



Board of Directors' Report and Financial Statements



2016



Table of contents

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT	3
Kojamo plc in brief	3
Strategy	3
Summary of performance in 2025	3
Outlook for 2026	4
Key figures	5
Operating environment	6
Business operations	7
Total revenue	7
Result and profitability	7
Balance sheet, cash flow and financing	8
Real estate property and fair value	9
Rental housing	9
Investments, divestments and real estate development	10
Strategic targets and their achievement	11
Share and shareholders	12
Governance	14
Personnel	15
Sustainability information	15
Most significant strategic risks and their management	17
Near-term risks and uncertainties	21
Internal auditing	21
Group structure and changes therein	21
Events after the financial year	22
Proposal by the Board of Directors for the distribution of profits	22
Key figures	23
EPRA PERFORMANCE MEASURES	30
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	35
Consolidated comprehensive income statement	35
Consolidated balance sheet	36
Consolidated statement of cash flows	37
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	38
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	39
1. Basis for presentation of the financial statements	40
2. Result	42
2.1 Total revenue	42
2.2 Profit/loss on sales of investment properties and Other operating income and expenses	42
2.3 Administrative expenses	43
2.4 Employee benefits expenses	43
2.5 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	44
2.6 Research and development expenditure	44
2.7 Earnings per share	44
3. Real estate property	45
3.1 Investment properties	45
3.2 Non-current assets held for sale	49
3.3 Trading properties	49
3.4 Commitments and contingent liabilities related to investment properties	50
4. Financing and equity	51
4.1 Equity	51
4.2 Financial income and expenses	53
4.3 Financial assets and liabilities by valuation category	54
4.4 Interest-bearing liabilities	56
4.5 Derivative instruments	57
4.6 Financial risk management	57
4.7 Guarantees and commitments	61
5. Income taxes	61
5.1 Current tax expense	61
5.2 Deferred tax assets and liabilities	63
6. Other balance sheet items	64
6.1. Lease agreements	64

6.2 Intangible assets	66	15. Equity	88
6.3 Property, plant and equipment	67	16. Non-current liabilities	89
6.4 Non-current receivables	68	17. Current liabilities	89
6.5 Current trade and other receivables	68	18. Derivative instruments	89
6.6 Provisions and other non-current liabilities	68	19. Guarantees and commitments	89
6.7 Current trade payables and other payables	69	20. Other liabilities	90
7. Other notes	70	21. Other notes	90
7.1 Adjustments to cash flow from operating activities	70	22. Related party transactions	90
7.2 Related party transactions	70	Statements from the Board of Directors and CEO	91
7.3 The Group's subsidiaries, associated companies and joint arrangements	72	SIGNATURES TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	92
7.4 Events after the financial year	78		
PARENT COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	80		
Parent company's income statement, FAS	80		
Parent company's balance sheet, FAS	81		
Parent company's cash flow statement, FAS	82		
Parent company accounting policies	83		
Notes to the parent company financial statements	84		
1. Total revenue	84		
2. Other operating income	84		
3. Personnel expenses	84		
4. Depreciation according to plan	85		
5. Other operating expenses	85		
6. Total amount of financial income and expenses	85		
7. Appropriations	85		
8. Income tax	85		
9. Intangible assets	86		
10. Tangible assets	86		
11. Investments	87		
12. Non-current receivables	87		
13. Current receivables	87		
14. Financial securities	88		

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

Kojamo plc in brief

Kojamo plc offers rental apartments and housing services in Finnish growth centres. The company's vision is to be the property market frontrunner and the number one choice for its customers. In accordance with our mission, we create better urban housing, using a long-term approach, focusing on the best customer experience as well as competent and energetic personnel as well as sustainable development.

Kojamo's vision is to be the property market frontrunner and the number one choice for customers who value better urban housing. With our Lumo brand, we are transforming Finnish rental housing and making it more attractive. We are promoting the competitiveness and well-being of urbanising Finland by facilitating work-related mobility.

We are investing heavily in digital services, the customer experience and our corporate culture. Our objective is to be a strongly performing housing investment company known for its excellent customer experience.

Delivering the best customer experience is a key strategic priority for us. That is why we are constantly developing new housing solutions and services. Our consumer brand Lumo offers great rental living and housing services in growth centres across Finland.

Strategy

Kojamo's mission is to create better urban housing. The company's vision is to be the property market frontrunner and the number one choice for its customers.

Kojamo's long-term strategic focus areas are delivering the best customer experience, growth, operational excellence, responsibility and sustainable development, the most competent personnel and a dynamic place to work as well as renewal through digital solutions. Due to the current market situation, Kojamo has refrained from making new investment decisions for the time being, focusing on increasing total revenue in the existing housing stock.

Kojamo makes it easier for people to migrate in pursuit of employment in urbanising Finland. Kojamo operates in the seven main urban regions of Finland, focusing on demand for rental apartments especially in the Helsinki region. Kojamo's share of the entire rental housing market in Finland is about four per cent.

Kojamo also focuses on providing an excellent customer experience. It is generated by a versatile range of housing solutions, easy and effortless service, and user-friendly online services. The Lumo brand and its new housing services lead the way in rental living.

Operating in an efficient and responsible manner and attending to corporate social responsibility are integral to the way Kojamo does business. Kojamo engages in meaningful work to provide high-quality housing. The company continuously develops its operations to ensure its competitiveness. Kojamo has the skills and enthusiasm to discover even better construction solutions, housing services, ecological innovations and ways to provide good customer experiences. The company's dynamic company culture creates a solid foundation for its work.

The value of the customer experience is emphasised in Kojamo's corporate culture. The customer experience consists of Kojamo's code of conduct, professional skill, customer service attitude and the desire to solve the customer's problems in one go. The foundation of the corporate culture is created by Kojamo's energetic, forward-looking values: happy to serve, strive for success and courage to change.

More information on Kojamo's strategic targets and their achievement is provided under *Progress of strategy implementation and targets*.

Summary of performance in 2025

- Total revenue increased by 0.6 per cent to EUR 455.2 (452.4) million.
- Net rental income increased by 1.6 per cent, totalling EUR 307.7 (302.9) million. Net rental income represented 67.6 (66.9) per cent of revenue.
- Result before taxes was EUR 26.8 (26.3) million. The result includes EUR -120.4 (-134.0) million in net result on the valuation of investment properties at fair value and EUR -2.6 (-0.8) million in profit/loss from the sale of investment properties. Earnings per share was EUR 0.08 (0.09).
- Funds From Operations (FFO) decreased by 4.9 per cent and amounted to EUR 140.9 (148.2) million.
- The fair value of investment properties was EUR 7.6 (8.0) billion at the end of the financial year including EUR 40.1 (0.0) million Investment properties held for sale.
- The financial occupancy rate stood at 94.8 (91.5) per cent during the financial year.
- Gross investments totalled EUR 42.5 (52.8) million, representing 9.3 (11.7) per cent of total revenue.
- Equity per share was EUR 14.89 (14.68) and return on equity was 0.6 (0.6) per cent. Return on investment was 2.1 (2.0) per cent.
- EPRA NTA per share (net tangible assets) increased by 0.6 per cent and amounted to EUR 18.61 (18.50).

- At the end of the financial year, there were 119 (119) Lumo apartments under construction.
- The Board of Directors' dividend proposal is EUR 0.11 per share.

Kojamo owned 38,945 (40,973) rental apartments at the end of the financial year. In 2025, Kojamo completed 0 (354) apartments and sold 2,028 (0) apartments.

Outlook for 2026

Kojamo estimates that in 2026, the Group's total revenue will amount to between EUR 484–497 million. In addition, Kojamo estimates that the Group's FFO for 2026 will amount to between EUR 147–157 million excluding non-recurring costs.

The outlook is based on the management's assessment of total revenue, property maintenance expenses and repairs, administrative expenses, financial expenses and taxes to be paid as well as the management's view on future developments in the operating environment.

The outlook takes into account the estimated occupancy rate and development of rents. The outlook also takes into account the impact of the acquisition of 4 761 apartments which is estimated to be completed 1 April 2026. The outlook does not take into account the impact of potential future acquisitions or disposals.

The management can influence total revenue and FFO through the company's business operations. In contrast, the management has no influence over market trends, the regulatory environment or the competitive landscape.

Key figures

	2025	2024	Change %
Total revenue, M€	455.2	452.4	0.6
Net rental income, M€ *	307.7	302.9	1.6
Net rental income margin, % *	67.6	66.9	
Profit/loss before taxes, M€ *	26.8	26.3	2.0
EBITDA, M€ *	147.8	131.3	12.6
EBITDA margin, % *	32.5	29.0	
Adjusted EBITDA, M€ *	270.6	266.2	1.7
Adjusted EBITDA margin, % *	59.4	58.8	
Funds From Operations (FFO), M€ *	140.9	148.2	-4.9
FFO margin, % *	31.0	32.8	
FFO excluding non-recurring costs, M€ *	140.9	149.0	-5.4
Investment properties, M€ ¹⁾	7,620.7	7,960.0	-4.3
Financial occupancy rate, %	94.8	91.5	
Interest-bearing liabilities, M€ * ²⁾	3,391.3	3,827.9	-11.4
Return on equity (ROE), % *	0.6	0.6	
Return on investment (ROI), % *	2.1	2.0	
Equity ratio, % *	45.4	43.2	
Loan to Value (LTV), % * ³⁾	42.3	43.9	
EPRA Net Tangible Assets (NTA), M€	4,492.0	4,572.9	-1.8
Gross investments, M€ *	42.5	52.8	-19.6
Number of personnel, end of the period	256	256	
Key figures per share, €	2025	2024	Change %
FFO per share *	0.57	0.60	-5.0
Earnings per share	0.08	0.09	-11.1
EPRA NTA per share	18.61	18.50	0.6
Equity per share	14.89	14.68	1.4
Dividend per share ⁴⁾	0.11	-	-

* In accordance with the guidelines issued by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), Kojamo provides an account of the Alternative Performance Measures used by the Group in the Key figures section hereinafter

¹⁾ Including Non-current assets held for sale ²⁾ Excluding Liabilities related to Non-current assets held for sale ³⁾ Excluding Non-current assets held for sale and liabilities related to Non-current assets held for sale ⁴⁾ 2025: The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting that a dividend EUR 0.11 per share be paid

Operating environment

General operating environment

As Kojamo operates in the residential real estate sector, the company is affected particularly by the situation in the residential property market and development in Finnish growth centres. The company is also affected by financial market situation and interest rates, as well as macroeconomic factors, such as economic growth, employment, disposable income, inflation, regional population growth and household sizes.

Operating environment key figures

Finland	2026E	2025E
GDP growth, %	1.1	0.2
Unemployment, %	9.5	9.6
Inflation, %	1.2	0.4

Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic survey 12/2025

According to the economic survey published by the Ministry of Finance in December, the global economy has grown faster than anticipated despite the high level of uncertainties. The euro area economy is gradually recovering supported by the service sector, although differences between countries remain significant, and the outlook for industry continues to be challenging. In the United States, economic growth is slowing down, but so far the impact of tariffs has been more limited than expected, as private consumption has remained strong.

Monetary policy easing in the United States is expected to continue but at a slowing pace. In the euro area, the short-term interest rate outlook is expected to remain stable in the near term as inflation has decelerated. The end of the ECB's rate cutting cycle has traditionally also helped stabilise movements in long-term interest rates.

The recovery of the Finnish economy has been delayed, as domestic demand has remained weak. Prolonged uncertainty, a weak labour market and concerns related to geopolitics and fiscal consolidation have kept households cautious despite income growth. Exports have benefited from stronger-than-expected global economic developments. Investment activity has passed its lowest point and is expected to slowly recover, supported by the energy transition, defence projects, and the gradual recovery of the housing market. Unemployment has increased as the labour force has grown. Employment is predicted to return to growth in 2026 as the economy strengthens.

Industry operating environment

Industry key figures

	2026E	2025E
Residential start-ups, units	20,000	17,800
of which non-subsidised apartments	n/a	4,500
Building permits granted, annual, units *	n/a	17,166
Construction costs, change % **	n/a	1.6

* Rolling 12 months, November 2025, ** 2025E: building cost index, December 2025

Sources: Confederation of Finnish Construction Industries (CFCI), economic forecast September 2025; Statistics Finland, Building and dwelling production; Statistics Finland, Building cost index

According to the Confederation of Finnish Construction Industries CFCI's economic forecast published in September 2025, the number of residential start-ups is expected to increase slightly this year. Residential start-ups have remained low. This is due, among other things, to the abundant supply of rental apartments as well as high construction costs and land prices.

The number of completed apartments has fallen to a historically low level. By the end of 2026, 2,900 apartment units are expected to be completed in Helsinki, 2,100 in Espoo, and 450 in Vantaa. Population growth in the region during just the first half of last year alone was nearly twice as high.

According to Nordea's economic forecast published in January 2026, there is still plenty of supply in the rental market. Residential construction has remained subdued, with no rapid recovery in sight. As subsidised housing production declines, market situation is not favourable for private construction either. Residential construction is expected to continue to contract in 2026. A turnaround would require further increase in occupancy rates as well as a recovery in consumer confidence.

Effects of urbanisation

Area	Population growth forecast, %	Share of rental household-dwelling units, %	
	2025–2050	2010	2024
Helsinki	20.8	47.1	50.4
Capital region ¹⁾	25.2	41.9	47.3
Helsinki region ²⁾	n/a	37.7	43.2
Jyväskylä	0.9	40.2	46.7
Kuopio	-2.9	36.5	42.7
Lahti	-5.6	37.3	42.4
Oulu	3.4	36.7	43.6
Tampere	18.1	42.2	52.7
Turku	15.4	43.0	53.0
Other areas	n/a	23.8	26.9

¹⁾ Helsinki, Espoo, Kauniainen, Vantaa

²⁾ Capital region, Hyvinkää, Järvenpää, Kerava, Kirkkonummi, Mäntsälä, Nurmijärvi, Pornainen, Porvoo, Riihimäki, Sipoo, Tuusula, Vihti

Sources: Statistics Finland, Dwellings and Housing Conditions 2024; MDI population forecast 2050 (urbanisation scenario), September 2025

According to the population forecast published by MDI in September 2025, population growth will continue in the largest cities, supported by increased immigration and internal migration. The population growth will be concentrated mainly in the capital region, Tampere and Turku. Regional differences are expected to remain significant over the next 25 years, with uneven immigration distribution and differences in age structure contributing to major disparities in population development.

Net immigration to Finland has been at historically high level in recent years. According to Statistics Finland, net immigration in 2025 decreased from the previous year but it was still the third highest in the history of statistical recording. In 2023, a large number of immigrants arrived in Finland from Europe, particularly from Ukraine, but in 2025, the share of Ukrainians in immigration decreased clearly the most.

According to the housing market review published by Rakli in December 2025, the cities of the growth triangle continue to form the clear focal point of Finland's population development. In these areas, population growth is supported simultaneously by net migration between municipalities and by immigration, although the increase in immigration has slowed down since late 2024. In the longer term, however, immigration and urbanisation will sustain the strong

population growth in Finland's largest cities. At the same time, the decreasing size of households is supporting demand for housing.

Business operations

Kojamo is the largest private residential real estate company in Finland measured by the fair value of investment properties. Kojamo offers rental apartments and housing services for residents in Finnish growth centres. At the end of the financial year, Kojamo's property portfolio comprised 38,945 (40,973) rental apartments. The fair value of Kojamo's investment properties amounted to EUR 7.6 (8.0) billion at the end of the financial year, including EUR 40.1 (0.0) million in investment properties held for sale. Investment properties include completed apartments as well as development projects and land areas.

Measured at fair value on 31 December 2025, 97.7 per cent of Kojamo's rental apartments were located in the seven largest Finnish growth centres, 88.1 per cent in the Helsinki, Tampere and Turku regions and 75.9 per cent in the Helsinki region. Kojamo's share of the country's entire rental housing market is about four per cent.

Kojamo aims to create the best customer service experience for its customers, which is why the company has made significant investments in services. The Lumo webstore allows customers to rent a suitable apartment by paying the first month's rent, after which they can move into their new home as soon as the next day. Kojamo's resident cooperation model gives the residents an opportunity to influence the development of housing and Lumo services. Lumo apartments offer a range of different services, such as broadband internet connection included in the rent and a car sharing service.

Total revenue

Kojamo's total revenue increased to EUR 455.2 (452.4) million. Total revenue is generated entirely by income from rental operations.

Total revenue increased due to the improved occupancy rate. Revenue decreased due to the completion in July of the sale of 44 rental housing properties to Apollo-managed funds and Avant Capital Partners for a debt-free sale price of EUR 242 million. The transaction included a total of 1,944 apartments located in eight municipalities across Finland. The sale decreased revenue by approximately EUR 9.2 million.

Result and profitability

Net rental income increased to EUR 307.7 (302.9) million, which corresponds to 67.6 (66.9) per cent of total revenue. The growth in net rental income was positively impacted by EUR 2.8 million increase in total revenue and by EUR 2.0 million decrease in property maintenance expenses.

Result before taxes was EUR 26.8 (26.3) million. The result includes EUR -120.4 (-134.0) million net result on the valuation of investment properties at fair value which was mainly due to the value change of non-yielding assets, particularly the so-called Metropolia properties, modernisation investments, the aging of properties and the sale of rental housing properties. EUR -2.6 (-0.8) million profit/loss from the sale of investment properties was included in the net result. Of the fair value change, EUR -35.8 million relates to the value change of non-yielding assets, particularly the so-called Metropolia properties, and this is not estimated to have an impact on the apartment values. The yield requirements and other input data are based on market observations and the best available market information. This information includes the opinion of an external independent valuer. Result before taxes and excluding the net result on the valuation of investment properties decreased by EUR 13.1 million and was EUR 147.3 (160.3) million. The decline was in particular due to increased financial expenses from the comparison period.

Financial income and expenses totalled EUR -112.7 (-103.8) million. Financial income and expenses increased by EUR 8.9 million from the comparison period. Interest expenses increased by EUR 4.7 million compared to the comparison period due to the increase in interest rates. Gain/loss on the valuation of investments amounted to EUR 0.0 (-0.1) million and the unrealised change in the fair value of derivatives EUR 0.0 (0.7) million.

Funds From Operations (FFO) amounted to EUR 140.9 (148.2) million. The decrease in FFO was particularly driven by increased financial expenses and the sale of rental housing properties in July during the review period.

Balance sheet, cash flow and financing

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Balance sheet total, M€	7,926.1	8,405.5
Equity, M€	3,593.0	3,629.2
Equity per share, €	14.89	14.68
Equity ratio, %	45.4	43.2
Return on equity (ROE), %	0.6	0.6
Return on investment (ROI), %	2.1	2.0
Interest-bearing liabilities, M€ ¹⁾	3,391.3	3,827.9
Loan to Value (LTV), %	42.3	43.9
Coverage ratio	2.4	2.6
Average interest rate of loan portfolio, % ²⁾	3.2	3.0
Average loan maturity, years	3.1	2.7
Cash and cash equivalents, M€	181.3	333.6

¹⁾ Net debt on 31 December 2025 totalled 3,210.0 M€ and on 31 December 2024 3,494.2 M€

²⁾ Includes interest rate derivatives

Kojamo's liquidity was good during the financial year. At the end of the financial year, Kojamo's cash and cash equivalents stood at EUR 181.3 (333.6) million and liquid financial assets at EUR 57.8 (24.9) million.

EUR 0.0 (0.0) million of the EUR 250 million commercial paper programme was in use at the end of the financial year. Kojamo has committed credit facilities of EUR 275 million and an uncommitted credit facility of EUR 5 million which were unused at the end of the financial year.

The following financing arrangements were made during the financial year:

In March, Kojamo plc issued a EUR 500 million unsecured green bond. The maturity of the notes is 7 years, maturing on 12 March 2032. The notes carry a fixed annual coupon of 3.875 per cent. This is the company's third green bond, and it was issued under Kojamo plc's EUR 2,500,000,000 EMTN programme dated 25 February 2025.

In connection with the new bond issue, Kojamo plc announced a tender offer for the company's bond maturing in 2026. As a result of the tender offer, the company repurchased notes totalling EUR 165 million.

In June, Lumo Kodit Oy and Swedbank AB (publ) signed a EUR 100 million unsecured term loan facility agreement linked to sustainability targets. The loan matures in 2029, and it was used to refinance a EUR 100 million loan with Swedbank maturing in 2026. The margin of the loan agreement is linked to Kojamo's key sustainability targets.

In August, Kojamo plc signed a EUR 100 million unsecured term loan facility agreement linked to sustainability targets with OP Corporate Bank. The loan maturity is three years with two one-year extension options, and it was used to refinance an equal loan with OP maturing in 2026.

In September, Kojamo plc and Danske Bank signed a EUR 75 million committed revolving credit facility agreement. The facility is unsecured and has maturity of three years with two one-year extension options. The facility will be used for general corporate purposes, and it replaced the EUR 75 million revolving credit facility from Danske Bank, maturing in 2026.

Kojamo's financing agreements include financial covenants. They are described in more detail in note 4.6.

Real estate property and fair value

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Fair value of investment properties on 1 Jan	7,960.0	8,038.8
Acquisition of investment properties	13.4	48.1
Modernisation investments	28.9	4.1
Disposals of investment properties	-258.6	-2.5
Capitalised borrowing costs	0.2	0.6
Transfer from financial assets	-	0.0
Profit/loss on fair value of investment properties	-120.4	-134.0
Changes in right-of-use assets (IFRS 16)	-2.7	4.8
Total	7,620.7	7,960.0
Transfer to Investment properties held for sale	-40.1	0.0
Fair value of investment properties at the end of the period	7,580.6	7,960.0

Kojamo owned a total of 38,945 (40,973) rental apartments at the end of the financial year.

During the financial year, 2,028 apartments were sold, the largest of which was the completion of the sale of 1,944 apartments in July.

The fair value of Kojamo's investment properties is determined quarterly on the basis of the company's own evaluation. An external expert gives a statement on the valuation of Kojamo's investment properties. The latest valuation statement was issued on the situation as at 31 Dec 2025. The criteria for determining fair value are presented in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

At the end of the financial year, the plot and real estate development reserve held by the Group totalled about 173,000 (176,000) floor sq.m. The fair value of the plot and real estate development reserve (including the Metropolia properties) was EUR 128.4 (153.0) million at the end of the financial year.

Kojamo's property portfolio by region as at 31 December 2025

%	Helsinki region	Tampere region	Turku region	Oulu	Jyväskylä	Kuopio region	Lahti region	Others
Distribution by number of apartments	65.0	9.6	4.6	5.7	4.4	3.5	2.9	4.2
Distribution by fair value	75.9	8.4	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.0	1.7	2.3

Rental housing

Apartments	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Number of apartments	38,945	40,973
Average rent, €/m ² /month	17.78	17.95
Average rent, €/m ² /month, yearly average	17.83	17.98

Kojamo responds to the trends of urbanisation, digitalisation and community in accordance with its strategy, providing its customers with apartments with good locations and services that make daily life easier, increase the attractiveness of housing and improve the sense of community. Kojamo's properties form a networked service platform that enables agile innovation implementation in cooperation with other operators.

All Lumo rental apartments are also easily available for rent on our webstore.

Rental housing key figures

%	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Financial occupancy rate	94.8	91.5
Tenant turnover rate, excluding internal turnover	27.9	29.7
Like-for-Like rental income growth *	2.6	-1.4
Rent receivables in proportion to revenue	1.6	1.5

* Change of rental income for properties owned for two consecutive years in the past 12 months compared to the previous 12-month period.

The full-year financial occupancy rate was 94.8 (91.5) per cent. At year-end, 87 (0) apartments were vacant due to renovations.

Information on the property portfolio as at 31 December 2025

Area	Number of apartments, units	Number of commercial and other leased premises, units	Fair value, M€	Fair value, € 1.000/unit	Fair value, €/m ²	Financial occupancy rate, % ³⁾
Helsinki region	25,333	463	5,620.4	218	4,098	94.3
Tampere region	3,730	103	623.6	163	3,192	97.4
Turku region	1,807	24	282.0	154	2,959	96.8
Other	8,075	121	882.9	108	2,063	95.4
Total	38,945	711	7,408.9 ¹⁾	187	3,545	94.8
Other			211.8 ²⁾			
Total portfolio	38,945	711	7,620.7			

¹⁾ The figures reflect income-generating portfolio assets, which excludes new projects under constructions, plots owned by the company and ownership of certain assets through shares

²⁾ Fair value of ongoing projects under constructions, plots owned by the company and ownership of certain assets through shares and IFRS 16 right-of-use assets

³⁾ The financial occupancy rate does not include commercial premises and other leased premises

Investments, divestments and real estate development

Investments

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Acquisition of investment properties *	13.4	48.1
Modernisation investments	28.9	4.1
Capitalised borrowing costs	0.2	0.6
Total	42.5	52.8
Repair expenses, M€	24.1	24.1

* Not including leases for plots of land

Number of apartments

Units	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Apartments at the start of the financial year	40,973	40,619
Divestments	-2,028	-
Completed	-	354
Apartments at the end of the financial year	38,945	40,973
Started during the financial year	-	119
Under construction at the end of the financial year	119	119

2,028 (0) apartments were sold during the financial year.

Of the apartments under construction, 119 (119) are located in Helsinki. A total of 0 (354) apartments were completed during the financial year.

Modernisation investments during the financial year amounted EUR 28.9 (4.1) million and repair costs totalled EUR 24.1 (24.1) million.

Binding acquisition agreements for new development

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Actual costs incurred from new construction in progress	22.2	12.3
Cost of completing new construction in progress	1.8	11.7
Total	24.0	24.0

Plots and real estate development sites owned by the company

	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
	M€	1,000 fl.sq.m	M€	1,000 fl.sq.m
Plots	29.8	50	29.8	50
Plots and existing residential building	48.2	57	50.4	59
Conversions	50.4	66	72.8	67
Total *	128.4	173	153.0	176

* The management's estimate of the fair value and building rights of the plots

Binding preliminary agreements and provisions for plots and real estate development

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
	M€ 1,000 fl.sq.m	M€ 1,000 fl.sq.m
Preliminary agreements and reservations for plots ¹⁾	26.6	32
	26.6	32

¹⁾ The management's estimate of the fair value and building rights of the plots

Strategic targets and their achievement

Strategic targets

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Target
Annual growth of total revenue, %	0.6	2.3	7.0	5.5	2.0	2.3	4–5
Annual investments, M€	42.5	52.8	190.7	501.6	356.9	371.2	200–400
FFO/total revenue, %	31.0	32.8	37.8	38.9	39.1	39.5	> 36
Loan to Value (LTV), %	42.3	43.9	44.6	43.7	37.7	41.4	< 50
Equity ratio, %	45.4	43.2	44.5	45.3	49.0	45.6	> 40
Net Promoter Score (NPS) *	57	54	50	45	20	36	40

* The calculation method has changed for example including digital services in calculation. Actual for years 2021 and 2020 have not been adjusted to reflect the current calculation method.

After the review period, Kojamo has published its financial targets for strategy period 2026 – 2028. In the above table, the actuals are shown in accordance with the targets of the completed strategy period.

Additionally, Kojamo has published updated dividend policy: Kojamo's objective is to be a stable dividend payer whose annual dividend payment and/or share buy-backs will be at least 20 per cent of FFO, provided that the Group's equity ratio is 40 per cent or more and taking account of the company's financial position.

Share and shareholders

Issued shares and share capital

Kojamo's share capital on 31 December 2025 was EUR 58,025,136 and the number of shares at the end of the financial year was 247,144,399.

Kojamo has a single series of shares, and each share entitles its holder to one vote in the general meeting of shareholders of the company. There are no voting restrictions related to the shares. The shares have no nominal value. The company shares belong to the book-entry system.

The trading code of the shares is KOJAMO and ISIN code FI4000312251.

Information on the share and share capital

	2025	2024	2023
Share capital at the end of the financial year, €	58,025,136	58,025,136	58,025,136
Number of outstanding shares at the end of the financial year	241,329,399	247,144,399	247,144,399
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	246,119,845	247,144,399	247,144,399
Weighted average number of outstanding shares, diluted	246,119,845	247,144,399	247,144,399

Trading in the company's share

Kojamo's shares are listed on the official list of Nasdaq Helsinki.

In addition to the Nasdaq Helsinki stock exchange, Kojamo shares were traded on other marketplaces. From 1 January to 31 December 2025, approximately 155 million (approximately 170 million) Kojamo shares were traded on alternative marketplaces, corresponding to approximately 65 per cent (approximately 70 per cent) of the total trading volume (Source: Modular Finance).

Share price and trading

	2025	2024	2023
Lowest price, €	8.22	8.70	7.41
Highest price, €	11.52	12.00	15.71
Average price, €	10.06	10.11	10.29
Closing price, €	10.23	9.39	11.90
Market value of share capital, 31 Dec, M€	2,528.3	2,320.7	2,941.0
Share trading, million units	79.4	81.9	103.8
Share trading of total share stock, %	32.1	33.2	42.0
Share trading, M€	798.5	828.3	1,068.6

Own shares

On 31 July 2025, the Board of Directors of Kojamo plc decided to initiate a share buyback programme. The share repurchases commenced after the Company's closed period, on 22 August 2025.

At the end of financial year, 5,815,000 shares were acquired.

Dividend

In accordance with the Board of Directors' proposal, the Annual General Meeting on 13 March 2025 decided that no dividend be paid for the financial year 2024.

Shareholders

At the end of the review period, the number of registered shareholders was 14,823, including nominee-registered shareholders. The proportion of nominee-registered and direct foreign shareholders was 51.0 per cent of the company's shares at the end of the financial year. The 10 largest shareholders owned in aggregate 52.1 per cent of Kojamo's shares at the end of the financial year.

The list of Kojamo's shareholders is based on information provided by Euroclear Finland Ltd.

The Board of Directors' authorisations

Kojamo's Annual General Meeting on 13 March 2025 authorised the Board of Directors to decide on the repurchase and/or acceptance as pledge of an aggregate maximum of 24,714,439 of the company's own shares according to the proposal of the Board of Directors. The proposed amount of shares corresponds to approximately 10 per cent of all the shares of the company. The authorisation will remain in force until the closing of the next Annual General Meeting, however, no longer than until 30 June 2026.

On 31 July 2025, the Board of Directors of Kojamo plc decided to initiate a share buyback programme. Under the buyback programme, a maximum of 7,000,000 shares may be repurchased. The share repurchases commenced after the Company's closed period, on 22 August 2025. The repurchased shares will be cancelled. At the end of financial year, 5,815,000 shares were acquired.

The Board of Directors was also authorised to decide on the issuance of shares and the issuance of special rights entitling to shares as referred to in Chapter 10, Section 1 of the Companies Act according to the proposal of the Board of Directors. The number of shares to be issued on the basis of the authorisation shall not exceed an aggregate maximum of 24,714,439 shares, which corresponds to approximately 10 per cent of all the shares of the company. The authorisation applies to both the issuance of new shares and the conveyance of own shares held by the company. The authorisation will remain in force until the closing of the next Annual General Meeting, however, no longer than until 30 June 2026.

The Board has not used authorisation.

Flagging notifications

The flagging notification received by Kojamo pursuant to Chapter 9, Section 5 of the Securities Market Act have been published as stock exchange releases, and they are available on the Kojamo website at <https://kojamo.fi/en/news-releases/>.

Managers' transactions and shareholdings

Managers' transactions at Kojamo in 2025 have been published as stock exchange releases and they are available on the Kojamo website at <https://kojamo.fi/en/news-releases/>.

The members of the Board of Directors or corporations over which they exercise control owned a total of 76,434 (63,876) shares and share-based rights in the company or in companies belonging to the same Group as the company. The members of the Management Team or corporations over which they exercise control owned a total of 70,508 (57,532) shares and share-based rights in the company or in companies belonging to the same Group as the company. These shares represent 0.06 (0.05) per cent of the company's entire share capital.

Shareholdings

There are a total of 14,823 shareholders in Kojamo plc, the ten largest shareholders being (share register at 31 Dec 2025):

10 largest shareholders as at 31 December 2025

Shareholder	No. of shares	Holding, %
Heimstaden Bostad AB	49,389,283	19.98
Ilmarinen Mutual Pension Insurance Company	20,537,814	8.31
Varma Mutual Pension Insurance Company	19,362,375	7.83
The Finnish Industrial Union	15,788,503	6.39
Trade Union of Education in Finland	9,214,417	3.73
Trade Union PRO	4,904,150	1.98
Elo Mutual Pension Insurance Company	3,510,000	1.42
The State Pension Fund	2,200,000	0.89
Finnish Construction Trade Union	2,000,001	0.81
Evli Finnish Small Cap Fund	1,812,000	0.73
Other	112,610,856	45.56
Shares outstanding	241,329,399	97.65
Treasure shares	5,815,000	2.35
Total	247,144,399	100.00

Breakdown of share ownership

Shares	No. of owners	No. of shares	% of shares
1–100	7,872	316,184	0.13
101–500	4,643	1,177,828	0.48
501–1,000	1,092	838,660	0.34
1,001–5,000	883	1,962,762	0.79
5,001–10,000	126	929,876	0.38
10,001–50,000	108	2,320,477	0.94
50,001–100,000	24	1,777,182	0.72
100,001–500,000	39	8,519,244	3.45
500,001–	36	229,302,186	92.78
Total	14,823	100.00	247,144,399

Ownership structure

Shareholders	No. of shares	% of shares
Public sector	46,667,512	18.88
Financial and insurance corporations	69,353,271	28.06
Households	5,842,014	2.36
Non-financial corporations	11,919,413	4.82
Non-profit institutions	43,689,128	17.68
Other countries	69,673,061	28.19
Total	247,144,399	100.00
Nominee-registered	76,701,516	31.04

Governance

Annual General Meeting

Kojamo's Annual General Meeting (AGM) of 13 March 2025 adopted the financial statements for the financial year 2024 and discharged the members of the Board of Directors and the CEO from liability. The AGM also decided that no dividend be paid for the financial year 2024, the number of members of the Board of Directors, the Board of Director's remuneration and composition and the election and remuneration of the auditor and the sustainability reporting assurance provider. The AGM approved the Remuneration Report for the year 2024 for the members of the Board of Directors, the CEO and the Deputy CEO. The AGM authorised the Board of Directors to resolve on one or more share issues or the issuance of special rights entitling to shares, as referred to in Chapter 10, Section 1 of the Companies Act. The minutes of the AGM are available at <https://kojamo.fi/en/investors/corporate-governance/annual-general-meeting/annual-general-meeting-2025/>.

Board of Directors, auditors and sustainability reporting assurance provider

The members of Kojamo's Board of Directors are Mikael Aro (Chairman), Mikko Mursula (Vice-Chairman), Kari Kauniskangas, Anne Koutonen, Veronica Lindholm, Andreas Segal and Annica Ånäs. The company's auditor and the sustainability reporting assurance is KPMG Oy Ab, with Authorised Public Accountant Petri Kettunen as the auditor and key sustainability partner with principal responsibility.

Board committees

Kojamo's Board of Directors has established two permanent committees, an Audit Committee and a Remuneration Committee. Anne Koutonen (Chairman), Mikko Mursula, Andreas Segal and Annica Ånäs serve in the Audit Committee. Kari Kauniskangas (Chairman), Mikael Aro and Veronica Lindholm serve in the Remuneration Committee.

Nomination Board

A stock exchange release was issued on 9 September 2025 announcing the composition of Kojamo plc's Nomination Board. Kojamo's three largest shareholders nominated the following members to the Shareholders' Nomination Board: Christian Fladeland, Co-CEO, Heimstaden AB; Annika Ekmn, EVP, Investments, Ilmarinen Mutual Pension Insurance Company; and Risto Murto, CEO, Varma Mutual Pension Insurance Company. In addition, the Chairman of Kojamo's Board of Directors serves as an expert member of the Nomination Board.

The Shareholders' Nomination Board is a body established by the Annual General Meeting consisting of shareholders, with the task of annually preparing and presenting proposals for the General Meeting concerning the number, composition and Chairman of the Board of Directors, remuneration of the Board of Directors and remuneration of the members of the Board Committees.

The proposal of the Nomination Board to the Annual General Meeting were published as a stock exchange release on 28 January 2026.

CEO

Erik Hjelt (LL.Lic., EMBA) was Interim CEO and CFO until 2 June 2025. Reima Rytsölä (M.Soc.Sc.) has been CEO since 2 June 2025.

Management Team

At the end of the review period, the members of the Management Team were Reima Rytsölä CEO; Erik Hjelt, CFO; Ville Raitio, Executive Vice President, Investments & Portfolio Management; Janne Ojalehto, Executive Vice President, Housing; (from 1 July 2025) Technology Officer Tuomas Kaulio, and (from 1 October 2025) Executive Vice President Katri Viippola responsible Human Resources, Communications and Sustainability.

Description of corporate governance

The description of Kojamo's administration and the Corporate Governance Statement are publicly available on Kojamo's website at <https://kojamo.fi/en/investors/releases-and-publications/financial-reports/>.

Personnel

At the end of 2025, Kojamo had a total of 256 (256) employees, of who 238 (245) were on permanent contracts and 18 (11) were on temporary contracts. The average number of personnel during the year was 266 (276). The average length of service was 9.9 (9.5) years. Personnel turnover in 2025 was 12.2 (17.6) per cent. The company hired 32 summer employees in 2025.

The salaries and fees paid during the financial year totalled EUR 18.2 (17.4) million.

Annual performance bonus and incentive system

Kojamo's employees are included in an annual performance bonus system which is based on the achievement of the company's general targets as well as personal targets.

Kojamo also has a long-term share-based incentive plan for the Group's key personnel. The reward is based on reaching the targets set for Kojamo's key business criteria in relation to the Group's strategic goals. Three performance periods were ongoing at the end of the review period: 2023–2025, 2024–2026 and 2025–2027.

On 13 February 2025, Kojamo's Board of Directors resolved on the long-term incentive plan's performance period of 2025–2027. The possible rewards for the performance period are based on the Group's revenue (%), Funds From Operations (FFO) per share, Disposals and apartment-specific CO₂ emission reduction target for years 2025–2027. The rewards to be paid on the basis of the performance period correspond to the value of a maximum total of 231,200 shares including the proportion to be paid in cash.

If the three ongoing earning periods were accrued in full, the maximum bonus would be a sum corresponding to 614,842 Kojamo shares, of which part of would be paid in Kojamo shares and part of in cash. More information on the long-term incentive plan is provided in Kojamo's Remuneration Report for 2025.

On 13 February 2025, Kojamo's Board of Directors approved to establish a new restricted share programme for the years 2025–2027. The programme will be used in specific situations decided by the Board of Directors separately. The programme consists of individual, annually commencing maximum three-year long restricted share plans within which the participants have the opportunity to receive a fixed number of shares as a long-term incentive and retention award.

2025–2027 commitment period will last until the end of 2027 and the possible reward will be paid during the year following the expiry of the period in shares in the company. The maximum number of shares to be granted is 65,000 shares.

Sustainability information

The sustainability information presented herein describes Kojamo's sustainability work and its key focus areas during the reporting period. Kojamo has not been subject to the EU sustainability reporting requirements (CSRD) during the reporting period, and the sustainability information included in the Board of Directors' Report has not been prepared as a sustainability report in accordance with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive. Furthermore, the sustainability information presented in the Board of Directors' Report does not constitute a voluntary sustainability statement pursuant to the Finnish Accounting Act.

The sustainability information presented in the Board of Directors' Report has not been verified by an external party.

We will publish a separate Sustainability Report in March 2026, in which sustainability work will be presented in a more comprehensive and detailed manner. Certain key sustainability metrics presented in the separate Sustainability Report will be verified by an independent third party.

Sustainability programme

Responsibility and sustainable development are one of the focus areas in Kojamo's strategy. Our sustainability programme is based on materiality assessment and extends across our businesses. With the help of the programme, we steer and develop our sustainability efforts systematically as a key component of our business operations. Our sustainability programme defines the focus areas, long-term and short-term targets, and performance indicators for our sustainability efforts.

The focus areas of our sustainability programme are

- sustainable cities,
- the best customer experience,
- most competent personnel and a dynamic place to work as well as
- a responsible corporate citizen.

The foundation of our sustainability programme is built on ensuring long-term profitability and growth, sustainable and responsible operations and transparent sustainability communications and reporting.

Sustainability management

Our sustainability work is guided by our strategy, values, operating principles and sustainability programme.

The Board of Directors makes the strategic policies and decisions concerning sustainability. The CEO is responsible for the implementation of the Board of Director's decisions and monitors with the assistance of the Management Team that sustainability is implemented as part of the Group's business operations.

At the Management Team level, sustainability matters are the responsibility of the Executive Vice President, People, Brand and Sustainability. The Group Management Team acts as the sustainability steering group.

The Sustainability Manager is responsible for Kojamo's sustainability related matters and their development, sustainability reporting and supporting the Group's business units as an expert on sustainability issues. The Sustainability Manager reports to the Executive Vice President, People, Brand and Sustainability.

The members of the Management Team manage the actions related to their respective areas of responsibility with regard to the implementation of the sustainability programme. Sustainability targets are integral elements of the operating plans and objectives of our businesses.

Sustainable cities

Key targets, performance indicators and results

We create comfortable and safe urban environments in line with the principles of sustainable development. We have committed to improving the energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions of our operations. Our target is to achieve carbon-neutral energy consumption for our property portfolio by 2030.

Our primary means of reducing emissions include modernisation, repair projects and energy management. In addition, we make separate investments in geothermal systems and other renewable energy production. With the framework of VAETS energy efficiency agreement, we will increase the efficiency of our energy consumption by 7.5% by the end of 2025. We achieved this target ahead of schedule already in 2024.

- Performance indicator 1: Carbon footprint per apartment, Scope 2, market-based, result 2025: 0.6 tCO₂e/apartment (0.6)
- Performance indicator 2: Change in carbon footprint per apartment compared to the previous year, Scope 2, market-based, result 2025: -9% (-23)

The best customer experience

Key targets, performance indicators and results

We work with a long-term view to promote better and more sustainable urban living. Lumo homes deliver the best customer experience in housing for our customers: safe, convenient and sustainable housing paired with the best housing services. Our main objectives are satisfied residents and increasing our Net Promoter Score.

- Performance indicator 1: Net Promoter Score (NPS), result 2025: 57 (54)

The most competent personnel and a dynamic place to work

Key targets, performance indicators and results

Our shared values – happy to serve, strive for success and courage to change – guide our operations and are reflected in our day-to-day work. We ensure future competitiveness through the development of competence and the commitment of the best employees through employee experience. Our goal is to create a first-class employee experience through good management, investing in the well-being of our personnel and promoting equality and non-discrimination. We want that every Kojamo employee enjoys their work and can take pride in the results of their work.

- Performance indicator 1: Employee Net Promoter Score (eNPS), result 2025: 46 (17)
- Performance indicator 2: Employee survey average score (1-5), result 2025: 4.14 (3.95)

A responsible corporate citizen

Key targets

We recognise our duty to be a responsible corporate citizen towards our customers, partners and other stakeholders. Our Code of Conduct is based on Kojamo's values. It is the foundation of our operations and applies to everyone at Kojamo.

As a significant taxpayer, we adhere to responsible tax practices and pay all our taxes to Finland. Our business operations have significant, long-term impacts on society through our purchases and investments.

In the construction sector, we have recognised combating the grey economy as a key focus area. The operating models we use exceed the legislative requirements in many respects and support the responsibility of the entire industry.

We communicate openly about our sustainability efforts and expect the same from our partners. Kojamo's whistleblowing channel enables all stakeholders to confidentially report any concerns.

Most significant strategic risks and their management

Kojamo's risk management policy is based on the company's risk management policy and treasury policy, corporate governance and Code of Conduct as well as the risk assessment,

which was carried out in December 2025 connection with the strategy and annual planning process. The risk assessment identifies the most significant risks and defines means to manage them. The risk assessment is updated regularly. The company's risk management is described in more detail in the Corporate Governance Statement

The risk assessment takes into consideration strategic and financial risks as well as risks related to business operations, operating environment and safety. Kojamo's most significant risks and their primary risk management methods are described below.

RISK	CAUSES OF THE RISK AND CONSEQUENCES	MANAGING THE RISK
Strategic risks		
Decrease in apartment values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the weak economic situation or inflation and rising interest rates, the volumes of housing sales and portfolio transactions decrease, housing prices decrease, and yield requirements increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active long-term portfolio management based on urbanisation and population growth Active asset management in improving cash flows and costs management in order to defend values
Renting apartments becomes more difficult due to the oversupply of rental apartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investments in new rental apartments Measures by society and cities do not result in the right type of apartments The rents of the properties are priced above the market rent level Temporary disturbances in urbanisation Decrease in household sizes does not continue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term outlook for rental property investments is positive In the short term, determined letting efforts and dynamic pricing for apartments
Climate change: Transition risk	<p>Risks related to the transition to a low-carbon society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing regulation; the company is unable to meet the requirements arising from tightened legislation Increasing cost of energy and raw materials Shifting market preferences Cost of indirect emissions Technological risks Market risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active following of the EU and national legislation (especially the Energy Efficiency of Buildings Directive) to include new requirements in the planning process in early stage Implementing the sustainability programme and aiming to meet the net zero target by 2030

Inability to grow in a profitable way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transaction market is illiquid Yield levels are not attractive Lack of suitable properties for sale Cost of construction, land and financing high compared to target yield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different acquisition sources and active screening of investment opportunities Usage of alternative financing sources and transaction models (convertible debt, joint venture structures)
Failure to take advantage of the opportunities presented by digitalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unable to identify the opportunities of digitalisation to ensure competitiveness Unable to realise the benefits enabled by new technology and digitalisation Failing to commercialise services Unable to get partners involved in developing services Organisational capabilities/operating methods do not meet the requirements of digitalisation Current technological solutions do not support digital development User training for digital solutions is not consistent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous identification and planning of the possibilities to develop processes and services Regular monitoring the digital landscape and adapting new methods Collaboration between different functions to ensure a holistic approach to digitalisation Implementing automation and AI technologies to streamline processes and to improve efficiency Digitalisation pilots and experiments
Reform of housing and rent legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General changes in housing or specifically in rent legislation The changes in the housing allowance system may have an impact on students' position The new Rental Housing Act is not valid legislation, but this may lead to minor process changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active following and contributing to the legislation process Identifying and preparing for potential process changes
Demand for rental housing declines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of urbanisation and immigration development Segregation within operational locations Popularity of home ownership increases from the current level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on cities where the share of rental housing is highest and growing
Planned divestments are not realised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mismatch between what company wants to sell and what is the demand in the market The volume of planned exits versus market liquidity which leads to the inability to sell and to reduce debt as well as may affect credit rating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic approach and monitoring of sales processes Several ongoing sales processes with different risk profiles Realistic sales targets Acceptance to sell at market terms with potential write-downs
Financial risks		
Increase in market interest rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant changes in market interest rates, interest margins and spreads Changes can be caused by the market or the acceleration of inflation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loan portfolio is managed by dividing loans between fixed and floating rate loans, by different interest rate renewal periods and by using interest rate derivatives In accordance with the Group's Treasury policy, the target hedging ratio is 50–100 per cent

Decreased availability of capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to banking regulation and/or the domestic or international economic situation, the availability of financing weakens Market disruptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversifying the financing sources and financial instruments in the loan portfolio Diversifying the maturities of loans Maintaining a strong balance sheet structure
Loss of investment grade credit rating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deterioration of the market situation Deterioration of key performance indicators, in particular coverage ratio, LTV and liquidity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactive measures to maintain key performance indicators Measures refraining from investments and dividend payment Sale of properties Early financing and capital raising
Other risks		
Data security and cyber security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyber security attacks may cause service outages and disrupt business operations, compromise communication confidentiality and may block access to critical data, leading to financial losses The causes of the risks are typical for companies, such as DoS/DDoS attacks, MitM attacks and ransomware Human errors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular information security risk management Vendor and technology risk assessment and mitigation Continuous monitoring and IT service updates Cyber security training for personnel Security requirements for IT vendors Regular audits, best practices, and cyber insurance
Privacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal data (customers, personnel, stakeholders) is collected, stored or otherwise processed against the principles of data protection legislation (such as GDPR) and internal instructions The rights guaranteed by legislation for data subjects are not followed Accountability cannot be demonstrated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying and understanding data, assessing risks, implementing controls, monitoring and reviewing, training, educating and fostering privacy-first culture
Uncertain geopolitical landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geopolitical tensions such as war or trade and tariff policies create economic uncertainty in the global economy Weakening economic and inflation outlook may affect housing market and consumer confidence Uncertain financial markets Extreme geopolitical situations affect migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining a strong balance sheet structure Managing sufficient cost structure Ensuring attractiveness of Lumo apartments
National economy is not growing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The global/euro area economic situation weakens International financial markets are uncertain Customers' ability to pay is declining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient credit control and debt collection processes Assessment of customers' risk
Physical and digital product quality does not meet the customer needs (demand)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quality of the physical product does not match the quality of the competitors' products in some micro-markets Online services require continuous development, including the underlying technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding customer needs and market offering Developing product quality according to strategy

Financial irregularities, external or internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unidentified hazardous work combinations• Missing or inadequate controls• Too extensive access rights to systems• Insufficient and inadequate supervision of work or in the review of invoices• Incomplete or unclear order, commission or documentation• Invoice fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procurement guideline• Yearly access reviews on systems and user controls• Invoice management system
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Near-term risks and uncertainties

Kojamo estimates that the most significant near-term risks and uncertainties arise from the uncertain situation in property markets and the development of housing demand and supply. Although urbanisation is expected to continue in the longer term, there is uncertainty regarding the recovery of the property market. The oversupply of rental apartments in Kojamo's main operating areas may persist, and fluctuations in supply and demand may affect the company's financial occupancy rate, rental levels or tenant turnover, and thereby rental income.

Geopolitical tensions have increased in recent months, and the tightening of relations between major powers, changes in the United States' foreign policy stance and new trade and tariff-related threats are adding uncertainty to the global economy. The war in Ukraine and ongoing unrest in the Middle East continue to pose risks to energy markets, supply chains and the global security environment. Intensifying geopolitical frictions in various regions may slow global economic growth, increase uncertainty around inflation developments and influence central bank interest-rate decisions.

Although housing markets are local, global risk factors may be reflected in Finland's economic and inflation development as well as in the housing and property markets, including housing prices, rental levels, yield requirements and the operating environment of construction companies. Elevated cost levels and persistently high interest rates may affect the company's result, cash flow and the fair value of apartments. A weakening economic environment may increase unemployment and reduce household purchasing power, which may affect tenants' ability to pay rent and the company's rental income.

The weakening of the property and financial markets or the increase in interest rates may affect the company's financing costs, credit rating and financial ratios. These factors may impact the company's result, cash flow and the fair value of apartments.

The number of cyberattacks and other information security threats has generally increased. Potential data breaches may affect the company's business operations and the reliability of its information systems.

Kojamo's most significant risks are described in more detail in the Most significant strategic risks and their management section of the Management report.

Internal auditing

The internal audit is responsible for the independent evaluation and assurance function required of a listed company, which systematically examines and verifies the efficiency of risk management, control, management and governance. The Audit Committee of Kojamo's Board of Directors has confirmed the operating instructions for the internal audit function.

Kojamo's internal auditing has been outsourced to the audit firm PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy. Kojamo has designated the CFO and Group Controller to be in charge of coordinating the practical activities. Internal auditing operates under the authority of the CEO and the Audit Committee and reports its observations and recommendations to the Audit Committee, the CEO, the Management Team and the auditor. The auditing function covers all companies and functions in the Kojamo Group.

The auditing operations are based on risk analyses and conversations with the Group management related to risk management and control. Regular meetings with the auditor are set up in order to guarantee sufficient audit coverage and to avoid overlapping operations.

Internal auditing annually draws up an auditing plan that is approved by the CEO and the Audit Committee. The auditing plan is modified based on risks, if necessary.

In 2025, the main focus areas of internal auditing operations were related to unit audits, information security, data integrity in investment property fair value calculation, and pricing process.

Group structure and changes therein

At the end of the financial year, the legal Group comprised 363 (377) subsidiaries and 40 (43) associates companies.

Subsidiaries wholly owned by Kojamo plc are Lumo Kodit Oy, Lumo Vuokratalot Oy, Lumohousing 2 Oy, Lumohousing 12 Oy, Lumo Asumisen Palvelut Oy, VVO Hoivakiinteistöt Oy, Kojamo Holding Oy, Kotinty Oy and Kojamo Palvelut Oy. In addition, Kojamo plc has a 50 per cent holding in SV-Asunnot Oy.

Group structure 31 Dec 2025

M€	Associated Subsidiaries	Associated companies
Kojamo plc	9 ¹⁾	2
Parent companies of sub-groups		
Lumo Kodit Oy	340	32
Lumo Vuokratalot Oy	10	3 ²⁾
Lumo Asumisen Palvelut Oy	3	4
Kojamo Palvelut Oy	1	
Total	363	40

¹⁾ Includes the parent companies of the sub-groups and other subsidiaries listed

²⁾ 1 of the associated company is subsidiary at Kojamo Group level

Events after the financial year

On 28 January Kojamo announced that it had received the proposals of the Shareholders' Nomination Board for the Annual General Meeting. The proposals included the suggested number of members of the Board of Directors, the proposed Chair and members of the Board, the proposed remuneration for the Chair, Vice Chair and members of the Board, as well as the Nomination Board's proposal to amend its rules of procedure.

On 28 January 2026 Kojamo announced that it had completed its share buyback program. During the period from 22 August 2025 to 27 January 2026, Kojamo bought back 7,000,000 of its own shares, which corresponds to approximately 2.8 per cent of all shares in the company. The purchases made under the buyback program reduced Kojamo's equity by approximately EUR 72.7 million. As a result of the buyback program, Kojamo plc directly owns a total of 7,000,000 shares. The shares purchased during the buyback program will be cancelled.

On 10 February 2026, Kojamo announced that it had agreed to acquire a housing portfolio and had issued special rights entitling to shares. Kojamo plc, its wholly owned subsidiary Lumo Kodit Oy and Varma Mutual Pension Insurance Company have entered into an agreement under which Lumo Kodit will acquire a housing portfolio. The portfolio consists of 60 residential properties that have combined 4,761 apartments. The properties are located mainly in

the capital region. Kojamo has issued 24,666,667 special rights to Varma pursuant to Chapter 10, Section 1 of the Finnish Companies Act based on the authorisation granted to the Board of Directors by the Annual General Meeting held on 13 March 2025.

On 11 February 2026, Kojamo announced updated strategy and new financial targets for strategy period 2026—2028. The company also announced its new dividend policy.

Proposal by the Board of Directors for the distribution of profits

The parent company Kojamo plc's distributable unrestricted equity on 31 Dec 2025 was EUR 412,838,037.43, of which the profit for the financial year amounted to EUR 318,603,745.90. No significant changes have taken place in the company's financial position since the end of the financial year.

The company's Board of Directors proposes to the Spring Annual General Meeting that the distributable funds be used as follows: a dividend of EUR 0.11 per share be paid, totalling EUR 26,415,883.89, and EUR 386,422,153.54 be retained in unrestricted equity.

Key figures

	Formula	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total revenue, M€		455.2	452.4	442.2	413.3	391.7
Net rental income, M€	1	307.7	302.9	297.2	280.1	262.3
Net rental income margin, %	2	67.6	66.9	67.2	67.8	67.0
Profit/loss before taxes, M€	3	26.8	26.3	-112.3	-499.8	1,278.9
EBITDA, M€	4	147.8	131.3	-39.9	-441.3	1,334.8
EBITDA margin, %	5	32.5	29.0	-9.0	-106.8	340.8
Adjusted EBITDA, M€	6	270.6	266.2	255.1	240.4	228.5
Adjusted EBITDA margin, %	7	59.4	58.8	57.7	58.2	58.3
Adjusted EBITDA excluding repair expenses, M€	26	294.7	290.2	284.4	270.7	260.9
Funds From Operations (FFO), M€	8	140.9	148.2	167.2	160.7	153.1
FFO margin, %	9	31.0	32.8	37.8	38.9	39.1
Funds From Operations (FFO) per share, €	10	0.57	0.60	0.68	0.65	0.62
FFO excluding non-recurring costs, M€	11	140.9	149.0	167.2	160.7	153.1
Adjusted Funds From Operations (AFFO), M€	12	112.1	144.1	140.5	138.2	141.1
Investment properties, M€ ¹⁾		7,620.7	7,960.0	8,038.8	8,150.2	8,327.5
Financial occupancy rate, %	27	94.8	91.5	93.0	92.0	93.9
Interest-bearing liabilities, M€ ²⁾	13	3,391.3	3,827.9	3,600.4	3,678.2	3,334.5
Return on equity, % (ROE)	14	0.6	0.6	-2.4	-9.9	27.0
Return on investment, % (ROI)	15	2.1	2.0	-0.4	-5.7	19.2
Equity ratio, %	16	45.4	43.2	44.5	45.3	49.0
Loan to Value (LTV), % ³⁾	17	42.3	43.9	44.6	43.7	37.7
Unencumbered asset ratio, %	18	76.7	71.5	74.7	87.1	86.3
Coverage ratio	19	2.4	2.6	3.6	3.8	3.9
Coverage ratio excluding repair expenses	28	2.6	2.8	4.0	4.3	4.5
Solvency ratio	20	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.42	0.36
Secured solvency ratio	21	0.13	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.09
Earnings per share, €		0.08	0.09	-0.36	-1.62	4.14
Equity per share, €		14.89	14.68	14.67	15.55	17.25
Dividend/share, € ⁴⁾		0.11	-	-	0.39	0.38
Dividend/earnings, %	22	137.5	-	-	-	9.2
Price/Earnings ratio (P/E)	23	127.9	104.3	-	-	5.1
Effective dividend yield, %	24	1.1	-	-	2.8	1.8
Gross investments, M€	25	42.5	52.8	190.7	501.6	356.9
Average number of personnel		266	276	315	316	321

¹⁾ Including Non-current assets held for sale ²⁾ Excluding Liabilities related to Non-current assets held for sale ³⁾ Excluding Non-current assets held for sale and liabilities related to Non-current assets held for sale

⁴⁾ 2025: The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting that a dividend EUR 0.11 per share be paid

Alternative Performance Measures

Kojamo presents Alternative Performance Measures to illustrate the financial development of its business operations and improve comparability between reporting periods. The Alternative Performance Measures, i.e. performance measures that are not based on financial reporting standards, provide significant additional information for the management, investors, analysts

and other parties. The Alternative Performance Measures should not be considered substitutes for IFRS performance measures.

Some companies operating in the same industry as Kojamo record part of the maintenance expenses in the balance sheet. To improve comparability, we present Adjusted EBITDA excluding repair expenses and Coverage ratio excluding repair expenses

Formulas used in the calculation of the key figures

Alternative Performance Measures specified in accordance with ESMA Guidelines

- 1) Net rental income = Total revenue - Maintenance expenses - Repair expenses
Net rental income measures the profitability of the Group's rental business after the deduction of maintenance and repair costs.
- 2) Net rental income margin, % = $\frac{\text{Net rental income}}{\text{Total revenue}} \times 100$
This figure reflects the ratio between net rental income and total revenue.
- 3) Profit/loss before taxes = Net rental income - Administrative expenses + Other operating income - Other operating expenses +/- Profit/loss on sales of investment properties +/- Profit/loss on sales of trading properties +/- Profit/loss on fair value of investment properties - Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses +/- Financial income and expenses +/- Share of result from associated companies
Profit/loss before taxes measures profitability after operative costs and financial expenses.
- 4) EBITDA = Profit/loss for the period + Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses +/- Financial income and expenses +/- Share of result from associated companies + Current tax expense + Change in deferred taxes
EBITDA measures operative profitability before financial expenses, taxes and depreciation.
- 5) EBITDA margin, % = $\frac{\text{EBITDA}}{\text{Total revenue}} \times 100$
EBITDA margin discloses EBITDA in relation to net sales.
- 6) Adjusted EBITDA = Profit/loss for the period + Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses +/- Profit/loss on sales of investment properties +/- Profit/loss on sales of trading properties +/- Profit/loss on sales of other non-current assets +/- Profit/loss on fair value of investment properties for the period +/- Financial income and expenses +/- Share of result from associated companies + Current tax expense + Change in deferred taxes
Adjusted EBITDA measures the profitability of the Group's underlying rental operations excluding gains/losses on sale of properties and unrealised value changes of investment properties.

7)	Adjusted EBITDA margin, %	= $\frac{\text{Adjusted EBITDA}}{\text{Total revenue}} \times 100$
		Adjusted EBITDA margin discloses adjusted EBITDA in relation to total revenue.
8)	Funds From Operations (FFO)	= $\text{Adjusted EBITDA} - \text{Adjusted net interest charges} - \text{Current tax expense} +/- \text{Current taxes from disposals}$
		FFO measures cash flow before change in net working capital. The calculation of this APM takes into account financial expenses and current taxes but excludes items not directly connected to rental operations, such as unrealised value changes.
9)	FFO margin, %	= $\frac{\text{FFO}}{\text{Total revenue}} \times 100$
		FFO margin discloses FFO in relation to total revenue.
10)	FFO per share	= $\frac{\text{FFO}}{\text{Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the financial period}}$
		FFO per share illustrates FFO for an individual share.
11)	FFO excluding non-recurring costs	= $\text{FFO} + \text{non-recurring costs}$
		FFO measures cash flow before change in net working capital. The calculation of this APM takes into account financial expenses and current taxes but excludes items not directly connected to rental operations, such as unrealised value changes and non-recurring costs.
12)	Adjusted FFO (AFFO)	= $\text{FFO} - \text{Modernisation investments}$
		AFFO measures cash flow before change in net working capital, adjusted for modernisation investments. The calculation of this APM takes into account modernisation investments, financial expenses and current taxes but excludes items not directly connected to rental operations, such as unrealised value changes.
13)	Interest-bearing liabilities	= $\text{Non-current loans and borrowings} + \text{Current loans and borrowings}$
		Interest-bearing liabilities measures the Group's total debt.
14)	Return on equity, % (ROE)	= $\frac{\text{Profit for the period (annualised)}}{\text{Total equity, average during the period}} \times 100$
		ROE measures the financial result in relation to equity. This APM illustrates Kojamo's ability to generate a return for the shareholders.
15)	Return on investment, % (ROI)	= $\frac{(\text{Profit before taxes} + \text{Interests and other financial expenses}) \text{ (annualised)}}{(\text{Total assets} - \text{Non-interest-bearing liabilities}), \text{ average during the period}} \times 100$
		ROI measures the financial result in relation to invested capital. This APM illustrates Kojamo's ability to generate a return on the invested funds.

16)	Equity ratio, %	= <u>Total equity</u> Balance sheet total - Advances received	x 100
		Equity to assets is an APM for balance sheet structure that discloses the ratio of equity to total capital. This APM illustrates the Group's financing structure.	
17)	Loan to Value (LTV), %	= <u>Interest-bearing liabilities - Cash and cash equivalents</u> Investment properties	x 100
		Loan to value discloses the ratio of net debt to investment properties. This APM illustrates the Group's indebtedness.	
18)	Unencumbered asset ratio, %	= <u>Unencumbered assets</u> Assets total	x 100
		This APM illustrates the amount of unencumbered assets relative to total assets.	
19)	Coverage ratio	= <u>Adjusted EBITDA, rolling 12 months</u> Adjusted net financial expenses, rolling 12 months	
		The ratio between EBITDA and net financial expenses. This APM illustrates the Group's ability to service its debts.	
20)	Solvency ratio	= <u>Interest-bearing debt* - Cash and cash equivalents</u> Assets total	
		The solvency ratio illustrates the ratio of net debt to total assets. *For this APM, interest-bearing debt includes interest-bearing liabilities, interest-bearing debt related to non-current assets held for sale and transaction prices due after more than 90 days.	
21)	Secured solvency ratio	= <u>Secured interest-bearing liabilities</u> Assets total	
		This APM illustrates the ratio of secured loans to total assets	
22)	Dividend/earnings, %	= <u>Dividend per share</u> Earnings per share	x 100
		Dividend/earnings measures the ratio of dividends to earnings. This APM illustrates how large a proportion of its earnings the Group distributes to its shareholders.	
23)	Price/Earnings ratio (P/E)	= <u>Closing price of the share</u> Earnings per share	
		The P/E ratio illustrates the ratio between the share price and earnings per share. This APM illustrates the share's payback period based on the closing price and current earnings.	

24) Effective dividend yield, % =
$$\frac{\text{Dividend per share}}{\text{Closing price of the share}} \times 100$$

Effective dividend yield illustrates the ratio between earnings per share and the share price.

25) Gross investments = Acquisition and development of investment properties + Modernisation investments + Capitalised borrowing costs
This APM illustrates total investments including acquisitions, development investments, modernisation investments and capitalised interest.

Other performance measures

26) Adjusted EBITDA excluding repair ex- = Adjusted EBITDA - Repair expenses

Reconciliation of key figures

M€	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Profit/loss for the period	20.8	21.2	-89.0	-399.8	1,023.4
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	8.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Profit/loss on sales of investment properties	2.6	0.8	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
Profit/loss on sales of trading properties	-	-	-	0.0	-
Profit/loss on sales of other non-current assets	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.3
Profit/loss on fair value of investment properties	120.4	134.0	295.4	682.0	-1,105.7
Financial income	-10.8	-15.7	-13.5	-9.6	-4.8
Financial expenses	123.4	119.4	84.8	67.0	59.7
Share of result from associated companies	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Current tax expense	47.9	13.5	16.5	17.3	18.8
Change in deferred taxes	-41.9	-8.4	-39.8	-117.2	236.7
Adjusted EBITDA	270.6	266.2	255.1	240.4	228.5
Financial income and expenses	-112.7	-103.8	-71.3	-57.4	-54.9
Profit/loss on fair value measurement of financial assets	0.0	-0.6	-0.2	-5.3	-3.2
Adjusted net interest charges	-112.6	-104.4	-71.5	-62.7	-58.1
Current taxes from disposals	30.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.5
Current tax expense	-47.9	-13.5	-16.5	-17.3	-18.8
FFO	140.9	148.2	167.2	160.7	153.1
Non-recurring costs	-	0.8	-	-	-
FFO excluding non-recurring costs	140.9	149.0	167.2	160.7	153.1
Equity	3,593.0	3,629.2	3,625.9	3,842.7	4,263.3
Assets total	7,926.1	8,405.5	8,158.3	8,482.3	8,716.8
Advances received	-7.5	-7.5	-6.2	-6.2	-6.6
Equity ratio, %	45.4	43.2	44.5	45.3	49.0
Unencumbered investment properties	5,674.9	5,504.5	5,918.2	7,008.2	7,084.2
Non-current assets, other than investment properties	112.2	119.4	125.7	142.3	94.2
Current assets	292.0	383.2	46.9	238.9	341.6
Unencumbered assets total	6,079.1	6,007.0	6,090.8	7,389.3	7,519.9
Total assets	7,926.1	8,405.5	8,158.3	8,482.3	8,716.8
Unencumbered asset ratio, %	76.7	71.5	74.7	87.1	86.3

M€	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Adjusted EBITDA, rolling 12 months	270.6	266.2	255.1	240.4	228.5
Adjusted net interest charges, rolling 12 months	-112.6	-104.4	-71.5	-62.7	-58.1
Coverage ratio	2.4	2.6	3.6	3.8	3.9
Adjusted EBITDA excluding repair expenses, rolling 12 months	294.7	290.2	284.4	270.7	260.9
Adjusted net interest charges, rolling 12 months	-112.6	-104.4	-71.5	-62.7	-58.1
Coverage ratio excluding repair expenses	2.6	2.8	4.0	4.3	4.5
Interest-bearing liabilities	3,391.3	3,827.9	3,600.4	3,678.2	3,334.5
Interest-bearing liabilities related to non-current assets held for sale	18.1	-	-	-	-
Deferred purchase price due after 90 days	16.7	16.7	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	181.3	333.6	15.0	119.4	197.0
Total indebtedness- Cash and cash equivalents	3,244.8	3,511.0	3,585.5	3,558.8	3,137.5
Total assets	7,926.1	8,405.5	8,158.3	8,482.3	8,716.8
Solvency ratio	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.42	0.36
Secured loans	1,049.6	1,399.8	839.3	780.7	809.5
Total assets	7,926.1	8,405.5	8,158.3	8,482.3	8,716.8
Secured solvency ratio	0.13	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.09

EPRA PERFORMANCE MEASURES

EPRA (European Public Real Estate Association) is an advocacy organisation for publicly listed European property investment companies. Kojamo is a member of EPRA. As part of its activities, the organisation promotes financial reporting in the industry and the adoption of best practices to ensure the quality of information provided to investors and improve comparability between companies. Kojamo follows EPRA recommendations in its reporting practices. This section covers EPRA performance measures and their calculation. More information on EPRA and EPRA recommendations is available on the EPRA website at www.epra.com.

EPRA performance measures

	2025	2024
EPRA Earnings, M€ *	134.3	146.9
EPRA Earnings per share (EPS), € *	0.55	0.59
EPRA Net Reinstatement Value (NRV), M€	4,494.6	4,573.4
EPRA NRV per share, €	18.62	18.51
EPRA Net Tangible Assets (NTA), M€	4,492.0	4,572.9
EPRA NTA per share, €	18.61	18.50
EPRA Net Disposal Value (NDV), M€	3,600.9	3,654.9
EPRA NDV per share, €	14.92	14.79
EPRA Loan to Value (LTV), %	42.3	43.9
EPRA Net Initial Yield (NIY), %	3.9	3.8
EPRA 'topped-up' NIY, %	3.9	3.8
EPRA Vacancy Rate, %	5.2	8.5
EPRA Cost Ratio (including direct vacancy costs), %	9.9	10.2
EPRA Cost Ratio (excluding direct vacancy costs), %	7.3	5.8

* Actuals for year 2024 have been adjusted to reflect the current calculation method

EPRA Earnings

M€	2025	2024
Earnings per IFRS income statement	20.8	21.2
(i) Change in value of investment properties, development properties held for investment and other interests	120.4	134.0
(ii) Profits or losses on disposal of investment properties, development properties held for investment and other interest	2.4	0.8
(iv) Tax on profits or losses on disposals	27.4	0.0
(vi) Changes in fair value of financial instruments	-	-0.7
(vi) Early close-out costs/gains of financial instruments and debt	-2.0	-1.8
(ix) Adjustments related to non-operating and exceptional items	8.4	1.8
(x) Deferred tax in respect of EPRA adjustments	-43.1	-8.4
EPRA Earnings	134.3	146.9
Average number of shares, million	246.1	247.1
EPRA Earnings per share (EPS), €	0.55	0.59

EPRA Net Asset Values

M€	2025			2024		
	NRV	NTA	NDV	NRV	NTA	NDV
IFRS Equity attributable to shareholders	3,593.0	3,593.0	3,593.0	3,629.2	3,629.2	3,629.2
Diluted NAV	3,593.0	3,593.0	3,593.0	3,629.2	3,629.2	3,629.2
Diluted NAV at Fair Value	3,593.0	3,593.0	3,593.0	3,629.2	3,629.2	3,629.2
Exclude:						
(v) Deferred tax in relation to fair value gains	781.9	779.7		815.5	815.5	
(vi) Fair value of financial instruments	5.4	5.4		9.3	9.3	
(viii.b) Intangibles as per the IFRS balance sheet		-0.4			-0.5	
Include:						
(ix) Fair value of fixed interest rate debt *		7.8				25.6
(xi) Real estate transfer tax	114.3	114.3		119.4	119.4	
Net Asset Value	4,494.6	4,492.0	3,600.9	4,573.4	4,572.9	3,654.9
Number of shares, million	241.3	241.3	241.3	247.1	247.1	247.1
NAV per share	18.62	18.61	14.92	18.51	18.50	14.79

* Balance sheet at amortised cost and the fair value of interest-bearing loans and borrowings

EPRA LTV (Loan to Value)

M€	2025					2024				
	Group as reported	Share of Joint Ventures	Share of Material Associates	Non-controlling Interest	Combined	Group as reported	Share of Joint Ventures	Share of Material Associates	Non-controlling Interest	Combined
Include:										
Borrowings from Financial institutions	1,684.5	-	-	-	1,684.5	2,017.5	-	-	-	2,017.5
Bond Loans	1,644.9	-	-	-	1,644.9	1,724.7	-	-	-	1,724.7
Net Payables	71.0	-	-	-	71.0	69.5	-	-	-	69.5
Owner-occupied property (debt)	2.3	-	-	-	2.3	3.7	-	-	-	3.7
Exclude:										
Cash and cash equivalents	-181.3	-	-	-	-181.3	-333.6	-	-	-	-333.6
Net Debt (A)	3,221.4	-	-	-	3,221.4	3,481.8	-	-	-	3,481.8
Include:										
Owner-occupied property	18.9	-	-	-	18.9	26.6	-	-	-	26.6
Investment properties at fair value	7,415.6	-	-	-	7,415.6	7,768.6	-	-	-	7,768.6
Properties under development	88.0	-	-	-	88.0	110.1	-	-	-	110.1
Intangibles	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	0.5	-	-	-	0.5
Financial assets	58.5	-	-	-	58.5	25.7	-	-	-	25.7
Total Property Value	7,621.6	-	-	-	7,621.6	7,931.5	-	-	-	7,931.5
EPRA Loan to Value (LTV), %	42.3	-	-	-	42.3	43.9	-	-	-	43.9

EPRA Net Initial Yield (NIY) and EPRA "topped-up" NIY

M€		2025	2024
Investment property		7,620.7	7,960.0
Developments		-88.0	-110.1
Completed property portfolio		7,532.7	7,849.8
Allowance for estimated purchasers' costs		113.0	117.7
Gross up completed property portfolio valuation	B	7,645.7	7,967.6
Annualised cash passing rental income		444.7	453.9
Property outgoings		-146.0	-151.4
Annualised net rents	A	298.7	302.5
Notional rent expiration of rent free periods or other lease incentives		-	-
Topped-up net annualised rent	C	298.7	302.5
EPRA Net Initial Yield (NIY), %	A/B	3.9	3.8
EPRA 'topped-up' NIY, %	C/B	3.9	3.8

EPRA Vacancy Rate

M€		2025	2024
Estimated rental value of vacant space *	A	23.3	39.4
Estimated rental value of the whole portfolio *	B	448.6	462.5
EPRA Vacancy Rate, %	A/B	5.2	8.5

* Including rental value of apartments

EPRA Cost Ratios (Operating expenses relative to gross rental income)

M€		2025	2024
Include:			
(i) Administrative expense line per IFRS income statement		40.8	39.4
(i) Maintenance expense line per IFRS income statement		123.4	125.5
(i) Repair expense line per IFRS income statement		24.1	24.1
(ii) Net service charge costs/fees		-18.1	-17.4
(iii) Management fees less actual/estimated profit element		-0.1	-0.2
(iv) Other operating income/recharges intended to cover overhead expenses less any related profits		-0.3	-0.3
Exclude:			
(vii) Ground rent costs		0.0	0.0
(viii) Service charge costs recovered through rents but not separately invoiced		-140.4	-141.2
EPRA Costs (including direct vacancy costs)	A	29.4	29.8
(ix) Direct vacancy costs		-7.7	-12.8
EPRA Costs (excluding direct vacancy costs)	B	21.7	17.0
(x) Gross Rental Income less ground rent costs - per IFRS		436.4	434.3
(xi) Service fee and service charge costs components of Gross Rental Income		-140.4	-141.2
Gross Rental Income	C	296.0	293.1
EPRA Cost Ratio (including direct vacancy costs), %	A/C	9.9	10.2
EPRA Cost Ratio (excluding direct vacancy costs), %	B/C	7.3	5.8

EPRA Property-related CapEx

M€	2025			2024		
	Group (exl. Joint Ventures)	Joint Ventures (proportionate share)	Total Group	Group (exl. Joint Ventures)	Joint Ventures (proportionate share)	Total Group
Acquisitions	0.0	-	0.0	0.4	-	0.4
Development	13.4	-	13.4	47.6	-	47.6
Investment properties						
No incremental lettable space	28.9	-	28.9	4.1	-	4.1
Capitalised interest	0.2	-	0.2	0.6	-	0.6
Total CapEx	42.5	-	42.5	52.8	-	52.8
Conversion from accrual to cash basis	1.5	-	1.5	-9.3	-	-9.3
Total CapEx on cash basis	44.0	-	44.0	43.5	-	43.5

EPRA Like-for-Like

Like-for-Like properties consist of investment properties held for two consecutive years.

	2025	2024	Change		2024	2023	Change	
	M€	M€	M€	%	M€	M€	M€	%
Rental income	409.3	399.0	10.3	2.6	407.5	413.0	-5.6	-1.4
Net rental income	277.4	267.6	9.9	3.7	270.1	277.1	-7.1	-2.6
Like-for-Like investment properties	6,885.0	6,901.4			6,862.9	6,976.2		

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This is voluntary published pdf report, so it does not fulfil the disclosure obligation pursuant to Section 7:5§ of the Securities Markets Act.

Consolidated comprehensive income statement

M€	Note	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Total revenue	2.1	455.2	452.4
Maintenance expenses		-123.4	-125.5
Repair expenses		-24.1	-24.1
Net rental income		307.7	302.9
Administrative expenses	2.3	-40.8	-39.4
Other operating income	2.2	4.1	3.9
Other operating expenses	2.2	-0.2	-1.3
Profit/loss on sales of investment properties	2.2	-2.6	-0.8
Profit/loss on fair value of investment properties	3.1	-120.4	-134.0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2.5	-8.4	-1.2
Operating profit/loss		139.4	130.1
Financial income		10.8	15.7
Financial expenses		-123.4	-119.4
Total amount of financial income and expenses	4.2	-112.7	-103.8
Share of result from associated companies		0.1	0.0
Profit/loss before taxes		26.8	26.3
Current tax expense	5.1	-47.9	-13.5
Change in deferred taxes	5.2	41.9	8.4
Profit/loss for the period		20.8	21.2
Profit/loss for the financial period attributable to shareholders of the parent company		20.8	21.2

M€	Note	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Cash flow hedges	4.2	3.9	-23.2
Deferred taxes	5.2	-0.8	4.6
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		3.1	-18.6
Total comprehensive income for the period		23.9	2.6
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the parent company		23.9	2.6
Earnings per share based on profit/loss attributable to shareholders of the parent company	2.7		
Basic, €		0.08	0.09
Diluted, €		0.08	0.09
Average number of shares, million	2.7	246.1	247.1

Consolidated balance sheet

M€	Note	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	6.2	0.4	0.5
Investment properties	3.1, 6.1	7,580.6	7,960.0
Property, plant and equipment	6.1, 6.3	19.5	27.4
Investments in associated companies	7.3	2.5	2.2
Financial assets	4.3	0.7	0.8
Non-current receivables	6.4	6.0	6.4
Derivatives	4.5	9.2	15.3
Deferred tax assets	5.2	15.2	9.9
Total non-current assets		7,634.1	8,022.3
Current assets			
Derivatives	4.5	1.6	0.6
Current tax assets		0.5	9.4
Trade and other receivables	6.5	10.6	14.6
Financial assets	4.3	57.8	24.9
Cash and cash equivalents		181.3	333.6
Non-current assets held for sale	3.2	40.1	-
Current assets total		292.0	383.2
Total assets		7,926.1	8,405.5

M€	Note	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Shareholders' equity and liabilities			
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company			
Share capital		58.0	58.0
Share issue premium		35.8	35.8
Fair value reserve		-4.3	-7.4
Invested non-restricted equity reserve		164.4	164.4
Retained earnings		3,339.0	3,378.3
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company		3,593.0	3,629.2
Total equity	4.1	3,593.0	3,629.2
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	4.4, 6.1	3,166.2	3,338.9
Deferred tax liabilities	5.2	785.9	821.2
Derivatives	4.5	16.1	25.1
Other non-current liabilities	6.6	3.7	4.4
Total non-current liabilities		3,972.0	4,189.6
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	4.4, 6.1	225.1	489.0
Derivatives	4.5	0.0	0.0
Current tax liabilities		34.0	11.5
Trade and other payables	6.7	83.8	86.1
Liabilities related to non-current assets held for sale	3.2	18.2	-
Current liabilities total		361.1	586.6
Total liabilities		4,333.1	4,776.2
Total equity and liabilities		7,926.1	8,405.5

Consolidated statement of cash flows

M€	Note	1–12/2025	1–12/2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit/loss for the period		20.8	21.2
Adjustments	7.1	250.6	246.3
Change in net working capital			
Change in trade and other receivables		-0.1	1.1
Change in trade and other payables		-0.7	2.7
Interest paid		-108.0	-109.5
Interest received		6.1	5.0
Other financial items		-1.9	-3.3
Taxes paid		-16.4	-5.3
Net cash flow from operating activities		150.4	158.2
Cash flow from investing activities			
Acquisition of investment properties	3.1	-44.0	-43.5
Acquisition of associated companies		-0.2	-0.2
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		-0.2	-0.1
Proceeds from sale of investment properties	3.1	257.2	1.6
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		0.2	-
Proceeds from sale of associated companies		0.0	0.0
Purchases of financial assets		-351.5	-189.7
Proceeds from sale of financial assets		320.0	169.3
Non-current loans, granted		0.0	-0.1
Repayments of non-current loan receivables		0.1	0.2
Interest and dividends received on investments		4.8	8.7
Net cash flow from investing activities		186.5	-53.8

M€	Note	1–12/2025	1–12/2024
Cash flow from financing activities	4.4		
Repurchase of own shares	4.1	-60.9	-
Non-current loans and borrowings, raised		540.2	831.8
Non-current loans and borrowings, repayments		-966.7	-570.2
Current loans and borrowings, raised		26.0	19.8
Current loans and borrowings, repayments		-26.0	-65.4
Repayments of lease liabilities		-1.9	-1.8
Net cash flow from financing activities		-489.2	214.2
Change in cash and cash equivalents		-152.3	318.7
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		333.6	15.0
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	4.3	181.3	333.6

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

M€	Note				Reserve for invested unrestricted equity	Retained earnings	Equity attribut- able to share- holders of the parent company	Total Equity
		Share Capital	Share issue premium	Fair value reserve				
Equity at 1 Jan 2025		58.0	35.8	-7.4	164.4	3,378.3	3,629.2	3,629.2
Comprehensive income								
Cash flow hedging				3.1			3.1	3.1
Profit for the period						20.8	20.8	20.8
Total comprehensive income for the period				3.1		20.8	23.9	23.9
Transactions with shareholders								
Share repurchase						-60.9	-60.9	-60.9
Share-based incentive scheme						0.7	0.7	0.7
Total transactions with shareholders						-60.1	-60.1	-60.1
Total change in equity				3.1		-39.3	-36.2	-36.2
Equity at 31 Dec 2025	4.1	58.0	35.8	-4.3	164.4	3,339.0	3,593.0	3,593.0

M€	Note				Reserve for invested unrestricted equity	Retained earnings	Equity attribut- able to share- holders of the parent company	Total Equity
		Share Capital	Share issue premium	Fair value reserve				
Equity at 1 Jan 2024		58.0	35.8	11.2	164.4	3,356.4	3,625.9	3,625.9
Comprehensive income								
Cash flow hedging				-18.6			-18.6	-18.6
Profit for the period						21.2	21.2	21.2
Total comprehensive income for the period				-18.6		21.2	2.6	2.6
Transactions with shareholders								
Share-based incentive scheme						0.7	0.7	0.7
Total transactions with shareholders						0.7	0.7	0.7
Total change in equity				-18.6		21.9	3.3	3.3
Equity at 1 Jan 31 Dec 2024	4.1	58.0	35.8	-7.4	164.4	3,378.3	3,629.2	3,629.2

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

The notes to the consolidated financial statements have been grouped according to their nature. The notes contain the relevant financial information, the accounting policies and the key estimates and judgment-based decisions.

The following table presents the notes to Kojamo's financial statements and the related accounting policies. The table also indicates the IFRS standards on which the accounting policies are primarily based.

Accounting policy	Note	Number	IFRS
Income, other operating income and expenses, other receivables	Revenue from contracts with customers, other operating income and expenses, other receivables	2.1, 6.4, 6.5	IFRS 15, IFRS 9, IFRS 16
Employee benefits and share-based payments	Employee benefits expenses	2.3, 7.2	IAS 19, IFRS 2
Earnings per share	Earnings per share	2.6	IAS 33
Investment property	Investment property	2.2, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4	IAS 40, IFRS 13
Non-current assets held for sale	Non-current assets held for sale	3.2	IAS 40, IFRS 5
Equity and dividends	Equity	4.1	IAS 32
Interest income and expenses	Financial income and expenses	4.2	IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IAS 32
Financial assets and liabilities	Financial assets and liabilities by valuation category	4.3, 4.4, 4.6	IFRS 9, IFRS 7, IFRS 13, IAS 32
Derivative instruments and hedge accounting	Derivatives	4.5	IFRS 9, IFRS 7, IFRS 13, IAS 32
Current tax expense and deferred taxes	Taxes	5	IAS 12
Leases	Leases	2.4, 6.1	IFRS 16
Intangible assets	Intangible assets	2.4, 6.2	IAS 36, IAS 38
Tangible assets	Property, plant and equipment	2.4, 6.3	IAS 16, IAS 36
Provisions	Provisions and other non-current liabilities	6.6	IAS 37
Responsibilities and commitments	Commitments and contingent liabilities related to investment properties	3.4, 4.7	IAS 37
Subsidiary consolidation principles, joint arrangements and associated companies	The Group's subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associated companies	7.3	IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12, IAS 28
Related party information	Related party transactions	7.2	IAS 24

Accounting policies

The accounting policies are described under each note in sections 1–7.

1. Basis for presentation of the financial statements

Basic information about the Group

Name of reporting entity or other means of identification	Kojamo plc
Domicile of entity	Finland
Legal form of entity	plc
Country of incorporation	Finland
Address of entity's registered office	Mannerheimintie 168, 00300 Helsinki
Principal place of business	Finland
Description of nature of entity's operations and principal	Kojamo plc is Finland's largest market-based, private housing investment company that offers rental apartments and housing services in Finnish growth centres
Name of parent entity	Kojamo plc

A copy of the consolidated financial statements is available at www.kojamo.fi/en or the parent company's head office.

Trading in Kojamo's shares commenced on the pre-list of Nasdaq Helsinki on 15 June 2018 and on the official list of Nasdaq Helsinki on 19 June 2018. The Group's four bonds are listed on the official list of the Irish Stock Exchange. The Group has chosen Finland as its home state for the disclosure of periodic information pursuant to Chapter 7, Section 3 of the Finnish Securities Market Act.

At its meeting on 11 February 2026, Kojamo plc's Board of Directors approved these financial statements for publication. According to the Finnish Limited Liability Companies Act, the shareholders may approve or reject the financial statements in a General Meeting held after the publication of the financial statements. Moreover, the General Meeting may make a decision on altering the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). All IFRSs and IASs as well as SIC and IFRIC interpretations in force on 31 December 2022 and endorsed by the EU have been applied in preparing the financial statements. The International Financial Reporting Standards refer to the standards and associated interpretations in the Finnish Accounting Act and in regulations issued under it that are endorsed by the EU in accordance with the procedure laid down in Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002. Kojamo has not early adopted any standards or interpretations. The notes to the consolidated financial statements are also in accordance with the requirements of the Finnish accounting and corporate legislation supplementing the IFRS rules.

The figures in the consolidated financial statements are in euro, presented mainly as million euro. All the figures presented are rounded. Consequently, the sum of individual figures may deviate from the aggregate amount presented. The key figures have been calculated using exact values.

The consolidated financial statements are presented for the calendar year, which is also the reporting period for the parent company and the Group. All statements made in these financial statements regarding the Group or its business are based on the views of the management, and the sections addressing the general macroeconomic or industry situation are based on third-party information. If there are differences between different language versions of the financial statements, the Finnish version is the official one.

Investment properties, derivative instruments and financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value after initial recognition. In other respects, the consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis of original acquisition cost, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies.

Changes in IFRS standards and accounting policies

New standards and interpretations applied during the financial year 2025

The new standards and interpretations applied in the financial years 2025 did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial result, financial position, or the presentation of the financial statements of the Group.

New and revised standards to be applied in subsequent financial years

IASB has issued new and amended standards and interpretations, the application of which is mandatory in financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Kojamo has not applied these standards and interpretations in preparing these consolidated financial statements. Kojamo will adopt them as of the effective date or, if the date is other than the first day of the financial year, from the beginning of the subsequent financial year.

The adoption of the amended standards and interpretations in question is not expected to have any material effects on Kojamo's financial statements.

Translation of foreign currency items

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded in EUR at the exchange rate on the transaction date. On the last date of the reporting period, monetary receivables and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into EUR at the exchange rate of the last date of the reporting period. Gains and losses arising from transactions denominated in foreign currency and from translating monetary items are recognised in profit or loss, and they are included in financial income and expenses. Consolidated financial statements are presented in EUR, which is the functional and presentation currency of Kojamo's parent company.

Kojamo has very few transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Kojamo has no units abroad.

Accounting policies that require management's judgment and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Management's judgment related to the application of the accounting policies

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with the IFRS requires Kojamo's management to make judgment-based decisions on the application of the accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of reported assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the presented notes.

Management's judgment-based decisions affect the choice of accounting policies and their application. This particularly applies to cases for which the current IFRSs include alternative recognition, measurement or presentation methods.

Kojamo's management must make judgment-based decisions when applying the following accounting policies:

- Classification of properties: see note 3.1, Fair value of investment properties by valuation method
- Deferred taxes: recognition principle (investment properties), exemption concerning initial recognition and the recognition of deferred tax assets: see note 5.2.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and related assumptions are based on Kojamo's historical experience and other factors, such as expectations concerning future events. These are considered to represent the management's best understanding at the time of evaluation and believed to be reasonable considering the circumstances. The actual results may differ from the estimates and assumptions used in the financial statements. Estimates and related assumptions are regularly evaluated. Changes in accounting estimates are recorded for the period for which the estimate is being checked, if the change in the estimate concerns only that period. If the change in the estimate concerns both the period in question and later periods, the change in the estimate is recorded both for the period in question and the future periods.

The most significant section of the financial statements in which the management has exercised the aforementioned judgment, as well as the assumptions about the future and other key uncertainty factors in estimates at the end of the reporting period which create a significant risk of change in the carrying amounts of Kojamo's assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are related to the measurement of the fair value of investment properties (see note 3.1, Accounting policies).

2. Result

Accounting policies

Net rental income

Net rental income is calculated by deducting property maintenance and repair costs from total revenue. These expenses comprise maintenance and annual repair costs arising from the regular and continuous maintenance of the properties and are recognised immediately in the comprehensive income statement.

Operating profit

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements does not define the concept of operating profit. At Kojamo, operating profit is defined as the net amount after adding other operating income to net rental income, then deducting administrative expenses and other operating expenses, amortisation, depreciation and impairment, and then adding/deducting gains/losses from the disposal of investment properties, from assessment at fair value, and from the disposal of trading properties. All the other comprehensive income statement items except those mentioned above are presented below operating profit.

2.1 Total revenue

Specification of revenue

M€	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Revenue from lease agreements	454.6	451.9
Other income from revenue	0.6	0.5
Total revenue	455.2	452.4

Specification of revenue from lease agreements

M€	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Rental income	436.5	434.3
Water fees	17.4	16.6
Sauna fees	0.7	0.8
Other income from service sales	0.1	0.2
Total	454.6	451.9

Revenue consists primarily of rental income based on tenancy agreements. In the Group's business, the scope of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers -standard includes maintenance and service revenue, which include use-based charges collected from tenants.

Accounting policies

Kojamo's revenue consists of rental income and charges for utilities. The revenue has been adjusted with indirect taxes and sales adjustment items.

Kojamo's revenue consists mainly of rental income from investment properties. Most of the tenancy agreements are non-fixed-term leases and they have a one-month notice period. Relating to the rental agreements, Kojamo collects utility charges, mainly water and sauna fees.

2.2 Profit/loss on sales of investment properties and Other operating income and expenses

Profit/loss on sales of investment properties

M€	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Profit on sales of investment properties	0.2	0.0
Losses on sales of investment properties	-2.8	-0.9
Total	-2.6	-0.8

Kojamo sold 2,028 (0) rental apartments.

Other operating income

M€	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Income from construction contracting	-	0.0
Income from the sales of fixed assets	0.2	0.0
Income from debt collection	3.5	3.6
Other	0.3	0.4
Total	4.1	3.9

Other operating expenses

M€	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Cost on construction contracting	-0.2	-1.3
Total	-0.2	-1.3

Auditor's fees

M€	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
KPMG Oy Ab		
Audit	0.3	0.3
Tax consultancy	0.1	0.0
Advisory services	0.1	0.0
Total	0.5	0.4

Accounting policies

Other operating income includes income not related to the actual business. It includes items such as sales profit from intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, as well as income from debt collection activities. Other operating expenses consist of expenses not related to the actual business. These items include costs related among other things to construction contracting.

The property owned by Kojamo is considered as sold once the substantial risks and rewards associated with ownership have been transferred from Kojamo to the buyer. This usually takes place when control over shares is transferred. Income from property sales is presented in the comprehensive income statement under Profit/loss on sales of investment properties.

2.3 Administrative expenses

M€	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Personnel costs	-21.8	-20.8
Administrative rents and maintenance charges	-1.7	-1.9
Other administrative expenses	-17.3	-16.7
Total	-40.8	-39.4

2.4 Employee benefits expenses

M€	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Salaries and wages	-17.9	-17.2
Share-based incentive plan	-0.3	-0.2
Funded pension plans	-0.2	-0.2
Defined contribution pension plans	-3.0	-2.8
Other social security costs	-0.4	-0.4
Total	-21.8	-20.8

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Number of personnel, average for the financial year	266	276

Information on the remuneration of key management personnel is provided in note 7.2 Related party transactions.

Accounting policies

Kojamo's employee benefits include the following: short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits (pension plans), termination benefits (benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment), other long-term employee benefits and share-based payments.

Short-term employee benefits

Wages, salaries, fringe benefits, annual leave and bonuses are included in short-term employee benefits and are recognised in the period in which the work is performed. Kojamo's employees are included in an annual performance bonus system which is based on the achievement of the company's general targets as well as personal targets.

Post-employment benefits (pension plans)

Post-employment benefits are payable to employees after the completion of employment. At Kojamo, these benefits are related to pensions. Pension coverage at Kojamo is arranged through external pension insurance companies.

Pension schemes are classified as defined contribution and defined benefit plans. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which Kojamo pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Kojamo has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the payee does not hold sufficient assets to pay out all pension benefits. Pension plans that are not defined contribution plans are defined benefit plans. Payments made into defined contribution schemes are recognised through profit and loss in the periods that they concern.

Termination benefits (benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment)

Termination benefits are not based on work performance but the termination of employment. These benefits consist of severance payments. Termination benefits result either from Kojamo's decision to terminate the employment or the employee's decision to accept the benefits offered by Kojamo in exchange for the termination of employment.

Other long-term employee benefits

Kojamo has a remuneration scheme that covers the entire personnel, entitling them to benefits after a specific number of years of service. The discounted present value of the obligation resulting from the arrangement is recognised as a liability in the balance sheet on the last day of the reporting period.

Share-based payments

Kojamo has a long-term share-based incentive plan for the Group's key employees. The reward is based on reaching the targets set for Kojamo's key business criteria in relation to the Group's strategic goals. The reward is recognised in Kojamo's result for each earnings period, and an increase corresponding to the expensed amount is recognised in equity. More information on the arrangements is provided in note 7.2 Related party transactions.

2.5 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment

Amortisation and depreciation by asset group

M€	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Intangible assets	-0.2	-0.2
Property, plant and equipment	-0.5	-0.6
Right-of-use assets	-0.4	-0.4
Impairments	-7.2	-
Total	-8.4	-1.2

The impairment losses of EUR -7.2 million is due to the write-down of Kojamo's own office premises in the financial year 2025.

2.6 Research and development expenditure

Research and development expenditure recognised as expenses totalled EUR 0.5 (1.3) million in 2025. Development activities focus on the development of product concepts, improvement of digital services and renewal of information systems.

Kojamo's capitalised development expenses amount to EUR 0.4 (0.4) million.

Accounting policies

Kojamo capitalises development expenses as intangible assets when it can be shown that a development project will generate a probable future economic benefit and the costs attributable to the development stage can be reliably measured. Other development costs are recognised as expenses when they are incurred.

2.7 Earnings per share

	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Profit/loss for the period attributable to shareholders of the parent company, M€	20.8	21.2
Weighted average number of shares during the period (million)	246.1	247.1
Earnings per share		
Basic, €	0.08	0.09
Diluted, €	0.08	0.09

The company has no diluting instruments.

Accounting policies

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the financial year attributable to equity holders of the parent company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the financial year.

3. Real estate property

Kojamo classifies its property portfolio into investment properties, trading properties and investment properties held for sale. Kojamo's property portfolio consists practically entirely of investment properties.

3.1 Investment properties

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Fair value of investment properties on 1 Jan	7,960.0	8,038.8
Acquisition of investment properties	13.4	48.1
Modernisation investments	28.9	4.1
Disposals of investment properties	-258.6	-2.5
Capitalised borrowing costs	0.2	0.6
Transfer from financial assets	-	0.0
Profit/loss on fair value of investment properties	-120.4	-134.0
Changes in right-of-use assets (IFRS 16)	-2.7	4.8
Total	7,620.7	7,960.0
Transfer to Investment properties held for sale	-40.1	0.0
Fair value of investment properties at the end of the period	7,580.6	7,960.0

Profit/loss on fair value of investment properties

M€	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Changes in yield requirement	0.0	-165.9
Change in net rental income	-5.7	-6.4
Changes in inflation, rents and expense growth assumptions	-	0.0
Other	-114.8	38.3
Profit/loss on fair value of investment properties	-120.4	-134.0

During the financial year, 2,028 apartments were sold, the largest of which was the sale of 1,944 apartments completed in July. During the year, activity in the property market improved compared to the previous year, and consequently the number of observed transactions has increased. However, the overall volume of real estate transactions remains low, and transaction activity continues to be strongly concentrated in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area and other growth centres. Price indications remain in many cases opportunistic and therefore do not represent genuine price formation.

When deciding on the yield requirements used in the valuation in an environment where transaction data is limited, the company's management has taken into account the views of an external expert, the deals completed in the market, discussions with various market participants, interest rates and interest rate views, as well as the company's own information about the market and its real estate portfolio. The yield requirements have also been evaluated in relation to other valuation parameters and the 10-year calculation period. Most relevant other valuation parameters are inflation assumption, rent increase assumption and expense increase assumption, which the company's management has estimated based on the current market views.

Modernisation investments are often significant and they are primarily related to repairs and renovations of plumbing, facades, roofs, windows and balconies. The expected average technical useful lives of the plumbing systems, facades, roofs and balconies of residential properties are taken into consideration in the planning of modernisation investments. Capitalised borrowing costs totalled EUR 0.2 (0.6) million. The interest rate applied to capitalised borrowing costs was 3.4 (3.4) per cent.

Right-of-use assets included in the fair values of investment properties (plots of land)

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Fair value on 1 Jan	81.2	77.8
Increases/decreases	-2.7	4.8
Profit/loss on fair value of investment properties	-1.4	-1.4
Fair value of investment properties at the end of the period	77.0	81.2

Fair value of investment properties by valuation method

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Yield value	7,373.5	7,685.9
Acquisition cost	170.2	192.9
Right-of-use assets (plots of land)	77.0	81.2
Total	7,620.7	7,960.0

Includes Investment properties held for sale on 31 December 2025 40.1 M€

Number of apartments	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Yield value	38,570	40,598
Acquisition cost *	375	375
Total	38,945	40,973

* Includes 4 apartments as part of development projects

Kojamo has used the following average parameters when applying the yield-based valuation method:

Average valuation parameters

	31 Dec 2025			Group total	31 Dec 2024			Group total
	Capital region	Other regions of Finland	Group total		Capital region	Other regions of Finland	Group total	
Unobservable inputs:								
Yield requirement cash flow, weighted, % *	4.22	5.07	4.48	4.23	5.11	4.51		
Exit capitalisation rate, weighted, % *	4.37	5.22	4.63	4.38	5.26	4.66		
Cash flow discount rate, weighted, % *	6.22	7.07	6.48	6.23	7.11	6.51		
Inflation assumption, %	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0		
Market rents, weighted by square metres, €/m ² /month	20.52	16.12	18.62	20.47	16.08	18.48		
Property maintenance expenses, repairs and modernisation investments €/m ² /month	6.75	6.53	6.66	6.69	6.41	6.56		
10-year average financial occupancy rate, %	97.5	96.6	97.2	97.5	96.6	97.2		
Rent increase assumption, %	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6		
Expense increase assumption, %	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5		

* Yield requirement for net rental income

Climate-related matters have not had a significant impact on the fair value measurement of investment properties so far.

The sensitivity analysis presents the impact of changes in key parameters on the fair value of investment properties valued using the income value method when only one parameter is changed at a time. However, it is important to note that changes in the real estate market often affect multiple variables simultaneously.

Sensitivity analysis for measuring the fair value of investment properties

Properties measured at yield value	31 Dec 2025					31 Dec 2024				
	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%
Change % (relative)										
Change, M€										
Yield requirement	830.1	393.0		-355.2	-677.9	866.7	410.4		-370.9	-707.8
Market rents	-905.6	-452.8		452.8	905.6	-952.1	-476.1		476.1	952.1
Maintenance costs	301.4	150.7		-150.7	-301.4	312.9	156.4		-156.4	-312.9
Change % (absolute)										
Change, M€										
Financial occupancy rate	-186.5	-93.2		93.2	186.5	-195.8	-97.9		97.9	195.8

Kojamo has acquisition agreements related to new development and renovations, presented in note 3.4.

Accounting policies

Fair value measurement of investment property

Kojamo's fair value of investment properties is based on IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement - standard and IAS 40 Investment Property -standard. The valuation is carried out on quarterly basis and are reviewed by external independent valuation expert. The results of the assessment are reported to the Management Group, Audit Committee and Board of Directors. The measurement process, market conditions and other factors affecting the assessment of the fair value of properties are reviewed quarterly with the CEO and CFO in accordance with Kojamo's reporting schedule. Each quarter, an external independent expert issues a statement on the valuation methods applied in the valuation of rental apartments and business premises owned by Kojamo as well as on the quality and reliability of the valuation. A statement on the situation as at 31 December 2025 is available on Kojamo's website.

According to IFRS 13 Fair value Measurement -standard is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. However, determining the fair values of investment properties requires significant management estimates and assumptions especially when the level of transaction activity is significantly decreased. Estimates and assumptions are especially related to the yield requirements, occupancy rate and market rent levels. Kojamo strives to use as much relevant observable input data as possible and as little non-observable input data as possible.

The yield requirements are analysed quarterly in connection with the valuation. The yield requirements and other input data used are based on market observations and the best information available under current conditions. The information includes the opinion of an external independent expert as well as Kojamo's own information.

Fair value is the price that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability between market parties in a normal transaction on the valuation date. Kojamo uses valuation techniques that are appropriate under those circumstances, and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value.

Investment properties

Investment property refers to an asset (land, building or part of a building) that Kojamo retains to earn rental income or capital appreciation, or both. An investment property can be owned directly or through an entity. Properties used for administrative purposes are owner-occupied property and included in the balance sheet line item "Property, plant and equipment". An investment property generates cash flows largely independently of the other assets held by an entity. This distinguishes investment property from owner-occupied property.

Kojamo's investment property portfolio consists of the completed properties, properties under construction and renovation, leased plots (right-of-use assets) and the plot reserve. Properties classified as trading properties as well as properties classified as held for sale are included in the Group's property portfolio but excluded from the balance sheet item "Investment properties". A property is reclassified from "Investment properties" under "Trading properties" in the event of a change in the use of the property, and under "Investment property held for sale", when the sale of an investment property is deemed highly probable.

An investment property is derecognised from the balance sheet on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Capital gains and losses on disposals are presented netted as a separate line item in the comprehensive income statement.

Restrictions on investment properties

Some of the investment properties are subject to legislative divestment and usage restrictions. The so-called non-profit restrictions apply to the owning company, and the so-called property-specific restrictions apply to the investment owned. The non-profit restrictions include, among other things, permanent restrictions on the company's operations, distribution of profit, lending and provision of collateral, and the divestment of investments. The property-specific restrictions include fixed-term restrictions on the use of apartments, the selection of residents, the determination of rent and the divestment of apartments.

Measurement of investment property

Investment property is measured initially at acquisition cost, including related transaction costs, such as transfer taxes and professional fees, as well as capitalised expenditure arising from eligible modernisation. The acquisition cost also includes related borrowing costs, such as interest costs and arrangement fees, directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an investment property. The capitalisation of borrowing costs is based on the fact that an investment property is a qualifying asset, i.e. an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. The capitalisation commences when the construction of a new building or extension begins and continues until such time as the asset is substantially ready for its intended use or sale. Capitalisable borrowing costs are either directly attributable costs accrued on the funds borrowed for a construction project or costs attributable to a construction project.

After initial recognition, investment property is measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised through profit or loss in the period in which they are observed. Fair value gains and losses are presented netted as a separate line item in the comprehensive income statement. Fair value refers to the price that would be received from selling an asset, or paid for transferring a liability, in an ordinary transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The valuation techniques used by Kojamo are described below.

Fair value hierarchy

Inputs used in determining fair values (used in the valuation techniques) are classified on three levels in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy is based on the source of inputs.

Level 1 inputs: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical investment property.

Level 2 inputs: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the investment property, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs: Unobservable inputs for investment property.

An investment property measured at fair value is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The fair value measurement for all of the investment property of Kojamo has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value, as observable market information for the determination of fair values has not been available.

Valuation techniques

The fair values of investment properties measured by Kojamo are based on transaction value or balance sheet value (acquisition cost).

Income value (yield value)

The measurement of value is based on 10-year discounted cash flow (DCF) calculations, in which the terminal value of the property is calculated based on direct capitalisation and net yield in year 11. The discount rate is the 10-year cash flow yield requirement plus inflation.

On completion, newly developed properties are moved from balance sheet value measurement to yield value measurement in the quarter they are completed in. The development margin, if any, is recognised as income in connection with this transition.

Completed properties acquired by the Group are measured in their first quarter using the acquisition cost and subsequently using the yield value method.

The yield value method is used to measure the value of properties that are not subject to restrictions.

The yield value method is also used to measure the value of properties that can be sold as entire properties but not apartment by apartment due to restrictions stipulated by the legislation concerning state-subsidised rental housing. The disposal of such properties is only possible when the entire property is sold, and it must be sold to a party that will continue to use the property for the provision of rental housing until the restrictions expire. The rents for such

properties can be set freely. The yield value method is used to measure the value of properties that belong to the following restriction groups: free of restrictions, subject to extension restrictions, 20-year interest subsidy, 10-year interest subsidy.

The yield requirements are analysed on a quarterly basis in connection with valuation. The determination of the yield requirement is based on the size of the municipality. In larger cities, several area-specific yield requirements are determined while, in smaller cities, the yield requirement is set at the municipal level. The yield requirement for terraced houses is increased by 20 basis points. Properties with a particularly large proportion of premises that are not in residential use (in excess of 40% of the total floor area) are analysed separately.

The change in yield requirement based on the age of the property is as follows: more than 15 years from completion or renovation +12.5%, more than 30 years from completion or renovation +22.5%.

Provision for modernisation investments

Age of the property or the number of years since the completion of the most recent renovation	Provision (€/m ² /month)
0–10 years	0.25
11–30 years	1.00
31–40 years	1.50
>40 years	2.00

Provisions for modernisation investments are used in 10-year discounted cash flow calculations.

Acquisition cost (balance sheet value)

The balance sheet value is used for the measurement of residential and commercial properties whose disposal price is restricted under the legislation governing state-subsidised rental properties, meaning that their disposal price cannot be determined freely. In addition, the setting of rents for such properties is, as a rule, based on the cost principle, which means that the rent levels cannot be determined freely.

The balance sheet value method is used to measure the value of properties that belong to the following restriction groups: ARAVA (state-subsidised rental properties), and 40-year interest subsidy.

The fair value of property development projects, the plot reserve and shares and holdings related to investment properties is their original acquisition cost.

Business combinations and asset acquisition

Acquisitions of investment properties by Kojamo are accounted for as an acquisition of asset or a group of assets, or a business combination within the scope of IFRS 3 Business Combinations. Reference is made to IFRS 3 to determine whether a transaction is a business combination. This requires the management's judgment.

IFRS 3 is applied to the acquisition of investment property when the acquisition is considered to constitute an entity that is treated as a business. Usually, a single property and its rental agreement does not constitute a business entity. To constitute a business entity, the acquisition of the property should include acquired operations and people carrying out these operations, such as marketing of properties, management of tenancies and property repairs and renovation.

The consideration transferred in the business combination and the detailed assets and accepted liabilities of the acquired entity are measured at fair value on the acquisition date. Goodwill is recognised at the amount of consideration transferred, interest of non-controlling shareholders in the acquiree and previously held interest in the acquiree minus Kojamo's share of the fair value of the acquired net assets. Goodwill is not amortised, but it is tested for impairment at least annually.

Acquisitions that do not meet the definition of business in accordance with IFRS 3 are accounted for as asset acquisitions. In this event, goodwill or deferred taxes, etc., are not recognised.

3.2 Non-current assets held for sale

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Investment properties	40.1	-
Current assets	0.0	-
Total assets	40.1	-
Loans and borrowings	18.1	-
Trade and other payables	0.0	-
Total liabilities	18.2	-
Net asset value	21.9	-

On 31 December 2025, the net value of Non-current assets held for sale totalled EUR 21.9 million. The asset items in question consisted of rental apartments, real estate development projects and commercial property. Kojamo had no Non-current assets held for sale on 31 December 2024.

Accounting policies

If the sale of an operative rental investment property is deemed highly probable, such a property is transferred from the balance sheet item "Investment property" to "Investment property held for sale". On that date, the carrying amount of the property is considered to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use in rental. For a property to be classified as held for sale, the sale must be deemed highly probable and the investment property must be immediately saleable in its current condition under general and ordinary terms of sale, the management must be committed to an active plan to sell the property, Kojamo must have initiated a project to find a buyer and complete the plan, the property must be actively marketed at a price that is reasonable in relation to its fair value and the sale must be expected to be completed within 12 months of the classification.

Investment properties classified as held for sale are measured at fair value (fair value hierarchy level 3).

3.3 Trading properties

Kojamo had no trading property shares in 2025 or 2024.

Accounting policies

Trading properties include properties meant for sale that do not meet Kojamo's objectives due to their location, type or size. A property is reclassified from the balance sheet item "Investment properties" under "Trading properties" in the event of a change in the use of the property. This is evidenced by the commencement of development with a view to sale. If an investment property is being developed with a view to a sale, it will be accounted for as a trading property.

Trading properties are measured at the lower of the acquisition cost or the net realisation value. The net realisation value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business deducted by the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. If the net realisation value is lower than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised.

When a trading property becomes an investment property measured at fair value, the difference between the fair value on the transfer date and its previous carrying amount is recognised in the income statement under "Profit/loss on sales of trading properties".

3.4 Commitments and contingent liabilities related to investment properties

Acquisition agreements related to investments

Unrecognised acquisition agreements related to work in progress

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
New development under construction	1.8	11.7
Renovation	9.2	0.0
Total	11.0	11.7

Other liabilities

Value added tax refund liabilities

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Value added tax refund liabilities	5.3	6.3

Land purchase liabilities

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Transaction prices based on target building rights and draft plans	11.1	12.3
Liabilities for municipal infrastructure	3.7	3.7

Information on collateral related to financing is presented in note 4.7.

Construction liability

The land use agreement related to the zoned areas Suurpelto I and II in Espoo is subject to schedules for construction sanctioned with delay penalties.

The zoned areas are divided into three execution areas in the agreement. Kojamo holds building rights in these areas as follows: area 2 – 10,350 (10,350) floor sq.m. and area 3 – 3,200 (7,600) floor sq.m. The agreement stipulates that all of the residential building rights have to be used up by November 2013 in area 2 and by November 2016 in area 3. This schedule has not been fully met. The delay penalty is graded based on the period of delay and can at most, if the delay has continued for at least five years, be equal to half of the land

use payments in accordance with the agreement. According to the agreement, the City of Espoo may, should circumstances change, lower the penalty or waive it altogether.

One of the plots located in Vantaa include an obligation related to the form of ownership and financing sanctioned with contractual penalties.

Some plots located in the City of Helsinki are subject to an obligation to use them for rental housing. There is a contractual penalty for breaching this obligation.

Disputes

Kojamo has some individual disputes pending, but the company considers them to be of negligible value.

Other commitments

Lumo Kodit Oy, a subsidiary of Kojamo, finalised the purchase of properties located in Helsinki at Onnentie 18, Sofianlehdonkatu 5, Tukholmankatu 10, Agricolankatu 1, Albertinkatu 40–42, Abrahainkatu 1–3, Kalevankatu 41, Eerikinkatu 32–38 and Bulevardi 31 from the City of Helsinki on 16 October 2017. Under the terms of the agreement, the fixed purchase price is based on a valuation derived from the existing building rights for further commercial development. The additional purchase prices are determined based on the actual intended uses and any additional floor area once the building permit for each site has been approved, and these amounts have been recorded as current liabilities of the companies.

Accounting policies

A contingent liability is a potential obligation resulting of past events and may be incurred depending on the outcome of an uncertain future event that is beyond the Group's control (such as the result of pending legal proceedings). In addition, an existing obligation that will probably not require meeting the liability to pay or the amount of which cannot be reliably determined is considered as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are presented in the notes.

4. Financing and equity

4.1 Equity

The following table shows changes in the number of shares and changes in equity items:

M€	Number of shares (million)			Share issue premium	Fair value reserve	Reserve for invested unrestricted equity		Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company		Equity in total
	Share capital					Retained earnings				
1 Jan 2025	247.1	58.0	35.8		-7.4	164.4	3,378.3	3,629.2		3,629.2
Transactions with shareholders										
Share repurchase		-5.8						-60.9	-60.9	-60.9
Share-based incentive scheme								0.7	0.7	0.7
Profit for the financial period								20.8	20.8	20.8
Other comprehensive income					3.1				3.1	3.1
31 Dec 2025	241.3	58.0	35.8		-4.3	164.4	3,339.0	3,593.0		3,593.0

M€	Number of shares (million)			Share issue premium	Fair value reserve	Reserve for invested unrestricted equity		Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company		Equity in total
	Share capital					Retained earnings				
1 Jan 2024	247.1	58.0	35.8		11.2	164.4	3,356.4	3,625.9		3,625.9
Transactions with shareholders										
Share-based incentive scheme								0.7	0.7	0.7
Profit for the financial period								21.2	21.2	21.2
Other comprehensive income					-18.6				-18.6	-18.6
31 Dec 2024	247.1	58.0	35.8		-7.4	164.4	3,378.3	3,629.2		3,629.2

Kojamo plc has one share class. The share has no nominal value. All issued shares have been paid for in full. The number of shares issued as at 31 December 2025 was 247,144,399, of which the number of outstanding shares was 241,329,399. The outstanding shares entitle their holders to one vote at the General Meeting of Shareholders. There are no voting restrictions related to the shares. The outstanding shares carry an equal right to dividends and other distribution of Kojamo plc's assets.

Kojamo was listed on the Nasdaq Helsinki Stock Exchange in June 2018. In connection with the listing, Kojamo issued 17,665,039 new shares.

Treasury shares

Number of shares	1-12/2025
Treasury shares at the beginning of the period	-
Share repurchase during the period	5,815,000
Treasury shares at the end of the period	5,815,000

On 31 July 2025, the Board of Directors of Kojamo plc decided to initiate a share buyback programme. The share repurchases commenced after the Company's closed period, on 22 August 2025.

As at 31 December 2025 Kojamo held 5,815,000 treasury shares.

Equity and reserves

Equity consists of share capital, the share premium reserve, the fair value reserve, the reserve of invested unrestricted equity, and retained earnings net of treasury shares.

Share premium reserve

Kojamo plc has no such instruments in force that would accrue a share premium under the Limited Liability Companies Act currently in effect. The share premium was generated under the previous Limited Liability Companies Act.

Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve contains the changes in fair values of the derivatives used to hedge cash flow.

Invested unrestricted equity reserve

The reserve for invested unrestricted equity contains equity investments and that part of the share subscription price that has not specifically been allocated to share capital.

Dividends

No dividend was paid for 2024. Kojamo has published updated dividend policy. Kojamo's objective is to be a stable dividend payer, whose annual dividend payment and/or share buybacks will be at least 20 per cent of FFO, provided that the Group's equity ratio is 40 per cent or more taking account of the company's financial position. After the balance sheet date, 31 December 2025, the Board of Directors has proposed that a dividend EUR 0.11 per share for 2025 be paid.

Restrictions related to Kojamo's equity

Kojamo's retained earnings for 2025, EUR 3,339.0 (3,378.3) million, include a total of EUR 115.0 (159.5) million of equity subject to profit distribution restrictions relating to non-profit operations. Equity subject to profit distribution restrictions includes the measurement of investment property at fair value.

Current authorisations

Kojamo's Annual General Meeting on 13 March 2025 authorised the Board of Directors to decide on the repurchase and/or acceptance as pledge of an aggregate maximum of 24,714,439 of the company's own shares according to the proposal of the Board of Directors. The proposed amount of shares corresponds to approximately 10 per cent of all the shares of the company. The authorisation will remain in force until the closing of the next Annual General Meeting, however, no longer than until 30 June 2026.

On 31 July 2025, the Board of Directors of Kojamo plc decided to initiate a share buyback programme. Under the buyback programme, a maximum of 7,000,000 shares may be repurchased. The share repurchases commenced after the Company's closed period, on 22 August 2025. The repurchased shares will be cancelled. At the end of financial year, 5,815,000 shares were acquired.

The Board of Directors was also authorised to decide on the issuance of shares and the issuance of special rights entitling to shares as referred to in Chapter 10, Section 1 of the Companies Act according to the proposal of the Board of Directors. The number of shares to be issued on the basis of the authorisation shall not exceed an aggregate maximum of 24,714,439 shares, which corresponds to approximately 10 per cent of all the shares of the company. The authorisation applies to both the issuance of new shares and the conveyance of own shares held by the company. The authorisation will remain in force until the closing of the next Annual General Meeting, however, no longer than until 30 June 2025.

The Board has not used authorisation.

Accounting policies

An equity instrument is any contract that demonstrates a residual interest in Kojamo's assets after deducting all of its liabilities. The share capital consists of the parent company's ordinary shares classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are presented in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Where any Group company purchases parent company's shares (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable transaction costs (net of taxes), is deducted from equity attributable to the owners of the parent company, until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable transaction costs and net of taxes, is directly recognised in equity attributable to the owners of the parent company.

Dividend distribution to the parent company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the consolidated balance sheet in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's General Meeting of Shareholders.

Some of the Group companies are subject to revenue recognition restrictions under the non-profit provisions of housing legislation, according to which an entity cannot pay its owner more than the profit regulated by housing legislation. The companies in question can pay their owner a four per cent return on own funds invested in them that have been confirmed by the Centre for State-Subsidised Housing Construction (Varke).

4.2 Financial income and expenses

Items recognised through profit or loss

M€	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Dividend income	0.1	0.0
Interest income	8.5	13.5
Valuation changes on financial assets recognised at fair value through profit or loss	0.0	-0.1
Other financial income	2.1	2.3
Financial income, total	10.8	15.7
Interest expenses		
Interest expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	-118.1	-134.4
Interest expenses on interest rate derivatives	0.7	21.7
Interest expenses on lease agreements	-3.1	-3.1
Valuation changes on financial assets recognised at fair value through profit or loss	-0.1	0.7
Other financial expenses	-2.9	-4.4
Financial expenses, total	-123.4	-119.4
Financial income and expenses, total	-112.7	-103.8

Other comprehensive income

M€	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Cash flow hedges	3.9	-23.2
Total	3.9	-23.2

Interest expenses increased by EUR 4.7 million compared to the comparison period due to the increase in interest rates. The changes to cash flow hedging come from interest rate derivatives.

Accounting policies

Interest income

Interest income is recognised over time using the effective interest method

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment has arisen.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are usually recognised as financial costs in the financial year during which they are incurred. However, borrowing costs attributable to qualifying assets, that is, mainly borrowing costs attributable to Kojamo's investment properties, such as interest costs and arrangement fees, directly resulting from the acquisition or construction of the above assets, are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. The capitalisation principles of borrowing costs are described in more detail under the accounting policies concerning investment properties in section 3.1 Investment properties.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of loans that can be allocated to a particular loan are included in the loan's original amortised cost and allocated as financial expenses using the effective interest method.

4.3 Financial assets and liabilities by valuation category

M€	31 Dec 2025					31 Dec 2024				
	Carrying value total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value total	Carrying value total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value total
Financial assets										
Measured at fair value										
Interest rate derivatives	10.8		10.8		10.8	15.9		15.9		15.9
Financial assets recognised at fair value through profit or loss	58.5	10.1	47.7	0.7	58.5	25.7	0.0	24.8	0.8	25.7
Measured at amortised cost										
Cash and cash equivalents	181.3		181.3		181.3	333.6		333.6		333.6
Trade receivables	7.5				7.5	7.2				7.2
Financial liabilities										
Measured at fair value										
Interest rate derivatives	16.2		16.2		16.2	25.1		25.1		25.1
Measured at amortised cost										
Other interest-bearing liabilities	1,746.4		1,748.3		1,748.3	2,103.2		2,105.0		2,105.0
Bonds	1,644.9	1,633.2			1,633.2	1,724.7	1,690.8			1,690.8
Trade payables	12.5				12.5	11.3				11.3

There were no transfers between the hierarchy levels in 2025. The fair value of floating rate loans is the same as their nominal value, as the margins of the loans correspond to the margins of new loans. The fair values of bonds are based on market price quotations. The fair values of other fixed-rate liabilities are based on discounted cash flows, in which market interest rates are used as input data.

Level 3 reconciliation

Financial assets recognised at fair value through profit or loss

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Beginning of period	0.8	0.8
Change	-0.1	0.0
End of period	0.7	0.8

Investments measured at fair value through profit and loss on hierarchy level 3 are investments in unlisted securities and they are mainly measured at acquisition cost, as their fair value cannot be reliably measured in the absence of an active market. With regards to these items, it is evaluated that the acquisition cost is an appropriate estimate of fair value.

Accounting policies

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three fair value hierarchy levels in accordance with the reliability of the valuation technique.

Level 1

The fair value is based on quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2

A quoted market price exists in active markets for the instrument, but the price may be derived from directly or indirectly quoted market data. Fair values are measured using valuation

techniques. Their inputs are based on quoted market prices, including e.g. market interest rates, credit margins and yield curves.

Level 3

There is no active market for the instrument, the fair value cannot be reliably derived and input data used for the determination of fair value is not based on observable market data.

Recognition and measurement

The classification of financial assets is based on the nature of cash flows and the business models specified for the assets in question. Kojamo applies the following principles to the classification of financial assets and liabilities and their recognition, derecognition and measurement. Financial assets and liabilities are presented as non-current items if the remaining maturity exceeds 12 months and as current items if the remaining maturity is less than 12 months.

Financial instruments are classified on initial recognition into the following measurement groups: measured at amortised cost, measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets measured at fair value in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments. They are solely related to payments of principal and interest, and they are not held for trading.

Financial assets obtained by handing over cash, goods or services directly to a debtor are measured at amortised cost. Kojamo's financial assets measured at amortised cost consist of trade receivables and other receivables, loan receivables and other receivables, which include cash and cash equivalents. Fixed-term deposits with a maturity of three months at most are included in cash and cash equivalents.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost include issued bonds, other interest-bearing liabilities and trade payables. They are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of loans, such as arrangement fees that can be allocated to a particular loan, are deducted from the original amortised cost of the loan. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The difference between the proceeds and the redemption value is recognised as a financial expense through profit or loss over the loan period.

Financial assets and liabilities recognised at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss include fund investments, investments in unlisted shares and commercial papers as well as other investment instruments that are not deposits.

Financial assets and liabilities recognised at fair value through profit or loss include interest rate derivatives that are not subject to hedge accounting in accordance with IFRS 9.

Realised and unrealised gains and losses from changes in fair value are recognised in the comprehensive income statement in the period in which they arise.

Impairment of financial assets

The assessment of credit losses is based on expected credit losses. The method takes into account a possible increase in credit risk. The impairment model is applied to financial assets recognised at amortised cost, the most significant item being rental and trade receivables.

Impairment loss is immediately recognised in the income statement. If the value is later restored, the reversal of the impairment is recognised in equity for equity instruments and through profit or loss for other investments. The impairment model is based on credit losses estimated on the basis of experience.

If there is no active market for the financial instrument, judgment is required to determine fair value and impairment. External mark to market valuations may be used for some interest rate derivatives. Recognition of impairment is considered if the impairment is significant or long-lasting. If the amount of impairment loss decreases during a subsequent financial year and the decrease can be considered to be related to an event occurring after the recognition of impairment, the impairment loss will be reversed.

4.4 Interest-bearing liabilities

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Non-current liabilities		
Bonds	1,509.9	1,309.2
Loans from financial institutions	1,580.9	1,931.5
Interest subsidy loans	-	18.6
Lease liability	75.4	79.6
Non-current liabilities total	3,166.2	3,338.9
Current liabilities		
Bonds	135.0	415.5
Loans from financial institutions	87.8	70.9
Interest subsidy loans	-	0.2
Lease liability	2.3	2.3
Current liabilities total	225.1	489.0
Total interest-bearing liabilities	3,391.3	3,827.9

Three green bonds have been issued within Kojamo's Green Finance Framework, the proceeds of which have been used to build energy-efficient buildings and improve energy-efficiency of buildings.

In May 2021, Kojamo issued the first green bond of EUR 350 million, with a maturity of 8 years and a maturity date of 28 May 2029. The bond carries a fixed annual coupon of 0.875%. In January 2024, Kojamo increased the bond maturing in 2029 by EUR 200 million as a private placement. The remaining nominal amount of the EUR 300 million green bond issued in March 2022 is EUR 134,992 million after the tender offer in March 2025. The bond carries a fixed annual coupon of 2.0% and the maturity date is 31 March 2026. In March 2025, Kojamo issued a third green bond. The nominal amount of the bond is EUR 500 million and it has a maturity date of 12 March 2032. The bond carries a fixed annual coupon of 3.875%. Additionally, an unsecured bond of EUR 500 million was issued in 2020. The bond matures on 27 May 2027, and it carries a fixed annual coupon rate of 1.875%.

All bonds are unsecured and made under the EUR 2.5 billion Kojamo plc's EMTN programme established in 2020. The bonds are listed on the official list of the Irish Stock Exchange.

Other significant financing arrangements made during the financial year are described in section Balance sheet, cash flow and financing.

Interest-bearing liabilities related to financing

M€	Other than cash				Other than cash			
	1 Jan 2025	Cash flow	changes	31 Dec 2025	1 Jan 2024	Cash flow	changes	31 Dec 2024
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	3,259.3	540.2	-708.7	3,090.8	2,930.8	831.8	-503.3	3,259.3
Non-current lease liabilities	79.6		-4.2	75.4	76.4		3.2	79.6
Current interest-bearing liabilities	486.6	-966.7	702.9	222.8	591.0	-615.8	511.4	486.6
Current lease liabilities	2.3	-1.9	1.8	2.3	2.2	-1.8	2.0	2.3
Total interest-bearing liabilities	3,827.9	-428.4	-8.2	3,391.3	3,600.4	214.2	13.2	3,827.9

The changes arising from cash flows consist of the withdrawal of EUR 540.2 (831.8) million and repayment of EUR -966.7 (-570.2) million of non-current loans, the withdrawal EUR 26.0 (19.8) million and repayment EUR -26.0 (-65.4) million of short-term commercial papers and other loans and the repayment of lease liabilities. Changes not involving cash flows mainly consist of transfers to current liabilities.

4.5 Derivative instruments

Fair values of derivative instruments

M€	31 Dec 2025			31 Dec 2024
	Positive	Negative	Net	Net
Interest rate derivatives				
Interest rate swaps, cash flow hedging	10.8	-16.2	-5.4	-9.3
Total	10.8	-16.2	-5.4	-9.3

Nominal values of derivative instruments

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Interest rate derivatives		
Interest rate swaps, cash flow hedging	1,598.3	1,703.1
Total	1,598.3	1,703.1

Items under hedge accounting

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Cash flow hedging		
Nominal value		
Hedged loans	1,413.7	1,713.2
Interest rate derivatives	1,598.3	1,703.1
Fair value of derivatives		
Positive	10.8	15.9
Negative	-16.2	-25.1
Net	-5.4	-9.3
Effective portion		
Recognised in other comprehensive income	3.9	-23.2
Ineffective portion		
Recognised in the income statement	-	-

During the financial year, EUR 3.9 (-23.2) million was recognised in the fair value reserve from interest rate derivatives classified as cash flow hedges.

The interest rate derivatives mature between 2026 and 2035. At the balance sheet date, the average maturity of interest rate swaps was 1.9 (2.8) years.

Accounting policies

Kojamo uses derivative instruments only for hedging purposes. Kojamo uses interest rate derivatives to hedge its exposure to changes in future interest payment cash flows concerning long-term loans. The majority of interest rate derivatives is subject to cash flow hedge accounting in accordance. Derivative instruments that do not meet the requirements concerning the application of hedge accounting, or instruments to which Kojamo has decided not to apply hedge accounting, are included in financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. These instruments are classified as held for trading. Fluctuations in Kojamo's result caused by changing electricity prices has been managed since 2022 by using electricity purchase agreements.

The unrealised gains and losses from the measurement of derivatives are presented on the balance sheet under current and non-current assets or under liabilities in the item Derivative instruments. The hedged items are presented on the balance sheet under Loans as non-current or current liabilities.

Changes in the fair values of derivatives included in hedge accounting are recognised in components of other comprehensive income insofar as the hedging is effective. Changes in value are reported in the fair value reserve in equity. Interest payments arising from interest rate derivatives are recognised in interest expenses to profit or loss. The ineffective portion of a hedge is immediately recognised in financial items in the comprehensive income statement. The gains and losses accumulated in equity are recognised in the income statement at the same time with the hedged item.

Changes in value from derivatives not included in hedge accounting are recognised in financial items through profit and loss.

4.6 Financial risk management

The financial risks associated with Kojamo's business are managed in accordance with the treasury policy confirmed by Kojamo plc's Board of Directors. The objective is to protect Kojamo against unfavourable changes in the financial market. The management of financial risk is centralised in the Kojamo's Treasury unit.

Interest rate risk

The most significant financial risk is related to interest rate fluctuations affecting the loan portfolio. This risk is managed through fixed interest rates and interest rate derivatives. The greatest interest rate risk is associated with loans from financial institutions, bonds and commercial papers. These risks are hedged by using interest rate derivatives according to Kojamo's treasury policy. The targeted hedging ratio is 50–100 per cent. At the end of the financial year, the proportion of fixed-rate loans and loans hedged with interest rate derivatives (the hedging ratio) was 99 (93) per cent. The interest rate risk associated with interest subsidy

Interest rate sensitivity

M€	31 Dec 2025				31 Dec 2024			
	Income statement		Comprehensive income		Income statement		Comprehensive income	
	1%	-0.1%	1%	-0.1%	1%	-0.1%	1%	-0.1%
Floating rate loans	-15.2	1.5	-	-	-20.5	2.1	-	-
Interest rate derivatives	12.9	-1.3	27.2	-2.8	14.7	-1.5	41.3	-4.2
Total effect	-2.3	0.3	27.2	-2.8	-5.9	0.6	41.3	-4.2

The deferred tax effect is not included in the calculation.

Liquidity and refinancing risk

Kojamo secures its liquidity through sufficient cash funds, the commercial paper programme and supporting credit facility agreements. Cash flow from the rental business is stable, and the sufficiency of liquidity is monitored with regular cash flow forecasts.

Kojamo's liquidity remained good during the financial year. At the end of the financial year, the Group's cash and cash equivalents stood at EUR 181.3 million and financial assets at EUR 57.8 million.

Expiration of the Group's committed credit facilities

M€	31 Dec 2025				31 Dec 2024			
	Within 1 year	1–2 years	2–5 years	Total	Within 1 year	1–2 years	2–5 years	Total
Undrawn committed credit facilities	-	100.0	175.0	275.0	-	175.0	200.0	375.0

loans is reduced by the state's interest subsidy. Interest subsidy loans are not hedged with interest rate derivatives.

The effects of changes in market interest rates on the comprehensive income statement and equity are evaluated in the table below. The interest rate position affecting the comprehensive income statement includes floating rate loans and interest rate derivatives not included in hedge accounting. The effect on equity results from changes in the fair values of interest rate derivatives included in hedge accounting.

In order to ensure its liquidity, Kojamo plc has a commercial paper programme of EUR 250 million, committed credit facility agreements amounting to EUR 275 million and a EUR 5 million non-committed credit facility agreement. The commercial paper programme was unused at the end of the financial year. All credit facilities were unused at the balance sheet date.

The table below presents the expiration of the Group's committed unused credit facilities. The credit facilities are ready for withdrawal according to the Group's financing needs.

In the past few years, the functioning of the financial market has been affected by stricter bank regulation. Due to Kojamo's strong financial position and stable cash flow, the availability of financing has remained good. Kojamo has a credit rating of Baa2 with a stable outlook from Moody's.

The availability of financing is ensured by maintaining Kojamo's good reputation among financiers and by keeping the equity ratio and loan to value at an appropriate level. The Group's aim is to ensure access to different financing sources. The refinancing risk is reduced by di-

versifying the loan portfolio with respect to financing sources, financial instruments and maturities. The maturity distribution of the financing portfolio is actively monitored and Kojamo prepares for the maturing of large loans well in advance.

The following table shows the cash flows of the contractual repayments and interest payments of the Group's financial liabilities. The cash flows of interest rate derivatives have remained positive in current interest rate levels.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

M€	31 Dec 2025					31 Dec 2024				
	Within 1 year	2–5 years	6–10 years	11–15 years	Later	Within 1 year	2–5 years	6–10 years	11–15 years	Later
Bonds	171.3	1,151.3	538.8	-	-	442.5	1,394.0	-	-	-
Loans from financial institutions	144.8	1,597.4	95.3	0.6	0.7	112.0	2,069.4	99.0	19.1	0.9
Interest subsidy loans	0.9	3.3	4.5	5.2	12.7	0.9	3.9	4.3	4.9	14.2
Interest rate derivatives	4.8	7.2	-1.4	-	-	13.2	17.4	5.6	0.4	-
Lease liabilities	4.7	18.0	21.9	20.5	88.4	4.9	18.7	23.0	21.7	94.1
Trade payables	12.5	-	-	-	-	11.3	-	-	-	-
Total	338.9	2,777.2	659.0	26.3	101.9	584.8	3,503.4	131.9	46.0	109.1

Price risk

Unexpected changes in electricity pricing may expose company to price risk. Kojamo has hedged its electricity price risk by using electricity purchase agreements.

Kojamo's surplus cash may be invested in accordance with the principles approved in the treasury policy. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are subject to a price risk that is mitigated through the diversification of investment assets. The investments do not involve a currency risk.

Kojamo's level 1 and 2 financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are low-risk investments in short-term interest rate funds or other highly liquid investments that can be redeemed on short notice and are therefore suitable for cash management. The effect of a one percentage point increase (decrease) on the comprehensive income statement would be EUR 0.3 (-0.3) million. Financial assets classified at level 3 consist mostly of strategic investments in unlisted shares. The impact of one percentage point increase (decrease) of these prices on the financial statement would be EUR 0.0 (-0.0) million. The figures do not take the tax effect into account.

Credit risk and counterparty risk

Kojamo does not have any significant credit risk concentrations. The majority of sales receivables consists of rent receivables, which are efficiently diversified. In addition, the use of security deposits mitigates the credit risk associated with rent receivables. Credit risk is analysed based on the age distribution of trade receivables and by the degree of success of debt collection measures, and the risk is expected to remain at the current level.

Age distribution of sales and rent receivables

	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
	M€	%	M€	%
Less than a month	4.4	58.8	4.6	64.1
1–3 months	1.9	25.0	1.9	26.9
3–6 months	0.8	10.2	0.4	6.1
6–12 months	0.3	3.7	0.1	1.0
More than a year	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.9
Total	7.5	100.0	7.2	100.0

Investments and derivative instruments involve a counterparty risk in financing activities. This risk is managed with a diverse portfolio of financially stable counterparties.

Currency risk

Kojamo's cash flows are euro-denominated, and the business does not involve any currency risk.

Management of capital structure

Kojamo's aim is to achieve a capital structure that best ensures Kojamo's strategic long-term operations, promotes the company's growth targets and is optimal with respect to the prevailing market situation. In addition to the financial result, Kojamo's capital structure is affected by factors such as capital expenditure, asset sales and acquisitions, dividend payments, equity-based facilities and measurement at fair value.

Kojamo's strategic targets include an equity ratio of more than 40 per cent and Loan to Value (LTV, a measure of net debt relative to the value of investment properties) of less than 50 per cent. Kojamo's equity ratio on 31 December 2025 was 45.4 (43.2) per cent, and Loan to Value (LTV) was 42.3 (43.9) per cent. Kojamo's interest-bearing liabilities totalled EUR 3,391.3 (3,827.9) million at the end of the financial year.

Kojamo's financing agreements include financial covenants related to the gearing ratio, the proportion of secured loans of the balance sheet, the amount of unencumbered assets and the capacity of the business to cover its interest liabilities. The covenants are tested quarterly. Kojamo fulfilled the terms of the covenants during the financial year and estimates that it will also fulfil them in the next 12 months.

According to the terms and conditions of Kojamo's unsecured bonds, the Group's solvency ratio shall be less or equal to 0.65, secured solvency ratio less or equal to 0.45 and coverage

ratio more than or equal to 1.8. At the end of the financial year, the solvency ratio was 0.41 (0.42), the secured solvency ratio was 0.13 (0.17) and the coverage ratio was 2.4 (2.6). In addition to the bonds, these covenants are included in loans from financial institutions, totalling EUR 2,841.1 (3,218.9) million at the end of the financial year.

According to the terms and conditions of certain financial agreements, the Group's Loan to Value (LTV) shall not exceed 60 per cent and the interest cover ratio (ICR) shall be at least 1.8. At the end of the financial year, the interest cover ratio was 2.3 (2.3). These covenants are included in certain loans from financial institutions, totalling EUR 237.9 (222.2) million at the end of the financial year.

Accounting policies

Financial assets include rent receivables and trade receivables as well as interest receivables that are not held for sale and that have been obtained by handing over cash, goods or services directly to a debtor. They are measured initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost. The balance sheet value is adjusted according to the amount of expected credit losses.

Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets, the loss allowance is recognised at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. The expected credit loss is recognised through profit or loss

4.7 Guarantees and commitments

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Loans covered by pledges on property and shares as collateral	1,049.6	1,399.8
Pledges given	1,496.1	1,932.9
Shares	326.6	395.0
Pledged collateral, total ¹⁾	1,822.7	2,327.9
Other collaterals given		
Mortgages and shares	7.6	7.6
Guarantees ²⁾	591.4	642.3
Pledged deposits	0.0	0.0
Other collateral, total	599.1	650.0

¹⁾ Pledged mortgages and shares relate in some cases to the same properties

²⁾ Guarantees given mainly relate to parent company guarantees given on behalf of Group companies' loans and some of these loans have also mortgages or shares as collaterals

Kojamo and its subsidiaries have made commitments restricting the assignment and pledging of shares owned by them.

The contingent liabilities related to investment properties are presented in note 3.4.

5. Income taxes

5.1 Current tax expense

The tax expense in the income statement is broken down as follows

M€	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Current tax expense	-47.9	-13.6
Taxes for previous financial years	0.0	0.1
Change in deferred taxes	41.9	8.4
Total	-6.0	-5.1

Tax effects relating to components of other comprehensive income

M€	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Cash flow hedges		
Before taxes	3.9	-23.2
Tax effect	-0.8	4.6
After taxes	3.1	-18.6

Current tax expense increased primarily due to the income from sales of residential properties sold in July.

The information related to cash flow hedges is described in note 4.2 Financial income and expenses.

Reconciliation between the tax expense shown in the income statement and tax calculated using the parent company's tax rate

M€	1–12/2025	1–12/2024
Profit before taxes	26.8	26.3
Taxes calculated using the current tax rate (20%)	-5.4	-5.3
Tax-exempt income/non-deductible costs	-1.8	-5.1
Utilisation of confirmed tax losses	0.5	1.0
Change of deferred tax assets on unused confirmed tax losses	-0.2	-0.9
Taxes from previous periods	0.0	0.1
Share of result of associated companies	0.0	0.0
investment properties	0.2	-
Other	0.6	5.1
Adjustments total	-0.7	0.1
Total taxes recognised in profit or loss	-6.0	-5.1

Accounting policies

The tax expense in the comprehensive income statement comprises current tax and the change in deferred tax liabilities and receivables. Income tax is recognised in profit and loss, except when income tax is related to items recognised directly in equity or components of other comprehensive income. In this event, the tax is also included in these items.

Current taxes are calculated from taxable profit determined in Finnish tax legislation with reference to a valid tax rate, or a tax rate that is in practice approved by the balance sheet date. Taxes are adjusted by possible taxes related to previous years.

As a rule, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities using the liability method. Acquisitions of individual assets constitute an exception to this rule. At Kojamo, these assets include such investment property acquisitions that do not meet the criteria of business entities and are, therefore, classified as asset acquisitions.

The most significant temporary difference in the Group is the difference between the fair values and tax bases of investment properties owned by Kojamo. After the initial recognition, the investment property is measured at fair value through profit and loss at the end of the reporting period. Other temporary differences arise, for example, from the measurement of financial instruments at fair value.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to Kojamo against which temporary differences can be utilised. The eligibility of the deferred tax asset for recognition is reassessed on the last day of each reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are usually recognised in the balance sheet in full.

Deferred taxes are determined applying those tax rates (and tax laws) that will probably be valid at the time of paying the tax. Tax rates in force on the last day of the reporting period are used as the tax rate, or tax rates for the year following the financial year if they are in practice approved by the last day of the reporting period.

5.2 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes to deferred tax assets and liabilities

M€	Recognised				Recognised					
	Recognised through profit or loss	in other compre- hensive income	Other changes	31 Dec 2025	1 Jan 2024	Recognised through profit or loss	in other compre- hensive income	Other changes	31 Dec 2024	
	1 Jan 2025					1 Jan 2024				
Deferred tax assets										
Confirmed losses	0.6	-0.2	-	0.4	1.5	-0.9	-	-	0.6	
Cash flow hedges	5.0	-	-1.8	-	3.2	3.2	1.8	-	5.0	
Other items/transfers	4.3	7.3	-	11.6	0.2	4.1	-	-	4.3	
Lease agreements	16.4	-0.9	-	15.5	15.7	0.7	-	-	16.4	
Total	26.3	6.2	-1.8	-	30.7	20.6	3.9	1.8	-	26.3
Set-off of deferred tax of lease agreements	-16.4	0.9	-	-15.5	-15.7	-0.7	-	-	-16.4	
Deferred tax assets	9.9	7.1	-1.8	-	15.2	4.9	3.2	1.8	-	9.9
Deferred tax liabilities										
Investment properties measured at fair value and residential building provisions	817.4	-34.9	0.4	782.9	822.8	-5.4	0.0	0.0	817.4	
Cash flow hedges	3.2	-	-1.0	-	2.2	6.0	-2.9	-	3.2	
Other items/transfers	0.7	0.1	-	0.8	0.5	0.2	-	-	0.7	
Lease agreements	16.4	-0.9	-	15.5	15.7	0.7	-	-	16.4	
Total	837.6	-35.6	-1.0	0.4	801.4	845.0	-4.6	-2.9	0.0	837.6
Set-off of deferred tax of lease agreements	-16.4	0.9	-	-15.5	-15.7	-0.7	-	-	-16.4	
Deferred tax liabilities	821.2	-34.8	-1.0	0.4	785.9	829.3	-5.2	-2.9	0.0	821.2

Expiration years for unrecognised confirmed losses

M€	Year of expiration					Total
	2026–2027	2028–2029	2030–2031	2032–2033	2034–2035	
Confirmed losses	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	2.2
Unrecognised deferred tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4

Accounting policies

Recognition of deferred tax assets

Determining whether to recognise a deferred tax asset on the balance sheet requires the management's judgment. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to Kojamo against which deductible temporary differences or tax losses carried forward can be utilised. A deferred tax asset recognised in a previous reporting period is recognised as an expense in the income statement, if Kojamo is not expected to accrue enough taxable income to utilise the temporary differences or unused losses that constitute the basis for the deferred tax asset.

Recognition principle of deferred taxes (investment properties)

As a rule, the deferred tax for investment properties measured at fair value is determined assuming that the temporary difference will reverse through selling. Kojamo can usually dispose of an investment property either by selling it in the form of property or by selling the shares in the company, such as a housing company.

Exception to the initial recognition of deferred taxes

As a rule, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. An exception to this principal rule is constituted by acquisitions of single investment properties, which are not considered to meet the definition of business according to IFRS 3 Business Combinations -standard. In this case, they are classified as asset acquisitions, for which no deferred tax is recorded in the balance sheet at initial recognition. As such, the classification of property acquisitions as business acquisitions and asset acquisitions (described in more detail in note 3.1) also affects the recognition of deferred taxes.

6. Other balance sheet items

6.1. Lease agreements

Leases

The right-of-use assets recognised in investment properties consist of land lease contracts measured at fair value. The fair value of land lease contracts is the present value of the lease payments for the remaining lease term discounted by the incremental borrowing rate. Kojamo's lease liability is measured by discounting the lease liabilities of the leases within the scope of the standard at their present value, using the management's estimate of Kojamo's incremental borrowing rate as the discount factor. The incremental borrowing rate will be determined on the commencement date of the lease. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate of the lease liability was 3.9 (3.9) per cent on 31 December 2025.

The right-of-use assets recognised in property, plant and equipment are car leasing agreements. Depreciation on the right-of-use asset is recognised as straight-line depreciation over the lease term. The balance sheet items do not include the service components of leases or non-deductible value added taxes. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate of the lease liability was 1.3 (1.3) per cent on 31 December 2025.

The cash flows of the contractual repayments and interest payments of the Group's financial liabilities are presented for lease liabilities in note 4.6 Financial risk management.

Expenses associated with right-of-use assets included in investment properties (leases for plots of land) are recognised in the comprehensive income statement under Profit/loss on fair value of investment properties and the interest expenses allocated to the lease liability are recognised in financial expenses. The expenses associated with car leasing agreements are recognised in depreciation and financial expenses. The payments of the lease liability are stated in the financing cash flow.

Right-of-use assets

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Fair value of Leases for plots of land 1 Jan *	81.2	77.8
Increases/decreases	-2.7	4.8
Profit/loss on fair value of investment properties	-1.4	-1.4
Fair value of Leases for plots of land 31 Dec	77.0	81.2

* Land lease contracts are measured at fair value and are recognised in investment properties

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Car leasing agreements 1 Jan *	1.4	1.6
Increases/decreases	-0.1	-0.2
Acquisition cost 31 Dec	1.4	1.4
Accumulated depreciation 1 Jan	-0.7	-0.8
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-0.4	-0.4
Increases/decreases	0.4	0.5
Accumulated depreciation	-0.7	-0.7
Car leasing agreements 1 Jan	0.7	0.8
Car leasing agreements 31 Dec	0.6	0.7

* Car leasing agreements are recognised in property, plant and equipment

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Right-of-use assets total on 1 Jan	81.9	78.6
Right-of-use assets total on 31 Dec	77.6	81.9

Lease liabilities

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Lease liabilities on 1 Jan	81.9	78.6
New leases	0.4	0.4
Repayments of lease liabilities	-1.9	-1.8
Other non-cash movements	-2.8	4.7
Lease liabilities on 31 Dec	77.7	81.9

Lease liabilities

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Non-current liabilities		
Investment property, leases for plot of land	75.1	79.2
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment, car leasing agreements	0.3	0.4
Non-current liabilities total	75.4	79.6
Current liabilities		
Investment property, leases for plot of land	1.9	2.0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment, car leasing agreements	0.3	0.4
Current liabilities total	2.3	2.3
Lease liabilities total	77.7	81.9

6.2 Intangible assets

M€	2025		2024	
	Other intangible assets	Total	Other intangible assets	Total
Acquisition cost 1 Jan	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2
Increases	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Acquisition cost 31 Dec	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
Accumulated depreciation 1 Jan	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7
Depreciation for the financial year	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Accumulated depreciation 31 Dec	-1.1	-1.1	-0.9	-0.9
Carrying value 1 Jan	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Carrying value 31 Dec	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5

Accounting policies

Intangible assets are recognised in the balance sheet only in the event that the acquisition cost of the asset can be reliably determined and the expected future financial benefit related

to the asset will probably benefit Kojamo. Any other costs are immediately recognised as expenses. Intangible assets are valued at acquisition cost less amortisation and any impairment loss. Kojamo's intangible assets consist of licences and IT systems.

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Intangible assets with a time limit are amortised over the life of the contract. The amortisation periods for intangible assets are five to twenty years.

Research costs are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs are recognised as intangible assets in the balance sheet, provided that they can be reliably determined, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, it will probably generate financial benefit in the future and Kojamo has the resources required for completing the research work and for using or selling the intangible asset.

The residual value, useful life and amortisation method of the asset are checked at least at the end of each financial year. When necessary, they are adjusted to reflect changes in the expectations on financial benefit.

Kojamo's consolidated balance sheet did not include goodwill in the periods being presented.

The accounting for cloud computing arrangements depends on whether the cloud-based software classifies as a software intangible asset or a service contract. Those arrangements where Kojamo does not have control over the underlying software are accounted for as service contracts providing the Group with the right to access the cloud provider's application software over the contract period. The ongoing fees to obtain access to the application software, together with related configuration or customisation costs incurred, are recognised under Other operating expenses when the services are received.

6.3 Property, plant and equipment

	Land areas	Connection charges	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Right-of-use assets	Other tangible assets	Total
Acquisition cost 1 Jan 2025	5.4	0.1	26.6	3.2	1.4	1.4	38.2
Increases	-	-	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Impairment losses	-1.7	-	-5.6	-	-	-	-7.2
Transfer between assets			0.1	0.0		-0.1	0.0
Hankintameno 31 Dec 2025	3.8	0.1	21.1	3.2	1.4	1.4	31.0
Accumulated depreciation 1 Jan 2025	-	-	-7.1	-3.0	-0.7	-0.1	-10.9
Depreciation for the financial year	-	-	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	-1.0
Decreases	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	-	0.4
Accumulated depreciation 31 Dec 2025	-	-	-7.5	-3.1	-0.7	-0.1	-11.4
Carrying value 1 Jan 2025	5.4	0.1	19.6	0.2	0.7	1.3	27.4
Carrying value 31 Dec 2025	3.8	0.1	13.6	0.1	0.6	1.3	19.5

M€	Land areas	Connection charges	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Right-of-use assets	Other tangible assets	Total
Acquisition cost 1 Jan 2024	5.4	0.1	26.6	3.2	1.6	1.4	38.4
Increases	-	-	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-	-0.2
Acquisition cost 31 Dec 2024	5.4	0.1	26.6	3.2	1.4	1.4	38.2
Accumulated depreciation 1 Jan 2024	-	-	-6.6	-2.9	-0.8	-0.1	-10.4
Depreciation for the financial year	-	-	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	-1.0
Decreases	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.5	-	0.5
Accumulated depreciation 31 Dec 2024	-	-	-7.1	-3.0	-0.7	-0.1	-10.9
Carrying value 1 Jan 2024	5.4	0.1	20.0	0.3	0.8	1.3	28.0
Carrying value 31 Dec 2024	5.4	0.1	19.6	0.2	0.7	1.3	27.4

Accounting policies

Property, plant and equipment consist of assets held and used by the company, mainly buildings and land areas, as well as machinery and equipment. The right-of-use assets include car leasing agreements, which are described in more detail in note 6.1.

Property, plant and equipment are measured at their original acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and possible impairment losses, adding capitalised costs related to modernisations.

The acquisition cost includes costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the property, plant and equipment item. If the item consists of several components with different useful

lives, they are treated as separate items of property, plant and equipment. In this case, costs related to the replacement of a component are capitalised, and any remaining carrying amount is derecognised from the balance sheet in connection with the replacement. Government grants received for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment are recorded as a reduction of the acquisition cost of said property, plant and equipment asset. The grants are recognised in income as lower depreciation charges over the useful life of the asset.

Costs that arise later as a result of additions, replacements of parts or maintenance, such as modernisation costs, are included in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment asset only in the event that the future financial benefit related to the asset will probably benefit Kojamo and the acquisition cost can be reliably determined. Maintenance and repair expenses are recognised immediately through profit and loss.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is recognised as straight-line depreciation during the useful life. No depreciation is charged on land, as land is considered to have an indefinite useful life.

The depreciation periods based on economic useful life are as follows:

Buildings	67 years
Machinery and equipment in buildings	10–50 years
Capitalised renovations and repairs	10–50 years
IT hardware	4–5 years
Base stations	7 years
Office equipment	10 years
Multifunction devices	6–8 years

Gains and losses from sales and disposals of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement and presented as other operating income and expenses.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

At least once a year, Kojamo carries out an assessment of the possible signs of impairment of property, plant and equipment. In practice, this is usually an asset group-specific assessment. If any signs of impairment are detected, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use is based on the expected future net cash flows resulting from the asset, discounted to the present. The recoverable amount is compared with the asset's carrying amount. An impairment loss is recognised if the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of income. In connection with the recognition of the impairment loss, the useful life of the amortisable/depreciable asset is reassessed.

The impairment loss will be reversed later if the circumstances change and the recoverable amount has increased after the recognition of the impairment loss. However, reversal of impairment loss shall not exceed the asset's carrying amount less impairment loss.

6.4 Non-current receivables

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Loan receivables from associated companies	4.7	4.7
Loan receivables from others	0.9	1.3
Non-current accrued income	0.4	0.3
Total	6.0	6.4

6.5 Current trade and other receivables

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Trade receivables	7.5	7.2
Receivables from associated companies	0.0	0.0
Loan receivables	0.1	0.4
Other receivables	0.6	0.4
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	2.4	6.6
Total	10.6	14.6

Specification of prepaid expenses and accrued income	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Rental services	0.7	1.1
Prepayments	0.1	0.2
Interest	0.9	4.7
Other prepaid expenses and accrued income	0.6	0.6
Total	2.4	6.6

The fair value of trade receivables and other receivables matches their carrying amount.

6.6 Provisions and other non-current liabilities

Provisions

Provisions included EUR 0.0 (0.0) million in ten-year guarantee reserves for Lumo Kodit Oy's (VVO Rakennuttaja Oy's) founder construction, estimated on the basis of experience.

Provisions were released during the financial period 2024.

Non-current liabilities

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Security deposits received	3.2	3.8
Other liabilities, investments	0.6	0.6
Total	3.7	4.4

Other non-current liabilities comprise mainly received security deposits.

Accounting policies

Provisions are recognised in the balance sheet when all the following criteria are met:

- Kojamo has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events
- it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation
- the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Provisions may result from restructuring plans, onerous contracts or obligations related to the environment, legal action or taxes.

The amount recognised as provision is the management's best estimate of costs required for settling an existing obligation on the last day of the reporting period. Where it can be expected some of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

6.7 Current trade payables and other payables

M€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Advances received	7.5	7.5
Trade payables	12.5	11.3
Other debts	1.3	2.3
Accrued expenses and deferred income	62.5	65.0
Total	83.8	86.1

Specification of accrued expenses and deferred income	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Rental services	2.3	3.4
Investments	18.2	19.8
Personnel expenses	6.0	5.7
Interest	35.1	36.0
Other items	0.9	0.2
Total	62.5	65.0

7. Other notes

7.1 Adjustments to cash flow from operating activities

M€	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Depreciation	8.4	1.2
Financial income and expenses	112.7	103.8
Income taxes	6.0	5.1
Share of result of associated companies	-0.1	0.0
Profit/loss on fair value of investment properties	120.4	134.0
Profit/loss on the disposal of investment properties	2.6	0.8
Other adjustments	0.6	1.3
Total	250.6	246.3

7.2 Related party transactions

Related parties

Kojamo plc's related parties include its subsidiaries, associated companies and joint arrangements as well as key management personnel, comprising the members of the Board of Directors, the CEO and other members of the Management Team and the close members of their families and the corporations over which they exercise control. Parties holding 20 per cent or more of the shares of Kojamo are generally considered as related parties. Shareholders whose shareholding remains below 20 per cent are considered as related parties if they are otherwise considered to have considerable influence.

Kojamo's subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associated companies are presented in Note 7.3

Employee benefits of key management personnel

M€	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Wages and salaries to management		
CEO	-0.6	-0.6
Other members of the Management Team	-0.8	-0.7
Members of the Board and its committees	-0.3	-0.3
Total wages and salaries for the management	-1.7	-1.6
Share-based payments		
CEO	0.0	-
Other members of the Management Team	0.0	-
Members of the Board and its committees	-0.1	-0.1
Share-based payments total	-0.2	-0.1
Funded pension plans	-0.2	-0.2
Defined contribution pension plans	-0.3	-0.3
Total	-2.3	-2.2

Salaries and wages to the CEO, the Board of Directors and the Board's committees

1,000 €	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Jani Nieminen, CEO to 7 October 2024	-	-468.0
Erik Hjelt, Interim CEO 7 October 2024 onwards	-327.0	-106.4
Reima Rytsölä CEO 1 June 2025 onwards	-315.2	
Board of Directors and its committees		
Mikael Aro, Chairman of the Board	-85.3	-86.2
Mikko Mursula, Vice chairman of the board	-53.9	-57.1
Anne Koutonen	-53.9	-57.1
Kari Kauniskangas	-54.6	-54.6
Catharina von Stackelberg-Hammarén	-	-11.8
Andreas Segal	-51.1	-55.7
Annica Ånäs	-51.8	-55.7
Veronica Lindholm	-47.6	-36.9
Board of Directors and its committees total	-397.9	-414.9
Total *	-1,040.1	-989.2

* The salaries and wages include share-based payments

For the 2025–2026 term of office, the Board of Directors has been paid fees totalling EUR 399.9 thousand. EUR 397.9 thousand is allocated to the financial year 2025. Annual fee is paid as company shares and cash so that approximately 40 per cent of the annual fee will be paid as Kojamo plc's shares and the rest will be paid in cash.

Kojamo employees do not receive additional compensation for serving as Board members or the CEO of Group companies.

The management's pension commitments and severance payments

The CEO and the members of the Management Team belong to a contribution-based pension system in which an insurance premium corresponding to two months' taxable income is paid annually into a group pension insurance plan. In accordance with the terms of the insurance, the insurance savings can be withdrawn starting from the age of 63 or as a supplementary pension complementing earnings-related pension. The costs of the statutory pension plan for the CEO and the members of the Management Team were EUR 0.3 (0.3) million, and payments to the voluntary pension plan amounted to EUR 0.2 (0.2) million.

If the company terminates the CEO's contract, the period of notice is six months, during which time the CEO does not have an obligation to work. The compensation for the notice period is 12 months' salary. If the CEO terminates the contract, the period of notice is six months. No separate severance pay is stipulated by the CEO's contract.

If the Company terminates the contract of another member of the Management Team, the period of notice is six months, during which time they are under no obligation to work. If a member of the Management Team terminates the contract, the period of notice is three months. The severance payment corresponds to six months' salary.

Share-based incentive plan

Kojamo has a long-term share-based incentive plan for executives in effect. The remuneration is based on the realisation of Kojamo's key performance indicators in relation to the Group's strategic targets.

The potential incentives under the plan are based on:

- for the performance period 2023–2025: total revenue, FFO per share, apartment-specific CO₂ emission reduction target for years 2023–2025, and Loan to Value ratio.
- for the performance period 2024–2026: total revenue, FFO per share, Long-Term Investment Grade Rating, and apartment-specific CO₂ emission reduction target for years 2024–2026.

- for the performance period 2025–2027: Group's revenue (%), Funds From Operations (FFO) per share, Disposals and apartment-specific CO₂ emission reduction target for years 2025–2027.

If the three ongoing earning periods were accrued in full, the maximum remuneration would be a sum corresponding to 614,842 Kojamo shares, of which half would be paid in Kojamo shares and half in cash. The fair value of the share-based rewards is measured based on Kojamo plc's share price at the time of initiating the plan and taking into account the dividend estimates for the coming years.

On 13 February 2025, Kojamo's Board of Directors approved to establish a new restricted share programme for the years 2025–2027. The programme will be used in specific situations decided by the Board of Directors separately. The programme consists of individual, annually commencing maximum three-year long restricted share plans within which the participants have the opportunity to receive a fixed number of shares as a long-term incentive and retention award. 2025–2027 commitment period will last until the end of 2027 and the possible reward will be paid during the year following the expiry of the period partially in shares in the company and partially in cash. The maximum gross number of shares to be granted is 65,000 shares. During the financial year, no restricted share programme has been implemented.

In the financial year 2025, the effect of the share-based incentive plan for key personnel on Kojamo's result was EUR 0.0 (0.0) million.

Other related party information

The members of the Board of Directors or corporations over which they exercise control owned a total of 76,434 (63,876) shares and share-based rights in the company or in companies belonging to the same Group as the company.

The members of the Management Team or corporations over which they exercise control owned a total of 70,508 (57,532) shares and share-based rights in the company or in companies belonging to the same Group as the company.

These shares represent 0.06 (0.05) per cent of the company's entire share capital.

Kojamo had no related party transactions deviating from the company's normal business operations in 2024 and 2025. In 2024, personnel expenses included a non recurring cost of 0.8 million euros due to the change on CEO.

7.3 The Group's subsidiaries, associated companies and joint arrangements

Group structure 31 December 2025

Units	Associated Subsidiaries	Associated companies
Kojamo plc	9 ¹⁾	2
Parent companies of sub-groups		
Lumo Kodit Oy	340	32
Lumo Vuokratalot Oy	10	3 ²⁾
Lumo Asumisen Palvelut Oy	3	4
Kojamo Palvelut Oy	1	
Total	363	40

¹⁾ Includes the parent companies of the sub-groups and other subsidiaries listed

²⁾ One of the associated company is subsidiary at Kojamo Group level

Subsidiaries and joint arrangements	Parent company holding, %	Group holding, %
Kojamo plc		
Kojamo Holding Oy	Helsinki	100.00
Kojamo Palvelut Oy	Helsinki	100.00
Lumo Kodit Oy	Helsinki	100.00
Lumo Vuokratalot Oy	Helsinki	100.00
Lumohousing 2 Oy	Helsinki	100.00
VVO Hoivakiinteistöt Oy	Helsinki	100.00
Lumohousing 12 Oy	Helsinki	100.00
Lumo Asumisen Palvelut Oy	Helsinki	100.00
Kotinty Oy	Helsinki	100.00
Subsidiaries and joint arrangements	Parent company holding, %	Group holding, %
Lumo Kodit Oy		
As Oy Helsingin Leikosaarenpuisto	Helsinki	98.64
As Oy Helsingin Mustalahdentie 1	Helsinki	100.00
As Oy Helsingin Vuopuisto	Helsinki	98.71

As Oy Kuopion Havuketo	Kuopio	100.00	100.00
As Oy Vantaan Junkkarinkari 7	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
As. Oy Helsingin Haapaniemenkatu 11	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
As. Oy Kuopion Kaarenkulma	Kuopio	100.00	100.00
As. Oy Malski 3, Lahti	Lahti	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Ajurinkuja 1	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Forstmestarinpihä 2	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Henttaan Puistokatu 16	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Henttaankaari A	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Jousenpuistonkatu 8	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Kilonportti 3	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Kirkkojärventie 10 C	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Kirkkojärventie 10 D	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Kivenlahdenkatu 2	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Klariksentie 6	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Koivu-Mankkaan tie 1	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Korkoontie 6	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Koronakatu 1	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Kulovalkeantie 21 B	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Likusterikatu A	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Linnustajankuja 2	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Luoteisrinne 7 A-D	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Marinkallio 4	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Marinkallio 6	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Marinkallio 8	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Niittorpankuja 1A	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Niittorpankuja 1D	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Niittorpankuja 3	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Niittykatu 15	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Niittykatu 8	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Niitykummuntie 12 B	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Niitykummuntie 12 E	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Nöykkönläksontie 7	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Piispanristi 2	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Rastasniiytintie 1 A	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Rastasniiytintie 1 B	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Reelinkikatu 2	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Runoratsunkatu 11	Espoo	100.00	100.00

Asunto Oy Espoon Saunalahdenkatu 2	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Servinkuja 3	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Soukanrinne	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Suurpelto 44	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Suurpelto 5	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Tietäjäntie 3	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Ulappakatu 1	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Uuno Kailaan katu 4	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Uuno Kailaan katu 5	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Uuno Kailaan katu 6	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Valakuja 8	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Ylismäenkuja 14	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Ylismäentie 12 A-B	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Ylismäentie 12 C-D	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Ylismäentie 12 E	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Ylismäentie 12 F	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Annankatu 5	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Bahamankatu 8	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Bulevardi 31	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Capellan puistotie 4	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Eerik VII	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Fregatti Dygdenin kuja 5	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Haapsalunkuja 4	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Hela-aukio 4	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Helatehtaankatu 3	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Henrik Borgströmin tie 2	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Hesperiankatu 18	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Hilapellontie 2c	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Hilapellontie 2d	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Hopeatie 9	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Höyrykatu 8	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Iso Roobertinkatu 30	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Juhana Hertuan tie 8	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Junailijankuja 9a	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Jätkänkallio	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Kadetintie 6	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Kahvipavunkuja 3	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Kahvipavunkuja 4	Helsinki	100.00	100.00

Asunto Oy Helsingin Kantelettarentie 15	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Karavaanikuja 2	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Karhulantie 13	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Karibiankuja 4	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Katariinankartano	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Katainankoski	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Katontekijänkuja 1	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Kauppakartanonkuja 3	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Kaustisenpolku 3	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Keinulaudantie 2a	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Keinulaudantie 2b	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Keinulaudantie 2c	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Keinutie 9d	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Kellosilta 8b	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Kivensilmänskuja 3	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Klaavuntie 11	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Koirasaarentie 23	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Kontulantie 19	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Koskikartano	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Kotkankatu 9	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Kuuluttajankatu 2	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Lapinmäentie 10	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Lapinmäentie 8	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Lauttasaarentie 27	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Leikkikuja 2	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Leonkatu 21	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Liikkalankuja 4	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Lumo One	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Luotsikatu 1a	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Lönnrotinkatu 30	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Maasälväntie 5 ja 9	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Madetojankuja 1b	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Marjatanportti	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Melkonkatu 12 B	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Messeniuksenkatu 1B	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Minervankatu 4	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Oulunkylän tori 3	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Palmsenpolku 2	Helsinki	100.00	100.00

Asunto Oy Helsingin Papinpöydänkuja 3	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Pertunpellontie 6	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Pertunpellontie 8	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Plazankuja 5	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Posetiivari	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Punakiventie 13	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Punakiventie 15	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Pärnunkatu 4	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Ratarinne	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Retkeilijäkatu 1	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Ristipellontie 6	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Ristiretkeläistenkatu 19	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Risupadontie 6	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Saariniemenkatu 6	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Sentnerikuja 2	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Strömbriegintie 4 E	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Sörnäistenkatu 12	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Tankomäenkatu 7	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Tankomäenkatu 9	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Tenderinlenkki 6	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Tenderinlenkki 8	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Tilketori 2	Helsinki	96.81	96.81
Asunto Oy Helsingin Tulisuontie 1	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Tuulensuunkuja 3	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Valanportti	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Vanha Helsingintie 20	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Vanhaistentie 1 d	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Vinsentinaukio 4	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Von Daehrin katu 8	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Vuorenpeikontie 5	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Välimerenkatu 8	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Hilapellontie 4	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Hyvinkään Astreankatu 27	Hyvinkää	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Hyvinkään Merino	Hyvinkää	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Hyvinkään Mohair	Hyvinkää	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Hyvinkään Värimestarinkuja 3	Hyvinkää	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Hämeenlinnan Aurinkokatu 10	Hämeenlinna	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Hämeenlinnan Hallituskatu 14	Hämeenlinna	100.00	100.00

Asunto Oy Hämeenlinnan Kajakulma	Hämeenlinna	73.97	73.97
Asunto Oy Hämeenlinnan Keilakatu 4	Hämeenlinna	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Hämeenlinnan Kummilantie 6	Hämeenlinna	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Hämeenlinnan Linnaniemenkatu 1	Hämeenlinna	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Hämeenlinnan Linnankatu 3b	Hämeenlinna	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Hämeenlinnan Pikkujärventie 9	Hämeenlinna	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Hämeentie 48	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Heinämäutka 5	Jyväskylä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Honkaharjuntie 14b	Jyväskylä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Jontikka 4	Jyväskylä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Kelokatu 4	Jyväskylä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Kerkkäkatu 1	Jyväskylä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Kerkkäkatu 3	Jyväskylä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Kerkkäkatu 4	Jyväskylä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Keskisentie 1	Jyväskylä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Kilpisenkatu 14	Jyväskylä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Kyllikinkatu 5	Jyväskylä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Mannisenmäentie 6-8	Jyväskylä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Mannisenrinne 2	Jyväskylä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Runkotie 3b	Jyväskylä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Runkotie 5 C	Jyväskylä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Tellervonkatu 8	Jyväskylä	99.05	99.05
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Tervalankatu 6	Jyväskylä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Tiilitehtaantie 44	Jyväskylä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Tiilitehtaantie 46	Jyväskylä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Väinöökatu 15	Jyväskylä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Jyväskylän Yliopistonkatu 40b	Jyväskylä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Järvenpään Antoninkuja 3	Järvenpää	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Järvenpään Metallimiehenkuja 2	Järvenpää	100.00	100.00
Asunto oy Järvenpään Pajalantie 23 F	Järvenpää	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Järvenpään Reki-Valko	Järvenpää	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Järvenpään Rekivatro	Järvenpää	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Järvenpään Sibeliuksenkatu 27	Järvenpää	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Kalasääksentie 6	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Kauniaisten Asematie 10	Kauniainen	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Kauniaisten Bredantie 8	Kauniainen	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Kauniaisten Kavallinterassit	Kauniainen	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Kauniaisten Thurmaninpuistotie 2	Kauniainen	100.00	100.00

Asunto Oy Kaustisenpolku 5	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Keravan Eerontie 3	Kerava	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Keravan Palopolku 3	Kerava	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Keravan Santaniitynkatu 17	Kerava	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Keravan Tapulikatu 30	Kerava	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Keravan Tapulitorii 1	Kerava	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Keravan Tapulitorii 2	Kerava	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Kirkkonummen Vernerinkuja 5	Kirkkonummi	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Kivivuorenkuja 1	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Kivivuorenkuja 3	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Konalantie 14	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Kuopion Kelkkailijantie 4	Kuopio	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Kuopion Sompatie 7	Kuopio	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Kuopion Sompatie 9	Kuopio	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Kuopion Tulliportinkatu 30	Kuopio	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Kuopion Vuorikatu 22	Kuopio	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Lahden Kauppakatu 38	Lahti	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Lahden Radanpää 6	Lahti	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Lahden Saimaankatu 60 a	Lahti	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Lahden Sorvarinkatu 5	Lahti	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Lahden Vanhanladonkatu 2	Lahti	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Lahden Vihdinkatu 4	Lahti	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Lahden Vihdinkatu 6	Lahti	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Lappeenrannan Gallerianpolku	Lappeenranta	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Lappeenrannan Koulukatu 13	Lappeenranta	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Lappeenrannan Sammonkatu 3-5 B	Lappeenranta	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Lappeenrannan Upseeritie 12	Lappeenranta	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Lintukallionrinne 1	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Mäntsälän Hemmintie 2	Mäntsälä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Mäntsälän Karhulantie 2	Mäntsälä	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Naantalin Palomäenkatu 5	Naantali	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Nurmijärven Mahlamäentie 16	Nurmijärvi	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Nurmijärven Ratsutilantie 2	Nurmijärvi	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Oulun Kitimenpolku 21	Oulu	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Oulun Koskelantie 19	Oulu	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Oulun Kurkelankuja 1 B	Oulu	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Oulun Peltolankaari 1	Oulu	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Oulun Revonkuja 1	Oulu	100.00	100.00

Asunto Oy Oulun Tervahanhi 1	Oulu	99.10	99.10
Asunto Oy Oulun Tietolinja 11	Oulu	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Pirtinketosato	Kuopio	63.55	63.55
Asunto Oy Pohtolan Kynnys	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Pohtolan Kytö	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Rientolanhoovi	Tampere	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Rovaniemen Korkalonkatu 28	Rovaniemi	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Rovaniemen Tukkivartio	Rovaniemi	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Salamankulma	Turku	62.99	62.99
Asunto Oy Tampereen Keskisenkatu 4	Tampere	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Tampereen Keskisenkatu 8 A	Tampere	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Tampereen Koipitaipaleenkatu 9	Tampere	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Tampereen Lentokonetehaankatu 5	Tampere	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Tampereen Meesakatu 2	Tampere	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Tampereen Myrskynkatu 4	Tampere	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Tampereen Nuolialantie 44	Tampere	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Tampereen Näsilinnankatu 40	Tampere	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Tampereen Pohtolan Pohja	Tampere	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Tampereen Satakunnankatu 21	Tampere	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Tampereen Tieteenkatu 3	Tampere	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Tampereen Tuomiokirkonkatu 32	Tampere	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Tampereen Tutkijankatu 7	Tampere	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Toppilan Tuulentie 2	Oulu	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Tuiran Komuntalo	Oulu	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Turun Ahterikatu 12	Turku	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Turun Aurinkorinne	Turku	81.50	81.50
Asunto Oy Turun Hippoksentie 31 G	Turku	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Turun Hippoksentie 33 A	Turku	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Turun Kotkankatu 2	Turku	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Turun Laivurinkatu 4	Turku	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Turun Lemminkäisenkatu 17	Turku	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Turun Reelinkikatu 7	Turku	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Turun Riitasuonkatu 28	Turku	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Turun Työnjohtajankatu 1	Turku	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Turun Vänrikinkatu 2	Turku	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Tuusulan Bostoninkaari 2	Tuusula	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Tuusulan Kievarinkaari 4	Tuusula	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Antaksentie 3	Vantaa	100.00	100.00

Asunto Oy Vantaan Arinatie 10	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Elmontie 11	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Esikkotie 9	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Haltiantie 12	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Haltiantie 14	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Hiiritornit	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Kaivokselantie 5 b	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Kaivokselantie 5 f	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Keikarinkuja 3	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Kielotie 34	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Kiltterinaukio 4	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Kiltterinkaari 2	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Krassitie 8	Vantaa	99.26	99.26
Asunto Oy Vantaan Laajaniityntie 2a	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Lauri Korpisen katu 10	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Lauri Korpisen katu 8	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Lautamiehentie 11	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Lautamiehentie 9	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Lehtikallio 4	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Leinelänkaari 13	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Leinelänkaari 14	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Leineläntie 10	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Leineläntie 3	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Liesikuja 8	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Martinlaaksonpolku 4	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Neilikkapolku	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Pyhtääänkorvenkuja 4 ja 6	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Pyhtääänkorventie 15f	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Pyhtääänkorventie 25	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Pähkinämetsä	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Pähkinäpolku	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Pähkinärinteentie 41	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Ruukkupolku 14	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Tammistonvuori	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Tarhurintie 6	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Teeritie 2	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vuorikummuntie 9	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Vähäntuvantie 6	Helsinki	100.00	100.00

Katajapysäköinti Oy	Tampere	50.93	50.93
Kiint. Oy Taivaskero 2	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Espoon Gräsantörnä 1 C ja D	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Abrahaminkatu 1	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Agricolankatu 1	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Albertinkatu 40	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Kalevankatu 39a	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Kalevankatu 39b	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Kalevankatu 39c	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Kalevankatu 41	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Kalevankatu 41 c	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Kalevankatu 43	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Onnentie 18	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Sofianlehdonkatu 5	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Somerontie 14	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Helsingin Tukholmankatu 10	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Kotitonttunie 1	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Lintulahdenpenger	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Malmihaka	Tampere	90.00	90.00
Kiinteistö Oy Saarensahra	Tampere	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Siilinjärven Kirkkorinne	Siilinjärvi	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Tampereen Kylikinkatu 15	Tampere	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Tuureporin Liiketalo	Turku	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Vantaan Karhunkierros 1 C	Vantaa	86.58	86.58
Kiinteistö Oy Vantaan Pyhtääänpolku	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Ylä-Malmintori	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Lumo Espoon Ylismäentie Oy	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Lumo Hankeyhtiö 2 Oy	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Lumo Hankeyhtiö 3 Oy	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Lumo Holding 50 Oy	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Lumohousing 14 Oy	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Lumohousing 19 Oy	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Kantelettarentie 15 osakkuusyhtiö:			
Kiinteistö Oy Sävelkorttelin Parkkihalli	Helsinki	31.19	65.35
Asunto Oy Helsingin Vanhaistentie 1 d osakkuusyhtiö:			
Kiinteistö Oy Sävelkorttelin Parkkihalli	Helsinki	34.16	65.35

		Parent company holding, %	Group holding, %
Subsidiaries and joint arrangements			
Lumo Vuokratalot Oy			
Asunto Oy Espoon Asemakuja 1	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Pilipuuntie 25	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Espoon Pilipuuntie 31	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Helsingin Vaakamestarinpolku 2	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Kuopion Niemenkatu 5	Kuopio	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy Oulun Jalohaukantie 1	Oulu	100.00	100.00
Asunto Oy OulunTuiranmaja	Oulu	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Nummenperttu	Hämeenlinna	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Vehnäpelto	Vantaa	100.00	100.00
Kiinteistö Oy Vehnäpellon tytär:			
Kiinteistö Oy Viljapelto	Vantaa	55.56	76.67
Subsidiaries and joint arrangements			
Lumo Asumisen Palvelut Oy			
Kiinteistö Oy Espoon Nihtitorpankujan Parkki	Espoo	67.71	67.71
Koy Espoon Ylismäentie 12 Pysäköinti	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Piispansalin Pysäköinti Oy	Espoo	100.00	100.00
Subsidiaries and joint arrangements			
Kojamo Palvelut Oy			
Kiinteistö Oy Mannerheimintie 168a	Helsinki	100.00	100.00
Associated companies and joint arrangements			
Kojamo plc			
Asunto Oy Nilsiän Ski	Nilsiä	28.33	28.33
SV-Asunnot Oy	Helsinki	50.00	50.00
Lumo Asumisen Palvelut Oy			
Asemamiehenkadun Pysäköinti Oy	Helsinki	48.94	48.94
Haltian Pysäköinti Oy	Vantaa	39.25	39.25
Kiinteistö Oy Espoon Pegasos Pysäköinti	Espoo	27.23	27.23
Louhen Pysäköinti Oy	Helsinki	32.00	32.00

Lumo Kodit Oy			
Asunto Oy Espoon Otsonkulma	Espoo	21.73	21.73
Hatanpäänhovin Pysäköinti Oy	Tampere	29.38	29.38
Kiinteistö Oy Bäckisäker	Espoo	50.00	50.00
Kiinteistö Oy Jyväskylän Torikulma	Jyväskylä	42.63	42.63
Kiinteistö Oy Mannerheimintie 40	Helsinki	29.42	29.42
Kiinteistö Oy Myllytullin Autotalo	Oulu	24.39	24.39
Kiinteistö Oy Oulun Tullivahdin Parkki	Oulu	33.60	33.60
Kiinteistö Oy Pohjois-Suurpelto	Espoo	50.00	50.00
Kiinteistö Oy Tampereen Tieteen Parkki	Tampere	41.71	41.71
Lehtolantien Pysäköinti Oy	Riihimäki	22.60	22.60
Leinelän Kehitys Oy	Vantaa	20.00	20.00
Lintulammenkadun Pysäköintilaitos oy	Kerava	39.19	39.19
Mummunkujan Pysäköinti Oy	Tampere	26.51	26.51
Paavolan Parkki Oy	Lahti	24.93	32.98
Pihlajapysäköinti Oy	Tampere	30.56	30.56
Ristikedonkadun Lämpö Oy	Salo	34.40	34.40
Ruukinpuiston Pysäköinti Oy	Kerava	23.49	23.49
Ruukuntekijäntien paikotus Oy	Vantaa	26.24	26.24
Suurpellon Kehitys Oy	Espoo	50.00	50.00
Virvatulentien Pysäköinti Oy	Helsinki	25.15	25.15
Miilun alueen huolto Oy	Salo	28.57	28.57
Asunto Oy Vantaan Lehtikallio 4:			
Kiinteistö Oy Lehtikallion Pysäköinti	Vantaa	39.84	39.84
Asunto Oy Järvenpään Sibeliuksenkatu 27:			
Kiinteistö Oy Järvenpään Tupalantalli	Järvenpää	33.51	33.51
Asunto Oy Vantaan Leinelänkaari 13:			
Leinelänkaaren Pysäköinti Oy	Vantaa	21.63	21.63
Asunto Oy Oulun Revonkuja 1:			
Kiinteistö Oy Revonparkki	Oulu	20.37	20.37
Asunto Oy Tampereen Keskisenkatu 4:			
Kiinteistö Oy Tampereen Seponparkki	Tampere	29.91	45.98
Asunto Oy Vantaan Arinatie 10:			
Kiinteistö Oy Arinaparkki Vantaa	Vantaa	25.59	25.59
Asunto Oy Lahden Radanpää 6:			
Asemantaustan Pysäköinti Oy	Lahti	39.76	39.76
Asunto Oy Espoon Ajurinkuja 1:			
Kiinteistö Oy Valliparkki	Espoo	31.31	31.31

Asunto Oy Vantaan Lautamiehentie 9:			
Sandbackan Autopaiat Oy	Vantaa	24.62	44.23
Asunto Oy Espoon Forstmestarinpihä 2:			
Kiinteistö Oy Espoon Lehto	Espoo	25.00	25.00
Asunto Oy Vantaan Kaivokselantie 5 b:			
Kiinteistö Oy Vantaan Pumppupuiston Parkki	Vantaa	11.45	24.20
Asunto Oy Vantaan Kaivokselantie 5 f:			
Kiinteistö Oy Vantaan Pumppupuiston Parkki	Vantaa	12.75	24.20
Lumo Vuokralot Oy			
Asunto Oy Viljapelto	Vantaa	21.11	76.67
Kiinteistö Oy Keinulaudantie 4	Helsinki	41.62	41.62
Pajalan Parkki Oy	Järvenpää	31.44	44.06

Accounting policies

Consolidation policies

The consolidated financial statements include the parent company Kojamo plc, the subsidiaries, investments in associated companies and interests in joint arrangements (joint operations).

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are companies that are under the parent company's control. Kojamo is considered to control an entity when Kojamo is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement in the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its control over the entity. The control is usually based on the parent company's direct or indirect holding of more than 50 per cent of the voting rights in the subsidiary. Should facts or circumstances change in the future, Kojamo will reassess whether it continues to have control over the entity.

Mutual shareholdings are eliminated using the acquisition cost method. Subsidiaries acquired during the financial year are consolidated in the financial statements from the day of acquisition, when the Group gained control of the company. Divested subsidiaries are consolidated until the date of divestment, when control ceases. Intra-Group transactions, receivables, liabilities, essential internal margins and internal profit distribution have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

The result for the financial year and total comprehensive income are allocated to the owners of the parent company, as Kojamo had no non-controlling interests in 2025 and 2024.

Associated companies

Associated companies are entities over which Kojamo has considerable influence. Considerable influence is basically defined as Kojamo holding 20–50 per cent of the votes in the company, or Kojamo as otherwise exercising considerable influence but not having control in the company. Holdings in associated companies are consolidated in the financial statements using the equity method from the date of acquiring considerable influence until the date when the considerable influence ends. The Group's share of the results of associated companies is shown in a separate line on the income statement.

Joint arrangements

A joint arrangement is an arrangement in which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

A joint arrangement is either a joint operation or joint venture. In a joint operation, Kojamo has rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement, whereas a joint venture is an arrangement in which Kojamo has rights to the net assets of the arrangement. All of Kojamo's joint arrangements are joint operations. They include those housing companies and mutual real estate companies in which Kojamo has a holding of less than 100 per cent. In these companies, the shares held by Kojamo carry entitlement to have control over specified premises.

Kojamo includes in its consolidated financial statements on a line-by-line basis and in proportion to its ownership its share of the assets and liabilities on the balance sheet related to joint operations as well as its share of any joint assets and liabilities. In addition, Kojamo recognises its income and expenses related to joint operations, including its share of the income and expenses from joint operations. Kojamo applies this proportional consolidation method to all the joint operations described hereinabove, regardless of Kojamo's holding. If the proportionally consolidated companies have such items on the consolidated comprehensive income statement or balance sheet that solely belong to Kojamo or other owners, these items are dealt with accordingly also in Kojamo's consolidated financial statements

7.4 Events after the financial year

On 28 January 2026, Kojamo announced that it had received the proposals of the Shareholders' Nomination Board for the Annual General Meeting. The proposals included the suggested number of members of the Board of Directors, the proposed Chair and members of the Board, the proposed remuneration for the Chair, Vice Chair and members of the Board, as well as the Nomination Board's proposal to amend its rules of procedure.

On 28 January 2026 Kojamo announced that it had completed its share buyback program. During the period from 22 August 2025 to 27 January 2026, Kojamo bought back 7,000,000

of its own shares, which corresponds to approximately 2.8 per cent of all shares in the company. The purchases made under the buyback program reduced Kojamo's equity by approximately EUR 72.7 million. As a result of the buyback program, Kojamo plc directly owns a total of 7,000,000 shares. The shares purchased during the buyback program will be cancelled.

On 10 February 2026, Kojamo announced that it had agreed to acquire a housing portfolio and issued special rights entitling to shares. Kojamo plc, its wholly owned subsidiary Lumo Kodit Oy and Varma Mutual Pension Insurance Company have entered into an agreement

under which Lumo Kodit will acquire a housing portfolio. The portfolio consists of 60 residential properties that have combined 4,761 apartments. The properties are located mainly in the capital region. Kojamo has issued 24,666,667 special rights to Varma pursuant to Chapter 10, Section 1 of the Finnish Companies Act based on the authorisation granted to the Board of Directors by the Annual General Meeting held on 13 March 2025.

On 11 February 2026, Kojamo announced updated strategy and new financial targets for strategy period 2026—2028. The company also announced its new dividend policy.

PARENT COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Parent company's income statement, FAS

€	Note	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Rental income		519,190.06	516,944.88
Sales revenue from administration		13,435,284.94	12,231,061.00
Total revenue	1	13,954,475.00	12,748,005.88
Other operating income	2	1,273,344.06	12,439.89
Personnel expenses	3	-4,313,656.20	-3,986,427.30
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	4	-273,648.66	-336,191.79
Other operating expenses	5	-10,655,584.13	-10,629,960.74
Operating profit/loss		-15,069.93	-2,192,134.06
Investment income		181,002,513.40	2,400.00
Financial income		113,412,721.66	106,048,466.14
Value adjustments in investments held as fixed assets		-5,334,155.02	-
Financial expenses		-109,664,213.28	-104,601,545.11
Total amount of financial income and expenses	6	179,416,866.76	1,449,321.03
Profit/loss before appropriations and taxes		179,401,796.83	-742,813.03
Appropriations	7	174,751,720.00	-
Income taxes	8	-35,549,770.93	96,908.84
Profit/loss for the period		318,603,745.90	-645,904.19

Parent company's balance sheet, FAS

€	Note	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	9		
Other long-term expenses		426,809.82	439,439.31
Intangible assets, total		426,809.82	439,439.31
Tangible assets	10		
Land and water areas		4,478,687.14	4,519,052.14
Machinery and equipment		32,550.77	117,588.73
Other tangible assets		187,206.12	187,206.12
Tangible assets, total		4,698,444.03	4,823,846.99
Investments	11		
Shares in subsidiaries		76,939,788.00	82,273,943.02
Shares in associates		176,951.96	176,951.96
Other securities and shares		594,029.89	594,029.89
Investments, total		77,710,769.85	83,044,924.87
Non-current assets, total		82,836,023.70	88,308,211.17
Current assets			
Non-current receivables	12	3,105,061,510.02	76,714,225.39
Current receivables	13	203,465,744.36	3,085,687,746.05
Financial securities	14	57,938,835.91	24,894,632.47
Cash and cash equivalents		167,013,453.19	320,788,755.59
Current assets, total		3,533,479,543.48	3,508,085,359.50
ASSETS		3,616,315,567.18	3,596,393,570.67

€	Note	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital		58,025,136.00	58,025,136.00
Share premium reserve		35,786,180.04	35,786,180.04
Contingency fund		16,920.33	16,920.33
Reserve for Invested unrestricted equity		167,856,001.50	167,856,001.50
Retained earnings		-73,194,900.15	-11,594,433.64
Profit/loss for the period		318,603,745.90	-645,904.19
Total equity	15	507,093,083.62	249,443,900.04
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities	16	2,813,410,428.99	2,863,801,518.89
Current liabilities	17	295,812,054.57	483,148,151.74
Total liabilities		3,109,222,483.56	3,346,949,670.63
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		3,616,315,567.18	3,596,393,570.67

Parent company's cash flow statement, FAS

€	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/loss before appropriations and taxes	179,401,796.83	-742,813.03
Adjustments:		
Planned depreciation and impairment	273,648.66	336,191.79
Asset purchase	-4,513.40	22,190.00
Financial income and expenses	-179,416,866.76	-1,449,321.03
Other adjustments	-1,350,280.96	-
Cash flow from operating activities before change in working capital	-1,096,215.63	-1,833,752.27
Change in working capital:		
Change in trade and other receivables	-1,140,135.10	-6,750,728.85
Change in trade and other payables	967,217.88	-399,692.77
Cash flow from operating activities before financial items, provisions and taxes	-1,269,132.85	-8,984,173.89
Interest paid and payments on other operational financial costs	-103,915,352.62	-130,221,919.86
Financial income from operating activities Direct taxes paid	9,235,116.91	4,840,651.78
Direct taxes paid	1,183,955.21	1,780,302.03
Cash flow from operating activities	-94,765,413.35	-132,585,139.94
Cash flow from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-158,723.71	-104,394.50
Capital gains from the disposal of tangible and intangible assets	1,298,393.66	-
Non-current loans, granted	-5,000,000.00	-50,000,000.00
Repayments of non-current loan receivables	25,000,000.00	-
Financial securities acquired	-351,467,156.73	-189,745,393.25
Capital gains from financial securities	318,561,312.18	164,933,208.65
Interest and dividends received on investments	287,134,878.20	100,124,916.37
Cash flow from investing activities	275,368,703.60	25,208,337.27

€	1-12/2025	1-12/2024
Cash flow from financing activities		
Repurchase of own shares	-60,862,310.02	-
Non-current loans and borrowings, raised	650,000,000.00	875,000,000.00
Non-current loans and borrowings, repayments	-981,323,000.00	-435,285,000.00
Current loans and borrowings, raised	25,959,399.06	19,783,007.91
Current loans and borrowings, repayments	-25,958,812.63	-59,419,584.33
Change in the Group's internal bank	57,806,130.94	30,558,330.01
Group contributions paid	-	-8,140,000.00
Cash flow from financing activities	-334,378,592.65	422,496,753.59
Change in cash and cash equivalents	-153,775,302.40	315,119,950.92
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	320,788,755.59	5,668,804.67
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	167,013,453.19	320,788,755.59

Parent company accounting policies

Kojamo plc's financial statement have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Finnish Accounting Act and the Finnish Limited Liability Companies Act.

Income related to rental operations and compensation for administration costs

Income related to rental operations and compensation for administration costs are recognised on an accrual basis during the agreement period.

Valuation of fixed assets

Tangible and intangible assets are recognised in the balance sheet at the original acquisition cost less depreciation according to plan and possible impairment. Depreciations according to plan are calculated as straight-line depreciation on the basis of the estimated useful life of the assets.

The depreciation periods according to plan, based on the useful life, are as follows:

IT hardware and software	4–5 years
Base stations	7 years
Multifunction devices	6–8 years

Costs that arise later are included in the carrying amount of a tangible asset only if it is likely that the future economic benefit related to the asset will benefit the Group. Other repair and maintenance costs are recognised as incurred through profit and loss.

Capital gains from the sale of fixed assets are recorded under other operating income and losses under other operating expenses.

Development expenditure

Capitalised development costs, depreciation periods and methods (Finnish Accounting Act 2:4.1, paragraph 3).

Development expenses are capitalised as intangible assets when it can be shown that a development project will generate a probable future economic benefit and costs attributable to the development stage can be reliably measured.

Capitalised development costs are presented as a separate item and depreciated over their useful life, at most 10 years.

Other development costs are recognised in the income statement when they are incurred. Previously recognised development costs are not capitalised in subsequent periods.

Valuation of financial assets

Financial securities have been recognised at the lower of cost or market price on the balance sheet date.

Statutory provisions

Future costs and apparent losses with a reasonably estimable monetary value which will no longer generate future income and which Kojamo is obligated or committed to perform are recognised as expenses in the income statement and as statutory provisions in the balance sheet.

Accrual of pension costs

The pension cover of Group companies is handled by external pension insurance companies in all respects. Pension costs are recognised as costs in the income statement on an accrual basis.

Accounting principles for the cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been compiled on the basis of the information in the income statement and balance sheet and their supplementary information.

Cash and cash equivalents include bank accounts, liquid deposit notes and certificates of deposit.

Items denominated in foreign currencies

All of the receivables and liabilities are euro-denominated.

Derivative instruments

Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments are presented in the notes to the financial statement.

Derivative instruments that hedge against the interest rate risks of long-term loans have not been entered into the balance sheet. They are reported in the notes to the financial statement.

The interest income and expenses based on derivative instruments are allocated over the agreement period and are used to adjust the interest rates of the hedged assets.

Notes to the parent company financial statements

1. Total revenue

€	1–12/2025	1–12/2024
Intragroup revenue		
Plot rental income	377,396.38	376,609.44
Rental income, total	377,396.38	376,609.44
Central administration services	9,432,621.39	7,562,778.18
IT rental income	4,002,663.55	4,668,282.82
Other sales revenue, total	13,435,284.94	12,231,061.00
Intragroup revenue, total	13,812,681.32	12,607,670.44
Other operating revenue		
Plot rental income	141,793.68	140,335.44
Other operating revenue, total	141,793.68	140,335.44
Revenue, total	13,954,475.00	12,748,005.88

2. Other operating income

€	1–12/2025	1–12/2024
Capital gains on fixed assets	1,258,028.66	-
Income from debt collection	-	2,939.89
Other operating income	15,315.40	9,500.00
Total	1,273,344.06	12,439.89

3. Personnel expenses

€	1–12/2025	1–12/2024
Wages, salaries and fees	-3,623,078.21	-3,339,578.12
Pension costs	-622,934.37	-589,132.13
Other employer contributions	-67,643.62	-57,717.05
Total	-4,313,656.20	-3,986,427.30

The management's performance bonuses have been calculated based on the closing price on 30 December 2025.

Wages and salaries to the CEO, the Board of Directors and the Board's committees

€	1–12/2025	1–12/2024
CEO Jani Nieminen, until 7 November 2024	-	-467,961.66
Interim CEO Erik Hjelt, 7 November 2024	-327,023.92	-106,367.85
Reima Rytsölä, CEO 1 June 2025 onwards	-315,211.61	-
Fees paid to the Board of Directors and Board committees		
Mikael Aro	-85,300.00	-86,225.00
Kari Kauniskangas	-54,550.00	-54,600.00
Anne Koutonen	-53,850.00	-57,050.00
Veronica Lindholm	-47,550.00	-36,850.00
Mikko Mursula	-53,850.00	-57,050.00
Andreas Segal	-51,050.00	-55,650.00
Catharina von Stackelberg-Hammarén	-	-11,800.00
Annica Ånas	-51,750.00	-55,650.00
Total	-1,040,135.53	-989,204.51

	2025	2024
Average number of personnel	16	16

For the 2025–2026 term of office, the Board of Directors and the Board committees have been paid fees totalling EUR 399,900.00, of which EUR 397,900.00 is allocated to the financial year 2025. The annual fee paid for the term of office beginning from the Annual General Meeting of 13 March 2025 was paid 60 per cent in cash and 40 per cent as shares.

Kojamo plc's CEO and Management Team receive total pay. The pension liability is offset by a pension insurance plan, in which an insurance premium corresponding to two months' taxable income is paid annually into a group pension insurance plan. The period of notice for terminating the CEO's employment is 6 months. In 2025, the cost of the Finnish statutory pension plan for the CEO was EUR 120,988.11 (95,903.04), and payments to the voluntary pension plan amounted to EUR 94,525.81 (69,871.03).

In 2025, the cost of the Finnish statutory pension plan for the whole Management Team was 278,389.37 (240,826.50), and payments to the voluntary pension plan amount to EUR 201,708.39 (170,044.24).

4. Depreciation according to plan

€	1–12/2025	1–12/2024
Other long-term expenses		
Development expenses	-188,610.70	-228,471.36
Other long-term expenses, total	-188,610.70	-228,471.36
Machinery and equipment	-85,037.96	-107,720.43
Total	-273,648.66	-336,191.79

5. Other operating expenses

€	1–12/2025	1–12/2024
Property tax	-166,659.76	-166,103.85
Rents and maintenance charges	-221,697.59	-279,376.13
Central administration	-10,150,584.36	-10,077,365.48
Other operating expenses	-116,642.42	-107,115.28
Total	-10,655,584.13	-10,629,960.74

Audit fees

€	1–12/2025	1–12/2024
Audit	-205,106.00	-198,699.00
Tax services	-55,440.00	-14,245.00
Advisory services	-71,945.00	-30,063.00
Total	-332,491.00	-243,007.00

6. Total amount of financial income and expenses

€	1–12/2025	1–12/2024
Dividend income		
From Group companies	181,000,000.00	-
From others	2,513.40	2,400.00
Total	181,002,513.40	2,400.00
Interest income		
From Group companies	105,759,330.05	93,911,577.46
From others	6,672,359.11	10,973,626.94
Other financial income		
Total	981,032.50	1,163,261.74
Dividend, interest and financial income total	113,412,721.66	106,048,466.14
Value adjustments in investments		
Impairment of investments held as fixed assets	-5,334,155.02	-
Total	-5,334,155.02	-
Interest and other financial expenses		
To others	-109,664,213.28	-104,601,545.11
Total	-109,664,213.28	-104,601,545.11
Total financial income and expenses	179,416,866.76	1,449,321.03

7. Appropriations

€	1–12/2025	1–12/2024
Group contributions, received	174,751,720.00	-
Total	174,751,720.00	-

8. Income tax

€	1–12/2025	1–12/2024
Income tax on operational income	-35,549,770.93	-
Tax for earlier years	-	96,908.84
Total	-35,549,770.93	96,908.84

9. Intangible assets

€		2025		2024	
		Development expenses	Total	Development expenses	Total
Acquisition cost 1 Jan		1,186,396.30	1,186,396.30	1,056,208.98	1,056,208.98
Increases		175,981.21	175,981.21	130,187.32	130,187.32
Acquisition cost 31 Dec		1,362,377.51	1,362,377.51	1,186,396.30	1,186,396.30
Accumulated depreciation 1 Jan		-746,956.99	-746,956.99	-518,485.63	-518,485.63
Depreciation for the financial year		-188,610.70	-188,610.70	-228,471.36	-228,471.36
Accumulated depreciation 31 Dec		-935,567.69	-935,567.69	-746,956.99	-746,956.99
Carrying value 31 Dec		426,809.82	426,809.82	439,439.31	439,439.31

10. Tangible assets

€		2025				2024			
		Land areas	Machinery and equipment	Other tangible assets	Total	Land areas	Machinery and equipment	Other tangible assets	Total
Acquisition cost 1 Jan		4,519,052.14	1,453,035.14	187,206.12	6,159,293.40	4,520,734.02	1,453,035.14	187,206.12	6,160,975.28
Decreases		-40,365.00	-	-	-40,365.00	-	-	-	-
Reductions		-	-	-	-	-1,681.88	-	-	-1,681.88
Acquisition cost 31 Dec		4,478,687.14	1,453,035.14	187,206.12	6,118,928.40	4,519,052.14	1,453,035.14	187,206.12	6,159,293.40
Accumulated depreciation 1 Jan		-	-1,335,446.41	-	-1,335,446.41	-	-1,227,725.98	-	-1,227,725.98
Depreciation for the financial year		-	-85,037.96	-	-85,037.96	-	-107,720.43	-	-107,720.43
Accumulated depreciation 31 Dec		-	-1,420,484.37	-	-1,420,484.37	-	-1,335,446.41	-	-1,335,446.41
Carrying value 31 Dec		4,478,687.14	32,550.77	187,206.12	4,698,444.03	4,519,052.14	117,588.73	187,206.12	4,823,846.99

11. Investments

€	2025				2024				
	Shares in subsidiaries	Shares in associates	Other securities and shares		Total	Shares in subsidiaries	Shares in associates	Other securities and shares	
			securities	and shares				securities	and shares
Acquisition cost 1 Jan	82,273,943.02	176,951.96	594,029.89	83,044,924.87	82,273,943.02	176,951.96	594,029.89	83,044,924.87	
Depreciation	-5,334,155.02	-	-	-5,334,155.02	-	-	-	-	
Acquisition cost 31 Dec	76,939,788.00	176,951.96	594,029.89	77,710,769.85	82,273,943.02	176,951.96	594,029.89	83,044,924.87	
Carrying value 31 Dec	76,939,788.00	176,951.96	594,029.89	77,710,769.85	82,273,943.02	176,951.96	594,029.89	83,044,924.87	

12. Non-current receivables

€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Loan receivables from Group companies	3,074,703,938.60	42,999,999.99
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	30,357,571.42	33,714,225.40
Total	3,105,061,510.02	76,714,225.39
Amortized loan costs recognised in non-current receivables	29,969,010.26	33,372,218.84

13. Current receivables

€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Trade receivables	9.20	3,198.48
From Group companies		
Trade receivables	1,826,994.62	1,390,771.10
Loan receivables	15,000.00	3,051,718,938.61
Other receivables	187,874,561.75	8,102,882.20
From Group companies, total	189,716,556.37	3,061,212,591.91
Loan receivables	-	586.43
Other receivables	95,985.11	105,104.22
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	13,653,193.68	24,366,265.01
Total	203,465,744.36	3,085,687,746.05
Amortized loan costs recognised in current receivables	13,237,180.35	12,188,675.78

14. Financial securities

€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Financial securities		
Other securities and funds	57,938,835.91	24,894,632.47
Total	57,938,835.91	24,894,632.47

Financial securities include fund units and money market funds.

15. Equity

€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Share capital as at 1 Jan	58,025,136.00	58,025,136.00
Share capital as at 31 Dec	58,025,136.00	58,025,136.00
Share premium as at 1 Jan	35,786,180.04	35,786,180.04
Share premium as at 31 Dec	35,786,180.04	35,786,180.04
Other reserves as at 1 Jan		
Contingency fund as at 1 Jan	16,920.33	16,920.33
Contingency fund as at 31 Dec	16,920.33	16,920.33
Reserve for invested unrestricted equity as at 1 Jan	167,856,001.50	167,856,001.50
Reserve for invested unrestricted equity as at 31 Dec	167,856,001.50	167,856,001.50
Other reserves as at 31 Dec	167,872,921.83	167,872,921.83
Retained earnings as at 1 Jan	-12,240,337.83	-11,594,433.64
Share-based incentive scheme	-92,252.30	-
Share repurchase	-60,862,310.02	-
Retained earnings as at 31 Dec	-73,194,900.15	-11,594,433.64
Profit for the period	318,603,745.90	-645,904.19
Total	507,093,083.62	249,443,900.04

Calculation on distributable equity

Reserve for invested unrestricted equity	167,856,001.50	167,856,001.50
Retained earnings	-73,194,900.15	-11,594,433.64
Profit for the period	318,603,745.90	-645,904.19
Capitalised development costs	-426,809.82	-439,439.31
Total	412,838,037.43	155,176,224.36

pcs	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
The number of shares in Kojamo plc	247,144,399	247,144,399

At the end of the period, Kojamo held 5,815,000 treasury shares.

16. Non-current liabilities

€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Loans from financial institutions	1,262,438,998.42	1,513,238,998.42
Bonds	1,550,000,000.00	1,350,000,000.00
Accrued expenses, wages and salaries	971,430.57	562,520.47
Total	2,813,410,428.99	2,863,801,518.89

17. Current liabilities

€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Loans from financial institutions, instalments in the next financial year	800,000.00	800,000.00
Bonds, instalments in the next financial year	134,992,000.00	415,515,000.00
Trade payables	702,457.35	473,453.73
Liabilities to Group companies		
Trade payables	28,284.01	28,483.18
Other debts	97,177,310.36	34,350,417.69
Other debts	398,692.87	330,751.14
Accrued expenses and deferred income		
Accrued financial liabilities	32,167,990.34	29,775,783.66
Personnel expenses	1,298,926.80	1,764,245.55
Tax liabilities	27,404,492.10	-
Other items	841,900.74	110,016.79
Total	295,812,054.57	483,148,151.74

18. Derivative instruments

Interest rate derivatives

€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Fair values of derivative instruments		
Interest rate derivatives		
Interest rate swap, cash flow hedging	-13,788,907.11	-19,897,423.43
Total	-13,788,907.11	-19,897,423.43

Nominal values of derivative instruments

Interest rate derivatives	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Interest rate swap, cash flow hedging	1,269,680,000.00	1,270,280,000.00
Total	1,269,680,000.00	1,270,280,000.00

Hedge accounting is applied to interest rate swaps as their terms and conditions are similar to the terms and conditions of the hedged loan agreements. Interest rate swaps have not been recognised through profit and loss. If the duration of the derivative is longer than that of the loan, it is highly likely that the loan will be extended.

19. Guarantees and commitments

€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Loans that mature in more than five years		
Market-based loans	500,000,000.00	-
Loans for which montage on and shares in property have been given as a guarantee		
Loans from financial institutions	438,998.40	638,998.40
Mortgages given	3,925,000.00	4,015,000.00
Guarantees given		
Counter-guarantee	196,850,691.93	231,413,627.32

20. Other liabilities

€	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Car leasing liabilities		
Payable during the next financial year	50,151.76	124,379.76
Payable later	33,514.86	95,736.16

21. Other notes

31 December 2025 deferred tax assets from impairment of investments held as fixed assets was EUR 1,066,831.00.

22. Related party transactions

The members of the Board of Directors or corporations over which they exercise control owned a total of 76,434 (63,876) shares and share-based rights in the company or in companies belonging to the same Group as the company. The members of the management Team or corporations over which the exercise control owned a total of 70,508 (57,532) shares and share-based rights in the company or in companies belonging to the same Group as the company. These shares represent 0.06 (0.05) per cent of the company's entire share capital.

The terms in related party transactions correspond to those observed in transactions between independent parties. Kojamo had no related party transactions deviating from the company's normal business operations in 2025 and 2024.

Statements from the Board of Directors and CEO

We confirm that

- the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and the financial statements of the parent company prepared in accordance with the regulations governing the preparation of financial statements in Finland give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position, and profit or loss of the company and the entities included in the consolidated financial statements,
- the report provides a true and fair view of the development of business activities and results for the company and the entities included in the consolidated financial statements, as well as a description of the most significant risks and uncertainties and of other aspects regarding the company's condition.

SIGNATURES TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Helsinki, February 11 2026

Mikael Aro
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Mikko Mursula
Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors

Kari Kauniskangas

Anne Koutonen

Veronica Lindholm

Andreas Segal

Annica Ånäs

Reima Rytsölä
CEO

A report on the audit has been issued today

Helsinki, February 11 2026

KPMG Oy Ab

Audit Firm

Petri Kettunen, APA

This document is an English translation of the Finnish auditor's report. Only the Finnish version of the report is legally binding.

Auditor's Report

To the Annual General Meeting of Kojamo plc

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kojamo plc (business identity code [0116336-2](#)) for the year ended 31 December, 2025. The financial statements comprise the consolidated balance sheet, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes, including material accounting policy information, as well as the parent company's balance sheet, income statement, statement of cash flows and notes.

In our opinion

- the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the parent company's financial performance and financial position in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the preparation of financial statements in Finland and comply with statutory requirements.

Our opinion is consistent with the additional report submitted to the Audit Committee.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with good auditing practice in Finland. Our responsibilities under good auditing practice are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the parent company and of the group companies in accordance with the ethical requirements that are applicable in Finland and are relevant to our audit, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

In our best knowledge and understanding, the non-audit services that we have provided to the parent company and group companies are in compliance with laws and regulations applicable in Finland regarding these services, and we have not provided any prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of regulation (EU) 537/2014. The non-audit services that we have provided have been disclosed in note 2.2 to the consolidated financial statements.

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

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. The materiality is determined based on our professional judgement and is used to determine the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of identified misstatements on the financial statements as a whole. The level of materiality we set is based on our assessment of the magnitude of misstatements that, individually or in aggregate, could reasonably be expected to have influence on the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. We have also taken into account misstatements and/or possible misstatements that in our opinion are material for qualitative reasons for the users of the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. The significant risks of material misstatement referred to in the EU Regulation No 537/2014 point (c) of Article 10(2) are included in the description of key audit matters below.

We have also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls. This includes consideration of whether there was evidence of management bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

THE KEY AUDIT MATTER

HOW THE MATTER WAS ADDRESSED IN THE AUDIT

Valuation of investment properties (refer to Note 3.1 to the consolidated financial statements)

- Investment properties measured at fair value (EUR 7,581 million) represent 96% of the consolidated total assets as at 31 December 2025. Valuation of investment properties is considered a key audit matter due to
- We assessed the assumptions used requiring management judgement, as well as the grounds for substantial changes in fair values. We also tested controls in place in the company over the fair value accounting.

management estimates used in forecasts underlying the valuations, and significance of the carrying amounts involved.

- We involved KPMG valuation specialists, to test the technical appropriateness of the calculations, and to compare the assumptions used to market and industry data.
- We have performed substantive audit procedures on the accounting of sold of investment properties.
- We met with the external property valuer (Authorised Property Valuer, AKA) used by the Group, to evaluate the appropriateness of the valuation method applied by Kojamo.
- We assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures provided on the investment properties.

— At the year-end 2025, Kojamo's interest-bearing liabilities totaled EUR 3.391 million, representing 43% of the consolidated balance sheet total.

— The Group utilises interest rate derivative contracts, measured at fair value. The total nominal value of these derivatives was EUR 1.598 million as at 31 December 2025. Kojamo uses derivative contracts mainly to hedge its interest rate risk exposure. The Group applies hedge accounting to qualifying interest rate derivative instruments.

— Our audit procedures included evaluation of the appropriateness of the recognition and measurement principles for financial instruments, and testing of the controls relevant to the accuracy and measurement of financial instruments.

— We tested the accuracy of the measurements and the accruals for financial items, on a sample basis.

— We assessed the appropriateness of the hedge accounting as applied by Kojamo.

— We considered the appropriateness of the disclosures provided on the interest-bearing liabilities, derivative instruments and financial risk management.

Total revenue: recognition of rental income (refer to Note 2.1 to the consolidated financial statements)

- The Group's total revenue consists almost solely of rental income from investment properties.
- The industry is marked by a large rental agreement portfolio with a substantial number of invoicing and payment transactions monthly.
- We have tested controls and performed substantive audit procedures over rental income to assess the completeness and accuracy of total revenue.

Accounting for interest-bearing liabilities and derivative instruments (refer to notes 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6 to the consolidated financial statements)

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU, and of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the preparation of financial statements in Finland and comply with statutory requirements. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for assessing the parent company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention to liquidate the parent company or the group or cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with good auditing practice will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with good auditing practice, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

— Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events so that the financial statements give a true and fair view.

— Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Reporting Requirements

Information on our audit engagement

We were first appointed as auditors by the Annual General Meeting on 7.4.2005, and our appointment represents a total period of uninterrupted engagement of 20 years. Kojamo plc has been a Public Interest Entity since 21 October 2016.

Other Information

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the report of the Board of Directors and the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements or our auditor's report thereon. We have obtained the report of the Board of Directors prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after that date. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. With respect to the report of the Board of Directors,

our responsibility also includes considering whether the report of the Board of Directors has been prepared in compliance with the applicable provisions.

In our opinion, the information in the report of the Board of Directors is consistent with the information in the financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors has been prepared in compliance with the applicable provisions.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Helsinki 11 February 2026

KPMG OY AB

Audit Firm

PETRI KETTUNEN

Authorised Public Accountant, KHT