Wärtsilä Corporation

Interim Report

January–March 2026

WÄRTSILÄ

Double-digit increase in order intake, all-time high order book, and improved operating result

Unless otherwise stated, the comparison figures in brackets refer to the corresponding period of the previous year.

January–March 2026 highlights

- Total order intake increased by 10% to EUR 2,099 million (1,902), while the organic growth, which excludes FX impact and the impact of acquisitions and divestments, was 22%
- Order intake for Marine and Energy combined increased by 28% to EUR 1,997 million (1,562), while organic growth was 34%
- Service order intake remained stable at EUR 981 million (992), while organic growth was 9%
- The order book at the end of the period increased by 4% to EUR 8,900 million (8,533)
- Total net sales remained stable at EUR 1,556 million (1,560), while organic growth was 8%
- Net sales for Marine and Energy combined increased by 3% to EUR 1,285 million (1,242), while the organic growth was 7%
- Book-to-bill amounted to 1.35 (1.22)
- The comparable operating result increased by 16% to EUR 199 million (171), which represents 12.8% of net sales (11.0)
- The operating result increased by 18% to EUR 194 million (165), which represents 12.5% of net sales (10.6)
- Earnings per share increased to EUR 0.25 (0.21)
- Cash flow from operating activities decreased to EUR 7 million (190)

Key figures

MEUR	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	Change	2025
Order intake	**2,099**	1,902	10%	8,102
of which services	**981**	992	-1%	3,740
of which equipment	**1,119**	910	23%	4,362
Order book, end of period	**8,900**	8,533	4%	8,248
Net sales	**1,556**	1,560	0%	6,914
of which services	**803**	884	-9%	3,575
of which equipment	**753**	676	11%	3,338
Book-to-bill	**1.35**	1.22		1.17
EBITDA	**236**	207	14%	1,045
% of net sales	**15.2**	13.3		15.1
Comparable operating result	**199**	171	16%	829
% of net sales	**12.8**	11.0		12.0
Operating result	**194**	165	18%	833
% of net sales	**12.5**	10.6		12.1
Result before taxes	**192**	164	17%	828
Earnings per share (EPS), basic and diluted, EUR	**0.25**	0.21		1.06
Return on capital employed (ROCE)*, %	**63.8**	40.6		65.4
Cash flow from operating activities	**7**	190		1,598
Net interest-bearing debt, end of period	**-1,567**	-817		-2,006
Gearing	**-0.65**	-0.34		-0.70
Solvency, %	**35.0**	35.2		40.5

*Rolling 12 months.

Wärtsilä presents certain alternative performance measures in accordance with the guidance issued by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA). The definitions of these alternative performance measures are presented in the Calculations of financial ratios section.

Wärtsilä's outlook

Marine
Wärtsilä expects the demand environment for the next 12 months (Q2/2026-Q1/2027) to be similar to that of the comparison period.

Energy
Wärtsilä expects the demand environment for the next 12 months (Q2/2026-Q1/2027) to be better than in the comparison period.

Energy Storage
Wärtsilä expects the demand environment for the next 12 months (Q2/2026-Q1/2027) to be better than in the comparison period. However, the current geopolitical uncertainty particularly impacts this business and may affect growth.

In general, Wärtsilä underlines that the current high external uncertainties make forward-looking statements challenging. Due to high geopolitical uncertainty, the changing landscape of global trade, and the lack of clarity related to tariffs, there are risks of postponements in investment decisions and of global economic activity slowing down.

Håkan Agnevall, President & CEO: A strong start to the year in Marine and Energy

In the first quarter of 2026, Wärtsilä recorded higher order intake, contributing to an all-time high order book, and delivered an improved comparable operating result. At the same time, the global macroeconomic environment remained challenging due to elevated and prolonged geopolitical tensions. These tensions continue to increase uncertainty and the risk of further global fragmentation, thereby weighing on the macroeconomic outlook.

In the energy market, load growth continued to accelerate, driven by electrification across industries and transport, the growing need for cooling, as well as the rapid expansion of data centres. This has resulted in strong demand for power-generating capacity and for solutions that ensure availability during peak demand periods. The momentum for renewables remained positive, supported by favourable economics and an increased focus on energy security amid ongoing uncertainty in global fuel supply chains. The growing share of intermittent renewable generation continues to drive demand for Wärtsilä’s solutions, which enable efficient, flexible, and secure power systems.

The demand for flexible capacity was reflected in an order booked during the quarter with EMPower, a long-standing partner with Wärtsilä. Wärtsilä will deliver generating sets for a new 123 MW power plant to be built in Odessa, Texas. The plant will be operated and maintained by Wärtsilä under a 10-year operation and maintenance agreement.

Furthermore, we continued to see growing interest from the data centre segment during the quarter. Our pipeline for data centre orders is strong, although remaining volatile. The size of data centre orders is trending upwards. Data centres require highly reliable and efficient power solutions to support their critical operations, and our medium-speed engine technology is well suited to meet these demands. During the quarter, we announced an order for 24 Wärtsilä 50SG engines, delivering an output of 429 MW, for a power plant located in the United States serving a data centre application.

In the marine market, 2026 has started robustly, supported by a healthier earnings environment across most vessel segments, contributing to positive market sentiment. Newbuild activity increased markedly, with 549 vessel orders reported in the first quarter of 2026, compared to 235 in 2025, excluding late reporting.

Despite geopolitical tensions dominating the agenda for both the shipping and shipbuilding industries, decarbonisation remains a key structural theme, driven by fleet renewal, energy-saving retrofits, and operational measures such as slower sailing speeds. Wärtsilä continues to support customers with the industry’s broadest portfolio of decarbonisation solutions across the full vessel lifecycle, enabling reduced emissions, improved fuel efficiency, and strong operational performance.

In the first quarter of 2026, Wärtsilä's order intake increased organically by 22%, with Energy recording its highest-ever quarterly order intake. Equipment order intake increased in both Energy and Marine. Order intake in Energy Storage was low, reflecting the ongoing headwinds from elevated US tariffs and regulatory changes, as well as intensified competition in other markets. The low order intake continues to put significant pressure on Energy Storage profitability going forward. Unless short-term order intake improves significantly, we will start incurring losses in the second half of the year. The competitiveness of the business remains in our focus, and we have already taken actions to reduce our cost structure.

Service order intake remained stable, supported by good development in agreements. Organic service order intake increased by 9%. The rolling 12-month service book-to-bill ratio remains above 1.

Net sales increased organically by 8%, with growth in equipment deliveries. Equipment delivery times have increased, impacting the timing of revenue recognition. Consequently, the existing order book will generate sales that are distributed further into the future.

The comparable operating result increased by 16% to EUR 199 million, representing 12.8% of net sales. The result was supported by good development in all businesses. Cash flow from operating activities decreased, primarily due to increased working capital from an exceptionally low level in the fourth quarter, reflecting higher project execution activity. We expect the negative working capital level to be sustained over the next years, and will continue our active efforts to manage working capital to maintain it well below the long-term historical average.

We continued to streamline our business portfolio to become a more focused and profitable company. Agreements have now been reached to divest all business units reported under Portfolio Business. Currently, Portfolio Business comprises of two remaining units: the divestment of Gas Solutions is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2026, and Water & Waste in the third quarter of 2026. Following these transactions, Wärtsilä will have completed the divestment of all Portfolio Business units.

During the quarter, we announced a 35% expansion of our technical production capacity at our Sustainable Technology Hub (STH) in Vaasa, Finland. This increase will enable us to deliver higher engine volumes, and better support both customer needs and continued long-term business growth. The new capacity is expected to be commissioned in the first quarter of 2028, and the project is progressing as planned.

We expect the demand environment for the coming 12 months to be better than in the comparison period in Energy and Energy Storage, while the demand environment in Marine is expected to remain at a similar level. It is worth noting that order intake for Energy Storage in the comparison period of the last 12 months was weak. The current high level of external uncertainties continues to make forward-looking statements challenging.

We are executing our strategy with focus and consistency, working closely with our customers as the marine and energy markets continue to present opportunities for further profitable growth. By strengthening our core businesses, we are building a resilient foundation for long-term success in an increasingly uncertain global environment.

Orders, net sales and profitability

MEUR	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	Change	2025
Order intake	**2,099**	1,902	10%	8,102
Order book, end of period	**8,900**	8,533	4%	8,248
Net sales	**1,556**	1,560	0%	6,914
Comparable operating result	**199**	171	16%	829
% of net sales	**12.8**	11.0		12.0
Operating result	**194**	165	18%	833
% of net sales	**12.5**	10.6		12.1

Order intake bridge

MEUR	1–3/2026
2025	**1,902**
Organic	22%
Acquisitions and divestments	-6%
FX impact	-5%
2026	**2,099**

Net sales bridge

MEUR	1–3/2026
2025	**1,560**
Organic	8%
Acquisitions and divestments	-6%
FX impact	-3%
2026	**1,556**

Development in January–March

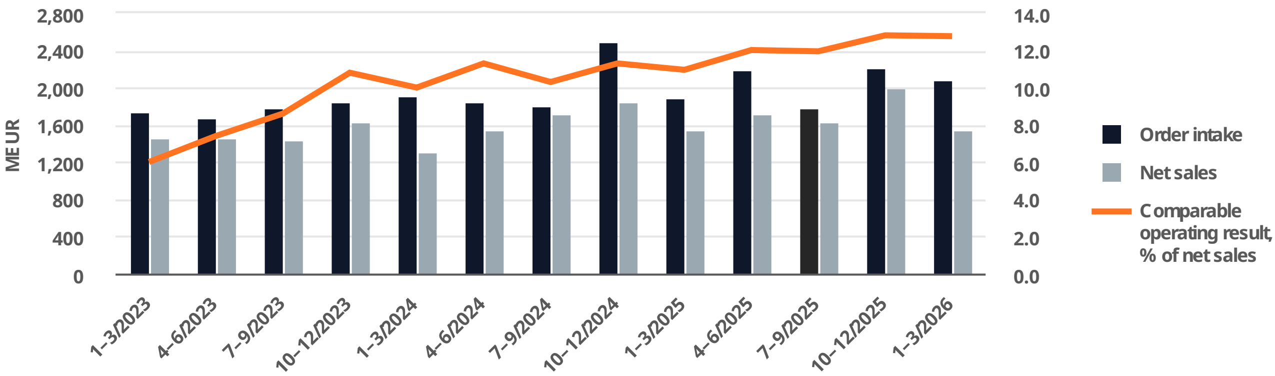
Order intake increased by 10%, driven by higher equipment orders. Service order intake was stable, supported by growth in agreements, while transactional orders decreased. Equipment order intake increased in Energy and Marine, while it decreased in Energy Storage. The Energy Storage business continued to face headwinds from elevated US tariffs and regulatory changes, as well as from intensified competition in other markets.

The order book at the end of the period increased by 4% at EUR 8,900 million (8,533). The order book has been adjusted during the second half of 2025 by approximately EUR 900 million related to the divestments of the Automation, Navigation and Control Systems (ANCS), and Marine Electrical Systems (MES) business units. Wärtsilä's current order book for 2026 deliveries is EUR 4,230 million (4,172), including deliveries from Portfolio Business expected to be divested during 2026.

Net sales remained stable. Service net sales decreased by 9%. Equipment net sales increased by 11%, supported by Energy and Marine. Of Wärtsilä's net sales, 59% was EUR denominated and 23% USD denominated, with the remainder being split between several currencies.

The comparable operating result totalled EUR 199 million (171) or 12.8% of net sales (11.0). The comparable operating result was supported by increases in Marine, Energy, Energy Storage, and Portfolio Business. **The operating result** amounted to EUR 194 million (165) or 12.5% of net sales (10.6). Items affecting comparability amounted to EUR -4 million (-5), related to various restructuring programmes. Financial items amounted to EUR -3 million (-2). Due to effective hedging policies and practices in our commercial operations, the impact of exchange rate movements on the result was immaterial. Net interest totalled EUR 6 million (4). The result before taxes amounted to EUR 192 million (164). Taxes amounted to EUR 45 million, implying an effective tax rate of 23.4% (24.9). The result for the reporting period amounted to EUR 147 million (123). Basic earnings per share totalled 0.25 euro (0.21). Return on investments (ROI) was 30.2% (26.4) while the return on equity (ROE) was 27.2% (24.1). Return on capital employed (ROCE) was 63.8% (40.6) due to the increased operating result and improved working capital.

Quarterly development



Financing, cash flow and capital expenditure

MEUR	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	2025
Cash flow from operating activities	**7**	190	1,598
Working capital	**-1,139**	-770	-1,263
Net interest-bearing debt, end of period	**-1,567**	-817	-2,006
Gearing	**-0.65**	-0.34	-0.70
Solvency, %	**35.0**	35.2	40.5
Equity/share, EUR	**4.05**	4.07	4.89

Development in January–March

Cash flow from operating activities totalled EUR 7 million (190). The decrease in cash flow was primarily due to increased working capital from an exceptionally low level in the fourth quarter, reflecting higher project execution activity. **Working capital** totalled EUR -1,139 million at the end of the period (-1,263 at the end of 2025). Advances received totalled EUR 1,424 million (1,347 at the end of 2025).

Wärtsilä aims to ensure sufficient liquidity at all times through efficient cash management, and by maintaining the availability of sufficient committed and uncommitted credit lines. Refinancing risk is managed by having a balanced and sufficiently long loan portfolio.

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to EUR 2,115 million (2,590 at the end of 2025). Additionally, EUR 1 million of cash and cash equivalent pertained to assets held for sale (0 at the end of 2025). Unutilised committed credit facilities totalled EUR 636 million (636 at the end of 2025).

Wärtsilä's **net interest-bearing debt** totalled EUR -1,567 million at the end of the period (-2,006 at the end of 2025). The total amount of short-term debt maturing within the next 12 months is EUR 98 million. Long-term debt amounted to EUR 446 million. Additionally, EUR 4 million of interest-bearing liabilities pertained to assets held for sale (4 at the end of 2025).

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure related to intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment amounted to EUR 51 million (34) for the period January–March. Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment amounted to EUR 41 million (41), including the depreciation of right-of-use assets of EUR 11 million (12).

In 2026, capital expenditure related to intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment is expected to be above depreciation, amortisation, and impairment.

Operating environment

General macro environment

The resilience of the global economy being put to the test

The global economy that proved to be more resilient and robust in 2025 than initially expected, is now being put to the test due to the evolving conflict in the Middle East. Prior to the conflict, global economic growth was steady, bolstered by investments in technology, as well as by favourable financial and fiscal environments. The OECD stated in its March economic outlook report that while the conflict's length is uncertain, the sustained high energy prices will significantly increase costs for businesses and consumers, negatively affecting growth. Despite this, the OECD kept its global GDP growth projection for 2026 unchanged on the condition that the extent of energy market disruption moderates over time with oil, gas, and fertiliser prices declining gradually from mid-2026 onwards.

Marine market

Market sentiment was supported by healthier earnings

The marine market has started 2026 robustly, with the healthier earnings environment across most vessel segments contributing to an overall positive market sentiment. The start of the ongoing conflict in the Middle East created significant disruption for the shipping and energy markets, causing uncertainty over investments, a rapid increase in fuel costs, and a loss of cargo volume. It also created supportive factors for shipping, such as shifts in trading patterns that has led to longer distances and higher demand for ships. Despite the geopolitical tensions dominating the agenda for shipping and the shipbuilding industry, decarbonisation remains a key theme as the industry continues to reduce its emissions through different means, including fleet renewal, retrofitting of energy saving devices, and slower speeds.

Newbuild ordering increased in Q1, with activity being primarily driven by the positive market sentiment, a healthier earnings environment, and decreased shipping-specific US trade policy uncertainty. However, the ongoing conflict in the Middle East quickly added uncertainty to the newbuild market, as the potential direct and indirect implications of the conflict were evaluated by the industry. Newbuild ordering in Q1 was notably strong in crude tankers, while activity remained healthy also for containerships, cruise vessels and LNG carriers. In total, 549 newbuild contracts were reported in January-March, compared to 235 contracts reported in 2025, excluding late reporting of contracts. A total of 100 orders for new alternative fuel capable ships were reported, accounting for 18% (36) of all contracted vessels and 26% (65) of the capacity of contracted vessels. Alternative-fuelled ordering declined due to shifts in the contracted vessel mix.

A period of continued strong newbuild activity has driven the shipyards' order books and lead times to their highest level since 2009. With increased shipyard capacity and high ship delivery volumes, the average newbuild ship prices declined ~3% year-over-year, with mixed trends across vessel segments.

Market sentiment for Wärtsilä's key customer segments remains on a good level

In the cruise segment, market sentiment continues to be positive, driven by solid demand for cruises. Cruise operators have firm plans for new ship capacity up to the mid-2030s to support their long-term expansion objectives as free slots at key shipyards are scarce. Moreover, cruise lines are prioritising energy efficiency to meet regulations and to cut costs, which, along with continued fleet growth, has increased service demand.

In the ferry segment, market sentiment remained largely positive, despite fleet renewal activity stalling due to unsupportive newbuild economics and limited onshore charging infrastructure for battery applications. The demand for service was supported by stable fleet utilisation trends, and operator interest in maintaining and improving the efficiency of their ageing fleets.

In the offshore segment, overall sentiment for 2026 was cautiously optimistic for a gradual pick up in vessel demand, following earlier investments to drive activity. This outlook on growing project investments and newbuild activity faced pressure from the on-going conflict in the Middle East Gulf, and brought further uncertainty to the global market with both opportunities and risks. Sentiment in the offshore wind sector was impacted by ongoing cost pressures and varied political support impacting investor confidence. This resulted in project delays and a limited interest in newbuilds. The demand for service across both offshore sub-segments was driven by the still relatively high asset utilisation rates.

In the LNG carrier segment, near-term market sentiment was lifted by the conflict in the Middle East, due to a rush to secure supply ahead of a potential global supply crunch following the strikes at Qatari LNG production facilities. Newbuild activity increased with ordering being driven by the planned expansion in LNG export terminal capacity to support future trade volumes. The demand for service was supported by higher utilisation and healthier charter rates, as seasonal demand for ships picked up, and due to supply concerns following the Middle East conflict.

In the containership segment, market sentiment was negatively affected by the planned gradual return to the Red Sea that inevitably led to easing market conditions for liner operators. After some trial operations through the Red Sea, liners returned to rerouting around Africa as a safety precaution following the conflict in the Middle East. Meanwhile, newbuild activity has remained elevated, especially across smaller and mid-sized ships as operators, but also tonnage providers, pursue their fleet renewal plans. Overall, the easing freight market conditions ahead of the conflict, and the high uncertainty over near-term demand for ship capacity affected demand for service, but overall service demand remained healthy and was supported by high ship utilisation rates.

Energy market

Increased demand drives energy transition investments

The global energy transition continues to move forward despite certain countries having reduced climate ambitions. Most research agencies, such as IEA and BloombergNEF, have kept their global forecasts for wind and solar similar to previous levels, highlighting continued short- and long-term growth, and annual capacity additions of hundreds of gigawatts. Favourable economics shield wind and solar from changes in policy, while at the same time, in most countries, policies continue to be supportive of renewables.

Two key themes have stood out in recent energy-related macroeconomic development: load growth and increased uncertainty. Accelerated load growth from the electrification of industry, transport, cooling, as well as from data centre investments, has led to high demand for all power-producing assets, including gas-fuelled power. This situation has led to longer delivery times, and industry participants have responded by expanding manufacturing capacity. The uncertain tariff and regulatory situation poses challenges to all actors due to its impact on global energy technology supply chains, while geopolitics has increased uncertainty, especially as a result of the war in the Middle East.

The US and Israeli attacks on Iran, followed by Iranian retaliation and the near-closure of the Strait of Hormuz, have severely disrupted global oil and gas flows, leading to a war-driven energy shock that drove oil prices above USD 100 per barrel and increased inflation forecasts. The situation in the Middle East remains unstable, as do oil and gas price forecasts. Many analysts expect the fuel supply shock to lead to a further push to electrify economies, and it may increase the pace of the transition to renewables.

In engine power plants, the market demand for equipment and services has been strong. In the balancing segment, the pace of the renewable energy transition continued to be an important demand driver. The total market for thermal balancing in 2025 had its second consecutive record year, with strong market growth demonstrated by data from both McCoy Power Reports and data gathered internally. The drivers for balancing demand are also expected to continue to develop favourably. For example, BloombergNEF expects wind and solar capacity addition projects to grow towards 2035, while supportive market reforms are developing, and old, inflexible coal and gas plants are being retired. The baseload segment remains a consistent source of demand for thermal power. Reciprocating engines are important providers of baseload generation, particularly in remote locations and other locations where access to grid power is uncertain or time sensitive.

The data centre power landscape is undergoing a significant transformation. Rapid growth in high-tech industries and AI applications is driving unprecedented energy demand, making reliable on-site power essential. The size of data centre projects has been trending upwards, as has the size of Wärtsilä's orders. External estimates for US DC power capacity in 2030 range between 41 GW and 130 GW.

In battery energy storage, demand is closely linked to the increasing share of intermittent renewables in the energy system, which continues to progress strongly. The annual market for utility-scale battery storage is expected to have surpassed 200 GWh in 2025, and is expected to exceed 400 GWh before the end of the decade, according to BloombergNEF. The US market is facing regulatory headwinds, though several drivers remain solid, with data centres as a potential new opportunity. Globally, competition has tightened as battery manufacturers, for example, have expanded downstream, putting pressure on profitability, and battery storage systems have increasingly become commoditised.

Lithium prices have seen a significant recovery, driven by a shift from surplus to a potential market deficit. Morgan Stanley predicts that lithium will enter a structural deficit in 2026, with estimates projecting a shortage of up to 80,000 tonnes.

Sustainability

Sustainability at the core of Wärtsilä's strategy

With a broad range of technologies and specialised services, Wärtsilä is well positioned to support customers on their decarbonisation journey, as well as in preparing for new regulatory requirements. Wärtsilä's R&D efforts continue to focus on the development of advanced environmental technologies and solutions. Wärtsilä's aim is to be able to provide a product portfolio ready for zero-carbon fuels by 2030, and the company is well on track towards this target. In addition to promoting the transition to carbon neutrality for its customers, the company's goal is to become carbon neutral in its own operations by 2030. As regards reducing supply chain emissions, Wärtsilä targets a 25% reduction in GHG emissions from its direct suppliers by 2030.

Enhancing safety, diversity, and wellbeing is also one of Wärtsilä's long-term sustainability focus themes. Safety is a high priority for Wärtsilä, and the company is committed to creating and maintaining a safe and healthy workplace for its employees and partners. Creating an inclusive culture that drives engagement and performance is one of the priorities of the People Strategy. The company is committed to supporting the UN Global Compact and its ten principles with respect to human rights, labour, the environment, and anti-corruption.

First quarter sustainability performance and highlights

During the first quarter, Wärtsilä continued to advance its sustainable fuel development capabilities and progress towards the "Set for 30" decarbonisation targets.

At the Bermeo test site, the company initiated engine tests using hydro-treated vegetable oil (HVO). These tests represent an important step in validating the practical steps to replace conventional liquid fossil fuels with bio-based alternatives. At the same time, they contribute to a reduction in Wärtsilä's Scope 1 emissions from engine testing.

In line with Wärtsilä's Set for 30 ambition and the target to achieve carbon neutrality in its own operations by 2030, the implementation of emission reduction measures continued to progress during the first quarter. Wärtsilä transitioned to renewable district heating at its locations in Finland, including the company's largest production site, the Sustainable Technology Hub in Vaasa. As a result, over 90% of Wärtsilä Group total district heat consumption now comes from renewable sources. Alongside renewable electricity, the switch to renewable district heating is an important decarbonisation measure to reduce the company's Scope 2 emissions.

Of the total engine megawatts that Wärtsilä has delivered during the past twelve months, 71% were alternative fuel capable in Marine, while 88% in Energy were gas and dual-fuelled.

Wärtsilä's four-year health and safety programme "Success through Safety", launched in 2023, focuses on four streams: employee safety, contractor safety, product safety, and occupational health.

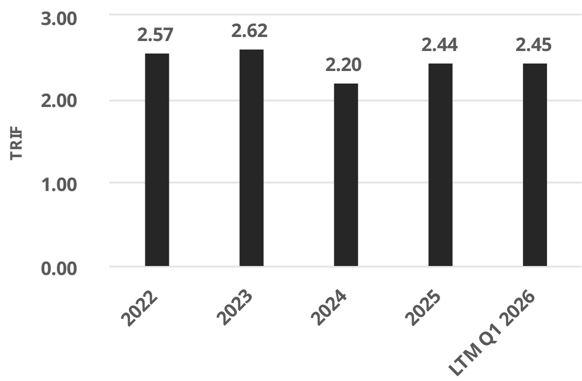
Implementation of the health and safety programme continues. In the first quarter, the Safety and Wellbeing Pledge, originally launched in 2024, was updated based on customer and stakeholder feedback to reflect our learnings and best practices. The update includes, for instance, new requirements to clarify the safe packing and shipping of equipment to Wärtsilä's workshops, thus minimizing risks of injury and damage, and clearer standards for accommodation requirements. The pledge sets the minimum commitments we expect our customers to undertake to secure the health, safety, and wellbeing of Wärtsilä personnel while assigned to perform work at their premises, on board their vessels, or at third party sites. Wärtsilä's Safety and Well-Being Pledge is available on Wärtsilä's website.

The frequency of total recordable injuries remained at the same level as in 2025. Wärtsilä continues to implement safety action plans to create and maintain a safe and healthy work environment.

Wärtsilä's safety KPI's

	1–3/2026	1–3/2025
Frequency of total recordable injuries (TRIF), for own employees	**2.41**	2.37
Number of Safety Walks	**2,102**	2,180
Ratio of front-line employees who have reported at least one near miss or hazard observation in the previous 12 months	**75.4%**	67.2%

Total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIF)



Wärtsilä above sector average in all relevant ESG indices and rankings

Wärtsilä's ratings in the most relevant sustainable development indices and rankings:

Rating	Scale	Wärtsilä score	Sector average	Year
CDP	D- to A	Climate B Water C	N/A	2025
Dow Jones*	0 to 100	62**	28	2025
Ecovadis	0 to 100 Bronze to Platinum	74 Silver	N/A	2025
FTSE Russell	1 to 5	3.5	2.7	2025
MSCI	CCC to AAA	AAA	AA	2025
Sustainalytics	100 to 0	23***	32	2025

*Wärtsilä is listed in DJSI Europe **Percentile ranking in the sector: among the best 4% ***ESG risk rating is scored on 0-100 range, with 0 being the highest and 100 the lowest score

Reporting segment: Wärtsilä Marine

Key figures

MEUR	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	Change	2025
Order intake	**1,025**	937	9%	3,926
of which services	**619**	593	4%	2,242
of which equipment	**406**	344	18%	1,684
Order book, end of period	**3,951**	3,489	13%	3,725
Net sales	**820**	827	-1%	3,494
of which services	**509**	531	-4%	2,222
of which equipment	**311**	296	5%	1,272
Book-to-bill	**1.25**	1.13		1.12
Comparable operating result	**107**	99	7%	443
% of net sales	**13.0**	12.0		12.7
Operating result	**104**	95	9%	449
% of net sales	**12.7**	11.5		12.9

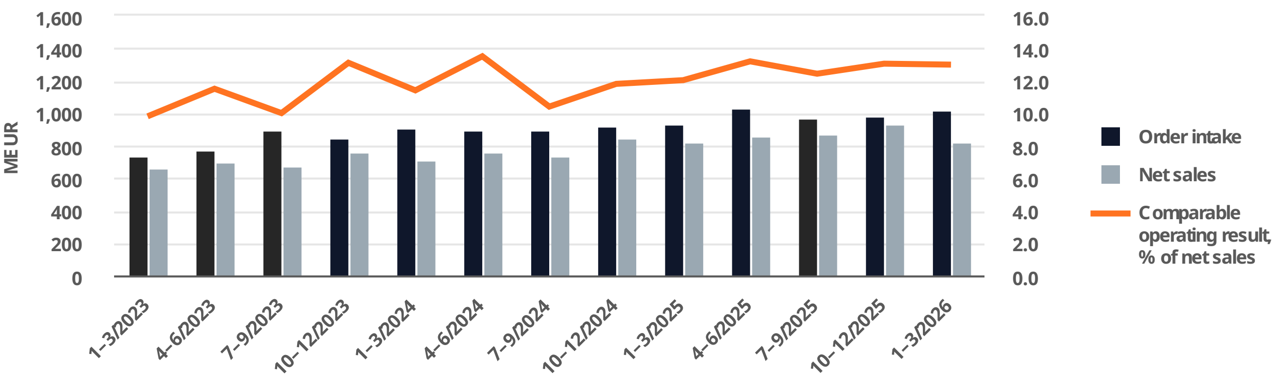
Order intake bridge

MEUR	1–3/2026
2025	**937**
Organic	13%
Acquisitions and divestments	0%
FX impact	-3%
2026	**1,025**

Net sales bridge

MEUR	1–3/2026
2025	**827**
Organic	2%
Acquisitions and divestments	0%
FX impact	-3%
2026	**820**

Quarterly development



Figures from 2023 restated to reflect the redefined organisational structure as of 1 January 2024, as the Exhaust Treatment and Shaft Line Solutions business units were moved from Marine Systems to Marine Power, and Marine Power changed its name to Marine.

Development in January–March

Order intake increased by 9%. Service order intake increased by 4%, supported by higher activity in agreements. Service order intake increased primarily in the gas carrier segment, while it decreased mostly in the merchant segment. Equipment order intake increased by 18%, driven primarily by the cruise segment.

Order book at the end of period increased by 13%. Equipment delivery times have increased, driven by longer yard backlogs, which will impact revenue recognition going forward. Marine's current order book for 2026 deliveries is EUR 2,038 million (1,915).

Net sales remained stable. Service net sales decreased by 4%, primarily due to the merchant segment. Equipment net sales increased by 5%, supported by cruise, offshore, and special vessels segment deliveries.

The **comparable operating result** amounted to EUR 107 million (99) or 13.0% of net sales (12.0). The result was supported by better operating leverage. Conversely, the result was negatively impacted by lower service volumes and the increased R&D cost needed to support the development of decarbonisation technology. The comparable operating margin improved, despite a less favourable mix between equipment and service. Items affecting comparability totalled EUR -3 million (-4), related to various restructuring programmes.

Reporting segment: Wärtsilä Energy

As of 1 April 2025, the Energy reporting segment has been separated into two independent reporting segments: Energy, focusing on the power plant and related lifecycle businesses, and Energy Storage, focusing on the battery storage and related lifecycle businesses. The comparison figures have been restated to reflect the new segment structure.

Key figures

MEUR	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	Change	2025
Order intake	**973**	625	56%	2,940
of which services	**329**	327	0%	1,311
of which equipment	**644**	298	116%	1,629
Order book, end of period	**3,584**	2,454	46%	3,009
Net sales	**465**	415	12%	2,048
of which services	**272**	298	-9%	1,188
of which equipment	**193**	117	65%	860
Book-to-bill	**2.09**	1.51		1.44
Comparable operating result	**68**	63	8%	315
% of net sales	**14.7**	15.2		15.4
Operating result	**68**	63	8%	315
% of net sales	**14.7**	15.2		15.4

Order intake, MW

	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	Change
MW	**1,070**	475	125%

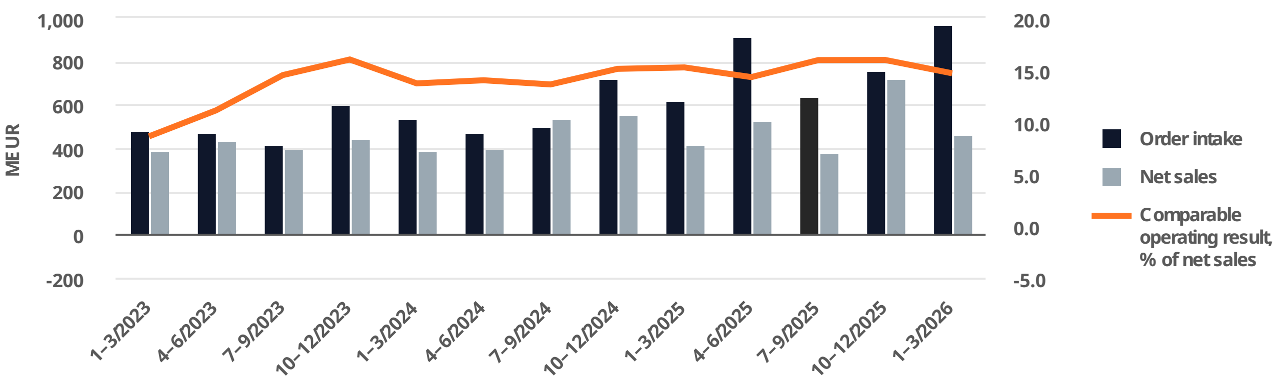
Order intake bridge

MEUR	1–3/2026
2025	**625**
Organic	66%
Acquisitions and divestments	0%
FX impact	-10%
2026	**973**

Net sales bridge

MEUR	1–3/2026
2025	**415**
Organic	16%
Acquisitions and divestments	0%
FX impact	-5%
2026	**465**

Quarterly development



Development in January–March

Order intake increased by 56%. Service order intake remained stable. Service order intake increased in retrofits and upgrades and service agreements, but decreased in spare parts and field service. Equipment order intake increased by 116%, supported by continued strong demand in the US and higher activity in the industrial segment.

Order book at the end of period increased by 46%. Equipment delivery times have increased, impacting the timing of revenue recognition. Energy's current order book for 2026 deliveries is EUR 1,383 million (1,203).

Net sales increased by 12%. Services net sales decreased by 9%, mainly due to lower sales in spare parts. Equipment net sales increased by 65%, supported by the timing of deliveries. The majority of equipment deliveries in the Energy order book are engineering and equipment supply (EEQ) deliveries, for which revenue is recognised when the equipment is ready and delivered to the customer.

The **comparable operating result** amounted to EUR 68 million (63) or 14.7% of net sales (15.2). The comparable operating result was supported by better operating leverage. Conversely, the result was negatively impacted by lower service volumes and the increased R&D cost needed to support the development of decarbonisation technology. The comparable operating margin decreased due to a less favourable mix between equipment and services.

Reporting segment: Wärtsilä Energy Storage

As of 1 April 2025, the reporting segment Energy has been separated into two independent reporting segments: Energy, focusing on the power plant and related lifecycle businesses, and Energy Storage, focusing on the battery storage and related lifecycle businesses. The comparison figures have been restated to reflect the new segment structure.

Key figures

MEUR	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	Change	2025
Order intake	**14**	31	-53%	455
of which services	**14**	1	2105%	28
of which equipment	**0**	30	-100%	427
Order book, end of period	**621**	904	-31%	719
Net sales	**110**	128	-14%	694
of which services	**6**	5	27%	23
of which equipment	**104**	123	-15%	672
Book-to-bill	**0.13**	0.24		0.66
Comparable operating result	**5**	-5	213%	24
% of net sales	**5.0**	-3.8		3.4
Operating result	**4**	-5	190%	23
% of net sales	**4.0**	-3.8		3.3

Order intake, MWh

	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	Change
MWh	**0**	139	-100%

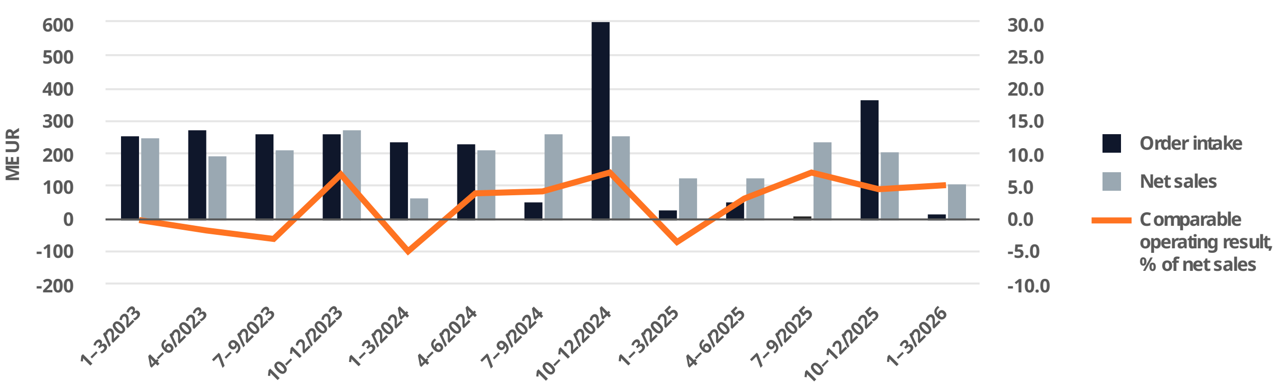
Order intake bridge

MEUR	1–3/2026
2025	**31**
Organic	-51%
Acquisitions and divestments	0%
FX impact	-1%
2026	**14**

Net sales bridge

MEUR	1–3/2026
2025	**128**
Organic	-12%
Acquisitions and divestments	0%
FX impact	-2%
2026	**110**

Quarterly development



Development in January–March

Order intake decreased by 53%. Service order intake amounted to 14 (1**)**. In the first quarter, Energy Storage did not receive any equipment orders, and equipment order intake amounted to 0 (30). The US market continues to face headwinds from tariffs on China and other nations, as well as from regulatory changes, particularly related to FEOC (Foreign Entity of Concern). Equipment order intake in Energy Storage is lumpy by nature, which means that order intake can vary significantly from one quarter to another.

Order book at the end of period decreased by 31%. Energy Storage's current order book for 2026 deliveries is EUR 329 million (437).

Net sales decreased by 14%. Services net sales increased by 27%, supported by the growing installed base and long-term service agreements signed with customers. Equipment net sales decreased by 15% due to the timing of project delivery milestones and the lower order book at the start of 2026.

The **comparable operating result** amounted to EUR 5 million (-5) or 5.0% of net sales (-3.8). The result and margin were positively impacted by solid project execution, as well as a decreased headcount. Conversely, the result was negatively impacted by lower equipment volumes.

Other business activities: Wärtsilä Portfolio Business

Wärtsilä Portfolio Business consists of business units that are run independently with the aim of accelerating performance improvement, and unlocking value through divestments or other strategic alternatives. Currently, Portfolio Business includes Gas Solutions and Water & Waste.

Divestment schedule

Business unit	Divestment announced	Buyer	Divestment completion	Annual net sales in 2025
Automation, Navigation and Control Systems	13 December 2024	Solix Group AB	1 July 2025	EUR 127 million (until disposed)
Marine Electrical Systems	17 July 2025	Vinci Energies	31 October 2025	EUR 92 million (until disposed)
Gas Solutions	22 December 2025	Mutares SE & Co. KGaA	Expected Q2 2026 (subject to approvals)	EUR 394 million
Water & Waste	5 February 2025	Solix Group AB	Expected Q3 2026 (subject to approvals)	EUR 54 million

Key figures

MEUR	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	Change	2025
Order intake	**88**	309	-72%	781
of which services	**19**	71	-73%	158
of which equipment	**69**	238	-71%	622
Order book, end of period	**743**	1,686	-56%	796
Net sales	**161**	190	-16%	677
of which services	**16**	51	-68%	142
of which equipment	**144**	139	3%	535
Book-to-bill	**0.55**	1.62		1.15
Comparable operating result	**18**	13	41%	47
% of net sales	**11.4**	6.9		6.9
Operating result	**18**	12	48%	46
% of net sales	**11.2**	6.4		6.8

*Restated due to organisational changes

Development in January–March

Order intake decreased by 72%, due to the divestments of Marine Electrical Systems (MES) and Automation, Navigation and Control Systems (ANCS) business units, as well as a decline in Gas Solutions business unit. Services order intake decreased by 73%, while equipment order intake decreased by 71%.

Order book at the end of period decreased by 56%, following the divestments of Automation, Navigation and Control Systems (ANCS), and Marine Electrical Systems (MES) business units.

Net sales decreased by 16%. There was good development in the Gas Solutions business unit, but a decline in the ANCS and MES business units following their divestments. Services net sales decreased by 68%, while equipment net sales increased by 3%.

The **comparable operating result** amounted to EUR 18 million (13) or 11.4% of net sales (6.9). The increase was supported by good development in the Gas Solutions and Water & Waste business units. Items affecting comparability totalled EUR 0 million (-1).

Financial targets

The current Wärtsilä financial targets were announced in March 2025.

Marine and Energy, combined financial targets
- 5% annual organic growth
- 14% operating margin

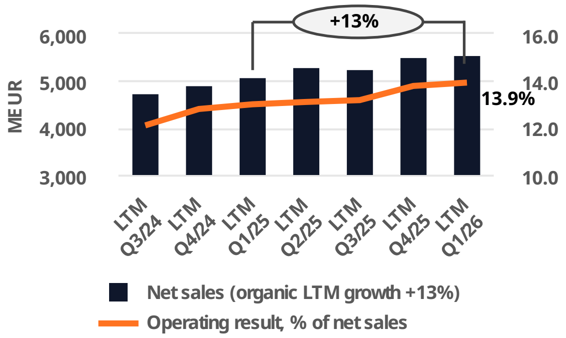
Energy Storage, financial targets
- Low double-digit annual organic growth
- 3-5% operating margin

Group, financial targets
- Gearing below 0.5
- Distribute a dividend of at least 50% of earnings

Recent development

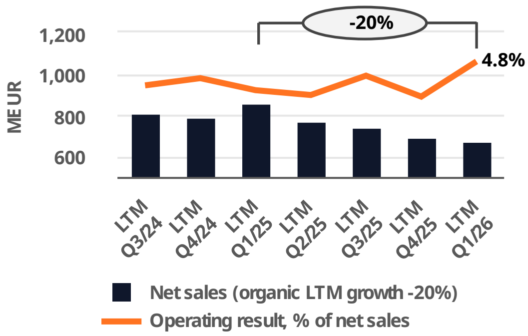
Marine and Energy combined

Net sales and operating margin %, last 12 months



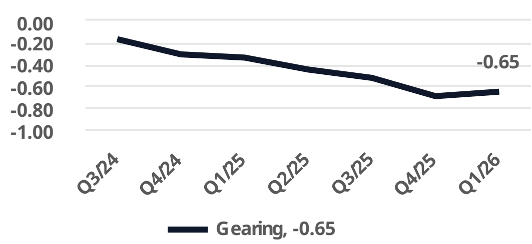
Energy Storage

Net sales and operating margin %, last 12 months



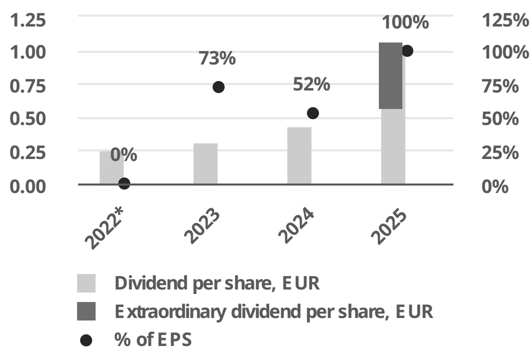
Group

Gearing



Group

Dividend distribution



*Dividend in 2022 was paid despite negative EPS.

Key figures for Marine and Energy combined

MEUR	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	Change	2025
Order intake	**1,997**	1,562	28%	6,866
of which services	**948**	920	3%	3,553
of which equipment	**1,050**	642	63%	3,313
Order book, end of period	**7,536**	5,943	27%	6,734
Net sales	**1,285**	1,242	3%	5,542
of which services	**781**	829	-6%	3,410
of which equipment	**504**	413	22%	2,132
Book-to-bill	**1.55**	1.26		1.24
Comparable operating result	**175**	163	7%	758
% of net sales	**13.6**	13.1		13.7
Operating result	**172**	158	9%	764
% of net sales	**13.4**	12.7		13.8

Order intake bridge

MEUR	1–3/2026
2025	**1,562**
Organic	34%
Acquisitions and divestments	0%
FX impact	-6%
2026	**1,997**

Net sales bridge

MEUR	1–3/2026
2025	**1,242**
Organic	7%
Acquisitions and divestments	0%
FX impact	-3%
2026	**1,285**

Risks and business uncertainties

General macro environment

The prolonged and elevated geopolitical tensions that have, for example, led to the conflict escalation and acts of war in Ukraine and across the Middle East, have clearly increased risks related to further global fragmentation and uncertainty to the macroeconomic outlook. Moreover, the continued introduction of protectionist trade policies has exacerbated this uncertainty. This has led to business operations globally being impacted by continued inflationary pressure, changing trade flows and volumes, tighter monetary policies, concerns over the health of the Chinese economy, rising protectionism, the sanctions in place and planned against Russia and various other nations, and rising international trade tensions. Together, these factors are contributing to uncertainty that may limit investment appetite and global economic growth. Escalation in any of the forementioned factors could result in increased uncertainty over future demand for the equipment and services provided by Wärtsilä. Furthermore, the volatility of the geopolitical environment, and the enforcement of sanctions or embargos, pose a risk to the company's customer relations and international business activities. With the rapidly growing use of data in shipping and shipbuilding, as well as in the energy markets, cyber threats can potentially result in various forms of financial, operational, or reputational damage to the business. Changes in the regulatory environment, financiers' policies, or market sentiment could negatively impact the availability and cost of financing for Wärtsilä and Wärtsilä's customers, which could result in a lower demand for Wärtsilä's solutions.

Marine markets

The shipping and shipbuilding markets are under pressure to find ways to increase their energy efficiency and to reduce carbon emissions in line with regional regulations, such as the EU's Fit for 55 and the revised greenhouse gas strategy from the International Maritime Organisation, green financing, and the individual sustainability goals of end-customers. This, coupled with shifting trade flows resulting from increased geopolitical tensions and disruptions at key waterways, may lead to increased costs for shipowners and operators that cannot be fully passed on to end customers.

The elevated geopolitical tensions, including the emerging national interests in revitalising shipbuilding activity and ensuring security of supply, disruptions at key waterways, and the protectionist trade policies that create barriers to global trade, may lead to growing uncertainty and have a negative impact on global economic activity and growth. This could result in reduced demand for ship capacity, shifts in the global shipbuilding footprint and shipping trade flows, and higher inflationary pressure.

The constraints on shipyard capacity, the development and deployment of sustainable future technologies and fuels, the need to find the optimal pace and timing of investments based on financial feasibility, and compliance with emission regulations may affect the investment appetite of ship owners and operators. This concerns both newbuilding programmes and the management of existing fleets, and may pose a risk of the global shipping fleet not reaching targeted emission reduction levels. A lack of clarity at the global level around decarbonisation-related regulations and financial incentives may lead to an increase in regional regulations that could add complexity and costs for shipping.

Sufficient global availability of sustainable future fuels will be crucial for shipping to reach its decarbonisation targets. Without a secured supply and clear incentives to drive the uptake of sustainable fuels, ship owners and operators may postpone investments in the uptake of technology capable of using these fuels. This may lead to a slower increase in the production of these fuels, and ultimately slow the decarbonisation of shipping. Ship owners and operators, as well as shipyards, may face risks to their business profitability due to the limited ability or desire of people to travel, a lower demand for goods and services because of persistent high inflation, higher barriers to global trade or economic slowdown, as well as higher voyage, operating, and financing costs. Highly indebted ship owners, operators or shipyards may not withstand the potential risk of slower than expected growth in demand, higher financing costs, or a lowered credit rating.

Uncertainty around the longer-term demand for crude oil, oil price volatility, and the pressure to decarbonise are pushing oil majors to re-evaluate their spending on exploration activities and operational costs. This may lead to lower future demand for offshore drilling or support assets, as well as having an impact on the related tanker ship fleet. It may also hinder newbuild investments, due to concerns regarding residual asset values.

Energy markets

The overarching trend in the energy markets is the transition to renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar. The pace of this shift is the principal driver in the growth of battery energy storage and thermal balancing technologies. New technology innovations, as well as the price and availability of fuels and raw materials, affect Wärtsilä's business. High and volatile gas prices directly impact the relative competitiveness of the portfolio against other generating technologies, especially in thermal baseload plants. Similarly, policies related to the energy and electricity markets have direct and indirect impacts on future energy capacity and the generation mix. For example, energy and climate policies may speed or delay the energy transition. Recent years have highlighted the impact of geopolitical tensions on energy market policy and investment decisions. Concentrated supply chains in some countries, and the tight competitive situation impose direct risks on Energy and Energy Storage. Energy commodities and supply chains have lately been at the heart of trade policies, presenting risks for all energy technologies. While the scale and scope of potential tariffs related to current US trade policy remain uncertain, they may impact Wärtsilä's Energy and Energy Storage businesses, particularly in the US. In Energy Storage, headwinds in the US market are increasing competition in other markets, which may hamper growth and profitability. Competition between and among energy technologies presents price pressure. Uncertainty related to any of the aforementioned factors tends to delay investment decisions. General news coverage relating to safety issues may affect customer perceptions of product safety, which could have a negative impact on Wärtsilä's business.

Legal cases

The Group is a defendant in a number of legal cases that have arisen out of, or are incidental to, the ordinary course of its business. These lawsuits mainly concern issues such as contractual and other liability, labour relations, property damage, and regulatory matters. From time to time, the Group receives claims of different amounts and with varying degrees of substantiation. There is currently one unusually sizeable claim. It is the Group's policy to provide for amounts related to the claims as well as for litigation and arbitration matters when an unfavourable outcome is probable, and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated.

The annual report contains a more detailed description of Wärtsilä's risks and risk management.

Additional information

Decisions taken by the Annual General Meeting

Wärtsilä's Annual General Meeting was held on 12 March 2026 at Messukeskus, Helsinki. The Meeting approved the financial statements for the year 2025, reviewed the Remuneration Report 2025 for Governing Bodies and discharged the members of the Board of Directors and the company's President & CEO from liability for the financial year 2025.

Decisions taken by the Annual General Meeting can be seen from Wärtsilä's website.

Dividend distribution

The Annual General Meeting approved the Board of Directors' proposal that a base dividend of EUR 0.54 per share plus an extraordinary dividend of EUR 0.52 per share, totalling EUR 1.06 per share, shall be paid for the financial year 2025. The dividend shall be paid in two instalments. The first instalment of the base dividend of EUR 0.27 per share plus an extraordinary dividend of EUR 0.52 per share, totalling EUR 0.79 per share, was paid on 23 March 2026. The second instalment of EUR 0.27 per share shall be paid on 23 September 2026.

Shares

In January–March, the number of shares traded on Nasdaq Helsinki was 60,088,482 shares, equivalent to a turnover of EUR 2,026 million. Wärtsilä's shares are also traded on alternative exchanges, including Turquoise, BATS, Chi-X and CBOE DXE. The total trading volume on these alternative exchanges amounted to 30,812,405 shares.

The number of Wärtsilä's shares outstanding as of 31 March 2026 was 589,546,248, and the number of treasury shares was 2,177,142.

Wärtsilä’s Interim Report January–March 2026

This interim report is prepared in accordance with IAS® Standard 34 (Interim Financial Reporting) using the same accounting policies and methods of computation as in the annual financial statements for 2025, except for the new and amended IFRS® Accounting Standards stated below. All figures in the accounts have been rounded and consequently the sum of individual figures can deviate from the presented sum figure.

This interim report is unaudited.

Use of estimates

Preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the valuation of the reported assets and liabilities, as well as other information, such as contingent assets and liabilities and the recognition of income and expenses in the statement of income. Although these continuously evaluated judgements, estimates, and assumptions are based on management’s past experience and best knowledge of current events and actions, as well as expectations of future events, actual results may differ from the estimates.

For Wärtsilä, the most significant judgements, estimates, and assumptions made by the management relate to, for example, revenue recognition, especially project estimates for long-term projects and agreements, impairment testing, the valuation of trade receivables, contract assets and inventories, determining the length of lease terms, defined benefit pension obligations, measurement of warranty provisions and recognition of provisions for litigation, and uncertain tax positions. In addition, accounting for business combinations, and valuation of assets held for sale require use of estimates.

Own shares and equity-settled share-based payments

At the beginning of 2026, the total amount of own shares held by the Company was 3,286,430. The shares are to be used for pay-outs under the share-based incentive programmes of Wärtsilä Corporation. During the year, 1,109,288 own shares were used to settle share-based payments, resulting in the total amount of 2,177,142 at the end of the reporting period.

Wärtsilä has long-term incentive schemes, which can be settled in company shares. These contingently issuable ordinary shares and unvested shares are issuable when certain pre-defined conditions in the incentive programmes are met during a timeframe set in the conditions of the incentive programmes. If the settlement were to happen at the reporting date, it would result in issuing 1,545,244 shares. These shares are considered as potential ordinary shares causing dilutive effect on the EPS.

Number of shares outstanding on 1 January 2026	**588,436,960**
Share-based payments settled in company shares	1,109,288
Number of shares outstanding on 31 March 2026	**589,546,248**
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	**588,498,587**
Weighted average number of dilutive potential ordinary shares during the period	
Contingently issuable ordinary shares	1,035,208
Unvested shares	510,036
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period to be used in the calculation of diluted EPS	**590,043,831**

New and amended Accounting Standards

In 2026, the Group has adopted the following new or amended Accounting Standards issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB):

Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures clarify that a financial asset or liability is recognised or derecognised on the settlement date, and introduce an option to derecognise financial liabilities settled through electronic payment system at an earlier date if certain criteria is met. The amendments also clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of certain financial assets, such as ESG-related, and affect disclosure requirements. The amendments do not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Other new or amended Accounting Standards already effective do not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements or other disclosures.

In 2027 or later, the Group will adopt the following new or amended Accounting Standards issued by IASB:

New Accounting Standard IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027) improves the quality of financial reporting by requiring defined subtotals in the statement of income and disclosure about management-defined performance measures, as well as adding new principles for aggregation and disaggregation of information. The standard requires that all income and expenses are classified into five categories in the statement of income: operating, investing, financing, income taxes, and discontinued operations. In addition, it is required to use the operating profit subtotal as a starting point for statement of cash flows. The standard changes the presentation of disclosed information and increases the amount of disclosed information and it has no impact on recognition or measurement.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 18 as it is expected that the standard will have a significant impact on the presentation of the statement of income. The primary identified areas of changes are the following:

- The share of profit from joint ventures and associates will be presented in the investing category instead of the operating category.
- Foreign exchange differences, and income and expenses related to cash and cash equivalents will be presented in the investing category instead of the financing category.
- Foreign exchange rate differences on intragroup loans and cash pooling arrangements are currently presented in the financing category. The presentation is currently under evaluation in the Group.
- Foreign exchange rate differences from external derivates will be presented in the operating category, whereas currently financing-related portion of derivates is included in the financial items and the rest in the operating result.

The assessment may require judgments around aggregation and disaggregation of certain balances, as well as additional disclosures relating to management-defined performance measures.

Other new or amended Accounting Standards not yet effective are not expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements or other disclosures.

Condensed statement of income

MEUR	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	2025
Net sales	**1,556**	1,560	6,914
Other operating income	**13**	17	118
Expenses	**-1,348**	-1,369	-5,990
Result from net position hedges	**9**	-5	-14
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	**-41**	-41	-211
Share of result of associates and joint ventures	**7**	5	17
Operating result	**194**	165	833
Financial income and expenses	**-3**	-2	-5
Profit before taxes	**192**	164	828
Income taxes	**-45**	-41	-198
Result for the reporting period	**147**	123	630
Attributable to:			
equity holders of the parent company	**146**	122	626
non-controlling interests	**1**	1	4
	147	123	630
Earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the parent company:			
Earnings per share (EPS), basic and diluted, EUR	**0.25**	0.21	1.06

Condensed statement of comprehensive income

MEUR	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	2025
Result for the reporting period	**147**	123	630
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes:			
Items that will not be reclassified to the statement of income			
Remeasurements of defined benefit liabilities			11
Tax on items that will not be reclassified to the statement of income			-2
Total items that will not be reclassified to the statement of income			9
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the statement of income			
Exchange rate differences on translating foreign operations			
for equity holders of the parent company	**31**	-22	-91
transferred to the statement of income			2
for non-controlling interests			-1
Associates and joint ventures, share of other comprehensive income	**2**	-1	-3
Cash flow hedges	**-31**	41	85
Tax on items that may be reclassified to the statement of income	**6**	-8	-14
Total items that may be reclassified to the statement of income	**8**	9	-22
Other comprehensive income for the reporting period, net of taxes	**9**	9	-14
Total comprehensive income for the reporting period	**156**	132	616
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			

equity holders of the parent company	**155**	132	614
non-controlling interests	**1**		3
	156	132	616

Condensed statement of financial position

MEUR	31.3.2026	31.3.2025	31.12.2025
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	**1,637**	1,738	1,627
Property, plant and equipment	**362**	304	338
Right-of-use assets	**215**	238	220
Investments in associates and joint ventures	**54**	45	45
Other investments	**13**	17	13
Deferred tax assets	**123**	146	121
Other receivables	**50**	42	48
Total non-current assets	**2,453**	2,530	2,412
Current assets			
Inventories	**1,563**	1,622	1,440
Other receivables	**1,931**	1,943	1,793
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,115**	1,550	2,590
Total current assets	**5,609**	5,115	5,823
Assets held for sale	**191**	188	205
Total assets	**8,253**	7,833	8,439
Equity			
Share capital	**336**	336	336
Other equity	**2,052**	2,062	2,541
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company	**2,388**	2,398	2,877
Non-controlling interests	**7**	6	6
Total equity	**2,394**	2,404	2,884
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	**183**	201	188
Other interest-bearing debt	**264**	278	315
Deferred tax liabilities	**21**	40	28
Other liabilities	**455**	401	419
Total non-current liabilities	**922**	920	950
Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	**41**	43	41
Other interest-bearing debt	**58**	200	38
Other liabilities	**4,456**	4,124	4,124
Total current liabilities	**4,554**	4,367	4,202
Total liabilities	**5,477**	5,287	5,152
Liabilities directly attributable to assets held for sale	**382**	142	403
Total equity and liabilities	**8,253**	7,833	8,439

The comparison figures for deferred tax assets and liabilities have been restated to reflect the Group's revised interpretation of the requirements of the IAS 12 standard.

Condensed statement of cash flows

MEUR	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	2025
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Result for the reporting period	**147**	123	630
Adjustments for:			
depreciation, amortisation and impairment	**41**	41	211
financial income and expenses	**3**	2	5
gains and losses on sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment and other changes			-48
share of result of associates and joint ventures	**-7**	-5	-17
income taxes	**45**	41	198
other non-cash flow adjustments	**-20**		11
Cash flows before changes in working capital	**209**	202	991
Changes in working capital	**-154**	30	763
Cash flows from operating activities before financial items and taxes	**55**	232	1,754
Financial items and paid taxes	**-48**	-42	-156
Cash flows from operating activities	**7**	190	1,598
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Net investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**-51**	-33	-146
Proceeds from sale of shares in subsidiaries, associated companies and other investments			94
Cash flows from other investing activities			1
Cash flows from investing activities	**-51**	-33	-51
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repurchase of own shares			-16
Proceeds from non-current debt			61
Repayments and other changes in non-current debt	**-35**	-43	-274
Changes in current loans and other changes	**-1**	-1	-2
Dividends paid	**-397**	-111	-263
Cash flows from financing activities	**-433**	-155	-494
Change in cash and cash equivalents, increase (+) / decrease (-)	**-477**	3	1,053
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period*	**2,590**	1,557	1,557
Exchange rate changes	**3**	-7	-20
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period*	**2,116**	1,553	2,590

* Cash and cash equivalents include the cash and cash equivalents pertaining to assets held for sale.

Condensed statement of changes in equity

	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company						Non-controlling interests	Total equity
MEUR	**Share capital**	**Share premium**	**Translation difference**	**Fair value reserve**	**Remeasurements of defined benefit liabilities**	**Retained earnings**		
Equity on 1 January 2026	**336**	**61**	**-248**	**48**	**-14**	**2,695**	**6**	**2,884**
Total comprehensive income for the reporting period			**33**	**-24**		**146**	**1**	**156**
Transactions with equity holders of the parent company and non-controlling interests								
Dividends paid						**-625**		**-625**
Share-based payments						**-20**		**-20**
Equity on 31 March 2026	**336**	**61**	**-216**	**24**	**-14**	**2,197**	**7**	**2,394**

	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company						Non-controlling interests	Total equity
MEUR	**Share capital**	**Share premium**	**Translation difference**	**Fair value reserve**	**Remeasurements of defined benefit liabilities**	**Retained earnings**		
Equity on 1 January 2025	336	61	-156	-23	-29	2,337	6	2,531
Total comprehensive income for the reporting period			-23	33		122		132
Transactions with equity holders of the parent company and non-controlling interests								
Dividends paid						-259		-259
Equity on 31 March 2025	336	61	-180	10	-30	2,200	6	2,404

Segment information

Wärtsilä's reportable segments are Marine, Energy, and Energy Storage. Furthermore, Wärtsilä reports Portfolio Business as other business activities.

MEUR	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	2025
Net sales			
Marine	**820**	827	3,494
Energy	**465**	415	2,048
Energy Storage	**110**	128	694
Portfolio Business	**161**	190	677
Total	**1,556**	1,560	6,914
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment			
Marine	**-28**	-27	-120
Energy	**-8**	-8	-36
Energy Storage	**-6**	-4	-17
Portfolio Business		-3	-39
Total	**-41**	-41	-211
Share of result of associates and joint ventures			
Marine	**7**	5	17
Total	**7**	5	17
Operating result			
Marine	**104**	95	449
Energy	**68**	63	315
Energy Storage	**4**	-5	23
Portfolio Business	**18**	12	46
Total	**194**	165	833
Operating result as a percentage of net sales (%)			
Marine	**12.7**	11.5	12.9
Energy	**14.7**	15.2	15.4
Energy Storage	**4.0**	-3.8	3.3
Portfolio Business	**11.2**	6.4	6.8
Total	**12.5**	10.6	12.1
Comparable operating result			
Marine	**107**	99	443
Energy	**68**	63	315
Energy Storage	**5**	-5	24
Portfolio Business	**18**	13	47
Total	**199**	171	829
Comparable operating result as a percentage of net sales (%)			
Marine	**13.0**	12.0	12.7
Energy	**14.7**	15.2	15.4
Energy Storage	**5.0**	-3.8	3.4
Portfolio Business	**11.4**	6.9	6.9
Total	**12.8**	11.0	12.0

Net sales by geographical areas

MEUR	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	2025
Europe	**476**	493	1,920
Asia	**569**	475	2,086
The Americas	**323**	376	1,798
Other	**188**	216	1,110
Total	**1,556**	1,560	6,914

Service net sales

MEUR	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	2025
Marine, service	**509**	531	2,222
Energy, service	**272**	298	1,188
Energy Storage, service	**6**	5	23
Portfolio Business, service	**16**	51	142
Total	**803**	884	3,575

Measures of profit and items affecting comparability

MEUR	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	2025
Comparable operating result	**199**	171	829
Items affecting comparability:			
Social plan costs	**-2**		-3
Impairment and write-downs	**-1**	-2	-35
Gains and losses on disposal of assets			46
Other costs	**-1**	-3	-5
Items affecting comparability, total	**-4**	-5	4
Operating result	**194**	165	833

For reporting period January–March, items affecting comparability include EUR 4 million of costs related to various restructuring activities.

Assets held for sale

Wärtsilä has classified business units Gas Solutions and Water & Waste as assets held for sale since the last quarter of 2025.

Subject to approvals, Gas Solutions is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2026 and Water & Waste latest in the third quarter of 2026. Gas Solutions and Water & Waste belong to Portfolio Business.

All assets held for sale are valued at the lower of book value or fair value.

Disaggregation of revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is derived over time and at a point in time from the following revenue types.

Net sales by revenue type and timing of satisfying performance obligations

MEUR	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	2025
At a point in time			
Products	**392**	431	1,662
Goods and services	**174**	186	748
Projects	**497**	436	2,196
Total	**1,062**	1,053	4,607
Over time			
Projects	**310**	309	1,522
Long-term agreements	**183**	198	785
Total	**493**	508	2,307
Total	**1,556**	1,560	6,914

Product sales consist of sales of spare parts and standard equipment, for which the revenue is recognised at a point in time when the control of the product has transferred to the customer, in general upon delivery of the goods.

Goods and services -type of revenue involves short-term field service jobs, including the delivery of a combination of service and equipment. The revenue is recognised at a point in time when the service is rendered.

Projects are of both short- and long-term duration. Depending on the contract terms and the duration of the project, the revenue is recognised at a point in time or over time. In large-scale system or equipment deliveries which require engineering, for example power plants and gas solutions construction contracts, the revenue is recognised over time. Revenue from tailor-made equipment delivery projects is recognised at a point in time when the control of the equipment is transferred, in general upon delivery, and revenue from service-related projects, such as modernisation and upgrade projects is recognised over time.

Long-term agreements include long-term operating and maintenance agreements for which the revenue is recognised over time.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

MEUR	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	2025
Intangible assets			
Carrying amount on 1 January	**1,627**	1,745	1,745
Changes in exchange rates	**13**	-10	-53
Acquisitions and disposals			-43
Additions	**17**	21	89
Amortisation and impairment	**-17**	-16	-76
Reclassification to assets held for sale		-1	-39
Decreases and other reclassifications	**-2**	-1	4
Carrying amount at the end of the reporting period	**1,637**	1,738	1,627
Property, plant and equipment			
Carrying amount on 1 January	**338**	306	306
Changes in exchange rates	**1**	-1	-4
Acquisitions and disposals			-5
Additions	**34**	13	76
Depreciation and impairment	**-13**	-13	-54
Decreases and other reclassifications	**2**	-1	19
Carrying amount at the end of the reporting period	**362**	304	338

Leases

MEUR	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	2025
Land and buildings, right-of-use assets			
Carrying amount on 1 January	**208**	240	240
Changes in exchange rates	**1**	-1	-4
Acquisitions and disposals			-20
Additions	**12**	4	37
Depreciation and impairment	**-10**	-11	-42
Reclassification to assets held for sale		1	
Decreases and other reclassifications	**-8**	-7	-3
Carrying amount at the end of the reporting period	**203**	226	208
Machinery and equipment, right-of-use assets			
Carrying amount on 1 January	**12**	11	11
Acquisitions and disposals			-2
Additions	**1**	3	9
Depreciation and impairment	**-1**	-1	-6
Carrying amount at the end of the reporting period	**12**	12	12
Lease liabilities			
Carrying amount on 1 January	**228**	258	258
Changes in exchange rates	**1**	-1	-5
Acquisitions and disposals			-22
Additions	**14**	6	46
Interest expenses		-1	
Payments	**-11**	-13	-49
Other adjustments	**-8**	-6	4
Reclassification to assets held for sale			-4
Carrying amount at the end of the reporting period	**223**	244	228
Amounts recognised in statement of income			
Depreciation	**-11**	-12	-48
Interest expenses	**-2**	-2	-8
Expense – short-term leases	**-5**	-6	-22
Expense – leases of low-value assets	**-1**	-2	-5
Expense – variable lease payments	**-3**	-3	-8

Gross capital expenditure

MEUR	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	2025
Investments in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	**51**	34	150
Total	**51**	34	150

Net interest-bearing debt

MEUR	31.3.2026	31.3.2025	31.12.2025
Lease liabilities, non-current	**183**	201	188
Other interest-bearing debt, non-current	**264**	278	315
Lease liabilities, current	**41**	43	41
Other interest-bearing debt, current	**58**	200	38
Interest-bearing liabilities pertaining to assets held for sale	**4**	15	4
Total interest-bearing liabilities	**549**	737	585
Cash and cash equivalents	**-2,115**	-1,550	-2,590
Cash and cash equivalents pertaining to assets held for sale	**-1**	-4	
Total interest-bearing assets	**-2,116**	-1,554	-2,591
Total net interest-bearing debt	**-1,567**	-817	-2,006

Financial ratios

	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	2025
Earnings per share (EPS), basic and diluted, EUR	**0.25**	0.21	1.06
Equity per share, EUR	**4.05**	4.07	4.89
Solvency ratio, %	**35.0**	35.2	40.5
Gearing	**-0.65**	-0.34	-0.70
Return on investment (ROI), %	**30.2**	26.4	26.2
Return on equity (ROE), %	**27.2**	24.1	23.3
Return on capital employed (ROCE), %	**63.8**	40.6	65.4

The financial ratios include assets and liabilities pertaining to assets held for sale.

Personnel

	1–3/2026	1–3/2025	2025
On average	**17,917**	18,437	18,295
At the end of the reporting period	**17,938**	18,490	17,879

Contingent liabilities

MEUR	31.3.2026	31.3.2025	31.12.2025
Mortgages	**8**		8
Chattel mortgages and other pledges and securities	**31**	31	31
Total	**39**	31	39
Guarantees and contingent liabilities			
on behalf of Group companies	**1,642**	1,181	1,628
Nominal amounts of lease liabilities			
Low-value lease liabilities	**4**	11	5
Short-term lease liabilities	**3**	2	3
Leases not yet commenced, but to which Wärtsilä is committed	**27**	14	17
Residual value guarantee	**104**	104	104
Total	**1,781**	1,313	1,756

Nominal values of derivative instruments

MEUR	Total amount 31.3.2026	of which closed 31.3.2026	Total amount 31.3.2025	of which closed 31.3.2025
Non-deliverable forwards	**11**		10	
Interest rate swaps	**195**		168	
Cross currency swaps	**136**		155	
Foreign exchange forward contracts	**3,087**	**1,423**	2,592	1,252
Currency options, purchased	**11**			
Total at the end of the reporting period	**3,440**	**1,423**	2,926	1,252

In addition, the Group had copper swaps amounting to 1,665 tons on 31 March 2025.

Fair values

MEUR	Carrying amounts of the statement of financial position items 31.3.2026	Fair value 31.3.2026	Carrying amounts of the statement of financial position items 31.3.2025	Fair value 31.3.2025
Financial assets				
Other investments (level 3)	**13**	**13**	17	17
Other receivables, non-current (level 2)	**1**	**1**	1	1
Derivatives (level 2)	**39**	**39**	55	55
Financial liabilities				
Interest-bearing debt, non-current (level 2)	**446**	**446**	479	477
Derivatives (level 2)	**58**	**58**	34	34

Quarterly figures

MEUR	1–3/ 2026	10–12/ 2025	7–9/ 2025	4–6/ 2025	1–3/ 2025	10–12/ 2024	7–9/ 2024	4–6/ 2024	1–3/ 2024
Order intake									
Marine	**1,025**	988	970	1,031	937	918	902	901	916
Energy	**973**	758	644	913	625	727	500	473	538
Energy Storage	**14**	364	11	50	31	608	53	232	236
Portfolio Business	**88**	110	165	196	309	239	348	248	234
Total	**2,099**	2,220	1,790	2,190	1,902	2,491	1,803	1,854	1,924
Order book at the end of the reporting period									
Marine	**3,951**	3,725	3,660	3,586	3,489	3,409	3,289	3,155	3,008
Energy	**3,584**	3,009	2,977	2,729	2,454	2,296	2,049	2,143	2,077
Energy Storage	**621**	719	573	800	904	1,117	755	977	956
Portfolio Business	**743**	796	1,427	1,648	1,686	1,544	1,491	1,332	1,252
Total	**8,900**	8,248	8,637	8,764	8,533	8,366	7,583	7,607	7,294

Net sales									
Marine	**820**	935	870	862	827	847	739	759	708
Energy	**465**	723	382	529	415	560	543	404	390
Energy Storage	**110**	207	235	125	128	257	261	213	62
Portfolio Business	**161**	138	146	204	190	190	175	179	162
Total	**1,556**	2,002	1,632	1,719	1,560	1,854	1,718	1,556	1,321
Share of result of associates and joint ventures	**7**	3	5	4	5	3	4	3	2
Operating result before depreciation, amortisation and impairment (EBITDA)	**236**	314	273	251	207	250	230	205	162
as a percentage of net sales	**15.2**	15.7	16.7	14.6	13.3	13.5	13.4	13.2	12.3
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	**-41**	-63	-42	-65	-41	-21	-38	-37	-35
Purchase price allocation amortisation	**-3**	-3	-3	-4	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5
Comparable operating result	**199**	256	195	207	171	209	177	176	132
as a percentage of net sales	**12.8**	12.8	11.9	12.0	11.0	11.3	10.3	11.3	10.0
Items affecting comparability, total	**-4**	-5	35	-20	-5	20	15	-8	-5
Operating result	**194**	251	230	186	165	229	192	168	127
as a percentage of net sales	**12.5**	12.5	14.1	10.8	10.6	12.4	11.2	10.8	9.6
Financial income and expenses	**-3**		-3		-2	-11	-2	-8	-9
Result before taxes	**192**	251	227	186	164	219	190	160	118
Income taxes	**-45**	-63	-45	-49	-41	-58	-47	-43	-32
Result for the reporting period	**147**	187	182	138	123	161	144	117	86
Earnings per share (EPS), basic and diluted, EUR	**0.25**	0.32	0.31	0.23	0.21	0.27	0.24	0.20	0.14
Gross capital expenditure	**51**	40	39	37	34	59	37	39	36
Cash flows from operating activities	**7**	652	340	416	190	437	296	216	258
Working capital (WCAP) at the end of the reporting period	**-1,139**	-1,263	-1,091	-924	-770	-787	-501	-420	-329
Personnel at the end of the reporting period									
Marine	**11,323**	11,252	11,188	11,070	10,887	10,794	10,702	10,817	10,657
Energy	**5,284**	5,227	5,182	5,107	5,115	5,126	5,103	5,088	5,022
Energy Storage	**517**	588	599	589	571	543	536	484	438
Portfolio Business	**815**	812	1,194	1,986	1,918	1,875	1,830	1,835	1,792
Total	**17,938**	17,879	18,163	18,753	18,490	18,338	18,171	18,224	17,909

As of 1 April 2025, reportable segment Energy has been separated into reportable segments Energy and Energy Storage. The segment-related comparison figures for 1–3/2025 and 2024 have been restated to reflect the current organisational structure.

Calculations of financial ratios

Operating result

Net sales + other operating income – expenses +/– result from net position hedges – depreciation, amortisation and impairment +/– share of result of associates and joint ventures

Operating result before depreciation, amortisation and impairment (EBITDA)

Operating result + depreciation, amortisation and impairment

Earnings per share (EPS), basic

$$\frac{\text{Result for the reporting period attributable to equity holders of the parent company}}{\text{Number of shares outstanding, average over the reporting period}}$$

Earnings per share (EPS), diluted

$$\frac{\text{Result for the reporting period attributable to equity holders of the parent company}}{\text{Number of shares outstanding, average over the reporting period + number of potential ordinary shares with dilutive effect}}$$

Items affecting comparability

Certain income and expenses are presented as items affecting comparability when they have significant impact on the consolidated statement of income. Items affecting comparability consist of income and expenses, which result from restructuring activities aiming to adjust the capacity of Wärtsilä's operations. They may also include other income and expenses incurred outside Wärtsilä's normal course of business, such as impairment charges, acquisition related costs, settlements recorded as a result of legal proceedings with third parties or unforeseen obligations from earlier discontinued businesses.

Comparable operating result

Operating result – items affecting comparability

Gross capital expenditure

Investments in securities and acquisitions + investments in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Net interest-bearing debt

Non-current and current lease liabilities + non-current and current other interest-bearing debt – interest-bearing receivables – cash and cash equivalents

Equity per share

$$\frac{\text{Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company}}{\text{Number of shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period}}$$

Solvency ratio

$$\frac{\text{Total equity}}{\text{Total equity and liabilities – advances received}} \times 100$$

Gearing

$$\frac{\text{Interest-bearing liabilities – cash and cash equivalents}}{\text{Total equity}}$$

Order intake

Total amount of orders received during the reporting period to be delivered either during the current reporting period or thereafter.

Order book

The presentation in value of orders that are placed by customers but not yet delivered. For service agreements, only the expected net sales for the next 24 months are included in the order book.

Working capital (WCAP)

(Inventories + trade receivables + current tax receivables + other non-interest-bearing receivables)
– (trade payables + advances received + pension obligations + provisions + current tax liabilities + other non-interest-bearing liabilities – dividend payable)

Return on investment (ROI)

$$\frac{\text{Result before taxes + interest and other financial expenses, 12 months rolling}}{\text{Total equity and liabilities - non-interest-bearing liabilities - provisions, average of end of the reporting period and end of the corresponding period previous year}} \times 100$$

Return on equity (ROE)

$$\frac{\text{Result for the reporting period, 12 months rolling}}{\text{Total equity, average of end of the reporting period and end of the corresponding period previous year}} \times 100$$

Capital employed (CE)

Intangible assets + property, plant and equipment + right-of-use assets + investments in associates and joint ventures + other investments + working capital (WCAP) – current tax receivables + current tax liabilities

Return on capital employed (ROCE)

$$\frac{\text{Operating result, 12 months rolling}}{\text{Capital employed (CE), average of end of the reporting period and end of the corresponding period previous year}} \times 100$$

27 April 2026
Wärtsilä Corporation
Board of Directors