ANNUAL REPORT

# 2025

# EISCAT AB



EISCAT

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# EISCAT AB

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Cover photo: EISCAT_3D Kaiseniemi, Sweden. Photo: Johan Svensson

**EISCAT AB**
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EISCAT Tromsø is the part of EISCAT's first radar system that is still in operation. The facility consists of a UHF and a VHF antenna. The site is also home to the Heating facility.

EISCAT Svalbard Radar, which was commissioned in 1996, was EISCAT's newest facility for quite some time. It is uniquely situated on the Svalbard archipelago.

EISCAT_3D, EISCAT's latest generation of research radar, is currently under construction and development and is not yet operational.

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# A message from the Board Chair

Having spent many years in the space industry, I have naturally heard of EISCAT, but my own understanding of the benefits of the measurements and research conducted was rather limited for quite a long time. Then again, this may very well be typical for advanced research infrastructure.

Now, in my role as Chair of the EISCAT Board, I often explain that the organisation develops and operates world-leading infrastructure for research into the upper layers of the Earth's atmosphere, and can also detect both small and large objects in orbit. I am often met with great interest and fascination. These conversations also frequently lead to discussions about potential synergies and future opportunities for collaboration.

2025 has been a year of change for EISCAT. Transforming an organisation from a non-profit into a state-owned limited company takes both time and effort. At the same time, it represents a fresh start in many ways, something which I feel many people, both within and outside the organisation, view positively.

Thanks to thorough preparatory work and a highly committed staff, I am impressed by what has been achieved over the course of the year. This is particularly true of the work involved in getting EISCAT_3D up and running, providing research opportunities, and establishing the procedures and processes required to run a state-owned company.

The current global geopolitical situation is turbulent, to say the least, which highlights the importance of cooperation with allies, both regionally and internationally. The fact that EISCAT is jointly owned by Finland, Norway and Sweden is a strength, and through the work carried out within the company, we see several related areas where close cooperation can benefit us all.

In summary, I am very impressed by what everyone involved has achieved in 2025, and I look forward with confidence to an exciting 2026.

**Anna Rathsman**
Board Chair
EISCAT AB

# A message from the CEO

When I stepped into the role of CEO before the summer, I was greeted by a small, dedicated team who – with impressive humility – run one of the world's most advanced research facilities. Their work helps us understand what happens where the solar wind meets the Earth's atmosphere – a field of research in which EISCAT has been a global benchmark for decades.

The mandate from the owners of the newly formed company was clear: to organise operations in line with government governance models, in close dialogue with EISCAT's members, and to do so without disrupting ongoing research. This meant introducing a new way of working while safeguarding relationships and delivery capacity.

The staff rose to this challenge in a way that deserves great recognition and praise. Through determined effort, EISCAT has succeeded in maintaining operations, carrying out a reorganisation, restructuring how we run projects and, at the same time, modernising almost every part of the company's internal workings.

## A year of change

2025 has been a year of change, full of "firsts". EISCAT has long been something of an institution in the Nordic space industry, but the transformation from a non-profit organisation to a state-owned limited company involved transition of a scale that few fully understood beforehand. The difference between these two organisational forms is significant, and in hindsight it is clear just how far we have come.

I often describe our journey as being that of a start-up with 50 years of history. This makes our staff's achievements all the more impressive; questioning, improving and changing things is a far greater challenge than building something entirely new. Yet our staff have delivered far beyond all expectations.

As we now head into 2026, we do so with strength, direction and a clear plan. We are not finished, but we have come further than I thought possible in such a short time.



EISCAT Svalbard Radar, with the Adventfjorden fjord and the village of Isfjorden in the background. Photo: Craig Heinselman

## Operations and results

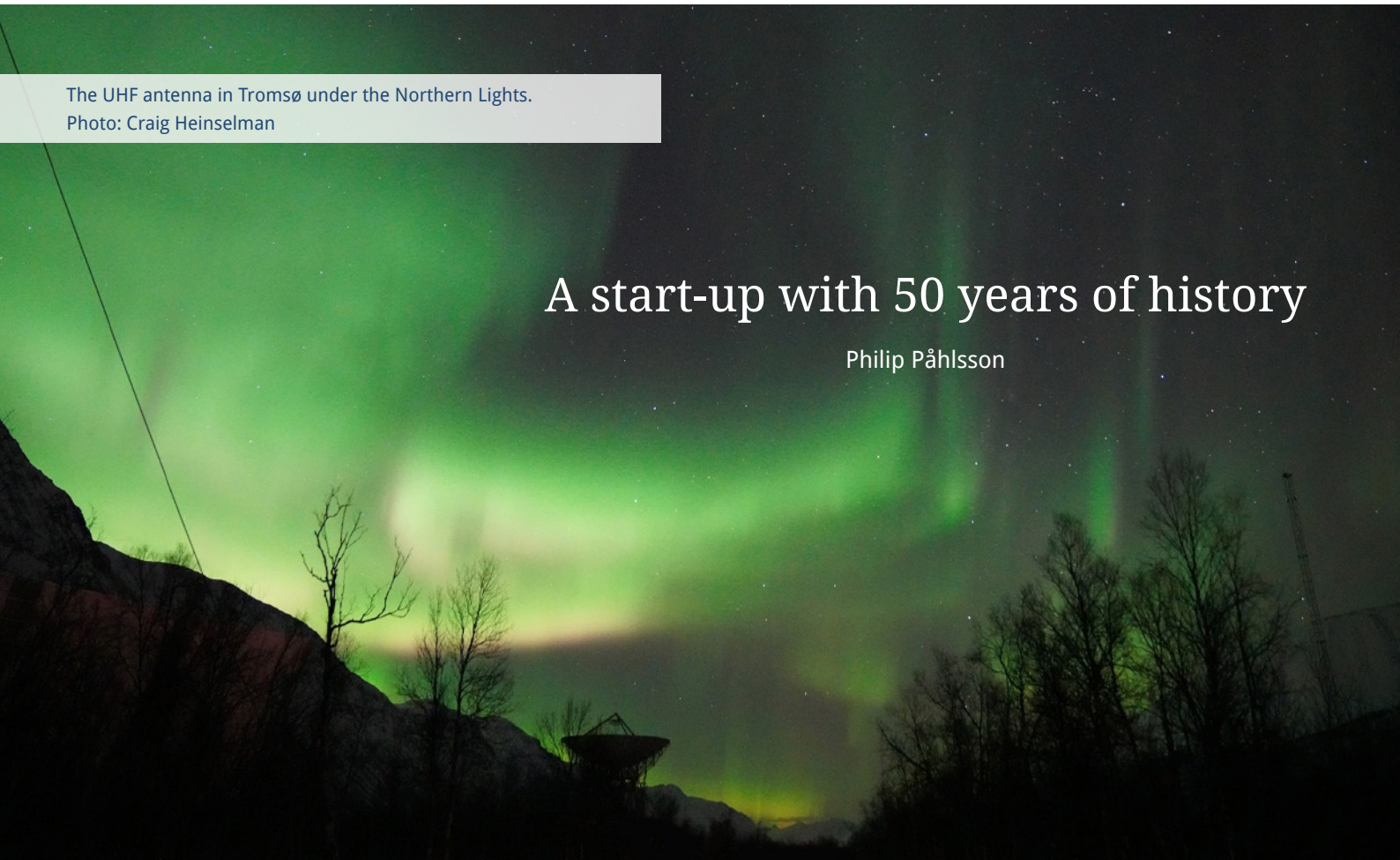
In parallel with the transition, operations have continued at full capacity. Operationally, we achieved our target of over 2,000 hours of observation.

Over the past year, we passed the solar maximum. This has given us at EISCAT the opportunity to carry out radar observations during a period of high solar activity and a chance to collect invaluable data from several powerful solar storms. This data will be analysed and provide insights for many years to come.

The results for the year are in line with our forecasts and show a slightly negative outcome. As the next generation of facilities comes online, discussions are taking place with our owners and associate members regarding a financing model that better reflects the organisation's needs. The Board has adopted a budget for 2026 which is expected to turn the result into a slightly positive outcome.

During the year, the traditional, international and well-attended EISCAT Radar School was held in Kilpisjärvi, where our experts and colleagues from member countries taught students from all over the world both the theory and practical aspects of radar measurement.

Within EISCAT_3D, a crucial decision regarding the project's structure was taken early in the year: to take a step back, reorganise and restart the work. This decision yielded clear results. Our experts have performed the first satellite measurements and commenced testing of the new radar facility. The aim is to get the system operational in 2026.



The UHF antenna in Tromsø under the Northern Lights.
Photo: Craig Heinselman

# A start-up with 50 years of history

Philip Påhlsson

## New strategy

A new strategic direction was adopted during the year. The strategy entails EISCAT and its associate members further developing its core activities while expanding to include new member countries.

While awaiting the commissioning of EISCAT_3D, operations will continue at our VHF and UHF facilities in Norway. As these facilities are ageing and require investment, we are putting great effort into ensuring continuous operation and a seamless transition so that research is not disrupted by the move to the new infrastructure. In 2026, decisions will be made regarding the pace at which the older systems will be phased out.



The VHF antenna in Tromsø with Heating in the background. Photo: Erlend Danielsen

At the same time, discussions have begun with commercial parties and public authorities to identify how EISCAT can contribute beyond its traditional research role, both to broaden the benefits and to create new revenue streams. In 2026, this focus will be translated into an updated strategy for the next five years.

The ability to detect objects in orbit is becoming increasingly important strategically, particularly in polar regions where many satellite orbits pass through. National space initiatives are on the rise, and the ability to establish clear space situational awareness has become central to all our member states. Our activities overlap with the plans of organisations such as the ESA, the EU and NATO. At EISCAT, we are preparing to contribute to this work and anticipate growing demand in the coming years.

## A changing world

The world is in the midst of a turbulent phase characterised by rapid geopolitical shifts that are having a major impact on organisations such as EISCAT. Uncertainty is mounting within global supply chains. This is particularly evident in the energy markets, where geopolitical tensions, disruptions to transport flows and weather-dependent production are contributing to sharp price fluctuations.

As major electricity consumers, our facilities are sensitive to changes, and we will need to secure long-term contracts if the current trend continues.

Developments in AI are having a direct impact on us, presenting both a challenge and an opportunity. The rapid growth in AI has led to increased demand for computing power and storage, which in turn is driving up the prices of the hardware critical to EISCAT_3D.

To address this trend, we will need to strengthen our partnerships with existing data centres. This will enable us to offload parts of our data processing and ensure that we keep pace with technological developments.

## Milestones

2025 also saw us take several significant steps forward. We signed new agreements with Associates and Affiliates, developed a new visual identity and a modernised website, and improved the functionality of our data portals. We secured new contracts within the EU and reached a significant milestone in Skibotn when the first transmitters arrived and were installed. At the same time, we completed the dismantling of the older antennas in Sodankylä and Kiruna – a bittersweet, yet symbolic and important step into the next generation of our operations.

Together, these efforts have shaped a year full of progress, renewal and strategic breakthroughs. 2025 was more than just a year of hard work; it was a year in which we built real momentum.

## The future

2026 is expected to be the year in which EISCAT_3D becomes operational. In parallel, efforts to improve efficiency and introduce governance models, policies and system support across the entire organisation will continue. Operationally, our focus will be on improving quality at our facilities in Ramfjordmoen and on Svalbard, with particular emphasis on health and safety. At the same time, work on the next-generation radar will also commence on Svalbard.

We expect the company to grow with the addition of a number of new staff members, again with a focus on Ramfjordmoen and Svalbard. A key priority is to ensure a long-term supply of skills by creating opportunities for younger staff to develop alongside our most experienced experts in order to shape the next generation of EISCAT employees.

2026 will continue to be a year of change, as we work together to build a company focused on delivering world-leading research and long-term sustainable business.

**Philip Påhlsson**
CEO
EISCAT AB

The ability to detect objects in orbit is becoming increasingly important strategically, particularly in polar regions where many satellite orbits pass through.

Philip Påhlsson



Snow-covered antenna elements at EISCAT_3D in Kaiseniemi, Sweden. Photo: Johan Svensson

# Administration report

EISCAT AB (company registration number 559506-6340) is a state-owned limited company with its registered office in Kiruna Municipality, Sweden. The company is jointly owned by Sweden, Norway and Finland, each holding an equal share. The share capital comprises 6,000 shares with a nominal value of SEK 1,500.

The organisation's mission is to operate and develop world-leading high-tech research infrastructure for the study of the Earth's upper atmosphere and the near-Earth space environment. Its activities are conducted in close collaboration with the international research community and are aimed at facilitating high-quality research with long-term scientific and societal relevance. For a more detailed description, see page 18.

The company shall not distribute profits to its owners. Any profits that have not been set aside as reserves shall be used to further the objectives set out in the company's mission.

## The 2025 financial year in brief

2025 marked a historic milestone for EISCAT, as the organisation was transformed from a non-profit association (EISCAT Scientific Association) into a state-owned limited company.

The profit for the year amounts to 0 following allocations to balanced funds and project funds. Operational activities are cost-intensive. Despite this, the company was able to maintain its financial position thanks to prefinanced project funds.

Key events during the year:

- Reorganisation into a state-owned limited company, which established a clearer governance and operational structure (see page 19).
- Continued operation of the Kiruna-Sodankylä-Tromsø system (KST) and the EISCAT Svalbard Radar (ESR), despite the decommissioning of older facilities in Kiruna and Sodankylä (see page 20).
- Progress on the EISCAT_3D project, including the installation of transmitters in Skibotn, geotechnical stabilisation measures and software development (see page 25).
- 50 scientific publications and 2 doctoral theses based on EISCAT data (see page 28).
- A new strategic direction to expand through new member countries and commercial partnerships (see page 22).

# Operations and results

Reorganisation from a non-profit association into a limited company required a comprehensive restructuring of operations. The new organisational structure enabled:

- A clearer division of responsibilities between owners, the board and management.
- Improved operational efficiency and risk management.
- Long-term strategic planning, including the introduction of government governance models.

In parallel with the transition, EISCAT continued to support training and knowledge transfer, including through the traditional EISCAT Radar School in Kilpisjärvi.

EISCAT operates in Norway (Tromsø, Longyearbyen) through a cooperation agreement with UiT The Arctic University of Norway. These facilities are not legal subsidiaries but are operated as part of EISCAT's activities under agreement. EISCAT also has facilities in Skibotn (Norway) and Karesuvanto (Finland), but no ongoing operations are currently taking place here.

## Radar operations

EISCAT's radar operations remained strong throughout 2025, despite the ongoing decommissioning of older facilities. A total of 2,064 hours of active radar operations contributed to important research findings. For detailed information on programme allocation and usage, see the section entitled "Radar operations 2025" on page 20.

## EISCAT_3D

EISCAT_3D is the company's most strategically important project and represents the next generation of research radar. In 2025, work focused on:

- Hardware: Challenges with certain hardware affected the project's progress, but significant resources have been allocated to analyse and mitigate the issues.
- Software: A new software development strategy, including increased use of hardware simulation and the establishment of a common system architecture.
- Geotechnical challenges: In Skibotn, Norway, ground stabilisation works were completed in autumn 2025, enabling installation work to commence.

The aim is to get EISCAT_3D partially operational in 2026.

## Scientific advances

EISCAT's activities resulted in several significant scientific advances in 2025 (which are summarised on pages 28–33):

- 50 scientific publications in leading journals, with links to EISCAT data.
- 2 doctoral theses based on EISCAT data.

## Research and development

EISCAT's research and development activities focus on further developing world-leading radar infrastructure for studies of the Earth's upper atmosphere and the near-Earth space environment. In 2025, R&D work focused primarily on:

- The EISCAT_3D project: Development of the next-generation radar, including hardware, software and geotechnical solutions (see page 25).
- Scientific collaborations: Collaborations with universities and research institutions to develop new measurement techniques and analytical methods (see page 28).

# Financial overview

## Income and expenses

Total income amounted to SEK 68.1 million, of which 82% came from contributions from associated organisations. Expenses totalled SEK 67.0 million, with depreciation (SEK 19.7 million) and personnel costs (SEK 31.2 million) accounting for the largest share. See page 34 for a detailed financial analysis.

## Results

The company reports zero profit for the year following allocations to balanced funds and project funds. Operational activities have been cost-intensive, but the company has nevertheless been able to maintain its financial position thanks to prefinanced project funds. Liquidity was secured through these funds, primarily linked to EISCAT_3D, which is reflected in an equity/assets ratio of 9.26 percent and a quick ratio of 0.38.

## Key financial figures

| KEY FIGURES | 2025 |
|---|---|
| Equity/assets ratio | 9.3% |
| Quick ratio | 0.38 |
| Debt/equity ratio | 9.8 |
| Equity | SEK 56.5 million |

# Staff and organisation

In 2025, EISCAT had an average of 27 employees, including the CEO. There was an imbalance in the gender distribution, and EISCAT is actively working to reduce this (see page 34).

The company is actively working to ensure a supply of skilled personnel through mentoring programmes and training initiatives, such as the EISCAT Radar School.

# Risks and uncertainties

## Geopolitical risks

Uncertainty in global supply chains, particularly in the energy markets, impacts the company's electricity costs. EISCAT is sensitive to changes in energy prices, as its facilities are energy-intensive.

## Technical risks

Hardware challenges within the EISCAT_3D project have delayed the project's progress Geotechnical problems in Skibotn required additional measures for ground stabilisation.

## Financial risks

Day-to-day operations are running at a deficit, which requires measures to ensure long-term sustainability. The company is heavily reliant on financing through grants and contributions (79% of revenue).

EISCAT AB is primarily exposed to liquidity risks due to the operating deficit. To manage this, long-term agreements on project financing and prefinanced grants are secured. Currency risks are managed by matching income and expenses in foreign currencies as far as possible.

With facilities stretching from Kaiseniemi to Svalbard, in the heart of the Arctic, EISCAT is key to understanding the unique space environment of the polar regions



EISCAT_3D Kaiseniemi, Sweden. Photo: Johan Svensson

# Outlook

## Short term (2026)

- EISCAT_3D: Expected to become partially operational in 2026.
- Efficiency improvements: Continued work on incorporating government governance models, policies and system support.
- Operational focus: Improve quality at the facilities in Ramfjordmoen and on Svalbard, with an emphasis on health and safety.
- Skills supply: Ensure a long-term skills base through mentoring programmes and recruitment.

## Long term

- Attract more member states and new partners.
- Develop commercial revenue streams, e.g. through collaborations with private sector organisations in space technology and space weather forecasting.
- Reduce energy consumption.
- Increase the proportion of women within the organisation.

# Conclusion

2025 marked a historic turning point for EISCAT, as the organisation was successfully transformed from a non-profit association into a state-owned limited company. This change laid the foundations for a clearer governance structure, improved operational efficiency and a long-term strategic focus that ensures continued world-leading research into the Earth's upper atmosphere and the near-Earth space environment.

EISCAT maintained a strong financial position thanks to prefinanced project grants and a solid balance sheet. This year's achievements, including 2,064 hours of active radar operations, 50 scientific publications and decisive progress on the EISCAT_3D project, demonstrate the organisation's ability to deliver results despite a complex period of transition.

Looking ahead, EISCAT is confident about 2026, when EISCAT_3D is expected to enter partial operational service. At the same time, we will continue our efforts to streamline operations, strengthen partnerships and diversify revenue streams. By ensuring the continuous operation of existing facilities, developing new commercial opportunities and enhancing scientific excellence, EISCAT is well positioned to remain a key player in space and atmospheric research.

# Mission, strategy and scientific objectives

EISCAT offers the international research community access to world-leading incoherent scatter radar (ISR) facilities for the study of the Earth's upper atmosphere and the near-Earth space environment. Through the operation and continuous development of its research infrastructure, EISCAT facilitates high-quality research with long-term scientific and societal relevance.

## Long-term and user-driven research

EISCAT provides high-resolution, long-term measurements of the ionosphere and the upper atmosphere. These activities are carried out in close coordination with complementary ground-based and space-based instruments and form an integral part of the global network of incoherent scatter radar facilities. This provides unique datasets for the study of processes and changes in near-Earth space.

A key mission of EISCAT is to support user-driven research. By offering flexible experimental opportunities, expert operational support and open access to its facilities, EISCAT enables researchers and international research teams to address a broad spectrum of scientific questions, particularly in near-Earth space physics and fundamental plasma physics.

## Innovation and societal benefit

EISCAT is a leader in the design, construction and operation of advanced radar hardware, software and data systems. This technical leadership supports innovation and the training of early-career researchers and engineers, while promoting knowledge transfer and broader societal benefits.

## Scientific strategy

EISCAT's scientific strategy is aimed at deepening our understanding of the Sun-Earth system, including interactions between the Sun, the inter-planetary medium, the magnetosphere, the ionosphere and the upper atmosphere, with a particular focus on regions near the poles. The long-term aim is to support the monitoring, modelling, forecasting and risk mitigation of space environment effects.

# From EISCAT Scientific Association to EISCAT AB

After 50 years as the non-profit organisation EISCAT Scientific Association, the organisation was restructured in 2025 into a state-owned limited company – EISCAT AB. The company is jointly owned by Sweden, Norway and Finland, each holding an equal share.

This organisational change has shaped the organisation's activities throughout the year. The reorganisation established a clearer governance and operational structure, enabling EISCAT AB to take greater responsibility for facility operations, development activities and long-term strategic planning. The establishment of EISCAT AB also made it possible to increase the focus on operational efficiency, risk management and long-term sustainability.

Alongside its operational activities, EISCAT AB continued to support education, training and knowledge transfer through the active involvement of early-career researchers and engineers.

## New graphic identity and visual style

In 2025, EISCAT also took important steps to revamp and strengthen its visual identity. A new logo and a new graphic identity were developed with the help of the Swedish Research Council. Updated colours, typefaces and design guidelines better reflect the organisation's modern and technologically advanced activities.

The new look is used consistently in reports, presentations and digital channels, which enhances recognition, communication and the organisation's professional image both within the research community and among the general public. Development of a new website took place during the autumn.



RADAR TIME
(hours)

TOTAL TIME
**2,064**

UHF RADAR
**785**

VHF RADAR
**663**

EISCAT SVALBARD RADAR
**616**

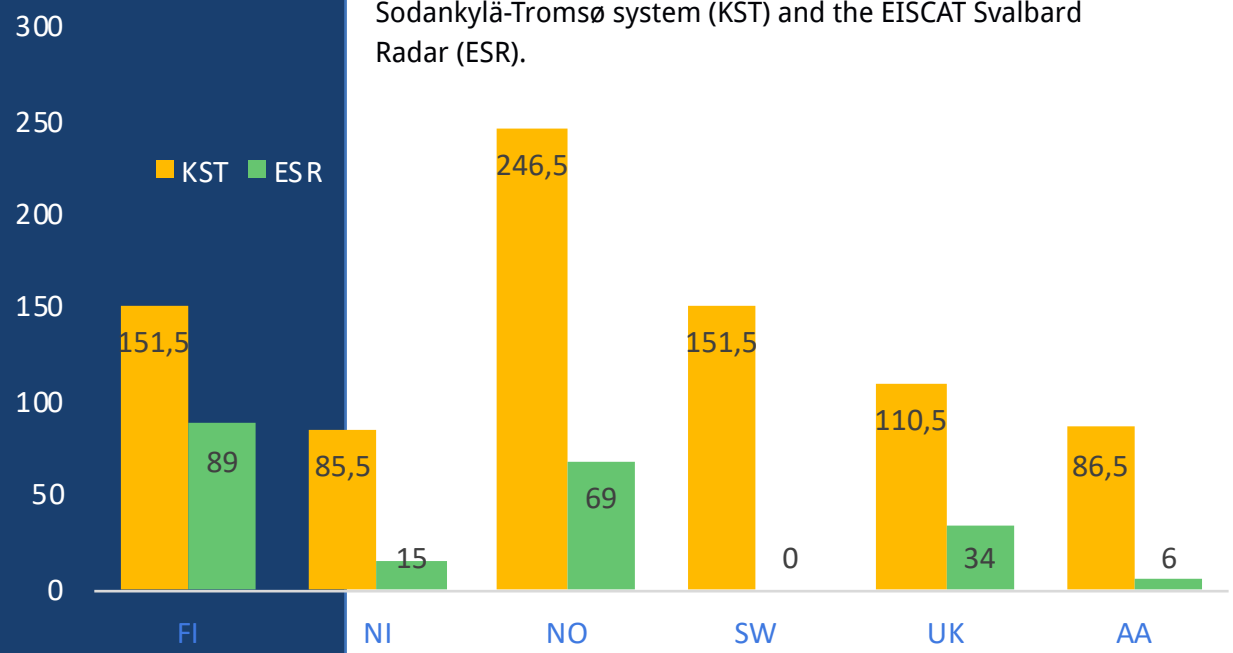
# Radar operations 2025

EISCAT's radar operations remained strong in 2025, despite the ongoing phase-out of the older EISCAT systems and preparations for the transition to EISCAT_3D. Operations were characterised by a balance between transition and stable operational delivery, with a focus on ensuring continuity in data collection and maintaining high availability for the international user community. A total of 2,064 hours of active radar operations were carried out, which was slightly below the target set for the year. Despite this, EISCAT maintained its central role within the global incoherent scatter radar network.

## Programme classification and usage

EISCAT's activities are divided into three main categories: **Common Programmes (CP)**, **Special Programmes (SP)** and **Other Programmes (OP)**. CPs generate data available to the entire EISCAT collaboration and are used for continuous measurement series and joint research initiatives. SPs facilitate nationally prioritised research projects and generate data specifically for EISCAT members (Associates), while OPs contribute to broader scientific participation by generating data for affiliates and peer-review users.

In 2025, EISCAT programme usage showed clear differences between the two systems: the Kiruna-Sodankylä-Tromsø system (KST) and the EISCAT Svalbard Radar (ESR).



## Common Programmes (CPs)

The KST system made extensive use of CPs, totalling 536.5 hours. This indicates a strong focus on continuous data collection. Use was spread across the entire year, resulting in extensive data collection and better coverage of various atmospheric conditions.

The ESR system made more limited use of the CPs, totalling 367.5 hours, and usage was concentrated in the period September–December. This seasonal usage may be linked to specific research campaigns or periods of increased ionospheric activity.

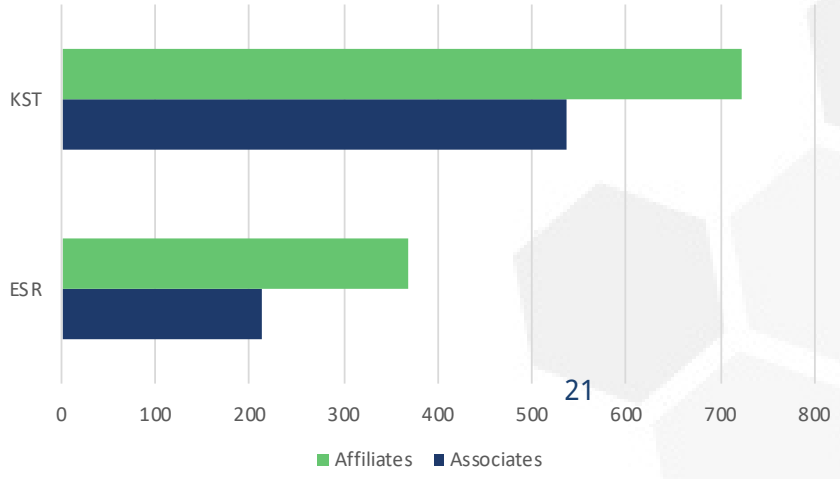
## Special Programmes (SPs)

The KST system made extensive use of SPs, totalling 832.0 hours. Norway (NO) and Finland (FI) were the largest users, with 246.5 and 151.5 hours respectively. Sweden (SW) and the United Kingdom (UK) also made significant contributions, with 151.5 and 110.5 hours respectively. Usage was spread throughout the year, with peaks in March, August and November.

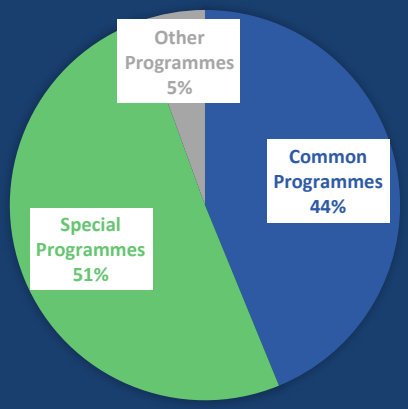
The ESR system recorded significantly lower SP usage, totalling 213.0 hours, and usage was heavily concentrated in the autumn, particularly in November. Finland (FI) accounted for the largest share (89.0 hours), followed by Norway (NO) with 69.0 hours and the United Kingdom (UK) with 34.0 hours.

## Other Programmes (OPs)

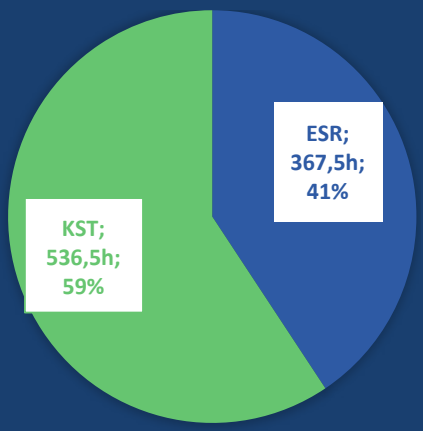
The KST system reported OP usage of 79.5 hours, with activity concentrated in the spring (April) and autumn (November). The ESR system recorded lower OP usage, totalling 35.0 hours, with activity taking place in November.



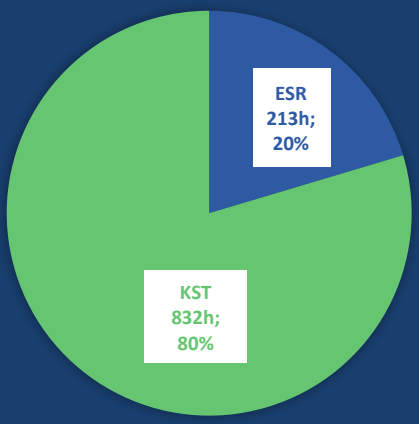

TOTAL DISTRIBUTION OF EXPERIMENTS



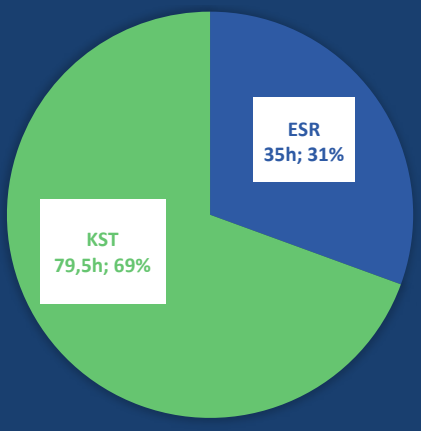

COMMON PROGRAMMES




SPECIAL PROGRAMMES




OTHER PROGRAMMES



## The Kiruna Sodankylä Tromsø (KST) system

The KST system, which was commissioned in 1981 and plays a central role in EISCAT's observational capacity, was gradually phased out between 2024 and 2025 (Kiruna in October 2024, Sodankylä in April 2025). This reduced operational flexibility, but the system nevertheless delivered 1,448 operating hours in 2025.

## EISCAT Svalbard Radar (ESR)

The ESR system's operations (615.5 hours) were concentrated in the autumn, focusing on dynamic processes in the upper atmosphere and the ionosphere. ESR is a key platform for space weather studies, particularly during periods of increased solar activity.

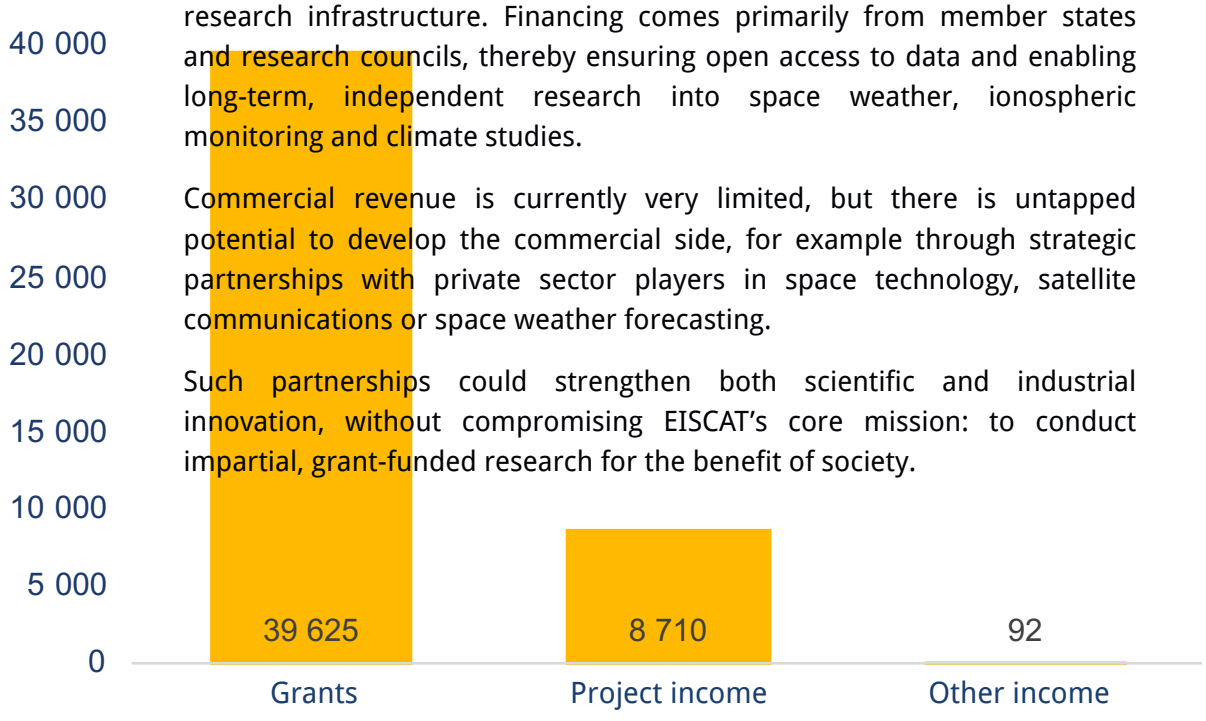
## Societal benefits, significance and financing

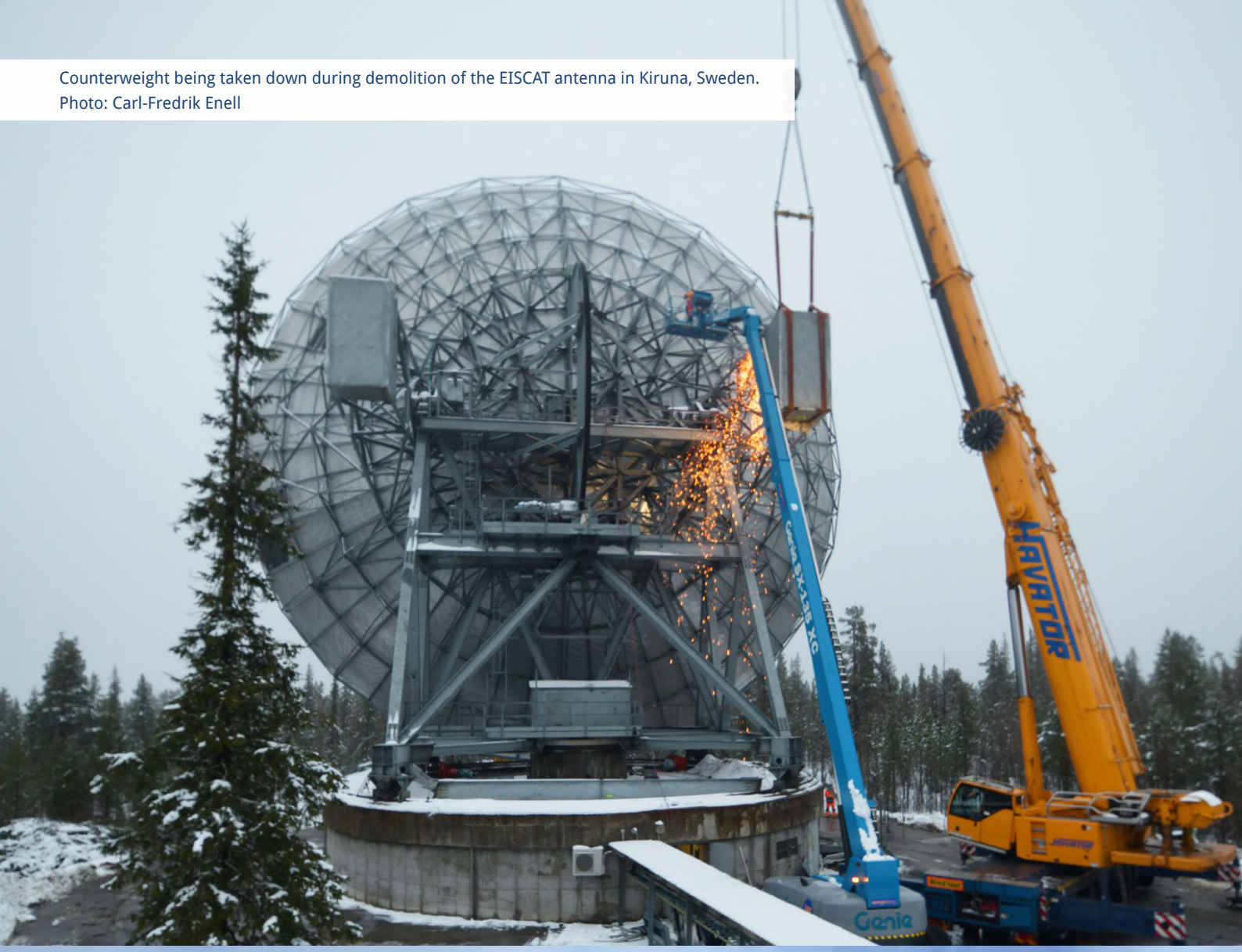
EISCAT's radar system plays a key role in increasing our understanding of the ionosphere and its interaction with space weather. This knowledge is crucial for protecting and optimising modern infrastructure, such as satellite communications and GPS systems, which might otherwise be affected by space weather events. Through continuous monitoring and research, EISCAT contributes to improved space weather forecasting, climate research and the safe-guarding of critical societal functions.

EISCAT's operations are, in principle, entirely financed through grants and contributions and the company is run as a non-profit, international research infrastructure. Financing comes primarily from member states and research councils, thereby ensuring open access to data and enabling long-term, independent research into space weather, ionospheric monitoring and climate studies.

Commercial revenue is currently very limited, but there is untapped potential to develop the commercial side, for example through strategic partnerships with private sector players in space technology, satellite communications or space weather forecasting.

Such partnerships could strengthen both scientific and industrial innovation, without compromising EISCAT's core mission: to conduct impartial, grant-funded research for the benefit of society.






Counterweight being taken down during demolition of the EISCAT antenna in Kiruna, Sweden.
Photo: Carl-Fredrik Enell

The EISCAT antenna in Sodankylä, Finland, on the day of its demolition.
Photo: Thomas Ulich



EISCAT_3D Karesuvanto, Finland. Photo: Johan Svensson

# EISCAT_3D

In 2025, the work on EISCAT_3D was one of EISCAT's most central and strategically important projects. Development of this next-generation research infrastructure is a crucial part of the organisation's long-term commitment to advanced observations of the ionosphere and the upper atmosphere.

Activities during the year focused on system integration, testing and the phased commissioning of various subsystems. Operational procedures, as well as data management and distribution capabilities, were further developed in parallel. These efforts represent important milestones on the path towards enabling regular scientific operations with the new radar system.




Installation of calibration equipment in the masts around the radar facility at Kaiseniemi, Sweden.
Photo: Maria Johansson Snäll

## Hardware

Unfortunately, problems related to certain hardware within the EISCAT_3D project arose in 2025. These challenges had a negative impact on the project's progress, including in terms of installations, timetables and the achievement of technical milestones. The situation also affected the conditions for parallel software development.

Significant efforts and resources were allocated during the year to analyse the problems, mitigate the consequences and manage related risks. Work continued to the extent possible under the prevailing circumstances, with a focus on ensuring the project's long-term viability.

## Software

In 2025, an updated strategy for software development within EISCAT_3D was introduced, along with a clearer division between hardware and software and changes to the system architecture for the radar control software.

Increased use of hardware simulation has enabled continued development despite limited access to physical hardware and has influenced both the structure and verification of the software. Requirements and architecture were reviewed during the year with positive results, confirming that development is proceeding according to plan.

## Geotechnical challenges

The facility in Skibotn, Norway, has faced geotechnical instability in the ground. Extensive ground stabilisation work was carried out during the construction of the facility. During an inspection in 2023, defects relating to the work previously carried out were discovered, and it was found that there was a risk of landslides. As a result, EISCAT had to carry out further ground stabilisation measures before the municipality would grant a permit for further development of the facility.

The groundworks were completed in the autumn of 2025. The final permit allows EISCAT to start using the site without restrictions, which in practice means staffing the site and commencing installations.

While the groundworks were underway, work also began on restoring the ground surface around the facility. Square-metre patches of the original vegetation and flora were replanted. The vegetation was salvaged when the ground-stabilisation area was expanded.

The replanting helps to stabilise the ground in its own right, but is also part of fulfilling the municipality's desire for a restored landscape. Depending on how the vegetation establishes itself, the planting of pine trees may also be considered.

## Technical-level radar operations

In 2025, technical-level radar operations – such as stratospheric and tropospheric measurements, as well as general background measurements of the entire radio sky – were carried out using a limited EISCAT_3D configuration at the Swedish site in Kaiseniemi. These and similar operations form part of the development and system verification process, but are also regarded as concept demonstrations.



Ground stabilisation measures at the radar facility in Skibotn, Norway. Photo: Johan Svensson



Work on replanting vegetation as part of the second phase of the ground stabilisation work in Skibotn, Norway. Photo: Johan Svensson

# Software development

Software development during the year covered three main areas: hardware validation, restructuring and preparations for installation.

## Hardware validation

Hardware validation work has been challenging and has not fully achieved the expected results, primarily due to hardware issues linked to EISCAT_3D. Working closely with suppliers, we identified and resolved these issues, enabling development to continue. At the same time, we deepened our collaboration and established a clearer shared understanding of the system's requirements.

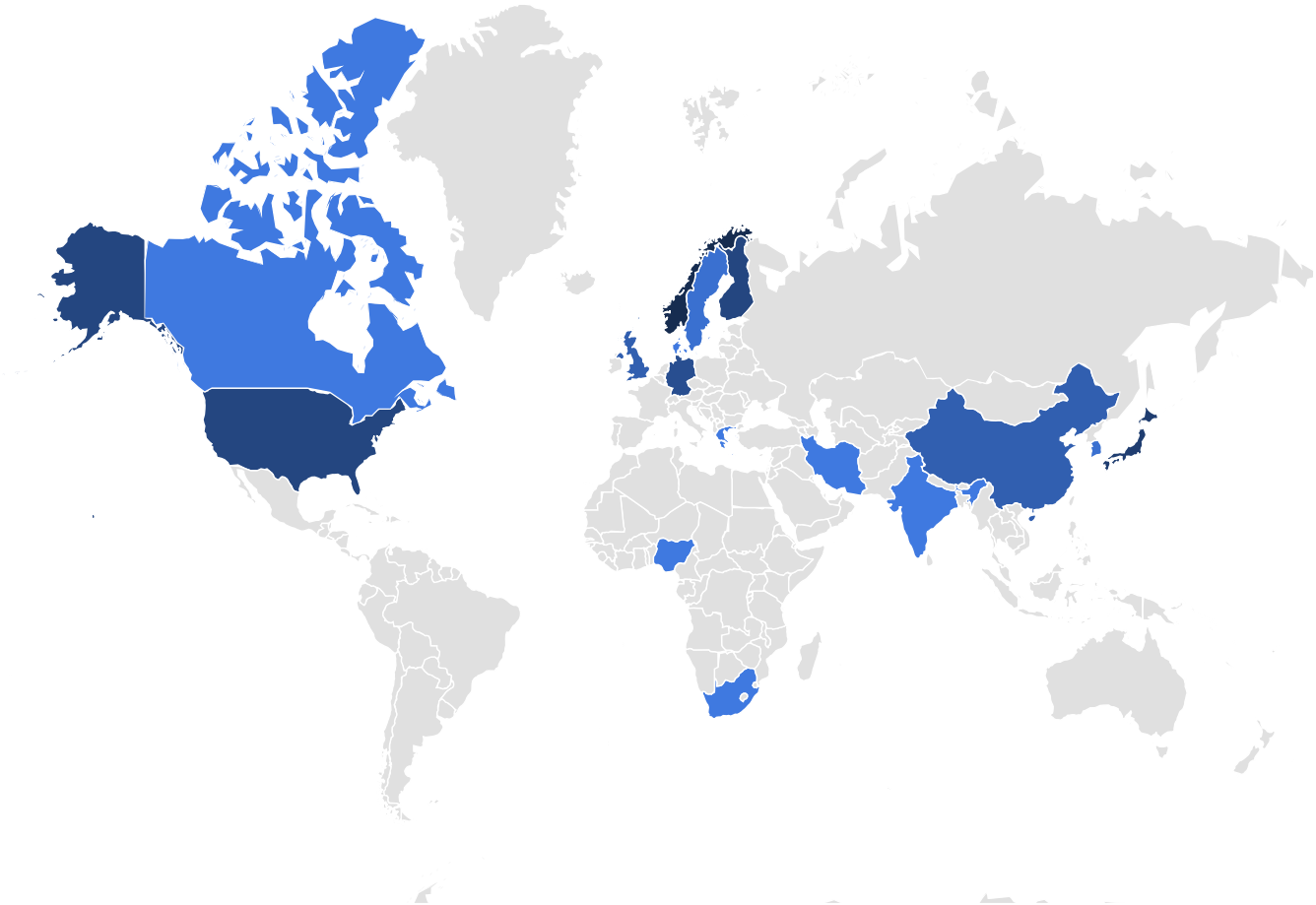
## Restructuring

In connection with the transition to EISCAT AB, we reviewed our working methods. Based on our growing experience, development shifted from prototype-based work to a more structured and long-term approach. A common system architecture for the radar control system was established, and development is largely being carried out using hardware simulators.

Work to further develop GUISDAP (Grand Unified Incoherent Scatter Design and Analysis Program) for EISCAT_3D was initiated. The program converts raw data into physical parameters, such as electron density and temperature in the ionosphere, and enables visualisation. This is a long-term endeavour and is being carried out in parallel with control system development.

## Preparations for installation

The necessary network solutions for EISCAT_3D have been established to enable efficient commissioning. The radar network will be separate from the development network, which means that dedicated infrastructure is required. In collaboration with NORDUnet, time synchronisation between the sites was also evaluated, and a test network between Skibotn and Karesuvanto is currently under evaluation.



# Scientific advances

In 2025, 50 scientific publications with a link to EISCAT were published. This link may involve the use of EISCAT data, whether recent or older, preparatory work for future research using EISCAT_3D, or participation in projects involving EISCAT.

In addition to the scientific reports, two doctoral theses based on EISCAT data were successfully defended. The distribution of the first authors' countries of affiliation is shown above. A darker colour indicates a higher number of articles.

## Scientific highlights

Over the course of the year, our activities have resulted in several significant scientific advances. Research conducted with the support of EISCAT data has generated new insights into several key areas of space and atmospheric physics, and the results reflect both methodological advances and a deeper understanding of processes in the upper atmosphere and near-space environment.

Through advanced measurements, long-term observation series and international collaborations, researchers have been able to shed light on complex relationships between solar activity, ionospheric processes and the dynamics of the polar regions.

Several studies have, in particular, contributed to improving models of t he ionosphere's structure and variations, which is of great importance for both basic research and practical applications, for example in satellite communications and space weather forecasting. Other work has focused on mapping how energy flows from the Sun affect the upper layers of the atmosphere and drive phenomena such as the Northern Lights, plasma flows and turbulence in the ionosphere. Together, these findings contribute to a more coherent picture of how the Earth's space environment functions and changes over time.

It is also clear that EISCAT data continue to represent a unique resource for the international research community. The high temporal resolution, the geographical location in the Arctic regions and the ability to combine radar observations with data from other instruments and satellites create conditions for studies that are difficult or impossible to conduct elsewhere in the world. This has led to publications in leading scientific journals and to collaborations between research groups from a large number of countries.

Below is a selection of the most notable results from the year. Together, they illustrate the breadth of the research, the scientific quality of the studies conducted and the international impact that research based on EISCAT data continues to have.

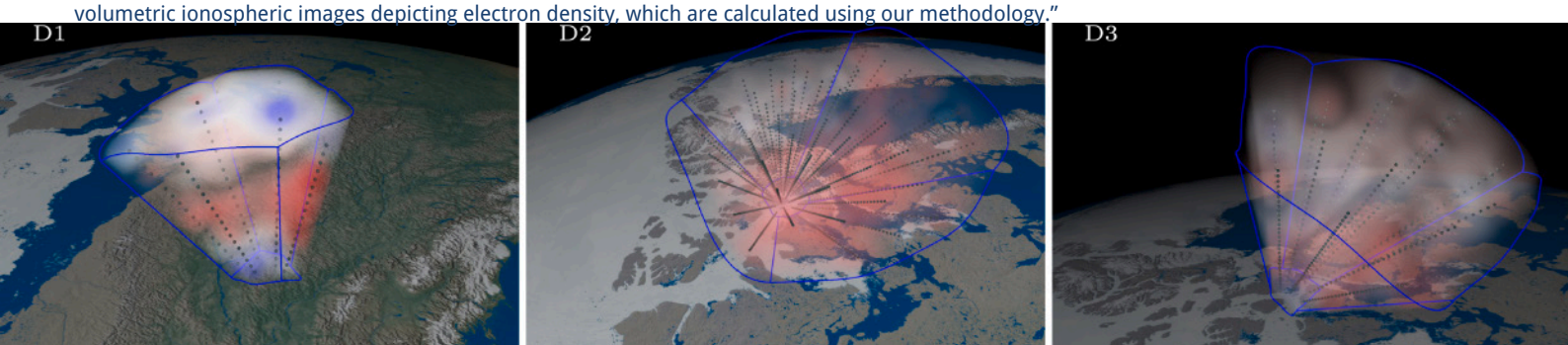
# Summary of the most significant research findings

### Efficient computation and visualization of ionospheric volumetric images for the enhanced interpretation of incoherent scatter radar data

J. Araujo (Umeå University and the Swedish Institute of Space Physics) et al. developed a fast and flexible method for generating high-resolution volumetric ionospheric images in real time based on incoherent scatter radar data. The method enables rapid decision-making during ongoing observations and makes it easier to direct radar beams towards relevant areas. It is particularly important in view of the very high-resolution datasets to be provided by EISCAT_3D and also supports interactive analysis and visualisation of complex datasets.

J. Araújo, et al. "*Efficient computation and visualization of ionospheric volumetric images for the enhanced interpretation of incoherent scatter radar data*", Applied Computing and Geosciences 26, 100245 (2025).

Figure from Araújo et al. 2025: "ISR measurements are shown as points positioned along the radar beams. The colours represent a rendering of volumetric ionospheric images depicting electron density, which are calculated using our methodology."



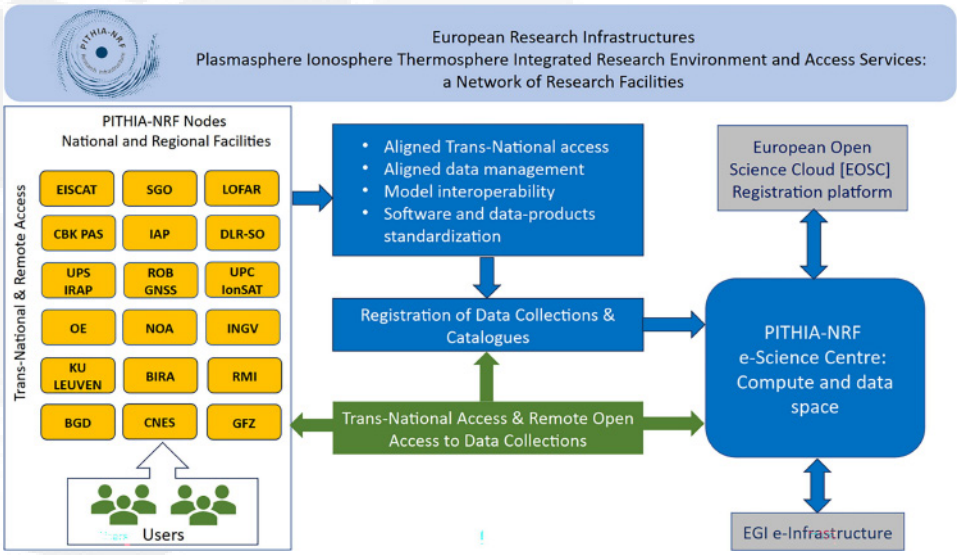



Figure from Belehaki et el. 2025: "PITHIA-NRF integration and concept.

## Integrating plasmasphere, ionosphere and thermosphere observations Integrating plasmasphere, ionosphere and thermosphere observations and models into a standardised open access research environment: The PITHIA-NRF international project

A. Belehaki (National Observatory of Athens) et al. presented PITHIA-NRF, a European network of research infrastructures that integrates space- and ground-based measurements and models for studies of the plasma sphere–ionosphere–thermosphere system. The project creates standardised data products and provides open access to experimental resources. EISCAT is one of the twelve nodes that collectively support researchers through transnational access and a joint e-Science centre.

A. Belehaki, et al., "*Integrating plasmasphere, ionosphere and thermosphere observations and models into a standardised open access research environment: The PITHIA-NRF international project*", Advances in Space Research 75, 3082– 3114 (2025).

## Examining the altitude dependence of meteor head echo plasma distributions with EISCAT and MAARSY

D. Huyghebaert (UiT The Arctic University of Norway and Leibniz Institute of Atmospheric Physics) et al. carried out a radar campaign using MAARSY, EISCAT VHF and UHF to study radar echoes from meteor heads during the 2022 Geminids. A new algorithm made it possible to analyse detailed information such as Doppler shift and signal-to-noise ratio, and the results show how plasma density decreases around meteors at different altitudes.

The study provides important insights into the initial mass of meteors and how they lose material upon entry into the atmosphere.

D. Huyghebaert, et al., *"Examining the altitude dependence of meteor head echo plasma distributions with EISCAT and MAARSY"*, Advances in Space Research 76, 2280–2294 (2025).

## Generating electron density archives using mainland EISCAT data between 2001 and 2021 at 10 min and 1 h integration

J. A. Reidy (British Antarctic Survey) et al. analysed two decades of EISCAT data to create a long-term archive of electron density in the MLTI region (50–200 km). The study identified several sources of variability and revealed clear links to season, solar irradiance and electron precipitation. They also found significant differences between the observations and the E-CHAIM model during the winter months and below 100 km, where the model is still incomplete.

J. A. Reidy, et al., *"Generating electron density archives using mainland EISCAT data between 2001 and 2021 at 10 min and 1 h integration"*, RAS Techniques and Instruments 4, rzaf003 (2025).

## Properties of ion upflows in the low-altitude polar ionosphere during CIR- and CME- driven magnetic storms based on long-term

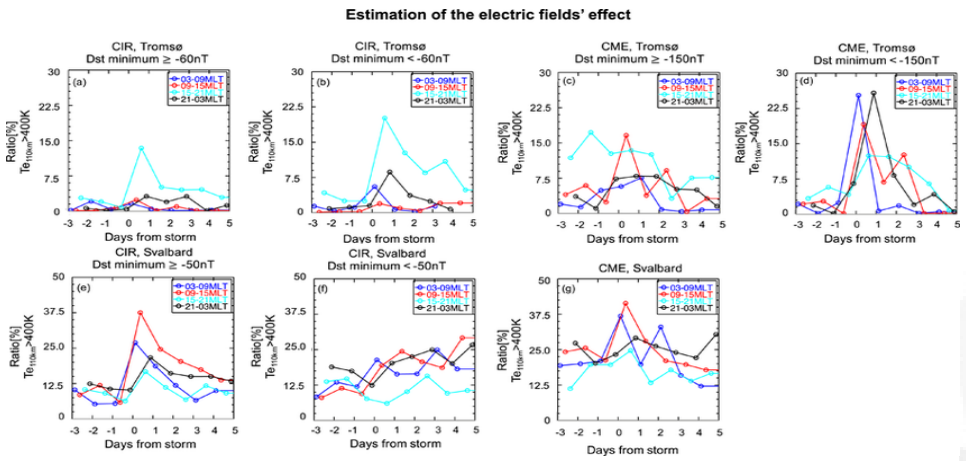



Figure from Takada et al. 2025: "Estimates of variations in the electric fields of convection fields."

## EISCAT observations

M. Takada (National Institute of Polar Research) et al. investigated how different types of geomagnetic storms affect ion upflows at Tromsø and Svalbard. They found that frictional heating dominates during

intense storms caused by solar mass ejections, while particle fall is more significant during other types of storms, particularly on the nightside. Upflows demonstrated a clear response to local magnetic time and storm type, and the results improve our understanding of the atmosphere–space weather coupling.

M. Takada, et al., "*Properties of ion upflows in the low-altitude polar ionosphere during CIR- and CME- driven magnetic storms based on long-term EISCAT observations*", Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics 130, e2024JA032691 (2025).

## Multipurpose incoherent scatter measurement and data analysis techniques for EISCAT3D

I. I. Virtanen (University of Oulu) et al. further developed versatile modulation techniques for the forthcoming EISCAT_3D system. They introduced an effective tool for layer profile inversion and demonstrated that remote receivers offer significant advantages, including lower noise, better coverage of the E-region and the ability to carry out measurements in the D-region using flexible modulation schemes.

I. I. Virtanen, et al., "*Multipurpose incoherent scatter measurement and data analysis techniques for EISCAT3D*", Atmospheric Measurement Techniques 18, 5895–5917 (2025).

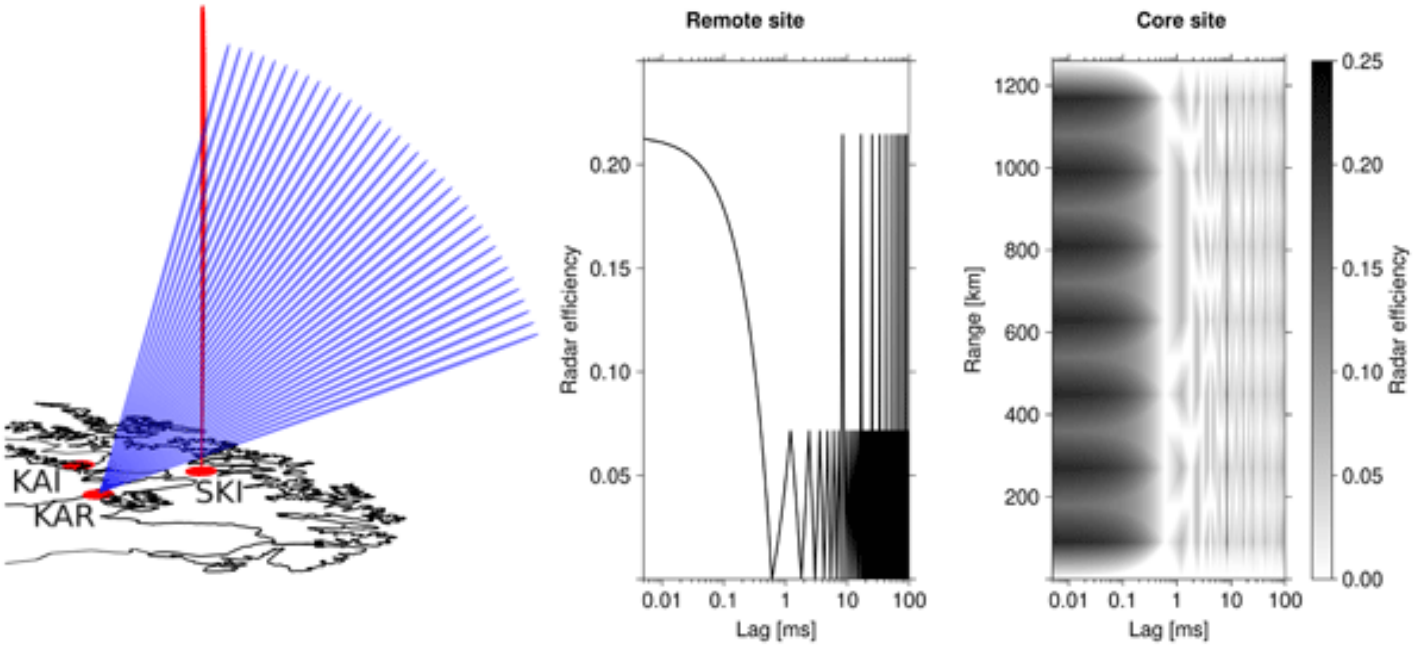



Figure from Virtanen et al. 2025: "Beam configuration in the EISCAT3D simulation. The core facility at Skiboth transmits to and receives from a vertical beam (red), while remote receivers at Kaaresuvanto and Kaiseniemi form 37 received beams that intersect the core facility's beam at various altitudes (blue)."

# Doctoral theses

This year's doctoral theses reflect both the quality of the research and EISCAT's role in helping to train the next generation of researchers. Through access to unique infrastructure and EISCAT data, the PhD students have contributed new insights within their respective fields.

In the thesis ***"Investigation of Multilayers in Polar Mesospheric Summer Echoes"***, D. Jozwicki used EISCAT VHF data to analyse multilayer structures in PMSE. She employed machine-learning-based segmentation (random forests) and demonstrated, among other things, how the altitude of the layers varies with the number of layers, and that the lowest layer often corresponds to the altitude of noctilucent clouds. The results improve our understanding of the fine structure of the mesosphere. *Dorota Jozwicki (UiT, 2025)*

A-M. Bals' thesis ***"High-Latitude Ionospheric Irregularities Characterized Through Machine Learning Methods"*** included the development of a method for estimating plasma drift velocity and irregularity height using dispersed GNSS receivers and incoherent scatter radar. Thanks to PITHIA-NRF, she was able to carry out experiments using the EISCAT Svalbard Radar. The method shows promise but requires better coordination between the GNSS array and the radar beams. *Anna-Marie Bals (Embry-Riddle, 2025)*

For a full list of 2025 publications, see Appendix 2.

NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS

**50**

RESEARCH FIELDS

IONOSPHERIC PHYSICS & ELECTRODYNAMICS

Studies how charged particles in the upper atmosphere move and are affected by electric and magnetic fields.

PLASMA PHYSICS

Studies plasma (ionised gas) and its behaviour, movements and reactions to energy and magnetic fields in space.

ATMOSPHERIC WAVES & DISTURBANCES

Investigates waves and "ripples" in the atmosphere that can affect, for example, GPS signals and radio communications.

AURORA PHYSICS

Explains how the Northern Lights occur when particles from the Sun collide with the Earth's atmosphere.

MEASUREMENT METHODOLOGY & SATELLITE VALIDATION

Compares measurements from satellites and ground-based instruments to ensure that data and models are accurate.

SPACE WEATHER

Studies how solar activity, such as solar storms, affects the Earth, satellites and technical systems.

PLANETARY PLASMA PROCESSES

Uses knowledge gained from Earth to understand similar phenomena around other

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

27

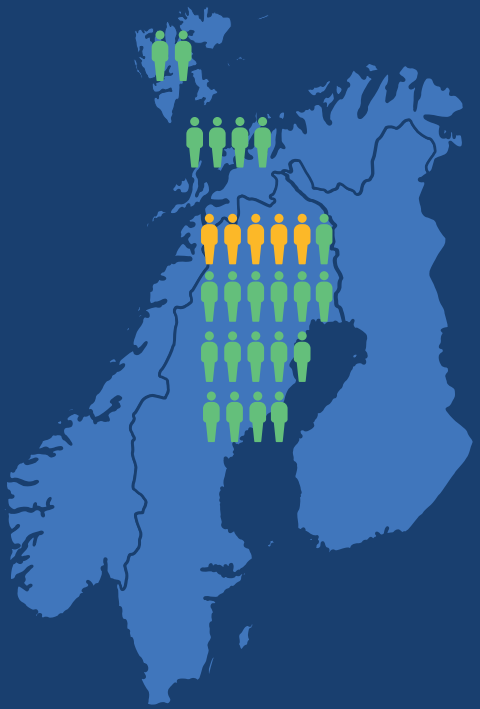


19% WOMEN 81% MEN

BOARD



83% WOMEN 17% MEN



# Financial summary

The 2025 financial year was characterised by extensive organisational restructuring. Although operations maintained a high level of activity, the annual report highlights significant financial challenges.

EISCAT reports an operating loss, primarily linked to personnel costs, operational expenses and substantial depreciation of fixed assets. The financial position is strongly influenced by prepaid and earmarked project funds, particularly those linked to the EISCAT_3D project.

As 2025 was EISCAT AB's first financial year, there are no comparisons with the previous year (2024). Furthermore, this first year has been extended.

## Gender equality

The total number of employees in 2025 was 27, including the CEO. The gender breakdown of staff was 22 men (81.5%) and 5 women (18.5%).

Staff in Norway are formally employed by UiT – The Arctic University of Norway, but their salaries are paid by EISCAT. The gender breakdown of Norwegian staff was 100% men.

The Board consisted of six members, with two representatives from each owner country. The breakdown of the Board was five women (83.3%) and one man (16.7%).

The proportion of women in EISCAT's organisation, including the Board, stood at 30.3 percent. The uneven gender distribution reflects the traditionally skewed gender balance in technical and scientific fields.

EISCAT strives to promote a more balanced gender distribution and to ensure inclusive recruitment processes.

# Accounting policies

The annual report was prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and BFNAR 2012:1 Annual Reports and Consolidated Accounts (K3).

All amounts are stated in thousands of Swedish kronor (SEK) unless otherwise stated. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

## Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of what has been received or will be received. Revenue is recognised at the fair value of what has been received or will be received. The company therefore recognises revenue at nominal value (invoice amount) if payment is received in cash immediately upon delivery. Deductions are made for discounts granted.

Dividends and interest income are recognised when the account is credited.

## Employee benefits

Compensation to employees, such as salaries, social security contributions, pension contributions and insurance, is recognised as personnel costs. Cash payments (e.g. travel) and benefits in kind (e.g. clothing, training and healthcare) are also included. Costs for staff provided by the host organisation (staff not employed directly by EISCAT) are recognised as external services under administrative expenses.

## Accounts receivable and other receivables

Receivables are recognised as current assets, with the exception of items due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date, which are classified as non-current assets. Receivables are recognised at the amount expected to be received, net of individually assessed doubtful debts.

## Foreign currency

Accounts receivable and debts in foreign currency are valued at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date. In the case of hedging measures, such as forward contracts, the agreed exchange rate is used. Exchange rate gains and losses are recognised under other financial income and expenses. Bank balances in foreign currency are valued at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date.

## Fixed assets

Property, plant and equipment are recognised at cost less depreciation according to the depreciation schedule. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets: buildings 5–50 years, radar systems 3–30 years, and plant and equipment 1–5 years.

# Financial analysis

## Revenue

Revenue totals SEK 68.1 million and comprises contributions from associated organisations, project revenue and external revenue. Project revenue refers to earmarked grants, and the term “revenue” is used here in an accounting sense. The organisation’s activities are thus largely largely financed through grants and contributions.

## Costs

Total costs amounted to approximately SEK 67.0 million. Personnel costs amounted to SEK 31.2 million, corresponding to approximately 50 percent of the organisation’s costs. Depreciation amounted to SEK 19.7 million, corresponding to approximately 32 percent of costs, which clearly reflects the capital-intensive nature of the organisation’s operations and the substantial investments in research infrastructure.

## Balance sheet

The balance sheet shows an equity/assets ratio of 9.3% and a quick ratio of 0.38. The financial position is strongly influenced by prepaid and earmarked project funds, particularly those linked to the EISCAT_3D project. A significant proportion of the reported liabilities therefore consists not of traditional external borrowing but of prepaid grants and project commitments. This means that traditional key financial figures, such as the equity/assets ratio and debt/equity ratio, provide a somewhat misleading picture of the organisation’s long-term financial risk.

## Results

The profit for the year amounts to 0 following allocations to balanced funds and project funds. However, the operating activities show a deficit, which poses a risk unless measures are taken to increase revenue or reduce costs.

# Conclusion

EISCAT AB faces financial challenges. The operating deficit, the skewed gender balance and the heavy reliance on external financing call for strategic measures to ensure a sustainable future. A more detailed analysis of the cost structure and opportunities to diversify revenue streams, including a cautious expansion of commercial partnerships, should be considered to strengthen the organisation’s financial position.

REVENUE

**68,134**

EQUITY/ASSETS RATIO

**9.3**

COSTS

**67,012**

QUICK RATIO

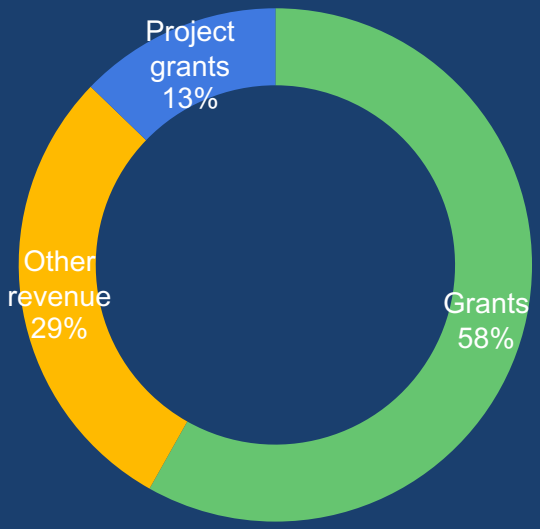
**0.38**

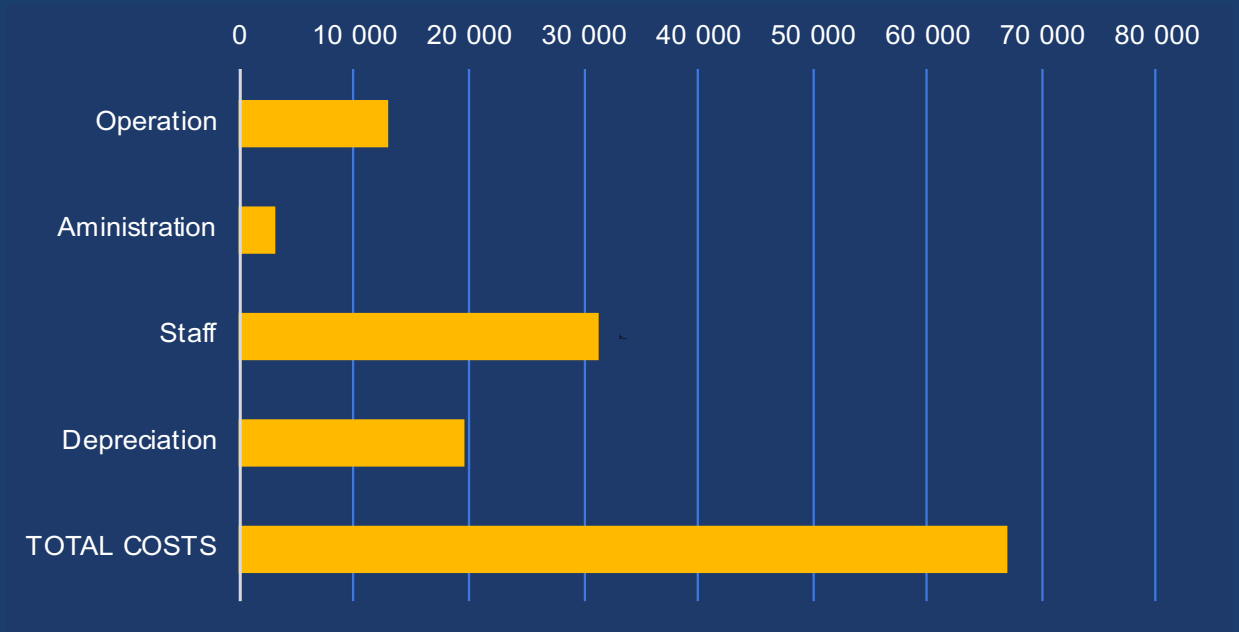
GRANTS

**71%**

OTHER REVENUE

**29%**



EQUITY

**56,468**

DEBT/EQUITY RATIO

**9.8**

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT

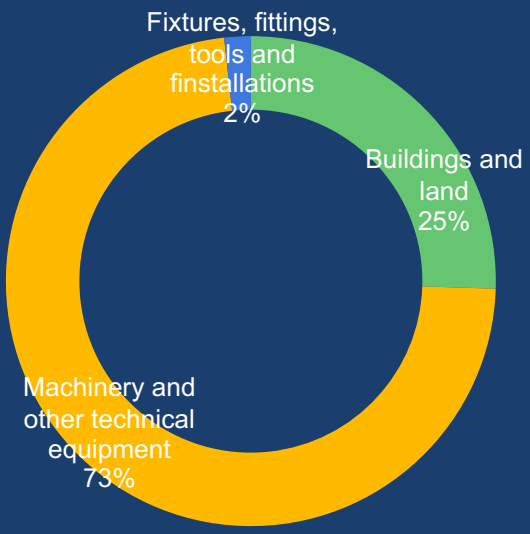
**300,219**

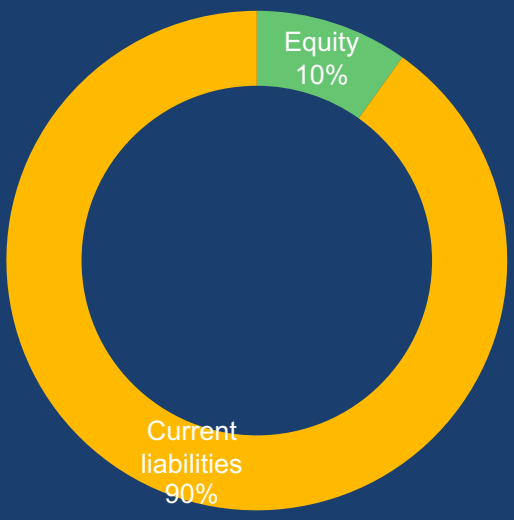
BUILDINGS & LAND

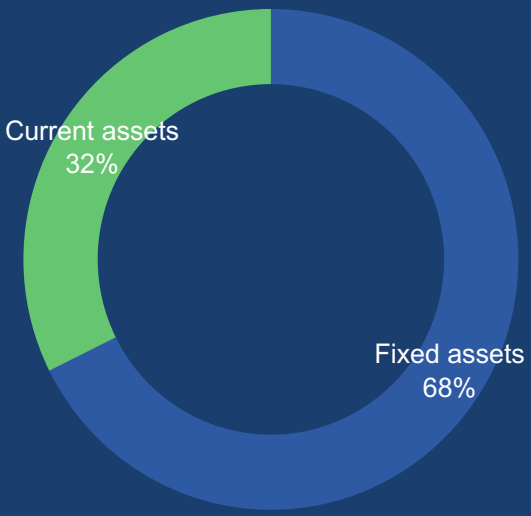
**105,179**

FIXTURES, FITTINGS, TOOLS & INSTALLATIONS

**7,193**



# Cash flow statement

Cash flow from operating activities amounted to SEK 130,055 thousand. Cash flow from investing activities was SEK 0 thousand, while cash flow from financing activities amounted to SEK 46,650 thousand, mainly due to payments received for share capital and provisions. Total cash flow for the period stood at SEK 167,705 thousand, and cash and cash equivalents increased to SEK 176,705 thousand at the end of the period.

Cash flow is strong thanks to advance payments and provision-related receipts, primarily linked to the completion of EISCAT_3D. However, this means that the liquidity situation of the operating activities is more strained than the overall figures suggest. Future cash flows must be closely monitored to ensure that the organisation can meet its commitments without jeopardising its day-to-day operations.

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/10/2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **OPERATING ACTIVITIES** | | |
| Profit/loss for the year | 0 | |
| Items not affecting cash flow | 47,467 | |
| Tax | 0 | |
| **CHANGE IN WORKING CAPITAL** | | |
| Change in receivables | -20,440 | |
| Change in liabilities | 103,028 | |
| **Cash flow from operating activities** | **130,055** | **0** |
| **FINANCING ACTIVITIES** | | |
| Payment of share capital | 9,000 | |
| Payment of provisions | 37,650 | |
| **Cash flow from financing activities** | **46,650** | **0** |
| **CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES** | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 0 | |
| **Cash flow from investing activities** | **0** | **0** |
| Cash flow | 167,705.08 | |
| Opening cash balance | | |
| **CLOSING CASH BALANCE** | **176,705.08** | **0** |

# Income statement

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **REVENUE** | | | |
| Grants | 1 | 39,625 | |
| Other revenue | 2 | 19,799 | |
| Project revenue | 3 | 8,710 | |
| **TOTAL REVENUE** | | **68,134** | **0** |
| | | | |
| **COSTS** | | | |
| Operating costs, operations | 4 | -13,016 | |
| Administrative costs | 5 | -3,045 | |
| Personnel costs | 6 | -31,245 | |
| Depreciation | | -19,707 | |
| **TOTAL COSTS** | | **-67,012** | **0** |
| | | | |
| **OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS** | | **1,122** | **0** |
| | | | |
| **FINANCIAL ITEMS** | | | |
| Interest income | | 4,103 | |
| Interest expenses | | -5,225 | |
| **TOTAL FINANCIAL ITEMS** | | **-1,122** | **0** |
| | | | |
| **Profit/loss after financial items** | | **0** | **0** |
| | | | |
| ***APPROPRIATIONS*** | | | |
| **TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS** | | **0** | **0** |
| | | | |
| **Profit/loss before tax** | | **0** | **0** |
| | | | |
| ***TAXES*** | | | |
| **PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR** | | **0** | **0** |

# Balance sheet

| | | 25/11/2024 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| ***FIXED ASSETS*** | **7** | | |
| **Property, plant and equipment** | | | |
| Buildings and land | | 105,179 | |
| Machinery and equipment | | 300,219 | |
| Fixtures, fittings, tools and installations | | 7,193 | |
| **Total property, plant and equipment** | | **412,592** | **0** |
| **TOTAL FIXED ASSETS** | | **412,592** | **0** |
| ***CURRENT ASSETS*** | | | |
| **Current receivables** | | | |
| Accounts receivable | **8** | 16,971 | |
| Other receivables | **9** | 2,578 | |
| Prepaid expenses and accrued income | **10** | 892 | |
| **Total current receivables** | | **20,440** | **0** |
| **Cash, bank balances and short-term investments** | | | |
| Cash and bank balances | **11** | 176,705 | 0 |
| **Total cash, bank balances and short-term investments** | | **176,705** | **0** |
| **TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS** | | **197,145** | **0** |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | | **609,737** | **0** |
| **EQUITY, PROVISIONS AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| ***EQUITY*** | | | |
| **Restricted equity** | | | |
| Share capital | | 9,000 | 0 |
| **Total restricted equity** | | **9,000** | **0** |
| **Unrestricted equity** | **12** | | |
| Profit brought forward | | 47,468 | |
| **Total unrestricted equity** | | **47,468** | **0** |
| **TOTAL EQUITY** | | **56,468** | **0** |
| **Provisions** | **13** | | |
| Other provisions | | 37,650 | |
| **Total provisions** | | **37,650** | **0** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Accounts payable | | 2,644 | 0 |
| E3D VAT Sweden | **14** | 6,074 | |
| Prefinancing E3D | | 86,752 | |
| Prefinancing EU projects | | 1,901 | |
| Other current liabilities | **15** | 1,456 | |
| Accrued expenses and deferred income | **16** | 4,201 | |
| Prepaid investment grants | | 412,591 | |
| **Total current liabilities** | | **515,620** | **0** |
| **TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | **609,737** | **0** |

# Notes – income statement

| | | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **NOTE 1** | **GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS** | | |
| | Associates contributed to the organisation's activities during the year in accordance with their agreements. | | |
| | Associate Norway | 14,058 | |
| | Associate Sweden | 11,340 | |
| | Associate Finland | 8,193 | |
| | Associate UK | 2,781 | |
| | Associate Japan | 1,580 | |
| | Affiliates contributed in accordance with their agreed annual commitments. | | |
| | METI, Japan | 73 | |
| | Neuraspace | 74 | |
| | The German Aerospace Center (DLR) | 281 | |
| | United Kingdom Sailing Academy, UKSA | 545 | |
| | KASI | 700 | |
| | **TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS** | **39,625** | **0** |
| **NOTE 2** | EISCAT AB supports visiting users by providing on-site accommodation and equipment for either campaign-brought instruments or longer-term deployments. Educational support is provided by making teachers and/or other resources (such as laboratory support) available. | | |
| | Rental income from Ramfjordmoen | 66 | |
| | LTU, instruction | 26 | |
| | | **92** | **0** |
| | Investment contribution for amortisation | 19,707 | |
| | **TOTAL OTHER REVENUE** | **19,799** | **0** |
| **NOTE 3** | The EISCAT3D project commenced on 1 September 2017 and the resulting project costs were covered by Associates and other funds. Project grants received are initially recognised as prefinancing. Project costs are subsequently covered by withdrawals from prefinancing and are then recognised as operating revenue. | | |
| | Revenue, E3D project | 8,534 | |
| | Revenue, uMu | 176 | |
| | **TOTAL PROJECT REVENUE** | **8,710** | **0** |
| **NOTE 4** | **COSTS FOR OPERATIONS** | | |
| | **Premises costs relating to Costs – rented premises** | | |
| | Rent for offices and premises, Kiruna HQ | 739 | |
| | Operating costs, Kiruna HQ | 80 | |
| | Rent, SUNET data centre | 351 | |
| | Rent, Karesuvanto | 17 | |
| | Rent for staff accommodation, Kiruna | 66 | |
| | | **1,253** | **0** |
| | **Costs – sites** | | |
| | Operating costs, Ramfjordmoen | 7 | |
| | Land lease, Kaiseniemi | 3 | |
| | Operating costs, Svalbard | 269 | |
| | | **280** | **0** |
| | **Operating costs for the sites (electricity, water and sewage, cleaning and snow removal)** | | |
| | Ramfjordmoen | 171 | |
| | Svalbard Radar | 255 | |
| | Skibotn | 31 | |
| | Kaiseniemi | 24 | |
| | Karesuvanto | 261 | |
| | | **742** | **0** |
| | **Data communication** | | |
| | Skibotn | 330 | |
| | Kaiseniemi | 591 | |
| | Karesuvanto | 1,029 | |
| | | **1,950** | **0** |
| | **Electricity** | | |
| | Ramfjordmoen | 1,000 | |
| | Svalbard Radar | 363 | |
| | Skibotn | 55 | |
| | Kaiseniemi | 110 | |
| | Karesuvanto | 72 | |
| | | **1,600** | **0** |
| | **Costs for security-related equipment** | | |
| | HQ | 34 | |
| | Skibotn | 9 | |
| | Kaiseniemi | 8 | |
| | Karesuvanto | 8 | |
| | | **59** | **0** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Systems, computers and peripherals** | | |
| HQ | 216 | |
| Ramfjordmoen | 120 | |
| Svalbard Radar | 42 | |
| Skibotn | 152 | |
| Karesuvanto | 45 | |
| | **574** | **0** |
| | **2025** | **2024** |
| **Other** | | |
| HQ | 37 | |
| Ramfjordmoen | 33 | |
| Svalbard Radar | 21 | |
| Skibotn | 18 | |
| Kaiseniemi | 25 | |
| | 133 | 0 |
| **Total equipment costs** | **766** | **0** |
| | | |
| **Repair and maintenance costs** | | |
| HQ | 99 | |
| Ramfjordmoen | 20 | |
| Svalbard Radar | 742 | |
| Kaiseniemi | 48 | |
| Karesuvanto | 2 | |
| Other | 55 | |
| | **965** | **0** |
| **Vehicle and freight costs** | | |
| Vehicles | | |
| - Fuel | 79 | |
| - Insurance and taxes | 148 | |
| - Repair and maintenance | 189 | |
| - Congestion charges | 6 | |
| Tractor | 31 | |
| Other transport costs | 3 | |
| Freight | 20 | 0 |
| | **476** | **0** |
| | | |
| Other costs | 4,984 | |
| | | |
| **TOTAL COSTS FOR OPERATIONS** | **13,016** | **0** |

**NOTE 5** **Administrative costs**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Travel expenses | 560 | |
| - of which Board | 110 | |
| PR | 131 | |
| **Insurance** | | |
| - Property insurance IF | 476 | |
| - Liability insurance IF | 110 | |
| Licences – admin. systems | 200 | |
| - of which Board | 60 | |
| Audit costs | 100 | |
| IT consultant | 70 | |
| Security consultant | 38 | |
| External web consultants | 71 | |
| Bank charges | 34 | |
| Site overhead – Norway | 691 | |
| Site overhead – Svalbard | 303 | |
| Other costs | 214 | |
| **TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS** | **3,045** | **0** |

**NOTE 6** **Personnel costs**

In 2025, EISCAT AB had an average of 27 employees, including the CEO, of whom 5 were women. The staff (6 men) working at the EISCAT facility in Svalbard and Tromsø are employed by the Arctic University of Norway. EISCAT AB reimburses all costs relating to the staff provided, as well as an additional overhead charge. This overhead cost is not recorded as salary but is instead recorded under administrative costs. See Note 4. The remaining staff are employed at the headquarters in Kiruna.

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries and remuneration | 20,171 |
| - of which salary and remuneration to the CEO (employed from 1 April 2025) | 707 |
| Pension costs | 2,975 |
| Holiday pay liability | 1,366 |
| Social security contributions | 6,196 |

The Board consists of two representatives from each country: Finland, Norway and Sweden. The gender breakdown of the Board is five (5) women and one (1) man.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Board fees | 537 | |
| | | |
| **TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS** | **31,245** | **0** |

# Notes – balance sheet

| | | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **NOTE 7** | **PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT** | | |
| | **Buildings** | | |
| | Accumulated acquisition value | 0 | |
| | Additions during the year | 153,356 | |
| | Disposals during the year | 0 | |
| | Total acquisition value | 153,356 | |
| | Accumulated depreciation | -43,142 | |
| | Depreciation for the year | -5,035 | |
| | Depreciation at year-end | 0 | |
| | Total accumulated depreciation | -48,177 | |
| | **Closing balance, buildings** | **105,179** | **0** |
| | | | |
| | **Machinery and equipment** | | |
| | Accumulated acquisition value | 0 | |
| | Additions during the year | 548,029 | |
| | Disposals during the year | 0 | |
| | Total acquisition value | 548,029 | |
| | Accumulated depreciation | -234,567 | |
| | Depreciation for the year | -13,243 | |
| | Depreciation at year-end | | |
| | Total accumulated depreciation | -247,809 | |
| | **Closing balance, machinery and equipment** | **300,219** | **0** |
| | | | |
| | **Fixtures, fittings, tools and installations** | | |
| | Accumulated acquisition value | 0 | |
| | Additions during the year | 22,832 | |
| | Disposals during the year | 0 | |
| | Total acquisition value | 22,832 | |
| | Accumulated depreciation | -14,210 | |
| | Depreciation for the year | -1,429 | |
| | Depreciation at year-end | 0 | |
| | Total accumulated depreciation | -15,639 | |
| | **Closing balance, fixtures, fittings, tools and installations** | **7,193** | **0** |
| | **TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT** | **412,591** | **0** |
| | **CURRENT ASSETS** | | |
| **NOTE 8** | **Accounts receivable** | | |
| | EISCAT Scientific Associations | 15,468 | |
| | UKRI 2nd | 1,327 | |
| | Umeå University | 176 | |
| | | 16,971 | 0 |
| **NOTE 9** | **Other receivables** | | |
| | Receivables, board fees | 230 | 0 |
| | Receivables, Svalbard Energi | 1,166 | |
| | Receivables, Norwegian Tax Administration | 1,181 | 0 |
| | | 2,578 | 0 |
| | **Total receivables** | **19,549** | **0** |
| **NOTE 10** | **PREPAID EXPENSES AND ACCRUED INCOME** | | |
| | Rent, Kiruna | 16 | |
| | Licence, Hogia admin. system | 56 | |
| | Insurance | | |
| | - Motor insurance | 38 | |
| | - Business travel insurance | 5 | |
| | - Property insurance | 418 | |
| | - Liability insurance | 77 | |
| | - Life and non-life insurance | 72 | |
| | - Accident insurance | 19 | |
| | - Occupational pension insurance | 185 | |
| | Other | 5 | |
| | **Total prepaid expenses and accrued income** | **892** | **0** |
| | **TOTAL CURRENT RECEIVABLES** | **20,440** | **0** |

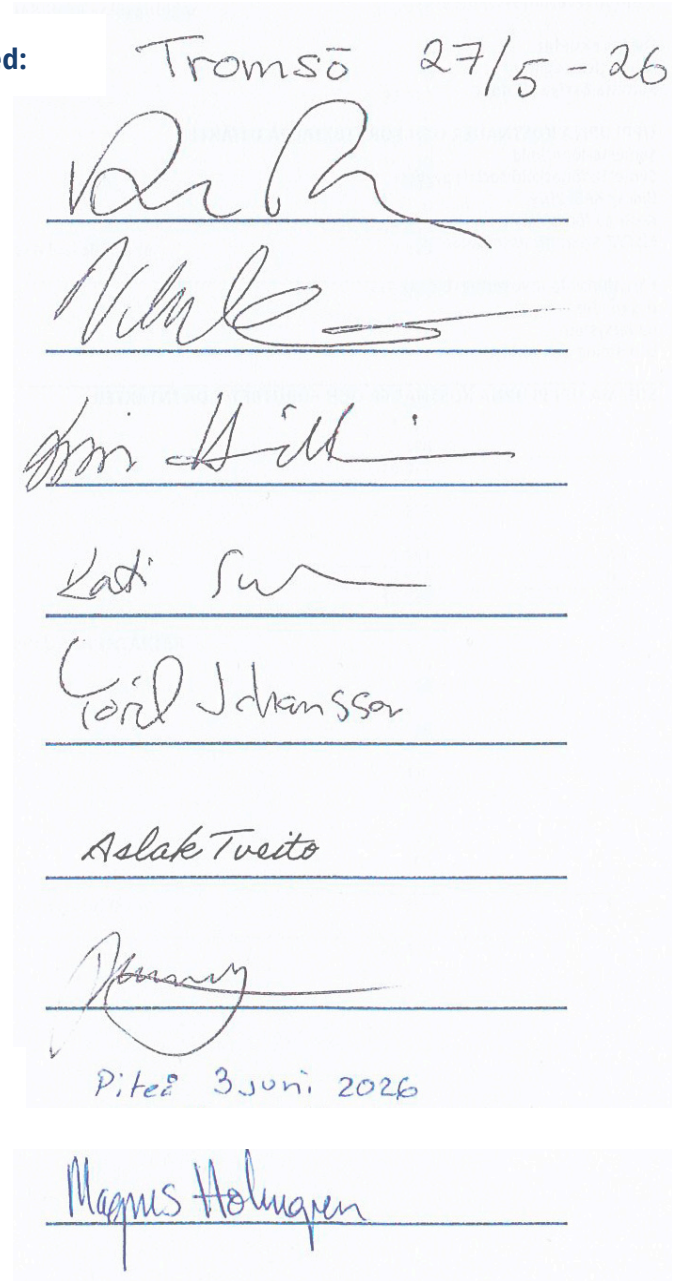
| | | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **NOTE 11** | **CASH AND BANK BALANCES** | | |
| | Nordea | 176,705 | |
| | **Total cash and bank balances** | **176,705** | **0** |
| **NOTE 12** | **Unrestricted equity** | | |
| | Budget balance reserve | 31,982 | |
| | Repair fund | 8,633 | |
| | Capital and operating fund | 4,462 | |
| | Surplus fund | 2,420 | |
| | **Total unrestricted equity** | **47,468** | **0** |
| **NOTE 13** | **Provisions** | | |
| | E3D | 18,842 | |
| | Restructuring fund | 4,101 | |
| | Decommissioning fund | 14,706 | |
| | **Total reserve funds** | **37,650** | **0** |
| **NOTE 14** | E3D VAT – Sweden | 6,074 | |
| | Prefinancing E3D | 86,752 | |
| | Prefinancing EU projects | 1,901 | |
| | Accounts payable ledger | 2,644 | |
| | **Total accounts payable** | **97,371** | **0** |
| **NOTE 16** | **Other liabilities** | | |
| | Employer's social security contributions | 1,456 | |
| | **Total other liabilities** | **1,456** | **0** |
| **NOTE 17** | **ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME** | | |
| | Holiday pay liability | 875 | |
| | Holiday pay liability, social security contributions | 275 | |
| | KASI grant 2026 | 700 | |
| | Audit costs | 100 | |
| | EISCAT Scientific Association | 2,252 | |
| | **Prepaid investment grants** | | |
| | Buildings | 105,179 | |
| | Radar systems | 300,219 | |
| | Equipment and tools | 7,193 | |
| | **TOTAL ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME** | **416,792** | **0** |

# Certification and signatures

The Board of EISCAT AB hereby certifies that this annual report for the 2025 financial year has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554) and the general guidelines of the Swedish Accounting Standards Board (BFNAR). We confirm that the information contained in the annual report gives a true and fair view of the company's financial position and results, and that the accounts have been kept in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The Board proposes that the loss for the year of SEK -13,602,000 be carried forward and that no dividend be paid for 2025.

**Annual report approved:** Tromsö 27/5 - 26



Anna Rathsman
*Board Chair*

Viktoria Mattson
*Board Member, Sweden*

Erja Heikkinen
*Board Member, Finland*

Kati Sulonen
*Board Member, Finland*

Toril Johansson
*Board Member, Norway*

Aslak Tveito
*Board Member, Norway*

Philip Påhlsson
*CEO*

Piteå 3 juni 2026

The auditor's report was issued on the date ~~indicated by my electronic signature.~~

Ernst & Young AB
Magnus Holmgren
*Chartered Accountant*

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# Auditor's report

To the General Meeting of Shareholders of EISCAT AB corporate identity number 559506-6340.

## Report on the Annual Accounts

### Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts of EISCAT AB for the financial year 25 November 2024 to 31 December 2025.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of EISCAT AB as at 31 December 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The Directors' Report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts.

We therefore recommend that the General Meeting of Shareholders adopts the income statement and balance sheet.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section of this report. We are independent of EISCAT AB in accordance with professional ethical requirements applicable in Sweden, and we have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

### Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the annual accounts and for ensuring that they give a true and fair view in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The Board of Directors is also responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, where applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is not applied if the Board of Directors intends to liquidate the Company, cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor's Responsibilities

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

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- obtain an understanding of the aspects of the Company's 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 internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, determine whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or

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conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We are required to 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.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

### Opinions

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors of EISCAT AB for the financial year 25 November 2024 to 31 December 2025, and the proposed appropriation of the Company's profit or loss.

We recommend that the General Meeting of Shareholders appropriate the profit in accordance with the proposal in the Directors' Report and discharge the members of the Board of Directors from liability for the financial year.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of EISCAT AB in accordance with professional ethical requirements applicable in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

### Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the proposal regarding the appropriation of the Company's profit or loss. In the case of a proposed dividend, this includes, among other things, an assessment of whether the dividend is justifiable in light of the requirements that the nature, scope and risks of the Company's operations place on the size of the Company's equity, its consolidation requirements, liquidity and overall financial position.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the Company's organisation and the management of its affairs. This includes, among other duties, continuously assessing the Company's financial situation and ensuring that the Company's organisation is designed so that accounting records, asset management and the Company's financial affairs are otherwise adequately controlled.

### Auditor's Responsibilities

Our objective regarding the audit of the administration, and consequently our opinion concerning discharge from liability, is to obtain audit evidence sufficient to provide reasonable assurance as to whether any member of the Board of Directors has, in any material respect:

undertaken any action or been guilty of any omission that may give rise to liability to the Company; or

acted in any other way contrary to the Swedish Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act or the Articles of Association.

Our objective regarding the audit of the proposed appropriation of the Company's profit or loss, and consequently our opinion on that proposal, is to obtain reasonable assurance that the proposal is in accordance with the Swedish Companies Act.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect actions or omissions that may give rise to liability to the Company, or that a proposal for the appropriation of the Company's profit or loss is not in accordance with the Swedish Companies Act.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. The audit of the administration and the proposed appropriation of the Company's profit or loss is based primarily on the audit of the accounts. Additional audit procedures performed are based on our professional judgement, taking into account risk and materiality. This means that we focus our examination on actions, areas and circumstances that are material to the business and where departures from laws or regulations would have particular significance for the Company's situation. We examine and test decisions taken, supporting documentation, actions implemented and other circumstances relevant to our opinion regarding discharge from liability. As a basis for our opinion on the Board of Directors' proposal for the appropriation of the Company's profit or loss, we have examined whether the proposal complies with the Swedish Companies Act.

Piteå, 3 June 2026
**Ernst & Young AB**

Magnus Holmgren
*Authorised Public Accountant*

# Appendix 1: Radar operation statistics

2025

**KST COMMON PROGRAMMES**

| 2025 | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Sum | % | Target% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CP1 | 117,0 | 0,5 | 119,5 | | 60,5 | | 1,5 | 6,0 | 90,5 | 80,5 | 18,0 | | 494,0 | 92,1 | 16,0 |
| CP2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 | 16,0 |
| CP3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 | 12,0 |
| CP4 | | | | | 0,5 | | 1,0 | 2,5 | | | | | 4,0 | 0,7 | 10,0 |
| CP6 | 26,5 | 0,5 | | | | 0,5 | | 1,5 | | | 8,0 | | 37,0 | 6,9 | 20,0 |
| CP7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 | 18,0 |
| UP | | | | | | | | 1,0 | | 0,5 | | | 1,5 | 0,3 | |
| **Total** | 143,5 | 1,0 | 119,5 | 0,0 | 61,0 | 0,5 | 2,5 | 11,0 | 90,5 | 81,0 | 26,0 | 0,0 | **536,5** | 100,0 | |
| % | 26,7 | 0,2 | 22,3 | 0,0 | 11,4 | 0,1 | 0,5 | 2,1 | 16,9 | 15,1 | 4,8 | 0,0 | 100,0 | | |

**KST SPECIAL PROGRAMMES**

| 2025 | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Sum | Incl AA | Move | Target | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 | | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| FI | | | | 15,0 | | | | 24,0 | | | 112,5 | | 151,5 | 169,9 | 30,0 | 153,0 | 183,0 |
| NI | | 8,0 | 30,0 | | | | | | | | | 47,5 | 85,5 | 91,7 | 26,0 | 51,5 | 77,5 |
| NO | 40,5 | | 82,0 | 15,0 | | 4,5 | 33,5 | 24,0 | | 3,0 | 33,0 | 11,0 | 246,5 | 277,7 | 85,0 | 260,5 | 345,5 |
| SW | | | | | | 3,0 | 22,5 | | | | 67,0 | 59,0 | 151,5 | 173,8 | | 186,0 | 186,0 |
| UK | | | | | | | | | | | 19,5 | 91,0 | 110,5 | 118,9 | 21,0 | 70,5 | 91,5 |
| AA | 9,0 | 13,0 | 19,5 | 4,0 | | | | | | | 25,0 | 16,0 | 86,5 | | | | |
| **Total** | 49,5 | 21,0 | 131,5 | 34,0 | 0,0 | 7,5 | 56,0 | 48,0 | 0,0 | 3,0 | 257,0 | 224,5 | **832,0** | **832,0** | **162,0** | **721,5** | **883,5** |
| **%** | 5,9 | 2,5 | 15,8 | 4,1 | 0,0 | 0,9 | 6,7 | 5,8 | 0,0 | 0,4 | 30,9 | 27,0 | 100,0 | | | | |

| | EI | | FI | NI | NO | SW | UK | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Target** | | | 21,22 | 7,15 | 36,09 | 25,79 | 9,75 | % |

**KST OTHER PROGRAMMES**

| 2025 | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Sum | Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PP | | | 3,0 | 40,0 | | | | | | | | | 43,0 | 60,0 |
| TNA | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| EI | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| DLR | | | 1,0 | | | | | | | | 11,5 | | 12,5 | 15,0 |
| UKSA | | | | | 24,0 | | | | | | | | 24,0 | 35,0 |
| UA | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| KR | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 19,5 |
| NEURA | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 6,0 |
| METI | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 4,0 |
| TB | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| **Total** | 0,0 | 0,0 | 4,0 | 40,0 | 24,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 11,5 | 0,0 | **79,5** | **139,5** |

**KST TOTALS**

| 2025 | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Sum | Target | Move | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CP | 143,5 | 1,0 | 119,5 | 0,0 | 61,0 | 0,5 | 2,5 | 11,0 | 90,5 | 81,0 | 26,0 | 0,0 | 536,5 | 588,0 | | 588 |
| SP | 49,5 | 21,0 | 131,5 | 34,0 | 0,0 | 7,5 | 56,0 | 48,0 | 0,0 | 3,0 | 257,0 | 224,5 | 832,0 | 721,5 | 162,0 | 883,5 |
| OP | 0,0 | 0,0 | 4,0 | 40,0 | 24,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 11,5 | 0,0 | 79,5 | 139,5 | | 139,5 |
| **Total** | 193,0 | 22,0 | 255,0 | 74,0 | 85,0 | 8,0 | 58,5 | 59,0 | 90,5 | 84,0 | 294,5 | 224,5 | **1448,0** | **1449,0** | **162,0** | **1611,0** |

**USAGE BREAKDOWN**

| 2025 | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total | Target | Move | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UHF | 0,0 | 8,5 | 158,0 | 39,0 | 85,0 | 0,5 | 2,0 | 30,0 | 90,5 | 80,5 | 182,0 | 109,0 | 785,0 | 664,0 | 81 | 745,0 |
| VHF | 194,0 | 13,5 | 98,0 | 35,0 | 0,0 | 7,5 | 56,5 | 29,0 | 0,0 | 0,5 | 113,0 | 115,5 | 662,5 | 664,0 | 81 | 745,0 |
| ESR | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 120,0 | 128,5 | 266,0 | 101,0 | 615,5 | 888,0 | -162 | 726,0 |
| Heating | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 121,0 | | 121,0 |
| Total Radar | 194,0 | 22,0 | 256,0 | 74,0 | 85,0 | 8,0 | 58,5 | 59,0 | 210,5 | 209,5 | 561,0 | 325,5 | 2065,5 | 2337,0 | 0 | 2337,0 |
| Passive KST | | | | | | | | | | 14,0 | | | 14,0 | | | |
| Passive ESR | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | | | |

**ESR COMMON PROGRAMMES**

| 2025 | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Sum | % | Target% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CP1** | | | | | | | | | 120,0 | 123,5 | 75,0 | 49,0 | 367,5 | 100,0 | 0,0 |
| **CP2** | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| **CP3** | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| **CP4** | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| **CP6** | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 | |
| **CP7** | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 | |
| **UP** | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 | |
| **Total** | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 120,0 | 123,5 | 75,0 | 49,0 | **367,5** | 100,0 | |
| % | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 32,7 | 33,6 | 20,4 | 13,3 | 100,0 | | |

**ESR SPECIAL PROGRAMMES**

| 2025 | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Sum | Incl AA | Move | Target | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| **FI** | | | | | | | | | | | 89,0 | | 89,0 | 90,3 | -30,0 | 120,5 | 90,5 |
| **NI** | | | | | | | | | | | | 15,0 | 15,0 | 15,4 | -26,0 | 40,5 | 14,5 |
| **NO** | | | | | | | | | | 5,0 | 42,0 | 22,0 | 69,0 | 71,2 | -85,0 | 205,0 | 120,0 |
| **SW** | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 1,5 | 0,0 | 146,5 | 146,5 |
| **UK** | | | | | | | | | | | 19,0 | 15,0 | 34,0 | 34,6 | -21,0 | 55,5 | 34,5 |
| **AA** | | | | | | | | | | | 6,0 | | 6,0 | | | | |
| **Total** | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 5,0 | 156,0 | 52,0 | **213,0** | **213,0** | **-162,0** | **568,0** | **406,0** |
| **%** | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 2,3 | 73,2 | 24,4 | 100,0 | | | | |

**ESR OTHER PROGRAMMES**

| 2025 | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Sum | Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PP** | | | | | | | | | | | 35,0 | | 35,0 | 40,0 |
| **TNA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| **EI** | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 30,0 |
| **DLR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| **UKSA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| **UA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| **KR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| **TB** | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| **Total** | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 35,0 | 0,0 | **35,0** | **70,0** |

**ESR TOTALS**

| 2025 | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Sum | Target | Move | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CP** | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 120,0 | 123,5 | 75,0 | 49,0 | 367,5 | 250,0 | | 250,0 |
| **SP** | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 5,0 | 156,0 | 52,0 | 213,0 | 568,0 | -162,0 | 406,0 |
| **OP** | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 35,0 | 0,0 | 35,0 | 70,0 | | 70,0 |
| **Total** | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 120,0 | 128,5 | 266,0 | 101,0 | **615,5** | **888,0** | | **726,0** |

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