



Safe Harbor Statement*

This presentation 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 forwardlooking 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 forwardlooking 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, changes in light vehicle production; the impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on the Company's financial condition, business operations and liquidity and the global economy; 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; supply chain disruption and 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 and cost reduction 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.

(*) Non-US GAAP reconciliations are disclosed in our regulatory filings available at www.sec.gov or www.autoliv.com
This presentation Includes content supplied by IHS Markit Automotive; Copyright © Light Vehicle Production Forecast June, 2021. All rights reserved.

IHS Markit is a global supplier of independent industry information. The permission to use IHS Markit copyrighted reports, data and information does not constitute an endorsement or approval by IHS Markit of the manner, format, context, content, conclusion, opinion or viewpoint in which IHS Markit reports, data and information or its derivations are used or referenced herein.



Q2'21 Highlights

Solid growth despite global LVP affected by semi-conductor shortages

Market developments

- Resource bottlenecks in global supply chains hamper industry growth more than expected
- Volatile LVP creating operational challenges and inefficiencies

Strong organic sales growth

Strong sales development with positive geographic mix

Major operating income improvement

- Structural efficiency programs and other cost reduction actions continue to yield positive results
- Operating income sequential declining on lower sales and increasing cost for raw materials

Cash flow

- Toyota recall issue from 2016 resolved, affecting WC
- Our debt leverage ratio* improved substantially
- Reinstated quarterly dividend at \$0.62
- Setting ambitious climate targets





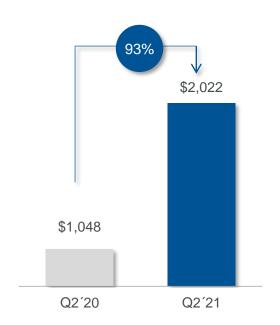


Q2'21 Financial Highlights

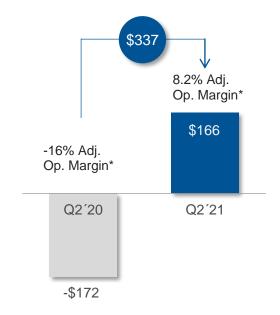
Strong recovery from last year despite lower than expected LVP

Consolidated Sales

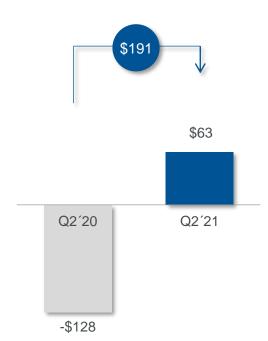
US\$ (Millions)



Adjusted Operating Income* US\$ (Millions)



Operating Cash Flow US\$ (Millions)

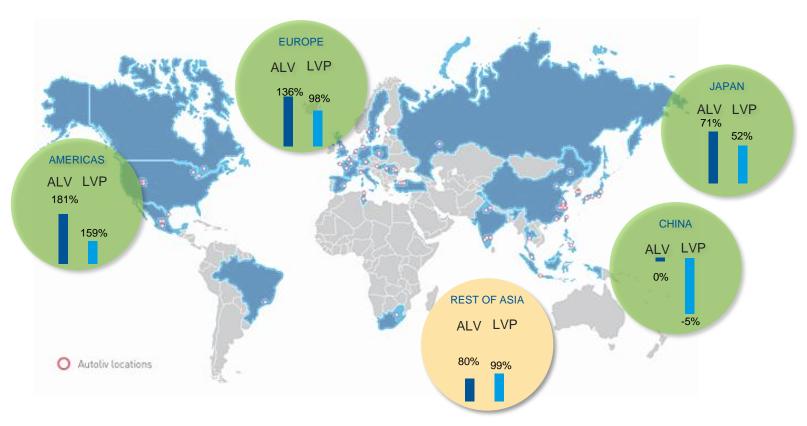




Q2'21 Sales Growth

Outperforming global LVP by more than 30 percentage points

Regional Organic Growth* vs. LVP**



(*) Non-US GAAP measure

(**) Light Vehicle Production (LVP) according to IHS Markit @ June 2021



Q2'21 Financial Overview

| (US \$ Millions unless specified) | Q2'21 | | Q2'20 | | Q2'19 | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|--------|--------------------|-------|
| Sales | \$2,022 | | \$1,048 | | \$2,155 | |
| Gross Profit | \$384 | 19.0% | \$14 | 1.4% | \$400 | 18.6% |
| Adj. Operating Income ¹ | \$166 | 8.2% | -\$172 | -16.4% | \$183 | 8.5% |
| EPS (assuming dilution) | \$1.19 | | -\$2.00 | | \$1.25 | |
| Adj. RoCE ^{1,2} | 18% | | -18% | | 20% | |
| Adj. RoE ^{1,2} | 16% | | -24% | | 24% | |
| Operating cash flow | \$63 | | -\$128 | | \$182 ⁴ | |
| Dividend paid per share | \$0.62 | | - | | \$0.62 | |
| Global LVP ³ (annual rate) | ~73M | | ~48M | | ~86M | |





⁽¹⁾ Non-US GAAP measures exclude costs for capacity alignments and antitrust related matters in Q2´19

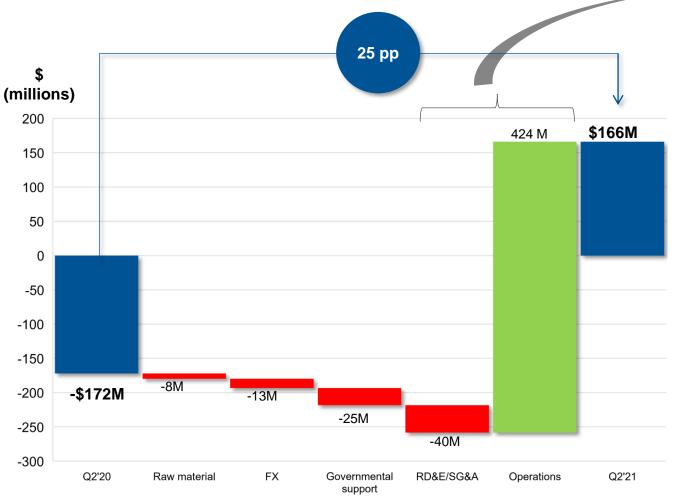
⁽²⁾ Return on Capital Employed (RoCE) and Return on Equity (RoE)

⁽³⁾ Light Vehicle Production (LVP) according to IHS Markit @ June 2021

⁽⁴⁾ Excluding EC antitrust payment

Q2'21 Adj. Operating Profit* Bridge

vs. Prior Year



~39% leverage (excl. FX, raw mtrl and gov. support) on higher sales as a result of improved productivity and effects from structural efficiency programs

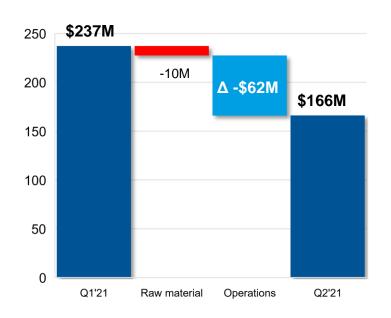
(*) Non-US GAAP measures exclude costs for capacity alignments



Operational Leverage ~28% vs. prior Quarter

Adjusted Operating income*

\$ (millions)



Headwinds & Tailwinds

- Neg

- ~8% lower LVP
- Volatile LVP

+ Pos

- Productivity in labor
- Headcount reduction >2,000

Operational Leverage

Δ Sales:

-\$220 M

~28% decremental margin excl. RM

(*) Non-US GAAP measures exclude costs for capacity alignments

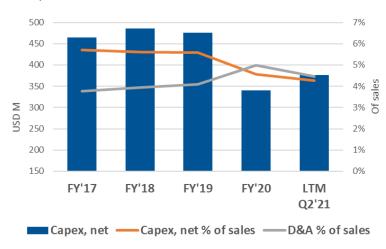


Cash Flow

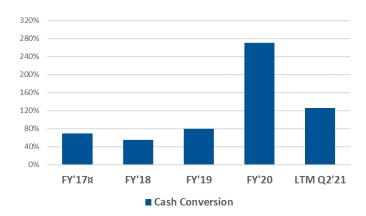
| (US\$ Millions unless specified) | Q2'21 | Q2'20 | Q2'19 | LTM | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Net Income | \$105 | -\$174 | \$109 | \$550 | \$188 | \$463 |
| Depreciation & Amortization | 100 | 87 | 86 | 394 | 371 | 351 |
| EC antitrust payment | - | - | -203 | - | - | -203 |
| Other, net | -16 | -85 | 4 | 89 | 13 | -17 |
| Change in operating WC | -125 | 44 | -17 | 37 | 277 | 47 |
| Operating cash flow | 63 | -128 | -21 | 1,070 | 849 | 641 |
| Operating cash flow excl. EC antitrust payment ¹ | 63 | -128 | 182 | 1,070 | 849 | 844 |
| Capital Expenditures, net | -96 | -64 | -128 | -377 | -340 | -476 |
| Free cash flow ¹ | -33 | -192 | 55 | 693 | 509 | 368 |
| Dividends paid | \$54 | - | \$54 | \$54 | \$54 | \$217 |

- (1) Non-US GAAP measure, adjusted for EC antitrust payment in Q2 2019, reconciliation is provided above
- (2) Non-US GAAP measure, adjusted for EC antitrust accrual in 2018 and payment in Q2 2019

Capex and D&A



Cash Conversion²

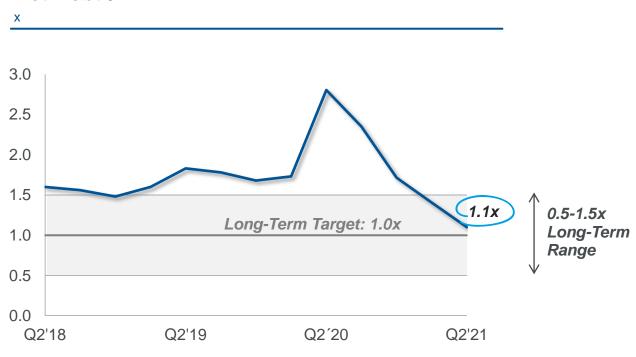




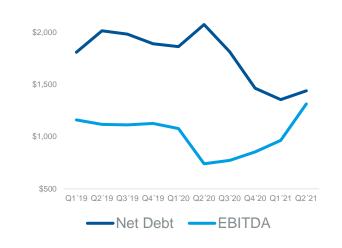
Leverage Ratio

In line with long-term target

Net Debt*/ EBITDA*



Net Debt* and EBITDA* per the Policy



- Our Net Debt* increased by \$85M from Q1'21
- EBITDA LTM increased by \$350M from Q1'21





Headwinds from Raw Material

Several key raw material prices have continued to increase significantly in the quarter

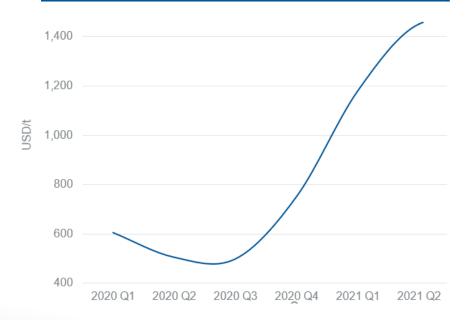
Cost Mitigation

- Raw material prices impact on our cost base is mitigated through:
 - Negotiations with suppliers
 - Consolidation of supply base
 - Redesign of products

Commercial Recovery

- Some, but limited, contractual passthroughs to customers
- Compensation negotiations with customers

IHS Markit: U.S. hot-rolled sheet steel





Light Vehicle Production Outlook Uncertainty prevails

Officertainty prevails

FY21:



North American The auto industry has struggled to meet consumer demand in recent months due to a global shortage of semiconductors. Production is expected to remain volatile because of the semiconductor and other shortages. However, problematic supply chain and logistical issues are expected to dissipate over the coming months.



European Volumes remain low compared with the pre-pandemic level. Expected strength in vehicle exports as well as inventory rebuilding should allow production to run higher than sales. OEMs will likely strongly push vehicles with no or low CO_2 levels.



China Auto sales in China fell YoY in the past two months as a global shortage of semiconductors hit production of some popular models. Sales of EVs and PHEVs maintained their strong momentum. Given an overall economic recovery, we are still moderately positive about the domestic auto market.

Light Vehicle Sales LTM

(Million units)





Full year 2021 indications from July 16, 2021

| | Full year indication | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|--|
| LVP growth | 9% to 11% | | |
| Consolidated sales increase, net | Around 20 to 22% | | |
| Organic sales increase ¹ Org. sales outperformance vs. LVP | Around 16 to 18% Around 7pp | | |
| FX | Around +4% | | |
| Adjusted Operating margin ¹ | Around 9% to 9.5% | | |
| Tax rate ² | Around 30% | | |
| Operating Cash flow ² | Similar level as 2020 | | |
| Capex, net % of sales | Below 6% | | |
| R,D&E, net % of sales | Around 4.5% | | |

| Exchange rates ³ | FY'21 |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| EUR / US\$ | 1.1960 |
| US\$ / JPY | 108.94 |
| US\$ / KRW | 1131 |
| US\$ / MXN | 20.05 |
| US\$ / CNY | 6.47 |





Autoliv Climate Targets





Virtual Capital Markets Day 2021

November 16th, 2021



Medium term Targets



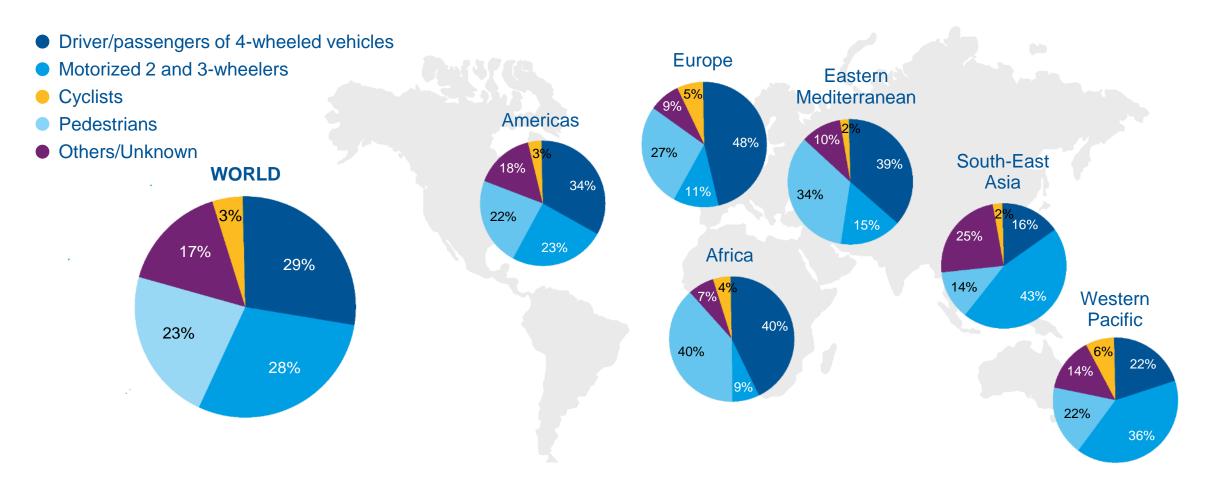
- 1) Excludes costs to capacity alignments and antitrust matters.
- 2) Operating cash flow less capex, net in relation to net income excluding antitrust related costs and payments.
- 3) Net Debt including pension liabilities in relation to last twelve month EBITDA.







1 350 000 reasons to do MORE



Copyright Autoliv Inc., All Rights Reserved





A new era of mobility – game changers

ELECTRIFICATION



AUTOMATION



CONNECTIVITY



SHARED MOBILITY





Adjacent Opportunities

High Voltage Disconnect Devices for Electric Vehicles

- **Market**: Many new EVs have batteries with >500 V (ex. Porsche, Audi, Hyundai....)
- **Advantages:** cost and packaging size for high voltage batteries
- **Development and Industrialization:**

Low Current

AUTOIIV AUGUST ZUZ I

After the opening under Low

fault current, the pyro switch

cleared the arc. Both busbar

sides are galvanically insulated

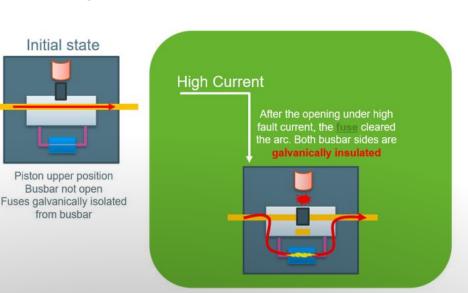
- Mersen will bring pyro-switch fuse hybridization concepts and fuse expertise
- Autoliv will bring pyro-switch and high-volume automotive manufacturing expertise
- Product development to be led by Autoliv with support from Mersen team

Initial state

Busbar not open

from busbar

Industrialization and Manufacturing to be led by Autoliv



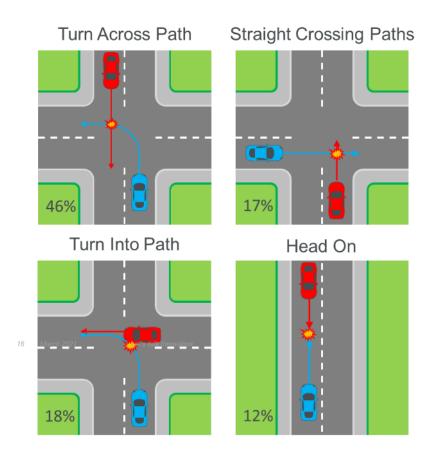


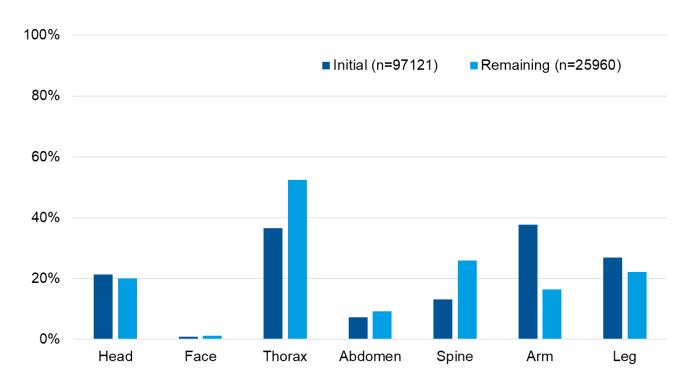
Hyundai Ioniq 5 with 800V battery



Future crashes "100% ADAS" – Analysing the residuale

Four scenarios cover 90% of future crashes resulting in severe and fatal injury





Most frequent injuries will be on head, thorax, and spine



Occupant protection: Today and Tomorrow

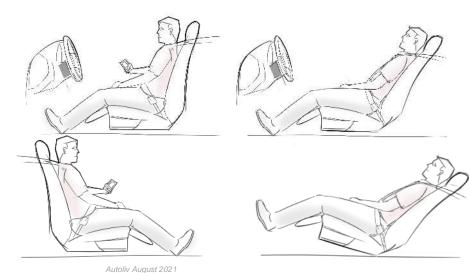
Standardised ATD position



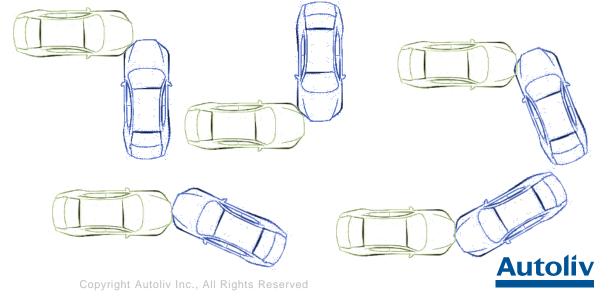
Traditional crash configurations



New seating positions



New identified crash configurations



Reclined Seating Requires Belt in Seat

Benefits

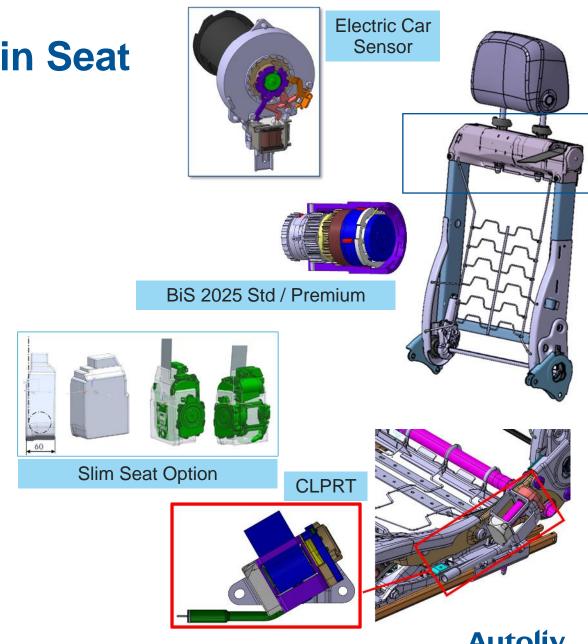
- Protection for a diverse population requires increased adaptivity
- AEB and real-life safety need additional/reversible pretensioners
- Improved comfort and convenience

Belt in Seat 2025

Premium – Reversable Electric Pretension/Load limiting

Compact Lap Retractor Pretensioner

- Small seat integrated retractor for dual retractor solutions to prevent submarining
- Use of separation tongue to connect both webbing paths



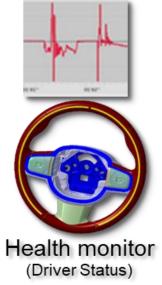
HMI, User Experiance and Driver Monitoring

- Steering Wheel 2025 with HoD, heating, multi-modal HMI and contextual touch pads
- Stowable steering wheel to allow for flexibility
- Driver monitoring by vital measurements
- Multi-functional seat belt for comfort, vital signs and HMI





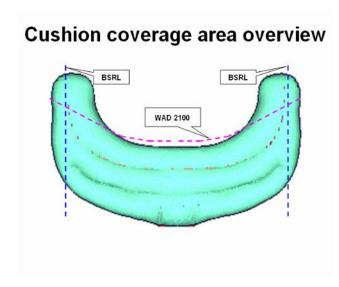






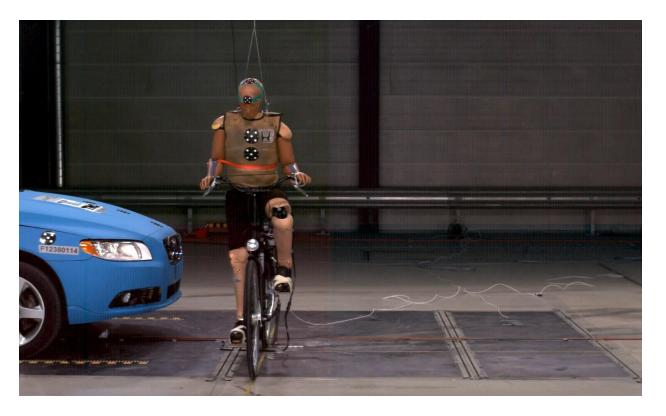
Pedestrians and bicyclists - Countermeasures

- External airbags to prevent head injuries (30% risk reduction)
- Hood lifter to prevent head, chest and upper extremity injuries





CAR (40 KM/H) TO CYCLIST (15 KM/H)





PTW Rider Protection With and Without Airbag







46% risk for concussion with unconsiousness

100% risk for 2 or more fractured ribs



12% risk of concussion with unconsiousness

3% risk of 2 or more fractured ribs



Each year, Autoliv's products save over 30,000 lives

autoliv.com

