Jotun Protects Property

Annual report 2024

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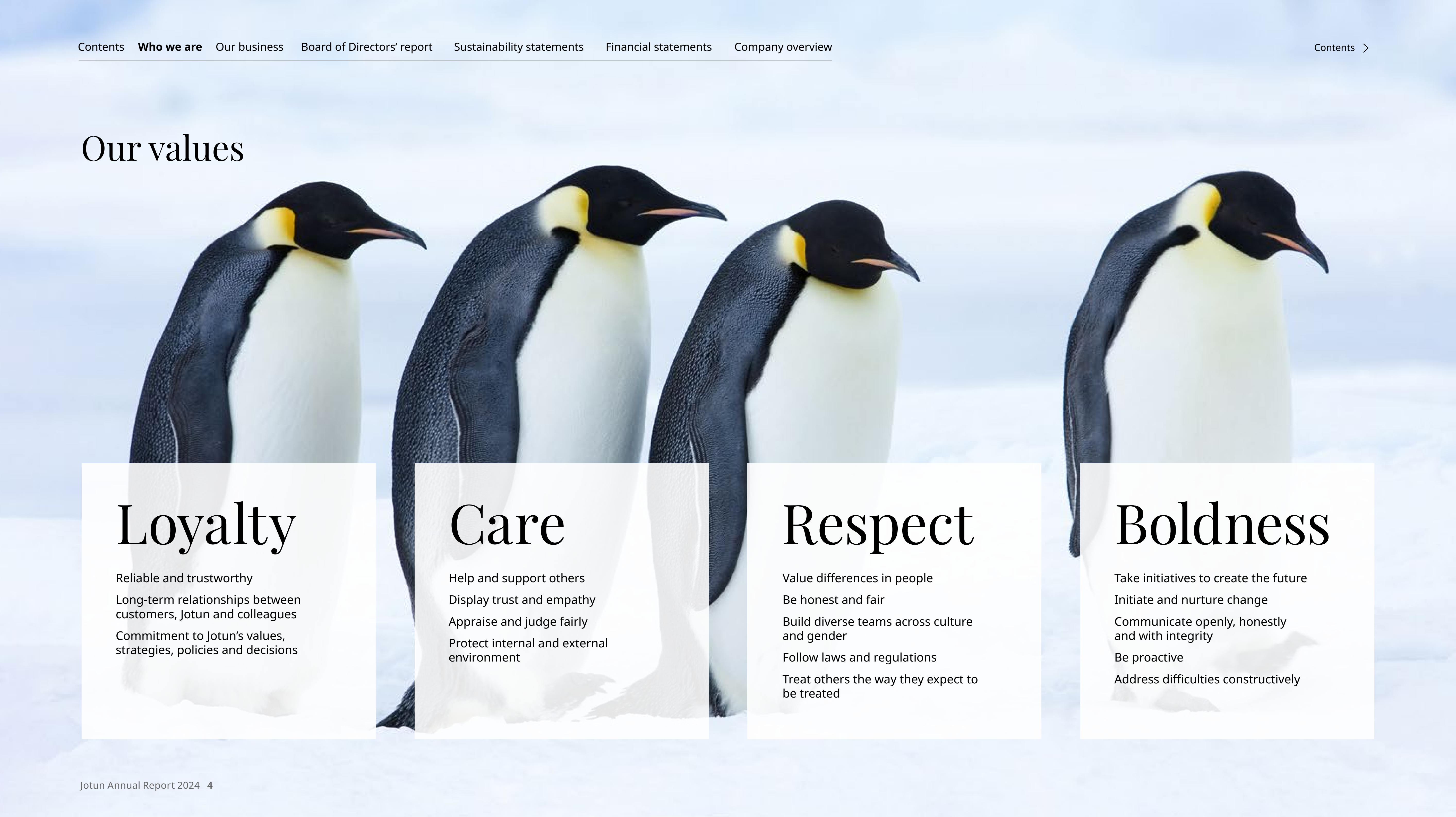
Who we are



Our values

Loyalty

- Reliable and trustworthy
- Long-term relationships between customers, Jotun and colleagues
- Commitment to Jotun's values, strategies, policies and decisions

Care

- Help and support others
- Display trust and empathy
- Appraise and judge fairly
- Protect internal and external environment

Respect

- Value differences in people
- Be honest and fair
- Build diverse teams across culture and gender
- Follow laws and regulations
- Treat others the way they expect to be treated

Boldness

- Take initiatives to create the future
- Initiate and nurture change
- Communicate openly, honestly and with integrity
- Be proactive
- Address difficulties constructively

Group key figures

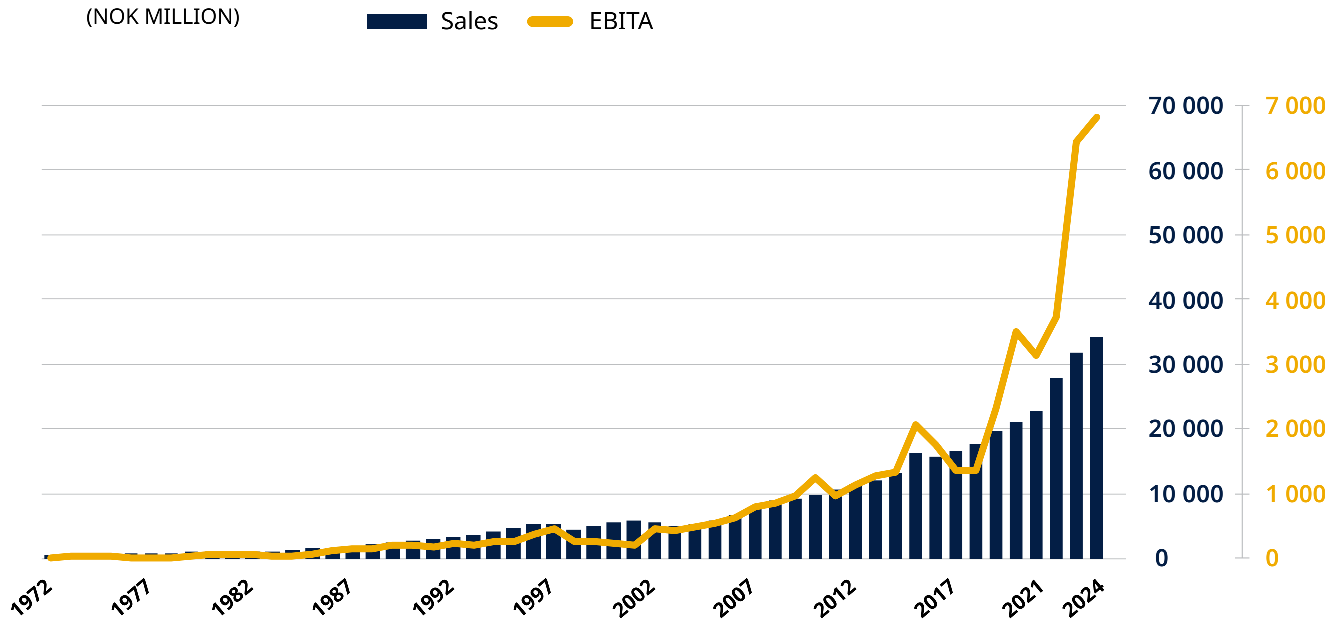
33.6 %
Return on capital employed

22.8 %
Return on equity

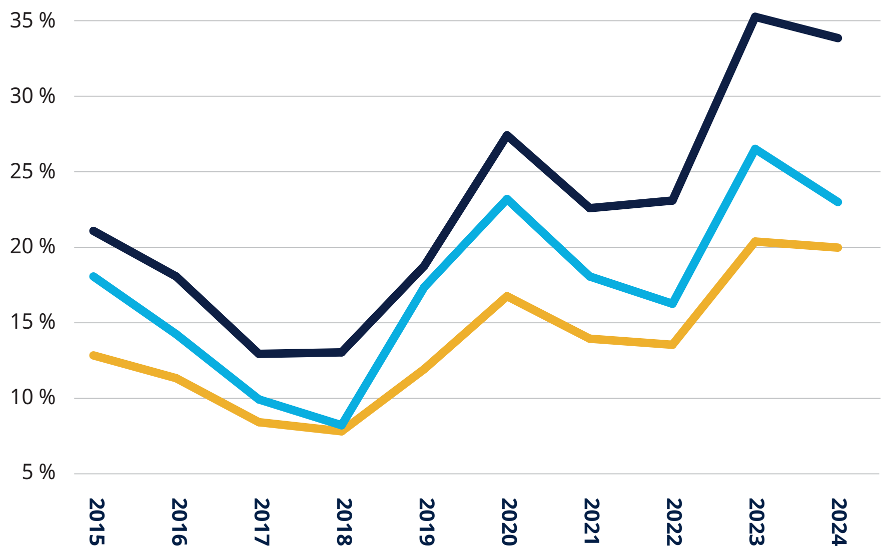
19.8 %
Operating margin

Sales and EBITA development

(NOK MILLION)



Profitability



Group key figures

(NOK million)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Profit/loss										
Operating revenue	**34 206**	31 861	27 858	22 809	21 070	19 652	17 660	16 401	15 785	16 282
Sales revenue outside Norway, in %	**92**	92	92	90	89	89	88	88	88	88
Operating profit	**6 766**	6 430	3 737	3 138	3 489	2 320	1 361	1 354	1 763	2 064
Profit before tax	**5 849**	5 879	3 191	2 890	3 158	2 079	1 115	1 236	1 594	1 918
Net cash flow from operation activities	**4 117**	5 236	1 842	1 968	3 272	2 448	1 018	1 097	2 027	1 500
Year-end financial positions										
Total assets	**34 904**	30 082	26 355	23 432	20 574	19 136	16 715	15 708	15 158	15 187
Investments in intangible and fixed assets	**1 264**	1 374	1 280	1 363	1 407	1 464	1 089	967	1 133	922
Equity (including non-controlling interests)	**21 660**	18 325	14 493	12 468	11 128	9 584	8 469	8 254	8 035	7 932
Equity / assets ratio, in %	**62.1**	60.9	55.0	53.2	54.1	50.1	50.7	52.5	53.0	52.2
Number of employees in the Group. including 100 per cent in associates and joint ventures	**10 606**	10 349	10 043	10 293	9 855	10 007	9 872	9 789	9 819	9 842
Profitability										
Return on capital employed, in %	**33.6**	35.0	22.9	22.4	27.2	18.6	12.9	12.8	17.9	20.9
Return on equity, in %	**22.8**	26.3	16.1	17.9	23.0	17.2	8.1	9.8	14.1	17.9
Operating margin, in %	**19.8**	20.2	13.4	13.8	16.6	11.8	7.7	8.3	11.2	12.7

Jotun at a glance

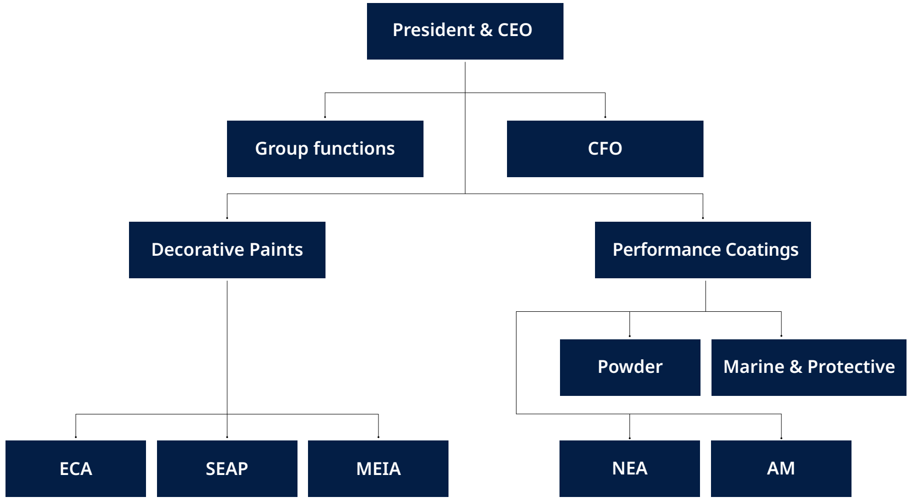
The Jotun Group is a matrix organisation with sales of Decorative Paints, Marine, Protective and Powder Coatings organised into five regions.

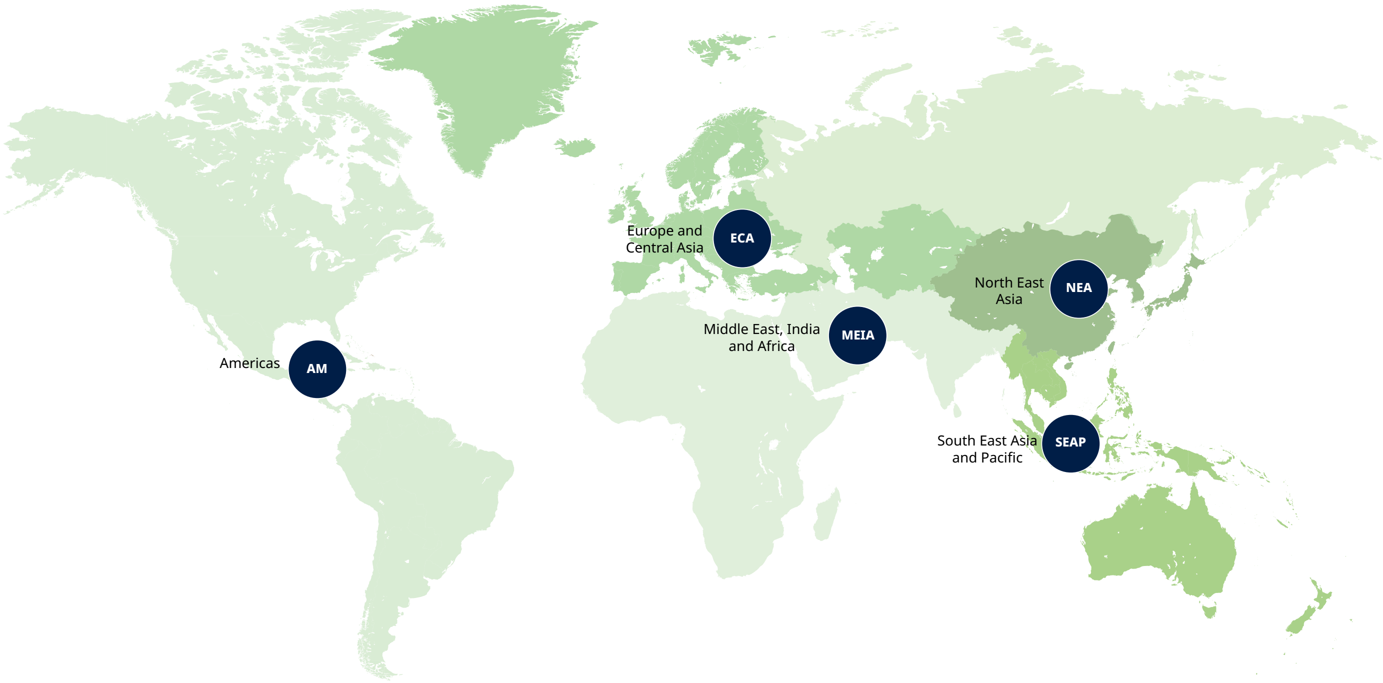
The company has 67 companies in 47 countries, 40 production facilities in 25 countries, and is represented in more than 100 countries worldwide.

100 +
Countries where represented

40
Production facilities

10 606
Employees worldwide





36 %

Decorative Paints
Jotun is a leading paint supplier to commercial buildings, public buildings and homes, serving both professionals and home owners, directly and through a substantial network of Jotun Multicolor centres.

7 %

Powder Coatings
Jotun is a leading supplier to companies active in industries related to building components, general industries, pipelines, appliances and furniture.

29 %

Protective Coatings
Jotun is a leading supplier of high quality protective coatings for on- and offshore oil and gas facilities, power generation, renewable energy and infrastructure projects, including intumescent coatings, topcoats, high temperature coatings and state-of-the-art, proven anticorrosion protection products.

28 %

Marine Coatings
Jotun is the global market leader in marine coatings, delivering high performance hull performance solutions and high quality coatings for newbuilds, drydockings, onboard maintenance, cargo tanks and cargo holds to the global shipping industry. Jotun also supplies premium coatings to mega yachts and leisure yachts.

** Incl. 100 % of sales in associates and joint ventures*

A bold history, a bright future

1926: Odd Gleditsch Sr. establishes Jotun with the purchase of the Jotun Kemiske Fabrik A/S (Jotun Chemical Factory).

1951: Jotun opens a new five-storey factory at Gimle in Sandefjord, Norway, with an entire floor devoted to Research and Development (R&D).

1962: Jotun establishes sales teams in both France and Spain and open its first overseas factory in Libya.

1968: Jotun establishes the Corro-Coat powder coatings factory in Norway, a sales company in Greece and the first factory in South East Asia (Thailand).

1969: Sales company opens in Hamburg, Germany.

1970: Jotun acquires the UK-based marine coatings company, Henry Clark & Sons.

1972: In Norway, Jotun A/S Odd Gleditsch merges with former rivals Alf Bjercke A/S, Fleischers Kjemiske Fabrikker A/S and A/S Denofa og Lilleborg Fabrikker's paint division to strengthen its domestic position and attain resources to expand overseas. New sales companies in Sweden and Denmark.

1974: Jotun purchases a stake in Baltimore Copper Paint Company, USA.

1975: Jotun buys a factory in Singapore and opens a factory in Dubai, U.A.E.

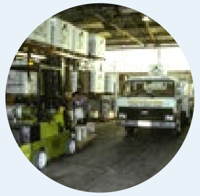
1978: Jotun Corro-Coat opens its first powder coatings factory outside Norway (in Thailand), and Jotun establishes a sales company in the Netherlands.

1984: Jotun opens a factory in Saudi Arabia.

1985: Jotun opens factories in Egypt, Oman and Malaysia.

1988: Jotun enters a joint venture with Chokwang Paints in South Korea.

1989: Jotun establishes a joint venture in Turkey and a sales company in Ireland.



1990: Jotun acquires a factory in Melbourne, Australia.

1993: Jotun establishes sales and a small production unit in Italy.

1994: Through a partnership with a subsidiary of COSCO, Jotun gains access to a paint factory in Guangzhou, China, and Jotun establishes a company in Bulgaria.

1995: Jotun opens factories in the Czech Republic, Abu Dhabi and South Africa.

1996: Jotun completes construction of a factory in Indonesia.

1997: Jotun opens a factory in Vietnam.

1999: Jotun establishes a new sales company in Poland.

2003: Jotun opens a powder coatings factory in Pakistan.

2005: In China, Jotun enters joint venture with COSCO to form Jotun COSCO Marine Coatings (JCMC), and opens a factory in Zhangjiagang, the following year.

2008: Jotun opens a new factory in Pune, India.

2009: Chokwang Jotun opens a factory in South Korea.

2009: Jotun establishes a sales company in Morocco.

2011: Sales companies are established in Algeria, Brazil, Cyprus, Romania and Kazakhstan.

2012: Jotun opens a sales office in Cambodia.

2013: Jotun opens a state-of-the-art factory in Sandefjord, Norway, and a specialised marine coatings factory in Qingdao, China.

2015: Jotun completes construction of a factory in Itaborai, Brazil, establishes Jotun Mexico and opens a sales company in Kenya.

2017: Jotun opens its first factories in Myanmar and the Philippines.

2019: A new, state-of-the-art R&D centre and headquarters opens in Sandefjord, Norway.

2021: Jotun opens a decorative paints factory in Ethiopia.

2022: Jotun inaugurates new factories in Qatar, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

2023: New high capacity factory inaugurated in 10th of Ramadan City, Egypt.

2024: Jotun opens a paint factory in Algeria.

Our business

Contents

Growth trend continues

Jotun posted excellent results in all segments in 2024, cementing its position as one of the fastest growing paints and coatings companies in the world.

Jotun's growth trend continued in 2024, delivering all time high sales. The company's success was supported by stable raw materials prices, the launch of exciting new products and strong marketing concepts for premium paints and coatings solutions.

Long-term growth strategy
Jotun continues to pursue a long-term growth strategy built on organic growth, segment diversity and differentiated approach (which allows local units the freedom to make decisions closer to the markets they serve). Jotun's regional diversity also mitigates risk. For example, Jotun's success in Asian countries was more than enough to offset lower growth in other areas. Jotun's global footprint, which includes companies in markets where Jotun has been active for decades, contributed to profitability. Consistent with Jotun's growth strategy, the company's recent investments in new markets, notably in Ethiopia and Algeria, performed well.

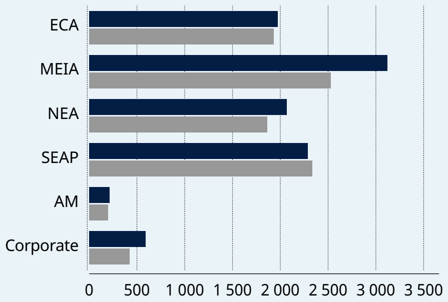
As a knowledge-based company, Jotun continues to invest in building a more diverse and inclusive workforce, in alignment with company values. In addition to competitive salaries, excellent competence development programmes and exciting mobility opportunities, Jotun has provided its employees with the systems, tools and equipment they need to thrive. In the last five years, major investments have included the construction of Group headquarters and R&D centre in Sandefjord (2019) and a regional headquarters and a R&D centre in Dubai (2022). This year, Jotun began construction of another regional headquarters and R&D centre in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Managing business risk
Jotun recognises that as a global player, the company is exposed to different kinds of risks in different countries and regions. These may include political unrest, labour actions, extreme weather or challenging economic conditions. At the same time, Jotun's results can also be affected by the cyclical nature of the shipping industry and the price of oil and gas. However, because Jotun is active in more than 100 countries worldwide and interacts with dozens of customer groups operating in multiple industries, the company can shift resources when required to mitigate business risk. With a firm strategy in place, a strong corporate culture and the far-sighted perspective of Jotun's ownership, the company is confident that it will continue to achieve growth in the years ahead.

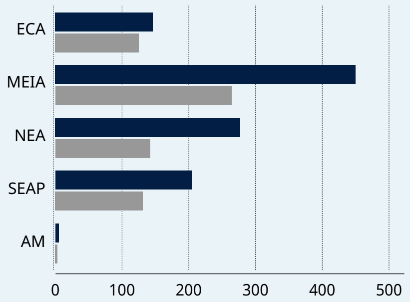
Morten Fon
President & CEO

*Jotun Group Management (from left): **Vidar Nysæther**, Group Executive Vice President/CFO, **Sherif Megeed**, Group Executive Vice President – Performance Coatings, **Morten Fon**, President & CEO and **Bård K. Tonning**, Group Executive Vice President – Decorative Paints.*

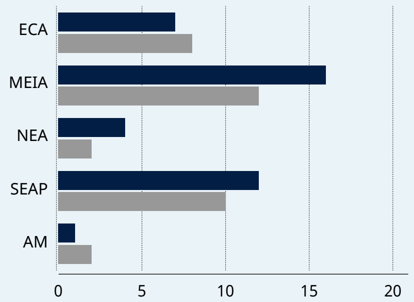
Full time employees



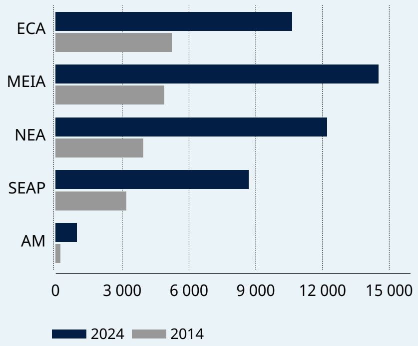
Production volume
Litres/kilos (1 000 tonnes)



Production facilities



Total sales (100 %)
Sales in billion



Decorative Paints

Despite challenges in some markets, Jotun achieved strong results in the Decorative Paints segment by remaining true to its long-term growth strategy.

Jotun's focus on developing and marketing premium solutions and partnering with shop owners in its global network of more than 10 000 dealers worldwide, helped Jotun to overcome reduced market demand in some countries. Sales in Saudi Arabia, Vietnam and Scandinavia slowed in 2024, and in Egypt, profitability was impacted by the country's currency devaluation. However, Jotun's success in other markets, notably in the United Arab Emirates, Türkiye, Malaysia and Indonesia helped Jotun to finish the year with excellent results.

Premium innovations

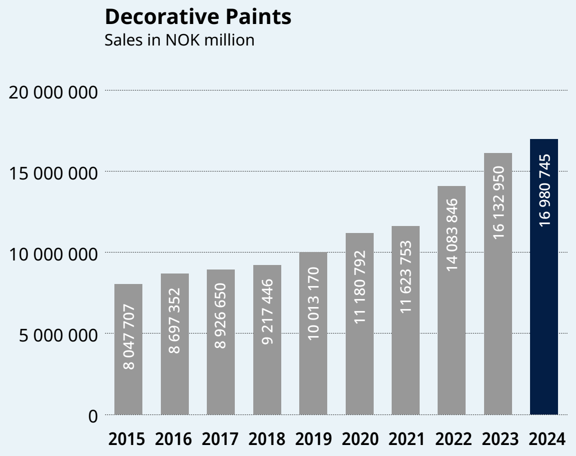
Product innovation remains a critical part of Jotun's long-term growth strategy. Jotun relies on a network of regional R&D centres to develop new products in every segment, including premium interior and exterior decorative paints. Regional laboratories in Norway, the United Arab Emirates, Malaysia and China are supported by smaller laboratories in Spain, India and Türkiye (among others), which develop or customise products to meet consumer demand in local markets.

Jotun introduced a number of products in different markets in 2024. In addition to the relaunch of Drygolin (a range of premium wood protection products) in Scandinavia, Jotun successfully launched Jotashield Infinity in South East Asia. This premium exterior paint offers long lasting colours, superior durability and excellent dirt resistance. Jotun also launched Majestic Pure Color in South East Asia, offering a premium matt finish that enhances walls with long lasting beauty. In addition to this, Jotun Decorative launched its new shop concept, lifting the shopping experience to the next level. The new shop concept will be rolled out in our dealer network over the next years. Creating a more inspiring shopping journey and easier product selection.

Premium marketing

Sales of Jotun premium products were supported by the global launch of Jotun Colour Trends. Released in 2024, Jotun's 2025 Colour Trends ("Nuances"), is a collection of 30 colours arranged into six families, including blues, greys, peaches, yellows, beiges and greens, each with soft variations on one bold accent colour. Jotun organised a number of high-profile events in key markets in the Middle East, Scandinavia, China and South East Asia to share the new colour schemes with the press, dealers, project owners, designers, architects, consultants and influencers.

Looking ahead, Jotun will continue to develop premium innovations, pursue contracts for high profile projects and work with dealers to support their business ambitions. As a global supplier of decorative paints, Jotun may be exposed to economic or political risk in some markets. However, because Jotun sells decorative paints in about 25 different countries all over the world, the company's regional diversity helps to mitigate these risks.



Incl. 100 % of sales in associates and joint ventures

Performance Coatings

Meeting customer expectations through product innovation and best-in-class technical service helped Jotun achieve excellent growth in Performance Coatings in 2024.

Jotun's Performance Coatings business includes the development, production, marketing and sales of marine, protective and powder coatings and related services for the treatment and protection of assets. In 2024, Jotun achieved double-digit growth in sales and volume in all three segments and good profitability, supported in part by stable raw materials prices.

Marine Coatings
In 2024, Jotun achieved strong results in the newbuilding, drydock and seastock markets. Increased activity at ship and repair yards drove higher volumes and strengthened Jotun's leading market position. Sales were supported by Jotun's Clean Shipping Commitment, developed to help owners and ship managers improve environmental performance. According to the International Maritime Organization (IMO) seaborne transportation is responsible for about three per cent of the world's carbon emissions. By focusing on keeping hulls free of fouling, Jotun's Clean Shipping Commitment not only helps the industry decarbonise but also helps to preserve fuel and protect marine biodiversity.

In 2024, the company experienced strong demand for its premium antifoulings and Jotun's Hull Performance Solutions. Other innovations, such as Hull Skating Solutions and SeaQuest Endura, combined with digital offerings such as Jotun Voyager, a digital decision support tool, and HullKeeper, a hull condition monitoring service, helped secure Jotun's place as a market leader in hull performance. In addition to quality products and solutions, Jotun's coatings advisors provided owners and yards best-in-class technical service to help them achieve optimal performance and long-term protection of assets.

Jotun's results in this segment roughly correspond to changes in demand for new tonnage. However, the newbuilding market remains robust, with shipyards operating at full capacity through to 2026. Drydock sales may slow due to vessel rerouting caused by the Red Sea Crisis but Jotun expects increased growth in seastock, where Jotun has introduced a new assortment to achieve improved reliability and efficiency. Increasingly strict global and regional regulations are also likely to support growth in the years ahead. By remaining committed to helping owners cut carbon emissions, protect marine biodiversity and preserve fuel, Jotun can strengthen its position as the world's leading supplier of marine coatings.

Protective Coatings
With growth across all business areas and in most regions, Jotun achieved another year of record-breaking results in the Protective Coatings segment. Sales to infrastructure projects represented the most significant contributions but Jotun also posted solid growth in the energy sector, supplying to both renewable energy projects (on- and offshore wind) and oil and gas newbuilding and maintenance projects.

To build for a better future, architects and developers seek to deliver the right balance of safety, beauty, durability and sustainability. While steel offers the strength and versatility to bring bold designs to life, it demands high-performance protective coatings to ensure its integrity is not compromised by corrosion or fire risk over the building's lifetime. To support architects and developers, Jotun launched two new SteelMaster intumescent coatings products in 2024.

Jotun also released Jotachar JF750 XT, an all-climate mesh-free PFP system providing fire protection for steel exposed to hydrocarbon pool and jet fires. With the 2023 introduction of AssetKeeper, a decision support service to help owners evaluate and manage maintenance projects more efficiently, Jotun has strengthened its position in the maintenance market for on- and offshore oil and gas facilities.

Jotun anticipates that increased competition and downward pressure on prices may impact the business in 2025. However, by maintaining a careful balance between margins and growth and working to expand and optimise Jotun's global dealer network, the company expects another strong performance next year. Jotun has the products, solutions and competence to allow customers achieve their business and sustainability goals and continues to work to enable the future of energy, maintain steel integrity and help project owners and architects build for generations.

Powder Coatings

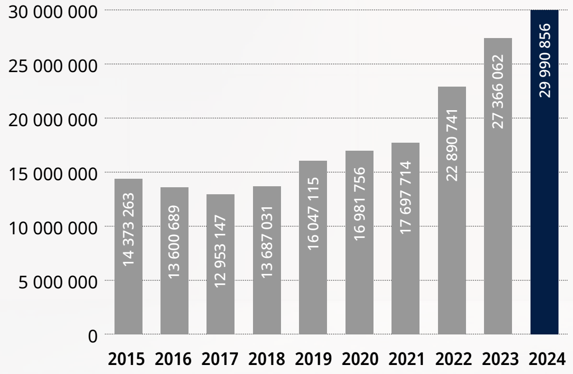
In 2024, Jotun achieved an all-time high in powder coatings sales. In the Middle East and Türkiye, Jotun continued to find success supplying powder coatings for architectural facades, rebar and pipelines. In China, the world's largest market for Electric Vehicles (EVs), Jotun achieved outstanding growth providing powder coatings for battery housings. In South East Asia, the company introduced local architects to Jotun Ultimatt, Lifeshine and Cosmos collections, which offer premium powder coatings in different finishes. Jotun also launched the Jotun ColorPin Pro digital solution, a mobile app that helps architects and designers to identify, save and share colours from Jotun's digital library.

In 2024, Jotun opened a specialised production facility in Dubai to produce metallic powder coatings for architectural facades. And to support equipment manufacturers who wish to convert from wet paint to powder coatings, Jotun promoted its Primax Coatings Solutions, the industry's first and only CX-rated anti-corrosive powder coating system. For applicators, Jotun now offers technical support to help them reduce energy consumption by focusing on efficiency within energy, process, powder and carbon.

Finally, Jotun established regional hubs in the Middle East, Europe and Asia to allow the company to build stronger relationships with customers. Looking ahead, Jotun is confident that demand will increase as more manufacturers recognise the benefits of high-quality solvent-free powder coatings.

Performance Coatings

Sales in NOK million



Incl. 100 % of sales in associates and joint ventures

Reducing the use of cleaning solvents

Consistent with Jotun's efforts to meet its sustainability goals, Jotun completed a pilot programme to replace cleaning solvents with a water-based alternative at its factory in Abu Dhabi.

Jotun mixes paints and coatings in moveable and fixed dissolvers that are cleaned manually, often using a brush and solvent-based cleaning fluids that must be collected and either cleaned in collector or disposed. In addition to representing a threat to the environment, solvents are hazardous to the health of Jotun's operators and increase the risk of fire.

Investing in new technologies
While Jotun has many systems in place to manage these risks, the company continues to develop, test and implement new technologies to further improve health, safety and environmental performance. In 2024, Jotun's paint factory in Abu Dhabi, UAE began a six-month pilot programme to test a safe, automated closed-loop system using a cleaning fluid that is 94 per cent water-based, eliminating worker exposure to potentially harmful fumes.

Working with the supplier, Jotun installed an automated washing solution for moveable pots, then in flat-topped and fixed dome dissolvers, and began operator training. In addition to improving worker safety, the project team found that the new automated system reduces cleaning time from about 20 minutes to five, improving operational efficiency. Because the cleaning fluid contains only trace elements of solvents, disposal costs are reduced.

Sharing best practices
In 2025, Jotun Abu Dhabi will install the system on all its dissolvers, which will allow the company to discard reclaimers and discontinue manual cleaning procedures, creating a safer, happier workplace. The experience gained by the Abu Dhabi project team will be shared with other factories in the network seeking to make similar improvements.

Powered by the sun

To achieve Jotun's ambition to derive 70 per cent of its electricity from renewable sources by 2030, the company continues to invest in solar energy technologies.

Jotun's sustainability strategy includes an ambition to reduce carbon emission from own operations by 50 per cent by 2030 (baseline 2017), based on Scope 1 and 2 standards established by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. To achieve these targets, Jotun works to improve energy efficiency in operations and invest in equipment and systems to reduce carbon emissions from its network of 40 production facilities, worldwide.

Investing in solar energy in the UK

Over the past five years, the company has made significant investments in solar energy. Major projects include the installation of 1 920 solar panels on the roof if its factory in Oman, 2236 solar panels on the roof of its factory in Malaysia and 3 540 solar panels on the roof of its factory in Vietnam. Other Jotun companies throughout the network have installed solar panels on office buildings, warehouses and car parks.

In 2023, Jotun reached an agreement with a leading supplier in the UK to install 1 744 solar panels on the roof of its warehouse in Flixborough. In addition to the panels, the supplier offered remote monitoring capabilities via a web-based dashboard to track system performance. The system not only allows Jotun to gather data on electricity usage but streamlines reporting for the company's carbon output.

Estimates suggest that the solar panels will generate about one fifth of the UK facility's total energy requirements, resulting in an annual carbon reduction of more than 164 tonnes. And because Jotun is producing its own electricity, the company expects a return of investment on about four years.

Like all Jotun factories in the network, Jotun UK continues to invest in equipment and systems to reduce carbon emissions. Solutions include replacing old equipment with energy efficient alternatives, purchasing energy from certified renewable energy sources and the installation of building management systems, which automate lighting, heating and cooling functions to maximise energy efficiency. Together with solar energy, these (and other) initiatives have kept Jotun on track to meet its 2030 scope 1, and scope 2 ambitions.

Board of Directors: *First row from left: Jannicke Nilsson, Silje Kristin Engen, Odd Gleditsch d.y. (Chairman), Karoline Gleditsch.*
Second row from left: Bjørg Engevik Nilsen, Nicolai A. Eger, Camilla Hagen, Jørgen Arnesen, Nils K. Selte.

Board of Directors' report and Sustainability statements

Board of Directors' report

1. Main activities

Jotun's business activities include the development, production, marketing and sale of paints and coatings systems and related products and services for the treatment, protection and beautification of assets.

Jotun's business is organised into five regions: Europe and Central Asia (ECA), Middle East, India and Africa (MEIA), North East Asia (NEA), South East Asia and Pacific (SEAP) and Americas (AM).

Jotun's product and service offerings are organised into two business areas: Decorative Paints and Performance Coatings.

Decorative Paints
Jotun supplies interior and exterior decorative paints to commercial real estate projects, public infrastructure projects and homeowners either directly or indirectly through the company's global network of dealers.

Performance Coatings
Marine Coatings - Jotun is the global market leader in marine coatings, offering primers, topcoats, and high-performance hull performance antifoulings and tank coatings. Jotun also supplies premium coatings to megayachts and leisure yachts.

Protective Coatings - Jotun is a leading supplier of high-quality primers, intumescent, anti-corrosive and specialised heat-resistant coatings to infrastructure projects and on- and offshore oil, gas and renewable energy facilities.

Powder Coatings Jotun is a leading supplier of powder coatings to companies and applicators active in industries related to building facades, general industries, pipeline, automobiles, appliances and furniture.

2. Review of the annual accounts

In 2024, the Jotun Group recorded total operating revenue of NOK 34 206 million, which is an increase of 7 per cent compared to 2023 (NOK 31 861 million). Excluding negative currency translation effects, mainly due to a weakening of the Turkish Lira and the Egyptian Pound relative to the Norwegian krone, underlying revenue growth was 9 per cent.

A number of actions taken by the organisation contributed to Jotun's success in 2024. Highly skilled personnel, product innovation, and effective marketing have positioned Jotun to serve customers across all segments. By adhering to a clear strategy, protecting profitability, controlling manageable costs and integrating sustainability and compliance standards into business processes, Jotun achieved record high sales and operating profit in 2024.

Profits
The Group achieved an operating profit of NOK 6 766 million in 2024 compared to NOK 6 430 million in 2023. Growth in operating profits was supported by higher sales volume and stable raw material prices, which more than compensated for inflationary pressure on operating costs.

Net financial costs increased by NOK 365 million to NOK 916 million, mainly driven by higher interest costs and currency losses. This resulted in a profit before tax of NOK 5 849 compared to NOK 5 879 million in 2023. Jotun's activities are subject to ordinary company tax in the countries in which the Group operates, and income tax amounted to NOK 1 400 million in 2024. This led to a profit for the year of NOK 4 449 million compared to NOK 4 500 million in 2023.

The parent company, Jotun A/S, achieved a total profit for the year of NOK 3 629 million in 2024, compared to NOK 1 880 million in 2023.

Allocation of profit for the year:
Jotun A/S posted a profit for the year of NOK 3 629 million.

The Board of Directors proposes the following allocation:

Proposed dividend	NOK 2 223 million
Transfer to equity	NOK 1 406 million

Financial position, capital structure and risk
Net cash flow from operating activities decreased by NOK 1 115 million to NOK 4 121 million, as higher earnings were offset by a strong increase in working capital. The growth in operating working capital is primarily due to an increase in inventory and customer receivables, driven by higher activity, inflation and currency translation differences. The increase in inventory was also impacted by longer lead times.

At year-end, the Group had a positive cash position of NOK 6 176 million compared to NOK 5 390 million as of 31 December 2023.

The Group continued to invest in production capacity, R&D facilities and other systems in 2024, with total investments amounting to NOK 1 264 million compared to NOK 1 374 million in 2023. Planned or ongoing projects include a factory expansion project in Indonesia and a new regional R&D centre in Malaysia. To strengthen Jotun's growing workforce, the company continued to develop, upgrade and invest in global IT systems that enable personnel in different locations to record data on common platforms, communicate and share competencies.

The net interest-bearing debt for the Group was NOK -1 481 million as of 31 December 2024, compared to NOK -1 184 million as of 31 December 2023. The decrease in net interest-bearing debt is primarily driven by strong earnings growth and good cash generation. At year-end, Jotun A/S had NOK 1 900 million in outstanding bonds. External borrowing in the subsidiaries is primarily short-term and through local banks.

Jotun A/S has NOK 3 089 million in long-term credit lines. This committed funding serves as a strategic reserve for financing of the Group as well as a backstop for short-term certificate loans. At year end, these credit lines were unused. The Group's equity ratio was 62 per cent at the end of the year as compared to 61 per cent in 2023. The Group is in a sound financial position.

In its regular business operations, Jotun is exposed to financial risks relating to customer credit and fluctuations in raw material prices, currency exchange rates and interest rates. Procedures and guidelines for managing these risks are established by Jotun's Treasury Policy. The Group primarily manages financial risks through normal operations. For example, Jotun can increase prices to compensate for higher raw material costs and utilise credit management systems to reduce credit risk.

In addition, Jotun A/S hedges currency risk related to net cash flows in foreign currencies using forward contracts, options and foreign currency loans. Currency risk related to the parent company's net investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures, is generally not hedged. Jotun's procedures and measures are considered satisfactory in relation to the Group's exposure to financial risks.

In accordance with section 3-3a of the Norwegian Accounting Act, the Board confirms that the Group fulfils the requirements necessary to operate as a going concern, and that the 2024 financial statements have been prepared based on this assumption.

Jotun has a Directors & Officers Liability Insurance covering Board members, top leaders and key personnel in Jotun A/S as well as in all Group companies. The insurance covers financial loss resulting from a claim against the insured person from third parties. The insurance coverage is considered adequate compared to risk and size of the company.

3. The business

Jotun's growth trend continued in 2024, delivering all time high sales and profits. The company's success was supported by stable raw materials prices, the launch of new products, quality technical support and strong marketing concepts for premium paints and coatings solutions.

Decorative Paints
Despite reduced market demand in Saudi Arabia, Vietnam, Scandinavia and Egypt, Jotun's success in other countries notably in the United Arab Emirates, Malaysia and Indonesia, helped the company finish the year with excellent results. Jotun relies on a global network of R&D centres to develop new products in every segment, including premium interior and exterior decorative paints. Regional laboratories in Norway, the United Arab Emirates, Malaysia and China are supported by smaller laboratories in other countries.

Jotun's growth in the Decorative Paints segment relies on skilled personnel and premium quality products, solutions and services. By offering a market-leading in-shop tinting system (Jotun Multicolor) and partnering with dealers and key stakeholders in the project market, Jotun has increased its market share in selected markets and continues to secure long-term profitable growth.

As a global supplier of decorative paints, Jotun is exposed to economic and political risk in some markets that may impact consumer demand and public and private investments in infrastructure and new housing projects. However, because Jotun sells decorative paints in more than 30 different countries all over the world, the company's regional footprint helps to mitigate these risks. Looking ahead, Jotun will continue to develop and launch premium innovations, pursue contracts for high profile projects and work with dealers to support their business ambitions.

Marine Coatings
In 2024, Jotun achieved strong results in the newbuilding, drydock and seastock markets. Increased activity at ship and repair yards drove higher volumes and strengthened Jotun's leading market position. In addition to premium quality products and solutions, Jotun's coatings advisors provided owners and yards best-in-class technical service to help them achieve optimal performance and long-term protection of assets. Jotun's Clean Shipping Commitment has also driven sales for owners and managers seeking to preserve fuel, reduce emissions and protect biodiversity.

Shipping is a cyclical industry and Jotun's results in this segment are linked to changes in demand for seaborne trade and new tonnage. The newbuilding market remains strong. Drydock sales may slow due to vessel rerouting caused by the Red Sea Crisis, but Jotun expects increased growth in seastock markets. Increasingly strict regulations targeting emissions and invasive species ensures continued demand for Jotun's advanced antifoulings (SeaQuantum), hull monitoring service (HullKeeper) and the industry's first proactive hull cleaning system (Jotun Hull Skating Solutions).

Protective Coatings
With growth recorded across all business areas and in most regions, Jotun achieved another year of record-breaking results in the Protective Coatings segment. Sales to infrastructure projects represented the most significant contribution but Jotun also posted solid growth in the energy sector, supplying to both renewable energy projects (on and offshore wind) and oil and gas newbuilding and maintenance projects.

The company's rapid growth in the Protective Coatings segment relies on the company's ability to develop premium solutions, manage complex projects, work across borders with multinational stakeholders and provide top-notch technical service. Jotun anticipates that increased competition, combined with downward pressure on prices may impact the business in 2025. However, by maintaining a careful balance between margins and growth and working to expand and optimise Jotun's global dealer network, the company expects another strong performance next year.

Powder Coatings
In 2024, Jotun achieved an all-time high in powder coatings sales. In Türkiye and the Middle East, Jotun posted strong results supplying coatings for rebar, pipelines and building components. In China, Jotun achieved outstanding growth providing powder coatings for battery housings and in South East Asia, the company introduced local architects to the Jotun Ultimatt, Lifeshine and Cosmos Collections, which offer premium powder coatings in different finishes.

Other notable developments included opening a specialised production facility in Dubai to produce metallic powder coatings for architectural facades and the introduction of Jotun Colourpin Pro, a mobile app that helps architects and designers to identify, save and share colours from Jotun's digital library. And for applicators, Jotun offers technical support to help them reduce fuel consumption by focusing on energy efficiency, process efficiency, powder efficiency and carbon efficiency. Finally, Jotun reorganised the business into regional hubs in the Middle East, Europe and Asia to allow the company to build stronger relationships with customers. Looking ahead, Jotun is confident that demand will increase as more manufacturers recognise the benefits of high-quality solvent-free powder coatings.

4. Research and development

Headquartered in Sandefjord, Norway, Jotun's R&D function includes a global network of regional laboratories in the Americas, Europe, Middle East, South East Asia and North East Asia. These laboratories focus on product development, adapting or customising existing products, testing of raw materials, quality assurance and providing technical advice when required. Jotun also operates R&D facilities to test and develop specialised products. Since 2015, Jotun has operated an Arctic Test Station in Svalbard, Norway. In 2022, Jotun opened a powder coatings demonstration line for application testing and to optimise application processes. In 2023, Jotun completed an expansion project for its intumescent R&D facility.

Increasingly strict regulations and ESG reporting requirements have created a growing demand for paints and coatings providing reduced HSE exposure, contribute to reduced carbon emissions and enhanced safety. Jotun chemists in all segments have been working to develop or refine products to support customers seeking to improve performance.

Decorative Paints
The main drivers for Jotun's product development within interior and exterior decorative paints are centred around beautification (colour, gloss and finish) and durability (mechanical properties). Main areas for interior paints may include scratch resistance, ease of application, easy clean properties and in some markets, improving indoor air quality. Formulations for exterior paints are engineered to match climate conditions where they are sold. Features include colour and gloss retention, film integrity and technologies attributes that resist water, dust and mold.

Performance Coatings
Innovations within marine coatings are mainly focused on antifoulings, anti-corrosive ballast tank coatings and long-term steel protection to extend maintenance intervals. In the Protective Coatings segment, development priorities include steel protection, fire protection and specialised products for customers in the oil and gas industry and renewable energy, notably on- and offshore wind projects. Other developments include specialised products for the yachting industry, floor coatings and solutions specifically engineered for regional needs. Finally, Jotun chemists working within the Powder Coatings segment develop products for building components, pipelines, low cure solutions, metallics, EV batteries, and general industry products for multiple applications.

5. Intellectual property rights

As a knowledge-based organisation, Jotun takes care to protect its intellectual property, which include technologies, the company's brands, trade secrets, domain names and proprietary data.

Key technologies are protected by patents and as trade secrets in accordance with the European Commission's Trade Secrets Directorate, which harmonises the definition of trade secrets in accordance with existing internationally binding standards. To communicate risks and opportunities, the company provides training in patenting and trade secret protection.

Jotun recognises that the value of its brand exceeds the total value of the company's physical assets. To ensure its brand integrity, Jotun has registered over 2 000 trademarks in more than 150 countries that cover Jotun's logo, product trade names and domain names. Most of Jotun's trademarks are registered through international registration systems, such as the World Intellectual Property Organisation. When trademark and patent violations are discovered, Jotun takes action to stop infringements and if necessary, enters court proceedings.

6. Future prospects and risks

As a global player, Jotun is exposed to different kinds of risks in countries and regions where it operates. These may include political unrest, trade barriers, extreme weather events or challenging economic conditions that may impact sales in some markets. Escalating geopolitical tensions and the threat of trade wars may result in higher energy costs, supply chain disruptions and reduced investments in manufacturing and new constructions. The Board notes that the company's long-term strategy along with a strong corporate culture, has proven to be resilient in the face of global and regional business disruptions in the past. The Board therefore remains confident that the organisation is in a good position to manage risk in the years ahead.

Jotun's sales growth in the Marine Coatings segment roughly corresponds to changes in demand for new tonnage. The newbuilding market remains robust, with shipyards expected to operate at full capacity through to 2026. Furthermore, increasingly strict global and regional regulations are likely to increase demand for Jotun premium antifoulings and related hull performance services in the years ahead.

The Board also anticipates growth to continue in the Protective Coatings segment despite increased competition and downward pressure on prices, which may impact sales in 2025. In the Powder Coatings segment, where Jotun interacts with multiple industries in many different countries, the company expects modest growth to continue, especially for specialised coatings for building components, battery housings and pipelines.

The Decorative Paints segment consistently delivers Jotun's most predictable growth. While individual markets may underperform due to local issues, Jotun sells interior and exterior paints in more than 30 different countries all over the world, helping the company to manage risk. The segment strategy, which is grounded in product innovation, excellence in the project market and working closely with the company's network of 10 000 dealers worldwide, has proven highly effective.

Jotun is active in more than 100 countries worldwide and interacts with dozens of customer groups operating in multiple industries. This geographical footprint allows the company to shift resources between segments and regions when required to mitigate risk. At the same time, growing pressure on customers in all segments to improve their environmental performance continues to represent a strong market opportunity for Jotun.

Jotun is a knowledge-based company, and the Board recognises the value of offering competitive salaries, extensive competence development programmes and mobility opportunities for the company's workforce of more than 10 000 employees. With a firm strategy in place, a strong corporate culture, integrated sustainability and compliance processes and the far-sighted perspective of Jotun's ownership, the Board is confident that the company will continue to achieve sustainable growth in the years ahead.

Sandefjord, Norway, 14 February 2025
The Board of Directors
Jotun A/S

Odd Gleditsch d.y.
Chairman

Jørgen Arnesen

Nicolai A. Eger

Jannicke Nilsson

Nils K. Selte

Camilla Hagen

Karoline Gleditsch

Silje Kristin Engen

Bjørg Engevik Nilsen

Morten Fon
President & CEO

Protecting Property, protecting the future

Jotun is a global leader in the production and distribution of decorative paints and marine, protective, and powder coatings. Sustainability at Jotun is not a collection of guiding documents, policies or commitments, but is integrated into the business strategy, and anchored in Jotun's history and core values: Loyalty, Care, Respect and Boldness. Consistent with the company's core mission, Jotun Protects Property, Jotun products extend maintenance intervals to prolong the lifecycle of assets, which benefits the environment by avoiding the need to replace them.

Jotun's stable ownership and long-term strategy enables the company to manage a broad range of challenges, including sustainability. Jotun has substantial sustainability competence and remains committed to strengthening these competencies within functions.

Jotun's approach to sustainability is structured into Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) pillars, and this is reflected in the sustainability statements below.

For the purposes of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), Jotun is defined among large non-listed companies, required to be compliant next year, with full reporting for the financial year 2025 released early 2026. As a result, the sustainability statements in this annual report are not yet fully compliant with CSRD and have not been subject to audit.

1. Basis for preparation

Jotun's sustainability reporting provides an account of its total operations, encompassing all subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies, irrespective of ownership share. The extent to which the sustainability statement covers the undertaking's upstream and downstream value chain varies by topic and is disclosed on pages 24, 32 and 37 for E, S and G topics respectively. The sustainability statement contains no omissions regarding intellectual property, innovation, or matters under negotiation.

Jotun has defined short-term as one year, (which is the same as the reporting period in the financial statements), medium-term as one to five years, and long-term as more than five years.

Previously, Jotun's sustainability statements were found in the Annual and Group Reports. As a transition step to CSRD reporting, Jotun's sustainability statements are now part of the Board of Directors' section of the Annual Report. No errors have been identified in the previous reports' sustainability statements.

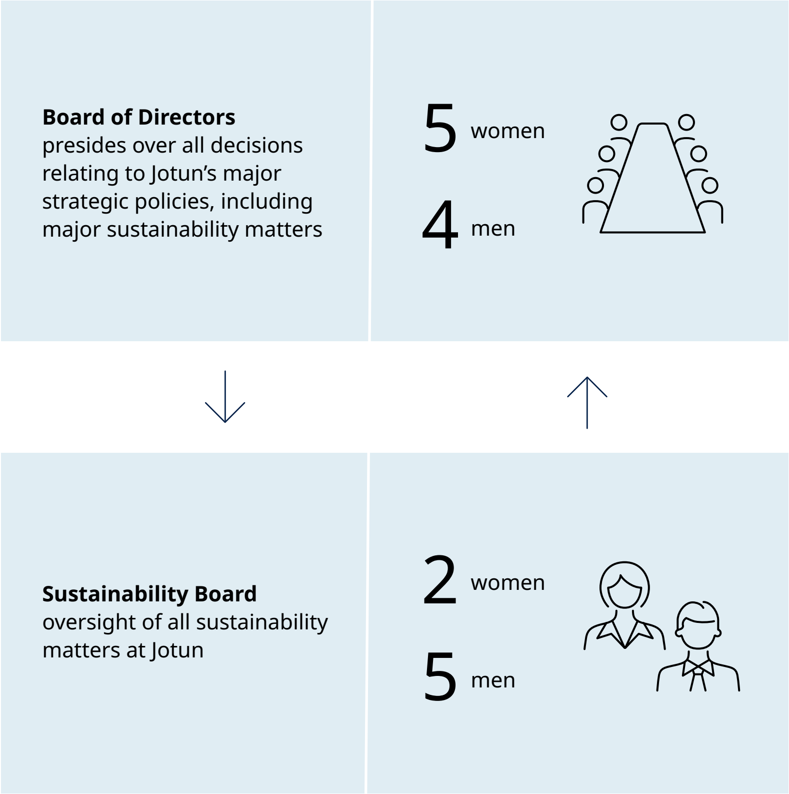
2. Sustainability governance

Major sustainability matters at Jotun are considered by the Sustainability Board, and relevant items are also considered by Jotun Group Management and the Board of Directors. Jotun has no sustainability-related incentive schemes at any governance level.

Jotun A/S Board of Directors
The Jotun A/S Board of Directors (BoD) presides over all decisions relating to Jotun's major strategic policies, including major sustainability matters. It is made up of nine non-executive independent board members. Two of those nine are employee representatives.

In addition to participating in on-site company visits, The BoD regularly receives updates on business and R&D issues, segment reviews, and Health, Safety, Environment and Quality (HSEQ) updates, so has access to detailed knowledge in relation to the segments, products and geographic locations of Jotun.

Sustainability matters are on the agenda at every board meeting. Relevant matters for information, training and decisions are brought to the attention of the BoD, including overaching targets. Sustainability related impacts, risks and opportunities, implementation of due diligence and results and effectiveness of policies, actions, metrics and targets are assessed at Sustainability Board level, and where appropriate, elevated to the BoD. Once a year, Jotun's BoD is updated on the company's compliance status, including whistleblowing cases.



Sustainability Board
The Sustainability Board (SB) is responsible for oversight of all sustainability matters including but not limited to sustainability strategy, impacts, risks and opportunities, setting and monitoring targets related to material impacts at Jotun, determining where skills and expertise need to be developed, and sustainability reporting. The SB has access to internal and external experts with appropriate skills and expertise related to sustainability matters.

The SB is made up of senior management from across the organisation, which means sustainability initiatives are embedded. Any relevant items and decisions are referred to relevant managers and the BoD where appropriate, consistent with the mandate of the SB as well as their terms of reference.

Sustainability governance at company level
All Jotun companies undergo regular business reviews, which require reporting on sustainability performance. The Board of Directors in all companies are required to follow policies and procedures related to governance and compliance, ensuring involvement and accountability at the highest levels of the company.

3. Statement on sustainability due diligence

Jotun integrates due diligence into governance processes, strategy, and its business model through multiple policies and processes. Jotun's strategy includes sustainability from Group ambitions to specific actions and activities relevant to the market and customers.

Jotun engages with stakeholders during the evaluation of material impacts, risks, and opportunities. When identifying negative sustainability impacts, Jotun has processes to report and resolve issues, escalating them through the governance structure, if necessary. The SB monitors the effectiveness of targets related to negative impacts.

4. Strategy

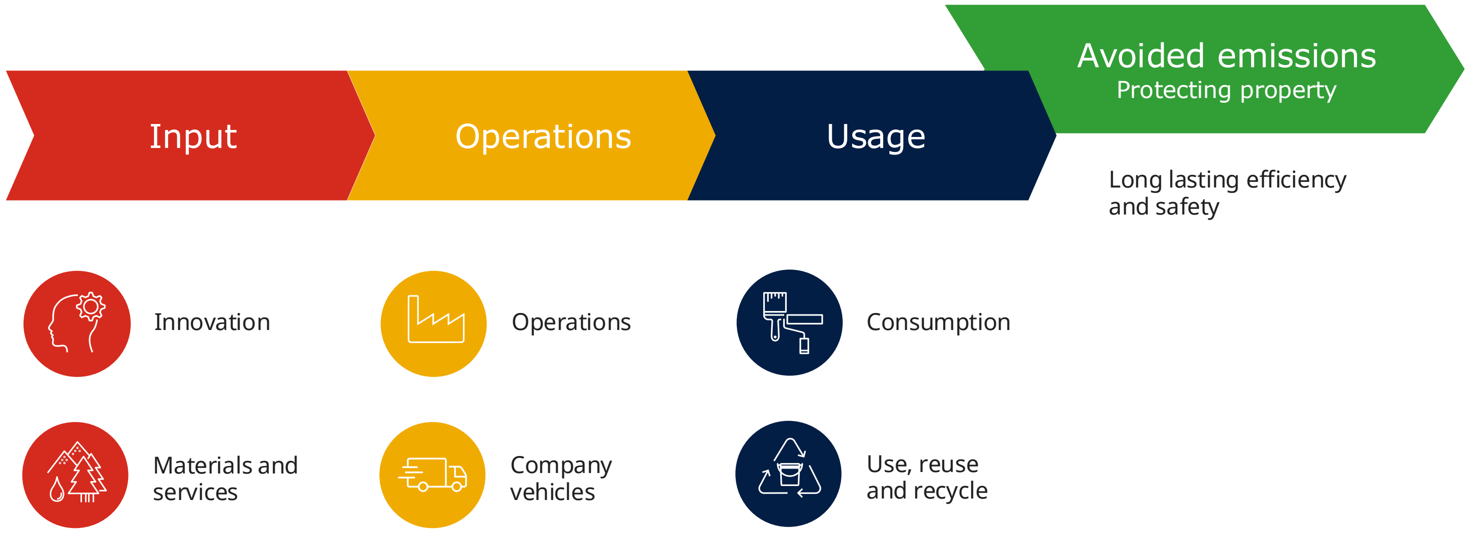
Jotun's strategy consists of three main elements: Organic growth, segment diversity and differentiated approach (which allows local companies to make decisions closer to the markets they serve). Jotun's strategy intends to integrate sustainability into all activities in the value chain.

Products offered and markets served
Jotun offers a wide range of products and services across four segments: Decorative Paints, Marine Coatings, Protective Coatings, and Powder Coatings. The production of paint and coatings is classified under the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products division in Nomenclature of Economic Activities (NACE) classification system.

The products are engineered to protect and beautify a broad range of assets, including residential and commercial buildings, ships and offshore structures, industrial and infrastructure projects, pipelines and manufactured goods. The company's customer groups range from individual consumers and professional painters to large industrial and marine clients, reflecting Jotun's diverse and global reach.

Business model and value chain
The business model is built on leveraging local knowledge and competence in different markets, supported by regional hubs located in Norway (Europe and Central Asia), United Arab Emirates (Middle East, India and Africa), Malaysia (South East Asia and Pacific), China (North East Asia) and the United States (Americas). This matrix structure ensures a significant degree of autonomy for regional and local operations, which is key to Jotun's global success.

The value chain model below consists of three phases: Input, operations and usage. The avoided emissions part of Jotun's value chain model describes how Jotun's products and solutions contribute to reducing emissions and improving environmental performance by prolonging the lifetime of assets. This model supports data-driven decisions to focus on the biggest impacts across the full value chain. There are sustainability initiatives within every part of the value chain model.



Double materiality assessment

In preparation for CSRD reporting, Jotun has conducted a comprehensive double materiality assessment (DMA). The assesment is aligned with the CSRD perspective of materiality using impact and finacial perspectives to conclude material topics. The DMA exercise identified, assessed and prioritised the potential and actual impacts, risks, and opportunities (IRO) on both people and the environment, and was used to identity material topics.

The DMA consolidates the IRO across Jotun's full spectrum of operations (own operations and business relationships, considering its value chain and broader context), business units, locations and entities. It provides a comprehensive and holistic overview of the material topics for the entire organisation.

The DMA will be reviewed annually and revised as needed to reflect changes in the business, the regulatory landscape, and stakeholder expectations.

5. Approach in brief

A more detailed description of the DMA process is included on Jotun's website, but a brief overview is provided below. The methodological framework encompassed four stages:

1. **Understanding context:** Potential sustainability topics were identified using a range of frameworks. Stakeholder mapping was conducted to identify key stakeholders and understand their influence and interests.
2. **Identifying IRO:** Impacts risks and opportunities related to Jotun's activities and business relationships were defined. Data sources included surveys, interviews, workshops, reports, and expert input.
3. **Assessing IRO:** Impacts were assessed based on severity and likelihood. An IRO workshop facilitated a comprehensive evaluation of risks and opportunities.
4. **Prioritisation:** Impacts and financial implications were scored and prioritised using predefined thresholds. Sustainability-related risks are being integrated into the overall risk management framework.

6. Outcome

The outcome of the double materiality assessment identified the following topics as material:

Upstream	Own operations	Downstream
	Climate change adaption	
	Climate change mitigation	
	Energy	
	Substances of concern	
	Substances of very high concern	
	Resource inflows	
	Resource outflows	
	Waste	

Although social and governance topics did not meet the threshold of double materiality this year, Jotun takes these topics seriously and is dedicated to modelling good corporate social responsibility providing a safe, diverse and inclusive workplace. For the purposes of reporting, Jotun has opted to include these topics as it transitions to a CSRD compliant report.

Climate change

In addition to consequences for society, climate change has and will have direct and indirect impact on the paints and coatings industry. For example, in 2024, in the Philippines, Jotun operations were halted because of a typhoon, and heavy rain and flooding in the United Arab Emirates shut down operations at two Jotun factories in Dubai for a period.

In addition to direct impacts and risks to operations, Jotun has identified opportunities to support customer ambitions to reduce emissions. Jotun's products prolong the lifetime of assets, contributing to reduced emissions and improving the environmental performance of customers. For 2024 alone, the 28 vessels with Hull Skating Solutions (HSS) installed had a reduction of 160,706 tonnes of CO2, and over the three years we have deployed HSS, the vessels have saved 425,000 tonnes of CO2.

Materiality and value chain scope

The 2024 double materiality assessment identified all three subtopics within the Climate Change topic as material. These are climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation and energy usage. The assessment further underscores Jotun's commitment to addressing climate-related impacts, risks, and opportunities across the value chain.

Climate change mitigation includes the full value chain, but the focus of climate change adaptation and energy data is limited to Jotun's own operations. For more information on the process Jotun went through to identify and assess its material climate related impacts, risks and opportunities.

Policies related to climate change

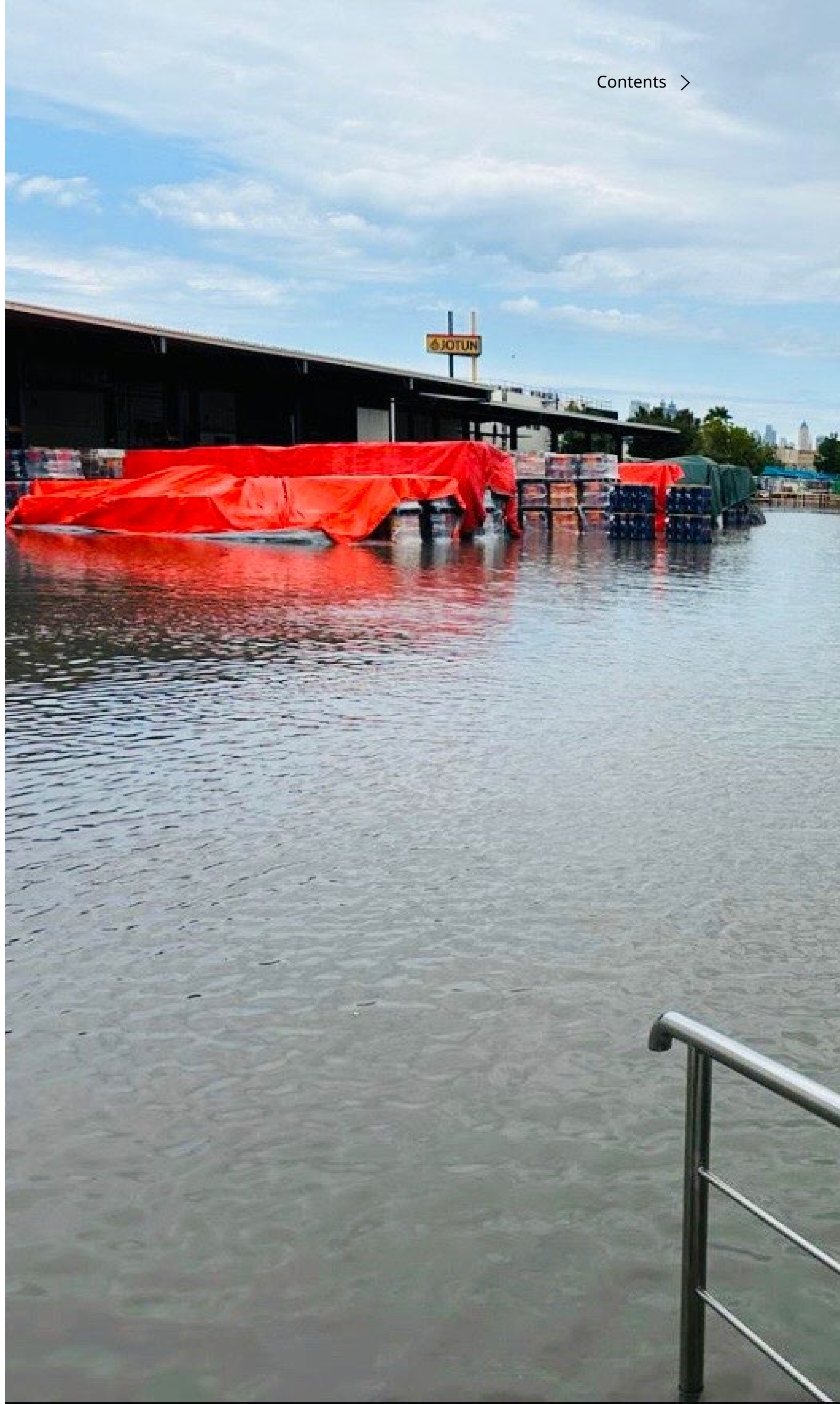
The Sustainability Policy provides the framework for how Jotun manages climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities. This includes managing initiatives such as Climate Risk Modelling to assess vulnerabilities and opportunities and the Climate Change Target Transition Plan to guide decarbonisation efforts within the full value chain. In addition to the Sustainability Policy, the company has various policies and procedures on energy efficiency and renewable energy deployment as part of its HSEQ procedures.

7. Climate change adaptation

Jotun is subject to impacts, risks and opportunities related to adapting to climate change. Work has begun on developing a Climate Risk Model for Jotun. More information will be provided on these efforts in subsequent reports.

8. Climate change mitigation

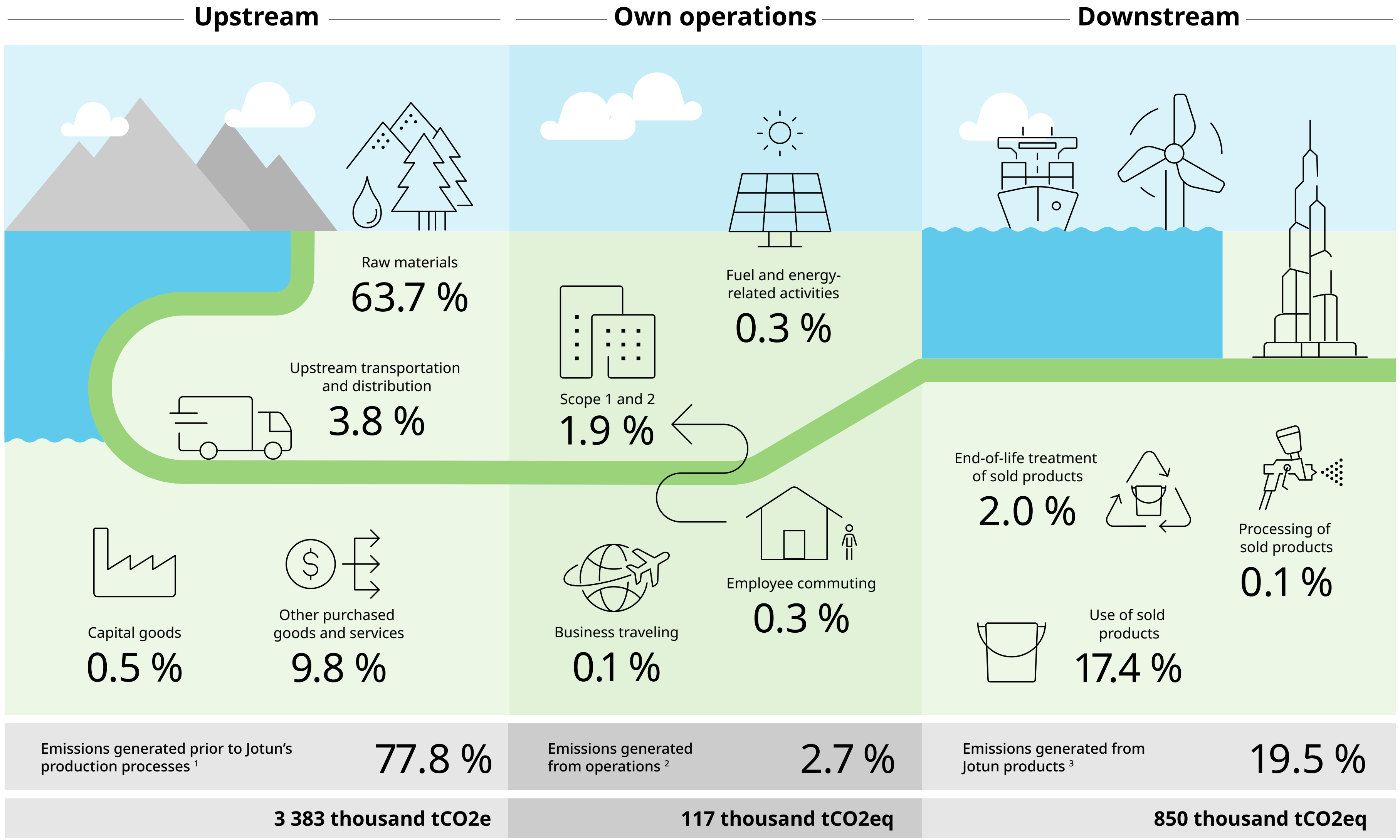
This year, significant progress has been made in mapping Jotun's scope 3 emissions data. Work is underway to develop climate change targets, and a transition plan for these targets, more information will be provided in future annual reports.



Greenhouse gas emissions
Jotun recognises the link between greenhouse gas emissions and climate change mitigation. The production and use of paints and coatings contribute to these emissions, primarily through the release of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and - energy used in manufacturing and related processes. Therefore, Jotun is committed to minimising its environmental footprint by actively pursuing strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across its operations and product lifecycle. This commitment is not only an environmental imperative but also a key driver of innovation and long-term sustainability for the business.

In previous years Jotun has reported on scope 1 and scope 2 market based emissions. This year, significant progress was made in mapping scope 3 emissions data, which encompasses emissions across the value chain. This data, calculated to include data from 2022, provides a comprehensive picture of the emissions profile and informs reduction strategies.

The infographic opposite demonstrates some examples of where in the value chain emissions are generated and uses 2024 data to show what proportion these activities account for of total emission. For more detail, see the greenhouse gas emissions table on page 27.



¹ This includes categories 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 and 3.15
² This includes scope 1 and scope 2 (market based) as well as categories 3.3, 3.6 and 3.7
³ This includes categories 3.10, 3.11 and 3.12

Total greenhouse gas emissions by scope

The table below presents greenhouse gas emissions data for scope 1,2 and 3. It includes total emissions from Jotun's financial and operational control, including jointly owned operations. Jotun measures its carbon footprint using the Corporate Standard Greenhouse Gas (GHG) protocol.

Jotun does not offset or reduce carbon emissions using carbon credits, GHG allowances, carbon removal schemes or carbon storage facilities.

Greenhouse Gas Protocol

Jotun measures its carbon footprint using the Corporate Standard GHG Protocol. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol classifies a company's GHG emissions into three 'scopes':

- **Scope 1** refers to direct emissions from owned or controlled sources.
- **Scope 2** emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy.
- **Scope 3** emissions are all indirect emissions that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, include both upstream and downstream emissions.

CO_2

50 %

Reduced carbon footprint

Baseline 2017
Target year 2030

Scope 1 and 2, Corporate standard, greenhouse gas protocol

30 %

2024

Greenhouse gas emissions, tCO2eq	2024	2023	2022	change[4]
Scope 1	**32 593**	**29 372**	**27 360**	11 %
Scope 2 (market based)	**50 880**	**65 969**	**81 561**	-23 %
Scope 2 (location based)	**86 344**	**81 288**	**75 270**	6 %
Scope 1 and 2 (market based)	**83 473**	**95 341**	**108 921**	-12%
Scope 3	**4 267 588**	**3 903 560**	**3 520 690**	9 %
3.1 Purchased goods and services	3 195 374	2 915 722	2 628 925	10 %
3.2 Capital goods	22 278	27 941	12 980	-20 %
3.3 Fuel and energy-related activities	14 664	17 237	19 003	-15 %
3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution	166 088	160 212	137 317	-1 %
3.6 Business traveling	6 004	6 316	3 310	-5 %
3.7 Employee commuting	13 015	12 326	11 599	6 %
3.10 Processing of sold products	3 087	2 900	3 040	6 %
3.11 Use of sold products	758 963	678 827	632 019	12 %
3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	88 074	82 037	72 458	7 %
3.15 Investments	41	42	39	-2 %
Total GHG Emissions (market based)	**4 351 061**	**3 998 901**	**3 629 611**	9 %
Total GHG Emissions (location based)	**4 386 525**	**4 014 220**	**3 623 320**	9 %

[1] 3.8 Upstream leased assets and 3.13 Downstream leased assets are reported under 3.1 Purchased goods and services. 3.9 Downstream transportation and distribution is zero as it is included in 3.4 Upstream transportation and distribution. 3.5 Waste generated in operations makes up around 0.2 per cent of our total GHG emissions but has been excluded from reporting this year because it did not pass data validation checks. 3.14 Franchises is not included as Jotun has no franchises.

Emissions intensity	2024	2023	2022	change[4]
Total emissions, market based (thousand tCO2eq)	4 351	3 999	3 630	9 %
Total net sales (NOK billion) [2]	47.0	43.5	37.0	8 %
Emissions intensity, market based [3]	**92.6**	**91.9**	**98.2**	1 %
Total emissions, location based (thousand tCO2eq)	4 387	4 014	3 623	9 %
Total net sales (NOK billion) [2]	47.0	43.5	37.0	8 %
Emissions intensity, location based [3]	**93.4**	**92.3**	**98.0**	1 %

[2] Total net sales for all companies, irrespective of ownership share. This does not match financial statements but aligns with emissions reported.
[3] Total emissions in thousands tCO2eq per total net sales in NOK billion.
[4] Per cent change from 2023 to 2024.

Climate change mitigation targets

Jotun has set ambitious targets to decrease its carbon footprint from operations (scope 1 and 2) by 50 per cent by the year 2030, using 2017 as baseline. From 2017 to 2024 Jotun's carbon footprint has been reduced by 35 431 tCo2eq, or 30 per cent for scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Climate change target transition plan

Jotun, with advice from external climate change experts, is currently developing climate change targets alongside a transition plan. The transition plan will include actions and resources required to achieve the targets that are set. As part of this work, the need for internal carbon pricing schemes will be assessed, however, currently Jotun does not have internal carbon pricing schemes.

9. Energy consumption and mix

Fuel and energy-related activities makes up 20 per cent of scope 1 and 2 emissions, so investing in renewable energy is a key driver to reducing emissions within Jotun's own operations. In 2024, Jotun generated 3.8 per cent of its total electricity consumption from solar energy and the company expects this figure to rise in the years ahead as more panels are installed. For more information on investments in solar technology, see page 16.

Jotun has also committed to sourcing renewable energy through certified agreements. In 2024, 38 per cent of Jotun's total energy needs were supplied from these agreements.

Energy efficiency measures are being implemented across company facilities. These include:

- Skylights to maximise natural lighting
- Heat recovery systems to capture and reuse waste heat
- Computerised building management systems to optimise lighting and temperature
- Ultrasonic equipment to detect and repair air compressor leaks

Energy production

Jotun has made significant investments in solar power plants at several facilities over recent years. In 2024, Jotun Thailand completed the installation of solar panels on the paints finished goods warehouse. The installation allows Jotun Thailand to generate electricity equivalent to 14 per cent of its annual energy demand. In Jotun's production facilities in Qingdao, China, solar panels were installed in the parking lot canopy. The new installation is expected to generate electricity equivalent to nearly 10 per cent of the factory's consumption.

Energy intensity

Jotun operates in the high climate impact sector 'Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics'. All revenue is from this sector. Because sustainability data is collected for total operations, total total net sales of all operations, regardless of ownership, has been used here, so that it aligns.

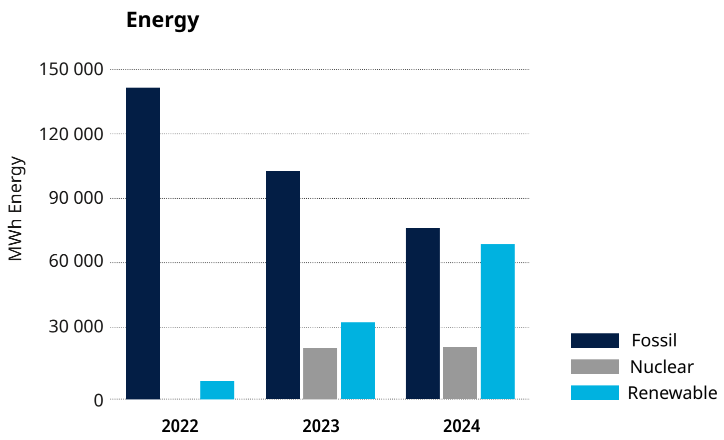
Energy intensity	2024	2023	2022	change[4]
Total energy consumption from activities in high climate impact sectors (thousand MWh)	165	155	147	7 %
Total net sales (NOK billion) [2]	47.0	43.5	37.0	8 %
Energy intensity	**3.5**	**3.6**	**4.0**	**-1 %**

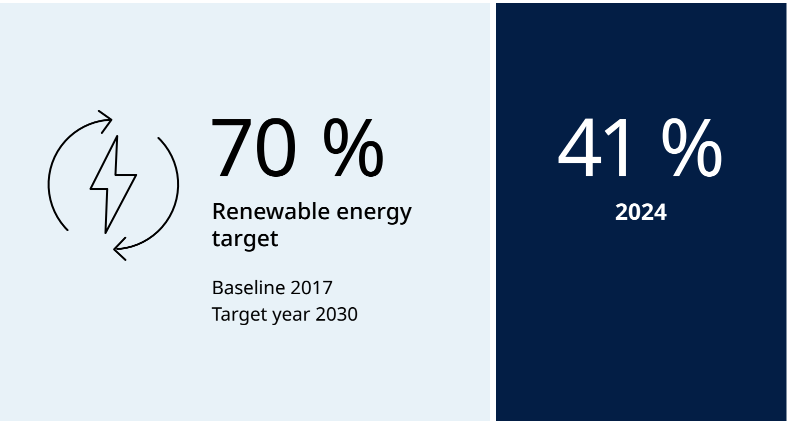
[2] Total net sales for all companies, irrespective of ownership share. This does not match financial statements but aligns with the energy consumption reported.
[4] Per cent change from 2023 to 2024.

Renewable energy target

Jotun has a target to source 70 per cent renewable energy by the year 2030, using 2017 as the baseline. To date, Jotun sources 41 per cent renewable energy. The Climate Change Target Transition Plan work will assess i opportunities for renewable-energy related levers and targets within scope 3.

		2024	2023	2022
Fossil	Consumption from fossil sources (MWh)	76 231	102 507	141 518
Nuclear	Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	20 716	20 360	-
Renewable	Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	62 113	28 424	3 326
Renewable	The consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh)	6 325	3 747	1 670
Renewable	Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)	68 438	32 171	4 996
	Total energy consumption (MWh)	**165 385**	**155 038**	**146 514**





Pollution

As a global manufacturer of paints and coatings, Jotun is classified as part of the chemicals industry and acknowledges its responsibility with respect to chemical management. The company is committed to addressing the environmental challenges through its policies and innovation. Jotun continuously explores alternative raw materials and methods to reduce pollution while maintaining the high quality of its products.

Materiality and value chain scope
Within the topic of pollution, Jotun has identified substances of concern and substances of very high concern as material sub-topics. These subtopics apply to Jotun's own operations only. Pollution of land, air, water and living organisms were all considered but ultimately did not meet the threshold for materiality.

Jotun recognises that microplastics is a growing concern for the paint and coatings industry. Additional research is being conducted to better understand the impacts, risks and opportunities, with a current focus on antifouling coatings.

Policies related to pollution
Jotun's Sustainability Policy sets up the framework for how it manages impacts, risks and opportunities related to pollution prevention and control. The Chemical Policy covers substitution and/or reduction of substances of concern and phasing out those of very high concern. The HSEQ management system covers preventing, controlling, and mitigating incidents and emergencies to protect people and the environment.

10. Substances of concern and substances of very high concern

Certain substances of concern and very high concern are essential for achieving the performance and durability expected of high-quality paints and coatings. Jotun is committed to minimising their use and potential impact wherever possible, while maintaining the quality and durability of its products. This includes ongoing efforts to substitute less harmful alternatives and innovative research to develop safer solutions.

Data on the amounts of substances used in Jotun's own operations will be disclosed as part of future reports.

Resource use and circular economy

Jotun understands that responsible resource management is crucial to long-term success. This involves optimising resource inflows by sourcing raw materials with the lowest environmental impact, maximising efficient use of those materials within Jotun's production processes, and minimising resource outflows in the form of waste generation. By adopting a circular economy mindset, Jotun strives to reduce the reliance on virgin materials, extend the life cycle of resources, and ultimately contribute to a more sustainable future for the industry and the planet.

Materiality and value chain scope
The 2024 double materiality assessment identified all three subtopics within the E5 Resource Use and Circular Economy topic as material. These are resource inflows, resource outflows and waste. For more information on the process Jotun went through to identify and access its material resource-circularity and waste related impacts, risks and opportunities please see the DMA section .

The waste sub-topic information is related to Jotun's own operations only, but resource inflows include upstream impacts, risks and opportunities, and resource outflows includes downstream impacts, risks and opportunities.

Policies related to resource use and circular economy
Jotun's Sustainability Policy guides its approach to managing resource circularity-related impacts, risks and opportunities. This commitment is reinforced by the HSEQ Management System, which includes specific requirements for waste handling.

The system promotes the use of recycled resources, with practices like re-using raw material packaging. It also emphasizes sustainable sourcing and encourages the use of biofuels.

To track progress and address waste hierarchy, the system sets key performance indicators (KPIs) for waste management, including total waste, disposal costs, and recycling rates. It also includes procedures for environmental risk assessments and utilises certified waste contractors. The company prioritises waste prevention and minimisation through reuse, recycling, and effective waste management practices.

11. Resource inflows

Jotun's resource inflows mainly comprise of raw materials and other purchased goods and services such as Jotun's packaging. Jotun collaborates with its supply chain to promote responsible resource management and sustainable practices. Jotun prioritises sustainable packaging solutions, using recycled and recyclable materials while minimising waste through design and logistics. Water is also a key resource inflow for paint manufacturing and Jotun has activities and further initiatives to reduce water consumption.

Materials used to manufacture Jotun's products
Jotun has over 1 000 suppliers of direct materials and more than 25 000 indirect suppliers worldwide. The total weight of materials used in 2024 was 170 119 593 tonnes. Data on the amounts of substances of concern and substances of very high concern used in Jotun's own operations will be disclosed as part of future reports, see the pollution section above.

Raw material packaging
Jotun regularly re-uses packaging for raw materials – and this has a considerable impact on the amount of waste generated within Jotun's own operations.

12. Resource outflows

Jotun protects property, which means designing products that are durable. Jotun works with customers to ensure the products Jotun works with customers to ensure that Jotun products are correctly specified and in the right quantity to reduce waste. More information on the durability of Jotun products will be provided as part of future reports.

13. Waste

Jotun seeks to recycle as much waste as possible. Within its own operations, Jotun has a number of initiatives to reduce the waste it generates, and to recycle waste where possible. For example, Jotun has invested in automation and closed loop systems in many factories, which not only help reduce process waste, but contribute to a safer work environment for operators. For more information on the use of cleaning solvents please see page 15.

In 2024 Jotun began to use more detail when collecting waste data and is therefore not comparable with previous years.

Total amount of waste, tonnes	2024
Hazardous	21 584
Non-hazardous	17 882
Waste generated	**39 466**

Recovery operations, tonnes		2024
Reused		**15 054**
	Hazardous	7 134
	Non-hazardous	7 920
Recycled		**10 377**
	Hazardous	5 297
	Non-hazardous	5 081
Material recovery/ downcycling		**1 479**
	Hazardous	1 280
	Non-hazardous	199

Treatment types, tonnes		2024
Incineration		**9 622**
	Hazardous	6 954
	Non-hazardous	2 668
Landfill		**2 876**
	Hazardous	913
	Non-hazardous	1 963
Water treatment or sewage		**58**
	Hazardous	7
	Non-hazardous	52

Wastewater

Several of Jotun's factories have invested in onsite treatment facilities for wastewater management.

Total amount of wastewater, tonnes		2024
Wastewater going out of Jotun premises		**355 656**
	Hazardous	77 981
	Non-hazardous	277 675

Recovery operations, tonnes		2024
Recycled		**8 308**
	Hazardous	4 802
	Non-hazardous	3 506
Material recovery/ downcycling		**329**
	Hazardous	328
	Non-hazardous	1

Treatment types, tonnes		2024
Water treatment or sewage		**343 116**
	Hazardous	69 014
	Non-hazardous	274 102
Landfill		**3 390**
	Hazardous	3 324
	Non-hazardous	66
Incineration		**513**
	Hazardous	513
	Non-hazardous	0

Waste during application

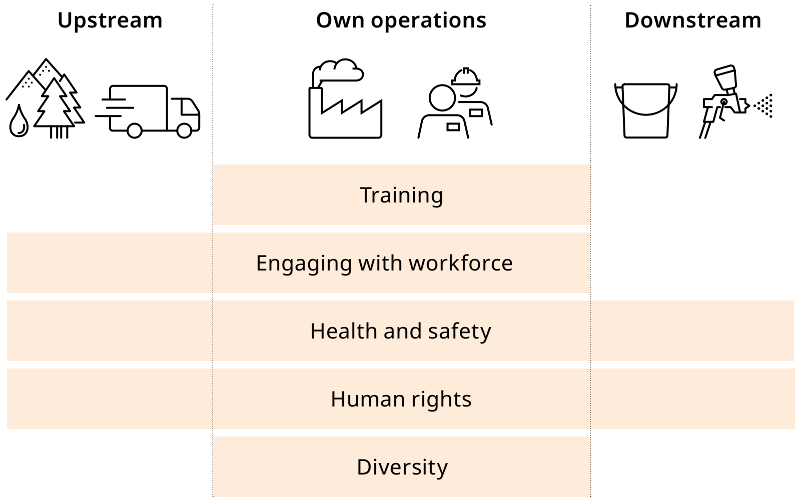
Safe and efficient application of products are of high importance to Jotun, not only because it can prolong maintenance intervals, but also because it can contribute to safe and efficient recycling and waste handling. By developing tools to improve application and reduce overspray alongside its high-quality products, Jotun contributes to its customers achieving their sustainability goals.

Recycled waste target

Jotun's target for recycled waste is 60 per cent of the total amount of waste (excluding wastewater).

Social

Although Social topics did not meet the threshold of double materiality this year, Jotun considers these topics as important and serious and is dedicated to modelling good corporate social responsibility, providing a safe, diverse and inclusive workplace. For the purposes of reporting, Jotun has opted to include these topics as it transitions to a CSRD compliant report.



9 682 Learners

750+ Internal trainers

188 Blended courses

183 Digital courses

23 722 Training days

61 405 Enrollments

14. Training and skills development

Jotun recognises that training and skills development are essential for the company's success and invests significant resources into employee learning and development. Jotun Academy courses are facilitated globally, regionally, and locally, using more than 750 certified internal trainers. Courses are available in live classroom settings, digitally, a blend of both, or using gamified training tools, available on laptops or mobile devices.

In 2024, Jotun produced over 120 videos in the internal Penguin Studio. In addition, the studio facilitated a global framework for Virtual Reality training. 70 VR headsets have been distributed globally, and a new VR Fire Safety Training is available to all employees. In addition, Jotun has started implementing Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Learning and Development. For example, an AI-based roleplay solution is used to train salespeople as part of Advanced Sales Training in Sales Academy.

Policy
As well as the health and safety related training, the Learning and Development Policy is designed to ensure continuous growth and professional development for all employees.

15. Health and safety

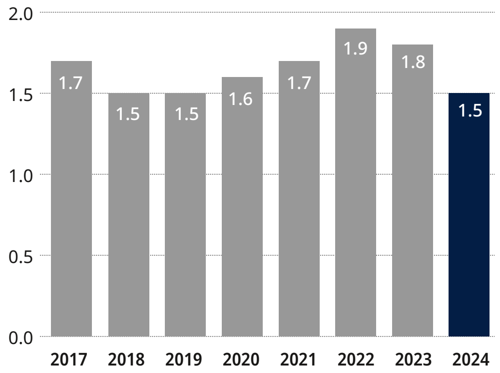
Health and safety are of paramount importance for Jotun. To maintain health and safety standards, Jotun has implemented the HSEQ Management System. This system includes risk awareness, group-wide safety standards, competence training, and thorough incident reporting to promote a strong safety culture in compliance with local and global regulations.

Policy
The HSEQ Management System at Jotun includes various elements, documents, and records for managing health, safety, environment, and quality aspects. It involves risk assessments, training records, and compliance with relevant regulations. The system is designed to help organisations proactively identify, analyse, and manage potential issues, ensuring a safe and sustainable working environment.

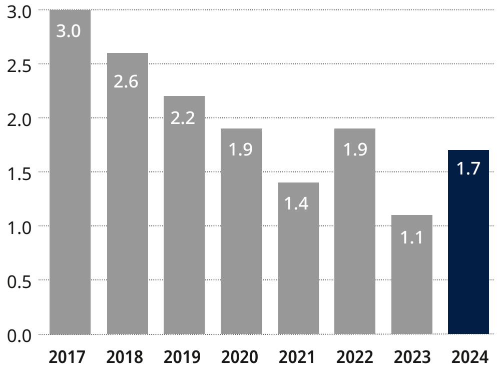
Health and safety training
Jotun requires its operators to complete mandatory training focusing on key safety issues. This training teaches personnel how to identify and avoid risks through proper workspace maintenance and safe practices, including correct use of personal protective equipment and identifying and addressing potential hazards.

Risk assessment training prepares employees to proactively identify and manage safety concerns, while emergency response training equips them to handle fires, chemical spills, and medical emergencies effectively. These training programmes underscore Jotun's dedication to safety and support the company's zero-target goals, fostering a culture that prioritizes safety.

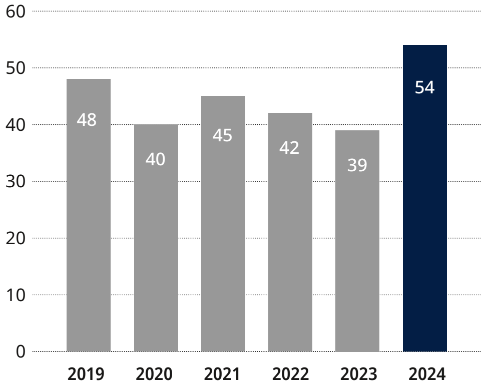
Absence due to sickness
Days of absence in per cent of number of days worked



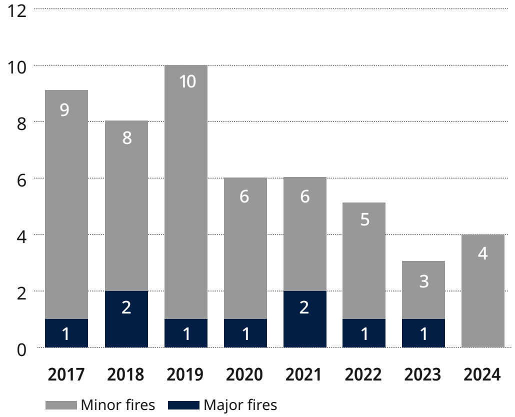
Lost time injury rate (LTIR)
Number of injuries resulting in more than one day absence per million working hours (H-value) for Jotun Group



Spills



Fires
Major and minor

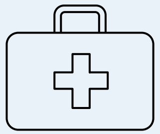


Targets
Jotun's approach to HSEQ has four simple goals: To conduct operations with zero injuries, fires, spills or claims. These zero targets send a clear message that safety is the top priority. It supports a culture where everyone is responsible for preventing accidents and taking safety seriously.

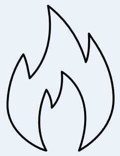
Wellbeing
Jotun understands that the wellbeing of its employees is closely linked to the company's growth ambitions. The Penguin CARE programme was developed to provide care for the quality of life and health of Jotun's employees and their families. In 2024, several Jotun companies launched an employee assistance programme which provides free, professional and confidential support on a range of issues.

Health and safety upstream
The supplier code of conduct requires that suppliers provide a safe and healthy workplace that addresses risks related to both mental and physical health for all employees. Specifically, suppliers must comply with applicable health and safety laws and regulations where they operate, and have a documented, implemented, and auditable HSEQ management system.

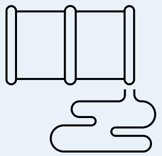
Health and safety downstream
Jotun has a specialised team that provides technical services and training to customers. This includes developing and updating training materials, conducting training sessions, and ensuring that all technical service personnel are well-equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge. They ensure that all health, safety, and environmental requirements are strictly adhered to when visiting or performing tasks at customer sites. This includes following safety data sheet instructions, using required personal protective equipment and conducting safety job analyses before certain tasks.



Zero
Injuries



Zero
Fires



Zero
Spills

16. Human rights and transparency

Jotun supports the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights and has policies and procedures in place to ensure it is not complicit in human rights abuses. The whistleblowing channel (see below) can be used by internal and external stakeholders to report concerns about human rights.

Policy

Jotun's Human Rights Policy is designed to ensure that the company respects and promotes internationally recognised human rights throughout its operations and relationships with business partners. It is aligned with the following principles:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,
- The UN guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights,
- The OECD Principles of Business and Human Rights,
- The ILO Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (the ILO Convention),
- The UN Global Compact Principles, and
- UN Sustainable Development Goals (where relevant).

Transparency Act

Jotun adheres to the Norwegian Transparency Act by performing due diligence, sharing information upon request, and publishing annual assessments. The yearly due diligence report per section five of the act is available on Jotun's website.

Human rights upstream and downstream

The Supplier Code of Conduct requires suppliers to comply with the standards in the United Nations Guiding Principles on Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles Rights at Work as well as applicable laws and regulations, including non-discrimination, freedom of association and the prohibition of child labour, forced labour and modern slavery.

Jotun donates to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement through the Norwegian Red Cross, which plays a significant role in promoting and protecting human rights.

Global Compact

Jotun reaffirms its commitment to the ten principles of the UN Global Compact, and remains dedicated to upholding human rights, labour standards, environmental sustainability, and anti-corruption measures in all operations. Jotun continues to integrate these principles into strategies, culture, and daily activities, striving for a more sustainable and equitable future.

COMMUNICATION ON PROGRESS

This is our **Communication on Progress** in implementing the Ten Principles of the **United Nations Global Compact** and supporting broader UN goals.

We welcome feedback on its contents.

The UNGC is a global initiative whereby participants, such as Jotun, commit to responsible business practices in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment, and corruption.

There are 10 principles helping businesses conduct activities in a responsible, ethical and sustainable manner. Please see the table for references to areas of this report demonstrating how Jotun aligns itself with the UNGC framework.

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL NORWAY

As a member of Transparency International Norway, Jotun is committed to zero tolerance of all forms of corruption, and to working for the implementation of positive values, business principles and anti-corruption programmes covering all areas of the organisation.

Human rights		pages
Principle 1:	Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and	32–36
Principle 2:	make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.	
Labour		
Principle 3:	Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;	32–36
Principle 4:	the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;	
Principle 5:	the effective abolition of child labour; and	
Principle 6:	the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.	
Environment		
Principle 7:	Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;	25–31
Principle 8:	undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and	
Principle 9:	encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.	
Anti-corruption		
Principle 10:	Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.	37

For more information on the Global Compact see www.globalcompact.org

17. Diversity

For a multinational company made up of employees representing 93 different nationalities, Jotun has a long history of welcoming and valuing differences in people. Jotun has long recognised the importance of having a diverse and inclusive workforce. By building a culture of belonging and creating a welcoming workplace, Jotun can foster innovation and encourage collaboration.

Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act
Jotun adheres to the Norwegian Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act. The yearly Diversity and Inclusion report is available on Jotun's website.

Policy
The purpose of the Diversity and Inclusion Policy at Jotun is to create a robust and diverse workforce that is equipped to meet current and future business needs. Diversity is considered a management responsibility and is followed up in company, segment, and regional business reviews.

Jotun's recruiting policies are designed to attract talent and contribute to a more diverse and inclusive workforce. The company actively identifies and minimises unconscious bias in the recruiting process, creates inclusive job adverts, and has routines in place to ensure a fair and unbiased selection process.

Gender diversity targets and training
Jotun is committed to achieving 40 per cent female managers at Jotun headquarters and 30 per cent female managers globally by 2030. Achieving Jotun's gender diversity goals may face different challenges depending on local cultural attitudes towards women in certain work environments.

To help the organisation achieve this goal, diversity and inclusion training is part of all management training programmes and all employees are required to complete an introductory diversity and inclusion course within their first six months of employment.

Currently there are 38 per cent female managers at Jotun headquarters, and 25 per cent globally. There is variation between regions, but all regions are improving.

18. Engaging with own workforce

Jotun is committed to fostering a culture of open communication and employee engagement. The employee engagement survey boasts a global response rate of 96 per cent, exceeding both industry norms and "High Performing" company benchmarks. More than 80 per cent of employees agree that Jotun is a highly inclusive company. Employees express strong support for Jotun's values, diversity efforts, and sustainability goals.

Beyond the survey, Jotun champions employee representation through various channels, such as through the whistleblowing channel and the Speak-Up! campaign. This global campaign further encourages employee feedback, particularly on issues such as workplace discrimination, potential safety risks and sharing ideas, opinions and concerns.

Policy
The Group Human Resources Policy provides guidelines for human capital reporting and promotes the social commitment to engage its employees. The Group Integrity and Sustainability Policy requires managers at all levels to ensure an open and supportive work atmosphere. Individuals shall feel free to raise concerns internally,

30 %
Female managers, global
Target year 2030

25 %
2024

40 %
Female managers, headquarters
Target year 2030

38 %
2024

	Number of employees	Female	Male	Female	Female managers	Nationalities
AM	230	63	167	27 %	26 %	12
ECA	2673	702	1971	26 %	31 %	62
MEIA	3160	375	2785	12 %	14 %	55
NEA	2113	402	1711	19 %	24 %	14
SEAP	2430	591	1839	24 %	37 %	27
TOTAL	**10 606**	**2133**	**8473**	**20 %**	**25 %**	**93**

19. Workers in the value chain

Jotun is committed to upholding high ethical standards throughout its global supply chain. With around 1 000 suppliers of direct materials and more than 25 000 indirect suppliers worldwide, the company fosters a culture of responsibility through a supplier approval process, risk assessments as well as a Supplier Code of Conduct.

Policy
The Group Purchasing Policy and related policies outline the key principles and requirements for ethical, responsible, and professional procurement and sourcing of materials for all Jotun entities. It details the roles and responsibilities of the Group Purchasing function and local purchasing managers, emphasising the importance of adhering to Jotun's values, Business Principles and Anti-Corruption Policy.

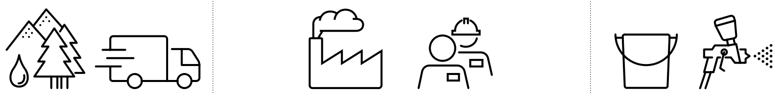
Jotun's procurement process has the intention to support people, society and the environment. All direct suppliers and major indirect suppliers are expected to adhere to Jotun's Supplier Code of Conduct. This code of conduct promotes alignment with international standards like the UN Guiding Principles on Human Rights and the ILO Declaration. It also covers compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including non-discrimination, prohibition of child labour, prohibition of forced labour and modern slavery, freedom of association and the right to engage in collective bargaining, freedom of expression, right to privacy and living wage.

Process for engaging with value chain workers about impacts Jotun utilises a supplier management system to streamline onboarding, track performance and conduct targeted improvement campaigns.

Process to remediate negative impacts
Jotun's whistleblowing channel is open to both internal and external stakeholders who wish to report on suspected violations of Jotun Business Principles, policies, laws or regulations. If a serious concern against a supplier is reported, Jotun will take action to address the issue. Should a supplier fail to make the necessary changes, Jotun will terminate the business relationship. The supplier risk assessments Jotun has conducted, have not uncovered any incidents of child or forced labour.

Governance

Although Governance topics did not meet the threshold of double materiality this year, Jotun considers these topics as important and serious For the purposes of reporting, Jotun has opted to include these topics as it transitions to a CSRD compliant report.



Upstream	Own operations	Downstream
	Corporate culture	
	Whistleblowing	
	Anti corruption and bribery	

20. Corporate culture and business conduct

At Jotun, corporate culture is deeply rooted in its core values: Loyalty, Care, Respect, and Boldness. This culture guides actions and decisions, ensuring that Jotun conducts business with integrity and responsibility. The commitment to ethical business practices is reflected in the Business Principles and related policies, which build on transparency, accountability, and sustainability. Jotun strives to create a safe, inclusive, and diverse workplace where employees can thrive and contribute to the company's long-term success. By fostering a culture of continuous improvement and innovation, Jotun aims to build strong relationships with customers, employees, and stakeholders, and make a positive impact on the communities it serves.

Policy
Jotun's Business Principles and Group Integrity and Sustainability Policy outline Jotun's commitment to conducting responsible and ethical business operations with Jotun's values, Loyalty, Care, Respect, and Boldness. It includes roles and responsibilities, tools and templates, and references to ensure compliance with main principles and requirements.

Whistleblowing
Jotun's dedicated whistle-blowing channel is open to both internal and external stakeholders who may wish to report on suspected violations of Jotun's Business Principles, laws, regulations or any threats to their psychological safety, such as workplace bullying, harassment or intimidation. Once a report is registered, it is investigated and resolved according to a structured process. Reports are handled confidentially, and individuals are protected and treated with respect according to applicable laws.

Policy
Jotun has a comprehensive Whistleblowing Policy designed to ensure that employees and external individuals can report concerns about wrongdoings related to Jotun's activities. The policy also includes detailed processes for handling and investigating concerns.

21. Anti-corruption and bribery

As a global company, Jotun acknowledges its responsibility to customers, suppliers, shareholders, employees and local communities to maintain its integrity and align its business with high ethical standards.

Policy
Jotun has a comprehensive Anti-Corruption Policy designed to ensure that all employees and business partners adhere to high standards of integrity and ethical conduct. The policy emphasises compliance with anti-corruption laws and highlights the importance of adhering to international anti-corruption standards.

Anti-corruption and bribery training
While all employees are required to adhere to Jotun's Anti-Corruption Policy, Jotun recognises that some employees face greater risk of exposure to potentially corrupt scenarios. In addition to regular online training, these groups receive tailored training courses, including dilemma training. Jotun has certified anti-corruption trainers active in all regions. In 2024, 2292 people completed an anti-corruption training programme.

Sandefjord, Norway, 14 February 2025
The Board of Directors
Jotun A/S

Odd Gleditsch d.y.
Chairman

Jørgen Arnesen

Nicolai A. Eger

Jannicke Nilsson

Nils K. Selte

Camilla Hagen

Karoline Gleditsch

Silje Kristin Engen

Bjørg Engevik Nilsen

Morten Fon
President & CEO

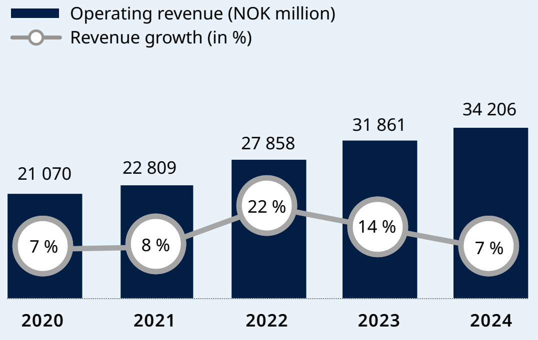
Financial statements
Jotun Group

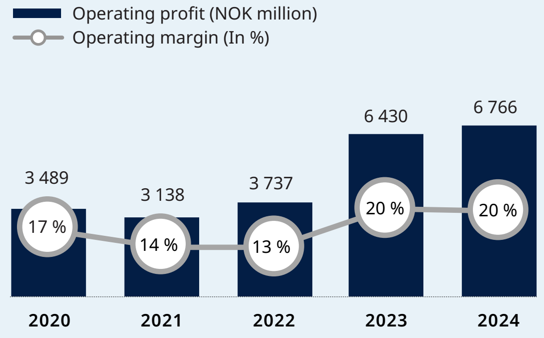
Consolidated income statement

(NOK million)	Note	2024	2023
Operating revenue	2 .1	34 206	31 861
Share of profit from associates and joint ventures	5 .5	1 492	1 333
Cost of goods sold	2 .1	-17 466	-16 646
Payroll expenses	2 .2	-5 088	-4 388
Other operating expenses	2 .3	-5 219	-4 693
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	3.2, 3.3	-1 160	-1 038
Operating profit		**6 766**	**6 430**
Net financial items	4 .3	-916	-552
Profit before tax		**5 849**	**5 879**
Income tax expense	5 .1	-1 400	-1 378
Profit for the year		**4 449**	**4 500**
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent company		4 358	4 342
Non-controlling interests		90	158
Total		**4 449**	**4 500**

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

(NOK million)	Note	2024	2023
Profit for the year		**4 449**	**4 500**
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Actuarial gain/loss (-) on defined benefit pension plans (net of tax)	5.2	-	-25
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Gain/loss (-) on hedge of net investments in foreign operations (net of tax)		105	96
Hyperinflation adjustment for the year	5.10	319	229
Currency translation differences in foreign operations		811	-21
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**1 235**	**279**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**5 684**	**4 780**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent company		5 619	4 634
Non-controlling interests		65	146
Total		**5 684**	**4 780**





Consolidated statement of financial position

(NOK million)	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Deferred tax assets	5.1	617	483
Other intangible assets	3.2	911	877
Property, plant and equipment	3.3, 5.4	9 511	8 747
Investments in associates and joint ventures	5.5	2 798	2 289
Share investments	5.9	7	6
Other non-current financial receivables	4.1, 5.9	69	105
Total non-current assets		**13 914**	**12 507**
Current assets			
Inventories	3.4	5 623	4 529
Trade and other receivables	3.5, 5.9	9 191	7 654
Cash and cash equivalents	4.2, 5.9	6 176	5 390
Total current assets		**20 990**	**17 574**
Total assets		**34 904**	**30 082**

(NOK million)	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	5.8	103	103
Other equity		21 186	17 789
Non-controlling interests		372	433
Total equity		**21 660**	**18 325**
Non-current liabilities			
Pension liabilities	5.2	373	279
Deferred tax liabilities	5.1	179	171
Provisions	3.7	179	144
Interest-bearing debt	4.1, 5.10	2 757	2 149
Other non-current liabilities		33	27
Total non-current liabilities		**3 521**	**2 770**
Current liabilities			
Interest-bearing debt	4 .1	2 007	2 163
Trade payables	5.10	3 955	3 407
Tax payable	5 .1	579	560
Other current liabilities	3.6, 3.7, 5.10	3 181	2 856
Total current liabilities		**9 723**	**8 986**
Total liabilities		**13 243**	**11 756**
Total equity and liabilities		**34 904**	**30 082**

Sandefjord, Norway, 14 February 2025
The Board of Directors
Jotun A/S

Odd Gleditsch d.y.
Chairman

Jørgen Arnesen

Nicolai A. Eger

Jannicke Nilsson

Nils K. Selte

Camilla Hagen

Karoline Gleditsch

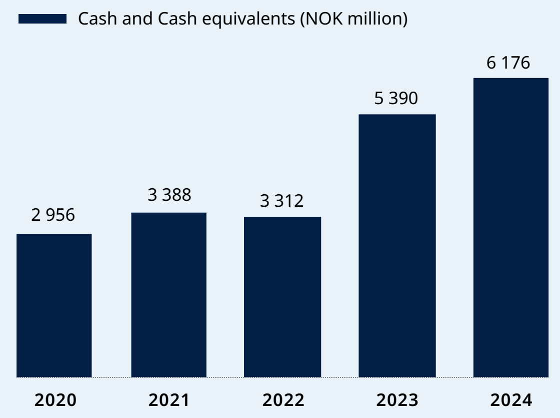
Silje Kristin Engen

Bjørg Engevik Nilsen

Morten Fon
President & CEO

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

		Equity holders of the parent company					
(NOK million)	Note	Share capital	Other equity	Translation differences	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Equity as of 1 January 2023		**103**	**13 083**	**927**	**14 113**	**380**	**14 493**
Dividends	5.8		-855		-855	-92	-947
Profit for the year			4 342		4 342	158	4 500
Other comprehensive income			300	-8	292	-12	279
Share capital increase			-	-	-	-	-
Equity as of 31 December 2023		**103**	**16 870**	**919**	**17 892**	**433**	**18 325**
Dividends	5.8		-2 223		-2 223	-126	-2 349
Profit for the year			4 358		4 358	90	4 449
Other comprehensive income			424	837	1 261	-26	1 235
Share capital increase			-	-	-	-	-
Equity as of 31 December 2024		**103**	**19 429**	**1 756**	**21 288**	**372**	**21 660**



Consolidated statement of cash flows

(NOK million)	Note	2024	2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Operating profit		6 766	6 430
Adjustments to reconcile operating profit to net cash flows:			
Share of profit from associates and joint ventures	5.5	-1 492	-1 333
Dividend paid from associates and joint ventures	5.5	1 281	713
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	3.2, 3.3	1 160	1 038
Change in accruals, provisions and other		965	490
Working capital adjustments:			
Change in trade and other receivables		-1 537	-584
Change in trade payables		548	-82
Change in inventories		-1 093	291
Cash generated from operating activities		**6 597**	**6 963**
Interest received	4.3	163	149
Interest paid	4.3	-480	-414
Other financial items		-666	-252
Income tax payments		-1 493	-1 210
Net cash flow from operating activities		**4 121**	**5 236**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		16	12
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3.3	-1 147	-1 257
Purchase of intangible assets	3.2	-117	-117
Net cash flow from investing activities		**-1 248**	**-1 362**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Share capital increase in non-controlling interests		-	-
Proceeds from borrowings		1 335	244
Repayment of borrowings		-948	-1 097
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		-182	-152
Dividend paid to equity holders of the parent company	5.8	-2 223	-855
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests		-119	-92
Net cash flow from financing activities		**-2 136**	**-1 952**
Net increase / decrease (-) in cash and cash equivalents		**737**	**1 922**
Cash and cash equivalents as of 1 January	4.2	5 390	3 312
Net currency translation effect		-270	-73
Inflation effect on cash	5.10	319	229
Cash and cash equivalents as of 31 December	4.2	**6 176**	**5 390**

Notes for the Group

The notes are grouped into five sections and contain relevant financial information as well as a description of the accounting policies applied for the respective accounts included in the individual note.

Basis of Preparation

Jotun A/S is a limited liability company incorporated in Norway. The Group's headquarters is located in Sandefjord, Norway, and the Group including associates and joint ventures employs around 10 600 people in 47 countries.

The Group consists of the parent company Jotun A/S and its subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements consist of the Group as well as the Group's net interests in associates and joint ventures.

1.1 Accounting policies

Accounting policies, estimates and judgements are incorporated into the individual notes with the exception of general information described in this section.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared based on the historical cost principle, except for financial assets and liabilities which are recognised at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the going concern assumption.

Statement of compliance

The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU, as well as Norwegian disclosure requirements that follow from the Norwegian Accounting Act.

Debt and equity instruments in the Group are not traded in a public market. Consequently, operating segment reporting according to IFRS 8 does not apply for the Group.

Basis for consolidation

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise Jotun A/S and companies in which Jotun A/S has a controlling interest. The financial statements of subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as Jotun A/S. All intercompany balances, income and expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full.

Interests in associates and joint ventures

The Group has interests in associates and joint ventures. An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant, but not controlling influence, with an ownership normally between 20 and 50 per cent. A joint venture is a jointly controlled entity, normally with a 50/50 ownership.

The Group's investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the Group presents its share of the companies' results after tax on a separate line in the income statement. Share of equity is reported as investments in associates and joint ventures in the balance sheet.

The financial statements of associates and joint ventures are prepared for the same reporting period and based on the same accounting policies as for the Group.

Non-controlling interests

The non-controlling interests are presented separately in the consolidated financial statements representing the minority's share of equity and profit.

Foreign currency transactions

In the individual financial statements for each entity in the Group, transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded in the entity's functional currency based on exchange rates at the date of transaction. Monetary items in foreign currency are translated into functional currency using the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items in foreign currency are translated into functional currency using the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date.

Translation of foreign operations to NOK

The Group's presentation currency is Norwegian Krone (NOK). This is also Jotun A/S' functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency, and the majority of financial statements are denominated in other currencies than NOK.

Assets and liabilities in entities with other functional currencies than NOK are translated into NOK using the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date. Their income statements are translated monthly at the average exchange rate for the month. Exchange rate differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. Income statements in hyperinflation economies are, however, translated at the exchange rate as of the balance sheet date.

Financial risk management

Jotun A/S uses foreign currency options and forward currency contracts to ensure predictability in the short to medium term cash flows.

Hedge accounting in the Group is limited to hedge of net investment. Jotun A/S finances the majority of its subsidiaries with intercompany loans in local currencies. Intercompany loans for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future are accounted for as part of the net investment in foreign operations. In addition, a USD loan serve as a hedge of net investments in foreign operations for which gains or losses related to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised in other comprehensive income.

1.2 New accounting policies

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, and consequential amendments to several other standards.

IFRS 18, and amendments to the other standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively.

The Group is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

1.3 Estimates and judgements

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, Management makes various accounting estimates and assumptions that form the basis of the presentation, recognition and measurement of Jotun's assets and liabilities.

Determining the carrying amounts of some assets and liabilities requires estimates and assumptions concerning future events. Estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors, which Management assesses to be reasonable, but which by their nature involve uncertainty and unpredictability. These assumptions may have to be revised as unexpected events or circumstances may occur.

The areas that involve a high degree of judgement and are material to the financial statements are related to impairment of fixed assets, allowances for obsolete goods and bad debt and provision for claims. These are described in more detail in the relevant notes.

1.4 Events after the balance sheet date

New information regarding the Group's financial position at the end of the reporting period and that becomes known after the reporting period, is recorded in the annual accounts. Events after the reporting period that do not affect the Group's financial position at the end of the reporting period, but which will affect the Group's financial position in the future, are disclosed if significant.

No events have taken place after the balance sheet date that would have affected the financial statements, or any assessments carried out.

Section 02

This section includes notes related to the consolidated income statement.

Results for the year

Jotun achieved record sales and earnings in 2024, despite the challenges posed by rising inflation, interest rates, and increasing geopolitical tensions worldwide.

The strong increase in operating revenue is attributable to robust growth across all segments. Growth was particularly strong in Marine and Protective Coatings, driven by sustained strong Marine sales and heightened activity within the Infrastructure and Energy sectors for the Protective segment. The Decorative and Powder segments also delivered strong growth.

Operating profit increased by five per cent in 2024 compared to the previous year. This improvement was driven by sales growth and sustained gross margin.

34 206

Operating revenue

(NOK million)
2023: 31 861

6 766

Operating profit

(NOK million)
2023: 6 430

19.8 %

Operating margin

2023: 20.2 %

2.1 Operating revenue

Total operating revenue consists of revenue from the sale of paints and coatings, classified as revenue from contracts with customers, as well as other revenue, which includes royalty income from associates, joint ventures and other external partners, miscellaneous grants and refunds, and profit from sale of fixed assets.

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers	32 018	29 853
Revenue from contracts with customers - associates and joint ventures	1 757	1 462
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**33 775**	**31 315**
Other revenue	-126	54
Other revenue from associates and joint ventures	557	493
Total operating revenue	**34 206**	**31 861**

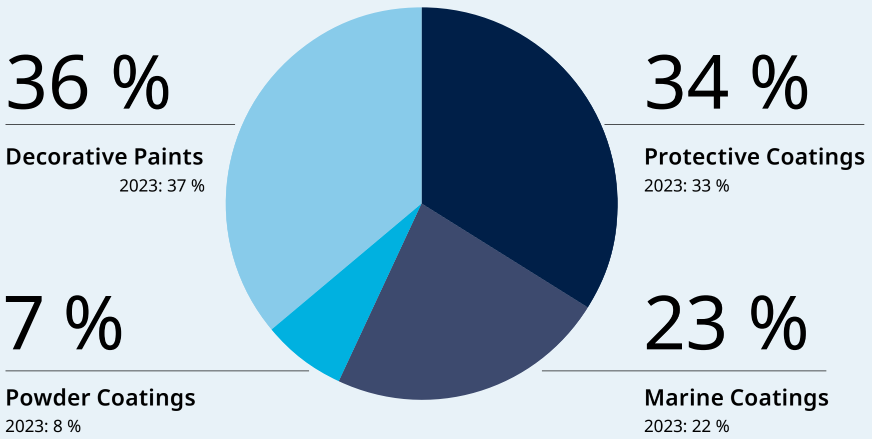
(NOK million)	2024	2023
Europe Central Asia	10 909	10 248
South East Asia and Pacific	9 182	8 481
North East Asia	6 286	5 918
Middle East, India and Africa	6 419	5 767
Americas	979	900
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**33 775**	**31 315**

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Decorative	12 080	11 527
Protective	11 507	10 367
Marine	7 639	7 049
Powder	2 549	2 372
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**33 775**	**31 315**
Cost of Goods Sold	17 466	16 646
Gross Profit	**16 309**	**14 669**

Cost of goods sold comprises raw materials and packaging materials. The five largest raw materials categories account for more than 50 per cent of total cost of goods sold. These categories are titanium dioxide, emulsions, epoxy resins, additives and solvents. Cost of conversion is reported as part of manufacturing costs as described in Note 2.3.

Payment terms are based on agreements and local business practices and are in general in the range of 30 to 90 days.

Group sales per segment



Accounting policy

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenues are presented net of value added tax and discounts.

Variable considerations such as rebates, bonuses, discounts and payments to customers, are accrued for when performance obligations are met and related revenue is recognised. Variable considerations are only recognised when it is highly probable that they will not be subject to significant reversal.

The Group does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the goods to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. Consequently, the Group does not adjust transaction prices for the time value of money.

2.2 Payroll expenses

Payroll expenses are the total disbursements relating to remuneration of personnel employed by the Group. These expenses comprise direct salaries and holiday pay, bonuses, pension costs and public taxes/charges relating to the employment of personnel.

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Wages including bonuses	3 985	3 513
Social costs	509	435
Pension costs, ref. Note 5.2	357	215
Other personnel costs	237	225
Total	**5 088**	**4 388**
Average full-time equivalents employees	7 808	7 543

The Group has a system of annual bonuses that applies to senior management and is limited to a maximum of 20 per cent of annual basic salary. Further, all members of Group Management, including the President & CEO, are part of an annual profit-dependent bonus system limited upwards to 50 per cent of annual basic salary.

The Group's pension plans are primarily defined contribution plans. For further information see Note 5.2.

For further information regarding remuneration to the President & CEO and Board of Directors see Note 5.3.

2.3 Other operating expenses

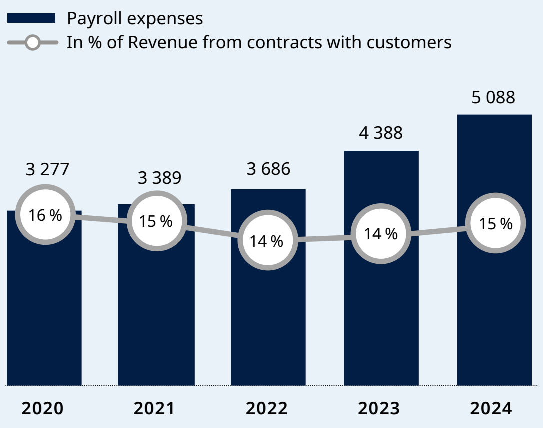
Other operating expenses comprise all operating expenses that are not related to cost of goods sold, payroll expenses and capital costs such as depreciation, amortisation and impairment. The main items of other operating expenses have been grouped in the table below.

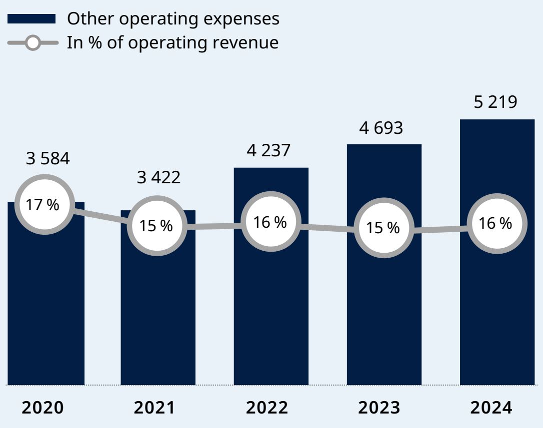
(NOK million)	2024	2023
Manufacturing	669	598
Warehouse	309	299
Transportation	885	767
Sales and marketing	1 776	1 654
Research and Development	638	559
General and administrative	756	661
Other	185	155
Total	**5 219**	**4 693**

Manufacturing costs include change in cost of conversion related to finished goods.

Research and Development consists of costs from projects in a research phase and development costs related to cancelled projects. Total Research and Development costs including payroll expenses are NOK 923 million (2023: NOK 794 million) of which NOK 43 million has been capitalised as intangible assets specified in Note 3.2.

Other consists mainly of product liability claims, losses on accounts receivable and technical service. See Note 3.5 and 3.7 for further details.





Section 03

This section outlines the assets and liabilities critical to the Group's operations

Invested capital and working capital items

In 2024, the capital employed increased mainly due to higher operating working capital, driven by increased activity. In addition, investments in new production facilities in Egypt and Indonesia, as well as the development of a new regional headquarters and R&D centre in Malaysia contributed to the increase. In percentage of sales, operating working capital remained stable.

28.3 %

Operating working capital / revenue

2023: 28.1 %

20 828

Capital employed

(NOK million)
2023: 17 864

1 264

Investments in intangible and fixed assets

(NOK million)
2023: 1 374

3.1 Overview

The table shows investments in working capital items and invested capital. Capital employed is the total of net working capital and invested capital, which is the basis for generation of operating profit before interest and tax (EBIT). Return on capital employed (ROCE) is the ratio of EBITA to capital employed, and is used to measure the Group's profitability and capital efficiency.

(NOK million)	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Change
Inventories	3.4	5 623	4 529	1 093
Accounts receivable	3.5	8 145	6 836	1 309
Trade payables	5.9	-3 955	-3 407	-548
Operating working capital		**9 812**	**7 958**	**1 854**
Bank drafts	3.5	269	208	61
Other receivables	3.5	777	610	167
Public charges and holiday pay	3.6	-477	-476	-1
Other accrued expenses	3.6	-2 035	-1 766	-270
Current provisions	3.6, 3.7	-154	-134	-20
Other working capital		**-1 619**	**-1 557**	**-62**
Net working capital		**8 193**	**6 401**	**1 792**
Intangible assets	3.2	911	877	34
Property, plant and equipment	3.3	9 511	8 747	764
Investments in associates and joint ventures	5.5	2 798	2 289	510
Non-current provisions	3.7	-179	-144	-35
Pension liabilities	5.2	-373	-279	-95
Other non-current liabilities		-33	-27	-5
Invested capital		**12 635**	**11 462**	**1 173**
Capital employed		**20 828**	**17 864**	**2 965**
Net deferred tax	5.1	439	312	126
Tax payable	5.1	-579	-560	-19
Share investments	5.9	7	6	1
Prepaid dividend from associates and joint ventures	3.6	-516	-481	-35
Other invested capital		**-649**	**-722**	**73**
Invested capital and working capital items		**20 179**	**17 142**	**3 037**
Net interest-bearing debt	4.1	1 481	1 184	298
Total Equity		**21 660**	**18 325**	**3 335**

3.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are non-physical assets that have either been capitalised through internal development of products (development cost), customisation of IT applications or separate acquisitions.

Accounting policy

Intangible assets are measured at cost, net of accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation of intangible assets with limited economic lives are calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation method and period are assessed at least once a year. Changes to the amortisation method and/or period are accounted for as a change in estimate. Intangible assets with unlimited useful lives are not amortised but tested for impairment annually. The methodology for impairment testing is described in Note 3.3.

All intellectual property rights are owned by Jotun A/S. Development costs are capitalised only if the product is technically and commercially feasible and the business case demonstrates a probability for future economic benefit. Capitalised development costs mainly include internal payroll costs in addition to purchased materials and services used in the development programmes. Amortisation of assets with limited useful life begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use.

The category IT applications and other intangibles include goodwill. In 2024, Jotun A/S acquired 100 per cent of the shares in the UAE company Petronor Services Limited, which has its wholly owned subsidiary in Iraq. Both companies are currently dormant. NOK 3.6 million of the purchase price was allocated to goodwill and subsequently impaired.

(NOK million)	Development cost	IT applications and other intangibles	Total
Cost			
Balance as of 1 January 2023	519	891	**1 410**
Additions	27	90	**117**
Disposals	-	-2	**-2**
Reclassifications	-	-	**-**
Hyperinflation adjustment	-	13	**13**
Foreign currency translation effect	-	3	**3**
Balance as of 31 December 2023	**546**	**996**	**1 541**
Additions	43	74	**117**
Disposals	-1	-17	**-18**
Reclassifications	-	-	**-**
Hyperinflation adjustment	-	13	**13**
Foreign currency translation effect	-	35	**35**
Balance as of 31 December 2024	**587**	**1 101**	**1 688**
Amortisation and impairment			
Balance as of 1 January 2023	-148	-432	**-579**
Amortisation	-22	-58	**-79**
Disposals	-	2	**2**
Reclassifications	-	-	**-**
Hyperinflation adjustment	-	-8	**-8**
Foreign currency translation effect	-	-	**-**
Balance as of 31 December 2023	**-169**	**-495**	**-664**
Amortisation	-23	-86	**-108**
Disposals	1	17	**18**
Reclassifications	-	-	**-**
Hyperinflation adjustment	-	-8	**-8**
Foreign currency translation effect	-	-15	**-15**
Balance as of 31 December 2024	**-190**	**-587**	**-778**
Net book value			
Balance as of 31 December 2024	397	514	**911**
Balance as of 31 December 2023	377	500	**877**
Estimated useful life	8-10 years	3-8 years	

3.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (PP&E) comprises various types of tangible fixed assets needed for the type of business conducted by the Group.

A major part of the amount under Construction in progress relates to the new production facilities in Indonesia and construction of a new regional headquarters and R&D facility research and development facility in Malaysia.

See Note 5.4 for further information related to Right-of-Use assets.

Accounting policy

PP&E are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment charges. Costs include expenditures that are directly attributable to the purchase of the asset, including borrowing cost of investment projects under construction.

PP&E are depreciated over estimated useful life after deduction of estimated residual value. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually. Changes to the estimated residual value of useful life are accounted for as a change in estimate.

Costs of major maintenance activities are capitalised and depreciated over the estimated useful life. Maintenance costs which cannot be separately defined as a component of PP&E are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Estimate and judgement

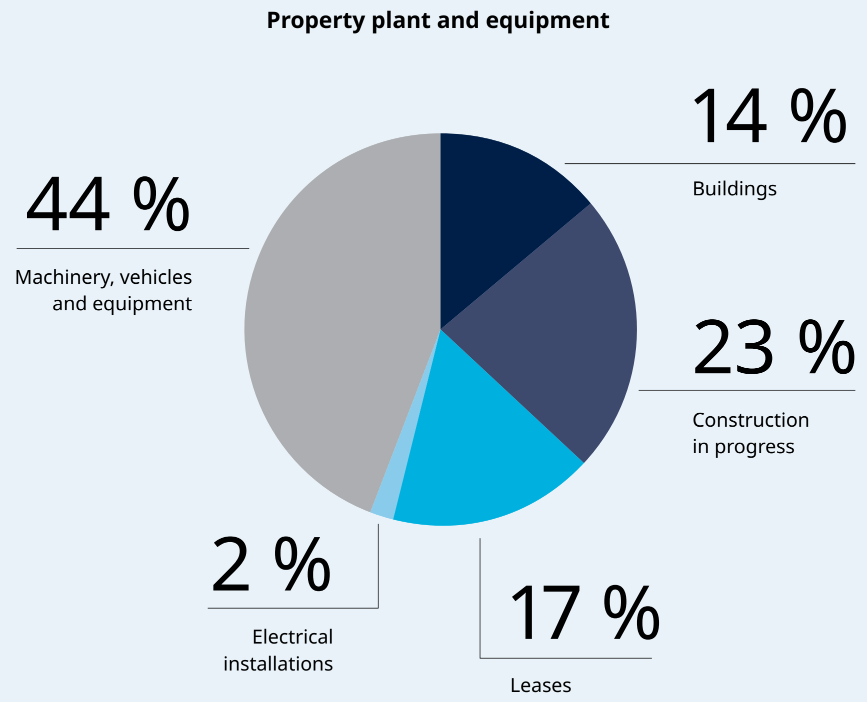
The Group assesses the carrying value of intangible assets and PP&E whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable.

If the carrying value of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

The assessment for impairment is performed for assets generating largely independent cash inflows.

The Group reverses impairment losses in the income statement if and to the extent this is substantiated by a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

(NOK million)	Land	Buildings	Electrical installations	Machinery, vehicles and equipment	Construction in progress	Right-of-Use assets	Total
Cost							
Balance as of 1 January 2023	303	5 190	1 166	6 032	907	1 356	**14 953**
Additions	-	438	31	539	249	223	**1 479**
Disposals	-	-10	-2	-86	-	-57	**-156**
Reclassifications	3	-24	-4	98	-79	14	**7**
Hyperinflation adjustments	10	76	2	177	-	18	**283**
Foreign currency translation effect	-3	21	10	-25	-39	22	**-13**
Balance as of 31 December 2023	**312**	**5 690**	**1 203**	**6 734**	**1 038**	**1 576**	**16 553**
Additions	6	197	24	601	319	227	**1 374**
Disposals	-	-2	-	-160	-11	-51	**-224**
Reclassifications	-	122	2	-19	-120	-	**-16**
Hyperinflation adjustments	10	81	2	198	-	54	**345**
Foreign currency translation effect	9	305	37	356	-68	98	**737**
Balance as of 31 December 2024	**337**	**6 394**	**1 267**	**7 709**	**1 158**	**1 904**	**18 769**
Depreciation and impairment							
Balance as of 1 January 2023	-7	-1 971	-468	-3 824	-4	-534	**-6 808**
Depreciation	-	-196	-97	-486		-179	**-959**
Depreciation on disposals	-	10	2	84		56	**152**
Impairment	-	-	-	-		-	**-**
Reclassifications	1	11	5	-17		-7	**-7**
Hyperinflation adjustments	-	-31	-1	-122		-11	**-166**
Foreign currency translation effect	-	-30	-5	27	-	-11	**-19**
Balance as of 31 December 2023	**-6**	**-2 207**	**-564**	**-4 338**	**-4**	**-686**	**-7 806**
Depreciation	-	-212	-97	-524		-219	**-1 052**
Depreciation on disposals	-	1	-	165		25	**192**
Impairment	-	-	-	-		-	**-**
Reclassifications	-	-	-	16		-	**16**
Hyperinflation adjustments	-	-35	-1	-140		-17	**-193**
Foreign currency translation effect	-1	-118	-19	-233	-	-44	**-415**
Balance as of 31 December 2024	**-7**	**-2 570**	**-681**	**-5 054**	**-4**	**-941**	**-9 258**
Net book value							
Balance as of 31 December 2024	329	3 823	586	2 655	1 154	963	**9 511**
Balance as of 31 December 2023	306	3 483	638	2 395	1 034	890	**8 747**
Estimated useful life	indefinite	25-33 years	10-14 years	3-10 years			



3.4 Inventories

Inventories comprise the Group's stock of raw materials used for production, finished goods and purchased goods for resale. Packaging to be used for sold goods is included. Any profit from intercompany sales has been eliminated.

(NOK million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Raw materials	2 647	2 028
Finished goods	3 124	2 678
Allowance for obsolete goods	-149	-177
Total	**5 623**	**4 529**

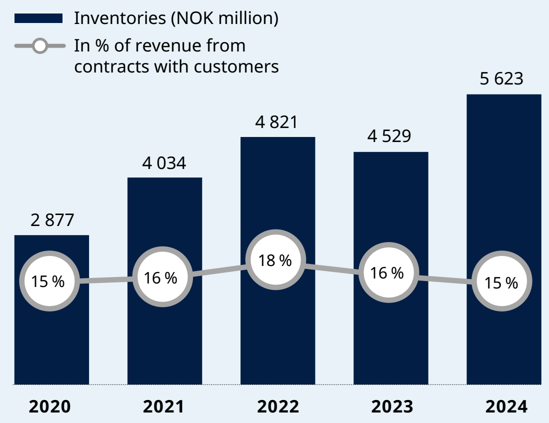
Accounting policy

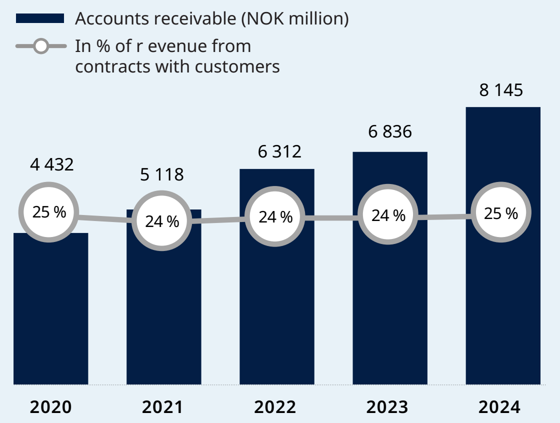
Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net sales value. The cost incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition is accounted for as follows:

1) The cost of raw materials is determined using the weighted average cost method as an overall principle for the Group. This involves the computation of an average unit cost by dividing the total cost of units by the number of units.
2) The cost of finished goods includes cost of direct materials and cost of conversion such as labour and a proportion of manufacturing overhead based on normal operating capacity, and excludes any borrowing costs. Change in cost of conversion is reported as manufacturing costs, see Note 2.3.

Estimate and judgement

Net sales value is the estimated selling price, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The Group's products are sold in markets where there are limited observable market references available, requiring use of judgement in determining net sales value. Management has used its best estimate in setting net sales value for inventories. Allowances are made for inventories with a net sales value less than cost.





3.5 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are presented net of allowance for bad debt. Changes in allowance for bad debt, including realised losses, are classified as other operating expenses in the income statement, ref. Note 2.3. Bank drafts are received as payment of accounts receivable and have a maturity period of more than three months. Received bank drafts are used to pay suppliers, ref. Note 3.9.

(NOK million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Accounts receivable	8 145	6 836
Bank drafts	269	208
Trade receivables	**8 414**	**7 044**
Other receivables	777	610
Total	**9 191**	**7 654**

The change in allowance for bad debt is shown in the following table:

(NOK million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Balance as of 1 January	259	279
Allowances for bad debt made during the period	72	50
Realised losses for the year	-51	-69
Balance as of 31 December	**280**	**259**

Ageing of accounts receivable

(NOK million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Not due	6 034	5 053
Less than 30 days	857	810
30-60 days	438	380
60-90 days	362	268
More than 90 days	735	584
Allowance for bad debt	-280	-259
Account receivables	**8 145**	**6 836**

Accounting policy

Accounts receivable are recognised at transaction price. The Group applies a simplified approach when accounting for expected credit losses. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at period end. Allowances for bad debt are based on an individual assessment of the trade receivable, considering all relevant information at the time of reporting, including historical, current and future information.

Estimate and judgement

Allowances have been made for bad debt, which cover uncertain receivables to a reasonable extent. The Management continues to assess the credit risks in order to ensure the credit risk never exceeds the allowance for bad debt. For further description of credit risk, see Note 4.4.

3.6 Other current liabilities

Other current liabilities are other payables, such as unpaid government charges and taxes, unpaid wages and holiday pay and other accruals and provisions.

(NOK million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Public charges and holiday pay	477	476
Received dividend from associates or joint ventures	516	481
Other accrued expenses	2 035	1 766
Total current provisions, ref. Note 3.7	154	134
Total	**3 181**	**2 856**

Prepaid dividends from associates or joint ventures are recognised as current liabilities until the final approval by the General Assembly in the following year. Other accrued expenses are related to commissions, bonuses to employees and other accrued expenses.

3.7 Provisions

Provisions consist mainly of product liability claims and environmental remediation costs related to specific cases or events that have occurred before the year end, and where the costs involved are not certain, but based on best estimates.

2024

(NOK million)	Claims	Environmental	Other	Total
Balance sheet 1 January	99	134	46	278
Provisions arising during the year	81	52	13	146
Utilised	-54	-7	-21	-83
Unused amounts reversed	-11	-	-2	-14
Currency translation effects	4	-	1	5
Balance as of 31 December	**118**	**178**	**36**	**332**
Current, ref. Note 3.6	118	-	36	154
Non-current	-	178	1	179
Total	**118**	**178**	**36**	**332**

2023

(NOK million)	Claims	Environmental	Other	Total
Balance sheet 1 January	140	105	86	332
Provisions arising during the year	25	29	15	68
Utilised	-38	-	-39	-77
Unused amounts reversed	-29	-	-20	-50
Currency translation effects	1	-	4	5
Balance as of 31 December	**99**	**134**	**46**	**278**
Current, ref. Note 3.6	89	-	45	134
Non-current	10	134	1	144
Total	**99**	**134**	**46**	**278**

Other provisions include obligations relating to ongoing restructuring programmes. The provision is expected to be utilised within the next year.

Product liability claims are reported as other operating expenses, ref. Note 2.3.

Accounting policy

A provision for a liability is made when a legal or constructive obligation exists, payment is probable (more likely than not), and the liability is possible to estimate. If any of the recognition criteria are not met, the liability is considered a contingent liability and no provision shall be recorded, but instead described in Note 3.8.

Estimate and judgement

Product liability claims consist of various warranty claims arising from products sold. By nature, the related amounts and timing of any outflows are difficult to predict. Assumptions used to calculate provisions for product liability claims are based on technical assessments of product failures and the related expected repair costs for each specific case. It is expected that most of these costs will be payable in the next three years, and all will have been payable within five years after the reporting date.

The Group has recorded provisions for environmental liabilities at some currently or formerly owned, leased and third-party sites throughout the world. Pre-studies and analysis of relevant areas have been undertaken to reliably estimate the provisions that have been recognised.

3.8 Contingent liabilities

Product liability claims and disputes
Jotun Group is, through its ongoing business, involved in product liability claims cases and disputes in connection with the Group's operations. Provisions have been made to cover the expected outcome of disputes insofar as negative outcomes are likely and reliable estimates can be made. In evaluating the size of the provisions, expected insurance cover is considered separately. Jotun acknowledges the uncertainty of the disputes but believes that these cases will be resolved without significant impact on the Group's financial position.

Environmental matters
The Group is through its operations exposed to environmental and pollution risk. Production facilities and product storage sites have been inspected with respect to environmental conditions in the soil. For clean-up projects where implementation is probable and reliable cost estimates exist, provisions are made accordingly. Due to uncertainties inherent in the estimation process, it is possible that such estimates could be subject to change. In addition, further expenditures may arise as conditions at various sites have yet to be determined. The amount of such future costs is not determinable due to the unknown timing and extent of corrective actions which may be required.

All of Jotun's activities are carried out in accordance with local laws and regulations, and Jotun's Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) requirements. These laws and regulations are subject to change, and such changes may require that the company make investments and/or incurs costs to meet more stringent emission standards or to take remedial actions related to e.g., soil contamination.

Accounting policy

As stated in Note 3.7, contingent liabilities are potential liabilities that do not meet the recognition criteria for provisions and are hence not recorded in the balance sheet. IFRS accounting standards, however, require disclosure of such information in the notes.

3.9 Contractual obligations and guarantees

Purchase obligations
The Group's contractual purchase obligations are mainly related to new plant and building investments. There is a substantial investment program ongoing in the Group. Of the total ongoing investment program, NOK 686 million is contractually committed capital expenditure (CAPEX) at year-end. These contractual commitments mainly relate to projects in Malaysia, Indonesia and China. There are no actual commitments for purchasing raw materials for the Group. In general, these contracts can be terminated without significant penalties.

Other obligations
Jotun A/S has guarantees covering tax withholding and other guarantees for its subsidiaries. These amounted to approximately NOK 1 540 million in 2024 (2023: NOK 1 399 million).

A subsidiary in China, Jotun Coatings (Zhangjiagang) Co. Ltd., has used bank drafts to pay some of its suppliers. The issuing bank(s) must make an unconditional payment to the supplier (or bearer) on a designated date. If unforeseen events occur and the issuing bank(s) cannot meet its obligation, Jotun would still hold the final obligation towards its suppliers. Unsettled bank drafts totalling NOK 695 million (2023: NOK 685 million) have been used as payment as of 31 December 2024.

Section 04

This section includes notes related to Jotun's capital structure and financial items, including financial risks.

Capital structure and financial items

Jotun's capital structure and financial position have seen significant improvement over the past year, largely due to substantial earnings growth and strong cash generation. By year-end, the Group's equity ratio was 62 per cent, significantly surpassing the loan covenant requirement of a minimum of 25 per cent. Furthermore, the Group maintained a robust leverage ratio (Net debt/EBITDA) of -0.2, well below the loan covenant threshold of a maximum of 4.0.

62.1 %
Equity / asset ratio, in %
2023: 60.9 %

-0.2
Net debt / EBITDA
(NOK million)
2023: -0.2

33.6 %
Return on capital employed
2023: 35.0 %

4.1 Interest-bearing debt

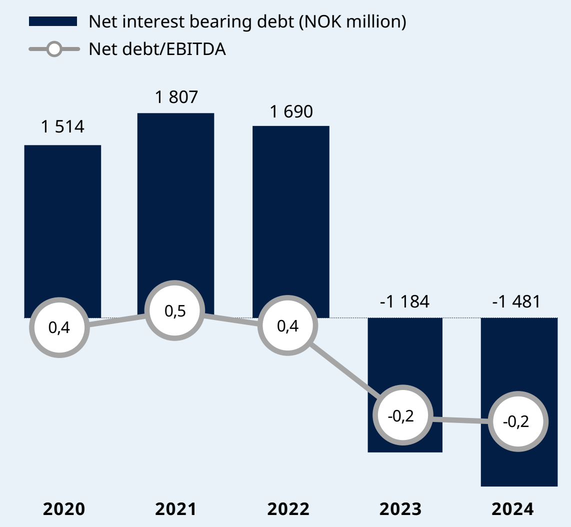
The Group's main sources of financing are from the Norwegian Bond market and bilateral bank facilities. Certificate loans are also used as a source of liquidity. The time to maturity for new loans and credit facilities is normally 3-5 years.

In 2024, the Group has refinanced bond funding of NOK 650 million. The loan from Nordic Investment Bank (NIB) of USD 120 million is fully repaid.

The Group is not in breach with any covenant requirements from banks and investors.

As of 31 December 2024, there were no drawings on the committed credit facilities.

(NOK million)	Currency	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Non-current interest-bearing debt			
Bond 2021-26 (NIBOR+0.7 %)	NOK	300	300
Bond 2021-28 (NIBOR+0.9 %)	NOK	350	350
Bond 2023-27 (NIBOR+1.29 %)	NOK	300	300
Bond 2023-29 (NIBOR+1.42 %)	NOK	300	300
Bond 2024-29 (NIBOR + 1.0%)	NOK	650	-
Other Bank debt, unsecured		222	317
Total excl. lease liability		**2 122**	**1 567**
Lease liability, ref. Note 5.4		635	582
Total		**2 757**	**2 149**
Current interest-bearing debt			
Bond 2018-24 (NIBOR+0.9 %)	NOK	-	650
Bank debt NIB 2013-24 (SOFR+1.64%), unsecured	USD	-	94
Other bank debt, unsecured		1 669	1 187
Other bank debt, secured		173	85
Total excl. lease liability		**1 842**	**2 016**
Lease liability, ref. Note 5.4		165	147
Total		**2 007**	**2 163**
Total interest-bearing debt excl. lease liability		3 964	3 583
Total lease liability, ref. Note 5.4		800	729
Total interest-bearing debt		**4 764**	**4 312**
Non-current interest-bearing receivables		69	105
Cash and cash equivalents		6 176	5 390
Net interest-bearing debt		**-1 481**	**-1 184**



Change in interest-bearing debt balance

(NOK million)	31.12.2023	Cash	Non-cash changes: Reclass. & other	Non-cash changes: FX	31.12.2024
Non-current interest-bearing debt	2 149	527	14	67	2 757
Current interest-bearing debt	2 163	-1 518	1 138	-253	1 530

Maturity profile interest-bearing debt and unutilised credit facilities

(NOK million)	Total	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	>5 years
Total interest-bearing debt excl. lease liability							
2024	**3 964**	**1 842**	**468**	**354**	**350**	**950**	**-**
2023	3 583	2 016	113	453	351	350	300
Unutilised credit facilities in Jotun A/S							
2024	**3 089**	**-**	**-**	**700**	**-**	**1 389**	**1 000**
2023	2 836	400	600	400	300	936	200

In addition, there are unused credit facilities available in the subsidiaries.

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

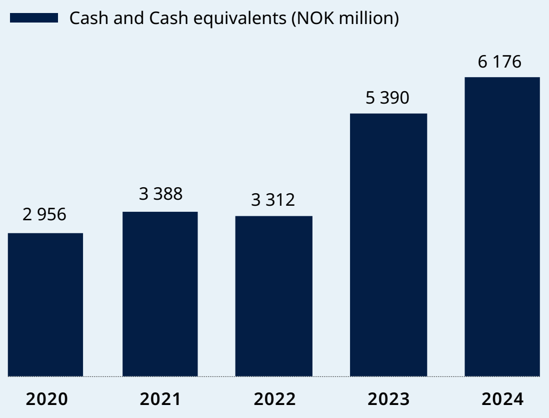
(NOK million)	2024	2023
Cash deposits	5 392	4 450
Short-term investments	784	940
Total	**6 176**	**5 390**

Cash deposits in banks are attributable to the Group's cash pool arrangement and local bank accounts held by the respective subsidiaries. Only subsidiaries owned 100 per cent by the Group are participants in the cash pool. The net cash position in the Group's cash pool per 31 December 2024 was NOK 3 077 million (2023: NOK 1 394 million).

Surplus cash in subsidiaries not participating in the cash pool is accessible through dividend distribution and/or repayment of debt to Jotun A/S.

Accounting policy

Cash includes cash in hand and cash deposits in banks. Cash equivalents are short-term liquid investments which are convertible into a known amount of cash on short notice and have a maximum term to maturity of three months.



4.3 Net financial items

The Group has net financial items mainly comprising net interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses and fair value changes of the Group's financial instruments related to hedging.

Financial income

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Fair value changes financial instruments	-	30
Interest income	163	149
Dividend	5	4
Net foreign exchange gain	61	93
Hyperinflation adjustment	-67	-43
Other financial income	44	23
Total	**205**	**256**

Financial cost

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Fair value changes financial instruments	-133	-
Interest costs	-480	-414
Net foreign exchange loss	-364	-283
Other financial costs	-144	-110
Total	**-1 122**	**-807**
Net finance items	**-916**	**-552**

Foreign exchange gains and losses related to forwards, options and swaps in Jotun A/S have affected net financial items with the following amounts:

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Unrealised gain/loss (-)	-133	30
Realised gain/loss (-)	-36	-142

Unrealised part is reported as fair value changes financial instruments, while the realised part is reported as foreign exchange gain or loss.

4.4 Financial risk management

Financial risks include raw material price risk, foreign currency risk, customer credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk managed by the Group Treasury according to policy.

Raw material price risk
Raw material risk is the risk of fluctuating raw material prices affecting cost of goods sold, which represent more than 60 per cent of total costs. The main raw materials purchased by the Group are described in Note 2.1. Currently, the Group does not hedge this type of risk as availability of effective hedging instruments is limited. As increases in raw material prices cannot be compensated for immediately through increased product prices, profits will be negatively impacted for a period of time. The time horizon for Group-wide implementation of price increases is generally 9-12 months.

Cost of goods sold was NOK 17.5 billion in 2024 of which NOK 9.1 billion were costs for the top five raw materials. A ten per cent increase in commodity prices will result in an increase in cost of goods sold by NOK 1.7 billion.

Foreign currency risk
The Group's consolidated financial statements are exposed to a currency risk related to translation of local currencies to NOK. In 2024, sales and operating profit outside Norway were NOK 29.8 billion and NOK 6.2 billion respectively. A ten per cent appreciation in NOK will result in a reduction in sales of NOK 3.0 billion and operating profit of NOK 0.6 billion. Excluding currency effects, sales growth for the Group would have been 10.4 per cent compared to 7.9 per cent in reported rates. Conversely, operating profit growth would have been increased from 5.2 per cent to 6.3 per cent.

In addition to share capital, Jotun A/S finances the majority of its subsidiaries with intercompany loans in local currencies. Intercompany loans for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future are accounted for as part of the net investment in foreign operations. Exchange differences are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

Gains or losses on the hedging instrument related to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised in other comprehensive income while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in the income statement.

A gain of NOK 105 million on hedge of net investments was recognised in other comprehensive income in 2024 (2023: gain NOK 96 million).

Credit risk
The management of customer credit risk related to accounts receivable and other operating receivables is handled as part of the business risk.

The Group's credit risk is mainly related to markets with generally high Days Sales Outstanding (DSO). Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and controls.

Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored based on defined credit limits, and credit risk assessments are performed. There is no significant concentration of credit risk in respect of single counterparts. Some groups of counterparts can be viewed as significant: Shipyards, shipowners, real estate developers and some larger retail chains in Scandinavia.

The need for bad debt allowances is analysed on an individual customer basis. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each ageing class of accounts receivable disclosed in Note 3.5. Customer receivables are unsecured, which means that customers are not required to post collateral. Given the geographical distribution of customers with few large single accounts, credit risk in the Group is viewed as low and well diversified. The Group's customers are spread across several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

Interest rate risk
The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates to the Group's long-term debt with floating interest rates. Jotun manages its interest rate risk by monitoring the impact on net profit. At year-end, the Group had negative net debt as cash exceeded gross debt. The resulting leverage ratio is -0.2. The majority of the debt is with floating interest rate apart from lease liability (ref. Note 4.1).

The Group has long-term interest-bearing debt of NOK 2 122 million with floating interest rate. A three percentage point increase in interest rate will affect the financial items by NOK 64 million.

Funding and liquidity risk
It is the Group's policy that long-term debt and credit facilities shall have a minimum average time to maturity of two years. In addition, the target is to maintain a strategic financing reserve equivalent to five per cent of the Jotun's operating revenue.

The Group estimates its future cash flow by forecasting. Cash flow from operations has seasonal cycles, especially due to the sales of exterior decorative paints in Scandinavia. Through the first months of the year, the Group has substantial build-up of working capital in preparation for sales during spring and summer season. This is an expected cyclical movement and is taken into account when planning the Group's financing.

Other drivers of the liquidity development are investments in new factories and changes in the working capital in the individual companies. Jotun A/S repatriates cash through both ordinary and interim dividends based on target equity ratios for its subsidiaries.

Section 05

This section includes other statutory notes not related to previous sections.

Other disclosures

The higher income tax expense in 2024 was attributed to increased earnings. The effective tax rate rose by one per cent, primarily due to an increase in non-refundable withholding taxes and an increase in dividends from Saudi Arabia.

The proposed dividend represents an enhancement of 62.5 per cent compared to 2023, constituting 51 per cent of the Group's annual profit, excluding non-controlling interests.

1 400
Income tax expense
(NOK million)
2023: 1 378

23.9 %
Effective tax rate based on profit before tax
2023: 23.4 %

2 223
Proposed dividend
(NOK million)
2023: 2 223

5.1 Taxation

Income tax expense refers to the authorities' taxation of the profits of the different companies in the Group. Indirect taxes like value added tax, social security contribution etc. are not included as part of income taxes. Income taxes are computed on the basis of accounting profit or loss and broken down into current taxes and changes in deferred taxes. Deferred tax is the result of temporary timing differences between financial accounting and tax accounting.

The major components of the income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are:.

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Current income tax charge:		
Tax payable	1 516	1 387
Deferred tax:		
Relating to original and reversal of temporary differences	-115	-8
Income tax expense reported in the income statement	**1 400**	**1 378**

Reconciliation of Norwegian nominal statutory tax rate to effective tax rate
The difference between the Group's nominal and effective tax rate is mainly due to non-tax-deductible expenses, non-refundable withholding taxes and losses from operations without recognition of tax assets. In addition, the effective tax rate is also negatively affected by local income tax from equity accounted companies where taxes are liable by Jotun A/S as a foreign shareholder.

In the following table, reported income taxes are reconciled with the tax expense based on the Norwegian tax rate of 22 per cent (22 per cent in 2023). The main components are specified.

(NOK million)		2024		2023
Profit before tax as reported in the income statement		5 849		5 879
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures net of tax		-1 492		-1 333
Profit before tax excluding associates and joint ventures		**4 357**		**4 545**
Income taxes at statutory tax rate	22 %	958	22 %	1 000
Non refundable foreign withholding tax	3 %	143	3 %	115
Corrections previous years	0 %	-10	0 %	9
Tax effect related to equity accounted companies	4 %	169	3 %	120
Non deductible expenses and non taxable income	1 %	46	2 %	70
Tax inflation adjustments	1 %	53	1 %	54
Unused tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	1 %	35	1 %	25
Global minimum tax - Pillar 2 top up tax	0 %	4	0 %	0
Difference between tax rates in Norway and abroad	0 %	2	0 %	-14
Total income tax expense		**1 400**		**1 378**
Effective tax rate excluding profit from associates and joint ventures		32 %		30 %
Effective tax rate based on profit before tax		24 %		23 %

Effective tax rate is calculated both as income tax expense relative to profit before tax in the income statement and profit before tax excluding the share of profit after tax in equity accounted companies.

Specification of total tax payable

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Tax payable for the year	1 516	1 387
Prepaid taxes	-835	-792
Withholding taxes receivable	-261	-162
Other tax payable	159	127
Total tax payable	**579**	**560**

Specification of deferred tax
Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets for temporary differences and tax loss carried forward are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available at the level of the relevant tax authority for utilisation. Deferred tax liabilities consists of the Group's tax liabilities that are payable in the future.

The table below lists the timing differences between tax accounting and financial accounting.

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Non-current assets	35	439
Current assets	-484	-478
Liabilities	-1 694	-1 428
Tax loss carried forward	-77	-125
Net temporary differences and tax loss carried forward	**-2 220**	**-1 592**
Net deferred tax presented in the consolidated statement of financial position		
Deferred tax assets	617	483
Deferred tax liabilities	-179	-171
Net deferred tax	**439**	**312**

Specification of tax loss carried forward and unused tax credits

(NOK million)	2024	2023
2024		66
2025	52	54
2026	81	64
2027	42	44
2028	29	569
2029 and after	664	-
Without expiration	1 004	1 076
Total loss carried forward	**1 873**	**1 874**
Calculated nominal tax effect of tax loss carried forward	485	497
Valuation allowance	-460	-466
Deferred tax assets recognised from tax loss carried forward	**24**	**31**

Tax loss carried forward relates to subsidiaries with a history of losses that may not be used to offset taxable income elsewhere in the Group. Jotun's operations in the US, Brazil, Kenya, Spain and the Philippines have substantial tax reducing temporary differences and tax losses carried forward that have not been recognised due to uncertainty about future taxable profit available to utilise the credits.

Accounting policy

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount that is expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities. The current and deferred income tax is calculated based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted, in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are calculated on all differences between the book value and tax value of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are recognised at their nominal value and classified as non-current liabilities and non-current assets in the balance sheet. Deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets are offset as far as possible as permitted by taxation legislation and regulations. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses and temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which losses and temporary differences can be utilised.

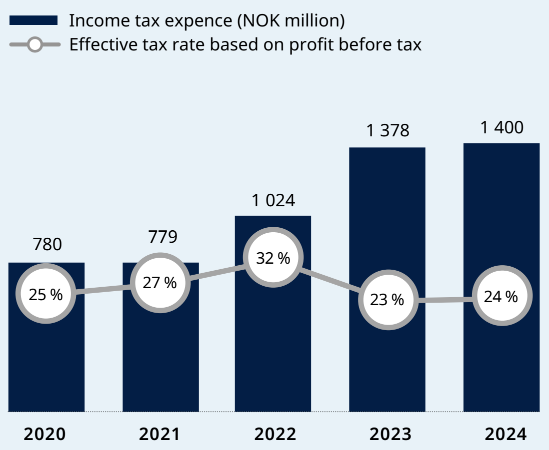
Estimate and judgement

Uncertainties exist with respect to determining the Group's deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

Jotun's widespread business operations expose us to several tax regimes and their interaction. Tax authorities in different jurisdictions may challenge the calculation of taxes payable from prior periods, which results in changes to income tax expense in the period of change, as well as interest and penalties. Management evaluates, among other factors, the degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of loss. Unexpected events or changes in these factors may require the Group to accrue for a matter that has not been previously accrued for because it was not considered probable.

Jotun is involved in a few tax disputes with tax authorities, of which the outcomes are subject to uncertainties. In 2021, Jotun A/S received a formal notification from the Norwegian tax authorities for the years from 2017 to 2020 related to taxation of dividends distributed from our companies in Saudi. Over the years Jotun A/S has reported the dividends from Saudi as free of tax in accordance with the Norwegian participation exemption model. The Norwegian tax authorities consider Saudi to be a low-tax jurisdiction, and has consequently deemed the dividends as taxable income for Jotun A/S. The tax costs for the years 2017-2024 have been recognized according to the decision from the Norwegian tax authorities. Jotun disagrees with the notification and has disputed the claim.

From 2024, Jotun Group began recording tax expenses associated with the OECD's Pillar Two model rules. These rules are designed to ensure that large multinational enterprises within the scope of the rules pay a minimum level of tax in each jurisdiction where they operate. Under the Pillar Two framework, a jurisdiction's effective tax rate (ETR) is compared to the global minimum threshold of 15%. If the jurisdiction's ETR is below this threshold, a system of top-up taxes is applied to meet the minimum level. However, certain taxes, such as Controlled Foreign Company taxes and withholding taxes on cross-border payments, are taken into account when determining the total taxes paid in a jurisdiction. For the year ended 2024, the Group's income tax expense includes NOK 4 million of top-up tax, which is attributable to Jotun's earnings in Qatar.



5.2 Pensions and other long-term employee benefits

The Group companies provide various retirement plans in accordance with local regulations and practices in the countries in which they operate.

The majority of the Group's pension plans are defined contribution plans, whereby the company's obligation is limited to annual contributions to the employees' pension plans. The Group also has a few remaining defined benefit pension plans with net pension obligation.

Summary of pension costs

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Pension costs defined contribution plans and other severance schemes	244	207
Pension costs defined benefit plans	113	9
Total pension costs recognised in the income statement, ref. Note 2.2	**357**	**215**
Actuarial gain / loss (-) recognised in other comprehensive income (net of tax)	**-**	**-25**

The Group has defined benefit plans in a limited number of countries, including Norway, the UK, Greece, Türkiye, Indonesia and in certain countries in South East Asia and the Middle East. In Norway, the defined benefit schemes were replaced by defined contribution plans in 2004, and the defined benefit plan in the UK was closed for new members in 2012.

Defined benefit plans in Norway account for around 43 per cent of the Group's net pension obligation as of 31 December 2024. In Norway, net pension obligations are primarily related to previous early retirement schemes for the Group's senior executives. In certain countries in South East Asia and the Middle East, such as Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Oman, there are pension schemes based on a final salary principle in accordance with local regulations. These are included in net pension obligations.

Other severance schemes comprise mainly obligations related to operating pension schemes for employees in the Norwegian companies with an annual basic salary and pension base exceeding 12 times the basic amount (G). This accounts for 79 per cent of the other severance scheme obligation.

Actuarial assumptions

	Norway		Indonesia	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Discount rate in %	3.4	3.0	6.9	6.7
Expected return in %	3.4	3.0	6.9	7.0
Wage adjustment in %	3.75-5.9	3.75-5.4	7.4	7.0
Inflation / increase in social security basic amount (G) in %	2.3	2.0 / 3.50	2.5	3.6
Pension adjustment in %	1.8-4.0	1.6-3.75	-	-

Norway and Indonesia accounts for 63% of the net pension obligations related to defined benefit plans.

Schemes with net pension obligations

	Pension plan assets		Defined benefit obligations		Net pension obligations	
(NOK million)	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Balance as of 1 January	**395**	**349**	**-523**	**-477**	**-128**	**-128**
Translation difference at the beginning of the period	40	30	-38	-20	2	10
Recognised in the income statement						
Pension earnings for the year	-	-	-68	1	-68	1
Interest income / cost (-)	-	-	-32	-27	-32	-27
Expected return on pension plan assets	19	18	-	-	19	18
Settlement	-32	-	-	-	-32	-
Recognised in the Income Statement	-13	18	-100	-26	-113	-9
Other movements	-12	-2	39	-	27	-2
Net pension obligation defined benefit plans	**410**	**395**	**-622**	**-523**	**-212**	**-128**
Other severance schemes	-	-	-161	-150	-161	-150
Balance as of 31 December	**410**	**395**	**-783**	**-674**	**-373**	**-279**

Breakdown of net pension liabilities in funded and unfunded schemes

(NOK million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Present value of funded pension obligations	-425	-368
Pension plan assets	410	395
Net funded pension obligations	**-15**	**27**
Present value of unfunded pension obligations	-358	-305
Capitalised net pension assets / liabilities (-)	**-373**	**-279**

Pension plan assets

Pension plan assets are mainly in bonds and shares. The estimated return will vary depending on the composition of the various classes of assets. Contributions to pension plan assets during 2024 are expected to be approximately NOK 17.5 million.

Breakdown of pension plan assets (fair value)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Cash and cash equivalents in %	0.5	0.9
Bonds in %	94.1	89.1
Shares in %	-	4.9
Property in %	5.4	5.1
Total pension plan assets	**100.0**	**100.0**

Accounting policy

Defined contribution plans
The pension cost related to the Group's defined contribution plans is equal to the annual contribution made to the employee's individual pension accounts in the accounting period. Annual contributions correspond to an agreed percentage of the employee's salary in accordance with local pension arrangements. In Norway, the rate is five per cent of annual basic salary, limited upwards to twelve times the social security basic amount. In addition, 18.1 per cent contribution is made for annual basic salary between 7.1-12 times the social security basic amount. The pension contributions are expensed when incurred. The return on the pension funds will affect the size of the employees' pension, and the risk of returns lies with the employees.

Defined benefit plans
In the defined benefit plans, the Group companies are responsible for paying an agreed pension to the employee based on his or her final pay. Defined benefit plans are valued at the present value of accrued future pension obligations at the end of the reporting period. Pension plan assets are valued at their fair value. The capitalised net liability is the sum of the accrued pension liability minus the fair value of the associated pension fund asset.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. Introduction of new or changes to existing defined benefit plans that will lead to changes in pension liabilities are recognised in the income statement as they occur. Gains or losses linked to changes or terminations of pension plans are also recognised in the income statement when they arise.

Other severance schemes
Other severance schemes comprise mainly of obligations related to pension schemes for employees in the Norwegian companies with an annual basic salary exceeding 12 times the basic amount (G). In addition, minor statutory obligations to employees in a few other countries are also included. Obligations related to other severance schemes are recognised as non-current liabilities.

Estimate and judgement

Defined benefit plans are calculated based on a set of selected financial and actuarial assumptions. Changes in parameters such as discount rates, future wage adjustment, etc. could have a substantial impact on the estimated pension liability. Similarly, changes in selected assumptions for the return on pension assets could affect the amount of the pension assets. The Group will not be materially affected by a reasonable expected change in key assumptions.

All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

5.3 Remunerations

Remuneration of the President & CEO

(NOK thousand)	Ordinary salary	Bonus	Benefits in kind	Pension cost	Total
President & CEO	8 526	3 665	373	5 076	**17 640**

The President & CEO is part of a pension scheme that includes a mutual opportunity to discontinue employment in whole or in part up to five years earlier than a stipulated retirement age of 67 years.

The Group has no obligation to give the President & CEO or the Chairman of the Board special remuneration upon discontinuance or change of employment or office. Should the President & CEO's employment discontinue, his contract has a clause stipulating that a one-year "competition quarantine" may be imposed with compensation. The President & CEO has a notice period of six months.

The Group has not given any loans or guarantees to the President & CEO, the Chairman of the Board, or to any shareholders or members of Group Management, the Board of Directors or Corporate Assembly.

Remuneration of the Board of Directors and Corporate Assembly

(NOK thousand)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Board of Directors	3 609	3 735
Corporate Assembly	230	230
Total	**3 839**	**3 965**

Shares controlled by members of the Board of Directors and the Group Management are specified in Note 5.8.

External auditor remuneration

(NOK thousand)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Statutory audit	21 738	18 369
Other attestation services	159	218
Tax services	3 114	3 177
Other services	2 444	2 547
Total	**27 453**	**24 312**

5.4 Leases

The Group has lease contracts for various assets (land, buildings, machinery and equipment and transport vehicles) used in its operations.

Accounting policy

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract includes a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for a financial consideration.

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases. The Group recognises lease liabilities for payment obligations for leases and right-of-use assets representing the value of the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-Use assets
The Group recognises Right-of-Use assets at the date the underlying asset is available for use. Right-of-Use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of Right-of-Use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-Use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. When assessing the life of the leases, the Group considers the non-cancellable lease term and options to extend the lease where Jotun is reasonably certain to extend. Extension options are assessed for all lease's premises. For other assets, the life is equal to the non-cancellable lease period and extensions are not considered for these.

Right-of-Use assets are also subject to impairment, using the same method as for Property, plant and equipment, see Note 3.3.

Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as operating expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term or a change in the lease payments. The Group's lease liabilities are included in interest-bearing debt, see Note 4.1.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to all short-term leases, which are leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Cash flow
The Group has classified the principal portion of lease payments within financing activities and the interest portion within operating activities in the statement of cash flow.

Estimate and judgement

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).

Right-of-Use assets:

(NOK million)	Land	Buildings	Machinery, vehicles and equipment	Total
Cost				
Balance as of 1 January 2023	362	639	354	**1 356**
Additions	23	109	90	**223**
Disposals	-	-23	-34	**-57**
Reclassifications	15	-	-	**14**
Hyperinflation adjustments	-	3	15	**18**
Foreign currency translation effect	9	10	4	**22**
Balance as of 31 December 2023	**409**	**738**	**429**	**1 576**
Additions	-	141	87	**227**
Disposals	-18	-11	-23	**-51**
Reclassifications	-	-	-	**-**
Hyperinflation adjustments	-	8	46	**54**
Foreign currency translation effect	35	46	17	**98**
Balance as of 31 December 2024	**426**	**921**	**557**	**1 904**
Amortisation and impairment				
Balance as of 1 January 2023	-37	-266	-231	**-534**
Depreciation	-11	-93	-75	**-179**
Depreciation on disposals	-	22	34	**56**
Reclassifications	-7	-	-	**-7**
Hyperinflation adjustments	-	-2	-10	**-11**
Foreign currency translation effect	-	-8	-2	**-11**
Balance as of 31 December 2023	**-56**	**-346**	**-284**	**-686**
Depreciation	-11	-105	-104	**-219**
Depreciation on disposals	-	2	23	**25**
Reclassifications	-	-	-	**-**
Hyperinflation adjustments	-	-3	-14	**-17**
Foreign currency translation effect	-5	-25	-14	**-44**
Balance as of 31 December 2024	**-71**	**-477**	**-393**	**-941**
Net book value				
Balance as of 31 December 2024	354	444	164	**963**
Balance as of 31 December 2023	353	392	145	**890**

Lease liability as of 31 December

(NOK million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Non-current	635	582
Current	165	147
Total	**800**	**729**

Undiscounted lease liabilities and maturity of cash outflows

(NOK million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Less than 1 year	216	190
1-2 years	156	148
2-3 years	102	102
3-4 years	79	54
4-5 years	60	42
More than 5 years	579	522
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	**1 191**	**1 059**

Amounts recognised in the consolidated income statement:

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Leases		
Depreciation of Right-of-Use assets	219	179
Impairment of Right-of-Use assets	-	-
Interest expense	56	39
Other lease expenses recognised in the income statement:		
Expenses relating to short-term leases	20	20
Expenses relating to lease of low value assets	13	10
Expenses related to variable payments	37	28
Rent concession - Covid-19	-	-
Total	**345**	**275**

Total cash outflow relating to lease of Right-of-Use assets was NOK 243 million for the period.
The portfolio of short-term leases does not vary significantly from year to year.

5.5 Associates and joint ventures

The Group has investments in associates in the Middle East and joint ventures in North East Asia, involved in production and sales of products within all the Group's four segments. See Note 1.1 for accounting policy. See Note 5.7 to the Parent Company Financial Statements for more information.

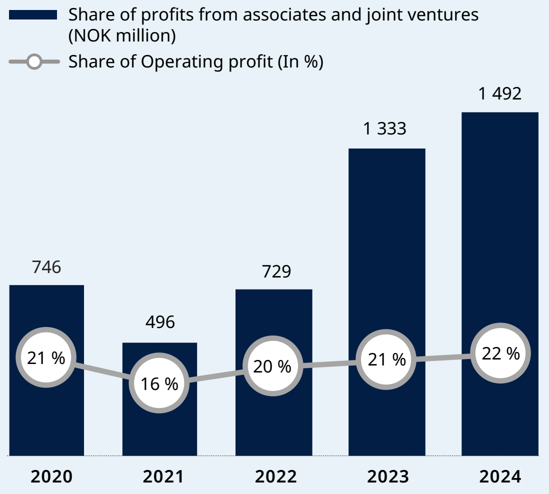
Overview of changes in investments in associates and joint ventures

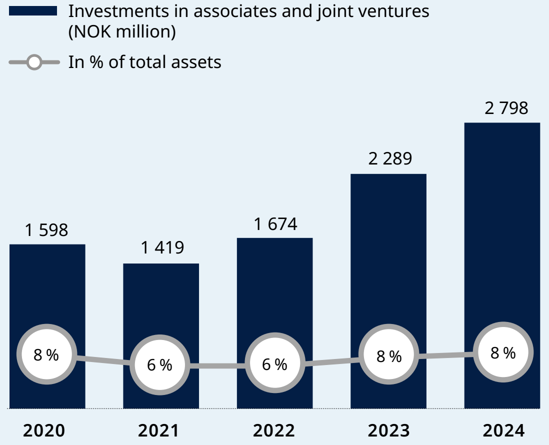
	31.12.2024			31.12.2023		
(NOK million)	Associates	Joint ventures	Total	Associates	Joint ventures	Total
Carrying amount 1 January	1 338	951	2 289	1 004	670	1 674
Share of profit and loss	958	534	1 492	939	395	1 333
Exchange differences	218	81	298	1	-7	-6
Dividend	-959	-322	-1 281	-606	-107	-713
Other equity changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount 31 December	**1 555**	**1 244**	**2 798**	**1 338**	**951**	**2 289**

Summary of financial information for the associates and joint ventures based on 100 per cent figures:

	31.12.2024			31.12.2023		
(NOK million)	Associates	Joint ventures	Total	Associates	Joint ventures	Total
Non-current assets	1 109	1 117	2 226	966	1 058	2 024
Current assets	3 792	4 318	8 109	3 100	3 522	6 622
Total assets	**4 900**	**5 435**	**10 335**	**4 066**	**4 580**	**8 646**
Equity	3 979	2 939	6 918	3 446	2 301	5 747
Non-current liabilities	310	21	331	283	34	317
Current liabilities	611	2 475	3 086	337	2 245	2 582
Total equity and liabilities	**4 900**	**5 435**	**10 335**	**4 066**	**4 580**	**8 646**
Revenues	8 206	6 748	14 954	7 679	5 966	13 646
Revenues - Jotun entities*	1 046	2 007	3 053	980	1 869	2 848
Total revenues	**9 252**	**8 754**	**18 006**	**8 659**	**7 835**	**16 494**
Profit / (loss) for the year	**2 373**	**1 417**	**3 790**	**2 293**	**889**	**3 182**

** Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures*





5.6 Related parties

Two parties are deemed to be related if one party can influence the decisions of the other.

During 2024, goods and services were purchased and sold to various related parties in which the Group holds a 50 per cent or less equity interest. Investments in associates and joint ventures are presented in Note 5.5, shareholder and dividend information are presented in Note 5.8.

The transactions between related parties are mainly sales and purchases of finished goods. Joint expenses are distributed in accordance with agreed cost contribution arrangements.

Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and there have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. As of 31 December 2024, the Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (2023: NOK 0). This assessment is undertaken each financial year by examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates. The amount of these transactions is shown in the table below.

2024

(NOK million)	Sales of goods to	Purchases of goods from	Other revenue from	Loans to	Interests on loan to	Other current liabilities	Trade and other receivables
Joint ventures	1 486	1 007	282	-	-	164	352
Associates	271	862	275	2	1	156	186
Total	**1 757**	**1 869**	**557**	**2**	**1**	**320**	**538**

2023

(NOK million)	Sales of goods to	Purchases of goods from	Other revenue from	Loans to	Interests on loan to	Other current liabilities	Trade and other receivables
Joint ventures	1 219	946	253	-	-	185	251
Associates	243	808	240	2	1	160	141
Total	**1 462**	**1 754**	**493**	**2**	**1**	**345**	**392**

Details on remuneration and shares held for the Board of Directors and Group Management is described in Notes 5.3. Besides remuneration and shares, the Group has not identified any transactions with the Board of Directors or key management personnel during 2023.

5.7 Subsidiaries

For the list of subsidiaries included in the consolidated accounts, refer to Note 5.6 to the Parent Company Financial Statements.

5.8 Share capital and shareholder information

The share capital in Jotun A/S as of 31 December 2024 consists of the following share classes:

(NOK)	Quantity	Face value	Share capital
A-shares	114 000	300	34 200 000
B-shares	228 000	300	68 400 000
Total	**342 000**	**300**	**102 600 000**

At the general meeting, each A-share has ten votes and each B-share has one vote. There are no changes from last year.

Ownership structure
The number of shareholders as of 31 December 2024 was 976. The largest shareholders were:

Shareholders	A-shares	B-shares	Total	Ownership	Voting interest
Paint Holding AS	42 471	103 446	145 917	42.7 %	38.6 %
Odd Gleditsch AS	11 581	37 995	49 576	14.5 %	11.2 %
Mattisberget AS	29 707	744	30 451	8.9 %	21.8 %
Leo Invest AS	3 008	7 022	10 030	2.9 %	2.7 %
Abrafam Holding AS	3 387	3 666	7 053	2.1 %	2.7 %
Skallum AS	1 759	5 246	7 005	2.0 %	1.7 %
Bog Invest AS		6 861	6 861	2.0 %	0.5 %
Bjørn Ekdahl	2 330	3 386	5 716	1.7 %	2.0 %
ACG AS	1	5 561	5 562	1.6 %	0.4 %
Hejo Holding AS		5 270	5 270	1.5 %	0.4 %
Elanel AS	3 027	2 153	5 180	1.5 %	2.4 %
Snefred Invest AS	1 953	1 902	3 855	1.1 %	1.6 %
Bjørn Ole Gleditsch	26	3 689	3 715	1.1 %	0.3 %
Pina AS		3 452	3 452	1.0 %	0.3 %
Vida Holding AS	584	2 652	3 236	0.9 %	0.6 %
Jill Beate Gleditsch		3 171	3 171	0.9 %	0.2 %
Nils Johannes Ekdahl	2 327	656	2 983	0.9 %	1.7 %
Bengt Erik Ekdahl	2 328	188	2 516	0.7 %	1.7 %
Conrad Wilhelm Eger	1 172	1 155	2 327	0.7 %	0.9 %
Anne Cecilie Gleditsch	5	2 161	2 166	0.6 %	0.2 %
Total 20 largest	**105 666**	**200 376**	**306 042**	**89.5 %**	**91.9 %**
Total others	8 334	27 624	35 958	10.5 %	8.1 %
Total number of shares	**114 000**	**228 000**	**342 000**	**100.0 %**	**100.0 %**

Shares directly controlled by members of the Board of Directors, Corporate Assembly and Group Management and / or related parties

Name	Office	A-shares	B-shares	Total
Odd Gleditsch d.y.	Chairman of the Board	27	6 750	**6 777**
Jørgen Arnesen	Member of the Board	978	249	**1 227**
Nicolai A. Eger	Member of the Board	988	191	**1 179**
Karoline Gleditsch	Member of the Board		380	**380**
Jannicke Nilsson	Member of the Board		4	**4**
Bjørn Ekdahl	Chairman of the Corporate Assembly	2 330	3 636	**5 966**
Bjørn Ole Gleditsch	Member of the Corporate Assembly	26	10 550	**10 576**
Anne Cecilie Gleditsch	Member of the Corporate Assembly	6	7 723	**7 729**
Kornelia Eger	Member of the Corporate Assembly	100	273	**373**
Jens-Erlend Trana	Member of the Corporate Assembly		2	**2**
Helle Abrahamsen	Member of the Corporate Assembly		2	**2**
Siri Gilde Flenstad	Member of the Corporate Assembly		2	**2**
Morten Fon	President & CEO	12	24	**36**
Vidar Nysæther	GEVP & CFO		20	**20**
Bård K. Tonning	GEVP Decorative Paints		5	**5**

There are no options for share acquisitions.

Dividend paid and proposed

Declared and paid during the year (NOK)	2024	2023
Total ordinary dividend	1 368 000 000	855 000 000
Total extraordinary dividend	855 000 000	-
Total dividend	**2 223 000 000**	**855 000 000**
Ordinary dividend per share	**4 000**	**2 500**
Ekstraordinary dividend per share	**2 500**	**-**

Proposed for approval at the Annual General Meeting (NOK)	2024	2023
Total ordinary dividend	2 223 000 000	1 368 000 000
Total extraordinary dividend	-	855 000 000
Total dividend	**2 223 000 000**	**2 223 000 000**
Ordinary dividend per share	6 500	4 000
Extraordinary dividend per share	-	2 500

Dividend is deducted from equity and recognised as a liability after approval by the Annual General Meeting.

5.9 Details of financial assets and liabilities

This note gives an overview of measurement of financial assets and liabilities and the accounting treatment of these balance sheet items. The measurement method in the tables are defined as follows:

Level 1: Recorded fair value based on quoted. unadjusted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities
Level 2: Recorded fair value based on valuation using observable market data. directly or indirectly. as input
Level 3: Recorded fair value based on valuation without availability of any observable market data as input

2024

(NOK million)	Note	Level	Fair value	Amortised cost	Total	Interest-bearing
Non-current assets						
Share investments		3	7		7	
Non-current financial receivables				69	69	69
Total			**7**	**69**	**76**	**69**
Current assets						
Accounts receivable	3.6			8 145	8 145	
Other current receivables	3.6			1 046	1 046	
Current derivatives	4.1	1	-		-	
Cash and cash equivalents	4.2			6 176	6 176	6 176
Total			**-**	**15 368**	**15 368**	**6 176**
Total financial assets			**7**	**15 437**	**15 444**	**6 245**

2023

(NOK million)	Note	Level	Fair value	Amortised cost	Total	Interest-bearing
Non-current assets						
Share investments		3	6		6	
Non-current financial receivables				105	105	105
Total			**6**	**105**	**112**	**105**
Current assets						
Accounts receivable	3.5			6 836	6 836	
Other current receivables	3.5			787	787	
Current derivatives	4.1	1	31		31	
Cash and cash equivalents	4.2			5 390	5 390	5 390
Total			**31**	**13 013**	**13 045**	**5 390**
Total financial assets			**38**	**13 119**	**13 156**	**5 496**

Accounting policy

Fair value of financial instruments:
The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs. For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, a discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

2024

(NOK million)	Note	Level	Fair value	Amortised cost	Total	Interest-bearing
Non-current liabilities						
Non-current financial liabilities	4.1			2 757	2 757	2 757
Total			**-**	**2 757**	**2 757**	**2 757**
Current liabilities						
Interest-bearing debt	4.1			2 007	2 007	2 007
Trade and other payables				3 955	3 955	
Current tax liabilities	5.1			579	579	
Other liabilities	3.7			3 148	3 148	
Current derivatives	4.1	1	34		34	
Total			**34**	**9 689**	**9 723**	**2 007**
Total financial liabilities			**34**	**12 446**	**12 480**	**4 764**

2023

(NOK million)	Note	Level	Fair value	Amortised cost	Total	Interest-bearing
Non-current liabilities						
Non-current financial liabilities	4.1			2 149	2 149	2 149
Total			**-**	**2 149**	**2 149**	**2 149**
Current liabilities						
Interest-bearing debt	4.1			2 163	2 163	2 163
Trade and other payables				3 407	3 407	
Current tax liabilities	5.1			560	560	
Other liabilities	3.6			2 856	2 856	
Current derivatives	4.1	1	-		-	
Total			**-**	**8 986**	**8 986**	**2 163**
Total financial liabilities			**-**	**11 135**	**11 135**	**4 312**

Financial assets:
The Group's financial assets include cash and short-term deposits, trade and other receivables, loans and other receivables, quoted and unquoted financial instruments and derivative financial instruments.

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets are classified at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss, correspondingly. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

For a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are "Solely Payments of Principal and Interest" (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement
The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at amortised cost
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR), less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the assets are derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in net financial items in the consolidated income statement.

Impairment of financial assets
Further disclosure relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in Note 3.5.

The Group recognises an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced using an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement.

Financial liabilities:
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, carried at amortised cost. This includes directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the income statement.

Loans and borrowings
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR). Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in financial costs in the income statement.

5.10 Hyperinflation

Türkiye has been considered as a hyperinflationary economy for accounting purposes effective from 2022. The Group has applied IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" from 1 January 2022 and onwards.

Hyperinflation adjustments have negatively impacted profit for the year with NOK 253 million, while a positive effect of NOK 319 million has been recognised in Other comprehensive income.

The cash flow statement is prepared to reflect cash flows during the year measured at the current purchasing power at the end of the reporting period and, as such, does not reflect actual cash flows during the year. Türkiye's official inflation (CPI) for 2024 was 44.4 per cent.

5.11 Alternative performance measure

The Group uses certain financial measures that are not defined in IFRS to describe the Group's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. These financial measures may therefore be defined and calculated differently from similar measures in other companies, and thus not be comparable.

The performance measures set out below have been consistent over time and are some of the key indicators used in management reporting to monitor business performance.

The non-IFRS financial measures presented in the Annual Report are:

EBITDA: Profit before interest, income tax, depreciation and amortisation

EBITA: Profit before interest, income tax and amortisation

$$\text{Operating working capital revenue \%} = \frac{\text{Average operating working capital}}{\text{Revenue from contracts with customers}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Return on capital employed \%} = \frac{\text{Operating profit + amortisation of intangible assets}}{\text{Average capital employed}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Operating margin \%} = \frac{\text{Operating profit}}{\text{Operating revenue}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Return on equity \%} = \frac{\text{Total comprehensive income for the year}}{\text{Average equity}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Capital employed} = \text{Net working capital + invested capital}$$

$$\text{Gross profit} = \text{Revenue from contracts with customers} - \text{Cost of Goods Sold}$$

Furthermore, a breakdown of operating working capital, net working capital and invested capital is given in Note 3.1.

Financial statements
Jotun A/S

Income statement

(NOK million)	Note	2024	2023
Operating revenue	2.1, 5.5	5 305	4 642
Cost of goods sold	2.1, 5.5	-1 948	-1 976
Payroll expenses	2.2, 5.2	-1 408	-1 248
Other operating expenses	2.3, 5.4, 5.5	-1 130	-993
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	3.1, 3.2, 5.4	-315	-279
Operating profit		**506**	**146**
Dividend from subsidiaries		2 367	1 363
Dividend from associates and joint ventures		1 202	735
Net financial items	4.3, 4.4, 5.4, 5.5	52	9
Profit before tax		**4 126**	**2 253**
Income tax expense	5.1	-497	-373
Profit for the year		**3 629**	**1 880**

Statement of comprehensive income

(NOK million)	Note	2024	2023
Profit for the year		**3 629**	**1 880**
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Actuarial gain/loss (-) on defined benefit pernsion plans (net of tax)	5.2	11	-1
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**11**	**-1**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**3 640**	**1 879**

Statement of financial position

(NOK million)	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Deferred tax assets	5.1	195	135
Other intangible assets	3.1	686	675
Property, plant and equipment	3.2, 5.4	1 969	2 099
Investments in subsidiaries	5.6	3 906	3 816
Investments in associates and joint ventures	5.7	318	318
Share investments	5.8	6	6
Other non-current financial receivables	4.1, 4.4, 5.5	2 289	2 152
Total non-current assets		**9 367**	**9 200**
Current assets			
Inventories	3.3	588	641
Trade and other receivables	3.4, 4.1, 5.5	1 651	1 627
Cash and cash equivalents	4.1, 4.2	3 861	2 331
Total current assets		**6 100**	**4 599**
Total assets		**15 467**	**13 799**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	5.9	103	103
Other equity		10 061	8 644
Total equity		**10 163**	**8 746**
Non-current liabilities			
Pension liabilities	5.2	217	211
Provisions	3.6, 3.7	178	144
Interest-bearing debt	4.1	1 924	1 281
Total non-current liabilities		**2 319**	**1 636**
Current liabilities			
Interest-bearing debt	4.1	581	1 283
Trade payables	5.5	578	571
Tax payable	5.1	379	253
Other current liabilities	3.5, 3.6, 5.5	1 447	1 311
Total current liabilities		**2 984**	**3 417**
Total liabilities		**5 304**	**5 053**
Total equity and liabilities		**15 467**	**13 799**

Statement of changes in equity

(NOK million)	Note	Share capital	Other equity	Total equity
Equity as of 1 January 2023		**103**	**7 620**	**7 723**
Dividends	5.9		-855	-855
Profit for the year			1 880	1 880
Other comprehensive income	5.2		-1	-1
Equity as of 31 December 2023		**103**	**8 644**	**8 746**
Dividends	5.9		-2 223	-2 223
Profit for the year			3 629	3 629
Other comprehensive income	5.2		11	11
Equity as of 31 December 2024		**103**	**10 061**	**10 163**

Statement of cash flows

(NOK million)	Note	2024	2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Operating profit		506	146
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Gain / loss on sale of fixed assets	3.2	-	-
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	3.1, 3.2	315	279
Change in accruals, provisions and other		202	337
Working capital adjustments:			
Change in trade and other receivables		-148	-292
Change in trade payables		7	60
Change in inventories		53	53
Cash generated from operating activities		**934**	**583**
Dividend from subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		3 569	2 098
Interest received	4.3, 5.5	266	216
Interest paid	4.3	-112	-108
Other financial items	4.3	3	-33
Tax payments	5.1	-430	-310
Net cash flow from operating activities		**4 229**	**2 446**
Cash flows used for investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	3.2	-	-
Proceeds from sale of shares	5.6, 5.8	-	2
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3.2	-91	-153
Purchase of intangible assets	3.1	-105	-114
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	5.6, 5.7	-194	-132
Net cash flow used for investing activities		**-390**	**-397**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment (-) / proceeds in group account system (cash pool)	5.5	172	428
Cash payments for new lending	4.4, 5.5	-142	-364
Repayment (-) / proceeds from borrowings	4.1	-94	-178
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	5.4	-22	-21
Dividend paid	5.9	-2 223	-855
Net cash flow from financing activities		**-2 309**	**-990**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**1 530**	**1 059**
Cash and cash equivalents as of 1 January	4.2	2 331	1 272
Cash and cash equivalents as of 31 December	4.2	**3 861**	**2 331**

Notes for the parent company

1.1 Accounting policies

The financial statements for Jotun A/S have been prepared in accordance with simplified IFRS pursuant to section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act. This mainly implies that the financial statements are presented in accordance with IFRS, and the notes are presented in accordance with the requirements of the Norwegian Accounting Act. The accounting policies for the Group therefore also apply to Jotun A/S.

Line items in the notes named Jotun entities comprise subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures.

Accounting policies estimates and judgements specific to Jotun A/S are incorporated into the individual notes.

For more information about accounting policies, see consolidated financial statement for the Group.

1.2 Estimates and judgements

In preparing the company's financial statements, Management makes various accounting estimates and assumptions that form the basis of the presentation, recognition, and measurement of the company's assets and liabilities. See Note 1.3 to the consolidated statements.

1.3 Events after the balance sheet date

No events have taken place after the balance sheet date that would have affected the financial statements, or any assessments carried out.

2.1 Operating revenue

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Revenue from contracts with customers	1 860	1 849
Revenue from contracts with customers, Jotun entities	1 389	1 332
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**3 248**	**3 181**
Other revenue	101	45
Other revenue, Jotun entities	1 956	1 416
Total operating revenue	**5 305**	**4 642**

Other revenue includes among others royalty income, misc. grants and refunds and profit from sale of fixed assets.

Revenue from contracts with customers by segments

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Decorative	2 235	2 366
Marine	854	669
Protective	125	112
Powder	35	34
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**3 248**	**3 181**
Cost of Goods Sold	1 948	1 976
Gross Profit	**1 301**	**1 206**

Payment terms are based on agreements and local business practices and are in general in the range of 30 to 60 days.

2.2 Payroll expenses

Jotun A/S has a system of annual bonuses that applies to senior management and is limited to a maximum of 20 per cent of annual basic salary. Further, all members of the management, including the President & CEO, are part of an annual profit-dependent bonus system limited upwards to 50 per cent of annual basic salary.

The company's pension plans are primarily defined contribution plans. For further information, see Note 5.2.

For remuneration of President & CEO and Board of Directors, see note 5.3.

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Wages including bonuses	1 091	989
Social costs	191	163
Pension costs, ref. Note 5.2	139	109
Other personnel costs	-13	-13
Total	**1 408**	**1 248**
Average full-time equivalents employees	987	982

2.3 Other operating expenses

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Manufacturing	95	96
Warehouse	23	31
Transportation	48	46
Sales and marketing	68	84
Technical service	18	23
Research and Development	638	559
General and administrative	102	134
Royalty	30	32
Other*	109	-12
Total	**1 130**	**993**

** Other operating expenses are presented net of Cost Contribution Arrangement (CCA) incomes.*

3.1 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are non-physical assets that have either been capitalized through internal development of products (development cost), customisation of IT applications or separate acquisitions. See Note 3.2 to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

(NOK million)	Development cost	IT Applications and other intangibles	Total
Cost			
Balance as of 1 January 2023	519	499	**1 018**
Additions	27	88	**114**
Disposals	-	-	**-**
Balance as of 31 December 2023	**546**	**587**	**1 132**
Additions	41	65	**105**
Disposals	-1	-16	**-17**
Balance as of 31 December 2024	**585**	**636**	**1 221**
Amortisation and impairment			
Balance as of 1 January 2023	-148	-241	**-389**
Amortisation	-22	-47	**-69**
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as of 31 December 2023	**-169**	**-289**	**-458**
Amortisation	-23	-71	**-94**
Disposals	1	16	17
Balance as of 31 December 2024	**-191**	**-344**	**-535**
Net book value			
Balance as of 31 December 2024	395	292	**686**
Balance as of 31 December 2023	377	298	**675**
Estimated useful life	8-10 years	3-10 years	

3.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise various types of tangible fixed assets needed.
See Note 5.4 for Right-of-Use assets.

(NOK million)	Land	Buildings	Electrical installations	Machinery, vehicles and equipment	Construction in progress	Right-of-Use assets	Total
Cost							
Balance as of 1 January 2023	47	1 468	671	1 443	45	116	**3 789**
Additions	-	5	-1	104	27	18	**153**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as of 31 December 2023	**47**	**1 473**	**670**	**1 547**	**72**	**134**	**3 942**
Additions	6	19	10	54	1	12	**101**
Disposals	-	-	-	-68	-11	-	**-79**
Reclassifications	-	15	-	-	-15	-	**-**
Balance as of 31 December 2024	**53**	**1 506**	**680**	**1 533**	**48**	**146**	**3 965**
Depreciation and impairment							
Balance as of 1 January 2023	-	-393	-237	-942	-	-62	**-1 633**
Depreciation		-49	-59	-82	-	-21	**-210**
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Impairment		-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as of 31 December 2023	**-**	**-442**	**-296**	**-1 024**	**-**	**-82**	**-1 843**
Depreciation		-49	-59	-90	-	-22	**-221**
Disposals		-	-	68	-	-	**68**
Impairment		-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as of 31 December 2024	**-**	**-491**	**-355**	**-1 046**	**-**	**-104**	**-1 996**
Net book value							
Balance as of 31 December 2024	53	1 015	325	486	48	42	**1 969**
Balance as of 31 December 2023	47	1 031	374	523	72	51	**2 099**
Estimated useful life	unlimited	25-33 years	10-14 years	3-10 years			

3.3 Inventories

(NOK million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Raw materials	231	260
Finished goods	369	410
Allowance for obsolete goods	-12	-29
Total	**588**	**641**

3.4 Trade and other receivables

(NOK million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Accounts receivable	113	109
Accounts receivable - Jotun entities	1 158	958
Total accounts receivable	**1 270**	**1 067**
Other receivables external	214	228
Other receivables - Jotun entities	167	332
Total	**1 651**	**1 627**

The change in allowance for bad debt is shown in the following table:

(NOK million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Balance as of 1 January	88	66
Allowances for bad debt made during the period	25	22
Realised losses for the year	-	-
Balance as of 31 December	**113**	**88**

Ageing of accounts receivable as of 31 December was as follows:

(NOK million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Not due	939	757
Less than 30 days	74	34
30-60 days	21	22
60-90 days	33	29
More than 90 days	316	313
Allowance for bad debt*	-113	-88
Total	**1 270**	**1 067**

** Allowances related to receivables from Jotun entities represent NOK 112 million (2023: NOK 88 million).*

3.5 Other current liabilities

(NOK million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Public charges and holiday pay	209	197
Prepaid dividend from Jotun entities	740	822
Other liabilities to Jotun entities	46	30
Other accrued expenses	389	226
Total current provisions, ref. Note 3.6	63	36
Total	**1 447**	**1 311**

Received interim dividend from associates or joint ventures are recognized as current liability until the final approval by the General Assembly subsequent year. Other accrued expenses are related to commissions, bonuses to employees and other accrued expenses.

3.6 Provisions

2024

(NOK million)	Claims	Environmental	Other	Total
Balance sheet 1 January	45	134	1	**179**
Provisions arising during the year	53	52	-	**105**
Utilised	-34	-7	-1	**-43**
Unused amounts reversed	-1	-	-	**-1**
Balance as of 31 December	**63**	**178**	**-**	**241**
Current, ref. note 3.5	63	-	-	**63**
Non-current	-	178	-	**178**
Total	**63**	**178**	**-**	**241**

2023

(NOK million)	Claims	Environmental	Other	Total
Balance sheet 1 January	103	105	13	**221**
Provisions arising during the year	2	29	-	**31**
Utilised	-34	-	-2	**-37**
Unused amounts reversed	-26	-	-10	**-36**
Balance as of 31 December	**45**	**134**	**1**	**179**
Current, ref. note 3.5	35	-	1	**36**
Non-current	10	134	-	**144**
Total	**45**	**134**	**1**	**179**

3.7 Contingent liabilities

Product liability claims and disputes
Product liability claims consist of several separate and specific guarantee claims arising from products sold. Assumptions used to calculate provisions for claims are based on technical assessments of product failures and the expected repair cost for each specific case.

In accordance with Jotun policies, claims should in principle be covered by customer-owner company. When a claim is caused by product or specification failure, costs will be reimbursed by Jotun A/S based on the prevailing royalty and CCA agreements.

Environmental matters
Jotun A/S is through its operation exposed to environmental and pollution risk. Production facilities and product warehouse sites have been inspected regarding environmental conditions in the soil. For sites where clean-up costs are probable and reliable estimates of the costs have been made, provisions are recorded accordingly. Due to uncertainties inherent in the estimation process, it is possible that such estimates could be revised in the near term. In addition, further expenditures may arise as the full scope of conditions at some sites has yet to be determined. The related amount of potential, future costs is not determinable due to the unknown timing and extent of corrective actions which may be required. Jotun's activities are carried out in accordance with local laws and regulations, and the Group's HSE requirements. Changes in laws and regulations may require Jotun A/S to make investments and incur costs to meet future compliance requirements.

3.8. Contractual obligations and guarantees

Purchase obligations
Jotun A/S has no major contractual purchase obligations. Out of the total ongoing investment program, NOK 4,7 million is contractual committed capital expenditures (CAPEX) at year-end.

For purchase of raw materials there are no significant commitments for the company. In general, these contracts can be terminated without significant penalties.

Other obligations
Jotun A/S has guarantees mainly covering tax withholding and other guarantees for subsidiaries. These amounted to approximately NOK 1 540 million in 2024 (2023: NOK 1 398 million).

4.1 Interest-bearing debt

The table below gives an overview of total net interest-bearing debt. Further information is given in Note 4.1 to the consolidated financial statements.

(NOK million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Non-current interest-bearing debt		
Bond 2021-26	300	300
Bond 2021-28	350	350
Bond 2023-27	300	300
Bond 2023-29	300	300
Bond 2024-29	650	
Total excl. lease liability	**1 900**	**1 250**
Lease liability	24	31
Total	**1 924**	**1 281**
Current interest-bearing debt		
Bond 2018-24		650
Bank debt (NIB), unsecured		94
Other current interest-bearing debt (cash pool)	562	518
Total excl. lease liability	562	1 262
Lease liability	19	21
Total	**581**	**1 283**
Total interest-bearing debt excl. lease liability	**2 462**	**2 512**
Total lease liability	42	52
Total interest-bearing debt	**2 504**	**2 564**
Non-current interest-bearing receivables	2 289	2 152
Current interest-bearing receivables	122	246
Cash and cash equivalents	3 861	2 331
Total interest-bearing receivables	**6 272**	**4 729**
Net interest-bearing receivables/debt (-)	**3 767**	**2 165**

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

(NOK million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Cash deposits	3 077	1 391
Short-term investments	784	940
Total	**3 861**	**2 331**

As of 31 December 2024 Jotun, A/S had NOK 3 089 million (2023: 2 336 million) of undrawn long-term credit facilities available.

4.3 Net financial items

Exchange gains and losses related to forwards and options have affected the net financial items with the following amounts:

Financial income

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Interest income	72	47
Interest income on loans to Jotun entities	194	170
Net foreign exchange gain	-	-
Other financial income	49	26
Total	**315**	**242**

Financial costs

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Interest costs	-112	-108
Net foreign exchange loss	-35	-47
Impairment of shares in subsidiaries, see Note 5.6	-105	-69
Other financial costs	-11	-10
Total	**-263**	**-234**
Net financial items	**52**	**9**

Exchange gains and losses related to forwards and options have affected the net financial items with the following amounts:

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Unrealised gain / loss (-)	-132	51
Realised gain / loss (-)	-36	-142

4.4 Financial risk management

The company's financial risks and the management of these are in all material aspects identical to the disclosures made in Note 4.4 to the consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise stated below.

To reduce currency risk in cash flows, Jotun A/S uses currency options and forward contracts to ensure predictability in cash flows up to 16 months ahead. As of 31 December 2024, Jotun A/S has hedged 38 per cent of its next cash flow over the next 12 months.

The currency exposures related to external loans in foreign currency given to Jotun entities are disclosed in the table below.

(NOK million)	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
Local currency	**Currency amount**	**NOK**	**Currency amount**	**NOK**
USD	64	726	68	687
MYR	174	443	174	384
EUR	25	291	15	165
GBP	18	256	18	233
QAR	60	187	70	195
PHP	841	165	841	154
SGD	12	100	12	92
CZK	142	66	78	35
IDR			210 636	139
Other		52		64
Total		**2 286**		**2 149**

5.1 Taxation

Income tax reported in the income statement

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Current income tax charge:		
Tax payable	560	371
Deferred tax:		
Relating to original and reversal of temporary differences	-63	2
Income tax expense reported in the income statement	**497**	**373**

Reconciliation of Norwegian nominal statutory tax rate to effective tax rate
In the following table reported income tax is reconciled with the calculated tax expense based on the Norwegian tax rate of 22 per cent. The main components are specified below.

(NOK million)		2024		2023
Profit before tax as reported in the income statement		**4 126**		**2 253**
Income taxes at statutory tax rate	22 %	908	22 %	496
Exempted tax on dividends	-14 %	-567	-14 %	-309
Tax on dividends and surplus in controlled foreign companies (CFC)	2 %	100	4 %	85
Non-deductible expenses and non-taxable income*	0 %	10	1 %	12
Correction previous year and change in temporary differences	-1 %	-44	1 %	14
Taxation outside Norway less deductible in Norwegian Tax	2 %	90	3 %	74
Total income tax expense		**497**		**373**
Effective tax rate		12 %		17 %

* Non-deductible expenses are primarily related to write-down of shares. See Note 5.6 for further information.

Specification total tax payable

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Tax payable for the year	569	371
Net foreign tax paid	-86	-74
Norwegian tax settlement for previous years	164	119
Withholding taxes receivable	-156	-98
CFC tax receivable (NOKUS)	-107	-61
SkatteFUNN (R&D tax incentive scheme) receivable	-4	-4
Total tax payable in Norway and abroad	**379**	**253**
Tax payable in Norway	375	245

Specification of deferred tax

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Non-current assets	-204	-141
Current assets	-201	-71
Liabilities	-480	-401
Net temporary differences	**-885**	**-614**
Tax rate	22 %	22 %
Deferred tax asset recognised in the statement of financial position	**195**	**135**

Information about estimate and judgment, see Note 5.1 to the consolidated financial statements.

5.2 Pensions and other long-term employee benefits

Jotun A/S has both defined contribution and defined benefit pension plans. The majority of the company's pension plans are defined contribution plans, whereby the company's obligation is limited to annual contributions to the employees' pension plans. Costs related to the defined benefit plans account for less than five per cent of total pension costs in 2024.

Summary of pension costs

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Pension costs defined contribution plans and other severance schemes	135	104
Pension costs defined benefit plans	3	4
Total pension costs recognised in the income statement, ref. Note 2.2	**139**	**109**
Actuarial gain / loss (-) recognised in other comprehensive income (net of tax)	**11**	**-1**

The defined benefit schemes were replaced by defined contribution plans in 2004. Net pension obligations as of 31 December 2024 are primarily related to previous early retirement schemes for Jotun A/S's senior executives.

Other severance schemes are obligations related to operating pension schemes for employees with an annual basic salary and pension base exceeding 12 times the basic amount (G).

Actuarial assumptions

	2024	2023
Discount rate in %	3.4	3.0
Expected return in %	3.4	3.0
Wage adjustment in %	3.75-5.9	3.75- 5.4
Inflation / increase in social security basic amount (G) in %	2.25	2.0/3.5
Pension adjustment in %	1.8-4.0	1.6-3.75

Schemes with net pension obligations	**Net pension obligations**	
(NOK million)	2024	2023
Balance as of 1 January	**-99**	**-95**
Recognised in the Income Statement	-3	-4
Other movements	6	5
Net pension obligation defined benefit plans	**-90**	**-99**
Other severance schemes	-127	-112
Balance as of 31 December	**-217**	**-211**

5.3 Remunerations

Remuneration of the President & CEO

(NOK thousand)	Ordinary salary	Bonus	Benefits in kind	Pension cost	Total
President & CEO	8 526	3 665	373	5 076	**17 640**

The President & CEO is part of a pension scheme that includes a mutual opportunity to discontinue employment in whole or in part up to five years earlier than a stipulated retirement age of 67 years.

Jotun A/S has no obligation to give the President & CEO or the Chairman of the Board special remuneration upon discontinuance or change of employment or office. Should the President & CEO's employment discontinue, his contract has a clause stipulating that a one-year "competition quarantine" may be imposed with compensation. The President & CEO has a notice period of six months.

Jotun A/S has not given any loans or guarantees to the President & CEO, the Chairman of the Board, or to any shareholders or members of Jotun A/S Management, the Board of Directors, or Corporate Assembly.

Remuneration of the Board of Directors and Corporate Assembly

(NOK thousand)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Board of Directors	3 609	3 735
Corporate Assembly	230	230
Total	**3 839**	**3 965**

Shares controlled by members of the Board of Directors and Jotun A/S Management are specified in Note 5.8 in the consolidated financial statement.

External auditor remuneration

(NOK thousand)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Statutory audit	4 444	4 139
Other attestation services	-	64
Tax services	227	748
Other services	157	616
Total	**4 827**	**5 566**

5.4 Leases

Right-of-Use assets

(NOK million)	Land	Buildings	Machinery, vehicles and equipment	Total
Cost				
Balance as of 1 January 2023	6	27	83	**116**
Additions	-	3	15	**18**
Balance as of 31 December 2023	6	30	98	**134**
Additions	-	2	10	**12**
Balance as of 31 December 2024	6	32	108	**146**
Depreciation and impairment				
Balance as of 1 January 2023	-6	-11	-45	**-62**
Depreciation	-	-5	-16	**-21**
Balance as of 31 December 2023	**-6**	**-16**	**-61**	**-82**
Depreciation	-	-6	-16	**-22**
Balance as of 31 December 2024	**-6**	**-21**	**-77**	**-104**
Net book value				
Balance as of 31 December 2024	-	11	31	42
Balance as of 31 December 2023	-	14	37	51

Lease liability as of 31 December

(NOK million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Non-current	24	31
Current	19	21
Total	**42**	**52**

Lease liability is classified as interest bearing debt, see Note 4.1.

Undiscounted lease liabilities and maturity of cash outflows:

(NOK million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Less than 1 year	20	22
1-2 years	12	16
2-3 years	7	9
3-4 years	4	4
4-5 years	1	2
More than 5 years	1	1
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	**45**	**54**

Amounts recognised in the consolidated income statement:

(NOK million)	2024	2023
Leases		
Depreciation of Right-of-Use assets	22	21
Interest expense	2	1
Other lease expenses recognised in the income statement:		
Expenses relating to short-term leases	3	2
Expenses relating to lease of low value assets	3	2
Expenses related to variable payments	23	18
Total	**52**	**44**

The total cash outflow related to lease of Right-of-Use asset was NOK 23 million (2023: 22 million).

The portfolio of short-term leases does not vary significantly from year to year.

5.5 Related parties

Two parties are deemed to be related if one party can influence the decisions of the other. During 2024, goods and services were purchased and sold to various related parties in which Jotun A/S holds a 100 per cent or less equity interest. Investments in subsidiaries are presented in Note 5.6, investments in associates and joint ventures are presented in Note 5.7 and shareholder and dividend information are presented in Note 5.8 to the consolidated financial statements.

The transactions between related parties are sales and purchases of finished goods, raw materials and technical services. Jotun A/S also has considerable royalty income from Jotun entities. Joint expenses are distributed in accordance with agreed cost contribution arrangements. Internal trading within the Group is carried out in accordance with arm's length principles.

Purchases of services from the Group companies are mainly related to global and regional functions included in the cost contribution arrangement. In addition, Jotun A/S purchases research and development services from Jotun entities. Parts of the research and development costs are capitalized, see Note 3.1.

The amounts of these transactions are shown in the table below.

2024

(NOK million)	Sales of goods to	Purchases of goods from	Other revenue from	Cost contribution income	Purchases of services from	Interests on loans to
Group companies	1 196	301	1 448	1 085	1 102	194
Associates and joint ventures	193	114	508	301	54	1
Total	**1 389**	**415**	**1 956**	**1 394**	**1 156**	**194**

2023

(NOK million)	Sales of goods to	Purchases of goods from	Other revenue from	Cost contribution income	Purchases of services from	Interests on loans to
Group companies	1 170	432	961	761	832	169
Associates and joint ventures	162	99	455	258	47	1
Total	**1 332**	**531**	**1 416**	**1 019**	**879**	**170**

Intercompany balances are disclosed in the table below.

	Subsidiaries		Associates / Joint ventures	
(NOK million)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Non-current assets				
Other non-current receivables	2 284	2 148	2	2
Total non-current assets	**2 284**	**2 148**	**2**	**2**
Current assets				
Trade receivables	943	794	216	164
Other current receivables	159	325	8	7
Total current assets	**1 102**	**1 119**	**224**	**171**
Total assets	**3 386**	**3 267**	**226**	**173**
Current liabilities				
Trade creditors	187	154	29	37
Other short-term liabilities	814	849	534	522
Total liabilities	**1 001**	**1 002**	**563**	**559**

5.6 Shares in subsidiaries

Shares held directly by the parent company

Company	City	Country	Book value (NOK million)	Ownership %
Jotun Algerie S.A.R.L	Algiers	Algeria	2	70.00
Technover P SPA	Algiers	Algeria	38	100.00
Jotun Australia Pty. Ltd.	Melbourne	Australia	42	100.00
Jotun Bangladesh Ltd	Dhaka	Bangladesh	46	99.99
Jotun Brasil Importacao. Exportacao E Ind De Tintas Ltda.	Rio De Janeiro	Brazil	229	100.00
Jotun (Cambodia) LTD	Phnom Penh	Cambodia	1	100.00
Jotun Paints (HK) Ltd.	Hong Kong	China	85	100.00
Jotun Cyprus Ltd.	Limassol	Cyprus	8	100.00
Jotun Danmark A/S	Kolding	Denmark	3	100.00
El-Mohandes Jotun S.A.E.	Cairo	Egypt	143	70.00
Jotun Powder Coatings LLL	Cairo	Egypt	0	10.00
Jotun Ethiopia Paint Manufacturing PLC	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	154	100.00
Jotun France S.A.	Paris	France	2	100.00
Jotun (Deutschland) Gmbh	Hamburg	Germany	12	83.33
Jotun Hellas Ltd.	Glyfada	Greece	3	97.40
Jotun Insurance Cell	St. Peterport	Guernsey	8	100.00
Jotun India Private Ltd.	Mumbai	India	488	96.42
P.T. Jotun Indonesia	Jakarta	Indonesia	88	56.63
Jotun (Ireland) Ltd.	Cork	Ireland	0	100.00
Jotun Italia S.R.L.	Trieste	Italy	112	100.00
Jotun Kazakhstan LLP.	Almaty	Kazakhstan	1	100.00
Jotun Kenya Limited	Nairobi	Kenya	8	95.00
Jotun Libya J.S.Co.	Tripoli	Libya	6	80.00
Jotun (Malaysia) Sdn.Bhd.	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	106	100.00
Jotun Paints (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	204	100.00
Jotun Mexico. S.A. de C.V.	Veracruz	Mexico	25	99.54
Jotun Maroc SARL D Associe Unique	Casablanca	Morocco	46	100.00
Jotun Myanmar Company Limited	Yangon	Myanmar	101	99.99
Jotun Myanmar Services Company Limited	Yangon	Myanmar	0	99.99
Jotun B.V.	Spijkenisse	Netherlands	49	100.00
Scanox AS	Drammen	Norway	80	100.00
Jotun Powder Coatings AS	Sandefjord	Norway	109	100.00
Jotun Paints Co. L.L.C.	Muscat	Oman	45	62.00
Jotun Powder Coatings Pakistan (Pvt) Ltd	Lahore	Pakistan	41	26.90
Jotun (Philippines) Inc	Manila	Philippines	81	100.00
Jotun Polska Sp.zo.o.	Gdansk	Poland	18	100.00
Jotun Paints Factory Doha W.L.L.	Doha	Qatar	140	80.00
Jotun Paints Qatar W.L.L.	Doha	Qatar	1	80.00
Jotun Romania SRL	Voluntari City	Romania	1	100.00
Jotun (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore	28	100.00
Jotun Paints South Africa (Pty) Ltd.	Cape Town	South Africa	20	100.00
Jotun Iberica S.A.	Barcelona	Spain	155	100.00
Jotun Sverige AB	Gothenburg	Sweden	5	100.00
Jotun Thailand Ltd.	Bangkok	Thailand	133	100.00
Jotun Boya Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	Istanbul	Türkiye	108	100.00
Jotun MEIA FZ-LLC	Dubai	UAE	542	100.00
Jotun MENA LLC.	Dubai	UAE	50	100.00
Pretronor Services Limited	Dubai	UAE	5	100.00
Jotun Paints (Europe) Ltd	Flixborough	UK	86	100.00
Jotun Paints Inc.	Houston	US	185	100.00
Jotun Paints Vietnam Co. Ltd.	Ho Chi Minh City	Vietnam	60	100.00
Total			**3 906**	

Below follows the specification of companies subject to write downs in 2024.

Company (NOK million)	Country	Write down
Jotun Philippines Inc.	Philippines	41
Jotun Bangladesh Ltd	Bangladesh	35
Jotun Powder Pakistan Ltd	Pakistan	11
Jotun Kenya Limited	Kenya	6
Jotun Mexico SA de CV	Mexico	6
Jotun Maroc SARL AU	Morocco	3
Jotun Algerie S.A.R.L.	Algeria	2
Total		**105**

Estimate and judgement

Jotun A/S assess the carrying value of investments in shares whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an investment may not be recoverable.

If the carrying value of an investment exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement. Jotun A/S reverse impairment losses in the income statement if and to the extent Jotun A/S has identified a change in estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

Shares held by subsidiaries and associates

Company	City	Country	Ownership %
Jotun Powder Coatings AS			
Jotun Bulgaria EOOD	Sofia	Bulgaria	100.00
Jotun CZECH a.s.	Usti nad Labem	Czech Republic	100.00
Jotun Powder Coatings LLL	Cairo	Egypt	90.00
Jotun India Private Ltd.	Mumbai	India	3.58
P.T. Jotun Indonesia	Jakarta	Indonesia	43.04
Jotun Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Veracruz	Mexico	0.40
Jotun Powder Coatings Pakistan (Pvt) Ltd	Lahore	Pakistan	38.12
Jotun Paints (HK) Ltd			
Jotun Coatings (Zhangjiagang) Co. Ltd.	Zhangjiagang	China	100.00
Jotun (Shanghai) Manangement Co. Ltd.	Shanghai	China	100.00
Jotun Coatings (Taiwan) Ltd company	Taipei	China	100.00
Jotun B.V.			
Jotun (Deutschland) Gmbh	Hamburg	Germany	16.67
Jotun Hellas Ltd.	Glyfada	Greece	2.60
Jotun (Malaysia) Sdn.Bhd			
Jotun Bangladesh Ltd	Dhaka	Bangladesh	0.01
Jotun Myanmar Services Company Limited	Yangon	Myanmar	0.01
Jotun Myanmar Company Limited	Yangon	Myanmar	0.01
Jotun MEIA FZ-LLC			
El-Mohandes Jotun S.A.E.	Cairo	Egypt	0.05
Pretronor Services Limited			
Saghrat Al Noor LLC	Baghdad	Iraq	100.00

5.7 Shares in associates and joint ventures

Shares held directly by the parent company

Company	City	Country	Book value (NOK million)	Ownership %
Jotun COSCO Marine Coatings (HK) Ltd.	Hong Kong	China	34	50
Jotun Saudia Co. Ltd.	Dammam	Saudi Arabia	39	40
Jotun Powder Coatings Saudi Arabia Co. Ltd.	Dammam	Saudi Arabia	26	30
Chokwang Jotun Ltd.	Busan	South Korea	82	50
Jotun U.A.E. Ltd. (LLC)	Dubai	UAE	109	41.5
Jotun Abu Dhabi Ltd.	Abu Dhabi	UAE	28	35
Jotun Yemen Paints Ltd.	Aden	Yemen	-	14
Shares held by Jotun A/S for third parties			-	
Total			**318**	

Shares held by subsidiaries and associates

Company	City	Country	Ownership %
Jotun Paints Co. L.L.C.			
Jotun Yemen Paints Ltd.	Aden	Yemen	22.00
Jotun Saudia Co. Ltd.			
Jotun Yemen Paints Ltd.	Aden	Yemen	17.00
Jotun U.A.E. Ltd. (LLC)			
Jotun Abu Dhabi Ltd.	Abu Dhabi	UAE	40.00
Jotun COSCO Marine Coatings (HK) Ltd.			
Jotun COSCO Marine Coatings (Qingdao) Co	Qingdao	China	100.00
Jotun Powder Coatings U.A.E. Ltd.			
Jotun Powder Coat. Saudi Arabia Co. Ltd.	Dammam	Saudi Arabia	40.00
Jotun Powder Coatings AS			
Jotun Powder Coatings U.A.E. Ltd.	Dubai	UAE	47.00

For further information regarding investments in associates and joint ventures, see Note 5.5 to the consolidated financial statements.

5.8 Share investments

Company	City	Country	Book value (NOK million)	Ownership %
Nor-Maali Investment OY	Lahti	Finland	6	33.44
Total			**6**	

5.9 Share capital and shareholder information

See Note 5.8 to the consolidated financial statements.

Statsautoriserte revisorer
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Medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening

To the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Jotun A/S

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jotun A/S (the Company) which comprise:

- The financial statements of the Company, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024 and the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and
- The financial statements of the Group, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements,
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with simplified application of international accounting standards according to section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act, and
- the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company and the Group in accordance with the requirements of the relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (the IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The Board of Directors and CEO (management) are responsible for the information in the Board of Directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Board of Directors' report.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the information in the Board of Directors' report. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the information in the Board of Directors' report and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise the information in the Board of Directors' report otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the Board of Directors' report.

Based on our knowledge obtained in the audit, it is our opinion that the Board of Directors' report

- is consistent with the financial statements and

- contains the information required by applicable statutory requirements.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements of the Company that give a true and fair view in accordance with simplified application of international accounting standards according to section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act, and for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU. Management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or the Group, or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's and the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

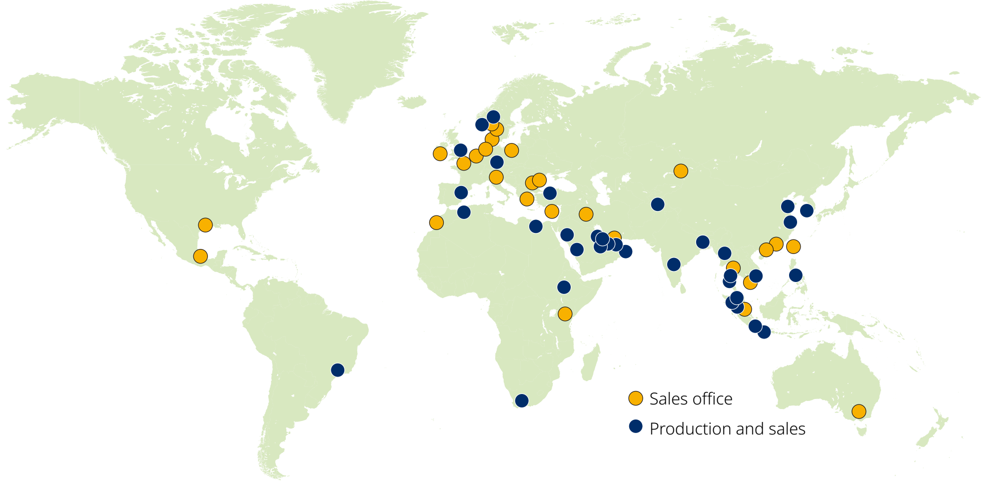
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the board of directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Oslo, 14 February 2025
ERNST & YOUNG AS

The auditor's report is signed electronically

Alexandra van der Zalm Bristol
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)



COUNTRY	COMPANY	SHARE HOLDING %		Decorative Paints	Marine Coatings	Protective Coatings	Powder Coatings
ALGERIA	Jotun Algerie S.A.R.L., Algiers	70	P	●	○	●	○
AUSTRALIA	Jotun Australia Pty. Ltd., Victoria	100	S	○	●	●	●
BANGLADESH	Jotun Bangladesh Ltd., Dhaka	100	P	●	●	●	○
BRAZIL	Jotun Brasil Imp. Exp. & Industria de Tintas Ltda., Rio de Janeiro	100	P	○	●	●	○
BULGARIA	Jotun Bulgaria EOOD, Sofia	100	S	●	●	●	●
CAMBODIA	Jotun (Cambodia) LTD, Phnom Penh	100	S	●	○	●	●
CHINA	Jotun Coatings (Zhangjiagang) Co. Ltd., Zhangjiagang	100	P	●	○	●	●
	Jotun COSCO Marine Coatings (HK) Ltd., Hong Kong	50	S	○	●	○	○
	Jotun COSCO Marine Coatings (Qingdao) Ltd., Qingdao	50	P	○	●	○	○
	Jotun Paints (HK) Ltd., Hong Kong	100	S	○	○	●	○
	Jotun (Shanghai) Management Co. Ltd., Shanghai	100	S	●	●	●	●
	Jotun Coatings (Taiwan) Ltd. company, Taipei	100	S	○	●	●	○
CYPRUS	Jotun Cyprus Ltd, Limassol	100	S	○	●	●	○
CZECH REPUBLIC	Jotun CZECH a.s., Usti nad Labem	100	P	○	○	○	●
DENMARK	Jotun Danmark A/S, Kolding	100	S	●	●	●	●
EGYPT	El-Mohandes Jotun S.A.E., Cairo	70	P	●	●	●	○
ETHIOPIA	Jotun Ethiopia Paint Manufacturing PLC, Adama	100	P	●	○	○	○
FRANCE	Jotun France S.A.S., Paris	100	S	○	●	●	○
GERMANY	Jotun (Deutschland) GmbH, Hamburg	100	S	●	●	●	○
GREECE	Jotun Hellas Ltd. Piraeus	100	S	○	●	●	○
INDIA	Jotun India Private Ltd., Pune	100	P	●	●	●	●
INDONESIA	P.T. Jotun Indonesia, Jakarta	100	P	●	●	●	●
IRELAND	Jotun (Ireland) Ltd., Cork	100	S	○	●	●	○
ITALY	Jotun Italia S.R.L., Trieste	100	S	○	●	●	○
IRAQ	Saghrat Al Noor LLC, Baghdad	100	S	●	○	○	○
KAZAKHSTAN	Jotun Kazakhstan L.L.P. Almaty	100	S	●	●	●	●
KENYA	Jotun Kenya Ltd., Nairobi	100	S	●	○	●	○
MALAYSIA	Jotun (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., Shah Alam	100	P	●	●	●	●
	Jotun Paints (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., Nilai	100	P	●	●	●	○
MEXICO	Jotun Mexico, S.A. de C.V. Veracruz	100	S	○	●	●	○
MOROCCO	Jotun Maroc Sarl D Associe Unique, Casablanca	100	S	●	○	●	○
MYANMAR	Jotun Myanmar Company Ltd., Yangon	100	P	●	●	●	○
	Jotun Myanmar Services Co. Ltd., Yangon	100	S	●	●	●	○
NETHERLANDS	Jotun B.V., Spijkenisse	100	S	○	●	●	○
NORWAY	Jotun A/S, Sandefjord	100	P	●	●	●	●
	Scanox AS, Drammen	100	S	●	○	○	○
OMAN	Jotun Paints Co. L.L.C., Muscat	62	P	●	●	●	○
PAKISTAN	Jotun Powder Coatings Pakistan (Pvt) Ltd., Lahore	99	P	●	○	●	●
PHILIPPINES	Jotun (Philippines) Inc., Manila	100	P	●	●	●	○
POLAND	Jotun Polska Sp.zo.o., Gdansk	100	S	○	●	●	●
QATAR	Jotun Paints Qatar W.L.L., Doha	80	P	●	●	●	○
ROMANIA	Jotun Romania S.R.L., Otopeni	100	S	●	●	●	●
SAUDI ARABIA	Jotun Powder Coatings Saudi Arabia Co. Ltd., Dammam	47	P	○	○	○	●
	Jotun Saudia Co. Ltd., Jeddah	40	P	●	●	●	○
SINGAPORE	Jotun (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., Singapore	100	S	●	●	●	○
SOUTH AFRICA	Jotun Paints South Africa (Pty) Ltd., Cape Town	100	P	○	●	●	○
SOUTH KOREA	Chokwang Jotun Ltd., Kyungnam	50	P	○	●	●	○
SPAIN	Jotun Ibérica S.A., Barcelona	100	P	●	●	●	○
SWEDEN	Jotun Sverige AB, Gothenburg	100	S	●	●	●	●
THAILAND	Jotun Thailand Ltd., Samutprakarn	100	P	●	●	●	●
TÜRKIYE	Jotun Boya San. ve Tic. A.S., Istanbul	100	P	●	●	●	●
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	Jotun Abu Dhabi Ltd. - L.L.C., Abu Dhabi	52	P	●	○	●	○
	Jotun MEIA FZ-LLC, Dubai	100	S	●	●	●	●
	Jotun MENA L.L.C., Dubai	100	S	●	●	●	●
	Jotun Powder Coatings UAE L.L.C., Dubai	47	P	○	○	○	●
	Jotun UAE LTD (L.L.C.), Dubai	42	P	●	●	●	○
UNITED KINGDOM	Jotun Paints (Europe) Ltd., Flixborough	100	P	●	●	●	●
USA	Jotun Paints Inc., Houston, Tx	100	S	○	●	●	○
VIETNAM	Jotun Paints (Vietnam) Co. Ltd., Ho Chi Minh City	100	P	●	●	●	●

Decorative Paints   Marine Coatings   Protective Coatings   Powder Coatings   **P** Production and sales   **S** Sales office

In addition to the companies listed above, the Jotun Group also owns a number of holding and inactive companies.
In addition to legal companies Jotun has either branch offices, dealers, distributors or licensees in Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, British Indian Ocean Territory, Brunei, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guadeloupe, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherland Antilles, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Rwanda, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Virgin Islands and Zambia.

Jotun's Board of Directors and Group and Regional Management visit Jotun's first dealer shop in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Nicolai A. Eger
Jannicke Nilsson
Nils K. Selte
Camilla Hagen
Karoline Gleditsch
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Kornelia Eger
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Helle Abrahamsen
Ole August Krutnes
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Jens-Erlend Thrana

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Copywriting: Blue-C
Design: BK.no
Photos: Adobe Stock: cover, 4. Morten Rakke: 2, 6, 8,9, 10, 11, 17, 24, 29, 30, 36, 38, 44, 54, 58.
Jotun: 2, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 25, 47, 87. Jason Kenning: 16. Artur Pardo/Luxart Foto: 3. NTB: 9. Fredrik Solstad: 9.
Thomas Møller: 9. Svein Brimi: 9. Anders Schønnemann: 2, 12. Pek Ming Han: 70