these are calculated as discounted agreed amortizations and interest payments at estimated market interest rate levels. The fair value therefore essentially corresponds to the reported value. Shares and participations that are not listed have been classified as level 3. Exceptions to classification on the basis of the fair value hierarchy are made for trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other payables where the reported value is deemed to constitute a reasonable estimation of the fair value.

Amortized cost

Amortized cost is calculated using the effective interest rate method. This means that any premiums or discounts, as well as expenses or income directly attributable to them, are distributed over the duration of the contract with the aid of the estimated effective interest rate. The effective interest rate is the rate that yields the instrument's historical cost as a result in conjunction with current value calculation of future cash flows.

Financial assets at amortized cost

The financial assets in this category include financial investments, cash and cash equivalents, and receivables not listed on an active market. These financial instruments are characterized by being part of a business model whose purpose is to be held until maturity and to collect cash flows from payments of principals and any interest.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial instruments in the category fair value through profit or loss are characterized by being part of a business model whose purpose is to be held until maturity or held for sale, and which are expected to be sold in a near future. Financial assets in this category are valued at fair value and changes in value are reported in the Income Statement.

Financial assets and liabilities by valuation category

31.12.2022	Valuation hierarchy	Amortized cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives (hedge accounting)	Total reported value	Total fair value
ASSETS						
Financial assets						
Other shares and participations	*3*		5		5	5
Derivative instruments	*2*			243	243	243
Current receivables						
Trade receivables		3,830			3,830	3,830
Derivative instruments	*2*		89	83	172	172
Cash and cash equivalents		12,159			12,159	12,159
Total financial assets		**15,989**	**94**	**326**	**16,409**	**16,409**
LIABILITIES						
Non-current liabilities						
Liabilities to credit institutions	*2*	10,639			10,639	10,651
Derivative instruments	*2*			42	42	42
Current liabilities						
Liabilities to credit institutions	*2*	350			350	350
Trade and other payables		10,335			10,335	10,335
Derivative instruments	*2*		59	487	547	547
Total financial liabilities		**21,323**	**59**	**529**	**21,912**	**21,924**

Boliden's financial instrument holdings, which are reported at fair value in the Balance Sheet are all classified as level 2 items in the fair value hierarchy, with the exception of a minor amount of level 3 holdings in other shares and participations.

31.12.2021	Valuation hierarchy	Amortized cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives (hedge accounting)	Total reported value	Total fair value
ASSETS						
Financial assets						
Other shares and participations	*3*		6		6	6
Derivative instruments	*2*			34	34	34
Current receivables						
Trade receivables		2,873			2,873	2,873
Derivative instruments	*2*		29	131	160	160
Cash and cash equivalents		8,251			8,251	8,251
Total financial assets		**11,123**	**35**	**165**	**11,324**	**11,324**
LIABILITIES						
Non-current liabilities						
Liabilities to credit institutions	*2*	5,993			5,993	5,998
Derivative instruments	*2*			28	28	28
Current liabilities						
Liabilities to credit institutions	*2*	0			0	0
Trade and other payables		8,812			8,812	8,812
Derivative instruments	*2*		10	127	137	137
Total financial liabilities		**14,805**	**10**	**155**	**14,970**	**14,975**

Note 27 Financial derivative instruments and hedge accounting

Derivatives
Derivatives that are valued at fair value, and for which changes in the value are reported in net financial items, consist of currency futures; they are not included in the hedge accounting.

Hedge accounting
Derivatives used in hedge accounting comprise derivatives valued at fair value included in fair value hedging or cash flow hedging. The derivatives comprise metals futures, currency futures and interest rate derivatives. The hedge relationship is identified and documented. For Boliden's risk management policies and strategy objectives for the hedge, see also, "Risk management" in the Directors' Report on pages 54–57. An assessment of efficacy of the hedge is documented both when hedging commences and on an ongoing basis. Efficacy is assessed by means of an analysis of the economic correlation between the hedged item and hedging instrument, and by ensuring that the effect of the credit risk does not dominate changes in the value of underlying items and instruments. The hedge ratio for the hedge relationship is the same as in the actual hedge.

Fair value hedging (binding undertakings)
Changes in the value of financial derivatives used to hedge a binding undertaking are reported under the operating profit together with changes in the value of the asset or liability that the hedging is designed to counter. Parts of inventories constitute binding undertakings and are reported at market value as inventory value. Changes in the value of derivatives consequently effectively match the changes in value from hedged items in the Income Statement and Balance Sheet.

Cash flow hedging (forecast cash flows)
Hedge accounting is applied to financial derivatives that refer to the hedging of forecast flows. This means that the effective share of the unrealized market values is reported under Other comprehensive income up to the point in time when the hedged item, such as forecast metal sales, US dollar income and interest expenses, is realized and thus reported in the Income Statement. Realized gains/losses attributable to metal and currency derivatives are reported under net sales, while the gains/losses on interest rate derivatives are reported under net financial items. If the hedge refers to a non-financial item such as major investments concluded in foreign currency, the capitalized earnings from equity is transferred to the asset's historical cost and then booked in the Income Statement in line with depreciations. Any ineffective part of cash flow hedging is reported under operating profit or net financial items.

Hedging of net investments
Hedge accounting is applied to the profit/loss on hedging in respect of net investments in overseas operations under Other comprehensive income. Any ineffective component of these hedges is reported under net financial items. In conjunction with the sale of overseas operations, associated hedging results are reported in the Income Statement, together with the translation effect of the net investment.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities
The offsetting of financial assets and liabilities is regulated by ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association) agreements, which regulate both offsetting between contracted counterparties as part of operating activities and in conjunction with circumstances relating to breach of contract or early termination. See also the Risk management section for dealing with counterparty risk, pages 54–57.

	31.12.2022				31.12.2021			
Outstanding derivative instruments, SEK m	**Nominal amount**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Fair value**	**Nominal amount**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Fair value**
Transaction exposure (binding undertakings)[1)]								
Currency futures	–2,759	3	22	–18	–1,756	12	–2	15
Raw material derivatives	–3,579	36	501	–465	–3,361	132	141	–10
Transaction exposure (cash flow)[1)]								
Currency futures	2,435	51	4	46	1,560	–	15	–15
Interest rate derivatives	–5,587	236	3	234	–4,375	21	2	19
Derivatives, non hedge accounting								
Currency derivatives	933	89	59	29	–1,872	29	10	20
Total		**415**	**589**	**–174**		**194**	**165**	**29**

[1)] Find out more about the Group's transaction exposure in Risk management on page 56.

Hedge accounting, SEK m	**2022**	**2021**
Fair value hedging		
– Changes in value of hedging instruments in respect of binding undertakings	–1,658	–1,159
– Change in value of hedged item	1,658	1,159
Ineffectiveness of fair value hedging	–	–
Ineffectiveness of cash flow hedging	–	–
Ineffectiveness of hedging net investments in overseas operations	–	–
Total ineffectiveness	**0**	**0**

The effect on income for 2022 from effective cash flow hedges in respect of transaction exposure totaled SEK –20 m (7), relating to interest rate swaps.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Gross amount for financial assets	648	271
Amount offset in Balance Sheet	–233	–76
Net asset reported in Balance Sheet	415	194
Amount comprised by offsetting in conjunction with insolvency, etc.	–192	–86
Net asset	**223**	**108**

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Gross amount for financial liabilities	822	241
Amount offset in Balance Sheet	–233	–76
Net liability reported in Balance Sheet	589	165
Amount comprised by offsetting in conjunction with insolvency, etc.	–192	–86
Net debt	**397**	**79**

Note 28 Risk information

See the section entitled "Risk management" in the Directors' Report on pages 54–57 for a description of Boliden's financial risks. The amounts reported refer to the Group.

Sensitivity analysis
Operating profit, excluding outstanding derivatives:
The table below presents an estimate of how changes in market terms will affect the Group's operating profit over the next 12 months. The calculation is based on listings on December 31, 2022 and on Boliden's planned production volumes. The sensitivity analysis does not take into account the effects of metal price hedging, currency hedging, contracted treatment charges, or the revaluation of process inventory in Smelters.

	2022				2021			
Change in metal prices, +10% SEK m	**Operating profit**	**Net financial items**	**Tax**	**Equity**	**Operating profit**	**Net financial items**	**Tax**	**Equity**
Copper	950	27	–200	777	980	15	–205	790
Zinc	1,000	28	–211	817	1,000	16	–209	806
Gold	380	11	–80	311	360	6	–75	290
Silver	300	8	–63	245	260	4	–54	210
Nickel	450	13	–95	368	290	5	–61	234
Lead	200	6	–42	163	160	2	–33	129
Change in exchange rates, +10%								
USD/SEK	2,100	59	–443	1,717	1,980	31	–414	1,597
EUR/USD	1,650	46	–348	1,349	1,310	20	–274	1,056
USD/NOK	200	6	–42	163	150	2	–31	121
Change in treatment charges, +10%								
TC Zinc	90	3	–19	74	65	1	–14	52
TC/RC copper	80	2	–17	65	70	1	–15	56
TC lead	–10	0	2	–8	–10	0	2	–8
Change in market interest rates by +1% [1]		112	–23	89		62	–13	49

Other comprehensive income, including outstanding derivatives:
The table on the right provides an estimation of the effect on Other comprehensive income (revenue and expense items including reclassification adjustments not reported in profits), before tax, from the change in value of outstanding derivatives based on closing day prices as of December 31, 2022. Changes in the value of financial derivatives relating to binding commitments and translation exposure, have very little or no effect on profit or on Other comprehensive income. Accordingly, the table on the right includes effects from changes in the value of derivatives that are intended to meet the Group's forecast exposure.

	Other comprehensive income	
SEK m	**2022**	**2021**
Translation exposure in net investments in foreign operations, exchange rate +10% [2]		
EUR/SEK	2,330	1,812
NOK/SEK	759	417
Effect of interest rate +1%, exchange rate +10% [3]		
Interest rate derivatives, interest rate swaps	66	82
Currency derivatives	474	326

[1] Based on closing loan portfolio excluding interest rate swaps on December 31.
[2] Based on closing balances on December 31.
[3] Based on outstanding derivatives as of December 31.

Note 29 Financial liabilities and maturity structure

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Financial liabilities primarily consist of liabilities to credit institutions and trade and other payables. The anticipated term of trade and other payables is short, and the value is consequently reported at a nominal amount in accordance with the amortized cost method as the amount is held to correspond to the value. Liabilities to credit institutions are initially valued at amounts received, less any arrangement fees, and are then valued at amortized cost. Interest expenses are reported on a rolling basis in the Income Statement with the exception of the part included in the historical cost for property, plant and equipment. Capitalized arrangement fees are reported directly against the loan liability to the extent that the loan agreement's underlying loan guarantee has been utilized, and are allocated over time in the Income Statement under Other financial expenses over the contractual term of the loan. If a loan agreement is terminated or otherwise ceases to apply at a point in time prior to the end of the original contractual term, capitalized arrangement fees are recognized as an expense. If a current agreement is renegotiated during the contractual term, any additional fees in connection with the renegotiation are allocated over the remaining contractual term of the loan.

	Financial liabilities			Maturity structure [2]					
31.12.2022 SEK m	**Currency**	**Interest[1],%**	**Reported amount**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028+**
Bilateral loans	EUR	1.39	3,450	401	649	639	704	516	762
Bilateral loans	SEK	2.27	3,089	59	2,548	605			
Bonds[3]	SEK	4.36	4,450	197	952	1,174	139	2,073	759
Leases			203	64	51	37	27	8	24
Trade and other payables			10,335	10,335					
Derivative instruments			589	547	42				
Total			**22,116**	**11,604**	**4,242**	**2,455**	**870**	**2,598**	**1,545**

	Financial liabilities			Maturity structure [2]					
31.12.2021 SEK m	**Currency**	**Interest[1],%**	**Reported amount**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027+**
Bilateral loans	EUR	1.20	2,148	26	344	569	564	398	347
Bilateral loans	SEK	1.86	3,095	53	58	2,535	602		
Bonds[3]	SEK	1.36	750			749			
Leases			169	42	27	23	22	22	27
Trade and other payables			8,812	8,812					
Derivative instruments			165	137	13	15			
Total			**15,138**	**9,070**	**443**	**3,892**	**1,188**	**420**	**374**

[1] Weighted interest including interest swaps.
[2] The duration analysis includes gross flows of loans and interest, including flows from interest swaps.
[3] Outstanding commercial papers and bonds are officially reported under the Group's Parent Company, Boliden AB.

Loan portfolio 31.12.2022

Boliden has a number of utilized non-current loans from Swedish, Nordic and European institutions totaling SEK 6,539 m (5,243) and maturing between 2023 and 2030. As of December 31, there were also unutilized credit facilities of SEK 1,800 m, falling due in 2028-2030. On closing day, Boliden's MTN program with a framework of SEK 8,000 m, had SEK 4,450 m (750) outstanding, of which SEK 3,700 m (0) green bonds falling due in 2024-2028. Boliden also has syndicated credit facilities totaling EUR 400 m and EUR 450 m maturing in 2025 and 2027 respectively, where the utilized component of the syndicated credit facilities totaled SEK 0 m (0). On the closing day, Boliden's commercial papers program with a framework of SEK 4,000 m, had SEK 0 m (0) outstanding. The average term of the loan facilities was 3.4 years (2.6) and the average interest rate in the debt portfolio total 2.8 percent (1.6). The fixed interest term on outstanding loans including interest rate swap agreements, totaled 1.7 years (2.2). The above maturity analysis includes interest flows from interest rate swaps. Boliden's net payment capacity, in the form of cash and cash equivalents and unutilized credit facilities with terms exceeding one year, totaled SEK 23,005 m (16,088). The maturity structure for the financial liabilities, including interest payments and accrued interest on derivatives, includes the undiscounted cash flows attributable to the Group's liabilities, based on the contracted remaining durations. Loan maturity has been calculated at the applicable closing price. Interest maturity, including interest rate swaps, has been calculated at the applicable closing interest rates.

Note 30 Other current liabilities

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Accrued salaries and social security expenses	1,074	1,164
Accrued interest expenses	52	17
Other accrued costs and prepaid income	1,712	1,255
Other operating liabilities	710	547
	3,547	**2,983**

Note 31 Pledged assets and contingent liabilities

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

A contingent liability is a potential undertaking that derives from events which have occurred and whose incidence is only confirmed by one or more uncertain future events. A contingent liability can also be an existing undertaking that has not been reported in the Balance Sheet because it is unlikely that an outflow of resources will be required or because the size of the undertaking cannot be reliably calculated.

	The Group		The Parent Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Pledged assets				
For own liabilities and provisions	None	None	None	None
Contingent liabilities				
Parent Company sureties	–	–	11,000	5,998
Other sureties and guarantees	6,812	6,497	1	1
Pension liabilities	11	8	–	–
Agreed residual values according to lease contracts	14	14	–	–
	6,837	**6,519**	**11,001**	**5,999**

The Parent Company sureties refer to guarantees issued for subsidiaries. SEK 11,000 m (5,998) refers to Parent Company sureties for external financial borrowing. Parent Company sureties in the above table have been booked in the utilized amounts. Guarantees in respect of unutilized credits total SEK 11,259 m (7,875).

Other sureties and guarantees refer primarily to counter undertakings issued by Boliden to banks or other lenders. These have, in turn, with regard to states or authorities, guaranteed Boliden's proper completion of reclamation undertakings.

In addition to that specified above under the heading of contingent liabilities and the items included in the financial information, the possibility exists that the Group may incur environment related contingent liabilities or contingent liabilities attributable to legal proceedings and claims, which cannot be calculated at present but which may, in future, entail costs or investments.

Legal proceedings

Overview

Boliden may occasionally be involved in disputes and legal proceedings arising in the course of its operations. These disputes and legal proceedings are not expected, either individually or collectively, to have any significant negative impact on Boliden's operating profits, profitability or financial position, over and above that detailed below.

Disputes

Disputes arising from the dam accident in Spain in the late 1990s

In April 1998, a dam accident occurred at the Los Frailes mine in Spain, which was then owned by Boliden's subsidiary, Boliden Apirsa S.L. ("Apirsa"). Following the dam accident, a preliminary investigation and criminal proceedings were initiated. The investigation and the proceedings concluded that the accident had been caused by design and construction errors in the dam, not by Apirsa's operations. Nevertheless, the Spanish Ministry of the Environment declared Apirsa liable for approximately EUR 45 m in clean-up costs, damages and fines. As a result, Apirsa initiated insolvency proceedings in January 2005, for an orderly, coordinated closure of the company. In the context of the insolvency procedures, the official receiver has requested that Apirsa's parent company, Boliden BV, Boliden Mineral AB and Boliden AB be held liable for the deficit in Apirsa's estate in an amount that totals just over EUR 147 m. This amount includes the above-mentioned EUR 45 m, but also a disputed claim by the local government (junta de Andalucia) of almost EUR 90 m. This claim has been in dispute since 2002, when the local government sued Apirsa in its capacity as owner and operator of the mine at the time of the accident, and Boliden BV and Boliden AB in their capacities as the direct and indirect owners of Apirsa. The local government's case was processed by several courts, but was deemed invalid on formal grounds. Finally, the Supreme Administrative Court ruled that the matter should be heard in civil court. Accordingly, the local government brought a suit against the above companies in the Seville District Court in 2015. The suit is the same as the one in 2002 and the local government is demanding compensation for the costs it claims to have incurred in conjunction with the clean-up after the dam breach accident. All three defendants have contested the claim. The Seville District Court, which is the court of first instance in the matter, is expected to try the claim in July 2023. The winding up of Apirsa has been on hold for several years pending the determination of the local government's claim. The companies that were responsible for the design and construction of the dams, and against which Apirsa had previously brought suits and lost, are entitled to reimbursement for their legal costs. It is currently not possible to assess with any reasonable degree of certainty whether the claims for these legal costs can be brought against any Boliden company other than Apirsa.

Based on the legal advice and opinions given by the company's Spanish legal counsel, Boliden's overall view is that the company will not suffer any substantial financial loss as a result of the legal proceedings described. The company has made no provision, pending a final ruling.

Boliden Kevitsa Oy's tax increased for the years 2012–2016

The Finnish Tax Authorities reassessed Boliden Kevitsa Oy's tax for the years 2012 to 2016, which resulted in an increase in tax expenses of EUR 34 m (including interest and penalties). The reassessment is attributable to reorganizations performed during the period prior to Boliden's acquisition of Kevitsa. The reassessment decision was appealed but is now final since the Finnish Supreme Administrative Court decided not to try the matter. Boliden Kevitsa Oy has paid in all relevant amounts to the Finnish tax authority. Boliden has demanded that the seller, First Quantum Mineral (FQM), indemnify Boliden for any losses that Boliden has incurred as a result of the increased tax assessment. FQM's liability to do so was established by the Ontario Superior Court of Justice (Commercial List) in Canada in November 2021. FQM appealed to the Court of Appeal for Ontario but the appeal was dismissed in February 2023. A potential appeal to the last instance, the Supreme Court of Canada requires a leave to appeal, which is only given when a case involves a question of public importance.

PROPOSED ALLOCATION OF PROFITS

The Board's proposed allocation of profits for 2022 and statement in accordance with the Swedish Companies Act, 18:4

Boliden's dividend policy requires approximately one-third of the profit after tax to be disbursed in the form of dividends. The Board of Directors proposes that the Annual General Meeting approve payment of a dividend of SEK 15.00 (10.50) per share or a total of SEK 4,103 m (2,872), corresponding to 33.1 percent of the profit after tax for 2022. The Parent Company's non-restricted equity totals SEK 10,030 m and the Group's total equity SEK 58,311 m. The non-restricted equity in the Parent Company and the Group will total SEK 5,927 m and SEK 54,208 m, respectively, after payment of the proposed dividend to the shareholders. The Board has taken the cyclical nature of the industry and the risks associated with the operations into account in its dividend proposal.

Boliden generated significant cash flows and its financial position is strong. Without risking the possibility of dealing with deteriorating market conditions and having to finance further growth, the Board will propose an automatic redemption procedure to the Annual General Meeting. Each share will thus be divided into one ordinary share and one redemption share. Later, the share will be automatically redeemed for SEK 11.50 per share. This corresponds to a total of SEK 3,145 m. Combined with the proposed ordinary dividend – given the Annual General Meeting's approval – shareholders will receive SEK 26.50 per share, in all SEK 7,248 m. After the ordinary dividend and automatic redemption procedure, non-restricted equity in the Parent Company will total SEK 2,782 m and the Group's equity SEK 51,063 m.

The remaining non-restricted equity in the Parent Company will be carried forward.

The Annual and Sustainability Report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Sweden and the Consolidated Accounts have been prepared in accordance with EU approved International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS.

The Annual and Sustainability Report and the Consolidated Accounts provide a true and fair view of the Parent Company's and the Group's financial position and performance.

The Directors' Report for the Group and the Parent Company gives a true and fair overview of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations, position and financial performance, and describes the material risks and uncertainties faced by the Parent Company and the companies that make up the Group.

Stockholm February 27, 2023

Karl-Henrik Sundström
Chairman of the Board

Helene Biström
Board member

Tomas Eliasson
Board member

Per Lindberg
Board member

Perttu Louhiluoto
Board member

Elisabeth Nilsson
Board member

Pia Rudengren
Board member

Jonny Johansson
Employee representative

Andreas Mårtensson
Employee representative

Johan Widmark
Employee representative

Mikael Staffas
President and CEO

Our Auditor's Report was submitted on February 28, 2023
Deloitte AB

Thomas Strömberg
Authorized Public Accountant

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the general meeting of the shareholders of Boliden AB (publ), corporate identity number 556051-4142

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS

Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of Boliden AB (publ) for the financial year 2022-01-01–2022-12-31, except for the corporate governance statement on pages 58–69 and the statutory sustainability report on pages 10–13, 22–39, 54–57, 63–64 and 120–122. The annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the company are included on pages 10–13, 16–17, 19–22, 24–30, 32–33, 35–45 and 54–106 in this document.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of parent company as of 31 December 2022 and its financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as of 31 December 2022 and their financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act. Our opinions do not cover the corporate governance statement on pages 58–69 and the statutory sustainability report on pages 10–13, 22–39, 54–57, 63–64 and 120–122.

The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

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

Our opinions in this report on the the annual accounts and consolidated accounts are consistent with the content of the additional report that has been submitted to the parent company's audit committee in accordance with the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 11.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of 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 includes that, based on the best of our knowledge and belief, no prohibited services referred to in the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 5.1 have been provided to the audited company or, where applicable, its parent company or its controlled companies within the EU.

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters of the audit are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of, and in forming our opinion thereon, the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as a whole, but we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Estimates of provisions for reclamation costs

The group has commitments for reclamation of closed mines and for reclamation costs that are expected to arise for mines when the mine operations are decommissioned. The provision for these commitments is judgmental and dependent on several factors including cost estimates for different reclamation measures, life of mine, regulatory decisions and discount rates. Any changes in these estimates and assumptions may have a significant impact on the group's earnings and financial position.

The group's accounting principles for reclamation provisions, this year's change in capitalized reclamation costs, and the group's reclamation provisions are described in note 2, 14 and 25.

Our audit procedures

Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to:

- review of accounting policy for reclamation provisions for compliance with IFRS,
- evaluating the group's controls to account for reclamation provisions, and
- review of assumptions used to estimate the reclamation provisions for consistency with approved production plans, life of mines expectancies, and discount rates.

Recognition of revenues from sales of metals at the appropriate price and in the correct period

The group's sales of metals are to a large extent priced in US dollars and sales are often made to predetermined terms. Individual sales transactions may represent significant amounts. Taken together, this requires good procedures to ensure that revenues are recognized at agreed terms and that revenues are recognized in the correct period.

The group's accounting principles for revenue recognition and the group's revenues by geographical area and product category are described in note 4.

Our audit procedures

Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to:

- review of the group's accounting policy for revenue recognition for compliance with IFRS,
- evaluating the group's controls for recognizing revenues at appropriate prices and in the correct accounting period,

- analysis of revenues by metal based on sales volumes, metal prices and exchange rates, and
- on a sample basis testing of sales transactions against sales contracts, invoices and shipping documents to assess that revenues are recognized at appropriate prices and in the correct accounting period.

Valuation of inventory

The group's inventory consists primarily of metal concentrate, materials tied up in the smelter's production process and finished metal. The group's accounting and valuation of inventory is complex and requires judgment about stock levels, metal content, metal prices, exchange rates and internal profits.

The group's accounting principles for valuation of inventory and a breakdown of the group's inventory, are described in note 2 and 19.

Our audit procedures

Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to:

- review of the group's valuation policy for inventory and its compliance with IFRS,
- assessing the group's controls for inventory valuation,
- observations of physical inventory counts,
- on a sample basis testing that the inventory has been valued at current metal prices and exchange rates,
- review of the process inventory revaluation and eliminations of intragroup profits in inventory.

Accounting and valuation of financial instruments

The group is exposed to changes in metal prices, exchange rates and interest rates. To reduce its exposure in larger investment projects and in contracted purchase and sales commitments the group uses various types of financial instruments, including derivatives. The group also manages its exposure to changes in interest rates by reducing or extending the interest duration period via interest rate swaps. The accounting for financial instruments is complex and may have significant impact on the group's earnings and financial position.

For the group's financial risks and management of these risks, please refer to page 54–57 and note 26, 27, 28 and 29 for the group's principles for the valuation of financial instruments and for the group's financial derivatives.

Our audit procedures

Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to:

- review of the group's financial policy and hedging strategies,
- review of hedging activities to ensure that these have been properly authorized and accounted for in accordance with IFRS, and
- review of the relevance of market data and methodologies used to determine fair value of derivative contracts.

Valuation of intangible and tangible assets

The group's intangible and tangible assets represent significant amounts. Impairment testing of these assets is based on production plans, which in turn are based on assumptions about future metal prices, treatment and refining charges, and exchange rates. Changes in these assumptions have a significant impact on the group's future cash flows and thus the estimated recoverable amount of intangible and tangible assets and any potential impairment needs.

The group's principles to prepare impairment tests for intangible and tangible assets and significant assumptions applied in the impairment tests are described in note 2, 13 and 14.

Our audit procedures

Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to:

- review of the group's process and principles for preparing impairment tests for compliance with IFRS,
- evaluation of key assumptions such as estimated life of mines, production plans, metal prices, treatment and refining charges, and exchange rates and the sensitivity in these assumptions to any changes, and
- review of the model used to discount future cash flows for arithmetical correctness.

Other Information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

The other information consists of the remuneration report as well as the pages 1–9,14–15, 18, 23, 31, 34, 46–53 and 112–133 in this document that also contains other information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for this other information. We expect to obtain the remuneration report after the date of this audit report.

Our opinion on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts does not cover this other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion regarding this other information.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, our responsibility is to read the information identified above and consider whether the information is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. In this procedure we also take into account our knowledge otherwise obtained in the audit and assess whether the information otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we, based on the work performed concerning this information, conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

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

In preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the assessment of the company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern. They disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the

going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is however not applied if the Board of Directors and the Managing Director intends to liquidate the company, to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit Committee shall, without prejudice to the Board of Director's responsibilities and tasks in general, among other things oversee the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

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

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

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

We must also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, including the most important assessed risks for material misstatement, and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in the auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes disclosure about the matter.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Opinions

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of Boliden AB (publ) for the financial year 2022-01-01–2022-12-31 and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss.

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

Basis for Opinions

We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of 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 provide a basis for our opinions.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

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

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

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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

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

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

THE AUDITORS'S EXAMINATION OF THE ESEF REPORT

Opinion

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also examined that the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have prepared the annual accounts and consolidated accounts in a format that enables uniform electronic reporting (the Esef report) pursuant to Chapter 16, Section 4(a) of the Swedish Securities Market Act (2007:528) for Boliden AB (publ) for the financial year 2022-01-01–2022-12-31.

Our examination and our opinion relate only to the statutory requirements.

In our opinion, the Esef report has been prepared in a format that, in all material respects, enables uniform electronic reporting.

Basis for opinion

We have performed the examination in accordance with FAR's recommendation RevR 18 Examination of the Esef report. Our responsibility under this recommendation is described in more detail in the Auditors' responsibility section. We are independent of Boliden AB (publ) 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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of the Esef report in accordance with the Chapter 16, Section 4 a of the Swedish Securities Market Act (2007:528), and for such internal control that the Board of Directors and the Managing Director determine is necessary to prepare the Esef report without material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance whether the Esef report is in all material respects prepared in a format that meets the requirements of Chapter 16, Section 4a of the Swedish Securities Market Act (2007:528), based on the procedures performed.

RevR 18 requires us to plan and execute procedures to achieve reasonable assurance that the Esef report is prepared in a format that meets these requirements.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an engagement carried out according to RevR 18 and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably

be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Esef report.

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

The examination involves obtaining evidence, through various procedures, that the Esef report has been prepared in a format that enables uniform electronic reporting of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement in the report, whether due to fraud or error. In carrying out this risk assessment, and in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, the auditor considers those elements of internal control that are relevant to the preparation of the Esef report by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of those internal controls. The examination also includes an evaluation of the appropriateness and reasonableness of assumptions made by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director.

The procedures mainly include a validation that the Esef report has been prepared in a valid XHMTL format and a reconciliation of the Esef report with the audited annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

Furthermore, the procedures also include an assessment of whether the consolidated statement of financial performance, financial position, changes in equity, cash flow and disclosures in the Esef report have been marked with iXBRL in accordance with what follows from the Esef regulation.

THE AUDITOR'S EXAMINATION OF THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Board of Directors is responsible for that the corporate governance statement on pages 58–69 has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

Our examination of the corporate governance statement is conducted in accordance with FAR's auditing standard RevU 16 The auditor's examination of the corporate governance statement. This means that our examination of the corporate governance statement is different and substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. We believe that the examination has provided us with sufficient basis for our opinions.

A corporate governance statement has been prepared. Disclosures in accordance with chapter 6 section 6 the second paragraph points 2–6 of the Annual Accounts Act and chapter 7 section 31 the second paragraph the same law are consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and are in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

THE AUDITOR'S OPINION REGARDING THE STATUTORY SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

The Board of Directors is responsible for the statutory sustainability report on pages 10–13, 22–39, 54–57, 63–64 and 120–122 and that it is prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

Our examination has been conducted in accordance with FAR:s auditing standard RevR 12 The auditor's opinion regarding the statutory sustainability report. This means that our examination of the statutory sustainability report is different and substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. We believe that the examination has provided us with sufficient basis for our opinion.

A statutory sustainability report has been prepared.

Deloitte AB was appointed auditor of Boliden AB by the general meeting of the shareholders on April 28, 2022 and has been the company's auditor since May 5, 2015.

Stockholm, February 28, 2023
Deloitte AB

Thomas Strömberg
Authorized Public Accountant

Report on sustainable financing

Framework for green financing

As part of Boliden's strategy, and to further integrate our sustainability commitments and financing activities, a Green Finance Framework was established in May 2022 which will enable Boliden and its subsidiaries to issue Green Bonds and Green Loans. The Green Finance Framework provides investors with transparency on how they are contributing to Boliden's vision to be the most climate friendly and respected metal provider in the world.

Financing under the framework will be earmarked for projects and investments within energy efficiency, pollution prevention and control, R&D and sustainable transportation. Examples of important projects that could be financed under the framework include energy and heat recovery, process and mine electrification, water purification, waste reduction and extraction of metal from residual and recycled materials.

The framework has undergone an independent external review by CICERO Shades of Green, who have classified the framework as "CICERO Medium green" with an "Excellent" governance score and assessed it to be in alignment with the International Capital Market Association Green Bond Principles and the Loan Market Association Green Loan Principles.

Governance and selection process

To ensure transparency and accountability around the selection of investments to be financed under the framework, Boliden has established a cross-departmental Sustainable Finance Committee (SFC), being responsible for the evaluation and selection process. The SFC ensures that only such assets and projects that comply with the Green Project categories defined in the Framework are eligible to be financed. Examples of other eligibility criteria are satisfactory outcome of ESG risk evaluation and CO_2 lock-in effect assessment.

Green bonds

In September 2022 Boliden issued its first Green bonds under the framework totaling 2 billion SEK and was followed by additional Green bond issues in November totaling 1,7 billion SEK. The financing will support the expansion investments in Boliden Odda with the aim of increasing zinc production with a low climate footprint. The bonds were issued under Boliden's MTN program and are listed on Nasdaq's Sustainable Bonds list.

Examples of Green Projects financed under the framework

The expansion of Boliden Odda

Proceeds from the Green bonds issued in 2022 has been allocated to Boliden's expansion of the world's most climate effective zinc smelter in Odda, southern Norway. The expansion means that the production of zinc with world-leading climate performance will almost double. The increased production capacity together with improved energy efficiency and a new, long-term contract for the supply of fossil-free electricity means a further reduction in the already low carbon dioxide intensity. The investment includes several new facilities at Boliden Odda, including a new roaster, a new sulphuric acid plant, expansion and modernization of the leaching and the purification plant, a new cellhouse and expansion of the foundry and quay infrastructure. The investment is planned for a total of EUR 850 million to be completed at the end of 2024 with a major part of the total investment carried out during 2022 and 2023.

TERMS

	Amount, SEK m	Year of issue	Maturity	Margin	Interest rate
MTN 3	1,000	2022	2025	2.00%	Floating, 3M Stibor
MTN 4	1,000	2022	2027	2.50%	Fixed, 5.53% incl. margin
MTN 5	500	2022	2027	2.20%	Fixed, 5.136% incl. margin
MTN 6	450	2022	2027	2.20%	Floating, 3M Stibor
MTN 7	750	2022	2028	2.45%	Floating, 3M Stibor

ALLOCATION REPORT

Green Project category	Investments in Boliden Odda
ICMA GBPs	Energy Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Control
Project	Expansion of Boliden Odda
Country	Norway
Year of issue	2022
Total bond issue	SEK 3,700 m
Total allocated proceeds[1)]	SEK 2,303 m
Project Status	Ongoing

[1)] Any proceeds awaiting allocation to Green Projects will be managed according to Boliden's Group Financial policy and held as cash.

ALLOCATION OF NEW FINANCING AND REFINANCING, %

- New financing, 100%
- Refinancing, 0%

SPLIT AMOUNT OUTSTANDING, %

- Green Bonds, 100%
- Green Loans, 0%

Impact report
Investments funded under Boliden's Green Finance Framework intend to bring energy efficiency improvements with the aim of reducing energy consumption (in absolute or relative terms) by using best available technology and beyond in the targeted area, and/or significantly reduce pollution to water and air, as well as the reduction, recycling, recovery and reuse of waste. An important selection criteria is also that the investments be in line with Boliden's roadmap to achieve the target of 40 percent reduction in CO_2 emissions by 2030 and the long term goal of net zero carbon emissions in Scope 1 and 2 by 2050.
In relation to the issued Green Bonds allocated for the expansion of Boliden Odda, the investments are in line with Boliden's CO_2 roadmap and are intended to increase production capacity of low carbon zinc while reducing the electrical energy intensity by 5 percent and waste intensity by 30 percent. The outcome of the targets will be reported once the expansion is completed and the new facilities are up and running, which is expected by 2025.

Auditor's Limited Assurance Report on Boliden AB's Sustainable Finance Report

To Boliden AB (publ), corporate identity number 556051-4142

Introduction
We have been engaged by Boliden AB (publ) ("Boliden") to undertake a limited assurance engagement of Boliden's Sustainable Finance Report ("Reporting") for the year 2022 set out in this document on pages 112-113.

Responsibilities of Management
Boliden Management is responsible for the preparation of the Reporting in accordance with the applicable criteria, as explained in Boliden's Green Finance Framework May 2022 (available at https://www.boliden.com/investor-relations/financials/debt-structure) as well as the accounting and calculation principles that the Company has developed. This responsibility also includes the internal control relevant to the preparation of the Reporting that is free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibilities of the auditor
Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Reporting based on the limited assurance procedures we have performed. Our engagement is limited to historical information presented and does therefore not cover future-oriented information.

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information. A limited assurance engagement consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for the preparation of the Reporting, and applying analytical and other limited assurance procedures. The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and other generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden.

The firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. We are independent of Boliden in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

The procedures performed consequently do not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in a reasonable assurance engagement.

Accordingly, the conclusion of the procedures performed do not express a reasonable assurance conclusion.

Our procedures are based on the criteria defined by Boliden Management as described above. We consider these criteria suitable for the preparation of the Reporting.

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

Conclusion
Based on the limited assurance procedures we have performed, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Reporting for the year 2022, is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable criteria, as explained in Boliden's Green Finance Framework May 2022.

Stockholm, February 28, 2023

Deloitte AB

Thomas Strömberg
Authorized Public Accountant

Lennart Nordqvist
Expert Member of FAR

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves are the foundation for the future viability of a mining company's operations. As Mineral Reserves are reduced every year through mining activities, new additions through exploration and technical studies are vital to the viability of the operations.

Highlights 2022

Boliden has identified a new mineralization in Garpenberg of 5.5 Mtonnes of Inferred Mineral Resources, which forms part of Garpenberg's Mineral Resources. Both the Mineral Reserve and the Mineral Resource are increasing significantly in Garpenberg, and they are also increasing in the Boliden Area, although the increase there is more moderate. The Mineral Reserve is decreasing in Aitik and Kevitsa.

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves 2022

Boliden follows SveMin's recommendations for reporting exploration results, Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources and strives to report according to the Pan-European Reserves and Resources Reporting Committee (PERC). The PERC standard is an internationally recognized reporting standard that has been recognized by SveMin in Sweden, FinnMin in Finland and Norsk Bergindustri in Norway for exploration and mining companies in the Nordics.

Aitik

In Aitik, work is continuing to prepare the Liikavaara deposit for mining. This forms part of Aitik's Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, about 3 km northwest of Aitik. Exploration and evaluation are also underway at the Nautanen deposit approximately 15 km north of Aitik, which is reported separately and is not part of Aitik's Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. In Aitik, the Mineral Reserve is decreasing by 176 Mtonnes, of which 43 have been mined in 2022. This decrease is mainly due to higher cost in parts of the deposit. It also means that the average grade is increasing slightly. The Mineral Resource, which in the open pit involves tonnage that, with today's estimated prices and costs, lies outside the planned final open pit, is increasing by 230 Mtonnes, mainly due to the fact that a few years of drilling to depth have now been calculated. The Salmijärvi open pit just south of the main mine in Aitik has closed, and a decision has been made to incorporate it into water management plans.

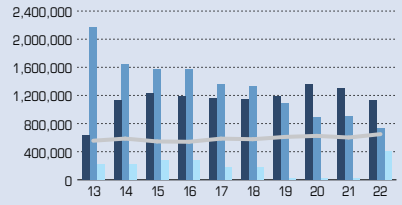
Boliden Area

In the Boliden Area, preparations are underway for the mining of the Rävliden mineralization in Kristineberg. Overall, exploration has provided additions to the Mineral Resources that could be partially converted into Mineral Reserves. For the Boliden Area as a whole, the Mineral Resource is increasing by 600 ktonnes (2%) and the Mineral Reserve by 400 ktonnes (3%), while the grades are slightly lower. In 2022, 1.9 Mtonnes were mined and milled.

Garpenberg

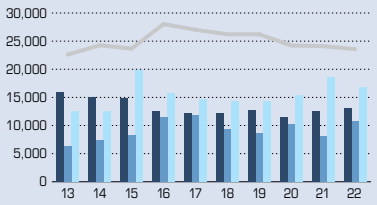
In Garpenberg, successful exploration activities, infill drilling and studies are continuing. A new mineralization called 'Stationen' has been identified and calculated at 5.5 Mtonnes of Inferred Mineral Resource. Exploration is continuing on this and at other locations in the mine. Significant tonnage has been converted from Mineral Resource to Mineral Reserve, leading to an increase in the Mineral Reserve of 15.6 Mtonnes (13%). Despite this, it has also been possible

Aitik



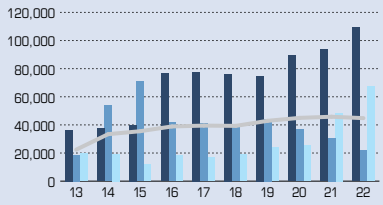
A reduction of Mineral Reserves and an increase of Mineral Resources.

Boliden Area



A slight increase of both Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources.

Garpenberg



A significant increase of both Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources.

● Proven and probable Mineral Reserves ● Measured/indicated Mineral Resources ● Inferred Mineral Resources — Production×15 All values in ktonnes.

to increase the Mineral Resource by 10 Mtonnes (17%). The average grades are slightly lower than last year. In 2022, 3.0 Mtonnes were mined and milled in Garpenberg.

Kevitsa

The reduction in the Mineral Resource following drilling evident last year has had an effect on the Mineral Reserve this year. In addition, the open pit has had to be redesigned to avoid potential stability problems that were identified in a rock mechanics survey. The Mineral Reserve is decreasing by 12 Mtonnes in addition to the 10 Mtonnes mined and milled in 2022. The average grades are slightly higher. The Mineral Resource is increasing by 3.2 Mtonnes (2%).

Tara

At the end of 2021, Tara suffered a large inflow of water in the exploration drift against the mineralization in Tara Deep. This affected Tara's production in early 2022 and has prevented underground drilling to Tara Deep throughout 2022. Due to problems obtaining permits, it has been impossible to start work on any new drilling sites above ground in 2022. However, extensive exploration has been undertaken around the existing mine in Tara. The Mineral Resource in the Tara mine has increased by 1.6 Mtonnes but decreased by 1.1 Mtonnes in Tara Deep. For the whole of Tara, there is thus only a total increase of 0.5 Mtonnes (1%). In 2022, 2.0 Mtonnes were mined (2.1 Mtonnes were milled) and about half of that tonnage has been replaced with a new Mineral Reserve.

About the classification

Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves are estimated separately and divided into different categories. Conditions in the form of costs and metal prices are established at the beginning of the year and used in all calculations made during the year. Boliden's Mineral Resources are exclusive of Mineral Reserves. When a Mineral Resource is converted to a Mineral Reserve, the quantity is eliminated from the Mineral Resource.

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling. Mineral Resources are subdivided in order of increasing geological confidence into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories.

A Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at a Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study level, as appropriate, that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified.

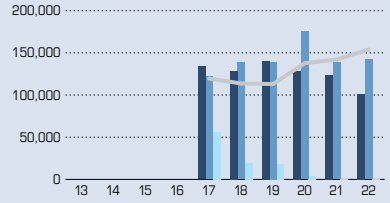
Inferred Mineral Resource

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

Indicated Mineral Resource

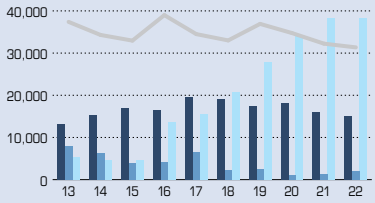
An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the

Kevitsa



A reduction of Mineral Reserves and an increase of Mineral Resources.

Tara



A reduction of Mineral Reserves by less than the amount mined during 2022.

● Proven and probable Mineral Reserves ● Measured/indicated Mineral Resources ● Inferred Mineral Resources — Production×15 All values in ktonnes.

Mineral deposit. Geological evidence is derived from the adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Measured Mineral Resource

A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the Mineral deposit. Geological evidence is derived from the detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. A Measured Mineral Resource may be converted to a Proved Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Probable Mineral Reserve

A Probable Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of an Indicated Mineral Resource, and in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource. The confidence in the Modifying Factors applying to a Probable Mineral Reserve is lower than that applying to a Proved Mineral Reserve.

Proven Mineral Reserve

A Proved Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. A Proved Mineral Reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the Modifying Factors.

PLANNING PRICES / LONG-TERM PRICES 2022

Planning prices	Long-term prices 2022	Change compared to 2021
Zinc	USD 2,600/tonne	+200
Copper	USD 7,200/tonne	+400
Nickel	USD 17,000/tonne	+1,000
Lead	USD 2,000/tonne	–100
Gold	USD 1,400/troy oz.	+100
Silver	USD 20/troy oz.	+3
Palladium	USD 1,300/troy oz.	
Platinum	USD 900/troy oz.	
Cobalt	USD 20/lb	
Tellurium	USD 35/kg	
Molybdenum	USD 8/lb	
USD/SEK	8.00	
EUR/SEK	9.35	
EUR/USD	1.17	

Supplementary information on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves

Supplementary information in the form of a summary report per mine and project is available on Boliden's website under Operations – Exploration – Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

Regulations, codes and competent persons

Boliden follows the recommendations of the Swedish Mining Association (SveMin) for reporting exploration results, Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources and strives to report according to the Pan-European Reserves and Resources Reporting Committee (PERC). The PERC standard has clear requirements for documentation and the competent persons who must evaluate the information that companies report. All summarizing reports for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves per project and mine available on the Boliden website, are reviewed and approved by the competent persons presented in the relevant report. This summary of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves has been reviewed and approved by Gunnar Agmalm, Competent Person and Head of Ore Base and Project Evaluation, Boliden, which is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and The Fennoscandian Association for Metals and Minerals Professionals (FAMMP), both of which are approved organizations for competent persons according to PERC.

February 2023
Gunnar Agmalm

MINERAL RESOURCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022

		Quantity, ktonnes		2022										
		2022	2021	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Zn %	Pb %	Ni[1] %	Co[1] %	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Te[2] g/t	Mo g/t
Aitik area														
Aitik	**Measured**	**154,000**	**281,000**	**0.06**	**0.6**	**0.14**								
	Indicated	**581,000**	**621,000**	**0.12**	**0.9**	**0.18**								
	Inferred	**412,000**	**15,000**	**0.08**	**0.8**	**0.17**								
Nautanen	**Measured**													
	Indicated	**12,700**	**12,700**	**0.9**	**6**	**1.5**								**100**
	Inferred	**8,700**	**8,700**	**0.6**	**6**	**1.4**								**98**
Boliden Area														
Sulfide mineralizations														
Kristineberg	Measured	660	170	0.4	38	0.7	2.7	0.2						
	Indicated	6,700	3,900	0.4	58	0.6	3.1	0.4						
	Inferred	5,900	8,100	0.3	49	0.8	2.6	0.3						
Petiknäs N	Measured													
	Indicated	360	360	8.1	72	1.6	2.8	0.3						
	Inferred	1,700	1,700	4.4	54	0.9	2.1	0.3						
Renström	Measured													
	Indicated	1,000	1,500	1.4	74	0.5	3.5	0.7						
	Inferred	1,200	930	1.5	79	0.4	4.4	0.9						
Strömfors	Measured													
	Indicated													
	Inferred	2,600	2,600	3.0	81	0.2	4.4	0.8						
Total[3] *Sulfide mineralizations*	**Measured**	**660**	**170**	**0.4**	**38**	**0.7**	**2.7**	**0.2**						
	Indicated	**8,100**	**5,700**	**0.8**	**61**	**0.7**	**3.1**	**0.4**						
	Inferred	**11,400**	**13,300**	**1.6**	**60**	**0.6**	**3.1**	**0.5**						
Gold mineralizations														
Kankberg	Measured	220	220	2.9	7								116	
	Indicated	710	790	3.6	7								137	
	Inferred	1,500	1,800	2.9	3								110	
Älgträsk	Measured													
	Indicated	1,100	1,100	2.8	5									
	Inferred	3,500	3,500	2.0	4									
Total[3] *Gold mineralizations*	**Measured**	**220**	**220**	**2.9**	**7**									
	Indicated	**1,800**	**1,900**	**3.1**	**5**									
	Inferred	**5,000**	**5,300**	**2.3**	**4**									
Garpenberg	**Measured**	**70**	**70**	**0.24**	**108**	**0.03**	**2.8**	**1.0**						
	Indicated	**21,600**	**30,500**	**0.41**	**70**	**0.06**	**2.7**	**1.3**						
	Inferred	**67,400**	**48,400**	**0.34**	**57**	**0.05**	**2.3**	**1.1**						
Kevitsa	**Measured**	**52,700**	**50,100**	**0.08**		**0.33**			**0.21**	**0.011**	**0.17**	**0.11**		
	Indicated	**88,900**	**88,400**	**0.07**		**0.36**			**0.23**	**0.011**	**0.11**	**0.07**		
	Inferred	**360**	**240**	**0.02**		**0.16**			**0.09**	**0.010**	**0.03**	**0.01**		
Tara	**Measured**	**30**	**30**				**5.7**	**1.3**						
	Indicated	**2,100**	**1,400**				**4.9**	**1.8**						
	Inferred	**38,200**	**38,400**				**7.5**	**1.5**						
Laver	**Measured**		**1,100**											
	Indicated	**734,000**	**512,400**	**0.14**	**4**	**0.24**								**37**
	Inferred	**227,000**	**550,600**	**0.11**	**5**	**0.19**								**30**
Rockliden	**Measured**													
	Indicated	**800**	**800**	**0.08**	**102**	**2.1**	**4.4**	**0.90**						
	Inferred	**9,200**	**9,200**	**0.05**	**47**	**1.7**	**3.9**	**0.40**						

1) Kevitsa reports Ni and Co in sulphide compounds.
2) Te only in Kankberg.
3) Totals are calculated on precise values and sometimes apparent differences may occur in the totals.

Boliden reports Mineral Resources excluding Mineral Reserves to avoid double counting the same tonnage.
This means quantities converted to Mineral Reserves are deducted from Mineral Resources.

MINERAL RESERVES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022

		Quantity, ktonnes		2022									
		2022	2021	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Zn %	Pb %	Ni[1] %	Co[1] %	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Te g/t
Aitik	**Proven**	**126,000**	**154,000**	**0.08**	**1.0**	**0.17**							
	Probable	**1,005,000**	**1,153,000**	**0.17**	**1.3**	**0.24**							
Boliden Area													
Sulfide mineralizations													
Kristineberg	Proven	360	40	0.5	30	0.5	4.4	0.2					
	Probable	4,200	4,400	0.3	75	0.8	5.4	0.6					
Renström	Proven	440	440	2.1	122	0.4	5.8	1.0					
	Probable	4,200	4,000	1.8	105	0.3	5.9	1.1					
Total[2] *Sulfide mineralizations*	**Proven**	**800**	**470**	**1.4**	**81**	**0.5**	**5.2**	**0.7**					
	Probable	**8,300**	**8,400**	**1.0**	**90**	**0.6**	**5.6**	**0.9**					
Gold mineralizations													
Kankberg	**Proven**	**2,200**	**2,300**	**3.2**	**11**								**191**
	Probable	**1,600**	**1,400**	**3.6**	**7**								**177**
Garpenberg	**Proven**	**18,700**	**7,700**	**0.24**	**97**	**0.04**	**3.1**	**1.3**					
	Probable	**90,600**	**86,000**	**0.30**	**85**	**0.04**	**2.5**	**1.1**					
Kevitsa	**Proven**	**73,200**	**72,000**	**0.10**		**0.33**			**0.22**	**0.010**	**0.21**	**0.13**	
	Probable	**28,000**	**51,600**	**0.10**		**0.38**			**0.26**	**0.012**	**0.18**	**0.12**	
Tara	**Proven**	**1,100**	**600**				**5.8**	**1.3**					
	Probable	**13,900**	**15,500**				**5.5**	**1.5**					

1) Kevitsa reports Ni and Co in sulphide compounds.

2) Totals are calculated on precise values and sometimes apparent differences may occur in the totals.

Core samples from our exploration activities form the basis for our calculations of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

EU taxonomy

SHARE OF SALES FROM PRODUCTS OR SERVICES ASSOCIATED WITH ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES COMPATIBLE WITH TAXONOMIC REQUIREMENTS – INFORMATION COVERING YEAR 2022

				Criteria for significant support						Do no significant harm criteria (DNSH)										
Economic activities (1)	Code(s) (2)	Absolute sales (3)	Share of sales (4)	Limitation of climate change (5)	Adaptation to climate changes (6)	Water and Marine resources (7)	Circular economy (8)	Pollution (9)	Biodiversity and ecosystems (10)	Limitation of climate change (11)	Adaptation to climate changes (12)	Water and Marine resources (13)	Circular economy (14)	Pollution (15)	Biodiversity and ecosystems (16)	Minimum safety measures (17)	Tax-adjusted share of sales in year 2022 (18)	Tax-adjusted share of sales in year 2021 (19)	Category (enabling activity or) (20)	Category (transition activity) (21)
		SEK m	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Percent	Percent	Facilitating	Transition
A. OPERATIONS COVERED BY THE TAXONOMY																				
A.1. Environmentally sustainable (taxonomy compatible) operations																				
Environmentally sustainable (taxonomy compatible) sales from operations (A 1)		0	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Operations that are covered by the taxonomy but which are not environmentally sustainable (taxonomically incompatible)																				
Sales and operations covered by the taxonomy but which are not environmentally sustainable (taxonomically incompatible) (A.2)		0	0%														-	-	-	-
Total (A.1+A.2)		0	0%														-	-	-	-

B. OPERATIONS NOT COVERED BY THE TAXONOMY

Sales from operations not covered by the taxonomy (B)		86,437	100%
Total (A+B)		**86,437**	**100%**

Regarding revenues, Boliden makes the assessment that no share of the revenue during the financial year is covered by the taxonomy.
For more information about revenues, see note 4.

SHARE OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FROM PRODUCTS OR SERVICES ASSOCIATED WITH ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES COMPATIBLE WITH TAXONOMIC REQUIREMENTS – INFORMATION COVERING YEAR 2022

				Criteria for significant support						Do no significant harm criteria (DNSH)										
Economic activities (1)	Code(s) (2)	Absolute capital expenditure (3)	Share of capital expenditure (4)	Limitation of climate change (5)	Adaptation due to climate changes (6)	Water and Marine resources (7)	Circular economy (8)	Pollution (9)	Biodiversity and ecosystems (10)	Limitation of climate change (11)	Adaptation to climate changes (12)	Water and Marine resources (13)	Circular economy (14)	Pollution (15)	Biodiversity and ecosystems (16)	Minimum safety measures (17)	Tax-adjusted share of capital expenditure in year 2022 (18)	Tax-adjusted share of capital expenditure in year 2021 (19)	Category (enabling activity or) (20)	Category "(transition activity)" (21)
		SEK m	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Yes/ No	Yes/ No	Yes/ No	Yes/ No	Yes/ No	Yes/ No	Yes/ No	Per-cent	Per-cent	Facili-tating	Tran-sition
A. OPERATIONS COVERED BY THE TAXONOMY																				
A.1. Environmentally sustainable (taxonomy compatible) operations																				
Capital expenditure for environmentally sustainable (taxonomy compatible) operations (A.1)		0	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Operations that are covered by the taxonomy but which are not environmentally sustainable (taxonomically incompatible)																				
Capital expenditures for operations covered by the taxonomy but which are not environmentally sustainable (taxonomically incompatible) (A.2)		0	0%														-	-	-	-
Total (A.1+A.2)		0	0%														-	-	-	-
B. OPERATIONS NOT COVERED BY THE TAXONOMY																				
Capital expenditure from operations not covered by the taxonomy (B)		10,022	100%																	
Total (A+B)		**10,022**	**100%**																	

Regarding capital expenditures, Boliden makes the assessment that no capital expenditures during the financial year are covered by the taxonomy.
For more information about investments, see note 13 and 14.

SHARE OF OPERATING EXPENDITURE FROM PRODUCTS OR SERVICES ASSOCIATED WITH ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES COMPATIBLE WITH TAXONOMIC REQUIREMENTS – INFORMATION COVERING YEAR 2022

				Criteria for significant support						Do no significant harm criteria (DNSH)										
Economic activities (1)	Code(s) (2)	Absolute operating expenditures (3)	Share of operating expenditures (4)	Limitation of climate change (5)	Adaptation to climate changes (6)	Water and Marine resources (7)	Circular economy (8)	Pollution (9)	Biodiversity and ecosystems (10)	Limitation of climate change (11)	Adaptation to climate changes (12)	Water and Marine resources (13)	Circular economy (14)	Pollution (15)	Biodiversity and ecosystems (16)	Minimum safety measures (17)	Tax-adjusted share of operating expenditures in year 2022 (18)	Tax-adjusted share of operating expenditures in year 2021 (19)	Category (enabling activity) (20)	Category (transition activity) (21)
		SEK m	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Percent	Percent	Facilitating	Transition
A. OPERATIONS COVERED BY THE TAXONOMY																				
A.1. Environmentally sustainable (taxonomy compatible) operations																				
Operating expenditures for environmentally sustainable (taxonomy compatible) operations (A.1)		0	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.2 Operations that are covered by the taxonomy but which are not environmentally sustainable (taxonomically incompatible)																				
Expenditures for operations covered by the taxonomy but which are not environmentally sustainable (taxonomically incompatible) (A.2)		0	0%														-	-	-	-
Total (A.1+A.2)		0	0%														-	-	-	-
B. OPERATIONS NOT COVERED BY THE TAXONOMY																				
Operating expenditures from operations not covered by the taxonomy (B)		2,177	100%																	
Total (A+B)		**2,177**	**100%**																	

Regarding operational expenditures, Boliden makes the assessment that no operational expenditures during the financial year are covered by the taxonomy. The expenditures disclosed within the taxonomy framework in this table concerns R&D and maintenance. For more information about operational expenditures, see note 7.

Ten-year overviews

SHAREHOLDER EQUITY

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Profit, SEK m										
Revenues	34,409	36,891	40,242	40,316	49,531	52,454	49,936	56321	68,636	86,437
Operating profit before depreciations	4,632	6,035	7,112	9,881	13,617	13,933	12,688	14628	16,703	22,057
Operating profit excl. revaluation of process inventory	2,271	2,605	4,010	5,094	8,913	9,074	7,035	8438	10,318	15,672
Operating profit	1,803	2,759	3,590	5,682	9,015	9,004	7,597	8935	11,082	15,895
Profit after financial items	1,581	2,471	3,356	5,375	8,737	8,763	7,337	8668	10,839	15,601
Tax	–288	–572	–715	–1,135	–1,881	–1,562	–1,548	–1867	–2,135	–3,191
Net profit for the year	1,294	1,899	2,641	4,239	6,856	7,201	5,788	6801	8,704	12,410
Cash flow, SEK m										
Cash flow from operating activities	3,505	5,789	6,235	6,995	12,737	11,768	9,442	11255	13,144	16,398
Cash flow from investing activities	–4,971	–4,206	–3,670	–9,795	–5,428	–6,076	–8,807	–6297	–5,996	–10,069
Free cash-flow	–1,466	1,583	2,565	–2,801	7,309	5,692	635	4957	7,148	6,329
Cash flow from financing activities	1,060	–1,355	–2,503	3,376	–6,304	–5,931	–1,538	–1271	–3,957	–2,423
Cash flow for the year	–406	228	63	575	1,005	–239	–903	3686	3,191	3,907
Capital structure & return, SEK m										
Balance Sheet total	41,841	43,865	43,022	53,877	55,882	58,727	66,424	72492	80,549	96,376
Capital employed	34,451	35,087	35,131	42,457	42,931	44,441	49,809	51,007	53,382	62,249
Return on capital employed, %	5	8	10	15	21	20	16	17	21	27
Equity	23,075	23,974	25,807	29,394	35,053	39,011	41,440	45638	50,882	58,325
Return on equity, %	6	8	11	16	22	19	14	16	18	23
Equity/assets ratio, %	55	55	60	55	63	66	62	63	63	61
Net debt	8,673	8,283	5,827	9,339	3,752	2,034	5,493	2236	–918	–15
Net reclamation liability	925	1,023	1,040	1,471	1,657	1,757	2,134	2205	2,427	2,860
Net debt/equity ratio, %	38	35	23	32	11	5	13	5	–2	0
Data per share, SEK										
Earnings for the period										
Before dilution	4.72	6.94	9.65	15.49	25.06	26.32	21.15	24.86	31.81	45.37
After dilution	4.72	6.94	9.65	15.49	25.06	26.32	21.15	24.86	31.81	45.37
Cash flow from operating activities										
Before dilution	12.82	21.17	22.80	25.57	46.57	43.03	34.52	41.15	48.06	59.95
After dilution	12.82	21.17	22.80	25.57	46.57	43.03	34.52	41.15	48.06	59.95
Equity										
Before dilution	84.31	87.63	94.33	107.44	128.13	142.59	151.47	166.81	185.98	213.19
After dilution	84.31	87.63	94.33	107.44	128.13	142.59	151.47	166.81	185.98	213.19
Ordinary dividend [1]	1.75	2.25	3.25	5.25	8.25	8.75	7.00	8.25	10.50	15.00
Redemption per share[1]	–	–	–	–	5.75	4.25	–	6.00	15.50	11.50
Share price, 31/12	98.45	125.5	142.9	237.9	280.6	192.0	248.5	291.4	350.0	391.0
Highest price paid	126.7	129.9	201.1	258.2	307.9	328.4	291.7	302.2	362.0	515.0
Lowest price paid	80.2	90.7	112.1	100	222.7	187.8	181.5	137.2	269.0	299.0
P/E ratio	20.9	18.09	14.8	15.4	11.4	7.3	11.7	11.7	11.0	8.6
Change in share price during the year, %	–19	27	14	66	18	–32	29	17	20	12
Dividend yield, %	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.9	4.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.8
Total yield, %	–16	30	15	70	20	–28	35	21	25	19
Number of shares, million										
Number of shares, 31/12	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274
Average number of shares	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274
Number of own shares held, 31/12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employees										
Number of Group employees, total	4,815	4,881	4,878	5,477	5,684	5,819	5,997	6071	6,167	6,226
Number of female employees	824	852	867	976	1,001	1,060	1154	1,205	1,277	1,300
Percentage of women on the Board/ in Group management, %	27/20	27/20	36/20	36/20	36/20	50/20	50/20	50/20	36/20	30/20
Accidents per one million hours worked, own personnel, frequency	7.0	5.8	6.6	6.7	5.0	3.1	4.0	4.9	5.4	4.4
Accidents per one million hours worked, incl contractors, frequency	8.9	7.9	8.9	7.9	6.3	5.1	4.4	5.8	5.9	4.7
Fatalities, own staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatalities, contractors	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sick leave, %	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.9	5.6

TEN-YEAR OVERVIEWS

Continued: Ten-year overview – Group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Energy consumption										
Total energy consumption, TJ	16,415	17,231	16,813	19,061	19,788	19,650	18,884	20304	20,682	20,425
Water extraction, total, km^3	0.155	0.173	0.150	0.140	0.145	0.145	0.132	0.147	0.141	0.147
Emissions										
Direct emissions of greenhouse gases, ktonnes	578	554	559	594	605	644	598	544	579	535
Indirect emissions of greenhouse gases, purchased electricity, heat and steam, ktonnes	422	447	330	459	418	327	319	353	373	312
Carbon dioxide emissions, total, ktonnes	1,000	1,001	889	1,052	1,024	971	917	897	952	847
CO_2 Intensity[2]	0.78	0.74	0.65	0.73	0.69	0.64	0.64	0.61	0.66	0.60
Metal emissions to air, tonnes[3]	75	126	88	100	109	92	69	60	37	32
Sulphur dioxide emissions to air, tonnes	6,410	7,320	7,210	7,060	7,360	7,720	6,240	6310	6,429	6,100
Metal emissions to water, tonnes[3]	23	21	18	13	9	8	51	37	47	67
Sulphur dioxide emissions to water, tonnes	219	225	261	300	236	240	228	201	276	237

1) The figures for 2021 comprise proposed dividend and share redemption amounts, respectively.

2) CO_2-intensity is the relationship between the total carbon dioxide emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) and the total production of metal in concentrate from mines and metal production from smelters.

3) The Natural Capital Protocol method has been used since 2019 to calculate metal equivalents. The period 2012– 2018 refers to metal equivalents (tonnes). The period 2008–2011 refers to the mass of the metals (tonnes).

MINES

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Production of metal in concentrate										
Zinc, ktonnes	272	294	299	329	305	290	290	286	268	261
Copper, ktonnes	79	78	85	103	143	140	121	128	114	109
Nickel, ktonnes	–	–	–	7	14	14	10	12	13	12
Lead, ktonnes	48	61	62	63	60	55	55	54	55	54
Gold, kg	3,849	4,379	4,922	5,766	7,237	7,678	7,257	7963	6,516	6,449
Gold, troy oz.	123,759	140,789	158,228	185,386	232,666	246,855	233,316	255997	209,486	207,338
Silver, kg	261,804	323,325	418,489	446,826	413,238	402,349	372,199	353973	370,981	376,772
Silver, '000 troy oz.	8,417	10,395	13,454	14,365	13,286	12,936	11,966	11380	11,927	12,113
Tellurium, kg	24,457	30,917	33,000	38,680	34,979	44,641	40,953	41742	41,367	32,708
Financial data, SEK m										
Revenues	8,303	9,318	9,808	12,659	18,195	18,404	17,060	18126	22,045	24,755
Operating expenses	4,924	5,417	5,842	6,833	7,947	8,481	8,849	9173	9,343	11,119
Depreciation	1,917	2,264	2,520	3,172	3,487	3,708	3,824	4403	4,296	4,661
Operating profit	1,598	1,299	1,429	2,804	6,681	6,451	4,484	4594	8,761	9,318
Investments	3,763	2,732	2,394	2,755	3,722	4,482	6,409	4439	3,910	6,159
Business acquisitions[1]	–	718	–	5,961	–	–	–	–	–	–
Capital employed	18,288	19,615	19,275	24,972	25,502	26,328	28,719	29009	29,023	31,470
Greenhouse gas emissions										
Direct emissions of greenhouse gases, ktonnes	129	133	131	168	192	207	173	145	152	144
Indirect emissions of greenhouse gases, purchased electricity, heat and steam, ktonnes	187	204	96	145	151	134	139	137	135	114
CO_2 Intensity[2]	0.79	0.78	0.51	0.62	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.58	0.64	0.59
AITIK										
Milled ore, ktonnes	37,070	39,090	36,361	36,051	39,045	38,472	40,661	41661	40,100	43,297
Input grades										
Cu, %	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.28	0.29	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.20
Au, g/tonne	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.10
Ag, g/tonne	2.28	2.14	2.45	2.11	1.98	1.82	1.17	1.06	0.87	0.86
Concentrate production										
Cu, ktonnes	292	277	307	320	394	404	377	368	314	314
Concentrate grade										
Cu, %	24.29	24.48	21.93	22.12	24.76	24.58	24.21	24.78	25.49	25.20
Production of metal in concentrate										
Cu, ktonnes	71	68	67	71	98	99	91	91	80	79
Au, kg	1,765	1,767	2,042	2,119	2,899	3,150	3,063	3128	2,611	2,431
Au, troy oz.	56,731	56,823	65,666	68,127	93,197	101,285	98,470	100563	83,947	78,143
Ag, kg	53,612	54,854	61,452	56,602	61,862	54,894	37,991	34616	26,361	28,003
Ag, '000 troy oz.	1,724	1,764	1,976	1,820	1,989	1,765	1,221	1113	848	900

Continued: Ten-year overview – mines	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
AITIK cont.										
Financial data, SEK m										
Revenues	3,593	3,427	3,292	3,273	5,487	6,017	5,818	6295	7,211	7,365
Operating profit before depreciations	1,902	1,669	1,413	1,548	3,513	3,974	3,646	3888	4,754	4,565
Operating profit	882	558	183	222	2,073	2,494	2,149	2296	3,281	3,076
Investments	1,143	1,181	1,207	1,174	1,534	1,576	1,985	1823	1,653	3,131
Cash cost USc/lb Cu C1, Normal	131	138	105	102	82	77	76	65	108	128
Proven and probable mineral reserves[3)]										
Mtonnes	1,085	1,126	1,227	1,194	1,161	1,148	1,187	1353	1,307	1,131
Cu, %	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.23
Au, g/tonne	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16
BOLIDEN AREA										
Milled ore, ktonnes	1,809	1,862	1,879	2,138	2,065	1,947	2,028	1898	1,916	1,878
of which slag	301	245	301	300	264	199	272	283	280	257
Input grades										
Zn, %	2.61	3.00	3.82	4.16	3.99	3.54	3.57	3.54	3.19	3.83
Cu, %	0.61	0.60	0.41	0.40	0.38	0.36	0.34	0.39	0.33	0.35
Pb, %	0.28	0.30	0.44	0.44	0.42	0.36	0.39	0.41	0.39	0.47
Te, g/tonne	28.78	33.8	37.6	36.9	34.9	44.7	45.6	51.2	49.0	45.3
Au, g/tonne	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.1
Ag, g/tonne	42	42.6	59.6	59.2	57.7	52.1	54.1	59.0	53.6	54.7
Concentrate production										
Zn, ktonnes	63	82	103	129	123	103	107	96	85	105
Cu, ktonnes	31	32	20	23	20	20	18	19	17	19
Pb, ktonnes	3	5	9	12	13	9	11	7	8	10
Concentrate grade										
Zn, %	55.9	54.9	54.2	54.5	53.2	54.7	54.1	54.4	55.8	54.7
Cu, %	25.4	24.5	25.7	24.8	25.3	23.9	24.4	25.1	24.0	23.9
Pb, %	45.26	32.9	34.0	31.3	25.7	32.1	31.8	40.2	41.5	41.6
Production of metal in concentrate										
Zn, ktonnes	35	45	56	70	66	57	58	52	47	57
Cu, ktonnes	8	8	5	6	5	5	4	5	4	4
Pb, ktonnes	1	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4
Te, kg	24,457	30,917	33,000	38,680	34,979	44,641	40,953	41742	41,367	32,708
Au, kg	1,808	2,062	1,899	2,261	2,476	2,752	2,793	2960	2,607	2,886
Au, troy oz.	58,117	66,293	61,058	72,693	79,615	88,461	89,810	95162	83,813	92,795
Ag, kg	45,212	47,421	64,846	84,911	80,781	72,154	75,123	73173	68,391	72,644
Ag, '000 troy oz.	1,454	1,525	2,085	2,730	2,597	2,320	2,415	2353	2,199	2,335
Financial data, SEK m										
Revenues	1,317	1,712	1,602	2,025	2,612	2,361	2,594	2671	2,896	3,644
Operating profit before depreciations	250	474	437	924	1,267	1,149	1,162	1308	1,574	2,114
Operating profit	19	188	108	548	868	756	738	872	1,123	1,640
Investments	364	261	413	365	440	632	592	408	456	677
Cash cost USc/lb Zn C1, Pro rata	72	78	68	64	79	78	75	48	77	83
Cash cost USc/lb Cu C1, Pro rata	264	216	167	112	143	153	147	142	211	186
Cash cost USD/troy. oz. Au C1, Pro rata	1,098	921	818	710	686	692	715	977	892	809
Proven and probable mineral reserves										
Sulphide ores, ktonnes	12,680	11,580	10,550	8,910	7,680	7,920	7630	7010	8,870	9,100
Zn, %	6.0	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.6
Cu, %	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Gold ores, ktonnes	3,274	3,500	4,300	3,680	4,500	4,200	5,040	4540	3,700	3,800
Au, g/tonne	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.4
Te, g/tonne	181	200	187	189	175	171	162	161	180.1	185.1
KYLYLAHTI[4)]										
Milled ore, ktonnes	–	172	733	797	809	785	716	681	–	–
Input grades										
Cu, %	–	1.58	1.72	1.62	1.30	1.01	0.74	0.58	–	–
Zn, %	–	0.50	0.70	0.64	0.53	0.41	0.35	0.25	–	–
Ni, %	–	–	–	–	–	0.21	0.23	0.28	–	–
Co, %	–	–	–	–	–	0.20	0.18	0.16	–	–
Au, g/tonne	–	0.67	0.75	0.81	1.08	0.98	0.86	1.14	–	–
Concentrate production										
Cu, tonnes	–	13,275	62,144	61,155	51,440	42,107	29,258	25,408	–	–
Zn, tonnes	–	756	5,177	5,283	3,799	2,334	1,895	766	–	–
Concentrate grade										
Cu, %	–	19.2	19.0	19.8	18.8	17.5	16.5	14.2	–	–
Zn, %	–	44.3	42.3	46.9	44.3	43.3	44.9	42.6	–	–

TEN-YEAR OVERVIEWS

Continued: Ten-year overview – mines	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
KYLYLAHTI[4] cont.										
Production of metal in concentrate										
Cu, tonnes	–	2,546	11,835	12,123	9,686	7,353	4,826	3,609	–	–
Zn, tonnes	–	335	2,189	2,477	1,682	1,011	851	326	–	–
Ni, tonnes	–	–	–	–	–	518	731	989	–	–
Co, tonnes	–	–	–	–	–	278	425	447	–	–
Au, kg	–	82	421	477	674	605	480	623	–	–
Au, troy oz.	–	2,624	13,542	15,347	21,657	19,435	15,419	20,029	–	–
Financial data, SEK m										
Revenues	–	117	560	573	708	674	558	659	56	4
Operating profit before depreciations	–	31	192	164	267	241	108	216	–3	–10
Operating profit	–	7	74	–28	34	–31	39	151	–3	–269
Investments	–	36	137	97	24	10	4	1	–	–1
Cash cost USc/lb Cu C1, Normal	–	190	150	143	153	198	145	–100	–	–
Proven and probable mineral reserves										
Ktonnes	–	3,900	2,900	1900	1,700	1,300	500	–	–	–
Cu, %	–	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.6	–	–	–
Zn, %	–	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	–	–	–
Au, g/tonne	–	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	–	–	–
GARPENBERG										
Milled ore, ktonnes	1,495	2,224	2,367	2,622	2,634	2,622	2,861	3000	3,056	2,989
Input grades										
Zn, %	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.6
Cu, %	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pb, %	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Au, g/tonne	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ag, g/tonne	153	136	156	150	133[5]	135	118	108	119	117
Concentrate production										
Zn, ktonnes	127	182	196	200	201	191	205	201	204	185
Cu, ktonnes	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	5
Pb, ktonnes	36	58	60	54	55	50	51	52	53	50
Concentrate grade										
Zn, %	55.4	54.6	55.0	54.3	53.5	52.9	53.0	53.1	53.4	54.1
Cu, %	18.0	14.8	16.3	15.2	16.3	13.7	13.8	15.7	16.3	15.3
Pb, %	70.3	63.1	70.7	72.7	70.9	70.5	70.7	71.0	72.6	71.7
Production of metal in concentrate										
Zn, ktonnes	70	99	108	109	107	101	109	107	109	100
Cu, ktonnes	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7
Pb, ktonnes	25	37	42	39	39	35	36	37	38	36
Au, kg	277	468	559	580	541	542	514	668	661	595
Au, troy oz.	8,911	15,049	17,962	18,661	17,406	17,413	16,522	21477	21,243	19,127
Ag, ton	162	218	288	302	268	273	257	245	275	273
Ag, '000 troy oz.	5,201	7,014	9,270	9,705	8,602	8,769	8,249	7862	8,838	8,789
Financial data, SEK m										
Revenues	1,675	2,318	2,862	3,491	4,019	3,700	3,712	3669	4,930	5,340
Operating profit before depreciations	1,025	1,319	1,896	2,509	3,049	2,685	2,555	2456	3,643	3,921
Operating profit	776	919	1,452	2,063	2,606	2,225	2,079	1942	3,110	3,359
Investments	2,045	916	336	317	377	395	573	537	419	411
Cash cost USc/lb Zn C1, Pro rata	46	56	45	43	46	47	51	54	48	23
Proven and probable mineral reserves										
Ktonnes	36,300	37,600	39,800	76,400	77,700	76,200	74,800	89500	93,700	109,300
Zn, %	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.6
Ag, g/tonne	132	120	113	97	100	96	96	94	93	87
TARA										
Milled ore, ktonnes	2,493	2,287	2,197	2,603	2,311	2,200	2,461	2316	2,149	2,090
Input grades										
Zn, %	7.1	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.3	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.2
Pb, %	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Concentrate production										
Zn, ktonnes	298	267	243	268	239	242	223	230	206	198
Pb, ktonnes	39	42	34	37	31	29	29	27	24	27
Concentrate grade										
Zn, %	55.9	56.0	54.8	55.2	54.6	54.4	54.9	55.3	54.6	54.7
Pb, %	56.1	53.1	49.9	52.8	54.7	57.0	54.9	52.6	54.0	51.8

Continued: Ten-year overview – mines	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
TARA forts.										
Production of metal in concentrate										
Zn, ktonnes	166	150	133	148	131	132	122	127	112	103
Pb, ktonnes	22	22	17	20	17	17	16	14	13	14
Ag, kg	1,197	2,433	1,273	1,076	1,344	1,160	1,578	918	1,342	2,750
Ag, '000 troy oz.	38	78	41	35	43	37	51	30	43	88
Financial data, SEK m										
Revenues	1,542	1,743	1,492	2,085	2,691	2,727	2,143	1832	2,423	2,734
Operating profit before depreciations	595	479	470	947	1,275	1,160	598	110	861	848
Operating profit	195	56	95	476	942	798	283	–252	534	441
Investments	201	313	274	299	379	592	508	383	466	607
Cash cost USc/lb Zn C1, Normal	68	75	76	69	70	78	86	93	87	106
Proven and probable Mineral Reserves										
Ktonnes	13,100	15,300	17,000	16,500	19,500	19,000	17,400	18100	16,100	15,000
Zn, %	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.5
Pb, %	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
KEVITSA[6)]										
Milled ore, ktonnes	–	–	–	4,518	7,911	7,582	7,536	9186	9,469	10,287
Input grades										
Cu, %	–	–	–	0.35	0.42	0.39	0.29	0.33	0.33	0.27
Ni, %	–	–	–	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.19	0.18	0.21	0.18
Co, %	–	–	–	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Au, g/tonne	–	–	–	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.10
Pd, g/tonne	–	–	–	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.15
Pt, g/tonne	–	–	–	0.29	0.32	0.36	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.23
Concentrate production										
Cu, ktonnes	–	–	–	55	112	110	80	110	118	100
Ni, ktonnes	–	–	–	80	139	145	105	129	145	133
Concentrate grade										
Cu, %	–	–	–	25.8	26.8	25.1	24.6	25.0	24.4	25.3
Ni, %	–	–	–	9.3	9.9	9.6	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.9
Production of metal in concentrate										
Cu, ktonnes	–	–	–	14,217	29,957	27,498	19,763	27402	28,725	25,191
Ni, tonnes	–	–	–	7,442	13,777	13,948	9,021	11074	12,876	11,798
Co, tonnes	–	–	–	322	587	591	445	495	592	624
Au, kg	–	–	–	328	647	630	407	584	637	537
Au, troy oz.	–	–	–	10,558	20,790	20,261	13,095	18767	20,483	17,273
Pd, kg	–	–	–	559	1,021	1,157	699	858	1,036	960
Pd, troy oz.	–	–	–	17,965	32,838	37,209	22,470	27572	33,310	30,875
Pt, kg	–	–	–	750	1,418	1,576	953	1276	1,447	1,243
Pt, troy oz.	–	–	–	24,118	45,573	50,683	30,651	41039	46,511	39,974
Financial data, SEK m										
Revenues	–	–	–	1,210	2,680	2,922	2,231	2999	4,525	5,398
Operating profit before depreciations	–	–	–	500	1,502	1,686	1,079	1721	3,266	3,732
Operating profit	–	–	–	166	893	974	67	320	1,788	2,298
Investments	–	–	–	473	939	1,221	2,716	1264	892	1,306
Cash cost USc/lb Ni C1, Normal	–	–	–	150	–150	–73	8	–140	–186	–337
Cash cost USc/lb Ni C1, Pro rata	–	–	–	340	278	315	392	305	339	341
Cash cost USc/lb Cu C1, Pro rata	–	–	–	155	139	146	150	131	168	116
Proven and probable Mineral Reserves										
Ktonnes	–	–	–	146,800	133,800	128,600	140,300	128200	123,600	101,200
Cu, %	–	–	–	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.34
Ni, %	–	–	–	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.21	0.22	0.23

1) Business acquisitions: Kylylahti 2014 (SEK 718 m), Kevitsa 2016 (SEK 5,961 m).

2) CO_2-intensity in mines is the relationship between total carbon dioxide emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) and the metal content of concentrate produced from mines.

3) Aitik's figures for 2013 are updated in accordance with the press release published on May 6, 2014.

4) The acquisition of Kylylahti was completed in October 2014. The mine was mined for the last time in November 2020.

5) Due to incorrect calculation data, Garpenberg's figure for Ag g/tonne in 2017 has been corrected from 113 to 133.

6) The acquisition of Kevitsa was completed in June 2016.

TEN-YEAR OVERVIEWS

SMELTERS

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Metal production										
Zinc, ktonnes	455	468	469	461	457	486	486	489	473	475
Copper, ktonnes	325	347	332	336	353	364	322	372	374	353
Lead, ktonnes	24	25	26	28	28	29	26	28	27	29
Lead alloys, ktonnes (Bergsöe)	45	44	45	46	50	47	49	46	46	42
Nickel in matte, ktonnes[1]			17	31	25	31	26	25	19	26
Gold, kg	16,177	17,368	17,608	17,638	17,776	16,653	14,976	18537	18,412	21,173
Gold, troy oz.	520,094	558,382	566,102	567,077	571,501	535,381	481,477	595961	591,959	680,707
Silver, kg[2]	537,941	626,767	680,600	626,331	569,474	563,051	466,738	605376	589,271	574,878
Silver, '000 troy oz.[2]	17,294	20,151	21,881	20,137	18,309	18,102	15,006	19463	18,945	18,482
Aluminum fluoride, ktonnes[3]	34	35	31	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sulphuric acid, ktonnes	1,564	1,659	1,665	1,642	1,613	1,630	1,534	1730	1,685	1,715
Financial data, SEK m										
Revenues	33,410	35,894	38,948	38,516	47,691	50,634	48,556	55283	67,292	84,787
Gross profit excl. revaluation of process inventory[4]	6,908	7,869	9,167	9,376	9,776	10,088	10,969	12062	11,314	15,703
Operating expenses	5,346	5,370	5,536	5,696	6,004	6,490	7,070	6922	7,245	8,652
Depreciation	913	1,012	1,002	1,026	1,114	1,220	1,253	1273	1,302	1,472
Operating profit excl. revaluation of process inventory[4]	679	1,518	2,692	2,759	2,732	2,435	2,716	3975	2,903	5,916
Operating profit	210	1,672	2,272	3,347	2,834	2,364	3,277	4472	3,666	6,139
Investments	1,200	768	1,248	1,372	1,862	1,656	2,398	1835	2,070	3,862
Capital employed	15,791	15,592	15,878	17,838	18,018	18,237	21,175	21977	25,545	31,241
Greenhouse gas emissions										
Direct emissions of greenhouse gases, ktonnes	448	421	428	426	413	436	425	398	427	392
Indirect emissions of greenhouse gases, purchased electricity, heat and steam, ktonnes	235	243	234	313	267	194	179	217	238	198
CO_2Intensity[5]	0.77	0.72	0.71	0.78	0.71	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.67	0.61
RÖNNSKÄR										
Smelting material										
Copper, ktonnes										
Copper concentrate	605	661	642	626	631	665	606	658	645	707
Secondary raw materials	209	184	172	171	180	171	169	161	169	160
Of which electronics	109	82	86	82	77	86	81	72	73	83
Copper, total	814	845	814	798	811	835	774	819	814	867
Lead, ktonnes										
Lead concentrate	38	40	38	41	39	43	41	43	42	40
Secondary raw materials	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Lead, total	39	41	39	42	41	45	42	44	43	41
Production										
Cathode copper, ktonnes	206	217	206	207	219	224	201	226	223	218
Lead, ktonnes	24	25	26	28	28	29	26	28	27	29
Zinc clinker, ktonnes	36	39	36	33	34	31	33	33	34	33
Gold, tonnes	12	13	13	14	13	13	12	14	11	12
Gold, '000 troy oz.	402	419	425	443	421	429	398	434	362	385
Silver, tonnes	437	479	539	508	485	472	384	524	483	467
Silver, '000 troy oz.	14,051	15,392	17,322	16,337	15,590	15,165	12,346	16837	15,524	15,029
Sulphuric acid, ktonnes	536	564	533	503	505	518	463	506	528	550
Liquid sulphur dioxide, ktonnes	39	42	37	45	50	61	54	49	56	44
Palladium concentrate, tonnes	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Financial data, SEK m										
Revenues	2,029	2,417	2,678	2,759	2,883	3,045	3,153	3631	3,450	4,231
Operating profit before depreciations	374	748	1,038	1,135	1,221	1,091	850	1646	1,401	1,662
Operating profit	53	405	727	852	900	756	519	1327	1,075	1,257
Investments	345	147	383	398	356	403	978	939	502	473

Continued: Ten-year overview – Smelters	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
BERGSÖE										
Smelting material, ktonnes										
Battery raw material[6]	46	46	47	47	51	50	52	51	48	47
Production, ktonnes										
Lead alloys	45	44	45	46	50	47	49	46	46	42
Financial data, SEK m										
Revenues	715	783	817	882	1,221	1,172	1,154	981	1,147	1,276
Operating profit before depreciations	57	64	37	126	124	61	110	3	94	56
Operating profit	39	45	18	109	110	8	97	–21	72	33
Investments	12	10	11	26	66	49	64	11	33	46
HARJAVALTA										
Smelting material, ktonnes										
Copper concentrate	471	551	528	552	543	522	488	612	591	592
Secondary raw materials	26	21	23	27	24	27	24	26	31	30
Copper, total	497	572	551	579	566	549	512	638	622	622
Nickel concentrate	251	239	282	294	259	296	266	254	207	271
Production										
Cathode copper, ktonnes	119	130	126	129	133	139	120	146	151	135
Nickel in matte, ktonnes[1]	–	–	17	31	25	31	26	25	19	26
Gold, tonnes	4	4	4	4	5	3	3	5	7	9
Gold, '000 troy oz.	119	139	141	124	150	106	83	162	230	295
Silver, tonnes	101	142	126	101	66	73	63	62	83	85
Silver, '000 troy oz.	3,244	4,577	4,042	3,247	2,134	2,351	2,012	2005	2,683	2,735
Sulphuric acid, ktonnes	590	658	667	703	677	671	620	769	715	721
Liquid sulphur dioxide, ktonnes	37	37	37	33	35	37	36	34	29	20
Palladium concentrate, tonnes	1.47	1.91	2.15	2.57	2.90	2.66	2.80	2.85	3.21	3.78
Financial data, SEK m										
Revenues	1,631	1,746	2,214	2,281	2,353	2,897	2,816	3083	3,111	4,310
Operating profit before depreciations	496	485	943	935	953	1,315	1,067	1427	1,364	2,299
Operating profit	316	279	736	704	707	1,043	746	1095	1,037	1,926
Investments	246	225	396	432	808	680	813	385	767	663
KOKKOLA										
Smelting material, ktonnes										
Zinc concentrate	602	577	584	547	560	566	560	574	566	558
Production										
Zinc, ktonnes	312	302	306	291	285	295	291	297	293	294
Silver in concentrates, kg	–	5,651	16,079	17,180	18,188	18,205	20,147	19316	22,980	22,345
Silver in concentrate, '000 troy oz.	–	182	517	552	585	585	648	621	739	718
Sulphuric acid, ktonnes	319	314	343	315	326	322	326	328	320	322
Financial data, SEK m										
Revenues	1,795	2,004	2,350	2,223	2,363	2,344	2,842	3044	2,610	3,648
Operating profit before depreciations	398	639	943	789	921	711	1,180	1315	861	1,616
Operating profit	248	459	739	572	688	461	912	1031	565	1,307
Investments	318	216	166	297	322	343	296	289	351	242
ODDA										
Smelting material, ktonnes										
Zinc concentrate										
(incl. zinc clinker)	263	302	310	339	338	366	384	382	358	355
Production, ktonnes										
Zinc	143	166	163	171	172	191	195	192	180	181
Aluminum fluoride[3]	34	35	31	32	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sulphuric acid	119	123	123	121	104	119	126	127	122	122
Financial data, SEK m										
Revenues	1,070	1,395	1,554	1,522	1,309	1,322	1,687	1743	1,353	1,827
Operating profit before depreciations	116	355	522	461	383	338	647	729	317	820
Operating profit	–26	209	390	314	225	168	467	548	133	613
Investments	269	166	283	214	298	152	221	182	319	181

1) Nickel in matte Harjavalta included as of July 1, 2015.

2) Silver in concentrate at Kokkola is included in the production figure shown as of 2014.

3) The aluminum fluoride operations at Odda were divested in 2017.

4) Process Inventory Revaluation.

5) CO_2-intensity in smelters is the relationship between total carbon dioxide emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) and metal production from smelters.

6) As of 2020, used battery raw material is reported excluding plastics, which were previously included. Adjustments to the background history have been made accordingly.

Definitions and Industry Terms

FINANCIAL DEFINITIONS

Balance Sheet total The sum of the assets side or the sum of the equity and liabilities side of the Balance Sheet.
Capital employed The Balance Sheet total less interest-bearing investments, tax receivables and non-interest-bearing provisions and liabilities.
Cash flow from operating activities Cash flow generated via the operating profit, adjusted for items not affecting cash flow, tax paid and change in working capital.
Cash flow per share The cash flow for the period divided by the average number of outstanding shares.
Dividend yield Dividend per share as a percentage of the share price.
Earnings per share Net result for the period divided by the average number of outstanding shares.
Equity per share Equity divided by the number of outstanding shares.
Equity/assets ratio Equity as a percentage of the Balance Sheet total.
Free cash flow Cash flow from operating activities including cash flow from investment activities.
FTE – Full-time equivalent A metric that corresponds to one employee working full time for one year.
Net debt Interest-bearing current and long-term liabilities (including pension liabilities) less financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents).
Net debt/equity ratio Net debt divided by equity.
Operating profit (EBIT) Revenues less all costs attributable to the operations but excluding net financial items and tax.
Operating profit (EBIT) excluding revaluation of process inventory Revenues less all costs attributable to the operations but excluding the effects of the revaluation of process inventory, net financial items and tax.
P/E ratio Share price divided by earnings per share.
Return on capital employed Operating profit divided by the average capital employed. The average capital employed for each year consists of an average of the closing capital employed in the last 13 months. Measured before tax.
Return on equity Profit for the year as a percentage of average equity in the last 13 months. Measured after tax.
Total return The sum of the share's performance during the year plus dividend paid divided by the share price at the beginning of the year.

Explanations and calculations for the following financial metrics are available at www.boliden.com: Operating profit (EBIT) excluding revaluation of process inventory, Operating profit (EBIT), Free cash flow, Net debt, Return on capital employed, Return on Equity, Net debt/equity ratio, Equity/Assets ratio, Net reclamation liability and Current liquidity. These financial metrics are used by Boliden but are not defined in accordance with IFRS regulations.

DEFINITION CASH COST

Boliden uses the Wood Mackenzie's cash cost metrics, C1 Normal costing and C1 Pro rata costing, to measure the mines' cost position in relation to other mines worldwide. The lower a mine's cash cost, the better its cost position. Cash cost is expressed in USc/lb of metal and can be multiplied by 22.0462 (rounded off) to obtain the price in USD per tonne of metal.

Normal costing

In normal costing calculations, the costs are allocated in their entirety to one main metal and then reduced by the net revenue[1] of other metals, known as by-products.

+	Mining operations, concentration and administration costs[2]
+	Costs of freighting concentrate to smelters
+	Treatment and refining charges (TC/RC)
–	Deductions for net revenue of by-metals
=	**Cash cost C1 Normal costing**

Pro rata costing

In pro rata cash costing, the costs are divided between the various metals on the basis of the individual metal's share of the total net revenue.

Composite costing

In composite costing, mines are included using either normal costing or pro rata costing on the basis of criteria based on the metals' net revenue. If a metal accounts for 65% or more of the total net revenue, the cash cost is calculated using normal costing. If not, the cash cost is calculated using pro rata costing.

+	Income from payable metal
–	The metal's freight cost
–	The metal's treatment and refining charges
=	**The net revenue for the metal**

1) Calculating the net revenue of mines' metals.
The net revenue is the payable income from the metal, less freight costs and treatment and refining charges.
2) Administrative costs attributable to the mine.

DEFINITION CASH MARGIN

Boliden uses Wood Mackenzie's cash margin compilations to measure the smelter's cost position in relation to other smelters globally. Cash margin is the difference between revenue and cash cost and is expressed in USc/lb metal. The income comprises treatment and refining charges, free metals and income from by-products.

For zinc smelters, the sales of sulphuric acid are included in the revenue, while it is a credit in the cash cost calculation for copper smelters. The revenue from sales of surplus energy is calculated as a credit against cash cost.

The calculations for copper smelters are expressed as unit of metal produced from concentrate, while for zinc smelters it is expressed as unit of finished metal produced. Income is normally included if it is regarded as having been derived from the main process during the production of metal and the product is saleable.

INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Alloy Substance with metallic properties which is composed of two or more chemical elements, at least one of which is a metal.

Base metals The most common metals, for example zinc, copper, lead, nickel and aluminum.

Cash cost Common measurement used to show the costs affecting a mine's cash flow, converted into US dollars (average rate for the measurement period). Usually shown in cents per pound. To show the cash cost in USD per tonne, multiply by 22. Used to compare the mine's cost position in relation to other mines. See Definitions.

Complex ore Ore that contains several metals, e.g. zinc, copper, lead, gold and silver.

Concentrator A plant in which ore is processed mechanically and/or chemically to extract and produce a concentrate of the valuable minerals.

Copper cathode An end product from copper smelters in the form of 99.9975 percent pure copper plate.

Feed A smelter's raw material input, i.e. the amount of metal concentrate or secondary materials processed and refined.

Free metals The percentage of metal in concentrate purchased that an individual smelter can process, over and above the payable metal content. Free metals generate income without incurring a raw material cost.

Galvanizing An electrochemical process whereby a metal is coated with a thin layer of another metal, such as zinc. Galvanizing is commonly used to protect against corrosion (rust).

Gold doré A gold/silver alloy cast as bars in the smelter. Further processed to pure gold and silver at refineries.

Jarosite A mineral primarily comprising iron sulfate, which is a common waste product of zinc production.

Kaldo furnace Rotating and tippable furnace for the smelting and process treatment of copper, lead and precious metals, etc., including the recycling of metals from electronic scrap. The plastic present in the scrap is used to smelt the metals, thereby reducing the process energy requirement.

LBMA London Bullion Market Association. International market responsible for the daily pricing of precious metals.

LME London Metal Exchange. International market where non-ferrous metals are bought and sold. Trading on the LME is used as the basis for the daily pricing of metals worldwide. It also holds warehouse inventories of the metals traded.

Open pit Method of mining mineral deposits located near the surface. The waste rock is stripped, and the ore mined directly at the surface.

Metal equivalents Used to describe the environmental impact of emissions and discharges of metals to air and water. The metal equivalent (Me-eq) takes into account the toxicity of each metal (relative to Cu) and provides a better metric of the environmental impact than the combined weight of the metals.

Ore Economic term for minerals, rock types or other bedrock components that can be profitably mined to extract metals or other valuable substances.

Ore grade The average quantity of valuable metals in a tonne of ore, expressed as grams per tonne for precious metals and as a percentage for other metals.

Metal concentrate Also known as dressed ore or mined concentrate. Metal concentrate is the result of the concentration processes that separate out the financially valuable minerals present in ore from those with no financial value.

Metal content The quantities of for example zinc, copper, lead, gold and silver contained in concentrates. Zinc concentrates generally contain approximately 50 percent zinc metal, while copper concentrates generally contain approximately 25 percent copper. The lead content of mined concentrate is usually around 65 percent.

Metal premium The price agreed in advance, over and above the LME price, and paid by customers for specifically customized metals delivered free of charge.

Mineral reserves Those parts of a mineral resource that can be mined and processed in accordance with the company's profitability requirements, taking into account factors such as waste rock dilution and the percentage of metal in an ore that can be extracted in the concentration process, are transferred to mineral reserves and hence eliminated from the mineral resources. Mineral reserves are divided into two categories: probable mineral reserves and proven mineral reserves.

Mineral resource A concentration of minerals in the bedrock that may become commercially extractable. Mineral resources are divided into three categories: inferred mineral resources, indicated mineral resources and measured mineral resources.

Mineralization A concentration of minerals in the bedrock.

Payable metal content The percentage of the metal content of the concentrate for which the smelters pay when purchasing concentrate.

Precious metals Metals that are less commonly present in the earth's crust than base metals and which are regarded, to a greater extent, as a type of investment asset by financial sector players. The most common precious metals are gold, silver, platinum and palladium.

Price escalators (PP) Also known as price-participation clauses. The clauses in the agreements for zinc treatment charges that distribute changes in metal prices between mines and smelters. There have been no price escalator clauses in copper treatment and refining charges for many years.

Recovery The percentage portion of the quantity of a given metal in an ore extracted during the concentration process.

Treatment and refining charges (TC/RC) The price of concentrate is defined as the LME price less treatment and refining charges, which comprise the remuneration received by the smelter for smelting and refining material (concentrate and secondary materials) and extracting metals. Copper smelters' processes can be broken down into a treatment phase and a refining phase, while zinc smelters' processes only involve a treatment phase, and hence zinc smelters' remuneration only comprises a treatment charge.

Secondary material of recycling materials from which metals can be recovered, e.g. electronic and metal scrap, metal ashes, slag, dust and scrap lead batteries.

Smelter A plant in which metal containing raw materials, metal concentrates or secondary materials are processed to separate metals from impurities.

Underground mine A mine where the ore is mined using underground tunnels. The mining methods used in Boliden's underground mines include the cut-and-fill method and sub-level stoping.

Waste rock Economic term for rock which, unlike ore, contains no valuable material.

Zinc ingot An end product from zinc smelters with detailed specifications with regard to degree of purity, weight and size.

ABBREVIATIONS

Lb = pound = 0.4536 kg
Troy ounce = 31.1035 grams
USD = US dollars
USc = US cents
c/lb = cents per pound = 1/22 USD/tonne
SEK = Swedish kronor
NOK = Norwegian kroner
EUR = euro
Ag = silver
Au = gold
Co = cobalt
Cu = copper
Ni = nickel
Pb = lead
Pd = palladium
Pt = Platinum
Zn = zinc

Annual General Meeting

Boliden's AGM is scheduled for Tuesday, April 25, 2023 in Garpenberg. Participation may either take place in person at the meeting venue or by postal voting in accordance with the Articles of Association and Chapter 7 § 4a of the Swedish Companies Act.

Participation

Shareholders wishing to participate in the AGM shall be registered in the shares ledger kept by Euroclear Sweden AB on April 17, 2023 (see below for the re-registration process for nominee shareholders) and shall also notify the company, via Boliden's website, www.boliden.com, by telephone on +46 8 32 94 29, or by mail addressed to Boliden AB, c/o Euroclear Sweden AB, PO Box 191, SE-101 23 Stockholm, Sweden. When giving notice of participation, shareholders must state their name, identification or registration number, address and telephone number as well as the number of attending assistants. The information provided will be processed and used only for the purpose of the AGM. Notice of participation must be received by the company no later than April 19, 2023. April 19, 2023, is also the last day for submitting postal votes.

Nominee shares

In order to be entitled to participate in the AGM, nominee shareholders must, no later than April 17, 2023 have their shares temporarily re-registered in their own names with Euroclear Sweden AB. All such requests for registration in the shareholder's own name must be submitted to the relevant trustee well ahead of this date.

Complete convening notice

A complete notice convening the AGM, as well as financial and other information, can be found at www.boliden.com. Printed financial information may also be ordered via the website or from Boliden AB, PO Box 44, SE-101 20 Stockholm, Sweden.

Financial information

April 25, 2023	Interim Report for the first quarter of 2023
July 20, 2023	Interim Report for the second quarter of 2023
October 20, 2023	Interim Report for the third quarter 2023
February 9, 2024	Interim Report for the fourth quarter and year-end 2023

Questions

Any questions concerning the content of Boliden's financial information can be submitted to:
Boliden's Investor Relations
phone: +46 8 610 15 00 or
e-mail: investorrelations@boliden.com

Find out more at **www.boliden.com**

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