



Saving More Lives

Kvartalsrapport

juli – september 2021

Stockholm, Sverige, 22 Oktober, 2021
(NYSE: ALV and SSE: ALIV.sdb)



Autoliv

Kv3 2021: Ökade störningar i globala leverantörskedjor

Finansiell sammanfattning kv3

\$1 847m försäljning
12% organisk försäljningsminskning*
5,4% rörelsemarginal
5,6% justerad rörelsemarginal*
\$0,68 vinst/aktie – \$0,44 minskning
\$0,73 justerad vinst/aktie* - \$0,75 minskning

Utsikter för helåret 2021

Cirka 11% försäljningsökning
Cirka 8% organisk försäljningsökning
Cirka 8% justerad rörelsemarginal

Viktiga händelser i verksamheten i det tredje kvartalet 2021

- **Tydlig organisk försäljningsminskning*** när global fordonsproduktion minskade med 20% jämfört med kv3 2020 (enligt IHS Markit Okt 2021). Försäljningen minskade organiskt med 12%, d.v.s. nästan 8 procentenheter bättre än utvecklingen för global fordonsproduktion. Detta huvudsakligen på grund av produktlanseringar och positiva effekter från fordonsmix, trots negativa geografiska mixeffekter. Alla regioner överträffade fordonsproduktionen med 6-16 procentenheter.
- **Lönsamheten minskade** p.g.a. lägre försäljning och högre råmaterialkostnader. Justerad rörelsemarginal* minskade med 4,5 procentenheter till 5,6%. Avkastning på sysselsatt kapital minskade till 10,5% och avkastning på eget kapital till 9,3%.
- **Stark balansräkning och en skuldkvot väl inom vårt målintervall.** Operativt kassaflöde på 188 MUSD och fritt kassaflöde* på 77 MUSD bidrog till fortsatt förbättring av balansräkningen. En utdelning på \$0,62 USD per aktie deklarerades och betalades ut under kvartalet. Nettoskulden* minskade, vilket ledde till en skuldkvot* på 1,1x.

* För ej U.S. GAAP, se jämförelsetabell. Alla förändringstal i denna rapport jämför med motsvarande period året innan, om inte annat anges.

Nyckeltal

MUSD, förutom aktiedata	Kv3 2021	Kv3 2020	Förändring	9m 2021	9m 2020	Förändring
Försäljning	\$1 847	\$2 037	-9,3%	\$6 111	\$4 931	23,9%
Rörelseresultat	\$99	\$175	-43,2%	\$500	\$75	564%
Justerat rörelseresultat ¹⁾	\$103	\$206	-49,7%	\$506	\$170	197%
Rörelsemarginal	5,4%	8,6%	-3,2	8,2%	1,5%	6,7
Justerad rörelsemarginal ¹⁾	5,6%	10,1%	-4,5	8,3%	3,5%	4,8
Resultat/aktie efter utspädning ^{2, 3)}	\$0,68	\$1,12	-39,4%	\$3,65	\$-0.02	n/a
Justerat resultat/aktie efter utspädning ^{1, 2, 3)}	\$0,73	\$1,48	-50,7%	\$3,72	\$0,95	291%
Operativt kassaflöde	\$188	\$352	-46,6%	\$437	\$380	15,0%
Avkastning på sysselsatt kapital ⁴⁾	10,5%	18,7%	-8,2	18,1%	2,7%	15,4
Justerad avkastning på sysselsatt kapital ^{1,5)}	10,9%	21,7%	-10,8	18,3%	6,1%	12,2

1) Exklusive kostnader för kapacitetsanpassningar och i 2020 kartellrelaterade ärenden. 2) Efter utspädning när tillämpligt och exkl. återköpta aktier. 3) Tilldelade aktierätter genom aktieprogram med rätt att erhålla motsvarighet till utdelning är (under tvåklassmetoden) undantagna från v/a-beräkningen. 4) Annualiserat rörelseresultat och vinstandelar i minoritetsbolag i förhållande till genomsnittligt sysselsatt kapital. 5) Annualiserat rörelseresultat och vinstandelar i minoritetsbolag i förhållande till genomsnittligt sysselsatt kapital. Ej-U.S. GAAP, se jämförelsetabell.

Kommentar från Mikael Bratt, VD och koncernchef



Årets ogynnsamma affärstrender accelererade under det tredje kvartalet. Brist på halvledare och andra komponenter ledde till att den globala fordonsproduktionen i det tredje kvartalet föll med 20% mot föregående år. Detta var 17 procentenheter lägre än vad som förväntades i början av kvartalet (enligt IHS Markit, Oktober

2021). Fordonsproduktionsminskningen, oförutsägbara ändringar i kundernas avrop och högre råmaterialkostnader resulterade i en lägre lönsamhet, trots personalminskningar och andra kraftfulla kostnadsåtgärder.

Jag är nöjd med att vi överträffade den globala fordonsproduktionen med nästan 8 procentenheter, vilket markant minskade effekten av de 20% som fordonsproduktionen föll med. Vi nådde nytt rekord i antal produktlanseringar i kvartalet och förväntar oss även att nå ett nytt helårsrekord. Detta inkluderar produkter till ett stort antal elektrifierade modeller, ett marknadssegment som uppgick till cirka 10% av vår försäljning föregående år. I år förväntar vi oss nästan en fördubbling av försäljningen till detta segment.

Jag är även nöjd med vår orderingång för de första nio månaderna samt att vi fortsätter implementera de projekt och initiativ som driver på våra tillväxtpotentialer och vår resa mot nästa lönsamhetsnivå, vilket uttrycks i våra medellångsiktiga mål.

Trots utmanande omvärldsförutsättningar är vår skuldkvot* fortsatt väl inom vårt målintervall och vi deklarerade och betalade en utdelning på 0,62 USD per aktie i kvartalet.

Vi lyckades lite bättre än väntat med att motverka råmaterialmotvinden i kvartalet. Vi ser nu nya motvindar, inklusive högre kostnader för magnesium och plaster, vilket innebär att vi fortsatt förväntar oss en råmaterialmotvind motsvarande 130 baspunkter på rörelsemarginalen för helåret. Vi förväntar oss att leveransstörningar kommer fortsätta påverka fordonsproduktionen negativt i det fjärde kvartalet. Trots vissa indikationer på en liten förbättring av tillgängligheten på halvledare i Asien och Nordamerika är osäkerheten fortsatt stor.

Vi planerar och genomför strikta åtgärder för att motverka pågående ogynnsamma affärstrender, vilket inkluderar kapacitetsanpassningar i Europa och i USA. Trots detta, och som en följd av den kraftigt sänkta prognosen för fordonsproduktionen justerar vi våra helårsindikationer. Baserat på ett antagande om cirka 0% tillväxt i global fordonsproduktion förväntar vi oss en organisk försäljningsökning på cirka 8%, och en justerad rörelsemarginal på cirka 8%.

Med outtröttligt fokus på kvalitet och genomförande, såväl som motverkande av pågående motvindar, fortsätter vi arbetet för att nå våra mål på medellång sikt. Detta och mer kommer vi att utforska på vår virtuella kapitalmarknadsdag den 16e november 2021.

Full year 2021 indications

Our outlook indications for 2021 reflect continuing uncertainty in the automotive markets and are mainly based on our customer call-offs and global LVP outlook according to IHS Markit, indicating a full year 2021 global LVP growth of around 0%.

	Full Year Indication		Full Year Indication
Net sales growth	Around 11%	Tax rate ²⁾	Around 30%
Organic sales growth	Around 8%	Operating cash flow ³⁾	Around USD 700m
Adjusted operating margin ¹⁾	Around 8%	Capex, net % of sales	Below 6%
R,D&E, net % of sales	Around 5%	Organic growth vs LVP growth	Around +8pp

1) Excluding costs for capacity alignments and antitrust related matters. 2) Excluding unusual tax items. 3) Excluding unusual items.

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

Conference call and webcast

An earnings conference call will be held at 2:00 p.m. CET today, October 22, 2021. Information regarding how to participate is available on www.autoliv.com. The presentation slides for the conference call will be available on our website shortly after the publication of this financial report.

Business update relating to COVID-19 pandemic and other matters

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact our business in the third quarter 2021 indirectly through limited LVP by our customers caused by global semiconductor shortage and other industry supply chain disruptions. Third quarter 2021 global LVP was around 17% lower than expected at the beginning of the quarter (according to IHS Markit October 2021). The lower than anticipated LVP negatively impacted our sales and profitability. Supply chain disruptions leading to low customer demand visibility and material changes to call-offs with short notice also negatively impacted our production efficiency and profitability in the quarter.

Direct COVID-19 related costs, such as personal protective equipment, quarantine costs, premium freight and other items, were around \$3 million in Q3 2021 and around \$11 million for the first nine months of 2021. Governmental support in connection with furloughing, short-term work weeks, and other similar activities was not material to our financial results in Q3 2021 or in the first nine months of 2021.

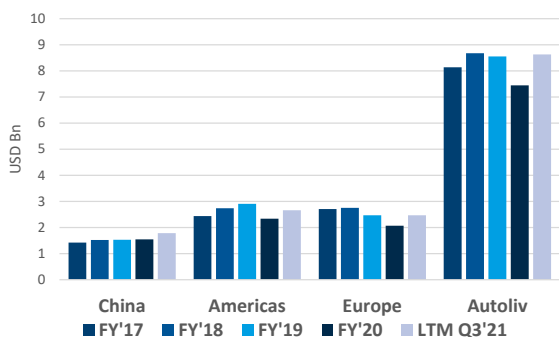
We expect the current industry-wide semiconductor supply shortage will continue to negatively impact LVP, and hence our sales and profitability, in the fourth quarter of 2021. A stabilization of such supply may not emerge until in 2022. We also expect adverse cost development from rising raw material prices through the remainder of 2021 and into 2022.

Volvo Cars has recalled a large number of vehicles globally, relating to the malfunction of inflators produced by ZF. The recalled ZF inflators were included in airbag modules supplied by Autoliv to Volvo Cars. The ZF inflator in question uses a different formula of gas generant than the formula that Autoliv uses in its inflators. No liability accrual has been made. Autoliv anticipates that any losses net of insurance claims and claims against ZF will be immaterial.

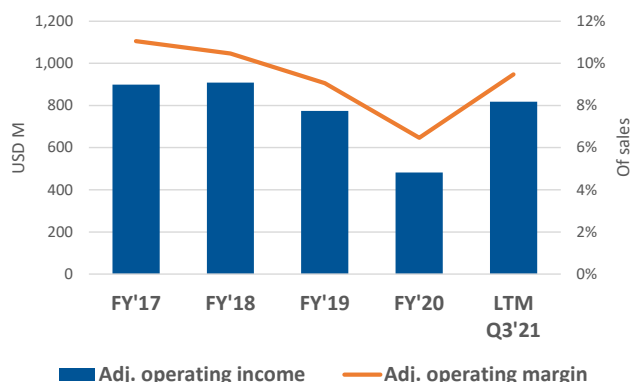
In response to ongoing challenging market conditions, Autoliv management continued to implement strict cost control measures in the third quarter 2021, including the capacity alignments of certain production operations in Europe and the US. The situation is monitored closely, and further actions are being evaluated.

Key Performance Trends

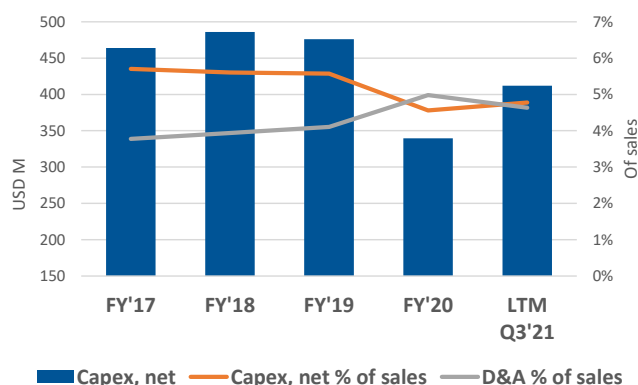
Sales Development by region



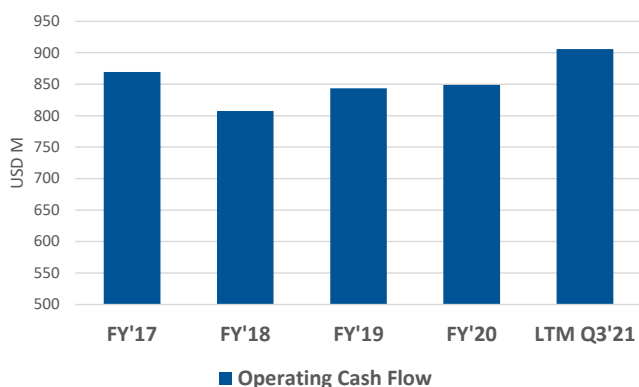
Adj. operating income and margin*



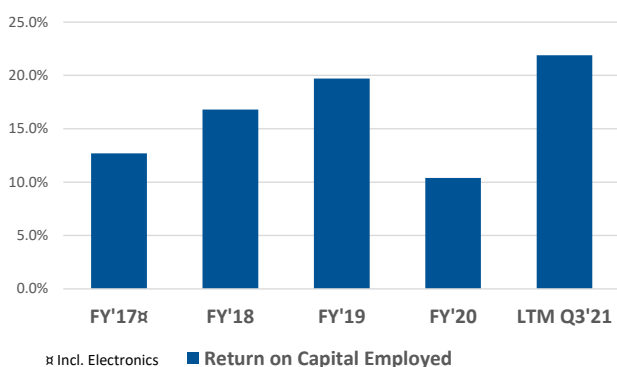
Capex and D&A



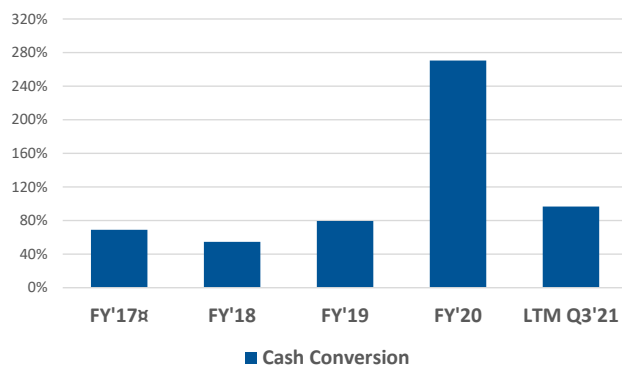
Operating Cash Flow excl EC antitrust payment*



Return on Capital Employed



Cash Conversion*



Key definitions

Capex: Capital Expenditures, net.

D&A: Depreciation and Amortization.

Adj. operating income and margin*: Operating income adjusted for capacity alignments, antitrust related matters and separation of our business segments. Capacity alignments include non-recurring costs related to our structural efficiency and business cycle management programs.

Operating cash flow excluding EC antitrust payment*: Management estimate for Continuing Operations derived from cash flow including Discontinued Operations 2017-2018. Adjusted for EC antitrust payment of \$203 million in 2019.

Cash conversion*: Free cash flow* in relation to net income adjusted for EC antitrust accrual in 2018 and payment in 2019. Free cash flow defined as operating cash flow less capital expenditure, net.

Consolidated sales development

Third quarter 2021

Consolidated sales (Dollars in millions)	Third quarter		Reported (U.S. GAAP)	Currency effects ¹⁾	Organic change*
	2021	2020			
Airbag Products and Other ²⁾	\$1,199	\$1,332	(9.9)%	2.2%	(12.1)%
Seatbelt Products ²⁾	\$647	\$706	(8.3)%	3.3%	(11.6)%
Total	\$1,847	\$2,037	(9.3)%	2.6%	(11.9)%
Asia	\$778	\$806	(3.5)%	3.3%	(6.9)%
Whereof:					
China	\$414	\$425	(2.5)%	7.4%	(10.0)%
Japan	\$160	\$180	(11.4)%	(3.2)%	(8.3)%
RoA	\$204	\$201	1.4%	0.5%	0.9%
Americas	\$596	\$693	(14.1)%	2.2%	(16.3)%
Europe	\$473	\$538	(12.0)%	1.9%	(13.9)%
Total	\$1,847	\$2,037	(9.3)%	2.6%	(11.9)%

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

Sales by product - Airbags

All major product categories within Airbags declined organically* in the quarter except knee airbags and front center airbags. The largest contributor to the decline was inflatable curtains and side airbags followed by steering wheels.

Sales by product - Seatbelts

The main contributor to Seatbelt products organic decline* was Europe and Americas. Seatbelt products declined organically in all regions except South America and India.

Sales by region

Our global organic sales* declined by 12% compared to the LVP decline of 20% (according to IHS Markit October 2021). The almost 8pp outperformance was largely due to product launches, partly offset by negative geographical mix

effects as LVP in higher content per vehicle markets such as Europe and North America declined more than lower CPV markets such as China and Rest of Asia. All regions outperformed LVP by 6-16pp. LVP in all major regions declined by between 13 and 30%.

Q3 2021 organic growth*	Americas	Europe	China	Japan	Rest of Asia	Global
Autoliv	(16)%	(14)%	(10)%	(8)%	0.9%	(12)%
Main growth drivers	Toyota, Ford	Hyundai/Kia	XPeng, Ford, Chery	Mitsubishi, Nissan	Mitsubishi, Toyota, Tata	Mitsubishi, Tata, Mahindra
Main decline drivers	Honda, Nissan, GM	Stellantis, VW, Renault	VW, Great Wall, Honda	Honda, Toyota, Mazda	Hyundai/Kia, SsangYong, GM	Honda, VW, Stellantis

Light vehicle production development

Change vs same period last year according to IHS Markit

Q3 2021	Americas	Europe	China	Japan	Rest of Asia	Global
LVP (Oct 2021)	(23)%	(30)%	(16)%	(24)%	(4.8)%	(20)%
LVP (Jul 2021)	(3.6)%	(5.9)%	(4.7)%	1.2%	2.6%	(2.7)%

Consolidated sales development

First nine months 2021

Consolidated sales (Dollars in millions)	First 9 months		Reported (U.S. GAAP)	Currency effects ¹⁾	Organic change*	
	2021	2020				
Airbag Products and Other ²⁾	\$3,973	\$3,188	24.6%	3.6%	21.1%	
Seatbelt Products ²⁾	<u>\$2,139</u>	<u>\$1,743</u>	22.7%	5.1%	17.6%	
Total	\$6,111	\$4,931	23.9%	4.1%	19.8%	
Asia	\$2,449	\$1,991	23.0%	4.7%	18.3%	
Whereof:						
	China	\$1,228	\$989	24.2%	8.2%	16.0%
	Japan	\$546	\$488	11.9%	(0.8)%	12.7%
	RoA	\$675	\$514	31.2%	3.3%	27.9%
Americas	\$1,903	\$1,579	20.5%	1.6%	18.9%	
Europe	<u>\$1,760</u>	<u>\$1,361</u>	29.4%	6.1%	23.2%	
Total	\$6,111	\$4,931	23.9%	4.1%	19.8%	

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

First nine months 2021 development

Sales by product - Airbags

All major product categories within Airbags grew strongly organically* in the first nine months with exception of inflators. The largest contributor to growth was steering wheels and inflatable curtains, followed by passenger airbags, driver airbags and side airbags.

Sales by product - Seatbelts

Seatbelts showed strong organic* growth with largest contributing markets being Europe, the Americas and China. The only area with a negative growth was Japan.

Sales by region

The global organic sales growth* of 20% was 10pp better than LVP (according to IHS Markit October 2021). Sales increased organically in all regions. The largest organic sales increase drivers were

Europe and Americas, followed by China, Rest of Asia and Japan. Our organic sales development outperformed LVP in all regions - by 18pp in Europe, by 11pp in Japan, by 9pp in Americas, by 7pp in China and by 3pp in Rest of Asia.

First nine months 2021 organic growth*	Americas	Europe	China	Japan	Rest of Asia	Global
Autoliv	19%	23%	16%	13%	28%	20%
Main growth drivers	Toyota, Stellantis, Ford	VW, Stellantis, Daimler	GM, Great Wall, XPeng	Mitsubishi, Toyota, Nissan	Mitsubishi, Suzuki, Tata	Toyota, Stellantis, GM
Main decline drivers	Subaru	n/a	VW, Hyundai/Kia, BYD	Honda	SsangYong,	BYD, SsangYong

Light vehicle production development

Change vs same period last year

First nine months 2021	Americas	Europe	China	Japan	Rest of Asia	Global
IHS LVP (October 2021)	9.6%	5.5%	8.7%	1.2%	25%	9.7%
IHS LVP (Jan 2021)	37%	24%	13%	14%	25%	22%

Key launches in the third quarter 2021

Jeep Grand Wagoneer



Kia Sportage



Toyota Corolla Cross



VW Taigo



Fiat Pulse



Rivian R1T



Nissan Frontier



Wey Latte



Toyota Aqua



Driver/Passenger Airbags

Seatbelts

Side Airbags

Head/Inflatable Curtain Airbags

Steering Wheel

Knee Airbag

Front Center Airbag

Bag-in-Belt

Pyrotechnical Safety Switch

Pedestrian Airbag

Hood Lifter

Available as EV/PHEV

Financial development

Selected income statement items

Condensed income statement (Dollars in millions, except per share data)	Third quarter			First 9 months		
	2021	2020	Change	2021	2020	Change
Net sales	\$1,847	\$2,037	(9.3)%	\$6,111	\$4,931	23.9%
Cost of sales	<u>\$(1,546)</u>	<u>\$(1,638)</u>	(5.6)%	<u>\$(4,968)</u>	<u>\$(4,186)</u>	18.7%
Gross profit	\$301	\$400	(24.8)%	\$1,143	\$745	53.4%
S,G&A	\$(101)	\$(92)	9.9%	\$(319)	\$(284)	12.6%
R,D&E, net	\$(98)	\$(102)	(4.0)%	\$(311)	\$(292)	6.4%
Amortization of intangibles	\$(2)	\$(2)	(0.6)%	\$(8)	\$(8)	0.0%
Other income (expense), net	<u>\$(1)</u>	<u>\$(29)</u>	(98.2)%	<u>\$(5)</u>	<u>\$(86)</u>	(94.5)%
Operating income	\$99	\$175	(43.2)%	\$500	\$75	564%
Adjusted operating income¹⁾	\$103	\$206	(49.7)%	\$506	\$170	197%
Financial and non-operating items, net	<u>\$(12)</u>	<u>\$(26)</u>	(52.5)%	<u>\$(44)</u>	<u>\$(62)</u>	(29.1)%
Income before taxes	\$87	\$149	(41.5)%	\$456	\$13	n/a
Tax rate	<u>30.9%</u>	<u>33.5%</u>	(2.6)pp	<u>29.5%</u>	<u>104.4%</u>	(74.9)pp
Net income (loss)	\$60	\$99	(39.3)%	\$322	\$(1)	n/a
Earnings (loss) per share ^{2, 3)}	\$0.68	\$1.12	(39.4)%	\$3.65	\$(0.02)	n/a
Adjusted earnings per share ^{1, 2, 3)}	\$0.73	\$1.48	(50.7)%	\$3.72	\$0.95	291%
Gross margin	16.3%	19.6%	(3.3)pp	18.7%	15.1%	3.6pp
S,G&A, in relation to sales	(5.5)%	(4.5)%	(1.0)pp	(5.2)%	(5.8)%	0.6pp
R,D&E, net in relation to sales	(5.3)%	(5.0)%	(0.3)pp	(5.1)%	(5.9)%	0.8pp
Operating margin	5.4%	8.6%	(3.2)pp	8.2%	1.5%	6.7pp
Adjusted operating margin ¹⁾	5.6%	10.1%	(4.5)pp	8.3%	3.5%	4.8pp
Other data						
No. of shares at period-end in millions ⁴⁾	87.5	87.3	0.2%	87.5	87.3	0.2%
Weighted average no. of shares in millions ⁵⁾	87.4	87.3	0.1%	87.4	87.3	0.1%
Weighted average no. of shares in millions, diluted ⁵⁾	87.7	87.5	0.2%	87.7	87.3	0.5%

1) Non-U.S. GAAP measure, excluding costs for capacity alignment and in 2020 antitrust related matters. See reconciliation table. 2) Assuming dilution when applicable and net of treasury shares. 3) Participating share awards with right to receive dividend equivalents are (under the two-class method) excluded from the EPS calculation. 4) Excluding dilution and net of treasury shares. 5) Net of treasury shares.

Third quarter 2021 development

Gross profit decreased by \$99 million and the gross margin decreased by 3.3pp compared to the same quarter 2020. The gross margin decrease was primarily driven by the lower sales and higher raw material costs, partly offset by positive FX effects.

S,G&A costs increased by \$9 million compared to the prior year, mainly relating to IT and improvement projects.

R,D&E, net costs decreased by \$4 million compared to the prior year, mainly relating to currency translation effects. In relation to sales, R,D&E costs increased from 5.0% to 5.3%.

Other income (expense), net improved by \$28 million compared to prior year, mainly due to lower capacity alignment accruals.

Operating income decreased by \$76 million compared to the same period in 2020, mainly as a consequence of the lower gross profit partly offset by lower capacity alignment accruals.

Adjusted operating income* decreased by \$103 million compared to the prior year, mainly due to lower gross profit.

Financial and non-operating items, net, improved by \$14 million, mainly due to lower interest expense, net, but also due to positive effects from currency translations and other financial items.

Income before taxes decreased by \$62 million compared to the prior year, mainly due to the lower operating income partly offset by improved financial and non-operating items, net.

Tax rate was 30.9%, compared to 33.5% in the same period last year, where last year was impacted by unfavorable country mix.

Earnings per share, diluted decreased by \$0.44 compared to a year earlier, where the main drivers were \$1.17 from lower adjusted operating income* partly mitigated by \$0.31 from lower costs for capacity alignment and antitrust related matters, \$0.26 from lower tax and \$0.16 from financial items.

First nine months 2021 development

Gross profit increased by \$398 million and the gross margin increased by 3.6pp compared to the same period 2020. The gross margin increase was primarily driven by higher sales and direct material and labor productivity.

S,G&A increased by \$35 million, mainly relating to higher personnel costs due to extensive furloughing the prior year, adverse FX effects and increased IT and project costs.

R,D&E, net increased by \$19 million mainly due to higher personnel costs due to extensive furloughing the prior year and adverse FX effects. In relation to sales, R,D&E costs declined from 5.9% to 5.1%.

Other income (expense), net improved by \$81 million compared to a year earlier, mainly due to \$94 million in lower capacity alignment accruals, partly offset by adverse effects from FX effects and lower government income.

Operating income improved by \$425 million, mainly as a consequence of the improvement of gross profit and other income (expense), net, partly offset by higher costs for S,G&A and R,D&E, net.

Adjusted operating income* improved by \$336 million, mainly due to the higher gross profit, partly offset by higher costs for S,G&A and R,D&E, net.

Financial and non-operating items, net improved by around \$18 million, mainly due to lower interest expense, net, but also due to positive effects from currency translations and other financial items.

Income before taxes improved by \$443 million, mainly as a consequence of higher operating income.

Tax rate was 29.5%, compared to 104.4% the prior year when last year was impacted by unfavorable country mix.

Earnings (loss) per share, diluted increased by \$3.67 where the main drivers were \$3.85 from higher adjusted operating income*, \$1.02 from lower costs for capacity alignment and antitrust related matters and \$0.19 from financial items, partly offset by \$1.38 from higher tax.

Selected Balance Sheet and Cash Flow items

Selected Balance Sheet items (Dollars in millions)	Third quarter		
	2021	2020	Change
Trade working capital ¹⁾	\$1,421	\$1,418	0.2%
Trade working capital in relation to sales ²⁾	19.2%	17.4%	1.8pp
Receivables outstanding in relation to sales ³⁾	21.3%	19.8%	1.5pp
Inventory outstanding in relation to sales ⁴⁾	12.5%	8.8%	3.7pp
Payables outstanding in relation to sales ⁵⁾	14.6%	11.2%	3.4pp
Cash & cash equivalents	\$903	\$1,477	(38.8)%
Gross Debt ⁶⁾	\$2,051	\$3,033	(32.4)%
Net Debt ⁷⁾	\$1,165	\$1,573	(25.9)%
Capital employed ⁸⁾	\$3,738	\$3,686	1.4%
Return on capital employed ⁹⁾	10.5%	18.7%	(8.2)pp
Total equity	\$2,573	\$2,113	21.7%
Return on total equity ¹⁰⁾	9.3%	19.4%	(10.1)pp
Leverage ratio ¹¹⁾	1.1	2.4	(51.2)%

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

Selected Cash Flow items (Dollars in millions)	Third quarter			First 9 months		
	2021	2020	Change	2021	2020	Change
Net income (loss)	\$60	\$99	(39.3)%	\$322	\$(1)	n/a
Changes in operating working capital	\$35	\$138	(74.6)%	\$(179)	\$163	(209)%
Depreciation and amortization	\$98	\$93	6.0%	\$297	\$268	10.7%
Other, net	<u>\$(5)</u>	<u>\$23</u>	(123)%	<u>\$(3)</u>	<u>\$(51)</u>	(94.3)%
Operating cash flow	\$188	\$352	(46.6)%	\$437	\$380	15.0%
Capital expenditure, net	<u>\$(112)</u>	<u>\$(76)</u>	46.1%	<u>\$(301)</u>	<u>\$(229)</u>	31.7%
Free cash flow¹⁾	\$77	\$276	(72.2)%	\$136	\$152	(10.1)%
Cash conversion²⁾	128%	279%	(151)pp	42.3%	n/a	n/a
Dividends paid	\$(54)	–	n/a	\$(109)	\$(54)	101%
Cash dividend paid per share	\$(0.62)	–	n/a	\$(1.24)	\$(0.62)	100%
Capital expenditures, net in relation to sales	6.0%	3.8%	2.3pp	4.9%	4.6%	0.3pp

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

Third quarter 2021 development

Trade working capital* was almost unchanged compared to the same period last year, where the main drivers were mainly related to \$208 million in increased inventories as a consequence of the low demand visibility and supply chain challenges, offset by \$41 million reduction of receivables and \$164 million in increased accounts payables.

Operating cash flow decreased by \$164 million to \$188 million compared to the same period last year, mainly due to lower net income and less positive effects from changes in operating working capital.

Capital expenditure, net increased by 46%, which mainly reflects that the level in the prior year was still low due to the pandemic. Capital expenditure, net in relation to sales was 6.0% vs. 3.8% a year earlier.

Free cash flow* was \$77 million, compared to \$276 million a year earlier. The decline was due to the lower operating cash flow and higher capital expenditure, net.

Cash conversion* defined as free cash flow* in relation to net income, was 128%.

Net debt* was \$1,165 million as of September 30, 2021, which was \$408 million lower than a year earlier and \$35 million lower compared to June 30, 2021.

Liquidity position. At September 30, 2021, our cash balance was \$0.9 billion, and including committed, unused loan facilities, our liquidity position was \$2.0 billion.

Leverage ratio*. As of September 30, 2021, the Company had a leverage ratio of 1.1x, compared to 2.4x at September 30, 2020 as the net debt decreased

substantially and the 12 months trailing adjusted EBITDA* increased substantially.

Total equity increased by \$460 million compared to September 30, 2020 mainly due to \$511 million from net income and \$40 million from currency translation effects partially offset by dividend payments of \$110 million.

First nine months 2021 development

Operating cash flow was \$437 million compared to \$380 million a year earlier. The increase of \$57 million was primarily due to positive effects from the higher net income, partly offset by negative effects from changes in operating working capital.

Capital expenditure, net of \$301 million was 32% higher than a year earlier, which mainly reflects that the level in the prior year was still low due to the pandemic. Capital expenditure, net in relation to sales was 4.9%

compared to 4.6% in the same period 2020.

Free cash flow* amounted to \$136 million compared to \$152 million a year earlier, driven by a higher capital expenditure, net partly offset by the improvement in operating cash flow.

Cash conversion* defined as free cash flow in relation to net income, was 42%.

Headcount

	Sep 30 2021	Jun 30 2021	Sep 30 2020
Headcount	62,000	64,500	65,300
Whereof: Direct employees in manufacturing	44,200	46,400	47,300
Indirect employees	17,900	18,000	18,000
Temporary personnel	7.7%	9.1%	8.8%

By September 30, 2021, total headcount decreased by 3,300 compared to a year earlier, reflecting a lower production. The indirect workforce decreased by around 0.6% while the direct workforce decreased by around 6.6%. Compared to June 30, 2021, total headcount

decreased by around 3.9%. This was driven by a decrease of around 4.7% of the direct workforce reflecting a lower LVP, while the indirect workforce decreased by 0.6%.

Other Items

- On August 19, 2021, Autoliv announced that its Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.62 per share for the third quarter of 2021, which was paid on September 24, 2021.
- On September 22, 2021, Autoliv announced that it strengthened its insights in automotive safety and the wider mobility safety arena, as Bryan Reimer and Hasse Johansson joined the Autoliv Research Advisory Board. Bryan Reimer, Ph.D., is a Research Scientist in the MIT Center for Transportation and Logistics, a researcher in the AgeLab, and the

Associate Director of The New England University Transportation Center at MIT. Bryan's research seeks to develop theoretical and applied insights into driver behavior, an area that is highly important for Autoliv. Hasse Johansson is a member of the Audit and Risk Committee at Autoliv and a member of the Board of Directors at the company since 2018. He has a background as EVP Research & Development at Scania and experience of transformational innovation relating to automation, electrification, and connectivity, which are all vital areas for Autoliv.

Next Report

Autoliv intends to publish the quarterly earnings report for the fourth quarter of 2021 on Friday, January 28, 2022.

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Denna information är sådan information som Autoliv, Inc. är skyldigt att offentliggöra enligt EUs marknadsmissbruksförordning. Informationen lämnades, genom ovanstående kontaktpersons försorg, för offentliggörande den 22 oktober, 2021 kl 12.00 CET.

Footnotes

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

Definitions and SEC Filings

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

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“Safe Harbor Statement”

This report contains statements that are not historical facts but rather forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements include those that address activities, events or developments that Autoliv, Inc. or its management believes or anticipates may occur in the future. All forward-looking statements are based upon our current expectations, various assumptions and/or data available from third parties. Our expectations and assumptions are expressed in good faith and we believe there is a reasonable basis for them. However, there can be no assurance that such forward-looking statements will materialize or prove to be correct as forward-looking statements are inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause actual future results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the future results, performance or achievements expressed in or implied by such forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as “estimates”, “expects”, “anticipates”, “projects”, “plans”, “intends”, “believes”, “may”, “likely”, “might”, “would”, “should”, “could”, or the negative of these terms and other comparable terminology, although not all forward-looking statements contain such words. Because these forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, the outcome could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements for a variety of reasons, including without limitation, general economic conditions; the impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on the Company’s financial condition, business operations, operating costs, liquidity and competition and on the global economy; changes in light vehicle production; fluctuation in vehicle production schedules for which the Company is a supplier; supply chain disruptions and component shortages impacting the Company or the automotive industry; changes in general industry and market conditions or regional growth or decline; changes in and the successful execution of our capacity alignment, restructuring, cost reduction and efficiency initiatives and the market reaction thereto; loss of business

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

Consolidated Statements of Net Income

(Dollars in millions, except per share data) (Unaudited)	Third quarter		First 9 months		Latest 12 months	Full Year 2020
	2021	2020	2021	2020		
Airbag and Other products ¹⁾	\$1,199	\$1,332	\$3,973	\$3,188	\$5,609	\$4,824
Seatbelt products ¹⁾	647	706	2,139	1,743	3,019	2,623
Total net sales	\$1,847	\$2,037	\$6,111	\$4,931	\$8,628	\$7,447
Cost of sales	(1,546)	(1,638)	(4,968)	(4,186)	(6,983)	(6,201)
Gross profit	\$301	\$400	\$1,143	\$745	\$1,645	\$1,247
Selling, general & administrative expenses	(101)	(92)	(319)	(284)	(425)	(389)
Research, development & engineering expenses, net	(98)	(102)	(311)	(292)	(394)	(376)
Amortization of intangibles	(2)	(2)	(8)	(8)	(10)	(10)
Other income (expense), net	(1)	(29)	(5)	(86)	(9)	(90)
Operating income	\$99	\$175	\$500	\$75	\$807	\$382
Income from equity method investments	(0)	1	2	1	3	2
Interest income	1	1	3	4	4	5
Interest expense	(14)	(21)	(46)	(53)	(66)	(73)
Other non-operating items, net	1	(7)	(3)	(13)	(14)	(25)
Income before income taxes	\$87	\$149	\$456	\$13	\$734	\$291
Income taxes	(27)	(50)	(135)	(14)	(224)	(103)
Net income (loss)	\$60	\$99	\$322	\$(1)	\$511	\$188
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	0	1	1	1	2	1
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	\$60	\$98	\$320	\$(2)	\$509	\$187
Earnings (loss) per share^{2, 3)}	\$0.68	\$1.12	\$3.65	\$(0.02)	5.81	\$2.14

1) Including Corporate and other sales. 2) Assuming dilution when applicable and net of treasury shares. 3) Participating share awards with right to receive dividend equivalents are (under the two-class method) excluded from EPS calculation.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Dollars in millions, unaudited)	Sep 30 2021	Jun 30 2021	Mar 31 2021	Dec 31 2020	Sep 30 2020
<i>Assets</i>					
Cash & cash equivalents	\$903	\$893	\$1,254	\$1,178	\$1,477
Receivables, net	1,575	1,719	1,846	1,822	1,616
Inventories, net	922	901	856	798	714
Prepaid expenses	242	230	183	164	179
Other current assets	<u>68</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>52</u>
Total current assets	\$3,710	\$3,804	\$4,399	\$4,269	\$4,037
Property, plant & equipment, net	1,813	1,833	1,810	1,869	1,779
Operating leases right-of-use assets	123	133	137	141	137
Goodwill	1,389	1,393	1,392	1,398	1,390
Intangible assets, net	9	11	14	14	15
Investments and other non-current assets	<u>467</u>	<u>462</u>	<u>457</u>	<u>466</u>	<u>476</u>
Total assets	\$7,511	\$7,636	\$8,210	\$8,157	\$7,833
<i>Liabilities and equity</i>					
Short-term debt ¹⁾	\$364	\$363	\$291	\$302	\$1,026
Accounts payable	1,076	1,125	1,215	1,254	912
Accrued expenses	1,096	1,066	1,323	1,270	1,011
Operating lease liabilities - current	38	39	38	37	36
Other current liabilities	<u>237</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>237</u>
Total current liabilities	\$2,811	\$2,852	\$3,188	\$3,147	\$3,221
Long-term debt ¹⁾	1,687	1,712	2,039	2,110	2,007
Pension liability	231	239	239	248	239
Operating lease liabilities - non-current	85	94	100	103	102
Other non-current liabilities	<u>125</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>151</u>
Total non-current liabilities	\$2,127	\$2,170	\$2,501	\$2,587	\$2,499
Total parent shareholders' equity	2,558	2,600	2,507	2,409	2,100
Non-controlling interest	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>
Total equity	\$2,573	\$2,615	\$2,521	\$2,423	\$2,113
Total liabilities and equity	\$7,511	\$7,636	\$8,210	\$8,157	\$7,833

1) As of September 30, 2020, \$600 million of the revolving credit facility loan was classified as short-term debt since it was repaid on October 2, 2020.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow

(Dollars in millions, unaudited)	Third quarter		First 9 months		Latest 12 months	Full Year 2020
	2021	2020	2021	2020		
Net income (loss)	\$60	\$99	\$322	\$(1)	\$511	\$188
Depreciation and amortization	98	93	297	268	400	371
Other, net	(5)	23	(3)	(51)	61	13
Changes in operating working capital, net	<u>35</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>(179)</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>(65)</u>	<u>277</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$188	\$352	\$437	\$380	\$906	\$849
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	(113)	(78)	(303)	(232)	(415)	(344)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	\$(112)	\$(76)	\$(301)	\$(229)	\$(412)	\$(340)
Net cash before financing¹⁾	\$77	\$276	\$136	\$152	\$494	\$509
Increase (decrease) in short term debt	14	(56)	(278)	(198)	(320)	(240)
Repayment of long-term debt	–	–	–	–	(723)	(723)
Increase (decrease) long-term debt	(14)	0	(1)	1,091	86	1,177
Dividends paid	(54)	–	(109)	(54)	(109)	(54)
Common stock options exercised	0	0	2	0	3	1
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	\$(56)	\$(57)	\$(386)	\$838	\$(1,063)	\$160
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	<u>(10)</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>(25)</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>64</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$11	\$253	\$(275)	\$1,032	\$(573)	\$733
Cash and cash equivalents at period-start	<u>893</u>	<u>1,223</u>	<u>1,178</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>1,477</u>	<u>445</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at period-end	\$903	\$1,477	\$903	\$1,477	\$903	\$1,178

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

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

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

Components in Sales Increase/Decrease

Since the Company historically generates approximately 75% of sales in currencies other than in the reporting currency (i.e. U.S. dollars) and currency rates have been volatile, we analyze the Company's sales trends and performance as changes in organic sales growth. This presents the increase or decrease in the overall U.S. dollar net sales on a comparable basis, allowing separate discussions of the impact of acquisitions/divestitures and exchange rates. The tables on pages 5 and 6 present changes in organic sales growth as reconciled to the change in the total U.S. GAAP net sales.

Trade Working Capital

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

(Dollars in millions)	Sep 30 2021	Jun 30 2021	Mar 31 2021	Dec 31 2020	Sep 30 2020
Receivables, net	\$1,575	\$1,719	\$1,846	\$1,822	\$1,616
Inventories, net	\$922	\$901	\$856	\$798	\$714
Accounts payable	\$(1,076)	\$(1,125)	\$(1,215)	\$(1,254)	\$(912)
Trade Working capital	\$1,421	\$1,495	\$1,487	\$1,366	\$1,418

Net Debt

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

(Dollars in millions)	Sep 30 2021	Jun 30 2021	Mar 31 2021	Dec 31 2020	Sep 30 2020
Short-term debt	\$364	\$363	\$291	\$302	\$1,026
Long-term debt	<u>1,687</u>	<u>1,712</u>	<u>2,039</u>	<u>2,110</u>	<u>2,007</u>
Total debt	\$2,051	\$2,075	\$2,330	\$2,411	\$3,033
Cash & cash equivalents	(903)	(893)	(1,254)	(1,178)	(1,477)
Debt issuance cost/Debt-related derivatives, net	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>(19)</u>	<u>17</u>
Net debt	\$1,165	\$1,200	\$1,115	\$1,214	\$1,573

(Dollars in millions)	Dec 31 2019	Dec 31 2018	Dec 31 2017	Dec 31 2016
Short-term debt	\$368	\$621	\$20	\$216
Long-term debt	<u>1,726</u>	<u>1,609</u>	<u>1,311</u>	<u>1,313</u>
Total debt	\$2,094	\$2,230	\$1,330	\$1,529
Cash & cash equivalents	(445)	(616)	(960)	(1,227)
Debt issuance cost/Debt-related derivatives, net	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
Net debt	\$1,650	\$1,619	\$368	\$299

Leverage ratio

The non-U.S. GAAP measure “net debt” is also used in the non-U.S. GAAP measure “Leverage ratio”. Management uses this measure to analyze the amount of debt the Company can incur under its debt policy. Management believes that this policy also provides guidance to credit and equity investors regarding the extent to which the Company would be prepared to leverage its operations. In 2021, EBITDA calculation was redefined to exclude other non-operating items and income from equity method investments. Historic EBITDA and leverage ratio have been recalculated resulting in minor adjustments. Autoliv’s policy is to maintain a leverage ratio commensurate with a strong investment grade credit rating. The Company measures its leverage ratio as net debt* adjusted for pension liabilities in relation to adjusted EBITDA*. The long-term target is to maintain a leverage ratio of around 1.0x within a range of 0.5x to 1.5x.

(Dollars in millions)	Sep 30 2021	Dec 31 2020	Sep 30 2020
Net debt ¹⁾	\$1,165	\$1,214	\$1,573
Pension liabilities	<u>231</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>239</u>
Debt per the Policy	\$1,396	\$1,462	\$1,812
Net income ²⁾	\$511	\$188	\$155
Income taxes ²⁾	224	103	68
Interest expense, net ^{2, 3)}	62	68	66
Other non-operating items, net ²⁾	14	25	17
Income from equity method investments ²⁾	(3)	(2)	(1)
Depreciation and amortization of intangibles ²⁾	400	371	359
Costs for capacity alignments and antitrust related matters ²⁾	<u>10</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>108</u>
EBITDA per the Policy (Adjusted EBITDA)	\$1,217	\$852	\$771
Leverage ratio	1.1	1.7	2.4

1) Short- and long-term debt less cash and cash equivalents and debt-related derivatives. 2) Latest 12 months. 3) Interest expense including cost for extinguishment of debt, if any, less interest income.

Free Cash Flow, Net Cash Before Financing and Cash Conversion

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

(Dollars in millions)	Third quarter		First 9 months		Latest 12	Full Year
	2021	2020	2021	2020	months	2020
Net income (loss)	\$60	\$99	\$322	\$(1)	\$511	\$188
Changes in operating working capital	35	138	(179)	163	(65)	277
Depreciation and amortization	98	93	297	268	400	371
Other, net	(5)	23	(3)	(51)	61	13
Operating cash flow	\$188	\$352	\$437	\$380	\$906	\$849
Capital expenditure, net	(112)	(76)	(301)	(229)	(412)	(340)
Free cash flow¹⁾	\$77	\$276	\$136	\$152	\$494	\$509
Net cash before financing	\$77	\$276	\$136	\$152	\$494	\$509
Cash conversion²⁾	128%	279%	42.3%	n/a	96.7%	270%

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

(Dollars in millions)	Full year 2019	Full year 2018 ¹⁾	Full year 2017 ¹⁾	Full year 2016 ¹⁾
Net income	\$463	\$184	\$303	\$562
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	47	(229)	(0)	(78)
Depreciation and amortization	351	397	426	383
Goodwill impairment charges	–	–	234	–
Other, net ⁴⁾	(220)	239	(27)	2
Operating cash flow	\$641	\$591	\$936	\$868
EC antitrust payment	(203)	–	–	–
Operating cash flow excl antitrust	\$844	\$591	\$936	\$868
Capital expenditure, net	(476)	(555)	(570)	(499)
Free cash flow²⁾	\$165	\$36	\$366	\$370
Free cash flow excl antitrust payment⁵⁾	\$368	\$36	\$366	\$370
Acquisitions of businesses and other, net	–	(73)	(128)	(227)
Net cash before financing	\$165	\$(37)	\$239	\$142
Cash conversion³⁾	35.6%	19.5%	121%	65.8%
Cash conversion excl antitrust⁶⁾	79.4%	19.5%	121%	65.8%

1) Including Discontinued Operations. 2) Operating cash flow less Capital expenditures, net. 3) Free cash flow relative to Net income. 4) Including EC antitrust non-cash provision 2018 and EC antitrust payment 2019. 5) For 2019, Operating cashflow excluding EC antitrust payment less Capital expenditures, net. 6) For 2019, Free cash flow excluding EC antitrust payment relative to Net income.

Items Affecting Comparability

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

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)	Third quarter 2021			Third quarter 2020		
	Reported U.S. GAAP	Adjustments ¹⁾	Non-U.S. GAAP	Reported U.S. GAAP	Adjustments ¹⁾	Non-U.S. GAAP
Operating income	\$99	\$4	\$103	\$175	\$31	\$206
Operating margin	5.4%	0.2%	5.6%	8.6%	1.5%	10.1%
Income before taxes	\$87	\$4	\$91	\$149	\$31	\$180
Net income attributable to controlling interest	\$60	\$4	\$64	\$98	\$31	\$129
Return on capital employed ²⁾	10.5%	0.4%	10.9%	18.7%	3.0%	21.7%
Return on total equity ³⁾	9.3%	0.6%	9.9%	19.4%	5.3%	24.7%
Earnings per share ^{4, 5)}	\$0.68	\$0.05	\$0.73	\$1.12	\$0.36	\$1.48

1) Costs for capacity alignment and in 2020 antitrust related matters. 2) Annualized operating income and income from equity method investments, relative to average capital employed. 3) Annualized income relative to average total equity. 4) Assuming dilution and net of treasury shares. 5) Participating share awards with right to receive dividend equivalents are (under the two-class method) excluded from the EPS calculation.

	First 9 months 2021			First 9 months 2020		
	Reported U.S. GAAP	Adjustments ¹⁾	Non-U.S. GAAP	Reported U.S. GAAP	Adjustments ¹⁾	Non-U.S. GAAP
Operating income	\$500	\$6	\$506	\$75	\$95	\$170
Operating margin	8.2%	0.1%	8.3%	1.5%	2.0%	3.5%
Income before taxes	\$456	\$6	\$462	\$13	\$95	\$108
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	\$320	\$6	\$326	\$(2)	\$85	\$83
Capital employed	\$3,738	\$6	\$3,744	\$3,686	\$85	\$3,771
Return on capital employed ²⁾	18.1%	0.2%	18.3%	2.7%	3.4%	6.1%
Return on total equity ³⁾	16.9%	0.3%	17.2%	0.0%	5.4%	5.4%
Earnings (loss) per share ^{4, 5)}	\$3.65	\$0.06	\$3.72	\$(0.02)	\$0.97	\$0.95
Total parent shareholders' equity per share	\$29.25	\$0.06	\$29.31	\$24.05	\$0.97	\$25.02

1) Costs for capacity alignment and in 2020 antitrust related matters. 2) Annualized operating income and income from equity method investments, relative to average capital employed. 3) Annualized income relative to average total equity. 4) Assuming dilution when applicable and net of treasury shares. 5) Participating share awards with right to receive dividend equivalents are (under the two-class method) excluded from the EPS calculation.

	Latest 12 months			Full year 2020		
	Reported U.S. GAAP	Adjustments ¹⁾	Non-U.S. GAAP	Reported U.S. GAAP	Adjustments ¹⁾	Non-U.S. GAAP
Operating income	\$807	\$10	\$818	\$382	\$99	\$482
Operating margin	9.4%	0.1%	9.5%	5.1%	1.4%	6.5%

1) Costs for capacity alignment and in 2020 antitrust related matters.

	Full year 2019			Full year 2018		
	Reported U.S. GAAP	Adjustments ¹⁾	Non-U.S. GAAP	Reported U.S. GAAP	Adjustments ¹⁾	Non-U.S. GAAP
Operating income	\$726	\$49	\$774	\$686	\$222	\$908
Operating margin	8.5%	0.6%	9.1%	7.9%	2.6%	10.5%

1) Costs for capacity alignment and antitrust related matters and separation of our business segments.

	Full year 2017			Full year 2016		
	Reported U.S. GAAP	Adjustments ¹⁾	Non-U.S. GAAP	Reported U.S. GAAP	Adjustments ¹⁾	Non-U.S. GAAP
Operating income	\$860	\$40	\$899	\$831	\$35	\$866
Operating margin	10.6%	0.5%	11.1%	10.5%	0.4%	10.9%

1) Costs for capacity alignment and antitrust related matters.

Items included in Non-U.S. GAAP adjustments	Third quarter 2021		Third quarter 2020	
	Adjustment Million	Adjustment Per share	Adjustment Million	Adjustment Per share
Capacity alignment	\$4	\$0.05	\$31	\$0.36
Antitrust related matters	-	-	\$0	\$0.00
Total adjustments to operating income	\$4	\$0.05	\$31	\$0.36
Tax on non-U.S. GAAP adjustments ¹⁾	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$(0)</u>	<u>\$(0.00)</u>
Total adjustments to net income	\$4	\$0.05	\$31	\$0.36
Average number of shares outstanding - diluted ²⁾		87.6		87.4
Annualized adjustment on return on capital employed	\$17		\$124	
Adjustment return on capital employed	0.4%		3.0%	
Annualized adjustment on return on total equity	\$18		\$124	
Adjustment return on total equity	0.6%		5.3%	

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

Items included in Non-GAAP adjustments	First 9 months 2021		First 9 months 2020	
	Adjustment Million	Adjustment Per share	Adjustment Million	Adjustment Per share
Capacity alignment	\$6	\$0.06	\$94	\$1.08
Antitrust related matters	-	-	\$0	\$0.01
Total adjustments to operating income	\$6	\$0.06	\$95	\$1.09
Tax on non-U.S. GAAP adjustments ¹⁾	<u>\$(0)</u>	<u>\$(0.00)</u>	<u>\$(10)</u>	<u>\$(0.12)</u>
Total adjustments to net income	\$6	\$0.06	\$85	\$0.97
Average number of shares outstanding - diluted ²⁾		87.6		87.4
Annualized adjustment on Return on capital employed	\$8		\$126	
Adjustment Return on capital employed	0.2%		3.4%	
Annualized adjustment on Return on total equity	\$7		\$113	
Adjustment return on total equity	0.3%		5.4%	

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

Multi-year Summary

Continuing Operations unless noted

(Dollars in millions, unaudited)	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Sales and Income					
Net sales	\$7,447	\$8,548	\$8,678	\$8,137	\$7,922
Airbag sales ¹⁾	4,824	5,676	5,699	5,342	5,256
Seatbelt sales	2,623	2,871	2,980	2,794	2,665
Operating income	382	726	686	860	831
Net income attributable to controlling interest	187	462	376	586	558
Earnings per share (US\$) – basic ²⁾	2.14	5.29	4.32	6.70	6.33
Earnings per share (US\$) – assuming dilution ^{2, 3)}	2.14	5.29	4.31	6.68	6.32
Gross margin ⁴⁾	16.7%	18.5%	19.7%	20.6%	20.6%
R,D&E net in relation to sales	(5.0)%	(4.7)%	(4.8)%	(4.6)%	(4.5)%
S,G & A net in relation to sales	(5.2)%	(4.7)%	(4.5)%	(5.0)%	(5.0)%
Operating margin ⁵⁾	5.1%	8.5%	7.9%	10.6%	10.5%
Adjusted operating margin ^{6, 7)}	6.5%	9.1%	10.5%	11.1%	10.9%
Balance Sheet					
Trade working capital ⁸⁾	1,366	1,417	1,396	1,444	1,245
Trade working capital in relation to sales ⁹⁾	13.6%	16.2%	15.9%	16.7%	15.7%
Receivables outstanding in relation to sales ¹⁰⁾	18.1%	18.6%	19.0%	19.6%	19.1%
Inventory outstanding in relation to sales ¹¹⁾	7.9%	8.5%	8.6%	8.2%	7.7%
Payables outstanding in relation to sales ¹²⁾	12.5%	10.8%	11.7%	11.1%	11.1%
Total equity	2,423	2,122	1,897	4,169	3,926
Total parent shareholders' equity per share (US\$)	27.56	24.19	21.63	46.38	41.69
Current assets excluding cash	3,091	2,557	2,670	2,598	2,269
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,869	1,816	1,690	1,609	1,329
Intangible assets (primarily goodwill)	1,412	1,410	1,423	1,440	1,430
Capital employed	3,637	3,772	3,516	4,538	4,225
Net debt ⁷⁾	1,214	1,650	1,619	368	299
Total assets	8,157	6,771	6,722	6,947	6,565
Long-term debt	2,110	1,726	1,609	1,311	1,313
Return on capital employed ^{13, 14)}	10%	20%	17%	n/a	n/a
Return on total equity ^{14, 15)}	9%	23%	13%	n/a	n/a
Total equity ratio	30%	31%	28%	49%	48%
Cash flow and other data					
Operating Cash flow ¹⁶⁾	849	641	591	936	868
Depreciation and amortization ¹⁶⁾	371	351	397	426	383
Capital expenditures, net ¹⁶⁾	340	476	555	570	499
Capital expenditures, net in relation to sales ¹⁶⁾	4.6%	5.6%	5.7%	5.5%	4.9%
Free Cash flow ^{7, 16, 17)}	509	165	36	366	369
Cash conversion ^{7, 16, 18)}	270%	35.6%	19.5%	121%	65.7%
Direct shareholder return ^{16, 19)}	54	217	214	366	203
Cash dividends paid per share (US\$)	0.62	2.48	2.46	2.38	2.30
Number of shares outstanding (millions) ²⁰⁾	87.4	87.2	87.1	87.0	88.2
Number of employees, December 31	61,000	58,900	57,700	56,700	55,800

1) Including steering wheels, inflators and initiators. 2) Participating share awards with right to receive dividend equivalents are (under the two-class method) excluded from the EPS calculation. 3) Assuming dilution and net of treasury shares. 4) Gross profit relative to sales. 5) Operating income relative to sales. 6) Excluding costs for capacity alignment, antitrust related matters and separation of our business segments. 7) Non-US GAAP measure, for reconciliation see tables above. 8) Outstanding receivables and outstanding inventory less outstanding payables. 9) Outstanding receivables and outstanding inventory less outstanding payables relative to annualized fourth quarter sales. 10) Outstanding receivables relative to annualized fourth quarter sales. 11) Outstanding inventory relative to annualized fourth quarter sales. 12) Outstanding payables relative to annualized fourth quarter sales. 13) Operating income and income from equity method investments, relative to average capital employed. 14) The Company has decided not to recalculate prior periods since the distribution of Veoneer had a significant impact on total equity and capital employed making the comparison less meaningful. 15) Income relative to average total equity. 16) Including Discontinued Operations. 17) Operating cash flow less Capital expenditures, net. 18) Free cash flow relative to Net income. 19) Dividends paid and Shares repurchased. 20) At year end, excluding dilution and net of treasury shares.