

More Lives Saved



More Life Lived

Kvartalsrapport

januari – mars 2024

Stockholm, Sverige, 26 april, 2024
(NYSE: ALV och SSE: ALIV.sdb)

Autoliv

Kvartal 1 2024: Förbättringar på bred front

Finansiell sammanfattning Kv1

\$2 615 miljoner försäljning
5% försäljningsökning
5% organisk försäljningsökning*
7,4% rörelsemarginal
7,6% justerad rörelsemarginal*
\$1,52 vinst/aktie, 77% ökning
\$1,58 justerad vinst/aktie*, 76% ökning

Alla förändringstal i denna rapport jämför med motsvarande period året innan, om inte annat anges.

Utsikter för helåret 2024

Cirka 5% organisk försäljningsökning
Cirka 0% valutaeffekt på försäljningen
Cirka 10,5% justerad rörelsemarginal
Cirka \$1,2 miljarder operativt kassaflöde

Viktiga händelser i verksamheten under det första kvartalet 2024

- Rekordförsäljning med en organisk* ökning om 5%**, vilket var sex procentenheter bättre än den globala fordonsproduktionens minskning på 1% (S&P Global april 2024). Vi överträffade fordonsproduktionen i alla regioner, främst tack vare nya produktlanseringar och högre priser som överförts från förra året.
- Lönsamheten ökade avsevärt**, främst drivet av organisk tillväxt och kostnadsbesparingar. Rörelseresultatet var 194 MUSD och rörelsemarginalen var 7,4%. Det justerade rörelseresultatet* förbättrades från 131 MUSD till 199 MUSD och den justerade rörelsemarginalen* ökade från 5,3% till 7,6%. Avkastning på sysselsatt kapital uppgick till 19,7% och justerad avkastning på sysselsatt kapital* till 20,2%.
- Stark förbättring av kassaflödet**. Operativt kassaflöde ökade med 168 MUSD och det fria kassaflödet* med 171 MUSD. Skuldkvoten* på 1,3x var i det närmaste oförändrad jämfört med tre månader tidigare och 0,3x lägre än ett år tidigare trots att 700 MUSD har återförts till aktieägarna som utdelningar och återköp av aktier under de senaste 12 månaderna. Under kvartalet betalades en utdelning på 0,68 USD per aktie och 1,37 miljoner aktier återköptes och makulerades.

*För ej U.S. GAAP se jämförelsetabell.

Nyckeltal

MUSD, förutom aktiedata	Kv1 2024	Kv1 2023	Förändring
Försäljning	\$2 615	\$2 493	4,9%
Rörelseresultat	194	127	52%
Justerat rörelseresultat ¹⁾	199	131	51%
Rörelsemarginal	7,4%	5,1%	2,3
Justerad rörelsemarginal ¹⁾	7,6%	5,3%	2,3
Vinst per aktie ²⁾	1,52	0,86	77%
Justerad vinst per aktie ^{1,2)}	1,58	0,90	76%
Operativt kassaflöde	\$122	\$-46	n/a
Avkastning på sysselsatt kapital ³⁾	19,7%	13,0%	6,7
Justerad avkastning på sysselsatt kapital ^{1,3)}	20,2%	13,4%	6,8

1) Exklusive effekter från kapacitetsanpassningar och kartellrelaterade ärenden. Ej U.S. GAAP, se jämförelsetabell. 2) Efter utspädning när tillämpligt och exkl. återköpta aktier. 3) Annualiserat rörelseresultat och vinstandelar i minoritetsbolag i förhållande till genomsnittligt sysselsatt kapital.

Kommentar från Mikael Bratt, VD & koncernchef



Vi levererade en rekordförsäljning under det första kvartalet och överträffade den globala fordonsproduktionen med sex procentenheter. Vi växte snabbare än fordonsproduktionen i alla regioner, inklusive i Kina, trots en negativ fordonsproduktionsmix där inhemska kinesiska fordonstillverkare växte med 17% och globala tillverkare minskade med 5%. Det är glädjande att vår försäljning i Indien växte organiskt med 27%. Försäljningen i Indien är nu större än i Sydkorea och står för mer än 4% av vår globala försäljning.

Vi levererade resultat i linje med vad vi tidigare kommunicerat, trots att fordonsproduktionen var 1 procentenhet lägre än vad som förväntades tre månader tidigare och vi är på god väg att leverera på våra helårsutsikter. 2024 ser vi ett rekordstort antal produktlanseringar, trots att en del fordonstillverkare förändrar vissa av sina planerade lanseringar, främst för elbils-plattformar.

Lönsamheten fortsatte att förbättras betydligt, främst drivet av volymtillväxt och kostnadsminskningar. Omstruktureringsaktiviteterna ger resultat och antalet tjänstemän har minskat med cirka 1 000, eller med mer än 5%, det senaste året.

Vårt fortsatta fokus på optimering av balansräkningen bidrar till

en stark utveckling för kassaflöde, kassakonvertering och avkastning på sysselsatt kapital.

Jag är särskilt nöjd med vår skuldkvot på 1.3x, som minskade avsevärt jämfört med för ett år sedan, trots att vi har återfört 700 MUSD till aktieägarna och investerat i geografiskt strukturoptimering och tillväxt. För att stötta förväntad tillväxt investerar vi för närvarande i ökad kapacitet i Vietnam, Kina och Indien.

Vi står inför inflationstryck även detta år och vi fortsätter att förvänta oss kompensation för det som överstiger vad vi kan kompensera själva genom normala produktivitetsåtgärder. Diskussionerna med våra kunder fortskrider enligt plan.

Som vi tidigare har kommunicerat förväntar vi oss att säsongsvariationerna från tidigare år sannolikt kommer att fortsätta under 2024, med en gradvis förbättring under året, vilket leder till en justerad rörelsemarginal* för helåret på cirka 10,5%. Viktiga drivkrafter för marginalutvecklingen för helåret är organisk tillväxt, våra strukturella och strategiska kostnadsbesparingsinitiativ och en lägre avropsvolatilitet.

Den utveckling vi förväntar oss under 2024 bör skapa en solid bas för en fortsatt hög aktieägaravkastning och vårt mål om cirka 12% justerad rörelsemarginal*.

Full year 2024 guidance

Our 2024 guidance is mainly based on our customer call-offs, a full year 2024 global LVP decline of around 1%, the achievement of our targeted cost compensation effects, and a sustained reduction in customer call-off volatility.

	Full Year Indication		Full Year Indication
Organic sales growth	Around 5%	Tax rate ²⁾	Around 28%
FX impact on net sales	Around 0%	Operating cash flow ³⁾	Around \$1.2 billion
Adjusted operating margin ¹⁾	Around 10.5%	Capex, net, of sales	Around 5.5%

1) Excluding effects from capacity alignments, antitrust related matters and other discrete items. 2) Excluding unusual tax items. 3) Excluding unusual items.

The forward-looking non-U.S. GAAP financial measures above are provided on a non-U.S. GAAP basis. Autoliv has not provided a U.S. GAAP reconciliation of these measures because items that impact these measures, such as costs and gains related to capacity alignments and antitrust matters, cannot be reasonably predicted or determined. As a result, such reconciliation is not available without unreasonable efforts and Autoliv is unable to determine the probable significance of the unavailable information.

Conference call and webcast

The earnings conference call will be held at 2:00 p.m. CET today, April 26, 2024. Information regarding how to participate is available on www.autoliv.com. The presentation slides for the conference call will be available on our website shortly after the publication of this financial report.

Business and market condition update

Supply Chain

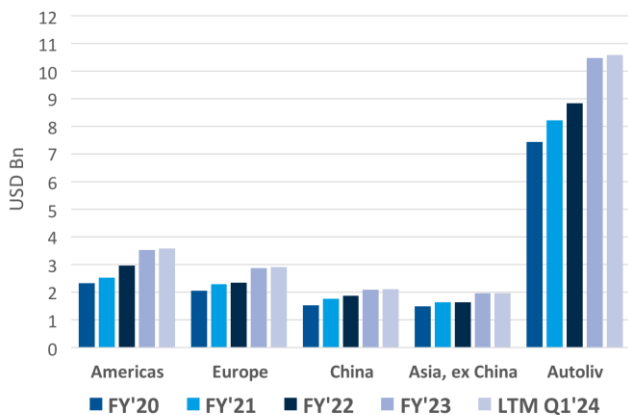
In the first quarter, global light vehicle production declined year-over-year by around 1% (according to S&P Global April 2024). Call-off volatility was lower compared to a year earlier, as supply chains are less strained compared to a year ago. However, volatility did not improve compared to the fourth quarter 2023, and is still higher than pre-pandemic levels, and low customer demand visibility and changes to customer call-offs with short notice still had a negative impact on our production efficiency and profitability in the quarter. We expect call-off volatility in 2024 on average to be lower than it was in 2023 but remain higher than the pre-pandemic level.

Inflation

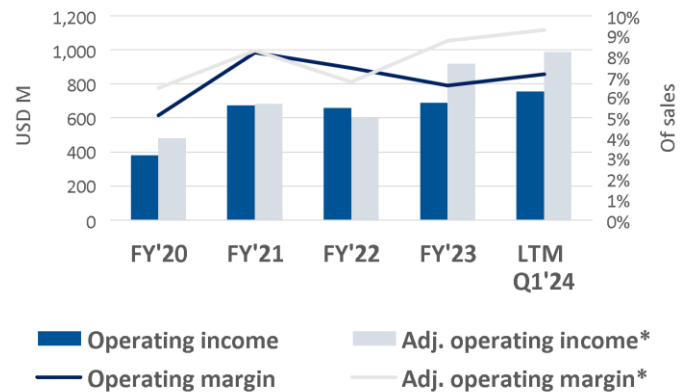
In Q1 2024, cost pressure from labor and other items had a negative impact on our profitability. Most of the inflationary cost pressure was offset by price increases and other customer compensations in the quarter. Raw material price changes had a negligible impact on our profitability in Q1 2024. We expect the effects of raw material price changes in 2024 to be negligible for the full year. We expect continued cost pressure from inflation relating mainly to labor, especially in Europe and the Americas. We continue to execute on productivity and cost reduction activities to offset these cost pressures, and will continue to seek inflation compensation from our customers.

Key Performance Trends

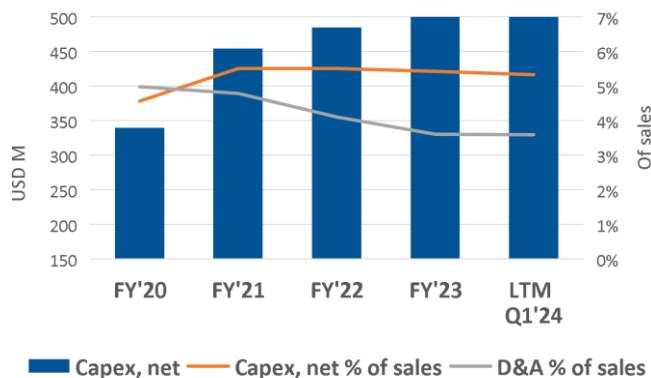
Net Sales Development by region



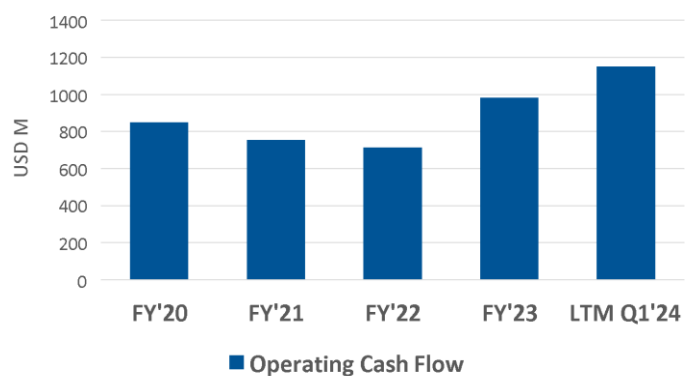
Operating and adjusted operating income and margins



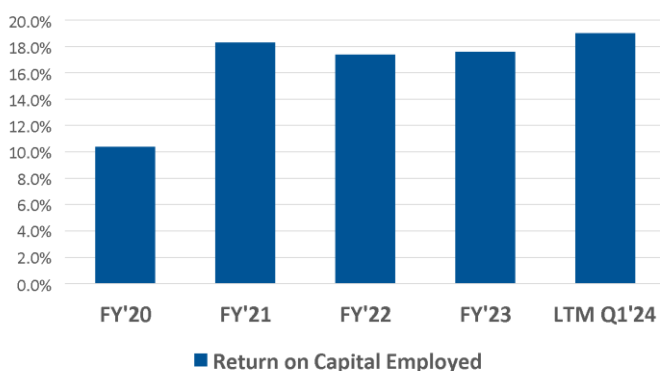
Capex and D&A



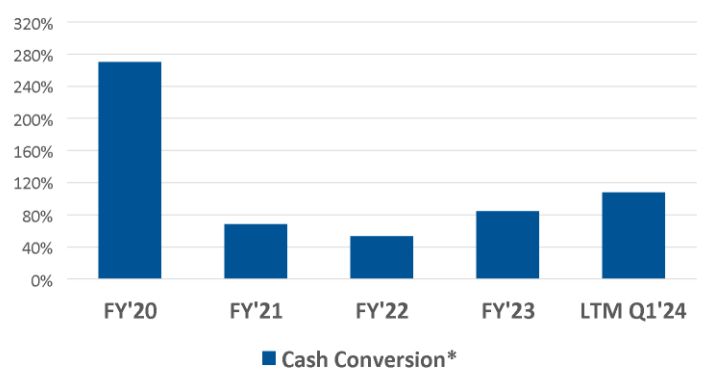
Operating Cash Flow



Return on Capital Employed



Cash Conversion*



Key definitions

Capex, net: Capital Expenditure, net.

D&A: Depreciation and Amortization.

Adj. operating income and margin*: Operating income adjusted for capacity alignments, antitrust related matters and for FY 2023 the Andrews litigation settlement. Capacity alignments include non-recurring costs related to our structural efficiency and business cycle management programs.

Cash conversion*: Free cash flow defined as operating cash flow less capital expenditure, net.

Consolidated sales development

First quarter 2024

Consolidated sales (Dollars in millions)	First quarter		Reported change (U.S. GAAP)	Currency effects ¹⁾	Organic change*
	2024	2023			
Airbags, Steering Wheels and Other ²⁾	\$1,781	\$1,673	6.5%	(0.5)%	7.0%
Seatbelt Products and Other ²⁾	834	820	1.7%	(0.5)%	2.2%
Total	\$2,615	\$2,493	4.9%	(0.5)%	5.4%
Americas	\$893	\$831	7.5%	2.9%	4.6%
Europe	770	725	6.1%	2.4%	3.7%
China	460	453	1.7%	(4.8)%	6.5%
Asia excl. China	491	483	1.7%	(6.6)%	8.2%
Total	\$2,615	\$2,493	4.9%	(0.5)%	5.4%

1) Effects from currency translations. 2) Including Corporate sales.

Sales by product – Airbags, Steering Wheels and Other

Sales for all major product categories increased organically* in the quarter. The largest contributor to the increase was steering wheels, followed by inflatable curtains, side airbags, and driver airbags.

Sales by product - Seatbelt Products and Other

Sales for Seatbelt Products and Other increased organically* in the Americas, Asia excluding China and Europe, while it declined in China.

Sales by region

Our global organic sales* increased by 5.4% compared to the global LVP decrease of 0.9% (according to S&P Global, April 2024). The 6.3pp outperformance was mainly driven by new product launches and higher prices carried over from last year.

Our organic sales growth outperformed LVP growth by 15pp in Asia excluding China, by 6.1pp in Europe, by 4.9pp in the Americas, and by 1.4pp in China. LVP growth in China was heavily tilted to domestic OEMs with typically lower safety content. Domestic OEM LVP in China grew by 17% while LVP declined by 5% for global OEMs.

Q1 2024 organic growth*	Americas	Europe	China	Asia excl. China	Global
Autoliv	4.6%	3.7%	6.5%	8.2%	5.4%
Main growth drivers	Toyota, Mercedes, Ford	Mercedes, BMW, Toyota	Volvo, Chery, BMW	Hyundai, Tata, Honda	Mercedes, Toyota, Hyundai
Main decline drivers	Stellantis, GM	Ford, Renault, Volvo	Honda	Nissan, Renault, Mazda	Stellantis, Nissan

Light vehicle production development

Change compared to the same period last year according to S&P Global

Q1 2024	Americas	Europe	China	Asia excl. China	Global
LVP (Apr 2024)	(0.3)%	(2.4)%	5.1 %	(6.9)%	(0.9)%
LVP (Jan 2024)	1.0%	(4.0)%	7.1%	(4.7)%	0.2%

Key launches in the first quarter 2024

BMW 5-Series/i5 Touring 



Subaru Forester



Dacia Duster



Hyundai Santa Fe 



VW ID.7 Tourer 



Tata Punch.ev 



Renault Scenic e-Tech 



Tank 700 



Li Auto Mega 



 Driver/Passenger Airbags

 Seatbelts

 Side Airbags

 Head/Inflatable Curtain Airbags

 Steering Wheel

 Knee Airbag

 Front Center Airbag

 Bag-in-Belt

 Pyrotechnical Safety Switch

 Pedestrian Airbag

 Hood Lifter

 Available as EV/PHEV

Financial development

Selected Income Statement items

Condensed income statement (Dollars in millions, except per share data)	First quarter		
	2024	2023	Change
Net sales	\$2,615	\$2,493	4.9%
Cost of sales	(2,172)	(2,113)	2.8%
Gross profit	443	379	17%
S,G&A	(132)	(132)	(0.0)%
R,D&E, net	(113)	(116)	(3.1)%
Other income (expense), net	(4)	(4)	11%
Operating income	194	127	52%
Adjusted operating income¹⁾	199	131	51%
Financial and non-operating items, net	(20)	(18)	10%
Income before taxes	174	109	60%
Income taxes	(47)	(34)	36%
Net income	\$127	\$74	70%
Earnings per share ²⁾	\$1.52	\$0.86	77%
Adjusted earnings per share ^{1,2)}	\$1.58	\$0.90	76%
Gross margin	16.9%	15.2%	1.7pp
S,G&A, in relation to sales	(5.0)%	(5.3)%	0.2pp
R,D&E, net in relation to sales	(4.3)%	(4.7)%	0.4pp
Operating margin	7.4%	5.1%	2.3pp
Adjusted operating margin ¹⁾	7.6%	5.3%	2.3pp
Tax Rate	27.0%	31.6%	(4.6)pp
Other data			
No. of shares at period-end in millions ³⁾	81.4	85.8	(5.2)%
Weighted average no. of shares in millions ⁴⁾	82.3	86.1	(4.4)%
Weighted average no. of shares in millions, diluted ⁴⁾	83.0	86.3	(3.8)%

1) Non-U.S. GAAP measure, excluding effects from capacity alignments and antitrust related matters. See reconciliation table. 2) Assuming dilution when applicable and net of treasury shares. 3) Excluding dilution and net of treasury shares. 4) Net of treasury shares.

First quarter 2024 development

Gross profit increased by \$63 million, and the gross margin increased by 1.7pp compared to the same quarter 2023. The gross profit increase was primarily driven by volume growth, price increases and lower costs for production overhead and premium freight. This was partly offset by wage inflation and adverse FX effects.

S,G&A costs were unchanged compared to the prior year, positively impacted by lower costs for professional service which was offset by higher costs for personnel, as wage inflation outpaced the headcount reductions. S,G&A costs in relation to sales decreased from 5.3% to 5.0%.

R,D&E, net costs decreased by \$4 million compared to the prior year, mainly due to higher engineering income. R,D&E, net, in relation to sales decreased from 4.7% to 4.3%.

Other income (expense), net was unchanged at \$4 million compared to the same period last year.

Operating income increased by \$67 million compared to the same period in 2023, mainly due to the increase in gross profit.

Adjusted operating income* increased by \$68 million compared to the prior year, mainly due to higher gross profit.

Financial and non-operating items, net, was negative \$20 million compared to negative \$18 million a year earlier. The difference was mainly due to increased interest expense as the result of higher debt and higher interest rates.

Income before taxes increased by \$65 million compared to the prior year, mainly due to the increase in operating income.

Tax rate was 27.0% compared to 31.6% in the same period last year. Discrete tax items, net, decreased the tax rate this quarter by 2.5pp. Discrete tax items, net, increased the tax rate by 0.8pp in the same period last year.

Earnings per share, diluted increased by \$0.66 compared to a year earlier. The main drivers were \$0.52 from higher operating income and \$0.10 from lower income taxes.

Selected Balance Sheet and Cash Flow items

Selected Balance Sheet items (Dollars in millions)	First quarter		
	2024	2023	Change
Trade working capital ¹⁾	\$1,336	\$1,409	(5.2)%
Trade working capital in relation to sales ²⁾	12.8%	14.1%	(1.4)pp
- Receivables outstanding in relation to sales ³⁾	21.0%	21.1%	(0.2)pp
- Inventory outstanding in relation to sales ⁴⁾	9.5%	9.9%	(0.4)pp
- Payables outstanding in relation to sales ⁵⁾	17.7%	16.9%	0.9pp
Cash & cash equivalents	569	713	(20)%
Gross Debt ⁶⁾	2,140	2,179	(1.8)%
Net Debt ⁷⁾	1,562	1,477	5.7%
Capital employed ⁸⁾	4,003	4,118	(2.8)%
Return on capital employed ⁹⁾	19.7%	13.0%	6.7pp
Total equity	\$2,442	\$2,641	(7.5)%
Return on total equity ¹⁰⁾	20.2%	11.3%	8.9pp
Leverage ratio ¹¹⁾	1.3	1.6	(0.4)pp

1) Outstanding receivables and outstanding inventory less outstanding payables. 2) Outstanding receivables and outstanding inventory less outstanding payables relative to annualized quarterly sales. 3) Outstanding receivables relative to annualized quarterly sales. 4) Outstanding inventory relative to annualized quarterly sales. 5) Outstanding payables relative to annualized quarterly sales. 6) Short- and long-term interest-bearing debt. 7) Short- and long-term debt less cash and cash equivalents and debt-related derivatives. Non-U.S. GAAP measure. See reconciliation table. 8) Total equity and net debt. 9) Annualized operating income and income from equity method investments, relative to average capital employed. 10) Annualized net income relative to average total equity. 11) Net debt adjusted for pension liabilities in relation to EBITDA. Non-U.S. GAAP measure. See reconciliation table.

Selected Cash Flow items (Dollars in millions)	First quarter		
	2024	2023	Change
Net income	\$127	\$74	70%
Changes in operating working capital	(114)	(202)	(43)%
Depreciation and amortization	96	92	4.1%
Other, net	14	(10)	n/a
Operating cash flow	122	(46)	n/a
Capital expenditure, net	(140)	(143)	(2.2)%
Free cash flow¹⁾	\$(18)	\$(189)	(90)%
Cash conversion²⁾	n/a	n/a	n/a
Shareholder returns			
- Dividends paid	(56)	(57)	(1.9)%
- Share repurchases	(160)	(42)	286%
Cash dividend paid per share	\$(0.68)	\$(0.66)	3.5%
Capital expenditures, net in relation to sales	5.4%	5.7%	(0.4)pp

1) Operating cash flow less Capital expenditure, net. Non-U.S. GAAP measure. See enclosed reconciliation table. 2) Free cash flow relative to Net income. Non-U.S. GAAP measure. See reconciliation table.

First quarter 2024 development

Changes in operating working capital was \$114 million negative in the first quarter, compared to \$202 million negative in the same period the prior year. The \$88 million improvement was mainly driven by smaller negative effects on cash flow from receivables and other assets, partly offset by increased negative effects from payables and accrued expenses.

Other, net was \$14 million positive in the first quarter, mainly related to deferred income taxes and other. The \$10 million negative in Other, net in the same period the prior year mainly related to deferred income taxes.

Operating cash flow increased by \$168 million to \$122 million compared to the same period last year, mainly due to lower increase in working capital and higher net income.

Capital expenditure, net decreased by \$3 million compared to the same period the previous year. Capital expenditure, net in relation to sales was 5.4% versus 5.7% a year earlier.

Free cash flow* improved by \$171 million compared to the same period the prior year, mainly due to the improved operating cash flow.

Trade working capital* decreased by \$73 million compared to the same period last year, where the main drivers were \$172 million in higher accounts payable partly offset by \$88 million in higher accounts receivables and \$12 million in higher inventories. In relation to sales, trade working capital decreased from 14.1% to 12.8%.

Leverage ratio* As of March 31, 2024, the Company had a leverage ratio of 1.3x compared to 1.6x as of March 31, 2023, as the 12 months trailing adjusted EBITDA* increased more than the net debt* increased.

Liquidity position As of March 31, 2024, our cash balance was around \$0.6 billion, and including committed, unused loan facilities, our liquidity position was around \$1.7 billion.

Total equity as of March 31, 2024, decreased by \$199 million compared to March 31, 2023. This was mainly due to \$225 million in dividend payments and stock repurchases including taxes of \$476 million, as well as \$63 million in negative currency translation effects, partly offset by \$541 million from net income.

Headcount

	Mar 31 2024	Dec 31 2023	Mar 31 2023
Headcount	70,100	70,300	71,300
Whereof: Direct headcount in manufacturing	52,500	52,400	52,700
Indirect headcount	17,600	17,800	18,600
Temporary personnel	10%	11%	11%

As of March 31, 2024, total headcount (Full Time Equivalent) decreased by 1,200 compared to a year earlier. The indirect workforce decreased by 1,000, or by 5.4%, mainly reflecting our structural reduction initiatives. The direct workforce decreased by 0.4%, despite sales growing organically by 5% compared to a year earlier.

Compared to December 31, 2023, total headcount (FTE) decreased by 0.2%. Indirect headcount decreased by 200, or by 1.1% while direct headcount increased by 0.1%.

Other Items

- On February 1, 2024, Autoliv announced it had priced a 5.5-year bond offering of €500 million in the Eurobond market. The notes were issued as green bonds on February 7, 2024 at a coupon of 3.625%.
- On March 6, 2024, Autoliv announced the renewal for one year of its €3 billion guaranteed euro medium term note program, originally established on April 11, 2019.
- In Q1 2024, Autoliv repurchased and retired 1.37 million shares of common stock at an average price of \$116.78 per share under the Autoliv 2022-2024 stock purchase program.
- Following Autoliv's first partnership in 2021 with SSAB on fossil-free steel, we now introduce two additional collaborations for carbon-reduced steel with Arvedi and Thyssenkrupp. The aim is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our products by utilizing low-emission steel and increase recycled content in the material.

Next Report

Autoliv intends to publish the quarterly earnings report for the second quarter of 2024 on Friday, July 19, 2024.

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Denna information är sådan information som Autoliv, Inc. är skyldigt att offentliggöra enligt EUs marknadsmissbruksförordning. Informationen lämnades, genom ovanstående kontaktpersons försorg, för offentliggörande den 26 april 2024 kl 12.00 CET.

Footnotes

*Non-U.S. GAAP measure, see enclosed reconciliation tables.

Definitions and SEC Filings

Please refer to www.autoliv.com or to our Annual Report for definitions of terms used in this report. Autoliv's annual report to stockholders, annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10Q, proxy statements, management certifications, press releases, current reports on Form 8-K and other documents filed with the SEC can be obtained free of charge from Autoliv at the Company's address. These documents are also available at the SEC's website www.sec.gov and at Autoliv's corporate website www.autoliv.com.

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“Safe Harbor Statement”

This report contains statements that are not historical facts but rather forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements include those that address activities, events or developments that Autoliv, Inc. or its management believes or anticipates may occur in the future. All forward-looking statements are based upon our current expectations, various assumptions and/or data available from third parties. Our expectations and assumptions are expressed in good faith and we believe there is a reasonable basis for them. However, there can be no assurance that such forward-looking statements will materialize or prove to be correct as forward-looking statements are inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause actual future results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the future results, performance or achievements expressed in or implied by such forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as “estimates”, “expects”, “anticipates”, “projects”, “plans”, “intends”, “believes”, “may”, “likely”, “might”, “would”, “should”, “could”, or the negative of these terms and other comparable terminology, although not all forward-looking statements contain such words. Because these forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, the outcome could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements for a variety of reasons, including without limitation, general economic conditions, including inflation; changes in light vehicle production; fluctuation in vehicle production schedules for which the Company is a supplier; global supply chain disruptions, including port, transportation and distribution delays or interruptions; supply chain disruptions and component shortages specific to the automotive industry or the Company; disruptions and impacts relating to the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine and the hostilities in the Middle East; changes in general industry and market conditions or regional growth or decline; changes in and the successful execution of our capacity alignment, restructuring, cost reduction and efficiency initiatives and the market reaction thereto; loss of business from increased competition; higher raw material, fuel and energy costs; changes in consumer and customer preferences for end products;

customer losses; changes in regulatory conditions; customer bankruptcies, consolidations, or restructuring or divestiture of customer brands; unfavorable fluctuations in currencies or interest rates among the various jurisdictions in which we operate; market acceptance of our new products; costs or difficulties related to the integration of any new or acquired businesses and technologies; continued uncertainty in pricing and other negotiations with customers; successful integration of acquisitions and operations of joint ventures; successful implementation of strategic partnerships and collaborations; our ability to be awarded new business; product liability, warranty and recall claims and investigations and other litigation, civil judgments or financial penalties and customer reactions thereto; higher expenses for our pension and other postretirement benefits, including higher funding needs for our pension plans; work stoppages or other labor issues; possible adverse results of pending or future litigation or infringement claims and the availability of insurance with respect to such matters; our ability to protect our intellectual property rights; negative impacts of antitrust investigations or other governmental investigations and associated litigation relating to the conduct of our business; tax assessments by governmental authorities and changes in our effective tax rate; dependence on key personnel; legislative or regulatory changes impacting or limiting our business; our ability to meet our sustainability targets, goals and commitments; political conditions; dependence on and relationships with customers and suppliers; the conditions necessary to hit our medium term financial targets; and other risks and uncertainties identified under the headings “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in our Annual Reports and Quarterly Reports on Forms 10-K and 10-Q and any amendments thereto. For any forward-looking statements contained in this or any other document, we claim the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and we assume no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements in light of new information or future events, except as required by law.

Consolidated Statements of Income

(Dollars in millions, except per share data, unaudited)	First quarter		Latest 12 months	Full Year
	2024	2023		2023
Airbags, Steering Wheels and Other ¹⁾	\$1,781	\$1,673	\$7,163	\$7,055
Seatbelt products and Other ¹⁾	834	820	3,434	3,420
Total net sales	2,615	2,493	10,597	10,475
Cost of sales	(2,172)	(2,113)	(8,712)	(8,654)
Gross profit	443	379	1,885	1,822
Selling, general & administrative expenses	(132)	(132)	(500)	(500)
Research, development & engineering expenses, net	(113)	(116)	(421)	(425)
Other income (expense), net	(4)	(4)	(207)	(207)
Operating income	194	127	756	690
Income from equity method investments	2	2	5	5
Interest income	5	2	16	13
Interest expense	(26)	(19)	(99)	(93)
Other non-operating items, net	(1)	(2)	(1)	(3)
Income before income taxes	174	109	677	612
Income taxes	(47)	(34)	(136)	(123)
Net income	127	74	541	489
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	0	0	2	1
Net income attributable to controlling interest	\$126	\$74	\$540	\$488
Earnings per share²⁾	\$1.52	\$0.86	\$6.40	\$5.72

1) Including Corporate sales. 2) Assuming dilution when applicable and net of treasury shares.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Dollars in millions, unaudited)	Mar 31 2024	Dec 31 2023	Sep 30 2023	Jun 30 2023	Mar 31 2023
Assets					
Cash & cash equivalents	\$569	\$498	\$475	\$475	\$713
Receivables, net	2,194	2,198	2,179	2,189	2,106
Inventories, net	997	1,012	982	947	986
Prepaid expenses	180	173	180	166	166
Other current assets	71	93	63	120	90
Total current assets	4,011	3,974	3,879	3,898	4,061
Property, plant & equipment, net	2,192	2,192	2,067	2,047	2,045
Operating leases right-of-use assets	177	176	162	149	169
Goodwill	1,381	1,385	1,378	1,381	1,383
Investments and other non-current assets	564	606	500	484	528
Total assets	8,324	8,332	7,987	7,959	8,185
Liabilities and equity					
Short-term debt	310	538	590	481	577
Accounts payable	1,855	1,978	1,858	1,844	1,683
Accrued expenses	1,129	1,135	1,093	1,122	969
Operating lease liabilities - current	41	39	37	35	41
Other current liabilities	323	345	274	274	258
Total current liabilities	3,658	4,035	3,851	3,756	3,529
Long-term debt	1,830	1,324	1,277	1,290	1,601
Pension liability	149	159	152	152	159
Operating lease liabilities - non-current	134	135	125	113	127
Other non-current liabilities	111	109	96	91	128
Total non-current liabilities	2,224	1,728	1,649	1,645	2,015
Total parent shareholders' equity	2,428	2,557	2,473	2,545	2,627
Non-controlling interest	13	13	13	13	14
Total equity	2,442	2,570	2,486	2,557	2,641
Total liabilities and equity	\$8,324	\$8,332	\$7,987	\$7,959	\$8,185

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow

(Dollars in millions, unaudited)	First quarter		Latest 12 months	Full Year
	2024	2023		2023
Net income	\$127	\$74	\$541	\$489
Depreciation and amortization	96	92	381	378
Other, net	14	(10)	(96)	(119)
Changes in operating working capital, net	(114)	(202)	323	235
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	122	(46)	1,150	982
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	(140)	(144)	(569)	(572)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0	0	4	4
Net cash used in investing activities	(140)	(143)	(565)	(569)
Free cash flow¹⁾	(18)	(189)	584	414
(Decrease) increase in short term debt	(227)	(135)	(31)	61
Decrease in long-term debt	-	-	(533)	(533)
Increase in long-term debt	534	533	561	559
Dividends paid	(56)	(57)	(224)	(225)
Share repurchases	(160)	(42)	(471)	(352)
Common stock options exercised	0	0	1	1
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	-	-	(1)	(1)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	92	300	(698)	(490)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(3)	7	(30)	(20)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	71	119	(144)	(96)
Cash and cash equivalents at period-start	498	594	713	594
Cash and cash equivalents at period-end	\$569	\$713	\$569	\$498

1) Non-U.S. GAAP measure comprised of "Net cash provided by operating activities" and "Net cash used in investing activities". See reconciliation table.

RECONCILIATION OF U.S. GAAP TO NON-U.S. GAAP MEASURES

In this report we sometimes refer to non-U.S. GAAP measures that we and securities analysts use in measuring Autoliv's performance. We believe that these measures assist investors and management in analyzing trends in the Company's business for the reasons given below. Investors should not consider these non-U.S. GAAP measures as substitutes, but rather as additions, to financial reporting measures prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. It should be noted that these measures, as defined, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.

Components in Sales Increase/Decrease

Since the Company historically generates approximately 75% of sales in currencies other than in the reporting currency (i.e., U.S. dollars) and currency rates have been volatile, we analyze the Company's sales trends and performance as changes in organic sales growth. This presents the increase or decrease in the overall U.S. dollar net sales on a comparable basis, allowing separate discussions of the impact of acquisitions/divestitures and exchange rates. The tables on page 6 present changes in organic sales growth as reconciled to the change in the total U.S. GAAP net sales.

Trade Working Capital

Due to the need to optimize cash generation to create value for shareholders, management focuses on operationally derived trade working capital as defined in the table below. The reconciling items used to derive this measure are, by contrast, managed as part of our overall management of cash and debt, but they are not part of the responsibilities of day-to-day operations management.

(Dollars in millions)	Mar 31 2024	Dec 31 2023	Sep 30 2023	Jun 30 2023	Mar 31 2023
Receivables, net	\$2,194	\$2,198	\$2,179	\$2,189	\$2,106
Inventories, net	997	1,012	982	947	986
Accounts payable	(1,855)	(1,978)	(1,858)	(1,844)	(1,683)
Trade Working capital	\$1,336	\$1,232	\$1,303	\$1,292	\$1,409

Net Debt

Autoliv from time to time enters into "debt-related derivatives" (DRDs) as a part of its debt management and as part of efficiently managing the Company's overall cost of funds. Creditors and credit rating agencies use net debt adjusted for DRDs in their analyses of the Company's debt, therefore we provide this non-U.S. GAAP measure. DRDs are fair value adjustments to the carrying value of the underlying debt. Also included in the DRDs is the unamortized fair value adjustment related to a discontinued fair value hedge that will be amortized over the remaining life of the debt. By adjusting for DRDs, the total financial liability of net debt is disclosed without grossing debt up with currency or interest fair values.

(Dollars in millions)	Mar 31 2024	Dec 31 2023	Sep 30 2023	Jun 30 2023	Mar 31 2023
Short-term debt	\$310	\$538	\$590	\$481	\$577
Long-term debt	1,830	1,324	1,277	1,290	1,601
Total debt	2,140	1,862	1,867	1,771	2,179
Cash & cash equivalents	(569)	(498)	(475)	(475)	(713)
Debt issuance cost/Debt-related derivatives, net	(9)	3	(17)	4	12
Net debt	\$1,562	\$1,367	\$1,375	\$1,299	\$1,477

(Dollars in millions)	Dec 31 2022	Dec 31 2021	Dec 31 2020	Dec 31 2019
Short-term debt	\$711	\$346	\$302	\$368
Long-term debt	1,054	1,662	2,110	1,726
Total debt	1,766	2,008	2,411	2,094
Cash & cash equivalents	(594)	(969)	(1,178)	(445)
Debt issuance cost/Debt-related derivatives, net	12	13	(19)	0
Net debt	\$1,184	\$1,052	\$1,214	\$1,650

Leverage ratio

The non-U.S. GAAP measure “net debt” is also used in the non-U.S. GAAP measure “Leverage ratio”. Management uses this measure to analyze the amount of debt the Company can incur under its debt policy. Management believes that this policy also provides guidance to credit and equity investors regarding the extent to which the Company would be prepared to leverage its operations. Autoliv’s policy is to maintain a leverage ratio commensurate with a strong investment grade credit rating. The Company measures its leverage ratio as net debt* adjusted for pension liabilities in relation to adjusted EBITDA*. The long-term target is to maintain a leverage ratio of around 1.0x within a range of 0.5x to 1.5x.

(Dollars in millions)	Mar 31 2024	Dec 31 2023	Mar 31 2023
Net debt ¹⁾	\$1,562	\$1,367	\$1,477
Pension liabilities	149	159	159
Debt per the Policy	\$1,711	\$1,527	\$1,636
Net income ²⁾	\$541	\$489	\$416
Income taxes ²⁾	136	123	176
Interest expense, net ^{2, 3)}	83	80	60
Other non-operating items, net ²⁾	1	3	4
Income from equity method investments ²⁾	(5)	(5)	(4)
Depreciation and amortization of intangibles ²⁾	381	378	359
Adjustments ^{2), 4)}	231	230	10
EBITDA per the Policy (Adjusted EBITDA)	\$1,369	\$1,297	\$1,021
Leverage ratio	1.3	1.2	1.6

1) Short- and long-term debt less cash and cash equivalents and debt-related derivatives. 2) Latest 12 months. 3) Interest expense including cost for extinguishment of debt, if any, less interest income. 4) Capacity alignments, antitrust related matters and for FY2023 the Andrews litigation settlement. See Items Affecting Comparability below.

Free Cash Flow, Net Cash Before Financing and Cash Conversion

Management uses the non-U.S. GAAP measure “free cash flow” to analyze the amount of cash flow being generated by the Company’s operations after capital expenditure, net. This measure indicates the Company’s cash flow generation level that enables strategic value creation options such as dividends or acquisitions. For details on free cash flow, see the reconciliation table below. Management uses the non-U.S. GAAP measure “net cash before financing” to analyze and disclose the cash flow generation available for servicing external stakeholders such as shareholders and debt stakeholders. For details on net cash before financing, see the reconciliation table below. Management uses the non-U.S. GAAP measure “cash conversion” to analyze the proportion of net income that is converted into free cash flow. The measure is a tool to evaluate how efficiently the Company utilizes its resources. For details on cash conversion, see the reconciliation table below.

(Dollars in millions)	First quarter		Latest 12 months	Full Year
	2024	2023		2023
Net income	\$127	\$74	\$541	\$489
Changes in operating working capital	(114)	(202)	323	235
Depreciation and amortization	96	92	381	378
Other, net	14	(10)	(96)	(119)
Operating cash flow	122	(46)	1,150	982
Capital expenditure, net	(140)	(143)	(565)	(569)
Free cash flow¹⁾	\$(18)	\$(189)	\$584	\$414
Cash conversion²⁾	n/a	n/a	108%	85%

1) Operating cash flow less Capital expenditure, net. 2) Free cash flow relative to Net income.

(Dollars in millions)	Full year 2022	Full year 2021	Full year 2020	Full year 2019
Net income	\$425	\$437	\$188	\$463
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	58	(63)	277	47
Depreciation and amortization	363	394	371	351
Gain on divestiture of property	(80)	-	-	-
Other, net ¹⁾	(54)	(15)	13	(220)
Operating cash flow	713	754	849	641
EC antitrust payment	-	-	-	(203)
Operating cash flow excl antitrust	713	754	849	844
Capital expenditure, net	(485)	(454)	(340)	(476)
Free cash flow²⁾	\$228	\$300	\$509	\$165
Free cash flow excl antitrust payment³⁾	\$228	\$300	\$509	\$368
Cash conversion⁴⁾	54%	69%	270%	36%
Cash conversion excl antitrust⁵⁾	54%	69%	270%	79%

1) Including EC antitrust payment 2019. 2) Operating cash flow less Capital expenditure, net. 3) For 2019, Operating cash flow excluding EC antitrust payment less Capital expenditures, net. 4) Free cash flow relative to Net income. 5) For 2019, Free cash flow excluding EC antitrust payment relative to Net income.

Items Affecting Comparability

We believe that comparability between periods is improved through the exclusion of certain items. To assist investors in understanding the operating performance of Autoliv's business, it is useful to consider certain U.S. GAAP measures exclusive of these items.

The following table reconciles Income before income taxes, Net income attributable to controlling interest, Capital employed, which are inputs utilized to calculate Return On Capital Employed ("ROCE"), adjusted ROCE and Return On Total Equity ("ROE"). The Company believes this presentation may be useful to investors and industry analysts who utilize these adjusted non-U.S. GAAP measures in their ROCE and ROE calculations to exclude certain items for comparison purposes across periods. Autoliv's management uses the ROCE, adjusted ROCE and ROE measures for purposes of comparing its financial performance with the financial performance of other companies in the industry and providing useful information regarding the factors and trends affecting the Company's business.

As used by the Company, ROCE is annualized operating income and income from equity method investments, relative to average capital employed. Adjusted ROCE is annualized operating income and income from equity method investments, relative to average capital employed as adjusted to exclude certain non-recurring items. The Company believes ROCE and adjusted ROCE are useful indicators of long-term performance both absolute and relative to the Company's peers as it allows for a comparison of the profitability of the Company's capital employed in its business relative to that of its peers.

ROE is the ratio of annualized income (loss) relative to average total equity for the periods presented. The Company's management believes that ROE is a useful indicator of how well management creates value for its shareholders through its operating activities and its capital management.

With respect to the Andrews litigation settlement, the Company has treated this specific settlement as a non-recurring charge because of the unique nature of the lawsuit, including the facts and legal issues involved.

Accordingly, the tables below reconcile from U.S. GAAP to the equivalent non-U.S. GAAP measure.

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)	First quarter 2024			First quarter 2023		
	Reported U.S. GAAP	Adjustments ¹⁾	Non-U.S. GAAP	Reported U.S. GAAP	Adjustments ¹⁾	Non-U.S. GAAP
Operating income	\$194	5	\$199	\$127	4	\$131
Operating margin	7.4%	0.2%	7.6%	5.1%	0.2%	5.3%
Income before taxes	174	5	179	109	4	113
Net income attributable to controlling interest	126	4	131	74	3	77
Return on capital employed ²⁾	19.7%	0.5%	20.2%	13.0%	0.4%	13.4%
Return on total equity ³⁾	20.2%	0.7%	20.9%	11.3%	0.5%	11.8%
Earnings per share ⁴⁾	\$1.52	0.05	\$1.58	\$0.86	0.03	\$0.90

1) Effects from capacity alignments and antitrust related matters. 2) Annualized operating income and income from equity method investments, relative to average capital employed. 3) Annualized income relative to average total equity. 4) Assuming dilution and net of treasury shares.

	Latest 12 months			Full year 2023		
	Reported U.S. GAAP	Adjust- ments ¹⁾	Non-U.S. GAAP	Reported U.S. GAAP	Adjust- ments ¹⁾	Non-U.S. GAAP
Operating income	\$756	\$231	\$987	\$690	230	\$920
Operating margin	7.1%	2.2%	9.3%	6.6%	2.2%	8.8%

1) Costs for capacity alignments, antitrust related matters and the Andrews litigation settlement.

	Full year 2022			Full year 2021		
	Reported U.S. GAAP	Adjust- ments ¹⁾	Non-U.S. GAAP	Reported U.S. GAAP	Adjust- ments ¹⁾	Non-U.S. GAAP
Operating income	\$659	(61)	\$598	\$675	8	\$683
Operating margin	7.5%	(0.7)%	6.8%	8.2%	0.1%	8.3%

1) Costs for capacity alignment and antitrust related matters.

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)	Full year 2020			Full year 2019		
	Reported U.S. GAAP	Adjust- ments ¹⁾	Non-U.S. GAAP	Reported U.S. GAAP	Adjust- ments ¹⁾	Non-U.S. GAAP
Operating income	\$382	99	\$482	\$726	49	\$774
Operating margin, %	5.1%	1.4%	6.5%	8.5%	0.6%	9.1%

1) Costs for capacity alignments and antitrust related matters.

Items included in non-U.S. GAAP adjustments	First quarter 2024		First quarter 2023	
	Adjustment Million	Adjustment Per share	Adjustment Million	Adjustment Per share
Capacity alignments	\$2	\$0.03	\$3	\$0.04
Antitrust related matters	3	0.03	1	0.01
Total adjustments to operating income	5	0.06	4	0.05
Tax on non-U.S. GAAP adjustments ¹⁾	(1)	(0.01)	(1)	(0.01)
Total adjustments to net income	\$4	\$0.05	\$3	\$0.03

Average number of shares outstanding - diluted²⁾ 84.4 86.9

Annualized adjustment on return on capital employed	\$20	\$17
Adjustment on return on capital employed	0.5%	0.4%
Annualized adjustment on return on total equity	\$18	\$12
Adjustment on return on total equity	0.7%	0.5%

1) The tax is calculated based on the tax laws in the respective jurisdiction(s) of the adjustment(s). 2) Annualized average number of outstanding shares.

(Dollars in millions, except per share data, unaudited)	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Sales and Income					
Net sales	\$10,475	\$8,842	\$8,230	\$7,447	\$8,548
Airbag sales ¹⁾	7,055	5,807	5,380	4,824	5,676
Seatbelt sales	3,420	3,035	2,850	2,623	2,871
Operating income	690	659	675	382	726
Net income attributable to controlling interest	488	423	435	187	462
Earnings per share – basic	5.74	4.86	4.97	2.14	5.29
Earnings per share – assuming dilution ²⁾	5.72	4.85	4.96	2.14	5.29
Gross margin ³⁾	17.4%	15.8%	18.4%	16.7%	18.5%
S,G&A in relation to sales	(4.8)%	(4.9)%	(5.3)%	(5.2)%	(4.7)%
R,D&E net in relation to sales	(4.1)%	(4.4)%	(4.7)%	(5.0)%	(4.7)%
Operating margin ⁴⁾	6.6%	7.5%	8.2%	5.1%	8.5%
Adjusted operating margin ^{5,6)}	8.8%	6.8%	8.3%	6.5%	9.1%
Balance Sheet					
Trade working capital ⁷⁾	1,232	1,183	1,332	1,366	1,417
Trade working capital in relation to sales ⁸⁾	11.2%	12.7%	15.7%	13.6%	16.2%
Receivables outstanding in relation to sales ⁹⁾	20.0%	20.4%	20.0%	18.1%	18.6%
Inventory outstanding in relation to sales ¹⁰⁾	9.2%	10.4%	9.2%	7.9%	8.5%
Payables outstanding in relation to sales ¹¹⁾	18.0%	18.1%	13.5%	12.5%	10.8%
Total equity	2,570	2,626	2,648	2,423	2,122
Total parent shareholders' equity per share	30.93	30.30	30.10	27.56	24.19
Current assets excluding cash	3,475	3,119	2,705	3,091	2,557
Property, plant and equipment, net	2,192	1,960	1,855	1,869	1,816
Intangible assets (primarily goodwill)	1,385	1,382	1,395	1,412	1,410
Capital employed	3,937	3,810	3,700	3,637	3,772
Net debt ⁶⁾	1,367	1,184	1,052	1,214	1,650
Total assets	8,332	7,717	7,537	8,157	6,771
Long-term debt	1,324	1,054	1,662	2,110	1,726
Return on capital employed ¹²⁾	17.7%	17.5%	18.3%	10.0%	20.0%
Return on total equity ¹³⁾	19.0%	16.3%	17.1%	9.0%	23.0%
Total equity ratio	31%	34%	35%	30%	31%
Cash flow and other data					
Operating Cash flow	982	713	754	849	641
Depreciation and amortization	378	363	394	371	351
Capital expenditures, net	569	485	454	340	476
Capital expenditures, net in relation to sales	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%	4.6%	5.6%
Free Cash flow ^{6,14)}	414	228	300	509	165
Cash conversion ^{6,15)}	85%	54%	69%	270%	36%
Direct shareholder return ¹⁶⁾	577	339	165	54	217
Cash dividends paid per share	2.66	2.58	1.88	0.62	2.48
Number of shares outstanding (millions) ¹⁷⁾	82.6	86.2	87.5	87.4	87.2
Number of employees, December 31	62,900	61,700	55,900	61,000	58,900

1) Including steering wheels, inflators and initiators. 2) Assuming dilution and net of treasury shares. 3) Gross profit relative to sales. 4) Operating income relative to sales. 5) Excluding effects from capacity alignments, antitrust related matters and Andrews litigation settlement. 6) Non-US GAAP measure, for reconciliation see tables above. 7) Outstanding receivables and outstanding inventory less outstanding payables. 8) Outstanding receivables and outstanding inventory less outstanding payables relative to annualized fourth quarter sales. 9) Outstanding receivables relative to annualized fourth quarter sales. 10) Outstanding inventory relative to annualized fourth quarter sales. 11) Outstanding payables relative to annualized fourth quarter sales. 12) Operating income and income from equity method investments, relative to average capital employed. 13) Income relative to average total equity. 14) Operating cash flow less Capital expenditures, net. 15) Free cash flow relative to Net income. 16) Dividends paid and Shares repurchased. 17) At year end, excluding dilution and net of treasury shares.