Fortum

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BULLETIN

January-December 2025

fortum

Powering a thriving world

Contents

Figures in brackets refer to the comparison period, i.e. the same period last year, unless otherwise stated.

2025 was defined by strong optimisation premium, solid achieved power price and low generation volumes

October–December 2025

- Comparable EBITDA was EUR 336 (355) million.
- Comparable operating profit was EUR 251 (257) million due to lower generation volumes.
- Operating profit was EUR 305 (390) million.
- Comparable earnings per share were EUR 0.23 (0.18).
- Earnings per share were EUR 0.27 (0.39).
- Cash flow from operating activities totalled EUR 53 (167) million.

January–December 2025

- Comparable EBITDA was EUR 1,240 (1,556) million.
- Comparable operating profit was EUR 924 (1,178) million mainly due to lower generation volumes and power prices.
- Operating profit was EUR 939 (1,325) million.
- Comparable earnings per share were EUR 0.82 (1.00).
- Earnings per share were EUR 0.85 (1.30).
- Cash flow from operating activities totalled EUR 840 (1,392) million.
- In 2025, the optimisation premium included in the achieved power price for the whole outright portfolio was 9.7 EUR/MWh.
- Fortum's Board of Directors proposes a dividend of EUR 0.74 (1.40) per share and that the dividend will be paid in the second quarter.

Summary of outlook

- The Generation segment's estimated Nordic generation hedges: approximately 75% at EUR 41 per MWh for 2026 and approximately 55% at EUR 40 per MWh for 2027.
- For 2026, the optimisation premium is expected to be 8–10 EUR/MWh, and for 2027 onwards 6–8 EUR/MWh.
- For the period of 2026–2030, Fortum's committed capital expenditure is expected to be approximately EUR 2.0 billion excluding acquisitions. This includes growth capex of approximately EUR 750 million in total and maintenance capex of approximately EUR 250 million per year. For 2026, the total committed capital expenditure is expected to be approximately EUR 550 million excluding acquisitions.

Key figures

EUR million or as indicated	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Reported				
Sales	1,444	1,435	4,989	5,800
Operating profit	305	390	939	1,325
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	10	-38	56	19
Net profit (after non-controlling interests)	246	344	765	1,164
Earnings per share, EUR	0.27	0.39	0.85	1.30
Net cash from operating activities	53	167	840	1,392
Number of employees			4,551	4,466

EUR million or as indicated	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Comparable				
EBITDA	336	355	1,240	1,556
Operating profit	251	257	924	1,178
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	14	-35	28	-30
Return on net assets (RONA), %			10.9	13.0
Net assets (at period-end)			9,150	8,554
Net profit (after non-controlling interests)	207	169	739	900
Earnings per share, EUR	0.23	0.18	0.82	1.00

EUR million or as indicated	2025	2024
Financial position		
Financial net debt (at period-end)	1,479	367
Financial net debt/comparable EBITDA	1.2	0.2

Fortum's President and CEO Markus Rauramo

"For Fortum, 2025 was marked by a strong optimisation premium and solid achieved power price despite low generation volumes. At the end of the year, we updated our long-term financial targets as well as strategic targets and KPIs to ensure value creation from both existing operations and upcoming opportunities. We are confident that electricity demand in the Nordics will grow – driven by data centres, decarbonisation and electrification of industry, and the broader transition to a low-carbon society. With Fortum's unique position in the Nordics, we are ready to lead that wave.

In 2025, the Nordic power market was characterised by continued strong price volatility. A warm start to the year and the surplus in hydro reservoir levels lowered Nordic spot prices early in the year, especially in the north. Mild weather persisted into the second quarter. Reduced hydro inflows and increased generation soon decreased the surplus, pushing up prices by summer. At the beginning of the third quarter, low rainfall returned hydro reservoirs to average, further supporting prices. In the fourth quarter, Nordic spot prices were higher compared to the previous year due to lower reservoir levels and lower wind speeds. Nordic power demand remained unchanged compared to 2024, primarily sustained by non-industrial consumption, while electricity exports from the Nordic region saw a slight decrease.

Our 2025 financial year comparable result was affected by the decline in the Generation segment's result. The main reason was lower generation volumes, but also lower hedge power prices had a negative effect. Our nuclear and hydro output was as much as 3.9 TWh below last year's output, mainly due to the long unplanned outage at the Oskarshamn nuclear plant but also lower hydro inflows. However, our achieved power price of 51.4 EUR/MWh was strong, supported by successful physical optimisation and hedging. The optimisation premium of 9.7 EUR/MWh clearly improved from 2024. The optimisation premium in particular confirms Fortum's ability to create value from its very competitive outright generation portfolio. In the fourth quarter, the Generation segment's comparable operating profit declined mainly due to lower hedge prices, partly offset by higher hydro generation. Further, we are very pleased that our Consumer Solutions segment recorded its strongest fourth-quarter and full-year comparable operating profit so far, driven by improved gas and electricity margins and realised cost synergies from the brand mergers completed in 2024. The Other Operations segment also saw an improvement in its comparable result in 2025 due to divestments of non-core businesses carried out the year before.

Our financial position continues to be robust with a leverage for Financial net debt-to-Comparable EBITDA of 1.2 times, and we continued to have sufficient liquidity and credit line buffers at the end of the year.

Based on our Group results and financial position, Fortum's Board of Directors is proposing to the Annual General Meeting a dividend of EUR 0.74 per share corresponding to a 90% payout of comparable EPS, in line with Fortum's dividend policy. Adding the proposed dividend payment to the net debt-to-comparable EBITDA at the end of 2025, it would be 1.7 times.

In 2025, Fortum committed to its SBTi-validated short- and long-term targets and net zero target by 2040, and we will exit coal by the end of 2027. In 2025, 99% of Fortum's power generation came from renewable (hydro and wind) or nuclear sources, leading to one of the lowest specific CO_2 emissions among European utilities. We are proud to announce that in 2025 we already achieved our ambitious targets for specific emissions, both for total energy production and for power generation – reinforcing our position as a climate leader in the industry. In 2025, we also updated our terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity targets, outlined our first biodiversity plan with concrete actions for the upcoming years and published our terrestrial biodiversity footprint for the first time.

In November, we held our Investor Day and updated our strategic targets and KPIs regarding our strategic focus areas: operations, commercialisation and development. Our strategic priorities remained fundamentally the same.

Regarding our strategic priority to deliver reliable energy to our customers, in 2025 we focused on our core operations and advanced several significant projects to even better meet the needs of our customers, the society and the Nordic energy system. At the Loviisa nuclear power plant, the preparations for the lifetime extension until 2050 are advancing well, and we continued the introduction of Western fuel into the plant's second unit. A significant amount of the fuel load at Loviisa nuclear power plant is now of Western origin. In March, we announced the results of our extensive feasibility study exploring the prerequisites for new nuclear in Finland and Sweden. The study concluded that with the current power market outlook, new nuclear power is not economically viable on a merchant basis only. Fortum will continue to develop new nuclear power as a long-term option to meet projected customer demand growth. Fortum also started a feasibility study to explore possibilities for flexible pumped-storage hydropower in Sweden. In Consumer Solutions, we announced the acquisition of Orange Energia in June, one of the largest independent electricity solutions providers in Poland. The Espoo Clean Heat programme is making significant progress: we have now commissioned our own electrified district heat production at the Espoo and Kirkkonummi data centre sites with future waste heat offtake from the upcoming Microsoft data centres. Additionally, the electricity-powered district heating facility in Nuijala, Espoo, has also begun production. In the fourth quarter, we made the decision to invest EUR 85 million in decarbonisation of our Zabrze CHP plant in Poland, following last year's similar investment decision in the Czestochowa plant.

On our strategic priority to drive decarbonisation in industries, we have continued to develop several sites across Finland that can be offered to our customers for data centre or industrial use. In addition, we have continued in the role of energy partner to support a feasibility study exploring low-carbon aluminium manufacturing opportunities in Kokkola and Kruunupyy, Finland. In 2025, we also expanded our renewable energy development pipeline through two major onshore wind power portfolio acquisitions in Finland. We secured a 2.6-GW development portfolio from Enersense and a 4.4-GW development portfolio from ABO Energy, bringing our permitting-phase wind and solar pipeline across the Nordics to approximately 8 GW, with more projects in the early development phase.

To ensure competitiveness also in future years, Fortum's third strategic priority is to transform and develop. In 2025, Fortum concluded its efficiency improvement programme, reducing annual fixed costs by EUR 100 million (excluding inflation) by the end of 2025. In 2026, fixed costs are expected to be approximately EUR 870 million. Going forward, Fortum expects its Comparable operating profit to improve by EUR 330 million by 2030. This improvement is based on our own actions, for example improved fleet availability, efficiency improvements and organic growth. The improvement does not include impacts from capital expenditure, M&A or power price changes.

In the near term, the operating environment continues to be impacted by strong geopolitical tensions, which cause uncertainty and turbulence and may pose challenges to major industrial investments in the Nordics. However, we continue to see robust underlying customer demand from various industrial sectors, which we believe reflects the long-term power demand growth. We continue to develop our opportunities for customer-driven profitable growth as well as our competitiveness and efficiency.

To conclude, I want to sincerely thank all our employees for their commitment and effort over the past year. I'm also grateful to our customers, partners, shareholders, and other stakeholders for placing their trust in us as we work towards creating a world where people, businesses and nature thrive together.

Fortum's strategy

On 25 November at its Investor Day, Fortum updated its long-term financial targets, strategic targets and strategic KPIs. Comparable return on net assets (RONA) of 14% was added as a long-term target for the Group. The target of maintaining a credit rating of at least BBB remained unchanged.

Fortum's strategy, launched in 2023, and strategic priorities remained fundamentally unchanged. The strategic priorities are 'deliver reliable energy to customers', 'drive decarbonisation in industries', and 'transform and develop'. The Group's business portfolio is built on hydro and nuclear generation, flexibility and optimisation, demand-driven renewables, electricity solutions business for consumers, and heating and cooling operations.

Financial and environmental targets

- Group Comparable RONA 14%.
- To ensure a credit rating of BBB, Financial net debt-to-Comparable EBITDA can be a maximum of 2.5 times (previously 2.0–2.5). S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings currently rate Fortum as BBB+ with Stable Outlook.
- To ensure the required returns for any potential new investments, Fortum continues to be selective and applies set investment criteria: project-based WACC + 150–400 investment hurdles depending on the technology or investment project, as well as environmental targets.
- Fortum's dividend policy is a payout ratio of 60–90% of comparable EPS. The upper end of the pay-out ratio range is applied in situations with a strong balance sheet and low investments, while the lower end of the range is applied in situations with high leverage and/or significant investments and high capital expenditure. Fortum seeks to continue to pay competitive cash dividends.
- Fortum expects its Comparable operating profit to improve by EUR 330 million by 2030 compared to the base line of EUR 930 million (LTM Q3 2025). This improvement is based on own actions and does not include effects from capital expenditure, acquisitions or price impacts.
- Fortum has set ambitious environmental and decarbonisation goals with SBTi-validated climate targets, including net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2040, coal exit by the end of 2027, targets for specific emissions, and biodiversity targets updated in November 2025.

Strategic targets and KPIs

Fortum set new and updated strategic targets to capture long-term opportunities and mitigate business and market risks as well as to measure its strategy implementation. Fortum's strategic focus areas are Operations, Commercialisation and Development.

STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS	OPERATIONS	COMMERCIALISATION	DEVELOPMENT
Rationale	**Strong competitiveness and optimisation**	**Stable, scenario-resilient cash flows**	**Future-proofed portfolio**
Targets	Reach full value creation potential of existing operations	Create customer-centric products and services	Develop customer-driven growth options
Key Performance Indicators	**Fleet availability** >90% for nuclear >95% for hydro	**Hedged share of rolling 10-year outright generation volume** >25% by end of 2028	**Ready-to-build pipeline for solar and onshore wind** 1.2 GW by end of 2028
	Optimisation premium for outright portfolio 8-10 EUR/MWh for 2026 6-8 EUR/MWh for 2027–	**Customer satisfaction index (CSI)** 76 by end of 2028	**New ready-to-deploy flexibility** [1)] 2.5 GW by end of 2028
2025 outcomes	**Availability** 75% for nuclear 94% for hydro **Optimisation premium** 9.7 EUR/MWh	**10-year rolling hedge ratio** 19% **CSI** 76	**Ready-to-build pipeline** 70 MW Currently ~8 GW in permitting phase **New ready-to-deploy flexibility** 730 MW

1) Including customer assets (no capital expenditure requirement) and ongoing asset investments (350 MW).

In 2022, Fortum resolved to exit its Russian operations, with the primary aim to divest its assets. In April 2023, the Russian authorities seized control of Fortum's assets in Russia and deprived Fortum of its shareholder rights. Fortum has since lost all oversight and control over the assets and therefore fully financially impaired and deconsolidated the assets. Fortum is pursuing arbitration against Russia for the unlawful seizure of its assets and court proceedings to recover unpaid intercompany loans. Consequently, Fortum is no longer active in Russia and does not intend to return there. When possible and as a primary option, Fortum would continue the divestment process of its Russian assets.

Financial results

Sales by segment

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Generation	918	942	3,245	3,795
Consumer Solutions	883	792	3,029	3,073
Other Operations	49	141	187	596
Netting of Nord Pool transactions	-338	-309	-1,136	-1,196
Eliminations	-69	-131	-336	-469
Total	**1,444**	**1,435**	**4,989**	**5,800**

Comparable EBITDA by segment

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Generation	300	319	1,098	1,421
Consumer Solutions	53	41	213	161
Other Operations	-16	-5	-71	-26
Total	**336**	**355**	**1,240**	**1,556**

Comparable operating profit by segment

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Generation	245	265	893	1,218
Consumer Solutions	26	16	122	76
Other Operations	-20	-24	-91	-116
Total	**251**	**257**	**924**	**1,178**

Operating profit by segment

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Generation	305	177	912	1,103
Consumer Solutions	27	28	127	122
Other Operations	-27	186	-100	100
Total	**305**	**390**	**939**	**1,325**

October–December 2025

Sales increased slightly to EUR 1,444 (1,435) million, mainly due to higher Consumer Solutions sales.

Comparable operating profit decreased to EUR 251 (257) million. The Generation segment results decreased to EUR 245 (265) million, mainly as a result of lower hedge power prices. The result for the Consumer Solutions segment, reaching record-high fourth-quarter results, increased to EUR 26 (16) million, mainly driven by improved electricity margins in the Nordics and improved gas margins in the enterprise business in Poland.

Operating profit for the period was impacted by EUR 54 (133) million of items affecting comparability (Note 4).

Comparable share of profits of associates and joint ventures was EUR 14 (-35) million (Note 7).

Comparable earnings per share were EUR 0.23 (0.18) (Note 4.2).

January–December 2025

Sales decreased to EUR 4,989 (5,800) million, mainly due to lower power generation volumes and lower hedge power prices as well as the divestment of the recycling and waste business in 2024.

Comparable operating profit decreased to EUR 924 (1,178) million. The Generation segment results decreased to EUR 893 (1,218) million, mainly impacted by lower hydro and nuclear volumes and lower hedge power prices. The result for the Consumer Solutions segment increased to EUR 122 (76) million, reaching an all-time high full-year result. The result was driven by improved gas margins in the enterprise business in Poland, improved electricity margins in the Nordics and cost synergies from brand mergers completed in 2024.

Operating profit for the period was impacted by EUR 15 (147) million of items affecting comparability, mainly related to fair-value changes of non-hedge-accounted derivatives and impairments. In the comparison period, items affecting comparability included the tax-exempt capital gain of EUR 176 million from the divestment of the recycling and waste business (Note 4).

Comparable share of profits of associates and joint ventures was EUR 28 (-30) million. In the comparison period, the comparable share of profits of associates and joint ventures was impacted by updated cost estimates for the Swedish nuclear waste-related provisions in co-owned nuclear companies, which was partly offset by a positive impact from co-owned TVO (Note 7).

Finance costs – net amounted to EUR -59 (55) million. In the comparable period, interest income includes EUR 19 million interest income relating to the Belgian income tax assessment and interest income from the settlement of a commercial dispute. Comparable finance costs – net amounted to EUR -54 (-36) million (Note 8).

Income taxes totalled EUR -173 (-239) million. The comparable effective income tax rate was 18.8% (19.1%) (Note 9).

Net profit after non-controlling interests was EUR 765 (1,164) million and comparable net profit was EUR 739 (900) million. Comparable net profit is adjusted for items affecting comparability, adjustments to the share of profit of associates and joint ventures, finance costs – net, income tax expenses and non-controlling interests (Note 4.2).

Earnings per share were EUR 0.85 (1.30). Comparable earnings per share were EUR 0.82 (1.00) (Note 4.2).

Financial position and cash flow

Cash flow

In January–December, net cash from operating activities decreased and totalled EUR 840 (1,392) million, mainly due to the lower comparable EBITDA and increased working capital.

Net cash from investing activities totalled EUR -614 (604) million. Capital expenditure amounted to EUR 499 (472) million. Acquisitions of shares totalled EUR 88 (33) million. This includes the acquisition of the Polish electricity solutions provider Orange Energia and project development portfolios for renewable power from Enersense and ABO Energy. In the comparison period, divestment of shares and capital returns of EUR 764 million mainly included the divestment of the recycling and waste business. Net cash from investing activities was impacted by a decrease in margin receivables of EUR 26 (386) million.

Net cash used in financing activities totalled EUR -1,461 (-2,043) million. The net repayments of interest-bearing liabilities totalled EUR 170 (975) million. The dividend of EUR 1,256 million for the year 2024, approved by the 2025 Annual General Meeting, was paid on 10 April. In 2024, the dividend was paid in two instalments, the first payment of EUR 520 million in April 2024 and the second payment of EUR 511 million in October 2024.

Liquid funds decreased by EUR -1,235 (decrease -47) million, and liquid funds at 31 December 2025 amounted to EUR 2,903 million.

For further details, see the ‘Financing’ section below.

Assets

At the end of December 2025, total assets amounted to EUR 16,444 (31 Dec 2024: 17,307) million. The decline mainly reflects the dividend payment in the second quarter and the decrease in trade and other receivables reflecting lower power prices.

Equity

Total equity amounted to EUR 8,620 (31 Dec 2024: 9,154) million. Equity attributable to owners of the parent company totalled EUR 8,539 (31 Dec 2024: 9,074) million. Equity was negatively impacted by the 2024 dividend payment of EUR 1,256 million and by the EUR 132 million fair valuation of cash flow hedges, partly offset by the EUR 765 million net profit for the period.

Financing

The Group’s financial position continues to be very solid. At the end of December, the Group’s ratio for financial net debt-to-comparable EBITDA was at 1.2 times for the last twelve months.

At the end of December 2025, financial net debt was EUR 1,479 (31 Dec 2024: 367) million. Fortum’s total interest-bearing liabilities were EUR 4,746 (31 Dec 2024: 4,828) million and liquid funds amounted to EUR 2,903 (31 Dec 2024: 4,136) million.

At the end of December 2025, Fortum’s long-term loans totalled EUR 4,274 million. Short-term loans amounted to EUR 366 million. (Note 12).

In December, the EUR 800 million bilateral revolving credit facility maturing in January 2027, was refinanced, with a new maturity in January 2028.

At the end of December 2025, Fortum had undrawn committed credit facilities of EUR 3,806 million. In addition, Fortum has committed overdraft limits of EUR 100 million that are valid until further notice.

Fortum's current long-term credit rating by both S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings is BBB+ with Stable Outlook.

Segment reviews

Generation

Generation is responsible for power generation mainly in the Nordics. The segment comprises hydro, nuclear, wind and solar power generation, as well as district heating and cooling, and decarbonisation of heat production assets. The Generation segment is responsible for hedging and value creation both in physical and financial power markets. It is a customer interface for industrial and municipal customers to drive decarbonisation in industries and provide reliable energy at scale.

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Reported				
Sales	918	942	3,245	3,795
- power sales	716	756	2,642	3,234
of which Nordic outright power sales [1)]	553	559	2,062	2,302
- heat sales	178	166	533	502
- other sales	25	20	70	60
Operating profit	305	177	912	1,103
Share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures [2)]	12	-38	56	22
Capital expenditure and gross investments in shares	185	105	501	355
Number of employees			2,139	2,053

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Comparable				
EBITDA	300	319	1,098	1,421
Operating profit	245	265	893	1,218
Share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures [2)]	16	-35	28	-26
Return on net assets (RONA), %			11.8	16.0
Net assets (at period-end)			8,135	7,608

1) Nordic outright power sales includes hydro, nuclear and wind generation. It does not include CHP and condensing power generation, minorities, customer business, or other purchases.
2) Power plants are often built jointly with other power producers, and owners purchase power at cost. The share of profit/loss is mainly IFRS Accounting Standards adjustments (e.g., accounting for nuclear-related assets and liabilities) and depreciations on fair-value adjustments from historical acquisitions (Note 19 in the Consolidated Financial Statements 2024).

Power generation by source

TWh	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Hydropower, Nordic	5.3	4.6	18.5	20.2
Nuclear power, Nordic	6.1	6.2	22.1	24.3
Wind power, Nordic	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.9
CHP and condensing power [1)]	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8
Total	**11.9**	**11.4**	**42.3**	**46.2**

1) CHP and condensing power generation in Finland and Poland.

Sales volumes

TWh	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Power sales volume, Nordic	14.2	14.4	52.4	58.9
of which Nordic outright power sales volume [1)]	11.3	10.8	40.1	43.8
Power sales volume, Other	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
Heat sales volume, Nordic	0.6	0.6	1.9	2.0
Heat sales volume, Other	1.3	1.3	3.6	3.2

1) The Nordic outright power sales volume includes hydro, nuclear and wind generation. It does not include CHP and condensing power generation, minorities, customer business, or other purchases.

Achieved power price

EUR/MWh	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Generation's Nordic achieved power price 1)	49.1	51.7	51.4	52.5

1) The Nordic achieved power price includes hydro, nuclear and wind generation. It does not include CHP and condensing power generation, minorities, customer business, or other purchases.

October–December 2025

The Generation segment's total power generation increased compared to last year. Hydro generation volumes increased by 15% and nuclear volumes decreased by 2%. The main reason for the higher hydro generation was higher inflow. Nuclear volumes were lower, due to an extended planned outage in Forsmark's first unit. Wind power generation from the Pjelax wind farm was at the same level as in the comparison period.

The achieved power price amounted to 49.1 EUR/MWh, a decrease of 5%, or 2.6 EUR/MWh. The achieved power price decreased, mainly due to the lower hedge price outcome. The blended spot power price in Fortum's generation price areas increased to 45.2 EUR/MWh, compared to 37.0 EUR/MWh in the fourth quarter of 2024.

Comparable operating profit decreased by EUR 20 million, or 8%, to EUR 245 million, impacted mainly by lower hedge prices, lower Guarantees of Origin sales, and somewhat higher property taxes for nuclear and hydro in Sweden, partly offset by higher hydro volumes. The result of the district heating business was positive and increased compared to previous year, mainly impacted by weather, higher heat price and lower fuel prices as well as write-downs related to coal exits in the comparison period.

Operating profit was affected by EUR 60 (-88) million of items affecting comparability, related to the fair-value change of non-hedge-accounted derivatives. (Note 3)

Comparable share of profits of associates and joint ventures totalled EUR 16 (-35) million.

January–December 2025

The Generation segment's total power generation decreased compared to the previous year. Hydro generation volumes decreased by 8% and nuclear volumes decreased by 9%. Fortum's hydro generation was clearly below the long-term historical average. The impact of the unplanned outages, mainly the extended outage at Oskarshamn's third unit, negatively affected nuclear generation volumes by 3.9 TWh in 2025. CHP and condensing power generation was slightly lower than in the comparison period. Heat sales volumes increased slightly, supported by colder weather in Poland.

The achieved power price was 51.4 EUR/MWh, a decrease of 2%, or 1.1 EUR/MWh. The slightly lower achieved power price was attributable to the lower hedge price outcome, which was partly offset by good physical optimisation. The blended spot power price in Fortum's generation price areas amounted to 38.5 EUR/MWh compared to 38.4 EUR/MWh in 2024.

Comparable operating profit decreased clearly, by EUR 325 million, or 27%, to EUR 893 million, impacted mainly by lower hydro and nuclear generation volumes, lower hedge power prices, higher property taxes for nuclear and hydro in Sweden, as well as higher nuclear fuel costs. The result contribution of the Pjelax wind farm was slightly positive but lower than in the comparison period, following lower power prices. In the comparison period, the result of the renewables business was positively impacted by a sales gain of EUR 16 million from the divestment of Fortum's remaining share in the Indian solar power portfolio. The result of the district heating business increased, impacted mainly by lower fuel and CO_2 costs, write-downs related to coal exits in the comparison period, as well as higher heat price, partly offset by the impact from the lower sales price of power.

Operating profit was affected by EUR 18 (-115) million of items affecting comparability, mainly related to fair value change of non-hedge-accounted derivatives and impairments of assets in India. (Note 3)

Comparable share of profits of associates and joint ventures totalled EUR 28 (-26) million.

In December 2024, Fortum signed an agreement to acquire a project development portfolio for renewable power from Enersense. The acquired portfolio includes 2.6 GW of early-stage onshore wind development projects in Finland, of which only a minor part is expected to reach ready-to-build status. The purchase price of approximately EUR 9 million on a cash and debt-free basis was paid at closing in the first quarter of 2025. In addition to the purchase price, the transaction includes earn-outs that are subject to projects successfully reaching a final investment decision in the future. No investment commitments have been made, and decisions could be made earliest by the end of this decade.

On 11 February, Fortum announced that it had initiated a two-year feasibility study to explore prerequisites for new pumped hydro storage plants. Fortum will examine commercial, technological, environmental and regulatory conditions for new pumped hydro storage plants in Sweden. Any decisions about potential future investments would be made in due course. In Finland, Fortum's associated company Kemijoki Oy is exploring pumped storage hydropower plants in northern Finland.

On 24 March, Fortum announced that it has concluded its extensive feasibility study exploring the commercial, technological, and societal prerequisites for new nuclear in Finland and Sweden. The study concluded, that with the current power market outlook, new nuclear is not economically viable on a merchant basis only. Fortum will continue to develop new nuclear as a long-term option to meet projected customer demand growth, but new nuclear could provide new supply to the Nordics earliest in the second half of the 2030s, if market and regulatory conditions are right.

In April, Fortum signed an agreement to sell its renewables development portfolio in India to Hexa Climate Solutions Pvt Ltd. The transaction was closed at the end of June.

On 29 October, Fortum announced that it is advancing its exit from coal by investing approximately EUR 85 million in the decarbonisation of the Zabrze combined heat and power (CHP) plant in Poland. The plant's retrofit with biomass and refuse-derived fuel (RDF) technology will decrease Fortum's coal-based capacity by 0.1 GW and annual direct fossil CO_2 emissions by approximately 280,000 tonnes. The investment will take place over a period from the fourth quarter of 2025 until the fourth quarter of 2027.

On 28 November, Fortum completed the acquisition of a project development portfolio from the German renewables developer and constructor ABO Energy. The acquired portfolio includes approximately 4.4 GW of onshore wind development projects at various stages in Finland. The purchase price on a cash and debt-free basis is approximately EUR 40 million and was paid at closing. In addition to the purchase price, the transaction includes earn-outs that will be paid subject to projects successfully reaching a final investment decision in the future. The estimated total purchase price, including future earn-outs, is approximately EUR 61 million. No investment commitments have been made, and any investment decision will depend on power market conditions with a special focus on power demand development from the industrial sector.

Consumer Solutions

Consumer Solutions is responsible for offering energy solutions to consumers, including small- and medium-sized enterprises, predominantly in the Nordics and Poland. Fortum is the largest energy solutions provider in the Nordics, with over two million customers. The business provides electricity, as well as related value-added and digital services, mainly to retail customers.

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Reported				
Sales	883	792	3,029	3,073
- power sales [1]	764	759	2,607	2,635
- gas sales	109	66	387	386
- other sales [1]	10	-34	35	53
Operating profit	27	28	127	122
Capital expenditure and gross investments in shares	15	18	78	71
Number of employees			1,134	1,118

1) Sales in the fourth quarter in 2024 included a one-off cumulative adjustment between power sales and other sales.

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Comparable				
EBITDA	53	41	213	161
Operating profit	26	16	122	76
Return on net assets (RONA), %			18.3	11.2
Net assets (at period-end)			718	725

Sales volumes

TWh	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Electricity	9.5	9.6	33.7	34.4
Gas	2.3	2.0	7.6	6.9

Number of customers

Thousands [1]	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Electricity	2,250	2,220
E-mobility [2]	30	40
Gas	40	40
Total	**2,320**	**2,300**

1) Rounded to the nearest 10,000.
2) Measured as average monthly paying customers for the quarter.

October–December 2025

The electricity sales volume decreased by 1%, while the gas sales volume increased by 15%. Warmer weather in the Nordics decreased electricity sales volumes compared to the fourth quarter last year. The consolidation of Orange Energia compensated slightly the decline in electricity sales volumes. Higher gas sales volumes were driven by a larger customer base in the enterprise customers business in Poland. Total sales revenues increased by 11%, due to higher electricity prices in the Nordics.

Comparable operating profit, reaching an all-time high level in the fourth quarter, increased by EUR 10 million, or 63%, to EUR 26 million, mainly due to improved electricity margins in the Nordics and improved gas margins in the enterprise customers business in Poland.

January–December 2025

The electricity sales volume decreased by 2%, while the gas sales volume increased by 10%. The electricity sales volumes decreased, due to a reduced customer base and warmer weather in the Nordics. Higher gas sales volumes were driven by a larger customer base in the enterprise customers business in Poland. Total sales revenues decreased by 1%, due to lower electricity and gas prices both in the Nordics and in Poland.

Reaching an all-time high level for the financial year, comparable operating profit increased by EUR 46 million, or 61%, to EUR 122 million. The improvement was mainly a result of improved gas margins in the enterprise customers business in Poland, improved electricity margins in the Nordics and approximately EUR 13 million of cost synergies from the completed brand mergers, including Telge Energi.

On 30 June, Fortum completed the acquisition of the Polish electricity solutions provider Orange Energia Sp. z o.o. for a maximum of approximately PLN 120 million (EUR 28 million) on a cash and debt-free basis. Approximately PLN 90 million (EUR 21 million) was paid in cash. According to an agreed earn-out, the remaining amount will be settled by the beginning of 2029 based on achieved targets. The acquired customer portfolio of approximately 130,000 was included in Fortum's total number of customers from the second quarter onwards. Orange Energia financials are reported in Fortum's Consumer Solutions segment's comparable operating profit from the beginning of the third quarter of 2025.

Other Operations

The Other Operations segment comprises innovation and venturing activities, enabling functions and corporate management. It also includes the remaining Circular Solutions businesses, mainly the battery recycling business.

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Reported				
Sales	49	141	187	596
- power sales	0	1	0	5
- heat sales	0	6	0	25
- waste treatment sales	0	47	2	212
- other sales	49	88	185	355
Operating profit	-27	186	-100	100
Share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures	-2	0	0	-3
Capital expenditure and gross investments in shares	14	31	39	90
Number of employees			1,278	1,295

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Comparable				
EBITDA	-16	-5	-71	-26
Operating profit	-20	-24	-91	-116
Share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures	-2	0	0	-3
Return on net assets (RONA), %			-38.0	-16.1
Net assets			297	222

October–December 2025

Comparable operating profit improved by EUR 4 million, or 17%, and amounted to EUR -20 million, mainly due to the positive impact from the divestments finalised in 2024, partly offset by lower internal charges for services of enabling functions.

January–December 2025

Comparable operating profit improved by EUR 25 million, or 22%, and amounted to EUR -91 million, mainly due to the positive impact from divestments finalised in 2024 in the Circular Solutions business.

On 12 June, Fortum announced the conclusion of change negotiations in its Finance and Sustainability and Corporate Relations functions. The negotiations resulted in the reduction of 62 job positions in these functions, comprising retirements, transfers to other positions at Fortum, as well as lay-offs. The plans concerned approximately 640 employees in Finland, Sweden, Norway and Poland. The aim of the change negotiations and the enabling functions' reorganisation was to reflect Fortum's current business structure and operating model, improve efficiency and develop ways of working.

Capital expenditures, divestments and investments in shares

In the fourth quarter of 2025, capital expenditures and investments in shares totalled EUR 214 (154) million. Capital expenditures were EUR 160 (142) million (Notes 3 and 6).

In January–December 2025, capital expenditures and investments in shares totalled EUR 617 (516) million. Capital expenditures were EUR 500 (483) million (Notes 3 and 6).

Fortum expects to start, or has started, power and heat production capacity of new power plants and expects to upgrade its existing plants as follows:

	Type	Electricity capacity, MW	Heat capacity, MW	Capital expenditure, EUR million	Supply starts/started
Growth					
Loviisa, Finland	Nuclear	Lifetime extension, 38		1,000	
Espoo Clean Heat, Finland Espoo and Kirkkonummi Nuijala, Espoo	Waste heat utilisation, electrified heating Electric boiler		 360 50	300	I/2026
Czestochowa, Poland	Biomass	Decarbonisation	Decarbonisation	100	IV/2026
Zabrze, Poland	Biomass, RDF	Decarbonisation	Decarbonisation	85	IV/2027
Maintenance					
Hydro projects	Hydro	42			

Generation

Growth capital expenditure

On 16 February 2023, the Finnish Government granted a new operating licence until the end of 2050 for both units at Fortum's Loviisa nuclear power plant. Over the course of the new licence period, the plant is expected to generate up to 180 TWh of electricity. Investments related to the continuation of operations and lifetime extension will amount to an estimated EUR 1 billion during 2023–2050. Individual investment decisions related to the project will be made separately. On 29 May 2024, Fortum announced that it will modernise the Loviisa nuclear power plant's low-pressure turbines as part of the lifetime extension-related investments. The Loviisa power plant is the first nuclear power plant in Finland and has two units: unit 1 started operating in February 1977, and unit 2 in November 1980. The units' previous operating licences are valid until 2027 and 2030.

Fortum supports the City of Espoo in achieving its goal of carbon neutrality by 2030, primarily through the decarbonisation of district heat production and distribution in the Espoo, Kauniainen and Kirkkonummi areas. The project, Espoo Clean Heat, provides a flagship example of efficient decarbonisation and a transition to local self-sufficient heating on a large scale by, for example, increasing flexible electricity-based production with e.g. electric boilers and air-to-water heat pumps. Fortum's total capital expenditure of the Espoo Clean Heat programme amounts to approximately EUR 300 million. In June 2023, Fortum announced its decision to invest approximately EUR 225 million during 2023–2027 in projects within the programme. During 2025, EUR 101 million of the Espoo Clean Heat investments materialised, and, since the beginning of 2023, Fortum's investments in the programme totalled approximately EUR 232 million. The largest new sites are two plants in Espoo and Kirkkonummi, with electric boilers, heat pumps and, later, heat offtake from Microsoft's planned large-scale data centres, as well as a new electricity-based district heat production plant in the Nuijala area in Espoo. These plants' heat capacity will be 410 MW, and production began in the 2025–2026 heating season. The use of coal was discontinued in April 2024, more than a year ahead of schedule.

On 29 October 2024, Fortum announced that it will invest EUR 100 million in decarbonisation of the Czestochowa combined heat and power (CHP) plant in Poland. The Czestochowa plant's retrofit with biomass technology will decrease Fortum's coal capacity by 0.1 GW to 0.9 GW and annual direct CO_2 emissions by approximately 175,000 tonnes. The investment will take place over a period from the fourth quarter of 2024 until the fourth quarter of 2026.

On 29 October 2025, Fortum announced that it will invest approximately EUR 85 million in decarbonisation of the Zabrze combined heat and power (CHP) plant in Poland. The Zabrze plant's retrofit with biomass and refuse-derived fuel (RDF) technology will decrease Fortum's coal capacity by 0.1 GW to 0.8 GW and annual direct CO_2 emissions by approximately 280,000 tonnes. The investment will take place over a period from the fourth quarter of 2025 until the fourth quarter of 2027.

Maintenance capital expenditure

Fortum continuously maintains and upgrades its hydropower fleet and currently has numerous hydropower plant refurbishment and modernisation projects underway. The resulting capacity increase is estimated to be approximately 42 MW in total by 2031.

Other Operations

In July 2022, Fortum and GIG (Green Investment Group, a specialist green investor within Macquarie Asset Management) agreed to invest in a new waste-to-energy plant in Glasgow, Scotland, through a 50/50 joint venture. In June 2024, Macquarie Asset Management announced that it had reached an agreement to sell its 50% stake in the plant to Gren Energy. When fully commissioned, the South Clyde Waste-to-Energy plant will have an annual processing capacity of 350,000 tonnes of waste. The plant will have a power generation gross capacity of 45 MWe, corresponding to the average annual electricity consumption of approximately 90,000 homes. The facility is expected to enter commercial operations by the end of 2026.

Operating and regulatory environment

European power markets

During the fourth quarter, a moderate reservoir deficit at the start of the quarter turned gradually into a moderate surplus, putting some downward pressure on Nordic spot prices. However, in contrast to the previous year – when hydro reservoirs quickly moved into a significant surplus – lower wind speeds contributed to higher spot prices. At the end of the quarter, the Nordic reservoir balance was 6 TWh above the long-term average, an increase of 7 TWh compared to the end of the third quarter. Meanwhile, Continental European electricity prices developed sideways, as slightly softer gas prices were again offset by slightly lower-than-normal renewables output.

According to preliminary statistics, power consumption in the Nordic countries was 107 (106) TWh during the fourth quarter. Continuously increasing non-industrial consumption has supported the Nordic power demand, although industrial demand shows some further slowdown, mainly in Sweden. During 2025, power consumption in the Nordic countries was 395 (394) TWh. Net power exports from the Nordics to Continental Europe and the Baltics were 42 (44) TWh.

In Central Western Europe (Germany, France, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands), power consumption in the fourth quarter of 2025 was 345 (340) TWh, according to preliminary statistics. Power demand in Continental Europe was marginally below the five-year average, with the recovery progressing slowly. Demand continues to lag by approximately 60 TWh compared to levels before the energy crisis. During 2025, power consumption in Central Western Europe increased and was 1,302 (1,287) TWh.

At the beginning of the fourth quarter, the Nordic hydro reservoirs were at 100 TWh, which was 1 TWh below the long-term average and 2 TWh below the level of the previous year. During the fourth quarter, the Nordic inflows were above the normal level, due to warm temperatures. Hydro generation was slightly above the normal level. At the end of the quarter, the reservoir levels were at 90 TWh, which is 6 TWh above the long-term average and 8 TWh lower than in the previous year. There was a moderate reservoir surplus in Sweden and a small reservoir surplus in Norway.

During the fourth quarter, Nordic spot prices were higher than a year ago, due to lower hydro reservoir levels and lower wind speeds. The average system spot price in Nord Pool was 50.7 (31.0) EUR/MWh. The average area price in Finland was 44.3 (41.5) EUR/MWh. In Sweden, the average area price in the SE3 area (Stockholm) was 55.9 (42.7) EUR/MWh, and the price in the SE2 area (Sundsvall) was 24.2 (12.4) EUR/MWh. In Germany, the average spot price in the third quarter was 93.2 (102.6) EUR/MWh.

In 2025, the average system spot price in Nord Pool was 39.7 (36.1) EUR/MWh. The average area price in Finland was 40.5 (45.6) EUR/MWh. In Sweden, the average area price in the SE3 area (Stockholm) was 46.2 (35.8) EUR/MWh, and the price in the SE2 area (Sundsvall) was 16.5 (24.6) EUR/MWh. In Germany, the average spot price in 2025 was 89.3 (79.6) EUR/MWh.

In late January, the Nordic system electricity forward price on Nasdaq Commodities for the remainder of 2026 was around 58 EUR/MWh and for 2027 around 43 EUR/MWh. The Nordic water reservoirs were at 73 TWh, which is about 1 TWh above the long-term average and around 16 TWh below the level one year earlier. The German electricity forward price for the remainder of 2026 was around 94 EUR/MWh and for 2027 around 90 EUR/MWh.

European commodity markets

During the fourth quarter, natural gas prices declined, due to steady LNG and pipeline imports, mild weather and reduced supply risks which eased near-term market tightness and lowered the forward curve. Oil prices remained stable in the fourth quarter, as weak demand growth and steady supply balanced out intermittent geopolitical risk premiums.

Gas consumption in Central Western Europe was 554 TWh in the fourth quarter. The Central Western European gas storage levels decreased from 503 TWh at the beginning of the quarter to 357 TWh at the end of the quarter, which is 91 TWh lower than one year ago and 102 TWh lower than the five-year average (2021–2025).

The average gas front-month price (TTF) in the fourth quarter was 30.1 EUR/MWh and 36.3 EUR/MWh in 2025. The 2026 forward price decreased from 31.1 EUR/MWh at the beginning of the quarter to 25.5 EUR/MWh at the end of the quarter, which is 13.2 EUR/MWh lower than one year earlier.

The EUA (EU Allowance) price increased from 76.3 EUR/tonne at the beginning of the fourth quarter to 85.4 EUR/tonne at the end of the quarter, which is 14.3 EUR/tonne higher than one year earlier.

The forward quotation for coal (ICE Rotterdam) for 2026 decreased from 101.2 USD/tonne at the beginning of the fourth quarter to 95.2 USD/tonne at the end of the quarter, which is 18.5 USD/tonne lower than one year earlier.

In late January, the TTF forward price for gas for the remainder of 2026 was approximately 31.5 EUR/MWh. The forward quotation for EUAs for 2026 was around the level of 84.0 EUR/tonne. The forward price for coal (ICE Rotterdam) for the remainder of 2026 was around 97.0 USD/tonne.

Regulatory environment

EU adopts measures to end imports of Russian energy

In December 2025, the European Parliament and the Council agreed on measures to end imports of Russian gas and to advance the phase-out of Russian oil. The objective is to reduce the EU's exposure to supply risks and market volatility associated with Russian fossil fuels and to support long-term energy security and stability.

Imports of Russian LNG will end by the end of 2026 and pipeline gas by autumn 2027, subject to limited and clearly defined derogations. In line with the regulation, the member states will be required to submit national diversification plans subject to the Commission's assessment. In addition, the Commission confirmed its intention to complete the phase-out of Russian oil imports by the end of 2027 and to adopt a legislative proposal to phase out imports of Russian nuclear materials, further extending the scope of EU action on Russian energy dependencies.

Fortum supports a coordinated phase-out of all Russian energy, including nuclear materials. Fortum has already diversified its nuclear fuel supply with Western-origin fuel at Loviisa 2 nuclear power plant since 2024. Given the time needed to design and license alternative fuels, Fortum supports increased investment in Western fuel-cycle capacities and cautions against immediate disengagement without viable alternatives.

EU agrees on the 2040 climate target

In December 2025, the European Parliament and the Council reached a provisional agreement on amending the European Climate Law, establishing a binding 90% net greenhouse gas reduction target for 2040 compared to 1990 levels.

The new target consists of an 85% domestic emission reduction plus a 5% use of high-quality international emission reduction credits. The agreement also included a postponement of the emissions trading system for transport and buildings (ETS2) from 2027 to 2028. In order to respond to the concerns from many industrial sectors, the Commission is asked to consider a slower phase-out of free allowances in the 2030s.

Fortum welcomes the 2040 climate target as an important step towards the EU's long-term climate neutrality by 2050. Although the Commission's original proposal was diluted to some extent and several details are pending, the decision brings long-term visibility for investments in the clean transition.

EU approves the sustainability Omnibus package

The EU aims to reduce regulatory burdens and boost competitiveness by streamlining existing legislation with several so-called Omnibus packages. The European Parliament and Council agreed on the Sustainability Omnibus package in December. The agreed package includes simplifications of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD).

Fortum generally supports the objective of reducing companies' regulatory burden and improving their competitiveness. While reducing unnecessary administrative burden, Fortum believes, however, that the Omnibus package should have aimed to safeguard the objectives of the earlier sustainability legislation. The impacts of the package on Fortum will ultimately depend on the national implementation, though a reduction in reporting requirements is anticipated.

Swedish TSO faces challenges to secure a capacity reserve

On 7 October, the Swedish TSO, Svenska Kraftnät, announced that the purchase of 800 MW back-up electricity capacity (so-called strategic reserve) for the 2025–2026 winter season had failed. All tenders received exceeded the maximum price cap of 10,900 EUR/MW as specified by the tender regulation. Lack of reserve capacity could have severe consequences, such as black outs and forced disconnect of consumers.

However, on 8 January 2026, the TSO announced an agreement securing 350 MW of strategic reserve mainly relying on Karlshamnsverket (330 MW), a fossil-fueled power plant in southern Sweden. This was enabled after a re-interpretation of the price cap concept. In Fortum's view, the regulatory framework needs to be revised in order to better provide for low-carbon or fossil-free alternatives.

Finnish tax increase for data centres creates uncertainty for investors

In October, the government decided to increase the electricity tax on data centres from 0.05 cents/kWh to 2.24 cents/kWh, effective from July 2026. To compensate for the increase, the government stated in December that it will prepare a new subsidy mechanism, also effective from July 2026. The starting point is a fixed-term, ten-year tax refund subsidy based on the electricity consumed by the data centre. The maximum amount of the subsidy is EUR 30 million.

In Fortum's view, the tax increase sends a very negative signal about Finland as a stable investment environment for international and domestic investors. Data centres are part of critical infrastructure and play an important role not only in the digitalisation of society, but also in the clean transition. It is important that energy taxation and energy policies are predictable and supportive for clean transition investments.

Preconditions for onshore wind power will change in Finland

In November, the government agreed on setting a new minimum distance requirement of 1.25 kilometres between wind turbines and residential buildings. The decision is part of the new Land Use Act, which aims to regulate the placement of wind power and facilitate construction. The government proposal will be submitted in early 2026. Previously, no specific distance was defined; instead, the distance was determined through modelling of wind turbine noise. In Fortum's view, tightening wind power regulation is not desirable; however, the new distance requirement is acceptable.

Key drivers and risks

Fortum's operations are exposed to a number of financial, operational, strategic and sustainability-related risks. Fortum is exposed to these risks both directly and indirectly through its subsidiaries, associated companies and joint ventures. The principal associated companies and joint ventures are Teollisuuden Voima Oyj, Forsmarks Kraftgrupp AB, OKG AB and Kemijoki Oy. For more information, see Fortum's Financials 2024.

One of the key objectives in Fortum's strategy is to reduce the Group's strategic business risks. The Nordic power price exposure remains the single largest key driver and financial risk for Fortum, as Fortum's main generation assets are located in the Nordics. It is a key priority for Fortum to mitigate this market risk, including managing the related credit and liquidity risks from hedging this exposure. The main strategic risks are development of the business and/or regulatory environment in ways that have not been foreseen and prepared for.

The current geopolitical and economic uncertainty continues to pose material operational and business risks for Fortum as the owner and operator of power and heat generation in the Nordics and Poland. Future energy market, regulatory and climate scenarios, as well as scenarios for how the current geopolitical situation develops, including the impact of these on Fortum's existing and potential new businesses, are regularly updated and used in the development of the strategy.

Sustainability-related risks, including exposure to climate change, continue to be a focus area for Fortum, and Fortum is well positioned with the existing portfolio of largely low-carbon power generation to take advantage of opportunities in the green energy transition.

Business operating environment

Fortum operates in a global business environment, with a main operational focus in the Nordics, and is therefore exposed to political and other risks that affect the macroeconomic development and consumer behaviour in Fortum's markets.

The global landscape has experienced a further escalation of conflict and increasing geopolitical uncertainty. The heightened uncertainty has intensified the trend of nationalistic policies and protectionism, which may lead to further trade restrictions or sanctions, which, in turn, could affect demand for Fortum's products and services, production capabilities, asset values and access to financing. Several regional and territorial disputes have worsened, increasing instability and insecurity in energy-producing regions, potentially disrupting energy supply chains and raising concerns about energy security.

Russia's attack on Ukraine in February 2022 severely impacted Fortum's businesses. A number of geopolitical risks have realised, while other risks remain on an elevated level as a result of the ongoing Russian aggression. Following the unlawful seizure by the Russian authorities and loss of control of the Russian operations in spring 2023, the Russian assets were fully written down, deconsolidated and discontinued. Fortum sent notices of dispute to the Russian Federation in order to protect its legal position and shareholder interests. In February 2024, Fortum initiated legal proceedings against the Russian Federation due to the violations of international investment treaty protection. A further escalation of the war may increase the risk of hostile actions by the Russian Federation against foreign companies. This could have severe implications, such as an increased risk of sabotage, including direct physical or cyber-attacks on, for example, energy infrastructure in Fortum's operating countries. The EU, US and UK have implemented a broad range of sanctions on Russia, the scope of which may be further increased. The unpredictable nature of sanctions remains a risk for Fortum, despite having lost control of the Russian business.

Regulatory environment

The energy sector is heavily influenced by national and EU-level energy and climate policies and regulations. The overall complexity and possible regulatory changes in Fortum's operating countries pose risks and create opportunities for the generation and consumer businesses. Fortum analyses and assesses a number of future market and regulatory scenarios, including the impact of these on different generation forms and technologies, as part of its strategy. Fortum maintains an active dialogue with different policymakers and legislators involved in the development of laws, policies and regulations in order to manage these risks and to proactively contribute to the development of the energy and climate policy and regulatory framework in line with Fortum's strategic objectives.

Nordic power price exposure and related risks

The earnings capability and profitability of Fortum's outright power generation, such as hydro, nuclear and wind power generation, are primarily exposed to fluctuations in the Nordic power prices. In the Nordics, power prices exhibit significant short- and long-term variations on the back of several factors, including, but not limited to, weather conditions, outage patterns in production and transmission lines, CO_2 emission allowance prices, commodity prices, energy mix and the supply-demand balance. An economic downturn, lower commodity prices, warm weather or wet hydrology could lead to significantly lower Nordic power prices, which would negatively impact earnings from Fortum's outright power production. The increased geopolitical uncertainty and fears of escalation of other conflicts may impact power and other commodity prices and volatility, especially in case of disturbances to other sources of power or gas supply. In general, price volatility is expected to continue also with the increasing share of intermittent generation and the occasionally re-emerging concerns over security of energy supply. This also increases the risk of further political market interventions going forward. Fortum hedges its exposure to commodity market prices in order to improve predictability of future results by reducing volatility in earnings while ensuring that there is sufficient cash flow and liquidity to cover financial commitments.

Fortum's business is exposed to liquidity and refinancing risks primarily through the need to finance its business operations, including margining payments and collaterals issued for hedging activities. Higher and more volatile commodity prices increase the net margining payments toward clearing houses and clearing banks. Fortum mitigates this risk by entering into over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives contracts directly with bilateral counterparties without margining requirements. Consequently, credit exposure from hedges with OTC counterparties has increased. Due to Fortum's net short position in Nordic power hedges, the credit exposure would increase in line with the value of hedges if Nordic power prices decrease. OTC trading also exposes the Group to liquidity risk in case of a counterparty default. A default could trigger a termination payment in cases where the net market value of the bilateral contracts is positive for the counterparty.

Fortum's objective is to maintain a solid investment-grade rating of at least BBB. A downgrade in the credit ratings, in particular to below investment-grade level (BB+ or below), could trigger counterparties' rights to demand additional cash or non-cash collateral. A possible downgrade to below investment-grade level would affect access to the capital markets and increase the cost of new financing. The current long-term credit rating for Fortum by S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings is BBB+ with Stable Outlook. Fortum continues to constantly monitor all rating-related developments and to regularly exchange information with the rating agencies.

Operational risks

Fortum's business activities include energy generation, storage and control of operations, as well as the construction, modernisation, maintenance and decommissioning of power plants or other energy-related industrial facilities. Any unwanted operational event (which could be caused by, e.g., technical failure, human or process error, natural disaster, sabotage, failure of key suppliers, or terrorist attack) can endanger personal safety or lead to environmental or physical damage, business interruptions, project delays and possible third-party liability. The associated costs can be high, especially in Fortum's largest units and projects.

Climate change

Fortum believes that the growing awareness and concern about climate change will increase the demand for low-carbon and resource- and energy-efficient energy products and services. The company is leveraging its know-how in hydro, nuclear, wind and solar power by offering its customers low-carbon energy solutions. The electrification of energy-intensive industry, services and transportation is likely to increase the consumption of low-carbon electricity in particular. The development of the hydrogen economy, and especially renewable hydrogen produced with renewable power, will potentially offer future business opportunities for Fortum.

Driving the transition to a low-carbon economy is therefore an integral part of Fortum's strategy. Fortum's strategy includes ambitious sustainability and decarbonisation targets. However, the transition to a low-carbon economy poses a number of strategic and operative risks related to changes in energy and climate policy and regulation, technology development and the business environment in which Fortum operates.

Fortum's operations are exposed to the physical risks caused by climate change, including changes in weather patterns that could alter energy production volumes and energy demand. Fluctuating precipitation, flooding and extreme temperatures may affect, e.g., hydropower generation, dam safety, availability of cooling water, and the price and availability of biofuels. Hydrological conditions, precipitation, temperatures, and wind conditions also affect the short-term electricity price in the Nordic power market. In addition to climate change mitigation, we also aim to adapt our operations, and we take climate change into consideration in, among other things, the assessment of growth projects and investments, as well as in operation and maintenance planning. Fortum identifies and assesses its assets' resilience towards different acute and chronic physical climate-related risks within different Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) climate scenarios and creates adaptation plans for the most material risks.

Outlook

In the near term, the operating environment is impacted by strong geopolitical tensions, including US trade policies, which cause uncertainty and turbulence in the general economic outlook and may affect international production chains and commodity markets. Despite interest rate cuts, geopolitical risks, heightened uncertainty and reduced visibility may pose challenges to major industrial investments in the Nordics.

In the long term, electricity is expected to gain a significantly larger share of total energy consumption. The electricity demand growth rate will be influenced by factors such as macroeconomic and demographic development, improved energy efficiency, and decarbonisation through direct electrification of energy-intensive sectors, including various industries, data centres, transport, and heating and cooling, and, in the longer term, by green hydrogen.

Hedging

At the end of the fourth quarter, approximately 75% of the Generation segment's estimated Nordic power sales volume was hedged at 41 EUR/MWh for 2026 (at the end of the third quarter of 2025: 70% at 41 EUR/MWh), and approximately 55% at 40 EUR/MWh for 2027 (at the end of the third quarter of 2025: 45% at 39 EUR/MWh). Fortum's hedge ratios and prices comprise its outright nuclear, hydro and wind generation volumes. The reported hedge ratios are based on hedges and power generation forecasts of the Generation segment.

In November 2025, Fortum set a strategic target to have a hedged share of rolling 10-year outright generation volume of more than 25% by the end of 2028 (earlier target: >20% by the end of 2026). The achievement of this target is updated once a year in connection with the Group's full-year results. At the end of 2025, the hedged share of the rolling 10-year outright generation volume was approximately 19%.

The reported hedge ratios may vary significantly, depending on Fortum's actions on the electricity derivatives markets. Hedges are mainly financial contracts, most of which are electricity derivatives quoted on the power futures exchange and traded either on the futures exchange or with bilateral counterparties. As an additional liquidity risk mitigation measure, Fortum is mainly hedging with bilateral agreements, and the exposure on the futures exchange is clearly lower. Fortum continues to utilise dual channels for its hedging: bilateral contracts and trading on the futures exchange, depending on market liquidity and financial optimisation.

Generation

The Generation segment's achieved Nordic power price typically depends on factors such as hedge ratios, hedge prices, spot prices, availability and utilisation of Fortum's flexible generation portfolio, as well as currency fluctuations. The annual outright portfolio of hydro, nuclear and wind generation amounts to approximately 47 TWh. In 2025, Fortum's total outright generation volume amounted to 41.6 TWh. In 2026, nuclear generation volumes are expected to be in the range of 24–24.5 TWh.

The split of Fortum's blended price based on its price area exposure of the normalised outright generation portfolio is approximately: Finland 46%, Sweden SE3 37% and Sweden SE2 17%. The volumes depend on various criteria such as outages, hydrology and other market dynamics.

Excluding potential effects from changes in the power generation mix, a 1 EUR/MWh change in the Generation segment's achieved Nordic power price will result in an approximately EUR 47 million change in the segment's annual comparable operating profit (assuming annual generation volumes on a normal level).

Fortum's achieved power price includes operations in the physical and financial commodity markets, as well as the optimisation premium of Fortum's outright generation portfolio. For 2026, the annual optimisation premium included in the achieved power price for the whole outright portfolio is estimated to be approximately 8–10 EUR/MWh (previously 6–8 EUR/MWh). For 2027 and beyond, the guidance is 6–8 EUR/MWh. The optimisation premium depends on overall market conditions, level of volatility, and market prices for electricity and environmental value products. In 2025, Fortum's optimisation premium was 9.7 EUR/MWh.

The annual property tax in Sweden increased by approximately EUR 30 million starting from the year 2025. The new run-rate of approximately EUR 45 million is effective until the end of 2030, part of which is recorded as cost for power purchase of generation.

Efficiency improvements

Fortum reduced its annual fixed costs by EUR 100 million (excluding inflation) by the end of 2025 with full run-rate from the beginning of 2026. The reduction of EUR 100 million corresponds to some 10% of the Group's fixed cost base for the year 2022. Fortum estimates that the new run-rate for its fixed cost base in 2026 will be approximately EUR 870 million, including the fixed cost increase of EUR 20 million in the Swedish property tax from 2025.

As part of the programme, total cost synergies materialising from the Consumer Solutions segment's 2024 brand mergers were approximately EUR 13 million in 2025. In addition, actions related to change negotiations in the Finance and the Sustainability and Corporate Relations functions earlier in the year contributed to the cost reductions. The negotiations resulted in the reduction of 62 job positions in these functions, comprising retirements, transfers to other positions at Fortum, as well as lay-offs.

Going forward, Fortum expects its Comparable operating profit to improve by EUR 330 million by 2030 compared to the base line of EUR 930 million. This improvement is based on own actions, for example improved fleet availabilities, efficiency improvements and organic growth. The improvement does not include impacts from capital expenditure, M&A or power price changes.

Income taxation

The comparable effective income tax rate for Fortum is estimated to be in the range of 18–20% for 2026. Fortum's comparable effective tax rate is impacted by the weight of the comparable profit in different jurisdictions and differences in standard nominal tax rates in these jurisdictions. The tax rate guidance excludes items affecting comparability.

Capital expenditure

For the period of 2026–2030, Fortum's committed capital expenditure is expected to be approximately EUR 2.0 billion excluding acquisitions. This includes growth capex of approximately EUR 750 million in total and maintenance capex of approximately EUR 250 million per year. In addition, Fortum has potential to invest an additional EUR 2.5 billion until 2030, should attractive investment opportunities arise. For 2026, the total committed capital expenditure is expected to be approximately EUR 550 million excluding acquisitions.

Sustainability

Sustainability key performance indicators for both environmental and social sustainability are presented in this Financial Statements Bulletin. Sustainability information based on the double materiality assessment is disclosed annually in the sustainability statement, prepared in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). Additionally, Fortum annually reports on its sustainability-related financial information, including climate-related disclosures, referencing to the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) sustainability disclosure standards S1 (General requirements for disclosure of sustainability-related financial information) and S2 (Climate-related disclosures).

Environmental sustainability

In this Financial Statements Bulletin, Fortum's targets and key performance indicators for environmental sustainability focus on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, biodiversity, and major environmental incidents. 100% of Fortum's production sites are certified according to the ISO 14001 environmental management system standard.

Fortum has a transition plan for climate change mitigation, which includes the decarbonisation of its own operations and the value chain. Fortum prioritises direct emission reductions, and all residual emissions will be neutralised in line with the international Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) criteria to reach net-zero emissions.

In January 2025, SBTi approved Fortum's near- and long-term science-based emission reduction targets and its science-based net-zero target by 2040. The targets align with the level of emission reduction needed to limit global warming to 1.5°C. Fortum's commitment to SBTi targets marks a significant milestone on its sustainability journey, being central to the company's strategy and a vital part of its execution.

SBTi-verified near and long-term climate targets are as follows:

- Reach net-zero GHG emissions across the value chain by 2040.
- Reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 85% per MWh by 2030 and by 90% per MWh by 2040 from base year 2023[1)].
- Reduce Scope 1 and 3 GHG emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities covering all sold electricity by 69% per MWh by 2030 and by 94% per MWh by 2040 from base year 2023[1)].
- Reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from the use of sold products for sold fossil fuels by 55% by 2033 and by 90% by 2040 from base year 2023.
- Reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities by 90% by 2040 from base year 2023.

1) The SBTi target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

Fortum's other climate targets are:

- Coal exit in the company's own operations by the end of 2027.
- Specific emissions at below 20 g CO_2/kWh for total energy production and below 10 g CO_2/kWh for power generation by 2028.

Climate targets and performance

	Measure	Base year	Base-year value [1]	Target year	2025	2024	Change compared to base year, %	Change compared to previous year, %
Targets for own energy production								
Coal exit in the company's own operations (2027) [2]	GW	N/A	N/A	2027	1.0	1.0	N/A	—
Specific emissions of <20 gCO_2/kWh for total energy production (2028)	gCO_2/kWh	N/A	N/A	2028	16	26	N/A	-37
Specific emissions of <10 gCO_2/kWh for power generation (2028)	gCO_2/kWh	N/A	N/A	2028	8	11	N/A	-28
Reduce Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) GHG emissions from electricity and heat generation by 85% per MWh (2030) [3]	tCO_2-eq/MWh	2023	0.024	2030	0.019	0.018	-18	7
Targets for electricity sales								
Reduce Scope 1 and 3 GHG emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities covering all sold electricity by 69% per MWh (2030) [3]	tCO_2-eq/MWh	2023	0.13	2030	0.11	0.11	-14	-1
Targets for gas and heat sales								
Reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from use of sold products for sold fossil fuels by 55% (2033)	tCO_2-eq	2023	949,800	2033	1,395,800	1,266,500	47	10

1) Base-year value excludes the recycling and waste business divested in November 2024.
2) Coal-based capacity for power and heat.
3) The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

Based on the good progress in reducing GHG emissions from its own operations, Fortum achieved its 2028 targets for specific emissions from both total energy production and power generation already in 2025. Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas intensity for electricity and heat production increased by 0.001 tCO_2-eq/MWh (7%) in 2025. The change was driven by the reclassification of heat network losses from Scope 3 to Scope 2, and lower energy production volumes compared to 2024.

Scope 3 emissions from sold electricity decreased, reflecting higher sales of electricity bundled with Guarantees of Origin (GoO), which also contributed to a 0.002 tCO_2-eq/MWh (1%) reduction in GHG emissions intensity for electricity sales. Due to previously contracted volumes, gas sales increased, resulting in a 0.1 Mt CO_2-eq (10%) rise in greenhouse gas emissions from the use of sold gas. Emissions from sold heat decreased by 0.08 Mt CO_2-eq (8%).

Group performance, environmental sustainability

	IV/2025	IV/2024 [3]	2025	2024 [3]
Emissions				
Total market-based GHG emissions, Scope 1-3, million tonnes (Mt) CO_2-eq	N/A	N/A	12.1	12.9
Direct CO_2 emissions, Mt	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.3
Specific CO_2 emissions from total energy production, gCO_2/kWh [1]	18	24	16	26
Specific CO_2 emissions from power generation, gCO_2/kWh [1]	9	10	8	11
Free emission allowances, Mt	N/A	N/A	0.1	0.1
Emissions subject to ETS, Mt	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8
Emissions not subject to ETS, Mt	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Other				
Major environmental incidents, no.	0	0	0	1
Power generation, TWh	11.9	11.4	42.3	46.3
Share of power generation from renewable and nuclear sources, % [2]	98	98	99	99
Coal-based capacity, GW	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Coal-based power generation capacity, GW	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Coal-based heat production capacity, GW	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Coal-based power and heat production, TWh	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.4
Coal-based power generation, TWh	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
Coal-based heat production, TWh	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.9
Share of coal of sales, %	3	3	2	3
Share of fossil fuels of production-based sales, %	6	7	6	6
Share of fossil fuels of sales, %	14	11	13	12

1) 2024 figures have been recalculated to align with changes made in the calculation process in IV/2024.
2) Renewable sources include hydro and wind power.
3) Includes the Recycling and Waste business until 29 November 2024, the date of disposal.

In November 2025, Fortum updated its biodiversity targets and published its first biodiversity transition plan, which outlines interim targets and concrete actions for the coming years for each biodiversity target. Revised targets now cover the impacts of hydropower on aquatic ecosystems, land use change in Fortum's own operations and the impact of biomass sourcing on land use (supply chain impact). The impacts of climate change pressure are addressed through Fortum's SBTi targets. The updated biodiversity targets are as follows:

- Increase the ecological value in river stretches where actions have the most ecological benefit, by 2040.
- Achieve a net positive impact on land use for our own operations from 2030 onwards.
- No increase in land use negative impact from procured biomass in existing operations from 2024 levels.

Fortum's main terrestrial biodiversity impacts are related to the impacts from GHG emissions, land use and fuel procurement. Fortum identifies terrestrial impacts with a Biodiversity Footprint Assessment (BFA, by Global Biodiversity Score® Tool). The key results from Fortum's terrestrial biodiversity footprint assessment (BFA 2024, with GBS®-tool) and Biodiversity transition plan are available on Fortum's website.

The following biodiversity targets were in place until November 2025:

- No net loss of biodiversity from existing and new operations in Scope 1 and 2 from 2030 onwards, excluding all aquatic impacts.
- 50% reduction in dynamic terrestrial impacts in upstream Scope 3 by 2030 compared to base year 2021.
- Commitment to continue local initiatives and participate in the development of a science-based methodology to assess the aquatic impacts of hydropower.

In 2025, Fortum continued to implement both voluntary and licence-related biodiversity measures in its hydropower operations to mitigate negative impacts and, where possible, to introduce improvement measures. In addition, Fortum finalised the case studies initiated in 2024, which aimed to develop a process for analysing the biodiversity footprint of new investments and assessing possibilities to mitigate adverse biodiversity impacts. Information containing ongoing and planned voluntary biodiversity-related measures is presented on Fortum's website. The website describes Fortum's goals, responsibilities, timelines and partners for local-scale biodiversity projects.

Major environmental incidents are monitored, reported, and investigated, and remedial actions are taken. These incidents are defined as those causing significant harm to the environment (air, water or soil) or resulting in environmental non-compliance with legal or regulatory requirements. Fortum's target is to have no major environmental incidents and no major non-compliance cases. There were no major environmental incidents in 2025 (2024: 1).

Social sustainability

In this Financial Statements Bulletin, Fortum's targets and key performance indicators for social sustainability focus on occupational safety and employee health and wellbeing.

Fortum strives to provide a safe workplace for all employees, contractors, and service providers. Fortum has implemented a certified ISO 45001 safety management system that covers 100% of Fortum's production sites.

Fortum's safety targets were:

- 75% execution rate for Safety improvement plans in 2025.
- Total Recordable Injury Frequency (TRIF) for own personnel and contractors to be below 1.0 by the end of 2030.
- No severe injuries.

Group performance, social sustainability

	IV/2025	IV/2024 1)	2025	2024 1)
Total Recordable Injury Frequency (TRIF), own personnel and contractors, injuries per million working hours	0.7	5.5	2.4	4.0
No severe injuries	1	1	1	2

1) Includes the Recycling and Waste business until 29 November 2024, the date of disposal, and the turbine and generator service until 31 December 2024, the date of disposal.

Fortum improved its occupational safety performance in 2025. The execution rate of safety improvement plans reached 90%, exceeding the target level of 75%. In 2025, the total recordable injury frequency improved to 2.4 (2024: 4.0). The change is mainly explained by the divestment of the Recycling and Waste business. The majority of occupational injuries still occur to contractors' employees. One injury to a contractor's employee was classified as severe. The incident was investigated together with the contractor's management to ensure it would not reoccur. Achieving the ambitious safety targets, TRIF below 1.0 and zero serious injuries, requires continuous commitment to strengthening the safety culture, as well as systematic learning from incidents and near misses.

Fortum's goal for workplace wellbeing activities is to promote the health and occupational safety of its employees, as well as the functionality of the work community. To monitor this, Fortum conducts a biannual employee survey to measure its employees' perceptions on health and wellbeing and to assess Fortum's efforts in supporting employees' mental, physical and social wellbeing. Fortum's November 2025 health and wellbeing score was 8.1, exceeding the energy and utility sector peer benchmark 7.9.

Fortum expects its business partners to act responsibly and to comply with the requirements set forth in the Code of Conduct and the Supplier Code of Conduct. Fortum assesses the performance of its business partners with supplier qualifications, supplier audits and a Know Your Counterparty (KYC) process. Fortum continuously develops its supplier evaluation and supply chain due diligence process.

Fortum collaborates with communities and organisations at global, national and local levels through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme. This programme aims to foster impactful collaboration on environmental topics (focus on climate change, biodiversity and water) as well as social topics (focus on education, climate change adaptation and equality). In 2025, Fortum supported several organisations through its CSR programme, for example: Save the Children, World Food Programme, Natural Heritage Foundation, Power Up Ukraine, as well as Hilma Support Centre for Immigrant Persons with Disabilities and long-term Illnesses.

ESG ratings and recognitions

Fortum actively participates in the following ESG assessment schemes:

ESG Rating	Fortum score	Maximum score	Latest assessment
CDP Climate Change	A	A	December 2025
CDP Supplier Engagement	A-	A	March 2025
MSCI ESG Ratings	A	AAA	December 2025
ISS ESG Corporate Rating	B (Prime)	A+	January 2026

In addition, Fortum is listed on the Nasdaq Helsinki stock exchange and is included in the OMX Sustainability Finland and ECPI® indices. Fortum has been certified as a Nasdaq ESG Transparency Partner.

Group personnel

Fortum's operations are mainly based in the Nordic countries. The total number of employees at the end of December 2025 was 4,551 (31 Dec 2024: 4,466).

At the end of December 2025, the Generation segment had 2,139 (31 Dec 2024: 2,053) employees, the Consumer Solutions segment 1,134 (31 Dec 2024: 1,118), and the Other Operations segment 1,278 (31 Dec 2024: 1,295).

Changes in management

Karin Svenske Nyberg (M.Sc.) started as Executive Vice President, People and member of the Fortum Leadership Team on 1 May 2025. In addition, Kati Levoranta (LL.M., MBA) started as Executive Vice President, Legal, General Counsel and member of the Fortum Leadership Team on 1 June 2025.

Legal actions

There were no major developments in the ongoing legal actions during 2025. For further information on legal actions, see Note 16.

Shares and share capital

Fortum shares on Nasdaq Helsinki

January–December 2025	No. of shares traded	Total value EUR	High EUR	Low EUR	Average EUR [1]	Last EUR
FORTUM	357,341,831	5,602,208,431	20.38	12.25	15.67	18.18

1) Volume-weighted average.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Market capitalisation, EUR billion	16.3	12.1
Number of shareholders	206,672	224,321
Finnish State holding, %	51.3	51.3
Nominee registrations and direct foreign shareholders, %	25.3	22.0
Households, %	12.5	14.1
Financial and insurance corporations, %	2.9	2.2
Other Finnish investors, %	9.0	10.5

In addition to Nasdaq Helsinki, Fortum shares were traded on several alternative marketplaces, for example Boat, Cboe and Turquoise, and on the OTC market. In 2025, approximately 68% of Fortum's shares were traded on markets other than Nasdaq Helsinki (source Bloomberg).

On 31 December 2025, Fortum Corporation's share capital was EUR 3,046,185,953 and the total number of registered shares was 897,264,465. Fortum Corporation does not hold any of the company's own shares.

Annual General Meeting 2025

The Annual General Meeting of Fortum Corporation 2025 (AGM) was held at the Finlandia Hall in Helsinki, Finland, on 1 April 2025.

The AGM adopted the Financial Statements and the Consolidated Financial Statements for the financial period 1 January–31 December 2024. Further, the AGM resolved that a dividend of EUR 1.40 per share will be paid for the financial year that ended on 31 December 2024, which corresponds to EUR 1,256,170,251, and that the remaining part of the distributable funds will be retained in the unrestricted equity of the Company. The record date of the dividend payment was 3 April 2025, and the dividend was paid on 10 April 2025.

The AGM resolved to discharge from liability for the financial year 2024 all the persons who had served as members of the Board of Directors and as President and CEO during the year 2024.

The AGM resolved to approve the remuneration report for the Company's governing bodies for 2024 and to support the updated remuneration policy for the Company's governing bodies. These resolutions were advisory.

Board of Directors

In accordance with the proposal of the Shareholders' Nomination Board, the AGM resolved, in addition to increasing the fixed annual fees, that the fixed fees for the Committee work, which previously had been in use, will be discontinued to streamline the remuneration structure. The following fixed annual fees will be paid to the Chair, Deputy Chair and the other members of the Board of Directors for the term that started at the end of the AGM 2025 and ending at the end of the AGM 2026:

The annual fee of the Chair, Deputy Chair and other members of the Board of Directors:

- Board Chair: EUR 155,000
- Board Deputy Chair: EUR 85,000
- Committee Chairs: EUR 85,000, in case that he/she does not simultaneously act as Chair or Deputy Chair of the Board of Directors
- Board Members: EUR 68,000.

The meeting fee payable to a Board member, also for the Committee meetings, will be EUR 1,000 for each meeting, or EUR 2,000 in case the member travels to the meeting outside his/her country of residence. When a member participates in the meeting via remote connection, or for the decisions that are confirmed without convening a meeting, the meeting fee will be EUR 1,000. The travel expenses of Board members are compensated in accordance with the Company's travel policy.

The annual fee for the Board work of the Board members will be paid in Company shares and in cash in such a way that approximately 40% of the amount of the annual fee will be payable in shares acquired on behalf and in the name of the Board members, and the remainder in cash. The Company will pay the costs and the transfer tax related to the purchase of the Company shares.

The shares will be acquired on behalf and in the name of the Board members within two weeks following the publication of the Company's first-quarter 2025 interim report. If share purchases cannot be carried out within the aforementioned schedule due to a reason related to the Company or a Board member, the shares will be acquired later, or the annual fee will be paid fully in cash. The meeting fees will be paid fully in cash.

The AGM resolved that the Board of Directors consist of nine members, the Chair and the Deputy Chair included, and elected the following persons to the Board of Directors for a term ending at the end of the AGM 2026: Mikael Silvennoinen as Chair, Jonas

Gustavsson as Deputy Chair, and Ralf Christian, Luisa Delgado, Marita Niemelä, Teppo Paavola, Johan Söderström and Vesa-Pekka Takala as members, and Stefanie Kesting as a new member.

Auditor and sustainability reporting assurance provider

The AGM resolved that the fees of the auditors and the sustainability reporting assurance providers elected for the financial years 2025 and 2026 will be paid pursuant to the invoices approved by the Company.

The AGM re-elected audit firm Deloitte Oy as the Company's auditor and sustainability reporting assurance provider for the financial year 2025, with Jukka Vattulainen, APA, ASA, as the principal auditor and principal authorised sustainability auditor.

The AGM elected KPMG Oy Ab as the Company's auditor and sustainability reporting assurance provider for the financial year 2026, with Kirsi Jantunen, APA, ASA, as the principal auditor and principal authorised sustainability auditor.

Charitable contributions

The AGM authorised the Board of Directors to decide on contributions in the total maximum amount of EUR 500,000 for charitable or similar purposes, and in addition, in the total maximum amount of EUR 1,000,000 for incidental emergency relief or similar purposes as needed, and to decide on the recipients, purposes and other terms of the contributions. The authorisations will be effective until the next Annual General Meeting. As of 2 February 2026, EUR 347,500 of the authorisation for charitable or similar purposes and EUR 240,000 for incidental emergency relief was used.

No voting took place at the AGM. Based on the advance votes given prior to the meeting, the majority required by the Finnish Companies Act had voted in favour of all the proposals made to the AGM.

Board decisions

At its meeting held after the Annual General Meeting, Fortum's Board of Directors elected, from among its members, Mikael Silvennoinen as Chair, and Luisa Delgado and Teppo Paavola as members to the People and Remuneration Committee. Furthermore, the Board elected Vesa-Pekka Takala as Chair and Mikael Silvennoinen and Stefanie Kesting as members to the Audit and Risk Committee. In addition, the Board elected Ralf Christian as Chair and Jonas Gustavsson, Marita Niemelä and Johan Söderström as members to the Technology and Investment Committee.

Other major events during the fourth quarter of 2025

On 17 December, the Shareholders' Nomination Board of Fortum submitted its proposals to the Annual General Meeting 2026 to Fortum's Board of Directors.

On 15 December, the Board of Directors of Fortum Corporation decided to commence the 2026–2028 long-term incentive (LTI) plan for key employees and executives. The 2026–2028 LTI plan is part of Fortum's ongoing LTI programme and follows the same principles as the previous plan. The performance measures for the LTI plan support the execution of Fortum's strategic priorities to deliver reliable energy to customers, drive decarbonisation in industries and to transform and develop. The measures are also in line with the company's ambitious environmental targets. The relative Total Shareholder Return (TSR) is measured relative to the peer group comprising selected European utility companies. The other performance measures are based on the increase in the share of long-term customer power purchase agreements (PPA) as part of hedging, and the sustainability measures are based on the development of a pipeline of renewable energy for future optionality, and emission reduction targets aligned with SBTi. The new flexibility target seeks to increase Fortum's flexible capacity to benefit from power price volatility caused by intermittent renewable generation. The rewards related to the 2026–2028 LTI plan will be paid in the spring 2029, assuming that the performance targets are achieved. The 2026–2028 LTI plan will comprise a maximum amount of approximately 120 participants, including the members of the Fortum Leadership Team. The Board of Directors also decided to commence the 2026–2028 restricted share (RS) plan as a supplement to the LTI programme and reserve shares that potentially will be delivered in the spring 2029. The maximum amount of shares of the plan that may be delivered as a reward is expected to be approximately 750,000 shares for the 2026–2028 LTI plan and 80,000 shares for the 2026–2028 RS plan.

Dividend distribution proposal

The Board of Directors proposes that a dividend of EUR 0.74 per share be paid for the financial year 2025, which corresponds to 90% payout of the Group's comparable earnings per share (EPS) of EUR 0.82.

In Fortum's dividend policy, the payout ratio is 60–90% of the Group's comparable EPS. The upper end of the pay-out ratio range is applied in situations with a strong balance sheet and low investments, while the lower end of the range is applied in situations with high leverage and/or significant investments and high capital expenditure. Fortum seeks to continue to pay competitive cash dividends.

Based on the number of shares registered as at 2 February 2026, the dividend payment would total EUR 663,975,704.

The dividend would be paid to shareholders who on the record date of the dividend payment 2 April 2026 are recorded in the Company's shareholders' register held by Euroclear Finland Oy. The Board of Directors proposes that the dividend be paid on 14 April 2026.

Espoo, 2 February 2026

Fortum Corporation
Board of Directors

Further information

Investor Relations and Financial Communications: Ingela Ulfves, tel. +358 40 515 1531, Rauno Tiihonen, tel. +358 10 453 6150, Siri Markula, tel. +358 40 743 2177, Pirjo Lifländer, tel. +358 40 643 3317, and investors@fortum.com

Media: Fortum News Desk, tel. +358 40 198 2843

The Financial Statements Bulletin has been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as adopted by the EU. The Financial Statements Bulletin is unaudited.

Financial calendar

Fortum's Financial Statements and Operating and Financial Review for 2025 will be published during week 7, starting on 9 February 2026, at the latest.

Fortum will publish three interim reports in 2026:

- January-March on 29 April 2026 at approximately 9:00 EEST
- January-June on 21 July 2026 at approximately 9:00 EEST
- January-September on 28 October 2026 at approximately 9:00 EET

The Annual General Meeting 2026 is planned to be held on 31 March 2026. The Board of Directors will summon the Annual General Meeting at a later date.

Distribution:

Nasdaq Helsinki
Key media
www.fortum.com

More information, including detailed quarterly information, is available at www.fortum.com/investors.

The Financial Statements Bulletin is unaudited.

Condensed consolidated income statement

EUR million	Note	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Sales	3	1,444	1,435	4,989	5,800
Other income		8	10	24	48
Materials and services		-858	-821	-2,901	-3,295
Employee benefits		-114	-129	-419	-485
Depreciation and amortisation	3	-86	-98	-315	-379
Other expenses		-143	-141	-454	-511
Comparable operating profit	3	**251**	**257**	**924**	**1,178**
Items affecting comparability	3, 4	54	133	15	147
Operating profit	3	**305**	**390**	**939**	**1,325**
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	3, 7	10	-38	56	19
Interest expense		-36	-51	-157	-226
Interest income		24	55	111	234
Other financial items - net		-3	32	-13	47
Finance costs - net	8	-15	35	-59	55
Profit before income tax		**300**	**388**	**936**	**1,399**
Income tax expense	9	-55	-49	-173	-239
Net profit		**244**	**338**	**763**	**1,160**
Attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		246	344	765	1,164
Non-controlling interests		-1	-6	-2	-4
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the equity owners of the company (EUR per share)					
Basic		0.27	0.39	0.85	1.30

As Fortum currently has no dilutive instruments outstanding, diluted earnings per share is the same as basic earnings per share.

EUR million	Note	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Comparable operating profit		**251**	**257**	**924**	**1,178**
Impairment charges and reversals		-4	-15	-25	-17
Capital gains and other related items		-1	176	-4	183
Changes in fair values of derivatives hedging future cash flow		61	-69	47	-61
Other		-1	42	-3	43
Items affecting comparability	3, 4	54	133	15	147
Operating profit		**305**	**390**	**939**	**1,325**

See Note 19 Definitions and reconciliations of key figures.

Condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Net profit	**244**	**338**	**763**	**1,160**
Other comprehensive income				
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Cash flow hedges				
Fair value gains/losses [1]	206	223	-115	516
Transfers to income statement	-27	25	-46	66
Transfers to inventory/property, plant and equipment	0	0	-3	-1
Deferred taxes	-37	-49	32	-116
Net investment hedges				
Fair value gains/losses	-2	2	-7	4
Deferred taxes	0	0	1	-1
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations [2]	42	8	63	13
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures	-2	7	1	1
	180	**216**	**-73**	**483**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Remeasurement of investments	0	0	0	1
Actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit plans	26	15	26	15
Actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit plans in associates and joint ventures	2	0	2	0
	28	**15**	**28**	**16**
Other comprehensive income/expense, net of deferred taxes	**208**	**231**	**-45**	**499**
Total comprehensive income/expense	**451**	**570**	**718**	**1,659**
Total comprehensive income/expense attributable to:				
Owners of the parent	451	575	718	1,663
Non-controlling interests	0	-6	0	-4
	451	**570**	**718**	**1,659**

1) Fair valuation of cash flow hedges mainly relates to fair valuation of derivatives, such as futures and forwards, hedging commodity price for future transactions, where hedge accounting is applied. When commodity price is higher (lower) than the hedging price, the impact on equity is negative (positive).
2) Translation differences from translation of foreign entities, mainly from SEK and NOK.

Condensed consolidated balance sheet

EUR million	Note	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets		558	549
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets		6,572	6,070
Participations in associates and joint ventures		1,335	1,260
Share in the State Nuclear Waste Management Fund	13	1,153	1,117
Other non-current assets		274	238
Deferred tax assets		812	845
Derivative financial instruments	5	145	266
Long-term interest-bearing receivables	11	565	431
Total non-current assets		**11,414**	**10,777**
Current assets			
Inventories		512	420
Derivative financial instruments	5	188	379
Short-term interest-bearing receivables	11	359	283
Margin receivables	12	179	205
Trade and other receivables		889	1,108
Liquid funds	12	2,903	4,136
Total current assets		**5,030**	**6,530**
Total assets		**16,444**	**17,307**
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
Share capital		3,046	3,046
Share premium		73	73
Retained earnings		5,333	5,770
Other equity components		87	186
Total		**8,539**	**9,074**
Non-controlling interests		81	79
Total equity		**8,620**	**9,154**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing liabilities	12	3,595	4,336
Derivative financial instruments	5	174	221
Deferred tax liabilities		362	386
Nuclear provisions	13	1,153	1,117
Other non-current liabilities		252	216
Total non-current liabilities		**5,534**	**6,276**
Current liabilities			
Interest-bearing liabilities	12	1,151	492
Derivative financial instruments	5	257	333
Margin liabilities	12	55	93
Trade and other payables		826	959
Total current liabilities		**2,289**	**1,877**
Total liabilities		**7,824**	**8,153**
Total equity and liabilities		**16,444**	**17,307**

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in total equity

EUR million	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings: Retained earnings	Retained earnings: Translation of foreign operations	Other equity components: Cash flow hedges	Other equity components: Other OCI items	Other equity components: OCI items associates and joint ventures	Owners of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Total equity 1 January 2025	**3,046**	**73**	**6,780**	**-1,010**	**127**	**5**	**53**	**9,074**	**79**	**9,154**
Net profit			765					765	-2	763
Translation differences				51	6	0	3	61	2	63
Other comprehensive income					-132	21	3	-108	0	-108
Total comprehensive income for the period			765	51	-126	21	6	718	0	718
Cash dividend			-1,256					-1,256	0	-1,256
Transactions with non-controlling interests								0	2	2
Other			3					3	0	3
Total equity 31 December 2025	**3,046**	**73**	**6,292**	**-959**	**2**	**26**	**59**	**8,539**	**81**	**8,620**
Total equity 1 January 2024	**3,046**	**73**	**6,618**	**-1,026**	**-337**	**-14**	**79**	**8,438**	**60**	**8,499**
Net profit			1,164					1,164	-4	1,160
Translation differences				15	-1	0	-2	13	0	13
Other comprehensive income					466	19	1	486	0	486
Total comprehensive income for the period			1,164	15	465	19	0	1,663	-4	1,659
Cash dividend			-1,032					-1,032	0	-1,032
Deconsolidation of subsidiary companies								0	-2	-2
Transactions with non-controlling interests								0	25	25
Other [1]			30				-25	5	0	5
Total equity 31 December 2024	**3,046**	**73**	**6,780**	**-1,010**	**127**	**5**	**53**	**9,074**	**79**	**9,154**

1) Including a restatement related to the hedge accounting of interest rate derivatives hedging the interest of the subordinated loans in Fortum's joint venture Teollisuuden Voima Oyj (TVO).

Translation differences

Translation of financial information from operations in foreign currency is done using the average rate for the income statement and the end rate for the balance sheet. The exchange rate differences arising from translation to EUR are recognised in equity (mainly from SEK and NOK).

For information regarding exchange rates used, see Note 1.4 Key exchange rates used in consolidated financial statements.

Cash flow hedges

The impact on equity attributable to owners of the parent from fair valuation of cash flow hedges mainly relates to fair valuation of commodity derivatives, such as futures and forwards, hedging commodity sales price of future transactions, where hedge accounting is applied. When commodity market price is higher (lower) than the hedging price, the impact on equity is negative (positive).

Cash dividends

A dividend for 2024 of EUR 1.40 per share, amounting to a total of EUR 1,256 million, was decided in the Annual General Meeting on 1 April 2025. The dividend was paid on 10 April 2025.

A dividend for 2023 of EUR 1.15 per share, amounting to a total of EUR 1,032 million, was decided in the Annual General Meeting on 25 March 2024. The dividend was paid in two instalments. See also Note 10 Dividend per share.

Condensed consolidated cash flow statement

EUR million	Note	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Cash flow from operating activities					
Net profit		**244**	**338**	**763**	**1,160**
Adjustments:					
Income tax expense		55	49	173	239
Finance costs - net		15	-35	59	-55
Share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures	7	-10	38	-56	-19
Depreciation and amortisation	3	86	98	315	379
Operating profit before depreciations (EBITDA)		**391**	**488**	**1,254**	**1,704**
Items affecting comparability	3, 4	-54	-133	-15	-147
Comparable EBITDA		**336**	**355**	**1,240**	**1,556**
Non-cash and other items		4	24	-30	-2
Interest received		24	75	113	236
Interest paid		-23	-39	-173	-225
Dividends received		1	4	23	14
Realised foreign exchange results and other financial items [1]		-28	-7	-113	-87
Income taxes paid		-16	-67	-147	-196
Funds from operations		**298**	**346**	**912**	**1,297**
Change in working capital		-245	-178	-73	95
Net cash from operating activities		**53**	**167**	**840**	**1,392**
Cash flow from investing activities					
Capital expenditures	3	-158	-121	-499	-472
Acquisitions of shares	6	-31	-12	-88	-33
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		-1	0	1	3
Divestments of shares and capital returns	6	1	758	-1	764
Shareholder loans to associated companies and joint ventures	11	-18	26	-101	-26
Change in margin receivables		-19	64	26	386
Change in other interest-bearing receivables	11	-28	-2	48	-19
Net cash from/used in investing activities		**-255**	**714**	**-614**	**604**
Cash flow before financing activities		**-203**	**881**	**226**	**1,995**
Cash flow from financing activities					
Proceeds from long-term liabilities	12	4	0	14	5
Payments of long-term liabilities [2]	12	-12	-515	-35	-944
Change in short-term liabilities	12	-18	-7	-149	-37
Dividends paid to the owners of the parent	10	0	-511	-1,256	-1,032
Change in margin liabilities		38	29	-38	-38
Other financing activities		0	2	2	2
Net cash from/used in financing activities		**12**	**-1,003**	**-1,461**	**-2,043**
Net increase(+)/decrease(-) in liquid funds		**-191**	**-122**	**-1,235**	**-47**
Liquid funds at the beginning of the period	12	**3,092**	**4,255**	**4,136**	**4,183**
Foreign exchange differences and expected credit loss allowance in liquid funds		1	2	2	0
Liquid funds at the end of the period	12	**2,903**	**4,136**	**2,903**	**4,136**

1) Realised foreign exchange results and other financial items were earlier included in Non-cash and other items.
2) In 2024, the green loan of EUR 300 million under the Green Finance Framework partly refinanced EUR 700 million bank loan and was netted without cash payments. Loan was partly prepaid and EUR 400 million was impacting the cash flow.

Additional cash flow information

Change in working capital

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Change in interest-free receivables, decrease(+)/increase(-)	-291	-333	94	243
Change in inventories, decrease(+)/increase(-)	-103	-71	-94	-17
Change in interest-free liabilities, decrease(-)/increase(+)	149	225	-72	-131
Total	**-245**	**-178**	**-73**	**95**

Capital expenditure in cash flow

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Capital expenditure	160	142	500	483
Change in not yet paid investments, decrease(+)/increase(-)	1	-20	10	-2
Capitalised borrowing costs	-3	-2	-10	-10
Total	**158**	**121**	**499**	**472**

Acquisition of shares in cash flow

Acquisition of shares, net of cash acquired, amounted to EUR 88 million during 2025 (2024: 33). For further information, see Note 6 Acquisitions and disposals.

Divestment of shares in cash flow

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Proceeds from sales of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed	1	720	-1	726
Proceeds from sales and capital returns of associates and joint ventures	0	38	0	38
Total	**1**	**758**	**-1**	**764**

There were no material divestments during 2025. In 2024 Fortum completed the divestment of its recycling and waste business and the sale of the remaining 43.75% share of its 185 MW Indian solar power portfolio. See more information in Note 6 Acquisitions and disposals.

Change in financial net debt

EUR million	Note	2025	2024
Financial net debt, beginning of the period		**367**	**942**
Net cash flow:			
Comparable EBITDA		1,240	1,556
Non-cash and other items		-30	-2
Paid net financial costs and dividends received		-37	25
Realised foreign exchange results and other financial items		-113	-87
Income taxes paid		-147	-196
Change in working capital		-73	95
Capital expenditures		-499	-472
Acquisitions		-88	-33
Divestments and proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		0	767
Change in interest-bearing receivables		-53	-44
Dividends to the owners of the parent		-1,256	-1,032
Other financing activities		2	2
Net cash flow ('-' increase in financial net debt)		-1,054	580
Foreign exchange rate differences and other changes		57	5
Financial net debt, end of the period	12	**1,479**	**367**

Capital risk management

In November, Fortum updated its long-term financial targets, strategic targets and strategic KPIs. Comparable RONA (return on net assets) of 14% was added as a long-term target for the Group. The target of maintaining a credit rating of at least BBB remained unchanged.

Fortum’s long-term financial targets are:

- Group Comparable RONA of 14%
- To ensure a credit rating of at least BBB, Financial net debt-to-Comparable EBITDA can be a maximum of 2.5 times (previously 2.0-2.5). S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings currently rate Fortum as BBB+ with Stable Outlook.
- To ensure required returns for any potential new investments, Fortum continues to be selective and applies set investment criteria; project based WACC + 150–400 investment hurdles depending on the technology or investment project, as well as environmental targets.
- Fortum’s dividend policy is a payout ratio of 60–90% of comparable EPS. The upper end of the pay-out range is applied in situations with a strong balance sheet and low investments, while the lower end of the range is applied in situations with high leverage and/or significant investments and high capital expenditure. Fortum seeks to continue to pay competitive cash dividends.
- Fortum expects its Comparable operating profit to improve by EUR 330 million by 2030 compared to EUR 930 million for the last twelve months at end of third quarter of 2025. This improvement is based on own actions and does not include capital expenditure, acquisitions or price impacts.

Comparable EBITDA and Comparable operating profit are defined as alternative performance measures and used as components in the capital structure target 'Financial net debt-to-Comparable EBITDA' and in 'Comparable RONA' respectively. See Note 3 Segment information and Note 19 Definitions and reconciliations of key figures.

Financial net debt/comparable EBITDA

EUR million	Note	2025	2024
+ Interest-bearing liabilities		**4,746**	**4,828**
- Liquid funds		**2,903**	**4,136**
- Collateral arrangement		**241**	**213**
- Margin receivables		179	205
+ Margin liabilities		55	93
+/- Net margin liabilities/receivables		**-124**	**-111**
Financial net debt	12	**1,479**	**367**
Operating profit		939	1,325
+ Depreciation and amortisation		315	379
EBITDA		**1,254**	**1,704**
- Items affecting comparability		-15	-147
Comparable EBITDA		**1,240**	**1,556**
Financial net debt/comparable EBITDA		**1.2**	**0.2**

Key figures

EUR million or as indicated	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Reported				
Sales	1,444	1,435	4,989	5,800
Operating profit	305	390	939	1,325
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	10	-38	56	19
Net profit (after non-controlling interests)	246	344	765	1,164
Earnings per share, EUR	0.27	0.39	0.85	1.30
Net cash from operating activities	53	167	840	1,392
Capital expenditure and gross investments in shares	214	154	617	516
Capital expenditure	160	142	500	483
Number of employees			4,551	4,466

EUR million or as indicated	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Comparable				
EBITDA	336	355	1,240	1,556
Operating profit	251	257	924	1,178
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	14	-35	28	-30
Return on net assets (RONA), %			10.9	13.0
Net assets (at period-end)			9,150	8,554
Net profit (after non-controlling interests)	207	169	739	900
Earnings per share, EUR	0.23	0.18	0.82	1.00

EUR million or as indicated	2025	2024
Financial position		
Financial net debt (at period-end)	1,479	367
Financial net debt/comparable EBITDA	1.2	0.2

EUR or as indicated	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Equity per share, EUR	9.52	10.11
Average number of shares, 1,000 shares	897,264	897,264
Diluted adjusted average number of shares, 1,000 shares	897,264	897,264
Number of registered shares, 1,000 shares	897,264	897,264

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

1 Significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

The unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as adopted by the EU. The term "IFRS Accounting Standards" used in this document refers to IFRS® Accounting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as well as interpretations of these standards as issued by IASB's Standards Interpretation Committee (SIC®) and IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC®).

The condensed interim financial report should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The figures in the condensed interim financial statements have been rounded and consequently the sum of individual figures may deviate from the sum presented. Key figures have been calculated using exact figures.

Part of Fortum's business operations are seasonal, with the comparable operating profit usually being higher for the first and fourth quarter of the year.

1.2 Alternative performance measures

According to the ESMA Guidelines on Alternative Performance Measures, an Alternative Performance Measure (APM) is understood as a financial measure of historical or future financial performance, financial position, or cash flows, other than a financial measure defined or specified in the applicable financial reporting framework.

Fortum uses APMs, such as Comparable operating profit, Comparable EBITDA and Comparable return on net assets (RONA), in the financial target setting and forecasting, management's follow-up of financial performance of segments and the Group, as well as for the allocation of resources in the Group's performance management process. Items affecting comparability are excluded from Comparable operating profit, Comparable EBITDA and Comparable return on net assets (RONA) and disclosed separately in Fortum's consolidated income statement to support the transparency of underlying business performance when comparing results between periods.

Fortum's long-term financial target for capital structure measure is Financial net debt to comparable EBITDA (see Capital risk management and Note 19 Definitions and reconciliations of key figures).

See also Note 4 Comparable operating profit and comparable net profit and Note 19 Definitions and reconciliations of key figures.

1.3 Accounting policies

The same accounting policies that were applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, have been applied in these condensed interim financial statements. New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations effective from 1 January 2025 did not have a material impact on Fortum's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 will change financial statement presentation and disclosures, but will not impact the recognition or measurement of items. The effective date is 1 January 2027, subject to EU endorsement. Fortum will apply IFRS 18 from the effective date. Fortum continues to follow the developing guidance and analyse the impact of the new standard. The standard is expected mainly to have an impact on the presentation of the consolidated income statement and the consolidated cash flow statement.

The consolidated income statement will include separate categories for operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations. Although the adoption of IFRS 18 will not have an impact on net profit, the reorganisation of income and expense items on the consolidated income statement may have some impact on operating profit. New subtotals will be presented separately for investing and financing items, and some items currently presented in finance costs – net may need to be reclassified to the operating category. The consolidated cash flow statement presentation will change so that interest and dividends paid/received that are currently presented in operating cash flows will be included in financing/investing cash flows. The new standard also requires disclosure of 'management defined performance measures' in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, similar to what Fortum already presents for alternative performance measures.

Other new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations issued and effective from 1 January 2026 or later are not expected to have a material impact on Fortum's consolidated financial statements.

1.4 Key exchange rates used in consolidated financial statements

The balance sheet date rate is based on the exchange rate published by the European Central Bank for the closing date. The average exchange rate is calculated as an average of daily closing rates from the European Central Bank.

Key exchange rates used in consolidated financial statements:

Average rate	Jan–Dec 2025	Jan–Sep 2025	Jan–Jun 2025	Jan–Mar 2025	Jan–Dec 2024	Jan–Sep 2024	Jan–Jun 2024	Jan–Mar 2024
Norway (NOK)	11.7173	11.7076	11.6547	11.6514	11.6290	11.5854	11.4926	11.4159
Poland (PLN)	4.2397	4.2405	4.2297	4.2015	4.3058	4.3053	4.3169	4.3333
Sweden (SEK)	11.0663	11.1045	11.0787	11.2352	11.4325	11.4120	11.3914	11.2792

Balance sheet date rate	31 Dec 2025	30 Sep 2025	30 Jun 2025	31 Mar 2025	31 Dec 2024	30 Sep 2024	30 Jun 2024	31 Mar 2024
Norway (NOK)	11.8430	11.7265	11.8345	11.4130	11.7950	11.7645	11.3965	11.6990
Poland (PLN)	4.2210	4.2698	4.2423	4.1840	4.2750	4.2788	4.3090	4.3123
Sweden (SEK)	10.8215	11.0565	11.1465	10.8490	11.4590	11.3000	11.3595	11.5250

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of interim financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates. In preparing these interim financial statements, significant judgements made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were materially the same as those that applied to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

3 Segment information

Fortum's reportable segments under IFRS Accounting Standards are:

- The Generation segment, which includes Hydro Generation, Nuclear Generation, Corporate Customers and Markets, and Renewables and Decarbonisation business units.
- The Consumer Solutions segment, which consists of the Consumer Solutions business unit.
- The Other Operations segment, which includes innovation and venturing activities, enabling functions and corporate management. It also includes the remaining Circular Solutions businesses, mainly the battery recycling business.

Quarter

EUR million	Note	Generation [1] IV/2025	Generation [1] IV/2024	Consumer Solutions IV/2025	Consumer Solutions IV/2024	Other Operations IV/2025	Other Operations IV/2024	Total IV/2025	Total IV/2024
Income statement data by segment									
Power sales		716	756	764	759	0	1	1,480	1,516
Heat sales		178	166	0	0	0	6	178	172
Gas sales		0	0	109	66	0	0	109	66
Waste treatment sales		6	4	0	0	0	47	6	51
Other sales [2]		19	16	10	-34	49	88	78	70
Sales		**918**	**942**	**883**	**792**	**49**	**141**	**1,851**	**1,875**
Internal eliminations		-25	-82	-1	-2	-42	-46	-69	-131
Netting of Nord Pool transactions [3]								-338	-309
External sales		894	860	881	790	7	95	1,444	1,435
Comparable EBITDA		**300**	**319**	**53**	**41**	**-16**	**-5**	**336**	**355**
Depreciation and amortisation		-54	-55	-27	-24	-4	-19	-86	-98
Comparable operating profit		**245**	**265**	**26**	**16**	**-20**	**-24**	**251**	**257**
Impairment charges and reversals		0	0	0	0	-5	-15	-4	-15
Capital gains and other related items	6	0	0	0	0	-1	176	-1	176
Changes in fair values of derivatives hedging future cash flow		59	-81	1	11	0	0	61	-69
Other		0	-7	0	0	-1	49	-1	42
Items affecting comparability	4	60	-88	1	11	-7	210	54	133
Operating profit		**305**	**177**	**27**	**28**	**-27**	**186**	**305**	**390**
Comparable share of profit of associates and joint ventures	4, 7	16	-35	0	0	-2	0	14	-35
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	7	12	-38	0	0	-2	0	10	-38
Gross investments / divestments by segment									
Gross investments in shares	6	42	0	-1	0	12	12	54	12
Capital expenditure		143	105	15	18	2	19	160	142
Gross divestments of shares	6	0	1	0	0	1	745	1	746

1) Power sales, both internal and external, include effects from realised hedging contracts. Effect on sales can be negative or positive depending on the difference between average contract price and realised spot price. Power sales contains realised result from commodity derivatives, which have not had hedge accounting status under IFRS 9, but have been considered operatively as hedges. Power sales also include sale of renewable and nuclear energy certificates EUR 21 million (IV/2024: 23).
2) Sales in the fourth quarter in 2024 included a one-off cumulative adjustment between power sales and other sales.
3) Sales and purchases with Nord Pool Spot are netted on Group level on a 15 minutes or an hourly basis depending on the market area and posted either as revenue or cost depending on if Fortum is a net seller or net buyer during any particular 15 minutes or hour.

Year-to-date

		Generation [1]		Consumer Solutions		Other Operations		Total	
EUR million	**Note**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Income statement data by segment									
Power sales		2,642	3,234	2,607	2,635	0	5	5,249	5,873
Heat sales		533	502	0	0	0	25	533	527
Gas sales		0	0	387	386	0	0	387	386
Waste treatment sales		20	11	0	0	2	212	21	223
Other sales		51	48	35	53	185	355	271	456
Sales		**3,245**	**3,795**	**3,029**	**3,073**	**187**	**596**	**6,461**	**7,464**
Internal eliminations		-170	-307	-8	-5	-158	-157	-336	-469
Netting of Nord Pool transactions [3]								-1,136	-1,196
External sales		3,075	3,488	3,021	3,068	29	439	4,989	5,800
Comparable EBITDA		**1,098**	**1,421**	**213**	**161**	**-71**	**-26**	**1,240**	**1,556**
Depreciation and amortisation		-204	-204	-92	-85	-19	-90	-315	-379
Comparable operating profit		**893**	**1,218**	**122**	**76**	**-91**	**-116**	**924**	**1,178**
Impairment charges and reversals		-20	0	0	0	-5	-17	-25	-17
Capital gains and other related items	6	0	0	-1	0	-2	183	-4	183
Changes in fair values of derivatives hedging future cash flow		40	-107	6	46	0	0	47	-61
Other		-1	-7	0	0	-2	50	-3	43
Items affecting comparability	4	18	-115	5	46	-9	216	15	147
Operating profit		**912**	**1,103**	**127**	**122**	**-100**	**100**	**939**	**1,325**
Comparable share of profit of associates and joint ventures	4, 7	28	-26	0	0	0	-3	28	-30
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	7	56	22	0	0	0	-3	56	19
Gross investments / divestments by segment									
Gross investments in shares	6	62	0	20	0	35	33	117	33
Capital expenditure		438	355	58	71	4	57	500	483
Gross divestments of shares	6	-2	34	0	0	-1	751	-3	785

1) Power sales, both internal and external, include effects from realised hedging contracts. Effect on sales can be negative or positive depending on the difference between average contract price and realised spot price. Power sales contains realised result from commodity derivatives, which have not had hedge accounting status under IFRS 9, but have been considered operatively as hedges. Power sales also include sale of renewable and nuclear energy certificates EUR 134 million (2024: 149).

2) Sales and purchases with Nord Pool Spot are netted on Group level on a 15 minutes or an hourly basis depending on the market area and posted either as revenue or cost depending on if Fortum is a net seller or net buyer during any particular 15 minutes or hour.

Segment assets and liabilities

		Generation		Consumer Solutions		Other Operations		Total	
EUR million	**Note**	**31 Dec 2025**	**31 Dec 2024**	**31 Dec 2025**	**31 Dec 2024**	**31 Dec 2025**	**31 Dec 2024**	**31 Dec 2025**	**31 Dec 2024**
Non-interest-bearing assets		7,491	7,000	1,051	1,061	286	302	8,827	8,362
Participations in associates and joint ventures		1,243	1,189	0	1	92	71	1,335	1,260
Eliminations								-107	-126
Total segment assets		**8,734**	**8,188**	**1,051**	**1,061**	**377**	**373**	**10,054**	**9,496**
Interest-bearing receivables	11							925	714
Deferred tax assets								812	845
Other assets								1,750	2,116
Liquid funds								2,903	4,136
Total assets								**16,444**	**17,307**
Segment liabilities		**599**	**581**	**333**	**337**	**80**	**151**	**1,012**	**1,068**
Eliminations								-107	-126
Total segment liabilities								**905**	**942**
Deferred tax liabilities								362	386
Other liabilities								1,811	1,998
Total liabilities included in capital employed								**3,078**	**3,325**
Interest-bearing liabilities	12							4,746	4,828
Total equity								8,620	9,154
Total equity and liabilities								**16,444**	**17,307**
Number of employees		2,139	2,053	1,134	1,118	1,278	1,295	4,551	4,466

Comparable operating profit including comparable share of profits of associates and joint ventures and Comparable return on net assets

		Generation		Consumer Solutions		Other Operations		Total	
EUR million	**Note**	**31 Dec 2025**	**31 Dec 2024**	**31 Dec 2025**	**31 Dec 2024**	**31 Dec 2025**	**31 Dec 2024**	**31 Dec 2025**	**31 Dec 2024**
Comparable operating profit		**893**	**1,218**	**122**	**76**	**-91**	**-116**	**924**	**1,178**
Comparable share of profit of associates and joint ventures	4, 7	28	-26	0	0	0	-3	28	-30
Comparable operating profit including comparable share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures		**922**	**1,191**	**122**	**76**	**-91**	**-120**	**952**	**1,148**
Segment assets at the end of the period		8,734	8,188	1,051	1,061	377	373	10,054	9,496
Segment liabilities at the end of the period		599	581	333	337	80	151	905	942
Comparable net assets		**8,135**	**7,608**	**718**	**725**	**297**	**222**	**9,150**	**8,554**
Comparable net assets average [1]		**7,841**	**7,425**	**666**	**683**	**240**	**744**	**8,746**	**8,852**
Comparable return on net assets (RONA), %		**11.8**	**16.0**	**18.3**	**11.2**	**-38.0**	**-16.1**	**10.9**	**13.0**

1) Average net assets are calculated using the opening balance of the financial year and each quarter's closing value.

4 Comparable operating profit and comparable net profit

4.1 Reconciliation of operating profit to comparable operating profit

Quarter

	Unadjusted		Impairment charges and reversals		Capital gains and other related items		Changes in fair values of derivatives hedging future cash flow		Other		Reported	
EUR million	**IV/2025**	**IV/2024**	**IV/2025**	**IV/2024**	**IV/2025**	**IV/2024**	**IV/2025**	**IV/2024**	**IV/2025**	**IV/2024**	**IV/2025**	**IV/2024**
Sales	1,455	1,376	0	0	0	0	-11	59	0	0	1,444	1,435
Other income	57	222	0	0	-1	-176	-48	22	0	-58	8	10
Materials and services	-859	-941	0	0	0	0	0	114	0	6	-858	-821
Employee benefits	-114	-129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-114	-129
Depreciation and amortisation	-90	-113	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	-86	-98
Other expenses	-144	-25	0	0	2	0	-2	-125	1	10	-143	-141
Comparable operating profit			**4**	**15**	**1**	**-176**	**-61**	**69**	**1**	**-42**	**251**	**257**
Items affecting comparability			-4	-15	-1	176	61	-69	-1	42	54	133
Operating profit	**305**	**390**									**305**	**390**

Year-to-date

	Unadjusted		Impairment charges and reversals		Capital gains and other related items		Changes in fair values of derivatives hedging future cash flow		Other		Reported	
EUR million	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Sales	5,006	5,742	0	0	0	0	-17	58	0	0	4,989	5,800
Other income	47	240	0	0	0	-183	-23	49	0	-58	24	48
Materials and services	-2,900	-3,289	0	0	0	0	-2	-12	0	6	-2,901	-3,295
Employee benefits	-420	-485	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-419	-485
Depreciation and amortisation	-341	-396	25	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	-315	-379
Other expenses	-453	-486	0	0	3	0	-5	-34	2	9	-454	-511
Comparable operating profit			**25**	**17**	**4**	**-183**	**-47**	**61**	**3**	**-43**	**924**	**1,178**
Items affecting comparability			-25	-17	-4	183	47	-61	-3	43	15	147
Operating profit	**939**	**1,325**									**939**	**1,325**

Impairment charges and reversals

Impairment charges are adjusted from depreciation and amortisation and presented in items affecting comparability. In 2025 impairment charges and reversals includes mainly impairment charges of assets in India.

Capital gains and other related items

Capital gains and transaction costs from acquisitions are adjusted from other income and other expenses and presented in items affecting comparability. In 2024 capital gains and other related items amounted to EUR 183 million, including a tax-exempt capital gain of EUR 176 million from the divestment of the recycling and waste business. See Note 6 Acquisitions and disposals.

Changes in fair values of derivatives hedging future cash flow

Fair value changes of derivatives to which hedge accounting is not applied and which hedge future cash flows are adjusted from other income and other expenses and presented in items affecting comparability. Impacts from settlement of physical contracts that have been treated as derivatives are adjusted from other income and other expenses to sales and materials and services to reflect the contract pricing as opposed to market pricing.

Other

Restructuring and cost management expenses, and other miscellaneous non-operating items are adjusted mainly from materials and services or other expenses. In 2024, 'Other' included EUR 58 million income from a settlement of a commercial dispute. Related interest income of EUR 13 million was included in 'Finance costs - net'.

4.2 Reconciliation from comparable operating profit to comparable net profit

Comparable net profit and comparable earnings per share

EUR million	Note	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Comparable operating profit		**251**	**257**	**924**	**1,178**
Comparable share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures	7	14	-35	28	-30
Comparable finance costs - net	8	-14	-14	-54	-36
Comparable profit before income tax		**250**	**207**	**898**	**1,112**
Comparable income tax expense	9	-44	-43	-163	-219
Comparable non-controlling interests		1	4	4	7
Comparable net profit		**207**	**169**	**739**	**900**
Comparable earnings per share, EUR	19	**0.23**	**0.18**	**0.82**	**1.00**

Reconciliation from net profit to comparable net profit

EUR million	Note	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Net profit		**244**	**338**	**763**	**1,160**
- Items affecting comparability		-54	-133	-15	-147
- Adjustments to share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures	7	4	3	-27	-49
- Adjustments to finance costs - net	8	1	-50	4	-91
- Adjustments to income tax expenses	9	11	7	10	20
- Non-controlling interests		1	6	2	4
- Adjustments to non-controlling interests		0	-2	1	3
Comparable net profit		**207**	**169**	**739**	**900**

Comparable share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures

Share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures is adjusted for significant items, similar to adjustments made to arriving at comparable net profit.

Comparable finance costs - net

Finance costs – net are adjusted for e.g. nuclear-related items recognised in other financial items - net, fair value changes on financial items, as well as impairment charges and reversals of previously recorded impairment charges on financial items and other one-time adjustments. See Note 8 Finance costs – net.

Comparable income tax expense

Income tax expense is adjusted for tax impacts on items affecting comparability, adjustments to finance costs – net, tax rate changes and other one-time adjustments.

Comparable non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests are adjusted for impacts relating to the non-controlling interests on items affecting comparability, adjustments to share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures, adjustments to finance costs – net and adjustments to income tax expense.

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Non-controlling interests	1	6	2	4
Adjustments to non-controlling interests	0	-2	1	3
Comparable non-controlling interests	**1**	**4**	**4**	**7**

See Note 19 Definitions and reconciliations of key figures.

5 Financial risk management

See Fortum Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 for financial risk management objectives and policies, as well as accounting policies in Note 16 Financial assets and liabilities by fair value hierarchy.

Fair value hierarchy information

Financial instruments that are measured in the balance sheet at fair value are presented according to following fair value measurement hierarchy:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that is not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial assets

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Netting 1)		Total	
EUR million	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
In non-current assets										
Other investments 2)					123	139			123	139
Derivative financial instruments										
Commodity derivatives										
Hedge accounting	0	3	40	76			0		40	79
Non-hedge accounting	5	6	20	57	20	21		0	46	83
Interest rate and currency derivatives										
Hedge accounting			59	100					59	100
Non-hedge accounting			0	5					0	5
Total in non-current assets	**5**	**9**	**120**	**237**	**143**	**159**	**0**	**0**	**268**	**405**
In current assets										
Derivative financial instruments										
Commodity derivatives										
Hedge accounting	68	198	94	184			-35	-117	128	264
Non-hedge accounting	39	199	50	90	0		-32	-205	58	85
Interest rate and currency derivatives										
Hedge accounting			2	4					2	4
Non-hedge accounting			0	26					0	26
Interest-bearing receivables 3)	241	213							241	213
Total in current assets	**348**	**610**	**147**	**304**	**0**	**0**	**-67**	**-322**	**429**	**592**
Total in assets	**353**	**619**	**267**	**541**	**143**	**159**	**-67**	**-322**	**696**	**997**

1) Receivables and liabilities from electricity and other commodity standard derivative contracts against exchanges with same delivery period are netted.
2) Other investments includes shares in unlisted companies.
3) Interest-bearing receivables, Level 1, include collateral arrangement covering margin requirement. See also Note 11 Interest-bearing receivables and Note 12 Interest-bearing net debt.

Financial liabilities

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Netting [1]		Total	
EUR million	**31 Dec 2025**	**31 Dec 2024**	**31 Dec 2025**	**31 Dec 2024**	**31 Dec 2025**	**31 Dec 2024**	**31 Dec 2025**	**31 Dec 2024**	**31 Dec 2025**	**31 Dec 2024**
In non-current liabilities										
Interest-bearing liabilities [2]			983	990					983	990
Derivative financial instruments										
Commodity derivatives										
Hedge accounting	6	2	61	59			0		66	61
Non-hedge accounting	43	42	17	51	5	11		0	64	104
Interest rate and currency derivatives										
Hedge accounting			35	56					35	56
Non-hedge accounting			7	0					7	0
Total in non-current liabilities	**49**	**44**	**1,103**	**1,156**	**5**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**1,157**	**1,211**
In current liabilities										
Interest-bearing liabilities			330	275					330	275
Derivative financial instruments										
Commodity derivatives										
Hedge accounting	84	187	45	93			-35	-117	94	163
Non-hedge accounting	65	245	44	92	4	6	-32	-205	80	137
Interest rate and currency derivatives										
Hedge accounting			12	11					12	11
Non-hedge accounting			71	22					71	22
Total in current liabilities	**149**	**432**	**502**	**492**	**4**	**6**	**-67**	**-322**	**588**	**608**
Total in liabilities	**198**	**476**	**1,605**	**1,649**	**8**	**17**	**-67**	**-322**	**1,745**	**1,820**

1) Receivables and liabilities from standard electricity and other commodity derivative contracts against exchanges with same delivery period are netted.
2) Fair valued part of bonds when hedge accounting is applied (fair value hedge).

At the end of December 2025, the net fair value of commodity derivatives was EUR -34 million, including assets of EUR 271 million and liabilities of EUR 305 million (31 Dec 2024: EUR 46 million including assets of EUR 511 million and liabilities of EUR 465 million).

Net fair value amount of interest rate and currency derivatives was EUR -64 million, including assets of EUR 62 million and liabilities of EUR 126 million. Fortum has cash collaterals based on collateral agreements with some counterparties. At the end of December 2025, Fortum had received EUR 30 million and paid EUR 77 million from foreign exchange and interest rate derivatives under Credit Support Annex agreements.

There were no transfers in or out of levels, 1, 2 and 3. Gains and losses of level 3 items in consolidated income statement are presented mainly in items affecting comparability.

Regarding derivative financial instruments, see Note 4 Comparable operating profit and comparable net profit. Regarding interest-bearing receivables and liabilities, see Note 11 Interest-bearing receivables, Note 12 Interest-bearing net debt and Note 15 Pledged assets and contingent liabilities.

6 Acquisitions and disposals

6.1 Acquisitions

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Gross investments in shares in subsidiary companies	41	0	78	0
Gross investments in shares in associated companies and joint ventures	7	7	27	19
Gross investments in other shares	5	5	12	14
Total	**54**	**12**	**117**	**33**

On 28 November 2025, Fortum completed the acquisition of a project development portfolio from the German renewables developer and constructor ABO Energy. The acquired portfolio includes approximately 4.4 GW of onshore wind development projects at various stages in Finland. The purchase price of approximately EUR 40 million on a debt-and-cash-free basis was paid at closing (the portfolio includes both acquisition of subsidiary shares and assets). In addition to the purchase price, the transaction includes earn-outs which will be paid subject to projects successfully reaching a final investment decision in the future. The estimated total purchase price including future earn-outs is approximately EUR 61 million. The portfolio is reported in Fortum's Generation segment.

On 30 June 2025, Fortum completed the acquisition of the Polish electricity solutions provider Orange Energia Sp. z o.o. on a cash and debt-free basis for a maximum of approximately PLN 120 million (EUR 28 million). Approximately PLN 90 million (EUR 21 million) was paid in cash. According to an agreed earn-out, the remaining amount will be settled by the beginning of 2029 based on achieved targets. Orange Energia is reported in Fortum's Consumer Solutions segment's Comparable Operating Profit from the beginning of the third quarter of 2025.

In the first quarter of 2025, Fortum acquired a project development portfolio for renewable power from Enersense. The acquired portfolio includes 2.6 GW of early-stage onshore wind development projects in Finland, of which only a minor part is expected to reach ready-to-build status. The total investment of EUR 16 million include earn-outs that are subject to projects successfully reaching a final investment decision in the future. The portfolio is reported in Fortum's Generation segment.

There were no material acquisitions in 2024.

6.2 Disposals

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Gross divestments of shares in subsidiary companies	1	741	-3	747
Gross divestments of shares in associated companies and joint ventures	0	5	0	38
Total	**1**	**746**	**-3**	**785**

On 26 June 2025, Fortum completed the divestment of its renewables development portfolio in India to Hexa Climate Solutions Pvt Ltd. The transaction did not have a material cash flow impact. Impairment charges of EUR 21 million related to assets in India are included in items affecting comparability in Generation segment in 2025.

On 31 December 2024, Fortum completed the divestment of its turbine and generator services to industrial technical services provider Elcoline Group Oy. The transaction did not have a material financial impact on Fortum Group's result.

On 29 November 2024, Fortum completed the divestment of its recycling and waste business to Summa Equity. Fortum recorded a tax-exempt capital gain of EUR 176 million. The gain was reported as items affecting comparability in the Other Operations segment's results in the fourth quarter of 2024. The net cash flow received from the transaction was approximately EUR 720 million.

On 23 September 2024, Fortum announced that it had signed an agreement to sell its 37.4% ownership in Chempolis Oy. The transaction did not have a material financial impact on Fortum Group's result.

On 28 June 2024, Fortum concluded the sale of the remaining 43.75% share of its Indian solar power portfolio to Gentari Renewables India Pte. Ltd., a subsidiary of clean energy solutions provider Gentari Sdn. Bhd. The portfolio comprises four solar power plants in India with the total capacity of 185 MW. A tax-exempt capital gain of EUR 16 million was recorded in comparable operating profit in Generation segment's second quarter 2024 results. The total proceeds of EUR 33 million were received during the fourth quarter of 2024.

7 Share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Principal associates				
Forsmarks Kraftgrupp AB	-1	-18	13	9
Kemijoki Oy	0	0	-1	-2
OKG AB	-1	-51	16	-17
Principal joint ventures				
TVO Oyj	14	22	14	20
Other associates	0	0	14	3
Other joint ventures	-1	8	0	6
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	**10**	**-38**	**56**	**19**

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	**10**	**-38**	**56**	**19**
Adjustments to share of profit of associates and joint ventures	4	3	-27	-49
Comparable share of profit of associates and joint ventures	**14**	**-35**	**28**	**-30**

Power plants are often built jointly with other power producers, and owners purchase power at cost. The share of profit/loss is mainly IFRS Accounting Standards adjustments (e.g. accounting for nuclear-related assets and liabilities) and depreciations on fair-value adjustments from historical acquisitions (Note 19 in the Consolidated Financial Statements 2024).

Share of profits from other associates in 2025 includes a positive impact from the transfer of decommissioning and restoration obligations and related assets that arise from Posiva's final disposal activities. An offsetting impact is included in nuclear fund adjustment in Finance cost - net and Income tax expenses.

See Note 13 Nuclear-related assets and liabilities.

8 Finance costs – net

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Interest expense				
Borrowings	-38	-52	-164	-233
Leasing and other interest expenses	-1	-1	-3	-3
Capitalised borrowing costs	3	2	10	10
Total	**-36**	**-51**	**-157**	**-226**
Interest income				
Loan receivables and deposits	22	40	104	189
Other interest income [1)]	2	15	7	45
Total	**24**	**55**	**111**	**234**
Other financial items – net				
Return from nuclear fund	12	48	43	85
Nuclear fund adjustment	0	15	4	40
Unwinding of nuclear provisions	-9	-14	-31	-38
Fair value changes, impairments and reversals	-4	-12	-20	-27
Other financial expenses and income	-2	-5	-8	-12
Total	**-3**	**32**	**-13**	**47**
Finance costs – net	**-15**	**35**	**-59**	**55**

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Finance costs – net	**-15**	**35**	**-59**	**55**
Adjustments to finance costs – net				
Return from nuclear fund	-12	-48	-43	-85
Nuclear fund adjustment	0	-15	-4	-40
Unwinding of nuclear provisions	9	14	31	38
Fair value changes, impairments, reversals and other adjustments [1)]	4	-1	20	-5
Comparable finance costs – net	**-14**	**-14**	**-54**	**-36**

1) Other adjustments in 2024 include EUR 19 million interest income from tax authorities on tax payment and EUR 13 million interest income from a settlement of a commercial dispute. See more information in Note 37 Legal actions and official proceedings in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Interest expenses on borrowings in 2025 totalled EUR 164 million (2024: 233), including interest expenses on loans of EUR 149 million (2024: 211), and EUR 15 million (2024: 22) interest cost – net from derivatives hedging the loan portfolio.

Interest income on loan receivables and deposits, EUR 104 million in 2025 (2024: 189), includes EUR 83 million (2024: 162) from deposits and cash, and EUR 21 million (2024: 27) interest income from shareholder loan receivables and other loan receivables.

Return from nuclear fund, nuclear fund adjustment and unwinding of nuclear provisions relate to the Loviisa nuclear power plant.

9 Income taxes

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Income tax expense	-55	-49	-173	-239
Adjustments to income tax expense	11	7	10	20
Comparable income tax expense	**-44**	**-43**	**-163**	**-219**

The effective income tax rate according to the income statement was 18.5% (2024: 17.1%). The comparable effective income tax rate was 18.8% (2024: 19.1%). Fortum's comparable effective tax rate is impacted by the weight of the taxable profit in different jurisdictions and differences in standard nominal tax rates in these jurisdictions.

10 Dividend per share

The Board of Directors proposes that a dividend of EUR 0.74 per share be paid for the financial year 2025, which corresponds to 90% payout of the Group's comparable earnings per share (EPS) of EUR 0.82. Based on the number of shares registered as at 2 February 2026, the total amount of dividend would be EUR 664 million. These Financial statements do not reflect this dividend.

A dividend for 2024 of EUR 1.40 per share, amounting to a total of EUR 1,256 million, was decided in the Annual General Meeting on 1 April 2025. The dividend was paid on 10 April 2025.

A dividend for 2023 of EUR 1.15 per share, amounting to a total of EUR 1,032 million, was decided in the Annual General Meeting on 25 March 2024. The dividend was paid in two instalments. The first dividend instalment of EUR 0.58 per share was paid on 5 April 2024, amounting to a total of EUR 520 million. The second dividend instalment of EUR 0.57 per share was paid on 9 October 2024, amounting to a total of EUR 511 million.

11 Interest-bearing receivables

	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
EUR million	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value 1)**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value 1)**
Long-term loan receivables from associates and joint ventures	565	567	431	431
Total long-term interest-bearing receivables	**565**	**567**	**431**	**431**
Collateral arrangement	241	241	213	213
Collateral for default fund	87	87	62	62
Other short-term interest-bearing receivables	32	32	7	7
Total short-term interest-bearing receivables	**359**	**359**	**283**	**283**
Total	**925**	**926**	**714**	**714**

1) Fair values do not include accrued interest.

Long-term interest-bearing receivables from associated companies and joint ventures, EUR 565 million (31 Dec 2024: 431), include EUR 480 million (31 Dec 2024: 352) from Swedish nuclear companies, Forsmarks Kraftgrupp AB and OKG AB, which are mainly funded with shareholder loans, pro rata to each shareholder's ownership.

For more information on Finnish and Swedish nuclear related receivables, see Note 13 Nuclear-related assets and liabilities.

12 Interest-bearing net debt

Financial net debt

EUR million	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
+ Interest-bearing liabilities	**4,746**	**4,828**
- Liquid funds	**2,903**	**4,136**
- Collateral arrangement	**241**	**213**
- Margin receivables	179	205
+Margin liabilities	55	93
+/- Net margin liabilities/receivables	**-124**	**-111**
Financial net debt	**1,479**	**367**

Interest-bearing liabilities, EUR 4,746 million, include Fortum's collateral arrangement to the Nordic Power Exchange totalling EUR 328 million (31 Dec 2024: 275). Equalling amount is included in short-term interest-bearing receivables of which collateral relating to margin requirement, EUR 241 million (31 Dec 2024: 213), is netted from the Financial net debt in the Collateral arrangement row. However, the collateral for default fund, EUR 87 million (31 Dec 2024: 62), is not netted from Financial net debt. See Note 11 Interest-bearing receivables.

Interest-bearing liabilities

EUR million	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Non-current loans	3,507	4,258
Current loans	1,133	476
Total loans	**4,641**	**4,733**
Non-current lease liabilities	87	78
Current lease liabilities	18	16
Total lease liabilities	**105**	**94**
Total	**4,746**	**4,828**

Loans

	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
EUR million	Carrying amount	Fair value [3]	Carrying amount	Fair value [3]
Bonds	2,750	2,770	2,755	2,757
Loans from financial institutions	379	379	390	396
Reborrowing from the Finnish State Nuclear Waste Management Fund [1]	951	951	951	953
Other long-term loans	195	194	179	179
Total long-term loans [2]	**4,274**	**4,295**	**4,274**	**4,284**
Collateral arrangement liabilities	360	360	350	350
Other short-term loans	6	6	109	109
Total short-term loans	**366**	**366**	**459**	**459**
Total	**4,641**	**4,661**	**4,733**	**4,743**

1) The reborrowing from the Finnish State Nuclear Waste Management Fund includes the part relating to Loviisa nuclear power plant as well as borrowing done through TVO.
2) Includes current portion of long-term liabilities of EUR 767 million (31 Dec 2024: 17).
3) Fair values do not include accrued interest.

During the second quarter Fortum extended the maturity of the EUR 300 million green loan by one year to mature in June 2030. Additionally, EUR 800 million bilateral revolving credit facility was refinanced to mature in June 2027 (with one year lender's extension option).

During the last quarter EUR 800 million bilateral revolving credit facility maturing in January 2027, was refinanced with new maturity in January 2028.

Total current loans maturing within the next twelve months are EUR 1,133 million (31 Dec 2024: 476) and consist of short-term loans and the current portion of long-term loans. Current portion of long-term loans, EUR 767 million, consist of maturing EUR 750 million bond and EUR 17 million loans from financial institutions, Short-term loans, EUR 366 million, include EUR 360 million collateral arrangement liabilities and use of commercial paper programmes of EUR 5 million.

The average interest rate for the portfolio of EUR loans was 3.0% at the balance sheet date (31 Dec 2024: 3.6%). The average interest rate on total loans and derivatives was 3.1% at the balance sheet date (31 Dec 2024: 3.8%).

Maturity of loans

EUR million	31 Dec 2025
2026	1,133
2027	15
2028	520
2029	760
2030	313
2031 and later	1,899
Total	**4,641**

Maturities in 2026 include EUR 360 million loans with no contractual due date.

Maturity of undiscounted lease liabilities

EUR million	31 Dec 2025
Due within one year	20
Due after one year and within five years	48
Due after five years	59
Total	**126**

Liquid funds

EUR million	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Deposits and securities with maturity more than 3 months	33	90
Cash and cash equivalents	2,869	4,045
Total	**2,903**	**4,136**

At the end of the reporting period, the Group's liquid funds totalled EUR 2,903 million (31 Dec 2024: 4,136), and of these funds EUR 2,773 million (31 Dec 2024: 4,090) are placed with counterparties that have an investment grade credit rating.

The average interest rate for the liquid funds was 2.1% at the balance sheet date (31 Dec 2024: 3.0%).

Committed credit facilities

At the end of the reporting period, Fortum had undrawn committed credit facilities of EUR 3,806 million. These include the Core revolving credit facility, EUR 2,206 million, with maturity in June 2027 and two EUR 800 million bilateral revolving credit facilities with maturity in June 2027 and January 2028. In addition, Fortum has EUR 100 million committed overdraft limits that are valid until further notice.

13 Nuclear-related assets and liabilities

Fortum owns Loviisa nuclear power plant in Finland. On Fortum's consolidated balance sheet, Share in the State Nuclear Waste Management Fund and the Nuclear provisions relate to Loviisa nuclear power plant.

Fortum also has minority interests in nuclear power companies, i.e. Teollisuuden Voima Oyj (TVO) in Finland and OKG Aktiebolag (OKG) and Forsmarks Kraftgrupp AB (Forsmark) in Sweden. The minority shareholdings are classified as associated companies and joint ventures and are consolidated with equity method. Both the Finnish and the Swedish companies are non-profit making, i.e. electricity production is invoiced to the owners at cost according to local GAAP.

In Finland and Sweden nuclear operators are legally obligated for the decommissioning of the plants and the disposal of spent fuel (nuclear waste management). In both countries, the nuclear operators are obligated to secure the funding of nuclear waste management by paying to government managed nuclear waste funds. The nuclear operators also have to give securities to guarantee that sufficient funds exist to cover future expenses of decommissioning of the power plant and the disposal of spent fuel.

13.1 Nuclear-related assets and liabilities for consolidated nuclear power plants

EUR million	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Carrying values on the balance sheet		
Nuclear provisions	1,153	1,117
Fortum's share in the State Nuclear Waste Management Fund	1,153	1,117
Short-term receivable from the State Nuclear Waste Management Fund	7	65
Fortum's contribution to the State Nuclear Waste Management Fund	1,228	1,253
Share of fund not recognised on the balance sheet	69	70

Nuclear provision and fund accounted for according to IFRS Accounting Standards

Nuclear provisions include the provision for the decommissioning and the provision for the disposal of spent fuel. Provisions are based on the total cost estimate in which future costs are discounted to net present value.

Finnish nuclear operators submitted updated technical plan and cost estimates to the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment in June 2025. The updated technical plan and cost estimates did not have a significant effect on Fortum's financials.

The carrying value of nuclear provisions, calculated according to IAS 37, increased by EUR 36 million compared to 31 December 2024, totalling EUR 1,153 million at 31 December 2025.

Fortum's share of the State Nuclear Waste Management Fund is from an IFRS Accounting Standards perspective overfunded by EUR 69 million, since Fortum's share of the Fund on 31 December 2025 was EUR 1,228 million, while the carrying value on the balance sheet was EUR 1,153 million and the short-term receivable from the fund EUR 7 million. The Fund on Fortum's balance sheet can at maximum be equal to the amount of the provisions according to IFRS Accounting Standards. As long as the Fund is overfunded from an IFRS Accounting Standards perspective, other financial items are adjusted positively if the provisions increase more than the Fund, and negatively if the provision decreases below the actual value of the Fund.

Legal liability for Loviisa nuclear power plant

The legal liability on 31 December 2025, decided by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment in December 2025, was EUR 1,290 million.

The legal liability is based on a cost estimate, which is updated every year; and a technical plan, which is updated every three years. The legal liability is determined by assuming that the decommissioning would start at the beginning of the year following the assessment year and discounting is not applied in determining the amount.

Fortum's share in the Finnish Nuclear Waste Management Fund

According to the Nuclear Energy Act, Fortum is obligated to contribute funds in full to the State Nuclear Waste Management Fund to cover the legal liability. Fortum contributes funds to the Finnish State Nuclear Waste Management Fund based on the yearly funding obligation target decided by the governmental authorities in connection with the decision of size of the legal liability. The current funding obligation target decided in December 2025 is EUR 1,264 million. Responsibility for the costs relating to decommissioning of the encapsulation plant and closure of the final disposal repository were transferred to Posiva in 2025. The change decreased Fortum's funding target and nuclear liability. Posiva is jointly owned by Fortum and TVO.

Borrowing from the State Nuclear Waste Management Fund

Participants in the Finnish State Nuclear Waste Management Fund are allowed to borrow from the Fund according to certain rules. Fortum uses the right to borrow back and has pledged shares in Kemijoki Oy as security for the loans. The loans are renewed every three years. See Note 12 Interest-bearing net debt and Note 15 Pledged assets and contingent liabilities.

13.2 Nuclear power plants in associated companies and joint ventures

OKG, Forsmark and TVO are non-profit making companies, i.e. electricity production is invoiced to the owners at cost. Invoiced cost is accounted according to local GAAP. In addition to the invoiced electricity production cost, Fortum makes IFRS Accounting Standards adjustments to comply with Fortum's accounting principles. These adjustments include also Fortum's share of the companies' nuclear waste funds and nuclear provisions.

The tables below present the 100% figures relating to nuclear funds and provisions for the companies as well as Fortum's net share.

TVO's total nuclear-related assets and liabilities (100%)

EUR million	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Carrying values in TVO with Fortum assumptions		
Nuclear provisions	1,701	1,673
Share of the State Nuclear Waste Management Fund	1,293	1,246
Net amount	**-408**	**-427**
of which Fortum's net share consolidated with equity method	**-102**	**-107**
TVO's legal liability and actual share of the State Nuclear Waste Management Fund		
Liability for nuclear waste management according to the Nuclear Energy Act	1,882	1,960
Share in the State Nuclear Waste Management Fund	1,438	1,525
Share of the fund not recognised on the balance sheet	145	279
of which OL1/OL2 overfunded	197	292
of which OL3 underfunded	-52	-13

TVO's legal liability, provision and share of the fund are based on same principles as described above for Loviisa nuclear power plant. The liabilities and shares in the Fund are calculated and recorded separately for OL1/OL2 plant units and OL3 plant unit, as the corresponding total cost estimates are prepared separately. The updated technical plan did not have a significant effect on Fortum's share in TVO's nuclear related assets and liabilities.

The difference between TVO's share in the State Nuclear Waste Management Fund and the carrying value of the TVO's share in the Fund is due to IFRIC 5, which requires that the carrying amount of the share in the State Nuclear Waste Management Fund is the lower of fair value or the value of the related liability. On 31 December 2025, the OL1/OL2 plant units' share in the Fund is higher than the provision according to IFRS Accounting Standards. The OL3 plant unit's share in the Fund is on the other hand lower than the provision according to IFRS Accounting Standards. TVO's share of the Finnish State Nuclear Waste Management Fund is from an IFRS Accounting Standards perspective overfunded by EUR 145 million (of which Fortum's share is EUR 39 million), since TVO's share of the Fund on 31 December 2025 was EUR 1,438 million and the carrying value on the consolidated balance sheet with Fortum assumptions was EUR 1,293 million.

At 31 December 2025, Fortum had EUR 157 million (31 Dec 2024: 157) shareholder loan receivable from TVO. TVO shareholder loan is classified as participation in joint ventures.

Participants in the Finnish State Nuclear Waste Management Fund are allowed to borrow from the fund according to certain rules. Fortum is using the right to reborrow funds through TVO based on its ownership. See more information in Note 12 Interest-bearing net debt.

OKG’s and Forsmark’s total nuclear-related assets and liabilities (100%)

EUR million	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
OKG's and Forsmark's nuclear-related assets and liabilities with Fortum assumptions		
Nuclear provisions	5,475	5,064
Share in the Swedish Nuclear Waste Fund	3,949	3,590
Net amount	**-1,526**	**-1,474**
of which Fortum's net share consolidated with equity method	**-484**	**-476**

In Sweden, Svensk Kärnbränslehantering AB (SKB), a company owned by the nuclear operators, takes care of all nuclear waste management-related activities on behalf of nuclear operators. SKB receives its funding from the Swedish Nuclear Waste Fund, which in turn is financed by the nuclear operators.

Nuclear waste fees and guarantees are normally updated every three years by governmental decision after a proposal from the National Debt Office (Riksgälden). The proposal is based on cost estimates done by SKB and the license holders. An updated technical plan for nuclear waste management was decided by SKB in December 2022 and it is the base for nuclear fees during 2024-2026. Nuclear waste fees paid by licensees with a unit/units that are still in operation are currently based on future costs with the assumed lifetime of 50 years for each unit of a nuclear power plant. For 2026 the nuclear waste fees will be based on assumed lifetime of 60 years instead of 50 years. The fee is calculated in relation to the energy delivered. An updated technical plan and cost estimate was handed in by SKB to the National Debt Office on 30 September 2025. This updated cost estimate covers cost from 2027 and onwards and will be the basis for nuclear waste fees and guarantees from 2027 and onwards. The nuclear provision (which is included in Fortum’s net share consolidated with equity method) on 31 December 2025 reflects the updated technical plan.

14 Capital and other commitments

Capital and other commitments are contractual or regulatory obligations that are not recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet, or disclosed as contingent liabilities.

At 31 December 2025, Fortum had EUR 448 million (31 Dec 2024: 465) capital commitments for capital expenditure of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

For more information on other commitments, see Note 35 Capital and other commitments of the consolidated financial statements 2024.

15 Pledged assets and contingent liabilities

Fortum has issued direct and indirect guarantees and warranties on own behalf and on behalf of associated companies and joint ventures, which may obligate Fortum to make payments on the occurrence of certain events.

For the Swedish nuclear companies there are two types of guarantees given. The Financing Amount is given to cover Fortum's share of the uncovered part in the Nuclear Waste Fund, assuming no further production and that no further nuclear waste fees are paid in. The uncovered amount is calculated by the authorities and is based on the difference between the expected costs and the funds to cover these costs at the time of the calculation. The Supplementary Amount constitutes a guarantee for deficits that can arise as a result of unplanned events.

The guarantee given on behalf of Teollisuuden Voima Oyj to the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment amounts to EUR 149 million (31 Dec 2024: 151). The guarantee covers the unpaid legal liability due to periodisation, as well as risks for unexpected future costs. Guarantees given on behalf of Posiva Oy to cover Posiva's share of the costs of decommissioning the encapsulation plant and closure of the disposal facility amounts to EUR 7 million (31 Dec 2024: 0). Posiva is jointly owned by Fortum and TVO. For more information, see Note 13 Nuclear-related assets and liabilities.

Further, Fortum has pledged shares in Kemijoki Oy as a security for the reborrowing from the Finnish State Nuclear Waste Management Fund for the Loviisa nuclear power plant part, amounting to EUR 718 million (31 Dec 2024: 718). Fortum has also pledged real estate mortgages in Pyhäkoski hydro plant as security for the uncovered part of the legal nuclear liability to the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment amounting to EUR 122 million (31 Dec 2024: 125).

Pledged assets include securities of EUR 241 million (31 Dec 2024: 213) to the Nordic Power Exchange (Nasdaq Commodities), margin receivables of EUR 179 million (31 Dec 2024: 205) and restricted cash of EUR 28 million (31 Dec 2024: 7). Margin receivables consist of cash collaterals for trading in commodities exchanges, as well as foreign exchange and interest rate derivatives under Credit Support Annex agreements.

Pledged assets on behalf of others consist of restricted cash of EUR 87 million (31 Dec 2024: 62) posted as collateral toward Nasdaq Clearing AB covering Fortum’s required contribution to the Commodity Market Default Fund (default fund). The default fund is a mutualised fund whereby all participants on the Nordic power exchange (Nasdaq Commodities) post collateral in relation to their exposure on the market in order to cover potential defaults by members which may cause losses exceeding the members' own collateral.

For more information, see Note 36 Pledged assets and contingent liabilities of the consolidated financial statements 2024.

16 Legal actions and official proceedings

Various routine court actions, arbitration proceedings, tax and regulatory investigations and proceedings are currently pending against entities of the Group, and further actions or proceedings may be instituted or asserted in the future. For more information, see Note 37 Legal actions and official proceedings of the consolidated financial statements 2024.

Fennovoima’s Hanhikivi nuclear power plant project

RAOS Project Oy and JSC Rusatom Energy International and Fennovoima Oy are engaged in International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) arbitration proceedings regarding Fennovoima's EPC Contract for the Hanhikivi nuclear power plant project. RAOS Project Oy requested also Fortum and certain other parties to be joined in these proceedings. Fortum has objected to the arbitral tribunal’s jurisdiction on several grounds. The arbitral tribunal has decided in a partial award issued in February 2025 that it has no jurisdiction to decide on claims against Fortum. The arbitral tribunal’s partial award is final, and accordingly, the arbitration proceedings do not continue with respect to Fortum.

17 Related party transactions

Related parties are described in more detail in Note 38 Related party transactions in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Transactions with associates and joint ventures

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Sales	3	1	8	9
Purchases	142	171	576	622
Interest income on loan receivables	5	6	19	24
Interest expense on loan payables	2	3	8	10

Balances with associates and joint ventures

EUR million	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Receivables		
Long-term interest-bearing loan receivables	565	431
Trade and other receivables	26	26
Liabilities		
Long- and short-term loan payables	232	232
Trade and other payables	50	75

Other transactions with related parties

At the end of 2024, the Finnish State owned 51.26% of Fortum's shares. There has been no change in the number of shares the Finnish State owns in Fortum during 2025.

On 30 October 2023, Fortum announced that an agreement has been signed with the National Emergency Supply Agency (NESA). Under this agreement, NESA reserves the production of the Meri-Pori power plant for severe disruption and emergencies to guarantee security of supply in the electricity system in Finland. The agreement period is from 1 April 2024 until 31 December 2026.

18 Events after the balance sheet date

There have been no material events after the balance sheet date.

19 Definitions and reconciliations of key figures

Alternative performance measures

Business performance	Definition	Reason to use the measure	Reference to reconciliation
Comparable EBITDA	Operating profit + depreciations and amortisations - items affecting comparability	Comparable EBITDA is representing the underlying cash flow generated by the total Group and segments. Used as a component in the capital structure target of Financial net debt to Comparable EBITDA.	Key ratios after cash flow statement
Comparable operating profit	Operating profit - items affecting comparability	Comparable operating profit is used in financial target setting and forecasting, management's follow up of financial performance and allocation of resources in the group's performance management process.	Income statement
Items affecting comparability	Impairment charges and reversals + capital gains and other related items + changes in fair values of derivatives hedging future cash flow + other	Component used in calculating comparable operating profit and comparable EBITDA.	Income statement
Impairment charges and reversals	Impairment charges and related provisions (mainly dismantling), as well as the reversal of previously recorded impairment charges. Impairment charges are adjusted from depreciation and amortisation, and reversals from other income.	Component used in calculating comparable operating profit and comparable EBITDA.	Income statement
Capital gains and other related items	Capital gains and transaction costs from acquisitions, which are adjusted from other income and other expenses respectively. Profits are reported in comparable operating profit, if this reflects the business model.	Component used in calculating comparable operating profit and comparable EBITDA.	Income statement
Changes in fair values of derivatives hedging future cash flow	Effects from financial derivatives hedging future cash flows where hedge accounting is not applied or own use exemption cannot be used according to IFRS 9 and are adjusted from other income or expense to sales and materials and services respectively when calculating Fortum's alternative performance measures.	Component used in calculating comparable operating profit and comparable EBITDA.	Income statement
Other	Restructuring and cost management expenses, and other miscellaneous non-operating items, which are adjusted mainly from materials and services or other expenses.	Component used in calculating comparable operating profit and comparable EBITDA.	Income statement

Business performance	Definition	Reason to use the measure	Reference to reconciliation
Comparable share of profit/ loss of associates and joint ventures	Share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures +/- significant adjustments for share of profit /loss in associates and joint ventures.	Component used in calculating comparable net profit and comparable return on net assets.	Note 4 Comparable operating profit and comparable net profit
Comparable finance costs – net	Finance costs – net +/- return from nuclear funds, nuclear fund adjustment and unwinding of nuclear provisions +/- fair value changes on financial items +/- impairment charges and reversals of previously recorded impairment charges on financial items and other one-time adjustments.	Component used in calculating comparable net profit.	Note 4 Comparable operating profit and comparable net profit
Comparable profit before income tax	Comparable operating profit +/- comparable share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures +/- comparable finance costs – net.	Subtotal in comparable net profit calculation.	Note 4 Comparable operating profit and comparable net profit
Comparable income tax expense	Income tax expense excluding taxes on items affecting comparability, adjustments to finance costs – net, tax rate changes and other one-time adjustments.	Component used in calculating comparable net profit.	Note 4 Comparable operating profit and comparable net profit
Comparable net profit	Comparable operating profit +/- comparable share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures +/- comparable finance costs - net +/- comparable income tax expense +/- comparable non-controlling interests.	Comparable net profit is used to provide additional financial performance indicators to support meaningful comparison of underlying net profitability between periods.	Note 4 Comparable operating profit and comparable net profit
Comparable earnings per share	$\frac{\text{Comparable net profit}}{\text{Average number of shares during the period}}$	Comparable earnings per share is used to provide additional financial performance indicators to support meaningful comparison of underlying net profitability between periods.	Note 4 Comparable operating profit and comparable net profit
Comparable return on net assets (RONA), %	$\frac{\text{Comparable operating profit + comparable share of profit /loss of associates and joint ventures}}{\text{Comparable net assets average}} \times 100$	Comparable return on net assets is used in financial target setting and forecasting, management's follow up of financial performance and allocation of resources in the group's performance management process.	Note 3 Segment information
Comparable net assets	Non-interest-bearing assets - non-interest-bearing liabilities - provisions (non-interest-bearing assets and liabilities do not include finance-related items, tax and deferred tax and assets and liabilities from fair valuations of derivatives used for hedging future cash flows).	Comparable net assets is a component in Comparable return on net assets calculation where return on capital allocated directly to the businesses is measured.	Note 3 Segment information

Capital structure	Definition	Reason to use the measure	Reference to reconciliation
Financial net debt / comparable EBITDA	$\frac{\text{Financial net debt}}{\text{Comparable EBITDA}}$	Financial net debt to Comparable EBITDA is Fortum's long-term financial target measure for capital structure.	Key ratios after cash flow statement
Financial net debt	Interest-bearing liabilities - liquid funds - securities in interest-bearing receivables +/- net margin liabilities/receivables	Financial net debt is used in the follow-up of the indebtedness of the group and it is a component in the capital structure target of Financial net debt to Comparable EBITDA.	Note 12 Interest-bearing net debt

Other key figures

Share based key figures

Earnings per share (EPS)	$\frac{\text{Profit for the period - non-controlling interests}}{\text{Average number of shares during the period}}$
Equity per share	$\frac{\text{Shareholder's equity}}{\text{Number of shares at the end of the period}}$

Other key figures

Capital expenditure	Capitalised investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets including maintenance, productivity, growth and investments required by legislation including borrowing costs capitalised during the construction period. Maintenance investments expand the lifetime of an existing asset, maintain usage/availability and/or maintains reliability. Productivity investments improve productivity in an existing asset. Growth investments' purpose is to build new assets and/or to increase customer base within existing businesses. Legislation investments are done at certain point of time due to legal requirements.
Gross investments in shares	Investments in subsidiary shares, shares in associated companies and joint ventures and other investments. Investments in subsidiary shares are net of liquid funds and grossed with interest-bearing liabilities and other items included in financial net debt in the acquired company.
Last twelve months (LTM)	Twelve months preceding the reporting date.

Tax key figures

Effective income tax rate, %	$\frac{\text{Income tax expense}}{\text{Profit before income tax}} \times 100$
Comparable effective income tax rate, %	$\frac{\text{Comparable income tax expense}}{\text{Comparable profit before income tax excluding comparable share of profit/loss of associated companies and joint ventures}} \times 100$

Reconciliations of alternative performance measures

Comparable EBITDA

EUR million	Note	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Operating profit		305	390	939	1,325
+ Depreciation and amortisation		86	98	315	379
EBITDA		391	488	1,254	1,704
- Items affecting comparability	4	-54	-133	-15	-147
Comparable EBITDA		**336**	**355**	**1,240**	**1,556**

Comparable operating profit

EUR million	Note	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Operating profit		305	390	939	1,325
- Items affecting comparability	4	-54	-133	-15	-147
Comparable operating profit	4	**251**	**257**	**924**	**1,178**

Comparable return on net assets

EUR million	Note	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Comparable operating profit		**924**	**1,178**
Comparable share of profit of associates and joint ventures	4, 7	28	-30
Comparable operating profit including comparable share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures		**952**	**1,148**
Segment assets at the end of the period		10,054	9,496
Segment liabilities at the end of the period		905	942
Comparable net assets		**9,150**	**8,554**
Comparable net assets average 1)		**8,746**	**8,852**
Comparable return on net assets (RONA), %		**10.9**	**13.0**

1) Average net assets are calculated using the opening balance of the financial year and each quarter's closing value.

Items affecting comparability

EUR million	Note	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Impairment charges and reversals		-4	-15	-25	-17
Capital gains and other related items		-1	176	-4	183
Changes in fair values of derivatives hedging future cash flow		61	-69	47	-61
Other		-1	42	-3	43
Items affecting comparability	4	**54**	**133**	**15**	**147**

Comparable net profit

EUR million	Note	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Net profit		244	338	763	1,160
- Items affecting comparability	4	-54	-133	-15	-147
- Adjustments to share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures	7	4	3	-27	-49
- Adjustments to finance costs - net	8	1	-50	4	-91
- Adjustments to income tax expenses	9	11	7	10	20
- Non-controlling interests		1	6	2	4
- Adjustments to non-controlling interests		0	-2	1	3
Comparable net profit	4	**207**	**169**	**739**	**900**

Comparable earnings per share

	Note	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Comparable net profit, EUR million	4	207	169	739	900
Average number of shares during the period, 1,000 shares		897,264	897,264	897,264	897,264
Comparable earnings per share, EUR		**0.23**	**0.18**	**0.82**	**1.00**

Financial net debt

EUR million	Note	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
+ Interest-bearing liabilities		**4,746**	**4,828**
- Liquid funds		**2,903**	**4,136**
- Collateral arrangement		**241**	**213**
- Margin receivables		179	205
+Margin liabilities		55	93
+/- Net margin liabilities/receivables		**-124**	**-111**
Financial net debt	12	**1,479**	**367**

Financial net debt/comparable EBITDA

EUR million	Note	2025	2024
+ Interest-bearing liabilities		**4,746**	**4,828**
- Liquid funds		**2,903**	**4,136**
- Collateral arrangement		**241**	**213**
- Margin receivables		179	205
+ Margin liabilities		55	93
+/- Net margin liabilities/receivables		**-124**	**-111**
Financial net debt	12	**1,479**	**367**
Operating profit		939	1,325
+ Depreciation and amortisation		315	379
EBITDA		**1,254**	**1,704**
- Items affecting comparability		-15	-147
Comparable EBITDA		**1,240**	**1,556**
Financial net debt/comparable EBITDA		**1.2**	**0.2**

Market conditions and achieved power prices

Power consumption

TWh	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Nordic countries	107	106	395	394

Current quarter figures are preliminary statistics and may be revised. Final figures are disclosed in the comparatives.

Average prices

	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Spot price for power in Nord Pool power exchange, EUR/MWh	50.7	31.0	39.7	36.1
Spot price for power in Finland, EUR/MWh	44.3	41.5	40.5	45.6
Spot price for power in Sweden, SE3, Stockholm EUR/MWh	55.9	42.7	46.2	35.8
Spot price for power in Sweden, SE2, Sundsvall EUR/MWh	24.2	12.4	16.5	24.6
Spot price for power in Germany, EUR/MWh	93.2	102.6	89.3	79.6
CO_2, (ETS EUA next Dec), EUR/tonne CO_2	81	66	75	67
Coal (ICE Rotterdam front month), USD/tonne	96	117	100	112
Oil (Brent front month), USD/bbl	63	74	68	80
Gas (TTF front month), EUR/MWh	30	43	35	35

Hydro reservoir

TWh	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Nordic hydro reservoir level	90	99
Nordic hydro reservoir level, long-term average	84	84

Export/import

TWh (+ = import to, - = export from Nordic area)	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Export / import between Nordic area and Continental Europe + Baltics	-12	-14	-42	-44

Current quarter figures are preliminary statistics and may be revised. Final figures are disclosed in the comparatives.

Achieved power prices

EUR/MWh	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Generation segment's Nordic achieved power price	49.1	51.7	51.4	52.5

Fortum's production and sales volumes

Power generation

TWh	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Nordic countries	11.7	11.2	41.8	45.8
Other European countries	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
Total	**11.9**	**11.4**	**42.3**	**46.3**

Heat production

TWh	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Nordic countries	0.6	0.8	2.0	3.0
Other European countries	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.1
Total	**1.1**	**1.2**	**3.2**	**4.1**

Power generation capacity by segment

MW	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Generation [1]	9,296	9,286

1) Including Meri-Pori power plant capacity 565 MW. The production of the Meri-Pori power plant is reserved for severe disruption and emergencies under an agreement with the National Emergency Supply Agency. For more information, see Note 17 Related party transactions.

Heat production capacity by segment

MW	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Generation	2,060	1,842

Power generation by source in the Nordic area

TWh	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Hydropower	5.3	4.6	18.5	20.2
Nuclear power	6.1	6.2	22.1	24.3
Wind power	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.9
CHP and condensing power	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total	**11.7**	**11.2**	**41.8**	**45.8**

Power generation by source in the Nordic area

%	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Hydropower	45	41	44	44
Nuclear power	52	55	53	53
Wind power	3	3	2	2
CHP and condensing power	0	1	0	1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Power generation by source in other European countries

TWh	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
CHP	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6

Power sales

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Nordic countries	910	909	3,183	3,593
Other European countries	207	214	756	774
Other countries	0	0	0	1
Total	**1,117**	**1,123**	**3,939**	**4,368**

Heat sales

EUR million	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Nordic countries	47	54	154	190
Other European countries	131	117	379	336
Total	**178**	**172**	**533**	**527**

Power sales by area

TWh	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Finland	6.0	5.7	21.5	22.9
Sweden	6.4	6.3	23.3	27.6
Norway	3.1	1.0	10.8	6.5
Other countries	1.6	1.5	5.7	5.8
Total	**17.0**	**14.6**	**61.3**	**62.8**

Nord Pool transactions are calculated as a net amount of sales and purchases for any particular 15 minutes or hour at the Group level.

Heat sales by area

TWh	IV/2025	IV/2024	2025	2024
Finland	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.4
Poland	1.3	1.3	3.6	3.2
Other countries	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4
Total	**1.9**	**2.0**	**5.4**	**6.1**