

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

# FINNISH MINERALS GROUP



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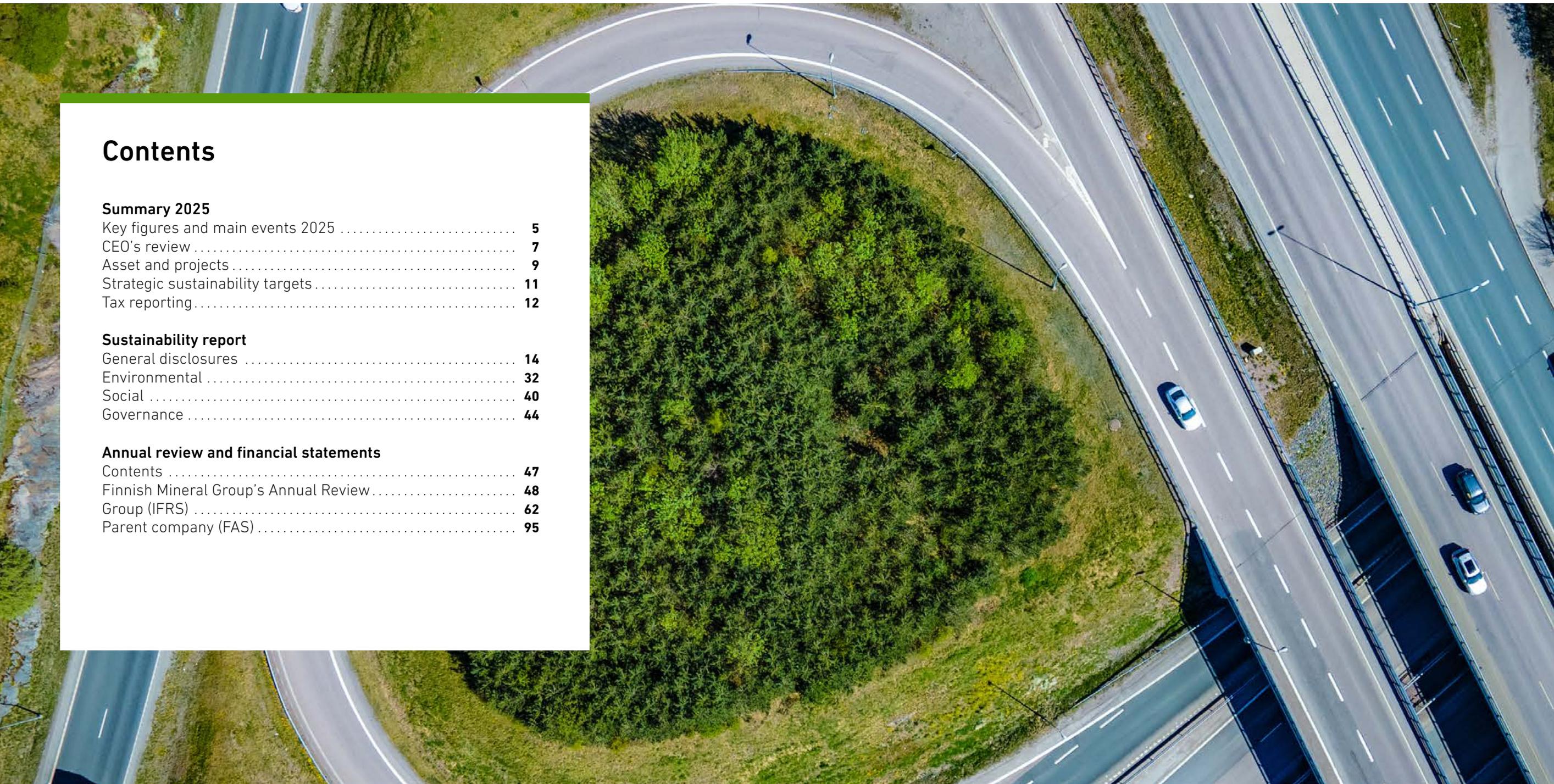
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# Finnish Minerals Group

# YEAR 2025



# BRIEFLY

## Vision

+ Materials for climate neutrality

## Mission

+ Responsibly maximising the value of Finnish minerals

## Our values

♥ Courage

👍 Integrity

💡 Curiosity

👥 Care

## Strategic objectives

- + We create value through active ownership
- + We increase the value add by building a Finnish battery value chain
- + We build sustainable businesses
- + We are a forerunner driving prosperity of the Finnish mining and battery industry

# KEY FIGURES 2025

## GROUP COMPANIES\*

Net sales MEUR

**556.4**

2024: 544.5

EBITDA MEUR

**74.2**

2024: 62.2

Personnel 31 Dec



2024 2025

EBIT MEUR

**-44.0**

2024: -18.9

Total assets MEUR

**1,616.9**

2024: 1,565.5

## FINNISH MINERALS GROUP OY

Net sales MEUR

**2.3**

2024: 2.4

EBITDA MEUR

**-6.2**

2024: 0.2

Personnel 31 Dec



2024 2025

EBIT MEUR

**-6.6**

2024: -4.3

Total assets MEUR

**868.5**

2024: 731.1

\*Incl. Terrafame Oy and Sokli Holding Oy with subsidiaries and Finnish Battery Chemicals Oy

# KEY EVENTS 2025

Our subsidiary Terrafame achieves Gold status in its first EcoVadis sustainability assessment.

The European Commission grants Strategic Project status under the Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA) to Terrafame's Kolmisoppi deposit and Keliber lithium project.

The foundation stone of Finland's first cathode active material plant is laid in Kotka, and construction begins. The investment amounts to approximately EUR 800 million.

Preparations for commissioning the Keliber lithium refinery progress. Cold commissioning of the Keliber concentrator begins.

Finnish Minerals Group announces that it will become the majority owner of IONCOR Oy, a battery solutions manufacturer, with a 70% holding as of the beginning of 2026.

Sokli Oy submits an application for environmental and water management permits to the authorities for pilot operations related to the mining project in Savukoski.

Major Finnish mining companies jointly present proposals to amend the mining tax in order to safeguard jobs and investments.

JANUARY

FEBRUARY

MARCH

APRIL

MAY

JUNE

JULY

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

DECEMBER

Terrafame agrees on a EUR 100 million financing arrangement with its largest shareholders to fund its investment programme for the coming years. The arrangement consists of a EUR 50 million shareholder loan and a EUR 50 million equity financing commitment.

CNGR Advanced Material withdraws from the planned precursor plant project in Hamina due to the challenging market situation.

The company changes its name and is now Finnish Minerals Group Oy (formerly Suomen Malmijalostus Oy).

M.Sc. (Tech.) Antti Koulumies assumes the position of Chief Executive Officer of Terrafame.

Terrafame publishes its strategy for 2026–2030, aiming to renew the production logic of metal intermediates, reduce the production costs of battery chemicals, and explore opportunities to start manufacturing new products.

## CEO'S REVIEW

# LOOKING FORWARD TO THE NEXT TEN YEARS

## Minerals are increasingly needed for the green transition and defence industry.

2025 was marked by an unparalleled geopolitisation of critical raw materials, as Europe, China and the USA battled for resources. There was growing talk of European self-sufficiency. At the same time, the market situation for metals and battery materials remained challenging.

We took a number of significant steps forward during the year. In Kotka, we commenced construction of Finland's production plant. This investment of more than EUR 800 million aims to launch production in 2027 and will serve battery cell manufacturers. We also strengthened our downstream value chain: at the beginning of 2026, we will become the majority owner of IONCOR, which designs and manufactures battery systems. Our Sokli mining project is progressing towards the next stage of the feasibility study. Sokli would

improve both Finland's security of supply and the country's position as a producer of strategic raw materials. Terrafame considerably revised its strategy and strengthened its financial position in order to enable investments.

Both constructive and concerning signals were observed in the regulatory environment. The EU's Critical Raw Materials Act, which entered into force in 2024, has improved predictability and is accelerating permit procedures for important projects. However, decisions on mining taxation in Finland during the year swung back in the wrong direction. Now that minerals are required more than ever for the clean transition and defence, it is even more important for Finland and the EU to ensure that mines can operate.

2025 was Finnish Minerals Group's tenth year of operation. During the past decade, we have built the foundation of a battery value chain in Finland – and we are still looking to the future.

Finland has strong mineral potential and world-class expertise that we can harness to support sustainable growth and industrial renewal. We are working with our partners to advance investments,

so that Finland can maintain its strong position in the European mining and battery industry.

Our next tasks will be to get the Kotka cathode material project to the production stage, and to strengthen the creation of new expertise in Finland through IONCOR. We will also be moving forward with Sokli, and Terrafame will help us to strengthen security of supply with regard to sustainably produced battery chemicals.

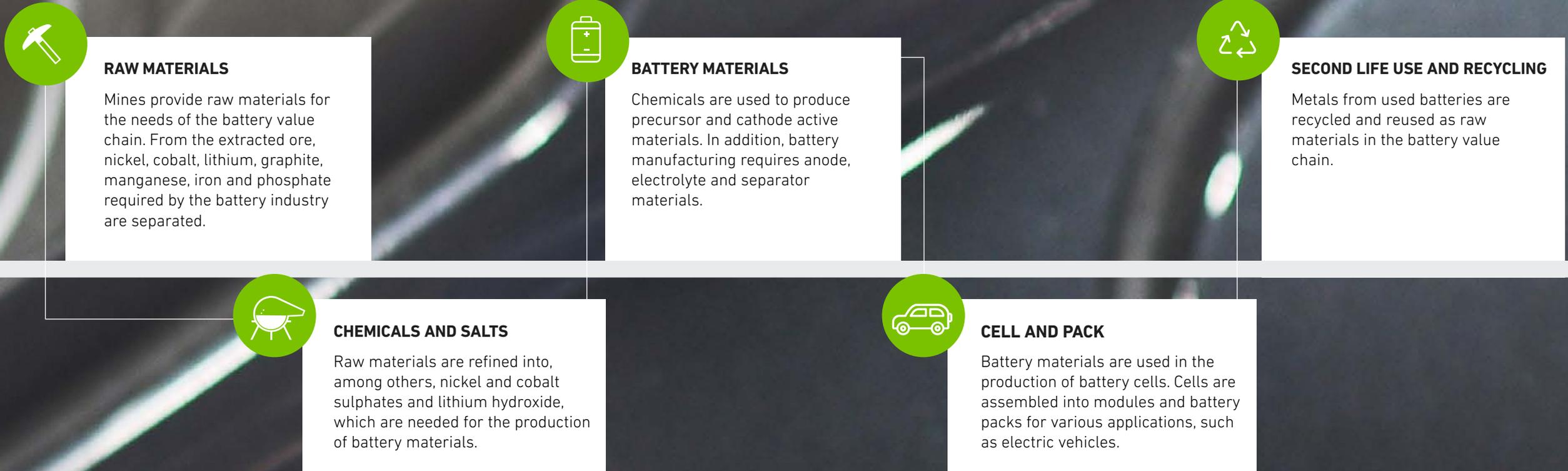
I would like to warmly thank our personnel, owner, customers and partners for this first decade. Our work in Europe's leading mining country will continue in a sustainable manner.

**MATTI HIETANEN, CEO**  
Finnish Minerals Group Oy



# BATTERY VALUE CHAIN

The stages of the battery value chain extend from sourcing mineral raw materials to recycling.



**pCAM** precursor cathode active material: preliminary stage of the cathode active material used in lithium-ion batteries

**CAM** cathode active material: product used to manufacture cathode, the most valuable part of the battery cell

**anode** cathode's counterpart: determines the battery's charging speed and number of charge cycles

Business

# ASSETS AND PROJECTS



HOLDING

**56.2%**

Products: nickel; cobalt and ammonium sulphates; nickel-cobalt, zinc and copper sulphides and uranium

### Terrafame

- The European Commission granted strategic project status under the Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA) to Terrafame's Kolmisoppi ore deposit. The company's Kuusilampi and Kolmisoppi deposits constitute the largest nickel ore reserves in Europe.
- Terrafame extracts nickel, cobalt, zinc, copper and natural uranium from ore. Nickel and cobalt are refined at the company's battery chemicals plant into battery chemicals for use in electric vehicle batteries. Zinc is widely utilised in the production of stainless steel, while copper is used in further metal processing. Uranium is also delivered for refining, after which it is used as fuel in nuclear energy production.
- The company agreed on a EUR 100 million financing arrangement with its largest shareholders to fund its investment programme for the coming years.
- Markku Teräsvasara assumed the position of Chair of the Board of Directors of Terrafame on 15 May 2025.
- Antti Koulumies assumed the position of CEO of the company on 1 September 2025.
- A strategy update for 2026–2030 was completed at the end of the year, aiming to renew operations, enhance processes and seek growth through new products.
- Terrafame achieved Gold level in its first EcoVadis sustainability assessment, which reviewed environmental aspects, labour and human rights, business ethics and responsible procurement.
- The company achieved a new nickel production record in the final quarter of the year and on a full-year basis.



HOLDING

**20.0%**

Planned product: lithium hydroxide

### Keliber

- Our portfolio company Keliber is a mining and battery chemicals company aiming to produce battery-grade lithium hydroxide for the European market. Its operations are located in the Kaustinen, Kokkola and Kruunupyö regions.
- The European Commission granted strategic project status under the Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA) to Keliber lithium project.
- Construction of the lithium refinery at the Kokkola Industrial Park progressed well, and cold commissioning was completed by the end of the year.
- Construction of the concentrator at Päiväneva was nearly finished, and cold commissioning advanced successfully.



HOLDING

**100%**

Potential products: phosphorus, iron, rare earth elements, etc.

### Sokli

- In the Sokli mining project, geological core drilling, process testing, environmental monitoring, nature surveys and active stakeholder engagement continued.
- The company submitted an environmental and water management permit application to the authorities for pilot operations. The plans include pilot mine and pilot beneficiation plant, along with associated water management and tailings handling.
- A Scoping Study was completed at the end of the year, defining the project's main economic and technical parameters.
- An update to the mineral resource estimate was finalised towards year-end. Sokli could supply at least 10% of the rare earth elements required annually in Europe for permanent magnet production, and even more than 20% of Europe's annual phosphate demand.
- According to a survey conducted by Taloustutkimus, the majority of Savukoski residents support opening the mine in Sokli.

## Business

# ASSETS AND PROJECTS



HOLDING

**30.0%**Planned product:  
cathode active material (CAM)**Easpring Finland New Materials Oy**

- Our associated company is building a CAM plant in Kotka's Keltakallio industrial area. CAM is needed for the production of batteries used in electric vehicles and energy storage applications.
- The foundation stone of the plant was laid in April, and the building frame was completed by the end of the year. The main building will cover 36,000 square metres. The site will also include warehouses and other auxiliary buildings.
- Business Finland granted an investment aid of EUR 115 million for the construction of the plant.
- Once completed, the plant will be Finland's first cathode active material facility.
- The initial annual production capacity of 60,000 tonnes would meet the CAM needs of more than 750,000 fully electric vehicles and employ around 270 people.



HOLDING

**49.0%**Goal:  
a facility for the recycling of sodium sulphate in effluent into commodity chemicals for the industry**Adven-FMG Sodium Sulphate Solutions Oy**

- The company is developing treatment and recovery technology for sodium sulphate-containing wastewater generated, for example, at mines and in precursor production.
- The technology is based on bipolar electro dialysis (BPED), which enables the recycling of sodium sulphate from discharge water into chemical commodities for industrial use. Pilot testing of the recovery technology was launched during the year in collaboration with a partner.

**Other development projects**

- We continued to assess the prerequisites for a project aimed at producing precursor material (pCAM). Our project partner, CNGR Advanced Material, withdrew from the planned plant project in Hamina in the spring due to challenging market conditions. In April, the Hamina plant received a decision from the Vaasa Administrative Court allowing operations to start under certain conditions. No ruling was issued by the Supreme Administrative Court during 2025 on the appeals lodged against the Administrative Court's decision.
- At the end of the year, the agreement between FMG and Epsilon Advanced Materials, under which the parties explored establishing an anode material project in Vaasa, came to an end.

# OUR STRATEGIC SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

THEME	MATERIAL	TARGET	KPI	BASELINE 2025
<b>Climate change</b> Climate change mitigation and energy 	Our portfolio companies help electrify transportation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	Climate change mitigation is integrated into the strategies and business plans of portfolio companies.	Operational portfolio companies report to Finnish Minerals Group on emission reductions and their economic impact. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per produced tonne, the share decreases annually in scopes 1–2</li> </ul>	Terrafame is the only operational company. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location-based 1.7t CO<sub>2</sub>-equiv. per produced tonne</li> <li>Market-based 2.7t CO<sub>2</sub>-equiv. per produced tonne</li> </ul>
<b>Biodiversity</b> Direct impact drivers of biodiversity loss and impacts on the extent and condition of ecosystems 	Mining requires large land areas, which have an impact on species and ecosystems.	Action plans are compiled in mining portfolio companies to preserve biodiversity.	If the company has identified biodiversity-related risks, it also has an action plan to mitigate them. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% addressed as of 2025</li> </ul>	The Group is preparing a plan in 2026. <p>Terrafame has an operational guideline for Biodiversity Conservation. The company will specify its targets in 2027.</p> <p>Sokli assessed its risks in 2025. The measures will be planned as part of the pre-feasibility study.</p> <p>Keliber has a biodiversity conservation plan. The company will prepare a Net Positive plan as part of the Sibanye-Stillwater Group.</p>
<b>Circular economy</b> Resource inflows and outflows, and waste 	Our operations rely largely on primary raw materials, but internal recycling processes and circular economy solutions help us prevent waste generation and meet EU targets.	The use of recycled materials is part of the business operations of portfolio companies.	Portfolio companies producing sulphates, chemicals or battery materials utilise recycled raw materials in their production. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% / produced tonne, the share increases annually</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0%</li> </ul>
<b>Working conditions</b> Health and safety 	High-level occupational health and safety enhances well-being and job satisfaction.	Occupational safety in portfolio companies remains at a high level, including construction projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group workforce: LTIFR below 5 and decreasing</li> <li>Group contractors: LTIFR below 5 and decreasing</li> <li>Assoc. companies: LTIFR below 5 and decreasing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group workforce: LTIFR 2.0</li> <li>Group contractors: LTIFR 1.6</li> <li>Associated companies: LTIFR 6.7</li> </ul>
<b>(Own theme)</b> New jobs 	Mining and battery value chain projects create jobs and livelihoods for people.	New industrial projects by portfolio companies create jobs in Finland.	Target 2027 in person-years (FTE): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct jobs: Keliber 250 + Easpring Finland New Materials (CAM project) 270 FTE</li> <li>Indirect jobs: 5000 FTE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct jobs created through own operations and contractors during the construction phases of the projects: approx. 1,200 (FTE)</li> <li>Indirect jobs will be calculated in production phase</li> </ul>
<b>Affected communities</b> Stakeholder relations 	Active stakeholder engagement and transparency increase mutual understanding and positive attitudes towards portfolio companies and their projects.	In the industrial projects and operations of portfolio companies, systematic dialogue is conducted with stakeholders.	Companies organise neighborhood events to discuss the project progress. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 2 neighborhood events per year</li> </ul>	All companies organised neighbour events. The realised average was above 2.
<b>Business conduct</b> Business partners 	Technology partners for industrial projects must be carefully evaluated from ESG perspectives.	Finnish Minerals Group utilises its predefined process to evaluate technology partners before signing binding agreements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achieved 100% annually.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Realisation 100%.</li> </ul>

TAX REPORTING

# WE REPORT OUR TAX CONTRIBUTION AT THE GROUP LEVEL

Key tax-related matters are dealt with by Group company boards of directors under the Finnish Limited Liability Companies Act.

Tax contribution reporting and preparing for taxes are part of the corporate responsibility requirements at Finnish Minerals Group. The Group companies are committed to comply with tax legislation, laws, regulations, and the instructions of the parent company's state-owner.

We pay and report taxes in a timely manner. Where necessary, we use the best possible external expertise to supplement our employees' know-how.

Key tax-related matters are dealt with by Group company boards of directors under the Finnish Limited Liability Companies Act. Group company CEOs are responsible for the organisation of tax matters in their companies. Adhering to the

principles of corporate responsibility, the Group and Group companies do not have operations or assets abroad to gain tax benefits.

Excluded from the tax contribution report are mandatory insurance premiums that are included in salary costs. Due to their nature, these insurance premiums are dealt with as direct salary costs. The Group companies also do not report small amounts of value-added tax included in foreign travel and training costs in the tax contribution report. So far in its years of operation, Finnish Minerals Group and Terrafame have accumulated losses that are deductible for tax purposes. For this reason, the companies do not yet have any taxable income. However, a considerable amount of other tax expenses have been accumulated from the energy and fuel taxes and VAT related to the companies' operations. The companies have also paid the usual taxes related to the acquisition and ownership of assets.

## Total taxes paid by group companies in Finland

	EUR 1,000	
	2025	2024
Taxes paid		
<b>Direct taxes paid</b>	<b>2,469</b>	<b>2,544</b>
Income taxes	0	0
Transfer taxes	6	11
Property taxes	658	701
Employer's social security contributions	962	607
Customs	506	823
Parafiscal charges	337	403
<b>Indirect taxes paid</b>	<b>14,843</b>	<b>13,889</b>
Excise taxes, net (incl. mining tax)	13,666	13,007
Insurance premium tax	1,177	879
Waste tax	0	13
<b>Taxes collected and accounted for</b>	<b>-64,120</b>	<b>-44,493</b>
Tax withheld in advance	12,849	12,367
Value-added tax, net	-76,969	-56,861
<b>Total</b>	<b>-46,808</b>	<b>-28,050</b>
Ratio of tax payments to net sales	-8.49%	-5.15%

# Finnish Minerals Group

YEAR 2025

# SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

## General disclosures

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## ESRS 2 General disclosures

### BP-1

#### Basis for preparation of the sustainability statement

In the 2025 reporting year, Finnish Minerals Group (FMG) consisted of the Group's parent company Finnish Minerals Group Oy, Terrafame Oy (incl. Terrafame Alueverkko Oy), Sokli Holding Oy (incl. Sokli Oy), Finnish Battery Chemicals Oy, and Finnish Battery Chemicals pCAM Oy. The parent company's basic task is to develop the mining and battery value chain in Finland, and its mission is to responsibly maximise the value of minerals. The company's vision is to provide the materials required to achieve climate neutrality. Our endeavours help to electrify transport and minimise emissions.

The Group did not fall within the scope of the EU sustainability reporting legislation in 2025. However, this report has been prepared with reference to the principles of the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) published by the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), which have guided the structure and content of the report.

This is the Group's second sustainability report applying the ESRS framework. The report has been prepared on a voluntary basis and separately from the Annual Review. It has not been verified, and has not been approved by the parent company's Board of Directors. The report has been approved for publication by the company's executive management.

The reporting period is the financial period 1 January 2025–31 December 2025, that is, the same as for FMG's financial reporting. Unless otherwise stated in conjunction with reported data, our sustainability reporting covers the entire Group.

2024 was the first year in which the Group's material sustainability themes were identified using a CSRD-compliant double materiality analysis. The analysis was then used to identify and approve our key disclosure topics with respect to the company's operating environment, business operations and stakeholders. This report's topics and key sustainability indicators are based on an updated analysis carried out in 2025. Terrafame has conducted its own materiality analysis, the results of which have been cross-referenced with the parent company's analysis. For more information on the materiality analysis and its results, see [IRO-1 Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities and material information to be reported](#) and [IRO-2 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and disclosure requirements included in the sustainability statement](#).

### BP-2

#### Specific information if the undertaking uses phasing-in options

The 2025 reporting has taken into account the simplified version of the ESRS set published by EFRAG (Simplification Omnibus Package), which replaces the original ESRS standards issued in 2023. We have identified material impacts, risks and opportunities in the value chain. However, we are currently unable to report comprehensive metrics for the entire value chain. We report on the data that is available to us, and have taken steps to expand and improve our data collection.

Information about the general bases for preparation will be given separately for each topic to the extent that they differ from the aforementioned. Associated companies have been taken into account in accordance with operational decision-making power and the double materiality analysis.

#### Use of indirect sources in the calculation of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions

The Group's most material greenhouse gas emissions are generated in the operations of its subsidiary Terrafame. Terrafame uses a hybrid formula to calculate the greenhouse gas emissions from its value chain and procurement. This formula uses some actual quantities, some emissions data obtained directly from suppliers, and some background data from purchase invoices (spend-based methodology).

General emission factors are used to convert actual quantities into greenhouse gas emissions. In calculations based on purchase invoices, emissions are estimated by multiplying the monetary value of the activity in the purchase invoice by the general emission factor. We recognise that there is uncertainty in the accuracy of results based on purchase invoices, as the invoices do not itemise all of the items required to calculate greenhouse gas emissions. The Scope 3 emission figures calculated on the basis of purchase invoices may therefore be somewhat distorted.

In 2025, the majority of Terrafame's greenhouse gas emissions – 59 per cent – consisted of Scope 3 emissions. Of these, 72 per cent relate to category 1 (purchased goods and services). Of this share, 64 per cent is calculated based on the actual volumes of chemicals used in production and partly on emission factors obtained directly from suppliers. The remaining 36 per cent of category 1 emissions is calculated using an invoice-based method. In total, 22 per cent of all Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions are calculated on the basis of purchase invoices.

## Sustainability management

The following sections will examine governance from the perspective of sustainability.

### GOV-1

#### The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies in relation to sustainability

The Group's parent company is a limited liability company in which the highest decision-making power is exercised by the general meeting. The Board of Directors is responsible for organising corporate governance. The CEO is in charge of the company's operational management. Our corporate governance and decision-making models comply with the Articles of Association, the Limited Liability Companies Act, and other current legislation. We are also guided by the Government Resolution on State Ownership Policy and the internal policies, guidelines and commitments adopted by the company's Board of Directors. Our ownership steering body for 2025 was the Prime Minister's Office, which issued our corporate governance code. Sokli Oy was part of the parent company's line organisation in 2025, and was therefore subject to the legislation, policies and guidelines governing the parent company without the need for a separate decision.

Terrafame is an unlisted company registered in Finland. The company's business conduct takes into account the applicable requirements of the Securities Market Association's Finnish Corporate Governance Code for Listed Companies. The Finnish Corporate Governance Code can be read in full at [www.cgfinland.fi](http://www.cgfinland.fi).

#### Board of Directors

The general meetings, Boards of Directors and CEOs of Finnish Minerals Group (the Group's parent company) and Terrafame (a subsidiary) are responsible for their companies' corporate governance and business operations. The highest decision-making bodies with regard to sustainability are the companies' Boards of Directors, which are responsible for both the company's administration and management, and the appropriate organisation of its business operations. The Boards of Directors comply with rules of procedure, which determine the key tasks and policies of the Board and its committees. The Boards of Group companies approve policies and guidelines for their own business operations. The parent company's principles for sustainable business have been defined in both the Code of Ethics and the following policies and procedures, which are approved by the Boards of Directors and updated to reflect any changes in the company's operations:

- sustainability policy
- human rights policy
- personnel and remuneration policy
- risk management policy
- corporate financing rule
- related-party policy
- communication policy

On 31 December 2025, the parent company's Board of Directors consisted of eight (8) members, of which 62.5 per cent were men (five) and 37.5 per cent were women (three). Board members are elected by the Annual General Meeting for a one-year term of office ending at the next Annual General Meeting. The AGM also elects the Chair and Vice Chair of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors does not include any employee representatives or members of the company's executive management. All Board members are independent of the company. One member is not independent of the shareholder.

More detailed information about the parent company's Board of Directors, along with their CVs, can be found on our website ([mineralsgroup.fi](http://mineralsgroup.fi)) under Company – Board of Directors.

Member of the Board of Directors	Year of birth	Citizenship	Education	Main occupation in 2025	Member since
Jan Lång, Chair	1957	Finnish	MSc (Econ)	Board professional	2024
Olavi Huhtala, Vice Chair	1962	Finnish	BSc (Eng)	Board professional	2022
Ilpo Korhonen	1964	Finnish	BSc (Eng), eMBA	Board professional	2019
Riku Kytömäki	1971	Finnish	MSc (Tech)	CEO, Oilon Group Oy	2024
Ilona Lundström	1976	Finnish	DSc (Admin)	Board professional	2024
Jukka Ohtola	1967	Finnish	MSc (Econ), CEFA	Senior Ministerial Adviser, Prime Minister's Office	2021
Minna Smedsten	1976	Finnish	MSc (Econ)	Group CFO, Folkhälsan	2024
Taru Uotila	1970	Finnish	LL.M	SVP, Legal, HR and Sustainability, Aspo Plc	2024

Information about meetings of the parent company's Board of Directors and its committees, including members' attendance and fees in 2025, can be found in the Annual Review section of the Group's Annual Report.

Information about Terrafame's governance and the composition of its administrative bodies is available on the subsidiary's website ([terrafame.fi](http://terrafame.fi)) under Company > Governance, where you can also find this subsidiary's latest Corporate Governance Statement.

#### Diversity

The Boards of Directors of the Group's parent company and Terrafame consist of members with diverse and multidisciplinary experience in both national and international business, management and good governance in

a variety of industries, such as steel, metals, forestry and engineering. Their diverse educational backgrounds also support the achievement of the Group's business objectives.

**Committees**

The Boards of Directors have appointed a number of committees from among their members. The Audit Committees handle tasks such as financial reporting, investments, financing and risk management. The Personnel and Remuneration Committees prepare remuneration systems and appoint senior executives. The parent company's Sustainability Committee is responsible for preparing and supporting the implementation of the company's sustainability policy, regularly assessing its up-to-dateness, and preparing any necessary amendments for the Board to review. During the 2025 financial year, the parent company's committees handled the following sustainability-related topics:

- sustainability reporting and double materiality analysis
- performance-based bonus schemes and the performance bonuses paid
- sustainability issues for projects
- risk management
- policies
- whistleblowing reports

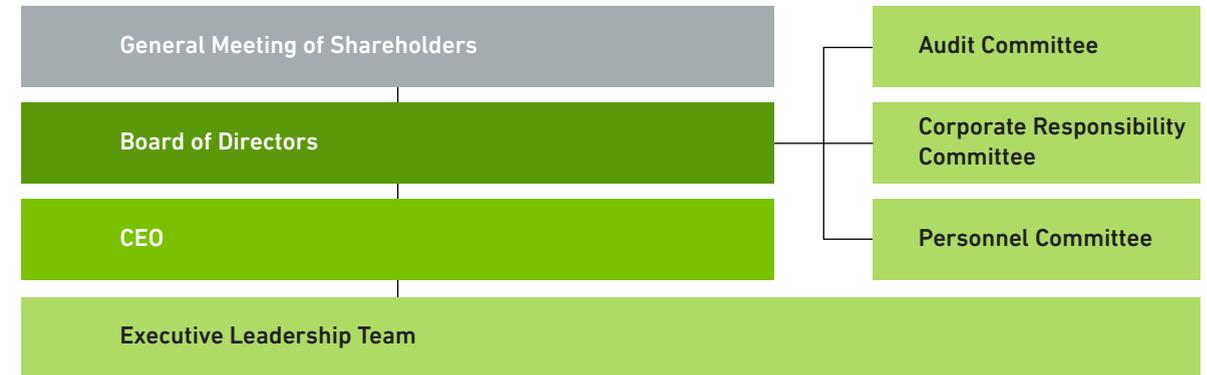
**CEO and Executive Leadership Team**

The parent company's Board of Directors approves the Group's strategic sustainability targets, and the CEO is responsible for implementing these targets. Progress towards these targets is reported in the Annual Report. Either the Executive Leadership Team or one of its members will consider sustainability matters before topical matters are presented to the Board of Directors. The minister for ownership steering, representatives of the Government Ownership Steering Department, and the Chair of the parent company's Board of Directors regularly discuss the implementation of FMG's strategy and other matters related to its projects. The material is presented by the company's CEO.

During the 2025 financial year, Executive Leadership Team meetings discussed the following sustainability-related topics during presentations by senior management and sustainability experts::

- sustainability reporting and double materiality analysis
- sustainability targets
- developing the workplace community
- equity and equality
- performance-based bonus schemes
- risk management
- policies

**CEO and Executive Leadership Team of FMG's parent company**



**Sustainability expertise available to the Board of Directors and CEO**

FMG's executive management and Board of Directors regularly assess the company's organisational structure, competencies and capabilities. This includes resources and skills relating to sustainability matters. The Board of Directors and CEO draw on the company's own corporate social responsibility and sustainability expertise, and the company also utilises external ESG experts as necessary.

In 2025, a cross-organisational ESG expert team was established to develop the company's sustainability work. This team consists of ESG officers from a variety of projects, and seeks to provide ESG expertise to projects, monitor progress towards sustainability targets and support sustainability reporting. The ESG team meets about once per quarter. During the year, sustainability training was provided to both members of this team and certain members of the Executive Leadership Team with the aid of an external expert. Our personnel's competence in sustainability matters was also enhanced through participation in other sustainability and responsibility seminars and training.

**GOV-2  
Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes**

When creating incentive schemes, Group companies comply with the Government Resolution on State Ownership policy. The company's state-owner requires corporate responsibility targets to be included in management incentives. The creation of incentive schemes is the responsibility of each company's Board of Directors, and the preparatory work is done by the Board's Personnel and Remuneration Committees. Incentives may consist of short-term and long-term incentive schemes.

As FMG is a state-owned special-purpose company, any remuneration paid in connection with achieving its management targets may be a maximum of 15 per cent of the recipient's fixed annual salary. If the company's or the recipient's performance is exceptional, the bonus may be a maximum of 30 per cent. In accordance with the state-owner's guidelines, Group companies' incentive schemes focus on achieving material sustainability targets that are critical to competitiveness. The 2025 sustainability targets for the parent company's management incentives were also linked to climate change, occupational safety and environmental permit processes in particular, and had a 38 per cent weighting with regard to company-level performance.

In 2025, Terrafame's company-level sustainability targets for senior management were linked to occupational safety, and had a 10 per cent weighting. With respect to long-term company-level targets, environmental targets had a 20 per cent weighting for Terrafame's senior management. Terrafame can also utilise sustainability targets in its personal targets for management personnel.

Remuneration for the Boards of Directors of Group companies consists of fixed fees and meeting fees. There are no separate incentive systems in place.

### GOV-3 Statement on due diligence

The Group employs a variety of due diligence processes to assess potential risks related to its business activities, such as the environmental impact of projects, material human rights issues, compliance with legislation and regulations, and sustainable business operations. Our general development of due diligence processes continued in 2025.

FMG integrates due diligence into its governance and strategy by complying with the applicable sections of the Corporate Governance Code for unlisted companies, and by integrating sustainability into operations. The continuous identification and assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities has been integrated into the company's processes and policies, which helps to ensure that due diligence is carried out.

The Group's sustainability-related due diligence processes are described in this sustainability report under section **G1 Business conduct**.

### GOV-4 Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting

Our sustainability reporting complies with FMG's policies and processes for statutory reporting, risk management and internal control. The Board of Directors and CEO of each Group company are responsible for organising internal control, risk management and internal auditing within their company. The Board of Directors of FMG's parent company approves the Group's risk management policy, which is reviewed annually and updated as required.

The parent company has an internal audit policy that is approved by the company's Board of Directors. Internal auditing is an integral part of the Group's risk management, and it complies with the IIA's (Institute of Internal Auditors) standards and ethical guidelines. The Group's risk policy is updated annually. Sustainability reporting is carried out by experts who are familiar with sustainability reporting and standards.

In their own operations, Group companies comply with their internal guidelines and any applicable environmental, chemical and other permits. In its ownership role, FMG ensures that its subsidiaries have appropriate EHS organisations, monitoring models and operating models. FMG also endeavours to ensure that these practices are implemented in its associated companies.

Material risks and their management are described in more detail in this sustainability report under section **IRO-2 Sustainability material impacts, risks and opportunities, and their management**.

## Strategy

### SBM-1 Strategy, business model and value chain

The Finnish State has given the Group's parent company a socially significant mandate: to develop the mining and battery value chain in Finland. Our mission is to responsibly maximise the value of Finnish minerals, and our vision is to produce the materials needed to achieve climate neutrality. Our endeavours help to electrify transport and minimise emissions.

Our investments are geared towards making societal impacts. We contribute to making the value chain increasingly sustainable, and are taking responsibility for the environment and climate through our R&D and investments.

As a state-owned development company, we act in accordance with our strategy:

1. We create value through active ownership.
2. We boost value addition by building a Finnish battery value chain.
3. We develop sustainable businesses.
4. We pave the way for success in the Finnish mining and battery industry.

Both the battery chemicals that are currently produced by our subsidiary Terrafame and the battery materials that will be produced by the parent company's associated companies will play a key role in mitigating climate change, as they will enable a reduction in the use of fossil fuels.

In sustainability matters, the Group's operating environment is affected by factors such as regulatory amendments (particularly with regard to environmental issues); the role played by the battery value chain

in mitigating climate change; Europe’s pursuit of self-sufficiency in strategic and critical raw materials; and geopolitical changes. Group-level sustainability targets are set by the parent company. Achieving these targets is closely linked to the realisation of investments, cooperation between a variety of operators in the value chain, and harnessing the best available knowledge and technology.

**Finnish Minerals Group’s sustainability targets**

Theme	Target
<b>Climate</b> Climate change mitigation and energy	Climate change mitigation is being integrated into companies’ strategies and business plans.
<b>Biodiversity</b> Direct drivers of biodiversity loss and impacts on the condition and extent of ecosystems	Portfolio mining companies are developing action plans to preserve biodiversity.
<b>Resource use and circular economy</b>	Portfolio companies’ business operations include the use of recycled materials.
<b>Working conditions</b>	Occupational safety remains at a high level in portfolio companies, including construction projects.
<b>Own theme</b> New jobs	The Group’s new industrial projects will create jobs in Finland.
<b>Communities</b>	Portfolio companies engage in structured dialogue with stakeholders in their industrial projects and operations.
<b>Business conduct</b> Management of relationships with suppliers	FMG uses the process described by the company to assess its technology partners before signing any binding contracts.

**Business model and value chain**

The Group’s parent company, Finnish Minerals Group Oy, is a special-purpose company that is wholly owned by the Finnish State. The company’s task is to manage the State’s mining holdings and develop the Finnish battery value chain. In cooperation with partner companies, the parent company acts as an investment and development company for industrial projects in the mining and battery sector.

Our value chain includes both upstream operators (such as energy providers and raw material suppliers) and downstream operators (such as battery manufacturers and battery recycling companies). The Group operates within the value chain as a developer of mining and battery material projects as well as an operator in mining and refining operations.

In addition to the parent company, the Group consisted of the following companies in 2025:

- Terrafame Oy (56.1% holding) – produces battery chemicals and metals in Sotkamo
- Sokli Holding Oy and its subsidiaries (100.0% holding) – is developing a mining project in Savukoski
- Finnish Battery Chemicals Oy (100.0% holding) – a project company that is preparing investments in the battery value chain
- Finnish Battery Chemicals pCAM Oy (100.0% holding) – a project company that is exploring the potential of precursor production

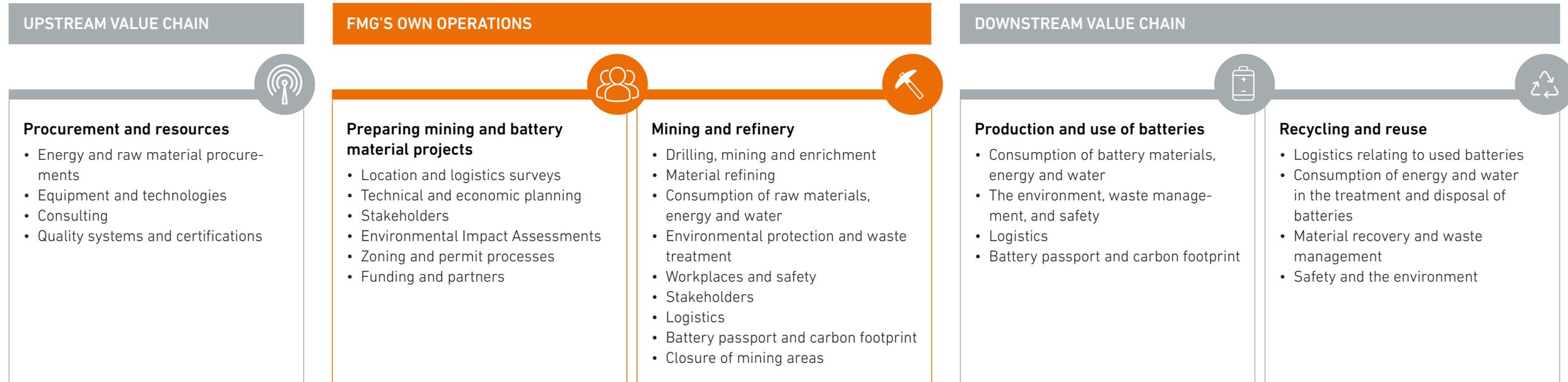
Our associated companies were:

- Easpring Finland New Materials Oy (30% holding) – is aiming to produce cathode material in Kotka
- Keliber Oy (20.0% holding) – is preparing to produce lithium hydroxide in Kokkola, Kaustinen and Kruunupyy
- Adven-FMG Sodium Sulphate Solutions Oy (49.0% holding) – is aiming to develop a plant that recycles sodium sulphate from discharge waters into industrial commodities.

Our approach is to create value through active ownership. The Board members that we appoint to portfolio companies guide strategic decision-making in our associated companies’ Boards of Directors and board committees. We bring financial and operational support to the partnership. We assess the performance and development of our associated companies using metrics for areas such as production and occupational safety. We bring a range of expertise to projects, such as competence in EU and national sustainability requirements. Our associated companies operate in accordance with Finnish law.

FMG’s industrial projects have economic impacts by, for example, generating employment and export revenue, and creating new value chains and ecosystems. The most significant events of the reporting year are described in the Group’s Annual Review in the section **Finnish Minerals Group Oy’s operations**. Financial developments are described in the **Consolidated Financial Statements**.

FMG's value chain and key operations from a sustainability perspective



**SBM-2**  
Interests and views of stakeholders

FMG companies regularly interact with their key stakeholders, and develop their operations on the basis of stakeholder feedback. During the year, we were actively involved in discussions with stakeholders, and particularly in areas where the Group has its own existing operations or planned projects. Our stakeholder relations work seeks to provide up-to-date information about our operations and plans, increase the social acceptability of our projects among locals, and gather different parties' views to support project planning and decision-making. The interests and views of key stakeholders are discussed at meetings of the parent company's Executive Leadership Team and Board of Directors, as well as in regular meetings with our state-owner.

The interests and views of key stakeholders on our strategy, business model and material impacts have been taken into account in the following ways:

- by conducting environmental and social impact assessments of projects and taking the results into account during planning
- by carrying out nature surveys and continuously monitoring the state of the environment in the affected areas
- by working with educational institutions to develop learning paths that will meet the battery sector's competence requirements
- by organising local briefings and discussion events to listen to the views of local people and neighbours
- by organising one-on-one and group meetings with organisations and businesses
- by participating in events and activities relating to battery value chain projects
- by assessing the suitability of potential partners from a sustainability perspective
- by providing our personnel with sustainability-related training and development opportunities at work
- by using the results of personnel surveys to develop our operations

The tables summarise FMG’s key stakeholders, their key themes, and inclusion and engagement.

Stakeholder	Key themes for stakeholders	Inclusion and engagement 2025
<b>Policymakers, influencers, government and administration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress in industrial projects</li> <li>Climate change mitigation</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Financial wellbeing</li> <li>Jobs</li> <li>Local livelihoods</li> <li>Selection of business partners</li> <li>Social licence to operate</li> <li>Legislative developments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meetings and negotiations</li> <li>Events, seminars and panels</li> <li>Websites</li> <li>Visits to municipalities in which FMG has projects</li> <li>Public hearings</li> </ul>
<b>Expert and research organisations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business development</li> <li>New innovations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research and project collaboration</li> <li>Websites</li> <li>Visits</li> </ul>
<b>Industrial and battery value chain companies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislative developments</li> <li>Profitability and sustainability in the production of raw materials and battery materials</li> <li>Pioneership in a new industrial sector</li> <li>Climate change mitigation</li> <li>Workplaces and safety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bilateral meetings</li> <li>Compiling reports</li> <li>Websites</li> </ul>
<b>Financiers and investors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change mitigation</li> <li>Selection of business partners</li> <li>Profitability and sustainability in the production of raw materials and battery materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bilateral meetings</li> <li>Compiling reports</li> <li>Websites</li> </ul>

Stakeholder	Key themes for stakeholders	Inclusion and engagement 2025
<b>Organisations, networks and the media</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress in industrial projects</li> <li>Climate change mitigation</li> <li>Safeguarding biodiversity</li> <li>Local jobs and livelihoods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meetings and visits</li> <li>Interviews and statements</li> <li>Websites</li> <li>Newsletters</li> </ul>
<b>Group and associated companies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Profitability and sustainability in the production of raw materials and battery materials</li> <li>Skills and jobs</li> <li>A broad range of environmental issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meetings and visits</li> <li>Board work</li> <li>Negotiations</li> </ul>
<b>Local people and companies related to projects</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change mitigation</li> <li>Local environmental issues</li> <li>Jobs and assignments</li> <li>Local livelihoods</li> <li>Occupational health and safety</li> <li>Progress in projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open discussions</li> <li>Visits</li> <li>Public hearings</li> <li>Jobs, thesis positions and internships</li> <li>Newsletters</li> <li>Websites</li> <li>Feedback forms and contact details</li> </ul>
<b>Personnel and management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project funding and progress</li> <li>Work organisation</li> <li>Competence development</li> <li>Working conditions and wellbeing at work</li> <li>Equitable treatment and equal opportunities for all</li> <li>Other work-related rights</li> <li>Safety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Events for personnel</li> <li>Employee surveys</li> <li>Collaboration with employee representatives</li> <li>Occupational health and safety, and safety observations</li> <li>Double materiality analysis</li> <li>Intranet and other internal channels</li> <li>Whistleblowing channels</li> </ul>

### SBM-3

#### Interaction of material impacts risks and opportunities with strategy and business model, and financial effects

FMG's business is based on the responsible and sustainable use of Finnish minerals in a way that maximises their value and mitigates climate change. Our strategy is built on partnerships. When seeking partners for our industrial projects, we look for companies that have already established themselves in the global market and are able to bring profound technological and business expertise to the partnership. Our aim is to work with business partners who are committed to long-term sustainability.

The Group's material environmental impacts are largely related to climate change mitigation and energy consumption, biodiversity, and resource use and the circular economy. Our social impacts relate to our own workforce's working conditions, safety and jobs, while our governance impacts concern political influence, lobbying and partnerships.

Material financial risks that may affect our strategy, business and investment decisions include: potential delays in the decarbonisation of our operations; the emergence of alternative battery technologies; availability issues or price increases relating to green energy; waste treatment and disposal costs; the impact of biodiversity targets on investment opportunities; workforce availability; risks connected with partnerships, and regulatory amendments.

Financial opportunities that will support the development and competitiveness of our business include: the low-carbon battery chemicals and materials produced by the Group; the growing importance of the circular economy in the battery sector; the EU's circular economy and raw material self-sufficiency targets; regulatory changes that are favourable for the company's operations; and our partners' technological and market expertise.

FMG has responded to these factors with the aid of its continuous risk assessments and due diligence processes, and by strengthening cooperation with partners in the value chain. Actions related to impacts, risks and opportunities are described in more detail under each theme.

We have also set Group-level sustainability targets that will guide both our business operations and strategic decisions over the coming years. These sustainability targets are described in this sustainability report under section **SBM-1 Strategy, business model and value chain**.

FMG's subsidiary Terrafame was the Group's largest asset during the reporting period. Terrafame's operations therefore have the most significant impacts on the entire Group's financial position, result and cash flow.

The following outlines the Group's risks and opportunities, impact areas and time horizons, and their connection to financial planning.

#### Risks and opportunities

- Carbon pricing and tighter regulation may increase costs in the medium term.

- Price volatility and disruptions in the supply chain may affect procurement costs in the short and medium term.
- New low-emission solutions will offer opportunities to increase net sales and profit in the long term.

#### Scope

- **Financial position:** Investments in new technologies can increase non-current balance sheet assets that are expected to be profitable in the future.
- **Financial result:** Changes in the price of energy or other production components may increase or decrease operational costs in the medium term.
- **Cash flows:** Investing in green technology can increase cash flow needs in the short term, but improve competitiveness in the long term.

#### Time frames

- **Short term (< 3 years):** Costs may be affected by fluctuations in raw material prices, changes in exchange rates, and disruptions in supply chains.
- **Medium term (3–5 years):** Carbon pricing and rising energy prices may affect profitability.
- **Long term (5+ years):** Technological innovations and green investments can create new business opportunities.

Risks and opportunities have been taken into account in both strategic planning and our investment programme. The annual plan has made provisions for short-term increases in energy prices and disruptions in the supply chain. Long-term plans include investments in low-emission technologies.

At present, no risks have been identified that would result in material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities during the next financial year.

### IRO-1

#### Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

The Group carried out its first double materiality analysis in 2024 with the assistance of a consultant. The analysis was updated in 2025. The Group's sustainability-related impacts, financial opportunities and risks were assessed in accordance with the ESRS 1 standard and its list of sustainability themes (ESRS 1, Appendix A, AR 16) and EFRAG's Materiality Assessment Implementation Guidance.

The analysis began with background work, which involved an initial review of generally applicable and sector-specific standards and requirements for the mining industry and battery material production, as well as standards and requirements for sustainability reporting. These included the Initiative for Responsible Mining

Assurance (IRMA); the OECD's guidelines on mining and minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas; the EU Taxonomy as applicable to the production of battery materials; and a draft of the forthcoming Battery Passport. The materiality analysis conducted by FMG's subsidiary Terrafame was also examined.

When this work began in 2024, a value chain review was also conducted in order to identify the most significant industrial operations in different sections of the value chain. The key stakeholders affected by the Group's impacts were also identified, and this assessment was deepened through interviews with key external stakeholders.

Positive impacts were identified and assessed on a five-tier scale (1–5) in accordance with their magnitude and probability. Negative impacts were identified and assessed on a five-tier scale in accordance with their severity (magnitude, scope, and reparability) and probability. The threshold of materiality was chosen so that the most significant impacts would be categorised as material impacts (threshold > 3.0).

The impact assessment took the entire value chain into account. Financial impacts and opportunities were identified and assessed from three perspectives: sales and costs, investments, and financing. Risks and opportunities were assessed on a five-tier scale in terms of their magnitude and probability. The monetary scale (EUR) used in the company's risk management was also used for assessing the magnitude of risks.

The parent company's financial risks are regularly assessed in accordance with the company's risk policy. Our financial risks relate to investment activities, the battery value chain business, competitiveness, financing, and currency and interest rate risks. The assessments use a set of criteria that concern probability and degree of impact. These risk assessments primarily focus on the current situation and project-specific risks, while the double materiality analysis has been used to identify longer-term risks.

We prioritise risks in accordance with their significance, and assessments prioritise businesses or projects that have been identified as being of strategic importance to the company. Prioritisation is not, therefore, based on the type of risk. Sustainability risks are taken into account in the same way as other risks. Many impacts are linked to financial risks or opportunities. These include waste volumes, environmental risks, waste disposal costs, and the potential for harnessing waste in the circular economy.

### 2025 materiality analysis update

The Group's double materiality analysis was reviewed with a sustainability reporting consultant in 2025, and then updated to reflect the current situation in workshops held with representatives of our business areas. The updated analysis was presented to the parent company's Executive Leadership Team. It was also discussed by the parent company's Audit and Sustainability Committees on 26 September 2025.

In autumn 2025, the parent company's Board of Directors approved the Group's sustainability targets, which are linked to its material sustainability themes. The targets are presented in section **SBM-1 Strategy, business model and value chain**. From now on, sustainability targets will be reviewed as part of Finnish Minerals Group's strategy update process. In 2025, we also began work on a Group-wide sustainability reporting tool and started to develop the traceability of the data behind data points. In 2025, the Board of Directors' Audit Committee

and the parent company's Management Team regularly reviewed the risk matrix. A number of due diligence measures were also taken on a project-by-project basis.

### Stakeholder and expert consultations during the materiality process

The Group's actual impacts are identified, assessed and tracked with the aid of regular monitoring. Emission and environmental impact monitoring procedures are also implemented in the Group's subsidiaries.

External experts assess the potential impacts of projects through environmental impact assessment procedures, environmental permit processes, and chemical safety permit processes. We also commission external studies to assess the positive impacts of our business on, for example, employment. These are local estimates that focus on geographic locations and sensitive sites that may be impacted or in which the impact will be greatest.

Information about impacts is also gathered at regular meetings with local communities and residents, and also through complaints. We hold open meetings with stakeholders and residents in addition to the statutory meetings associated with permit processes.

## IRO-2

### Material impacts, risks and opportunities and disclosure requirements included in the sustainability statement

As a result of our 2025 review of the double materiality assessment, we identified material impacts in five ESRS standards and their topics. The identified material impacts are either actual or potential, and either positive or negative.

Financial risks were identified in five standards and financial opportunities in three standards.

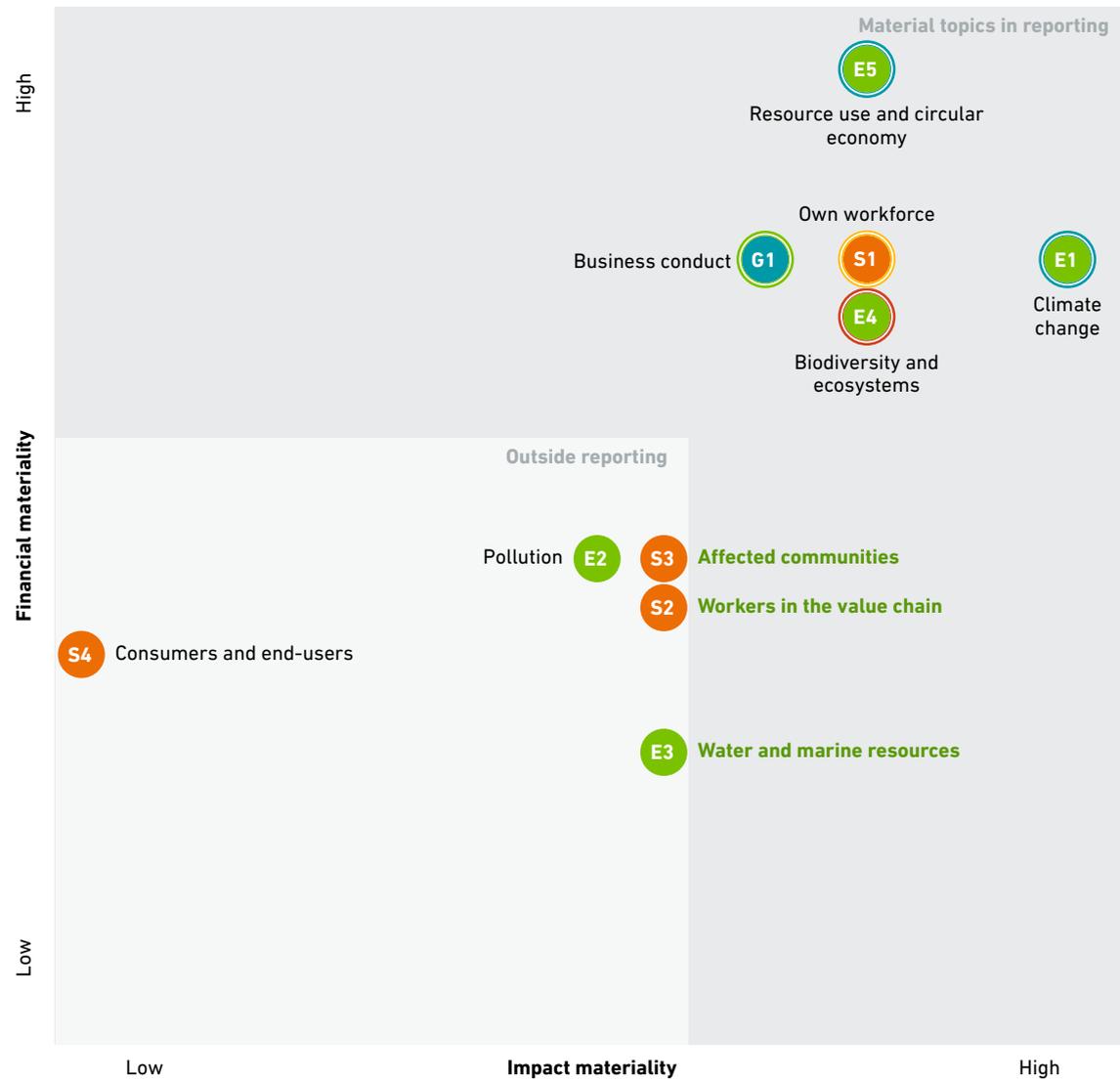
Positive impacts and/or financial opportunities were identified in the following topics:

- E1 Climate change
- E5 Resource use and circular economy
- S1 Own workforce
- G1 Business conduct

Negative impacts and/or financial risks were identified in the following topics:

- E1 Climate change
- E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems
- E5 Resource use and circular economy
- S1 Own workforce
- G1 Business conduct

FMG's double materiality matrix 2025



Actual impacts focused on the Group's existing business operations, while potential impacts revolved around the future growth of our operations. See the theme-specific sections for a more detailed description of the topics and their sub-topics.

The sustainability themes that are material to the Group in 2025 are shown in the diagram.

Assumptions and limitations

Assumptions were made when the double materiality analysis was carried out. Greenhouse gas emissions have always been assumed to be global in terms of their impact. In the value chain, any potential impacts related to procurement have been recognised as global due to the length of supply chains in the industry. The parent company's holding in associated companies has been taken into account when assessing any financial risks that the parent company is exposed to via associated companies (including through net sales and costs). IONCOR Oy's business is not included in this double materiality analysis, as it only became a Group company in January 2026.

Time horizons

The time horizon used for the assessment is the same as the time horizon used for the implementation of projects:

- short = < 1 year, 2025–2026
- medium = 1–5 years, 2027–2029
- long = > 5 years, 2029–2050.

- Material positive and negative impacts  
Material risks and opportunities
- Material negative impacts  
Material risks
- Material positive and negative impacts  
Material risks
- Material positive impacts  
Material risks and opportunities

## Material impacts

The table shows the Group's positive and negative material impacts, their location in the value chain and their time horizon.

ESRS standard	Material topic	Impact	Classification	Section of the value chain	Time horizon
<b>E1</b> Climate change	E1.2 Climate change mitigation	+ The Group's projects help to electrify transport and cut greenhouse gas emissions.	Potential	Downstream	Medium, long
	E1.2 Climate change mitigation	+ Terrafame produces low-carbon battery chemicals for electrifying transport. This will reduce GHG emissions from transport.	Actual	Downstream	Short, medium, long
	E1.3 Energy	+ Terrafame produces uranium as a raw material for fossil-free energy.	Actual	Own operations	Short, medium, long
	E1.3 Energy	- Mining and battery material production consume a considerable amount of energy.	Actual	Own operations	Short, medium, long
<b>E4</b> Biodiversity and ecosystems	E4.1 Direct drivers of biodiversity loss	- Mining requires large areas of land, which has an impact on species and ecosystems.	Actual	Own operations, upstream	Short, medium, long
	E4.3 Impacts on the extent and status of ecosystems	- Earthworks and construction cause soil degradation during mining activities.	Actual	Own operations	Medium, long
	E4.3 Impacts on the extent and status of ecosystems	- Mining leads to permanent changes when new land is used for industrial purposes. Land areas will be closed off.	Actual	Own operations	Medium, long
<b>E5</b> Resource use and circular economy	E5.1 Resource inflows, including resource use	- Mining depends on primary raw materials.	Actual	Own operations	Short, medium, long
		+ The internal recycling of process side streams has a significant impact on waste prevention at Terrafame. Fewer purchases of materials, such as sulphuric acid, are required.	Actual	Own operations	Short, medium, long
	E5.2 Resource outflows related to products and services	+ A circular-economy solution for sodium sulphate is currently under development and has a high potential impact on the circular economy.	Potential	Entire value chain	Medium, long
	E5.3 Waste	- Mining produces a considerable quantity of waste rock. These quantities are local.	Actual	Own operations	Short, medium, long
<b>S1</b> Own workforce	S1.1 Working conditions	+ The Group maintains a high level of occupational health and safety, which contributes to employee satisfaction and wellbeing.	Actual	Own operations	Short, medium, long
	OWN S1 New jobs	+ New jobs have been created in the Finnish value chain at Terrafame's battery chemicals plant and uranium recovery plant, and during Keliber and Easpring Finland's construction phases. New jobs have also been created in development projects.	Actual	Own operations	Short, medium, long
	OWN S1 New jobs	+ Mining and battery projects will create a significant number of new jobs, both directly and indirectly.	Potential	Own operations	Short, medium, long
<b>G1</b> Business conduct		+ Political actors will receive information about developments in mining and the battery value chain, which will support the implementation of FMG's special mandate.	Actual	Own operations	Short, medium, long

## Material financial risks and opportunities

The table shows the Group's material financial risks and opportunities, their location in the value chain and their time horizon.

ESRS standard	Theme	Risk/opportunity	Classification	Section of the value chain	Time horizon
<b>E1</b> Climate change	E1.2 Climate change mitigation	+ Both existing and planned battery chemicals and materials are low-carbon, which will have a positive impact on the company's business.	Opportunity	Own operations	Medium, long
	E1.2 Climate change mitigation	+ Rising global temperatures will require the electrification of transport (and renewable energy solutions). The EU's self-sufficiency targets for raw materials are expected to have a positive impact on sales.	Opportunity	Entire value chain	Short, medium, long
	E1.2 Climate change mitigation	– The decarbonisation of the Group's operations may be delayed, as it requires significant investments	Risk	Own operations	Medium, long
	E1.2 Climate change mitigation	– The long-term profitability of some of the Group's investments may be weakened if nickel-based lithium-ion batteries were to be widely replaced by other technologies.	Risk	Own operations	Long
	E1.3 Energy	– If the price of green energy increases, or there are issues with its availability, the carbon footprint of our products may increase and emissions may have to be offset.	Risk	Own operations	Long
<b>E4</b> Biodiversity and ecosystems	E4.1 Direct drivers of biodiversity loss	– Preserving biodiversity can reduce investment opportunities, which would affect the scale of our business.	Risk	Own operations	Long
<b>E5</b> Resource use and circular economy	E5.1 Resource inflows, including resource use	+ Car manufacturers are likely to value products that use recycled materials in line with EU requirements, and this could boost sales.	Opportunity	Own operations	Medium, long
	E5.1 Resource inflows, including resource use	– Waste treatment costs may increase.	Risk	Own operations	Short, medium, long
<b>S1</b> Own workforce	OWN S1 New jobs	– It may be more challenging to find a suitable workforce in the future, and particularly in small communities, which may have an impact on business.	Risk	Own operations	Medium, long
<b>G1</b> Business conduct	G1.4 Political influence and lobbying activities	+ Policy decisions can help to create good financial conditions for value chain development	Opportunity	Entire value chain	Short, medium, long
		– Political decisions may have a significant negative impact on the Group's ability to conduct its business.	Risk	Own operations	Medium, long
	OWN G1 Partnerships	+ Our partners have market knowledge and customer relationships that can benefit our business.	Opportunity	Entire value chain	Short, medium, long
	OWN G1 Partnerships	– If our partners' financial performance is not adequately assessed, a Group company may be exposed to a counterparty risk.	Risk	Own operations, downstream	Short, medium, long

All material impacts are closely related to the Group’s business operations. They primarily arise from our subsidiaries’ and associated companies’ industrial production, and in their associated global value chains. Negative impacts on biodiversity have a detrimental or transformative impact on the environment. They also have indirect impacts on people, which will mainly be felt in personnel’s working conditions. Safety at work is essential in an industrial environment.

Positive impacts on our own workforce primarily arise from the regional economic impacts of industrial operations: projects generate new tax revenues and jobs, can increase and improve training opportunities and services, and help to develop the region’s infrastructure.

Negative impacts may arise through environmental impacts and land use. These impacts may include changes in the surrounding environment, noise, heavy traffic, and changes in land use as new areas are used for industrial purposes. Most of the negative impacts relate to existing operations.

Climate change mitigation improves the state of the environment, as it reduces greenhouse gas emissions. It also has indirect impacts on humans and biodiversity. Many of these impacts have already been realised, but the impact and significance of battery material projects will grow in the future when they reach their operational phases. The same applies to the extent to which these impacts will affect the value chain outside our own operations.

**List of additional data points derived from other EU legislation, as listed in ESRS 2 Appendix B.**

Disclosure requirement and data point		Location in the sustainability report / non-material data points
ESRS 2 GOV-1	Percentage of board members who are independent	15
ESRS 2 GOV-4	Statement on due diligence	17
ESRS 2 SBM-1	Involvement in activities related to fossil fuels	Non-material
ESRS 2 SBM-1	Involvement in activities related to the production of chemicals	Non-material
ESRS 2 SBM-1	Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons	Non-material
ESRS 2 SBM-1	Involvement in activities related to the cultivation and production of tobacco	Non-material
ESRS E1-1	Transition plan for achieving climate neutrality by 2050	32
ESRS E1-6	Targets related to climate change	33
ESRS E1-7	Energy consumption from fossil fuels disaggregated by sources (high climate impact sectors only)	34
ESRS E1-7	Energy consumption and mix	34
ESRS E1-8	Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	34
ESRS E1-9	GHG removals and carbon credits	34
ESRS E1-11	Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks	Non-material
ESRS E1-11	Location of significant assets at material physical risk	Non-material
ESRS E1-11	Breakdown of the carrying value of the undertaking’s real estate assets by energy efficiency classes	Non-material
ESRS E1-11	Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate-related opportunities	Non-material
ESRS E2-4	Amount of pollutants emitted into air, water and soil	Non-material
ESRS E3-1	Water-related policies	Non-material
ESRS E3-1	Policy covering areas with water stress	Non-material

Disclosure requirement and data point		Location in the sustainability report / non-material data points
ESRS E3-4	Total amount of water recycled and reused	Non-material
ESRS E4-5	Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	<u>36</u>
ESRS E4-2	Policy covering sites in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas	<u>35</u>
ESRS E5-5	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste	<u>39</u>
ESRS 2 IRO-2	Risk of incidents of forced labour	Non-material
ESRS 2 IRO-2	Risk of incidents of child labour	Non-material
ESRS 2 GDR-P	Human rights policy commitments	<u>31</u>
ESRS S1-1	Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings	<u>40</u>
ESRS S1-1	Occupational risk prevention policy or management system	<u>40</u>
ESRS S1-2	Grievance mechanism, including employee-related matters	<u>41</u>
ESRS S1-13	Number of work-related accidents	<u>43</u>
ESRS S1-13	Number of days lost due to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness	<u>43</u>
ESRS S1-15	Unadjusted gender pay gap	Non-material
ESRS S1-15	Annual total remuneration ratio	Non-material
ESRS S1-16	Incidents of discrimination	Non-material
ESRS S1-16	Human rights incidents	Non-material
ESRS S2-1	Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings	Non-material
ESRS S2-1	Code of Conduct	Non-material
ESRS S3-2	Grievance mechanism	Non-material
ESRS S2-3	Human rights incidents	Non-material

Disclosure requirement and data point		Location in the sustainability report / non-material data points
ESRS G1-1	Policies that are consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption	<u>44</u>
ESRS G1-1	Protection of whistleblowers	<u>44</u>
ESRS G1-4	Fines for violations of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws	Non-material
ESRS G1-4	Actions to address breaches of standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery	Non-material
ESRS 2 GOV-1	Board's gender diversity	<u>15</u>
ESRS E4-5	Land degradation, desertification, soil sealing	<u>36</u>
ESRS E4-5	Natural species and protected areas	<u>36</u>
ESRS E4-2	Sustainable land/agriculture practices or policies	<u>35</u>
ESRS E4-2	Sustainable ocean/sea practices or policies	<u>35</u>
ESRS E4-2	Policies to address deforestation	<u>35</u>

List of ESRS disclosure requirements applied in the sustainability report

GENERAL DISCLOSURES

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ESRS 2	BP-2	Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances	<u>14</u>
ESRS 2	GOV-1	The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies in relation to sustainability	<u>15</u>
ESRS 2	GOV-2	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	<u>16</u>
ESRS 2	GOV-3	Statement on due diligence	<u>17</u>
ESRS 2	GOV-4	Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	<u>17</u>
ESRS 2	SBM-1	Strategy, business model and value chain	<u>17</u>
ESRS 2	SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	<u>19</u>
ESRS 2	SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model(s)	<u>21</u>
ESRS 2	IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	<u>21</u>
ESRS 2	IRO-2	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and disclosure requirements included in the sustainability statement	<u>22</u>
ESRS 2	GDR-P	General Disclosure Requirement for policies	<u>31</u>
ESRS 2	GDR-A	General Disclosure Requirement for actions and resources	<u>31</u>
ESRS 2	GDR-M	General Disclosure Requirement for metrics	<u>31</u>
ESRS 2	GDR-T	General Disclosure Requirement for targets	<u>31</u>

CLIMATE CHANGE

Standard	Subsection	Disclosure requirement	Page
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E1	E1-2	Identification of climate-related risks and scenario analysis	<u>32</u>
E1	E1-3	Resilience in relation to climate change	<u>33</u>
E1	E1-4	Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	<u>33</u>
E1	E1-5	Actions and resources in relation to climate change	<u>33</u>
E1	E1-6	Targets related to climate change	<u>33</u>
E1	E1-7	Energy consumption and mix	<u>33</u>
E1	E1-8	Greenhouse gas emissions	<u>34</u>
E1	E1-9	GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits	Not applied
E1	E1-10	Internal carbon pricing	Not applied

**BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS**

Standard	Subsection	Disclosure requirement	Page
E4	E4-1	Biodiversity and ecosystems transition plan	<u>35</u>
E4	E4-2	Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems	<u>35</u>
E4	E4-3	Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems	<u>36</u>
E4	E4-4	Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems	<u>36</u>
E4	E4-5	Impact metrics related to biodiversity and ecosystems change	<u>36</u>
E4	E4-6	Potential financial effects from biodiversity and ecosystem-related risks and opportunities	Not applied

**RESOURCE USE AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY**

Standard	Subsection	Disclosure requirement	Page
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E5	E5-1	Policies related to resource use and circular economy	<u>37</u>
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E5	E5-3	Targets related to resource use and circular economy	<u>38</u>
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E5	E5-5	Resource outflows	<u>39</u>

**OWN WORKFORCE**

Standard	Subsection	Disclosure requirement	Page
S1	S1-1	Policies related to own workforce	<u>40</u>
S1	S1-2	Engagement with own workforce and workers' representatives, existence of channels for own workforce to raise concerns or needs and approaches to remedy	<u>41</u>
S1	S1-3	Actions and resources related to own workforce	<u>41</u>
S1	S1-4	Targets related to own workforce	<u>42</u>
S1	S1-5	Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	<u>43</u>
S1	S1-6	Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	Not applied
S1	S1-7	Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	Not applied
S1	S1-8	Diversity metrics	Not applied
S1	S1-9	Adequate wages	Not applied
S1	S1-10	Social protection	Not applied
S1	S1-11	Persons with disabilities	Not applied
S1	S1-12	Training and skills development metrics	Not applied
S1	S1-13	Health and safety metrics	<u>43</u>
S1	S1-14	Work-life balance metrics	Not applied
S1	S1-15	Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total earnings)	Not applied
S1	S1-16	Incidents of discrimination and other human rights incidents	Not applied

**BUSINESS CONDUCT**

Standard	Subsection	Disclosure requirement	Page
G1	G1-1	Policies related to business conduct	<u>44</u>
G1	G1-2	Actions related to business conduct	<u>44</u>
G1	G1-3	Targets related to business conduct	Not applied
G1	G1-4	Metrics related to incidents of corruption or bribery	Not applied
G1	G1-5	Metrics related to political influence and lobbying activities	<u>44</u>
G1	G1-6	Metrics in relation to payment practices	Not applied
G1	OWN	Management of relationships with suppliers	<u>45</u>

## GDR-P General disclosure requirement for policies

The responsibility manual used by the Group's parent company is the ISO 26000 standard, which requires compliance with the rule of law, ethical practices and corporate social responsibility. Our guidelines are rooted in a comprehensive approach at the core of which is the governance of our organisation. We develop also our social responsibility on the basis of the Government Resolution on State Ownership Policy, and our work is linked to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Our aim is to determine our responsibility in various situations, and to identify stakeholders that are affected by the Group's operations.

Two Group companies, Terrafame and Sokli, adhere to a Finnish sustainability system based on Towards Sustainable Mining standards (TSM Finland). Sustainability systems based on TSM standards provide sustainability assessment tools for mines, ore exploration, and companies in the project phase. FMG's subsidiary Terrafame is also part of the chemical industry's global sustainability programme, Responsible Care, and integrates the UN Global Compact's core values into its operations.

Fully owned subsidiaries must also comply with the Code of Conduct of Finnish Minerals Group's parent company and the policies and guidelines adopted by the company's Board of Directors. The Boards of Directors of these companies are responsible for organising the operations of companies in our investment portfolio.

In addition to our own work, the parent company's Code of Conduct applies to our cooperation with suppliers of services and goods. We require companies in our investment portfolio to commit to ethical business practices. We have drawn up a CSR policy for service providers and suppliers as well.

Sustainability is also addressed in the following policies and guidelines, which have been approved by the Board of Directors:

- sustainability policy
- human rights policy
- personnel and remuneration policy
- risk management policy
- corporate financing rule
- related-party policy
- communication policy

## GDR-A General disclosure requirement for actions and resources

We are not currently reporting on operating and/or capital expenditure related to actions and action plans. Our assessment of the costs is still ongoing.

## GDR-M General disclosure requirement for metrics

Sustainability metrics are presented in the thematic sections whenever possible. Our work in this area is still ongoing.

## GDR-T General disclosure requirement for targets

The Group set strategic sustainability targets for 2025, which are described in **ESRS 2 General Disclosures**. The setting of theme-specific targets is still ongoing, and work on this will continue over the coming years. The thematic sections of this report describe the priorities that have been identified to date, along with any planned measures.

# + E1 – Climate change

Climate change plays a significant role in the Group’s activities. Our strategy is based on promoting the clean transition and mitigating climate change by influencing the emissions of transportation. We take climate change seriously and aim to reduce our own emissions. Mitigating climate change involves environmental impacts, economic opportunities, and risks, which are presented in the accompanying table. Regarding energy, we have identified both positive and negative impacts as well as financial risks. Climate change adaptation did not emerge as a material topic, but related aspects are also addressed in this section of the report. The materiality analysis process is described in section **ESRS 2 General disclosures**.

Material topics	Impacts	Risks	Opportunities
<b>Climate change mitigation</b>	+ The Group’s production and projects contribute to the electrification of transport and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.	The decarbonisation of the Group’s operations may be delayed as it requires significant investments.  The profitability of some of the Group’s investments could weaken in the long term if nickel-based lithium-ion batteries were widely replaced by another technology.	Existing and planned battery chemicals and materials are low-carbon, which has a positive impact on business.  Rising global temperatures require the electrification of transport (and renewable energy solutions). The EU’s self-sufficiency targets for raw materials are expected to have a positive effect on sales.
<b>Energy</b>	+ Terrafame produces uranium as a raw material for fossil-free energy.  – Mining and battery material production require significant energy use.	If the availability of green energy decreases and prices increase, the carbon footprint of products may increase, and emissions may need to be compensated for.	–

## E1-1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation

The Group’s strategy and business model largely align with international climate change objectives. Our companies take into account the Finnish Government’s carbon neutrality target in their decision-making and

operations. The parent company, Finnish Minerals Group (FMG), began preliminary work on a transition plan for climate change mitigation in 2024, and this preparation continues. In 2025, the Group’s sustainability targets were updated, as detailed in section **E1-6**. Neither the Group nor its associated companies engage in oil, gas, or coal production. The Group is not excluded from the EU benchmarks under the Paris Agreement.

## E1-2 Identification of climate-related risks and scenario analysis

Climate-related impacts, risks, and opportunities have been assessed during the materiality analysis and in a preliminary TCFD analysis (Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures) conducted in 2024. These analyses will continue. The materiality analysis considered both the Group’s current business and future projects. The assessment was carried out at a relatively high level and did not include detailed project-specific reviews. The value chain was considered to the extent possible.

The accuracy of the materiality and the TCFD assessments is reviewed regularly. Climate-related impacts, risks, and opportunities are discussed by the Executive Leadership Team and the Board of Directors, particularly during updates to the materiality analysis. Project-specific impacts, risks, and opportunities are addressed as needed.

The Group contributes to climate change mitigation by producing materials required for transport electrification, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Climate impacts have been assessed through the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions at Group level (scope 1–3) since 2023. Emissions for 2025 are presented in section **E1-8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions**.

In the preliminary TCFD analysis, physical climate risks were assessed using available scenarios. The assessment focused on our own operations, with the value chain considered at a general level. Domestic forecasts were primarily used, as international forecasts are less accurate. The analysis concluded that physical climate risks are not significant in the long term. However, acute risks such as increased rainfall could cause production disruptions. For projects under development, potential risks can be addressed during the planning phase. Chronic climate changes are expected to have minor impacts. Indirect risks were identified at the overall business level, not at project or operational level. Transition risks were mainly linked to regulation, markets, and new technologies. Preliminary assessments of transition risks have been made, but their financial implications require further analysis. This analysis will be refined.

### E1-3 Resilience in relation to climate change

The Group initiated a resilience analysis in 2024. Based on preliminary review, climate adaptation was not identified as a material risk, as adaptation measures can be incorporated during project planning. We monitor developments in adaptation methods and integrate them into our operations as needed.

### E1-4 Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

The parent company's sustainability policy outlines principles that include climate change mitigation. Our subsidiaries minimise greenhouse gas emissions, invest in energy-efficient and low-impact technologies, and increase the use of fossil-free energy in operations. The sustainability targets described in section **E1-6** and the forthcoming transition plan support this policy and provide more detailed guidance. We also promote climate mitigation objectives within our value chain and monitor adaptation measures.

### E1-5 Actions and resources in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation

In 2025, we focused on calculating our greenhouse gas emissions and setting the sustainability targets described in section **E1-6**.

Construction of Easpring Finland New Materials Oy's battery materials plant began in spring 2025. Once operational, the plant will be Finland's first cathode active material (CAM) production facility. This powdered material is essential for lithium-ion batteries, and demand will grow significantly in the coming years due to transport electrification. The material produced at the Kotka plant will be used by battery manufacturers in Europe and globally. The plant will operate using fossil-free electricity, supporting our goal of achieving carbon neutrality in projects. The changes in plans have not required significant operating or capital expenditure.

In 2024, Terrafame launched a uranium recovery plant to extract small quantities of uranium from mined ore as a by-product. The uranium is delivered to international markets for further processing and subsequently used as fuel in nuclear energy production. With this operation, Finland is the only EU member state producing uranium.

### E1-6 Targets related to climate change

We support Finland's carbon neutrality target by 2035. We expect our portfolio companies to integrate climate change mitigation into the strategies and business plans of portfolio companies. In 2025, the Group set strategic sustainability targets. Operating companies report to FMG on greenhouse gas emissions and emission

reductions. The goal is to reduce Group-level scope 1 and 2 emissions annually. Targets are not yet science-based. Updates will be considered annually as needed.

### E1-7 Energy consumption and mix

Most of the Group's energy consumption comes from production. The table shows the combined energy consumption and energy mix of the parent company, Sokli, and Terrafame. Terrafame uses partly fossil-free electricity. Production also uses various fuels, such as diesel. The Group operates in sectors with significant climate impacts, such as mining and industrial chemical production. The Group does not produce renewable or non-renewable energy.

Energy consumption and mix	Group 2024	Group 2025
<b>Total energy consumption, MWh</b>	748,458	758,417
<b>Fossil sources, MWh</b>	431,250	460,486
Coal and coal products	0	0
Crude oil and petroleum products	161,910	200,452
Natural gas	0	0
Other fossil sources	0	0
Purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, or cooling from fossil sources	269,340	260,067
<b>Nuclear, MWh</b>	128,214	246,705
<b>Renewable sources, MWh</b>	188,994	51,194

### E1-8 Gross scope 1, 2, 3 GHG emissions

The Group's emissions have been calculated in accordance with the principles of the GHG Protocol. The emission figures for the calendar year 2025 includes all Group companies listed in section **SBM-1**. The emission calculations have not been verified by any external party. As the parent company does not have control over its associated companies, their emissions will in future be reported under Scope 3, category "Investments".

Direct emissions, i.e. Scope 1 emissions, are based on the volumes of fuels and chemicals used. Purchased energy emissions (Scope 2) are indirect emissions. Their calculation is based either on energy consumption data obtained directly from suppliers or on estimates derived from euro-denominated cost data using the average electricity price.

All remaining indirect greenhouse gas emissions are reported as Scope 3 emissions. Terrafame calculates greenhouse gas emissions arising from its value chain and procurement by using actual quantities, supplier-specific emission data, and information derived from purchase invoices. For the other companies, indirect emissions have been calculated using fuel consumption volumes and energy consumption data based on Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) information, and euro-denominated cost data using either operator-specific emission factors or, where these are unavailable, general cost-based factors.

	Group 2024	Group 2025
<b>Scope 1 emissions, t CO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	126,929	135,298
Share of Scope 1 GHG emissions from the EU Emission Trading System (EU ETS)	32	31
<b>Scope 2 emissions, market-based, t CO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	148,911	100,405
<b>Scope 2 emissions, location-based, t CO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	27,907	18,568
<b>Scope 3 emissions, t CO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	354,756	339,723
<b>Total scope 1–3, t CO<sub>2</sub>e (market-based)</b>	630,597	575,426
<b>Total scope 1–3, t CO<sub>2</sub>e (location-based)</b>	509,592	493,589
<b>Emissions intensity, tCO<sub>2</sub>e/mEUR (market-based)</b>	1,158	1,034
<b>Emissions intensity, tCO<sub>2</sub>e/mEUR (location-based)</b>	936	887

### E1-9 GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits

The company has no greenhouse gas removal or offsetting projects.

### E1-10 Internal carbon pricing

The Group does not apply internal carbon pricing.

## + E4 – Biodiversity and ecosystems

Alongside climate change, biodiversity is one of our most important sustainability themes. We recognise that our operations can have significant negative impacts, and we strive to minimise them. The process for identifying material impacts, risks, and opportunities is described in section **ESRS 2 General disclosures**.

In addition, we have identified and assessed impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems at our sites, related to location and land use, as well as existing and potential environmental impacts. These sites include the Sokli mining project in Savukoski and Terrafame’s operations and mine expansion in Sotkamo. The assessment has focused particularly on direct impacts and financial risks to business operations. Financial assessments will be refined as plans for Sokli and Terrafame’s Kolmisoppi deposit progress.

We have identified negative impacts on biodiversity linked to both our own operations and mining activities within our value chain. These impacts and risks relate to existing and planned mining operations. Impacts occur especially when new mining areas are developed and new mines are established. We did not identify any material positive impacts on biodiversity within our operations or value chain. Mining reduces biodiversity in areas where natural environments are removed due to land-use changes. Impacts also occur in the value chain when raw materials for battery production originate from global mining operations.

In mining projects, we have identified financial risks related to the costs of ecological compensation and the potential reduction of business opportunities if certain areas cannot be developed for mining due to nature conservation reasons. We did not identify material financial opportunities.

### E4-1 Biodiversity and ecosystems transition plan

Our goal is to develop the mining industry. We recognize that maintaining business opportunities means that some impacts on biodiversity cannot be completely avoided. Although the Group has not yet prepared a transition plan, the operations and decision-making processes of Group companies take into consideration the minimisation of environmental impact. The parent company’s strategy takes into account halting biodiversity loss. The Group is in the process of preparing an action plan in 2026.

Land use for mining can particularly affect biodiversity negatively. Establishing a mine or expanding a mining area typically transforms a natural area into an industrial one. This applies especially to the Sokli mining project and Terrafame’s mine expansion. The Sokli project area includes various habitat types and protected plant species. Within Terrafame’s current mining concession, individual habitats of endangered species have been identified. Establishing a mine has significant negative impacts, and impact assessments will be further refined. Minimisation and compensation measures are still under development. A more detailed resilience analysis will be carried out in the coming years.

Material topics	Impacts	Risks	Opportunities
<b>Biodiversity</b> <b>Direct drivers of biodiversity loss</b> <b>Impacts on the extent and status of ecosystems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Mining activities require extensive land areas, which affects species and ecosystems.</li> <li>– In mining operations, soil preparation and construction degrade soil quality.</li> <li>– The conversion of production areas for industrial use is a permanent change. These land areas will be closed.</li> </ul>	Preserving biodiversity can reduce investment opportunities, which in turn affects the scale of business operations.	–

### E4-2 Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems

The parent company’s sustainability policy outlines our principles regarding biodiversity. Our Group companies consider, in their decision-making and operations, the minimisation of environmental impacts and halting biodiversity loss. We anticipate environmental impacts through environmental assessments, nature surveys, emission modelling, and calculations. We monitor the impacts of our operational activities through measurements, analyses, and studies. Our principles are general and do not specifically address sensitive areas, agricultural practices, or practices related to oceans or deforestation. They also do not cover the value chain.

### E4-3 Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems

As part of the materiality analysis, we have examined impacts based on project-specific environmental impact assessments, evaluations conducted during environmental permitting, and nature surveys carried out in connection with permitting and zoning. The Sokli mining project and Terrafame’s Kolmisoppi project fall under the Environmental Impact Assessment Act (EIA Act). The EIA for Kolmisoppi has already been completed. The EIA process for Sokli has not yet started.

A detailed review of the value chain has not yet been conducted, but we have acknowledged that raw materials for battery plants also come from global mining operations. Scenario analysis has not been used in these reviews.

In examining ecosystem services, we identified that the Sokli mining area is located within a reindeer herding area, whereas Terrafame’s operations are not. Reindeer husbandry depends on natural ecosystems in grazing areas. However, ecosystem services have not emerged as material in the assessment.

We do not currently report operating or capital expenditures related to actions and plans. Our cost assessment is still ongoing. The scope of compensation, related measures, and costs will be assessed in more detail as project implementation scope, land-use requirements, exact locations, and current natural conditions become clearer.

Currently, only research activities are being carried out in the Sokli project area, and a base camp has been established. These activities have not been found to have harmful effects on protected species or biodiversity. Research in the mining area complies with the Nature Conservation Act and environmental authority requirements. Research plans are submitted to authorities for information. Protected plant species have been identified in the project area. The area is currently largely natural, with no significant biodiversity impacts from industrial activity. Minimisation and compensation measures are still under development.

Additional nature surveys have been conducted in Sokli for several years, providing more information on the natural values of Sokli and its surroundings. These values are considered in planning, with the aim of reducing impacts on local water bodies and habitats of protected plant species. Data on fish stocks and spawning in local waters have been collected through electrofishing and fish cameras, and water levels have been monitored in both surface and groundwater. Sokli Oy has been granted an exemption permit for a transplanting trial of the directive species Yellow Marsh Saxifrage (*Saxifraga hirculus*), which began in 2025. The mining project includes plans for pilot operations, during which nature and species surveys were conducted in 2025.

Terrafame has carried out biodiversity monitoring and nature surveys associated with permitting. Based on these surveys, some areas have been excluded from production zones. Current activities do not include biodiversity offsets. Terrafame’s biodiversity-related measures include compensating for operational impacts, such as supporting habitats of vulnerable or endangered species in nearby areas and transplanting endangered

species on a case-by-case basis, as well as revegetation after closure of production and waste areas, with species selection aimed at supporting biodiversity where possible.

Our associated company Keliber Oy’s lithium refinery is located in the Kokkola industrial area, and a significant part of the Kaustinen mining and processing operations is on former peat production land, so landscape and biodiversity values are low. Keliber has implemented conservation measures to protect endangered species living in and near operational areas, such as creating compensatory habitats and providing food for animals.

Our associated company Easpring Finland New Materials Oy has assessed the natural values of the site for its cathode active material plant and evaluated impacts. The plant’s operations do not cause significant environmental impacts, and an environmental permit has been granted.

### E4-4 Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems

In line with sustainability targets set in 2025, our mining companies will prepare an action plan to preserve biodiversity and minimise risks if biodiversity-related risks have been identified. At this point, detailed nature impacts of mining projects are partly under review. Biodiversity offsets are not currently used as part of target-setting.

### E4-5 Metrics related to biodiversity and ecosystems change

We are still developing biodiversity management, targets, and actions at Group level. Currently, we monitor the achievement of the target described in section E4-4 and land-use changes, i.e., the area taken annually for industrial use or pre-construction and the size of areas removed from use. We will develop biodiversity impact metrics in the coming years. The greatest land-use impacts are from mining.

	Land use, ha		Use of new land, ha		Closed area, ha	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
<b>Sokli</b>	3	3	0	0	0	0
<b>Terrafame</b>	2,970	3,030	104	53.9	9	31

# + E5 – Resource use and circular economy

The significance of the circular economy in our industry will grow in the future, and promoting circularity offers us economic opportunities. In our current operations, we aim to improve the efficient utilisation of waste as well as our own and third-party by-products. In projects, we plan for resource efficiency and assess the potential of recycling activities. In addition, we have mapped existing and planned recycling processes and secondary materials. The materiality analysis process of the Group’s parent company is described in section **ESRS 2 General disclosures**.

Mining production relies on primary raw materials. The mining industry generates a significant amount of extractive waste, which requires land for disposal. The volumes of by-products can be substantial, so their potential must be examined and further use developed. We have identified that internal process recycling has a significant impact on preventing waste generation and helps reduce the need for purchasing input materials.

Mining production largely uses non-renewable natural resources, which makes the assessment of recycling opportunities particularly important. The EU has set ambitious future recycling targets for the battery materials industry. The aim is that valuable battery raw materials will be recycled within Europe. In identifying risks and opportunities related to resource use and circular economy, we utilised the EU’s recycling targets for critical raw materials, as set out in the Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA). According to the regulation, 25% of the material used should be recycled by 2030. This target is expected to create new opportunities for the production of recycled raw materials and increase their demand.

## E5-1 Policies related to resource use and circular economy

In the parent company’s sustainability policy, we commit to promoting circular economy and seeking business opportunities within it. We engage in technological cooperation at Finnish and EU level to improve resource efficiency and advance circularity. Our goal is to use natural resources as sustainably as possible.

These principles apply only to our own operations and those of associated companies; they do not extend to the entire value chain. In our view, it is important that guidelines on resource use and waste management are site-specific to adequately consider the nature of operations, technologies used and the local environment. Terrafame has its own principles and guidelines covering recycling, by-products, waste hierarchy and waste management.

Material topics	Impacts	Risks	Opportunities
<p><b>Circular economy</b></p> <p>Resource inflows, including resource use</p> <p>Resource outflows related to products</p> <p>Waste</p>	<p>– Mining production relies on primary raw materials.</p> <p>– The amount of waste rock generated by mining activities is significant. The mass quantities are local.</p> <p>+ At Terrafame, the internal recycling of process side streams plays an important role in waste prevention. In addition, it helps reduce the need to purchase input materials such as sulphuric acid.</p> <p>+ The circular economy solution for sodium sulphate, currently under development, has considerable potential to enhance circularity.</p>	<p>Waste treatment costs may increase</p>	<p>Car manufacturers are likely to value products that utilise recycled materials in line with EU requirements, which may increase sales.</p>

## E5-2 Actions and resources related to resource use and circular Economy

We promote efficient resource use through various means, such as production planning, by-product management and design-phase solutions.

Our subsidiary Terrafame’s most significant raw material resource is black schist ore reserves. The company is committed to, among others, the TSM Finland mining responsibility system, based on the international Towards Sustainable Mining standard (TSM). Terrafame’s production is based on nickel ore reserves within its mining concession, which are the largest in Europe. Section E5-4 addresses these resource inflows. Production generates significant amounts of waste rock, which is discussed in section **E5-5**.

Currently, Terrafame’s production relies on the Kuusilampi deposit. Kolmisoppi is the company’s second, yet unexploited ore body in Sotkamo. In 2025, the European Commission granted Terrafame’s Kolmisoppi project strategic project status under the CRMA regulation. The aim of the regulation is to strengthen the EU’s self-sufficiency in critical raw materials essential for Europe’s economy and clean transition. Terrafame’s new strategy for the years 2026-2030 aims to start mining at Kolmisoppi in 2028.

Waste rock and topsoil generated during Terrafame’s mining are utilised within the industrial area where possible. Other waste rock is deposited as hazardous waste. Waste volumes are reduced by preventing their formation: ore and waste rock are carefully separated, waste rock volumes are minimised in mine planning, ore is leached sufficiently in bioleaching, and waste generation in other processes is minimised by optimising operations.

Terrafame seeks to recycle process-related side streams as efficiently as possible, reducing waste generation and the need for disposal. At the same time, metals contained in side streams are recovered for production. The uranium recovery plant started in 2024 enables the recovering of natural uranium occurring in small concentrations in the mined ore as a by-product. The company also explores opportunities to recover other raw materials present in the ore body.

Terrafame’s end products – metal intermediates and battery chemicals – are raw materials for customer industries’ processes. Due to the long and multi-stage value chain, Terrafame has limited opportunities to influence the recycling of its own products. However, the company has conducted pilot research in which nickel and cobalt recovered from black mass of used electric vehicle batteries at a partner’s recycling facility are supplied for use as raw materials for battery chemicals.

Our subsidiary Sokli Oy is in the project development phase. Sokli’s mineral reserves in Savukoski are globally unique. They could strengthen Europe’s self-sufficiency in critical raw materials. We are exploring the area’s mineral reserves and the overall feasibility of mining, as previous studies have focused on phosphate and iron production. Our goal is to maximise the utilisation of raw materials and by-products to minimise waste. We have piloted rare earth element recovery through various trials and are testing and developing production methods to make mining operations as efficient and sustainable as possible.

Sokli is also committed to the principles of the TSM Finland mining responsibility system. Accordingly, it adheres to sustainable principles for nature, people and the economy throughout the project lifecycle, from exploration to mine closure and post-monitoring. Designing closed or circular processes is an integral part of project planning, and related investments form part of the overall investment.

Our associated company Easpring Finland New Materials Oy’s Kotka CAM plant, which entered the construction phase in 2025, will include process water recycling and energy efficiency measures during production phase.

Our associated company Adven-FMG Sodium Sulphate Solutions Oy is developing treatment technology for sodium sulphate-containing discharge waters generated in mining and battery material production. Sodium

sulphate produced in operations could be recovered and converted into commodities for use in industrial processes. Pilot testing of the recovery technology began in 2025 with a partner.

### E5-3 Targets Related to Resource Use and Circular Economy

Our goal is to optimise circular economy solutions and resource efficiency, which means increasing circular economy solutions and the use of recycled material in the operations of the Group and its associates. This may include, for example, the utilisation of mining waste, by-products, sodium sulphate and black mass. In 2025, we set a target that our portfolio companies producing sulphides, chemicals or battery chemicals should in the future use recycled material in their production and increase its share.

### E5-4 Resource Inflows

In the Group’s operations, raw materials are obtained from Terrafame’s own production, i.e., black schist ore mining. Ore volumes are monitored in mine planning, where quantities are reported both as mined and transported. The Sokli project is still in the development phase and does not generate inflows, outflows or significant waste volumes.

The European Commission conducts a comprehensive criticality assessment of raw materials at EU level every three years. Critical raw materials are economically very important to the EU and carry a high risk of supply disruption. Battery-grade nickel and copper do not meet the threshold criteria for critical raw materials but are included on the critical raw materials list as strategic raw materials under the CRMA regulation. Cobalt is classified as a critical raw material. Terrafame’s ore body contains for example nickel, cobalt and copper. Their approximate concentrations in the ore are presented in the table.

Resource inflow	2024	2025
Primary raw material, t	14,238,257	14,862,662
Primary raw material, %	100	100
Nickel concentration in primary raw material, %	0.23	0.23
Cobalt concentration in primary raw material, %	0.02	0.02
Copper concentration in primary raw material, %	0.13	0.13

## E5-5 Resource outflows

The volumes of extractive waste generated in the Group are presented in the following table. The figures include only data related to waste rock generated in Terrafame's operations. Information on waste volumes is collected as part of production monitoring. Some waste rock can be utilised, for example, as infrastructure construction material at the mine.

Waste rock volumes are monitored based on tonnes mined and transported. The timing of leach residue formation is defined so that a block becomes waste when active leaching ends and the chemical quality of the residue has been analysed. The volumes of fines and other wastes are monitored using flow measurements and/or weighing. Moisture, dry matter and solids content of fines are analysed periodically, and the data is used to estimate waste volumes.

Waste	2024	2025
<b>Total quantity, t</b>	<b>29,934,830</b>	<b>32,258,513</b>
<b>Recovered waste, t</b>	<b>1,613,923</b>	<b>4,876,309</b>
Non-hazardous	1,613,923	4,876,309
Preparation for reuse	0	0
Recycling	0	0
Other recovery operations	1,613,923	4,876,309
Hazardous waste	0	0
Preparation for reuse	0	0
Recycling	0	0
Other recovery operations	0	0
<b>Treated waste, t</b>	<b>28,320,907</b>	<b>27,052,204</b>
Non-hazardous waste	0	0
Incineration	0	0
Landfilling	0	0
Other disposal operations	0	0
Hazardous waste	28,320,907	27,052,204
Incineration	0	0
Landfilling	0	0
Other disposal operations	28,320,907	27,052,204
<b>Percentage of non-recycled waste, %</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>84</b>

# + S1 – Own workforce

Finnish Minerals Group (FMG) companies are creating employment by building a Finnish battery value chain. In accordance with the parent company’s strategy, it is important for us to develop a new kind of industry for battery production in Finland sustainably.

While techno-economic feasibility studies are being carried out in projects, the need for labour is quite low and most of the workforce will typically be engaged in design and planning work. The need for labour increases as mining sites and plants are built. Working conditions, occupational safety and workforce availability will then become increasingly important.

The material impacts, risks and opportunities that relate to the Group’s own workforce were identified in the double materiality analysis, which is described in the section **ESRS 2 General disclosures**.

## S1-1 Policies related to own workforce

The Group companies comply with local legislation, and in addition, have their own principles, policies and plans concerning the use of workforce. At Group level, we are committed to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Furthermore, we are committed to the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct. These principles apply to our own workforce as a whole.

### Working conditions and safety

Our Group follows legislation and official guidelines concerning occupational safety. In our Codes of Ethics, we also address matters related to the wellbeing of our employees at work. In accordance with our human rights policy, we reject human trafficking and the use of forced or child labour. Group companies also engage in dialogue with employees or their chosen representatives regarding working conditions and safety. For mining and chemical industry roles within the Group, technology and chemical industry collective agreements are applied.

Occupational safety and health are essential human rights issues also according to our human rights policy. We guide the development of occupational safety by analysing risks and drawing up action plans. We also monitor accidents and investigate their causes in order to improve our operations. Our goal is to prevent accidents and safeguard health by maintaining a high level of occupational hygiene.

Material topics	Impacts	Risks	Opportunities
<p><b>Working conditions and safety</b></p> <p>Occupational health and safety</p>	<p>+ Our good, modern working conditions help to maintain working capacity and ensure wellbeing.</p>	<p>–</p>	<p>–</p>
<p><b>New jobs</b></p>	<p>+ New jobs have been created in the value chain, for example at Terrafame’s battery chemicals plant and uranium recovery facility, as well as during the construction phases of Keliber and Easpring Finland.</p> <p>+ We expect our mining and battery projects will continue to create a significant number of new direct and indirect jobs.</p>	<p>In the future, finding suitable workforce may become challenging, especially in smaller localities, which could impact business operations.</p>	<p>–</p>

Among our Group companies, Terrafame also has a certified ISO 45001 occupational health and safety management system that helps to prevent workplace injuries.

We communicate our principles by publishing key policies on our public websites and internal communication channels, such as the intranet. In practice, occupational health and safety principles are addressed in various meetings, including projects meetings.

## New jobs

Among the current Group companies, Sokli in particular, is expected to create a significant number of new jobs if the mining project progresses to the production phase. In the future, finding suitable workforce may be challenging, which in some situations may create a financial risk.

We can minimize the risk related to workforce availability by ensuring occupational safety, which also supports a positive employer image, and by collaborating with local educational institutions to develop training programmes. For example, Terrafame already has experience in organizing apprenticeship training in the work environment, which in turn advances workforce availability.

### S1-2

#### Engagement with own workforce and workers' representatives, existence of channels to raise concerns or needs and approaches to remedy

Group companies regularly hold staff, team and project meetings to discuss current and future issues related to their work. In meetings, topics may be presented by managers or employees, depending on the subject being discussed. Everyone can present their own views and have their say in how we develop our operations. Meeting materials or memos will typically be sent to invitees. We also make use of the intranet and newsletters in our communications, for example.

We utilise performance and development discussions, which take place between the team member and their team leader at least once a year. Target setting is linked to performance at work, such as project progress and occupational safety. When company-level targets are set, they are defined by management. Employees can influence project-level and personal targets. Targets are recorded and stored according to agreed procedures.

Employee satisfaction is monitored through a variety of surveys. Methods include barometers and more extensive personnel surveys. The results serve as background information for a number of plans, such as workplace community development plans and equality and non-discrimination plans, which are prepared in cooperation with employee representatives.

Our Group companies also engage in regular dialogue with personnel or their chosen representatives. Regular dialogue promotes the exchange of information in both directions and provides opportunities to influence operations. Topics include the company's development prospects, financial situation, and competence requirements.

In Group companies with at least 10 employees, there is a designated occupational safety representative. In companies with at least 20 employees, there is also an occupational safety committee, which includes the occupational safety manager as the company's representative, as well as the representative and deputy representatives chosen by the personnel. Cooperation in occupational safety promotes health and safety at work.

Employees can also raise their development ideas and concerns in discussions, for instance, with their own supervisor. If needed, confidential support for raising issues is available from their supervisor, HR, employee representatives, or occupational healthcare.

For raising issues of particular concern, the companies have third-party maintained whistleblowing channels on their websites, through which reports can also be made anonymously. The operating principles of these channels are described in the same context. Information about the whistleblowing channels and related principles is included, for example, in the onboarding process and is also reminded about in personnel meetings, for example.

The effectiveness of the channels described above is assessed as part of daily operations and in discussions with employee representatives.

Negative impacts are addressed, for example, through teamwork and by using various workplace community development plans. The implementation of these plans is monitored and assessed by management and with personnel representatives.

Possible negative impacts of operations are reviewed both by management and with employees or their representatives, unless otherwise required by, for example, whistleblower protection legislation or if the person raising the issue requests limited handling. Our goal is to find a common solution to any issues through negotiation. For example, if the matter concerns occupational safety, the occupational safety committee could be used as a negotiation forum.

### S1-3

#### Actions and resources related to own workforce

Key actions related to our own workforce are primarily based on HR and occupational health and safety processes. We use modern information systems to support these processes, as they help us to ensure, for example, competence development and health checks. The most important action plans are personnel and training plans, workplace community development plans, and equality and non-discrimination plans, which typically identify measures to be followed for a one- or two-year period.

When implementing these action plans, our resources consist of human resources and financial resources. HR and occupational health and safety matters are steered and managed by specialists, such as HR and safety managers. The Group companies also have dedicated occupational health and safety representatives. Financial resources are allocated during annual planning.

The most significant risks related to our own workforce are associated with maintenance and construction work, various types of machinery, and the use of chemicals. These risks are mitigated by providing employees with occupational health and safety training and by ensuring that personnel have the opportunity for sufficient recovery from work.

We monitor and assess the effectiveness of the actions described below as part of our ongoing evaluation and improvement of operations, based on feedback from the management of Group companies and their employee representatives. For example, occupational health and safety is monitored in cooperation with occupational healthcare and by measuring accidents.

### Working conditions and safety

- In our Group, written employment contracts are made with employees and signed by both parties. Employment contracts specify the employee's working time.
- Group companies have arranged occupational healthcare, which is also used proactively, for example, by performing health checks for specific age groups. The early support model can address challenges related to issues such as coping at work or substance abuse.
- We organise occupational safety training for employees and use safety audits to take corrective action. We also improve our operations on the basis of safety observations and deviations.
- Companies and employee representatives collaborate on occupational safety activities to improve working conditions.
- Our subsidiary Terrafame has a certified safety management system. The company regularly arranges work-hygienic measurements, inspections and consultations, and makes improvements based on the results.
- We support recovery from work with flexible working hours and adjustment periods used in industrial roles.
- To advance wellbeing at work, we support our employees' cultural and sports activities.

### New jobs

- We cooperate with some local educational institutes to develop workforce skills.
- We train our own personnel to grow into new roles as operations develop.

## S1-4 Targets related to own workforce

In accordance with the ethical principles of FMG, we aim to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for our personnel. Furthermore, in our materiality analysis, we have assessed health and safety as a material issue for us, which we measure at Group level using LTIFR (Lost-Time Injury Frequency Rate). This is calculated by dividing the number of accidents leading to at least one day of absence by the number of hours worked and multiplying by one million.

The target and result presented in the following table have been reviewed with the parent company's occupational safety representative, who also monitors the occupational safety of the subsidiaries. In addition, Group companies may have their own, more specific workforce-related targets.

Theme	The Group's annual objective	2024	2025
Occupational safety (own personnel)	LTIFR below 5 and descending	4.9	2.0

## S1-5 Characteristics of the undertaking's employees

In 2025, the Group had own workforce only in Finland. The reasons for temporary employment included project-based work, apprenticeship training, and substitution. The figures are expressed as full-time equivalent numbers.

	2024	2025
<b>Permanent employees</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>881</b>
Male	686	752
Female	100	126
Other	3	3
Not reported	0	0
<b>Temporary employees</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>62</b>
Male	35	44
Female	17	18
Other	0	0
Not reported	0	0
<b>Non-guaranteed hours employees</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Turnover<sup>1)</sup>, %</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Employee turnover rate describes the entire reporting period and is calculated as follows:  
 $\text{Number of leavers} / ((\text{number of employees on 31.12.2024} + \text{31.12.2025}) / 2) \times 100$ .  
 The leavers include situations required by the standard, such as personnel reductions by the employer, resignations, and retirements.

## S1-13 Health and safety metrics

The following information is reported based on headcount, not converted to full-time equivalents.

	2024	2025
<b>Employees covered by health and safety management system <sup>1)</sup>, %</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>94.1</b>
<b>Fatalities as a result of work-related injuries and ill health</b>		
Employees	0	0
Other workers at our sites	0	0
<b>Recordable work-related accidents <sup>2)</sup></b>		
Employees	LTIFR 4.9	2.0
Other workers at our sites	LTIFR 5.5	1.6
<b>Work-related ill health</b>		
Employees	0	0
<b>Days lost to work-related injuries, recordable work-related accidents and work-related ill health</b>		
Employees	–	338

<sup>1)</sup> The percentage of own workforce personnel covered by an occupational health and safety management system that is based on legal requirements and/or recognized standards or guidelines. The figures are adjusted according to the information presented in the table concerning the characteristics of employees.

<sup>2)</sup> LTIFR (Lost-Time Injury Frequency Rate) is calculated by dividing the number of accidents leading to least one day of absence by the number of hours worked and multiplying by one million.

# + G1 – Business conduct

## G1-1 Policies related to business conduct

The business operations of our Group and associated companies' involve mining and the battery value chain in Finland. In 2025, Terrafame engaged in industrial production-based business, selling, among other things, metal intermediates and battery chemicals. The CAM plant to be established in Kotka entered the construction phase in May. Other projects were at the development phase.

The parent company, Finnish Minerals Group (FMG), and its wholly owned subsidiaries are directly steered by the parent company. Terrafame, a subsidiary, and the associated companies have their own boards of directors, which steer their operations. The positive and negative material impacts on the Group's business conduct, and their associated financial risks and opportunities, were identified in the Group's double materiality analysis, which is described in the section **ESRS 2 General disclosures**. According to the analysis, the material topics for us are partnerships and political engagement.

## G1-2 Actions related to business conduct

The Boards of Directors of our parent company and its subsidiary Terrafame are responsible for organizing the company's internal policies and procedures. The companies' ethical principles address, among other things, good governance and anti-corruption. The Boards of Directors of FMG and its companies have expertise in international business, finance and legal affairs, and corporate responsibility. In operational activities, the Executive Leadership Team members responsible for organizing financial and other administration ensure compliance with legislation and internal policies. They utilise both in-house and external lawyers, in-house expertise and other external competencies as necessary.

## G1-5 Political influence, including lobbying activities

In 2025, we participated in social dialogue and advocacy at both the national and EU levels. Group companies supported the advocacy activities of the Chemical Industry Federation of Finland, the Finnish Mining Association, and the Finnish Battery Industry Association. We also participated in EU advocacy, represented by the parent company FMG.

Material topics	Impacts	Risks	Opportunities
Partnerships	–	If our partners' financial performance is not adequately assessed, a Group company may be exposed to a counterparty risk.	Partners have market and technical knowledge, and customer relationships that can benefit our business.  Long-term collaboration with good business partners supports business development and competitiveness.
Political engagement	+ Through political engagement, political actors will receive information about developments in mining and the battery value chain, which will support the implementation of the Finnish Minerals Group's mandate.	Political decisions may have significant negative financial impacts on business.	Political decisions can improve the economic conditions for the development of the value chain.

We were involved in the umbrella organization of national mining industry interest groups, Euromines, whose task is to define the positions of the mining industry at the European level and to build dialogue between the mining industry, EU institutions, and member states. Through the ReSourceEU plan, we participated in reducing the EU's dependence on China for the import and processing of critical materials by proposing the inclusion of price mechanisms and support for expanding production of nickel and lithium.

Regarding the Industrial Acceleration Act, we submitted a written proposal on EU-sourced raw materials. Concerning the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), we sought to influence mechanisms to ensure fair competition conditions for low-carbon products.

Regarding the European Competitiveness Fund, we influence the allocation of the EU's financial framework to promote sustainable industry and raw material supply. For G7+EU standards-based markets, we cooperated with various actors from G7 countries and the EU to define standards and promote their adoption.

FMG was also in contact with individual political influencers on matters concerning the Group, both by invitation and on its own initiative. Disclosures regarding the company's advocacy activities in Finland can be found in the Transparency Register of the National Audit Office of Finland (NAOF). NAOF has been collecting lobbying disclosures since April 2024. The company can be found in the register by name and by business ID 274050-9.

During the period 1.1.–31.12.2025, the main topic of advocacy was the reform of the mining mineral tax. In our view, state aid should be sufficiently close to the practices of key competitor countries to ensure that new mining and battery industry projects located in Finland are cost competitive. In developing the regulatory environment, it is important to ensure that permit decisions are predictable, consistent, and appropriate in content. During the preparation of the Group's materiality analysis, it was noted that the mining and battery sector is in a rapid development phase, which means that legislation is also developing extensively from the EU level and is reflected in domestic policy.

The CEO of FMG is responsible for monitoring political engagement within the parent company, and is assisted by the CFO, who is a member of the Executive Leadership Team responsible for administration and compliance.

Group companies do not support political activities financially or for benefits in kind. The state-owner has appointed, as of 1 June 2024, to the Board of Directors of the parent company FMG a person who served as Director General at the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment until the end of January 2024.

## ■ G1 Partnerships (own)

The strategy of the parent company FMG is built on partnerships. For our industrial projects, we seek partners that have already established in the global market and can bring strong technological and business expertise to the collaboration. Long-term cooperation with good, responsible business partners supports project development and enables their success.

We evaluate our co-investment partners from the perspectives of corporate responsibility and financial performance, both at the early negotiation stage and of the cooperation projects. Assessments typically examine the partner's values, corporate structure, ultimate beneficiaries, possible sanctions, reputation, as well as sustainability goals and related risks and disruptions.

The Group companies also review the basic information about supplier partners, their entries in a variety of registers, fulfillment of tax and employer obligations, and the ability to comply with work and environmental safety requirements.

Associated companies that are not part of the FMG Group are responsible for assessing their own business partners and suppliers.



Finnish Minerals Group Oy 2025

# ANNUAL REVIEW AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



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# FINNISH MINERAL GROUP'S ANNUAL REVIEW 1 January–31 December 2025

## Finnish Minerals Group in brief

Finnish Minerals Group (hereinafter "FMG", formerly Suomen Malmijalostus Oy) is a state-owned special-purpose company. In line with our strategy, (1) we create value through active ownership, (2) we boost value addition by building a Finnish battery value chain, (3) we develop sustainable businesses and (4) we are paving the way for success in the Finnish mining and battery industry. In line with our vision, we are providing access to materials and products that will enable Finland and Europe to achieve climate neutrality. Our basic mission is to sustainably maximise the value of Finnish minerals.

In 2025, Finnish Minerals Group consisted of the parent company Finnish Minerals Group Oy, Terrafame Group (Terrafame Oy and its subsidiary Terrafame Alueverkko Oy, hereinafter "Terrafame"), Sokli Holding Oy, Sokli Oy, Finnish Battery Chemicals Oy, and Finnish Battery Chemicals pCAM Oy. Finnish Minerals Group's associated companies are Keliber Oy, Easpring Finland New Materials Oy and Adven-FMG Sodium Sulphate Holding Oy (incl. Adven-FMG Sodium Sulphate Solutions Oy).

The figures presented for the parent company in the Annual Review comply with the Finnish Accounting Act, while the figures for the Group and Terrafame comply with IFRS accounting standards. The figures in brackets refer to the comparison period of 2024.

## Significant events during the financial period

In March 2025, FMG and Beijing Easpring Material Technology decided to launch the construction phase of a cathode active material plant in Kotka through their joint venture Easpring Finland New Materials.

At the end of August 2025, FMG decided to participate in the acquisition of a majority holding in IONCOR Oy, a company that designs and manufactures battery solutions. After the restructuring phases, FMG became the majority owner of IONCOR Oy on 12 January 2026, holding a 70 per cent ownership stake through its wholly owned subsidiary, IC Holding Oy.

In our subsidiary Terrafame, Markku Teräsvasara assumed the position of Chair of the Board of Directors in May 2025, and Antti Koulumies became the new Chief Executive Officer in September 2025.

The State owner capitalised the Group by a total of approximately EUR 140 million during the financial year.

The 2025 Annual General Meeting decided to adopt the company's auxiliary business name, Finnish Minerals Group (FMG), as its business name, because it is also well-established and recognised internationally.

## Market developments

The market situation for metals and battery materials remained challenging, as demand continued to grow at a slower-than-anticipated rate, and particularly in Europe. Other factors also affected the operating environment, such as regulatory amendments and geopolitical changes. The EU's Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA), which came into effect in 2024, provides a foundation for strengthening European cooperation and creating new industrial value chains in Europe. The European Commission granted CRMA status to both our subsidiary Terrafame's Kolmisoppi ore deposit and our associated company Keliber's lithium project. This status can accelerate permit procedures and improve access to EU funding.

However, changes to the mined minerals tax, electricity tax and electrification subsidies that were proposed by the Finnish Government in 2025 would jeopardise the realisation of investments and shorten both the lifecycles and profitability of mines.

Global sales of electric vehicles remained strong. About 20.7 million (17.2 million) electric vehicles were sold worldwide in 2025, which is about 20 per cent more than in the previous year. The key drivers of growth were China and Europe. Sales declined only in North America. Market prices for metals and battery chemicals were at a lower level than in the previous year.

The electric vehicle battery market is divided into high-nickel NCM batteries and LFP batteries. Electric vehicles utilising NCM battery technology reached sales of 8.3 (8.0) million units in 2025, representing a 3.3 per cent increase from 2024. Sales of electric vehicles equipped with LFP technology grew by approximately 39 per cent to 11.4 (8.2) million units. (Source: Rho Motion Monthly EV Battery Chemistry Assessment).

Nickel prices on the London Metal Exchange (LME) continued to decline. The average market price in 2025 was USD 15,160 (16,812) per tonne, which was 9.8 per cent lower than in 2024. However, towards the end of the year, global market prices showed signs of upward movement. The daily LME nickel price on 31 December 2025 was USD 16,485 per tonne.

Combined nickel inventories on the London Metal Exchange (LME) and the Shanghai Futures Exchange (SHFE) stood at 299,736 (198,598) tonnes at the end of December 2025, representing an increase of approximately 51 per cent compared to the corresponding period in 2024. Inventories at the end of December 2025 were about 15 per cent higher than at the end of the previous quarter (260,512). The inventory level at the end of December 2025 corresponded to 4.4 (3.1) weeks of demand.

## Operations

Our company's goal is to create a new kind of industry in Finland through various projects along the mining and battery sector value chain. Below, we will highlight the most significant developments in our portfolio's holdings and projects, and also shed light on our research and development work. This review deals with our subsidiary Terrafame more than our other holdings, as it is our most important asset.

### Terrafame – 56.2% holding

Terrafame is a mining and battery chemicals company that is based in Sotkamo and extracts nickel, cobalt, zinc, copper and natural uranium from ore. Nickel and cobalt are refined at the company's plant in order to produce battery chemicals for use in electric vehicle batteries. Zinc is widely used in the production of stainless steel, and copper in the further processing of metals. Uranium is also delivered for refining, after which it is used as fuel in nuclear energy production.

The European Commission granted strategic project status, in accordance with the Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA), to Terrafame's Kolmisoppi ore deposit. Together, the company's Kuusilampi and Kolmisoppi ore deposits form the largest nickel ore reserves in Europe.

The company made a EUR 100 million financing arrangement with its major shareholders to fund its investment programme for the coming years.

We were an active participant in the development of Terrafame over the course of the year. Our experts were members of Terrafame's technical, commercial and financial committees, as well as its steering groups. We also provided Terrafame with, for example, legal services and EU-related information and services. The company's strategy update for 2026–2030 was completed towards the end of the year with the aim of revamping the company's operations, streamlining processes and seeking growth from new products.

### Production and deliveries

Terrafame's net sales increased by 2.1 per cent to EUR 556.1 million (544.5). Net sales from the battery chemicals business amounted to EUR 197.0 million (196.7), which accounted for 35.4 per cent (36.1) of the company's net sales. Net sales from the metal intermediates business totalled EUR 359.1 million (347.8).

### Occupational safety

The accident frequency rate for Terrafame's own personnel and partner companies reached the best result in Terrafame's history. The 12-month accident frequency rate – that is, the number of lost-time injuries per one million working hours – for Terrafame's own employees was 1.4 (5.2), and 1.5 (4.9) for everyone working at the industrial area.

### Environment

The sulphate load to water bodies is one of the most significant environmental impacts of Terrafame's production, and the company has efficiently developed the recycling of sulphate back into the process. In 2025, 10,088 tonnes (12,424 tonnes) of the 17,000-tonne sulphate quota defined in the environmental permit were used. The load remained clearly below the annual permit limits.

The company continued surface structure experiments in the secondary leaching area, the waste rock area and the gypsum ponds to develop the best methods for closing these areas at the end of their operational life. In 2025, the company closed a total of approximately 30 hectares of areas.

Terrafame achieved a Gold Medal in its first EcoVadis Sustainability Assessment, which examined environmental issues, labour and human rights, ethical business, and responsible procurement.

Terrafame has prepared a sustainability report based on data for the year 2025, applying the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). The report is available on the company's website at: [www.terrafame.fi](http://www.terrafame.fi) > Company > Reports and publications.

### Permit matters

Terrafame continued the permitting process related to the utilisation of the Kolmisoppi ore deposit, the commissioning of which would strengthen the company's position as one of Europe's most significant nickel producers.

Terrafame submitted the first-phase environmental permit application for Kolmisoppi in summer 2023, but in December 2025 the Regional State Administrative Agency for Northern Finland (PSAVI) rejected the application and required that the project be permitted as part of Terrafame's main permit. The company is preparing to submit a new main permit application to the Licensing and Supervisory Agency (LVV) in April 2026.

In December 2024, the Vaasa Administrative Court (VHO) issued decisions regarding Terrafame's main permit and the KL1 waste rock area. The court approved increasing the annual mining volume to 18 million tonnes and limited the amount of waste rock to 30 million tonnes. Terrafame appealed the decisions to the Supreme Administrative Court (KHO), which in June 2025 issued interim decisions raising the waste rock mining limit to 35 million tonnes and allowing the construction of certain SEK5–8 leaching blocks and block 2 of the KL1 waste rock area in line with the permits granted by PSAVI. These structures may not be taken into use before the KHO issues its final ruling.

### Easpring Finland New Materials Oy – 30.0%

The decision to invest in Finland's first cathode active material (CAM) plant was made in January, and construction of the plant commenced at the Keltakallio industrial site in Kotka in April. This decision to build the CAM plant is a major milestone in building a Finnish battery value chain. The project will be implemented through a joint venture that will also later operate the plant: Easpring Finland New Materials Oy, which was established in 2024.

The investment in the plant is approximately EUR 824 million. In addition to capital from the owners, the project sought both external financing and funding from the clean transition aid scheme for industrial investments. The Finnish State allocated equity of EUR 100 million to FMG to carry out the project. Business Finland awarded an investment grant of EUR 115 million for the construction of the plant.

The plant's foundation stone was laid in April and the production building's frame was completed in late 2025. Construction progressed on schedule, and the project was ready to begin equipment installation immediately after the turn of the year. The production building will cover 36,000 square metres, and warehouses and other auxiliary buildings will be built on the site.

The plant's initial production capacity of 60,000 tonnes per year would cover the CAM needs of more than 750,000 fully electric vehicles and provide employment for about 270 people.

Our partner in this joint venture is Beijing Easpring Material Technology Co., Ltd, a ChiNext-listed company that develops, manufactures and supplies cathode material for lithium-ion batteries. The company has production facilities in China and sells its products globally.

### **Keliber Oy – 20.0% holding**

Our portfolio company Keliber is a mining and battery chemicals company that is seeking to produce battery-grade lithium hydroxide for the European market. Keliber continued preparations for its lithium hydroxide project with the aim of launching production in late 2026. This project includes several mining sites in Central Ostrobothnia, an enrichment plant and a lithium refinery. The construction of the lithium refinery in Kokkola Industrial Park progressed well, and cold commissioning will be launched in early 2026. The construction of the enrichment plant in Päiväneva is almost complete and its cold commissioning have been progressing well.

In 2025, the company recorded an impairment of EUR –68.4 million on the Keliber investment, mainly due to weakened lithium market price forecasts.

The European Commission recognised Keliber's lithium project as a strategic project as specified in the EU Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA).

The company's main shareholder is the multinational mining and minerals processing group Sibanye-Stillwater.

### **Sokli Oy – 100% holding**

Our wholly owned subsidiary Sokli continued to work towards the next phase of its mining project's feasibility study. In addition to phosphate and iron, the ore in the Savukoski area of Sokli contains rare earth elements (REE) that are required in the clean transition, the electrification of transport and the defence industry. We also plan to utilise other metals and minerals in the deposit, such as niobium and uranium. The project will focus on sustainable mining solutions in terms of both nature values and reconciling mining with other business activities.

The project continued with geological exploratory drilling, process tests, environmental monitoring and nature surveys. In September, the company submitted an application to the Regional State Administrative Agency for an environmental and water management permit for the mining project's pilot operations. The plans cover the operation of the pilot mine and pilot enrichment plant, and the associated water management and treatment of tailings. A decision on the permit application is expected in 2026, and the company is preparing to launch pilot operations in the second half of year.

A Scoping Study, which broadly determines a project's technical and economic feasibility, was completed in late 2025. An updated mineral reserve estimate, which was begun in 2024, was also completed. It estimates that Sokli could produce 1.5 million tonnes of phosphate a year, which could in turn feed 90 million people if

used as a raw material for fertiliser. Its production of rare earth elements would be enough to power about 1,500 new wind turbines or approximately two million electric vehicles per year. Sokli could also cover up to 30–50% of Europe's annual demand for niobium.

The execution of the mining concession for the expanded mining site was completed in the summer.

We continued our regular dialogue and engagement with stakeholders, and particularly with local stakeholders. We organised open meetings at our Savukoski office about once a month, and regularly informed our stakeholders about the progress of the project. The company also launched sponsorship activities to support the wellbeing of the local community and the principles of sustainable development. Four local projects were supported.

### **Adven-FMG Sodium Sulphate Solutions Oy – 49.0% holding**

Adven-FMG Sodium Sulphate Solutions Oy is a joint venture that is developing a circular-economy solution for wastewater containing sodium sulphate, which is generated in facilities such as mines and precursor plants. Bipolar electro dialysis (BPED) technology can be used to recycle sodium sulphate into commodity chemicals for industrial use, which would significantly reduce sulphate emissions into bodies of water through the discharge of treated water from plants. Piloting of this sodium sulphate recovery technology was launched in 2025 with a partner, and the aim is to complete the pilot during 2026.

Our partner in the project is Adven Oy, which specialises in industrial energy and water solutions.

### **Other events**

Our project partner CNGR Advanced Material withdrew from our planned plant project in Hamina in spring 2025 due to the challenging market conditions. However, we continued to study the feasibility of this project, which is aiming to produce precursor material (pCAM).

In April, Vaasa Administrative Court gave its ruling on the appeals made against the plant's environmental permit, allowing the plant to start up operations under certain terms and conditions. Appeals were lodged against the Administrative Court's decision, but the Supreme Administrative Court's ruling on them was not received in 2025.

Work on a battery cell project in Kotka continued during the year, but negotiations with potential partners did not result in a project development agreement.

An agreement between FMG and Epsilon Advanced Materials, under which the parties were exploring the establishment of an anode material project in Vaasa, expired at the end of 2025.

## **Research and development activities**

Our research and development activities (R&D) support business developments that will enable the creation of a responsible mineral and battery value chain in Finland. We carry out long-term R&D through which we

develop more sustainable solutions and seek new business opportunities. Sustainability and responsibility are the long-term drivers of our business development. Our goal is to reduce both Finland's and Europe's dependence on imported critical raw materials, and to diversify our company's business operations.

We continued to develop investment projects and actively support our portfolio companies and their related R&D activities. R&D topics included solutions to reduce sodium sulphate emissions from the battery value chain, research into anode material production, and building an R&D portfolio to support the Sokli project's concept development. We assessed the potential of establishing a nickel refinery, and particularly from the perspective of battery recycling opportunities, and also explored synergies between recycling concepts in relation to FMG's other projects. We enhanced both our human rights due diligence process and the emissions calculation used to determine the Group's carbon footprint.

We joined the BatCircle 3.0 consortium's project, which is funded by Business Finland, with our own business project. The project is driving research into battery material refining, new battery technologies and circular-economy solutions.

We continued our work on the LITHOS EU framework programme, which is developing lithium recovery in the EU. This included studies of lithium prices and markets with the aim of optimising Keliber's process.

## Financial review and key figures

Finnish Minerals Group's consolidated net sales for the 2024 financial year totalled EUR 556.4 million (544.5 million). The approximately 2 per cent increase in net sales was mainly attributable to the rise in Terrafame's production volumes. EBITDA totalled EUR 74.2 (62.2) million. The improvement in EBITDA was driven by both Terrafame's higher volumes and the cost-saving measures implemented. The operating result was EUR -44.0 (-18.9) million. The decline in the operating result was mainly due to higher depreciation.

The State owner capitalised the Group by a total of approximately EUR 140 million during the financial year.

The Group's result before taxes was EUR -150.5 (-45.5) million. The result for the financial year totalled EUR -151.7 (-52.2) million. The result was weakened by impairment losses recorded under finance costs from investments in associated companies, amounting in total to EUR -69.8 (0.0) million. Of this, EUR -68.4 (0.0) million related to the associated company Keliber, and EUR -1.4 (0.0) million to the associated company Adven-FMG Sodium Sulphate Solutions. The principal reason for the impairment of Keliber is the deteriorated market situation, particularly the decline in market prices for lithium.

The Group's total balanced sheet total was EUR 1,616.9 (1,565.5) million. The Group's return on equity was -18.5 (-6.0) per cent, and the equity ratio remained at a good level, 50.7 (54.0) per cent.

Equity totalled EUR 797.5 (844.8) million, including non-controlling interests worth EUR 279.8 (322.2) million. Interest-bearing liabilities amounted to EUR 485.8 (339.4) million, and provisions to EUR 204.8 (216.7) million.

The Group had EUR 614.6 (504.0) million in liabilities, of which EUR 134.6 (226.7) million were current liabilities and EUR 480.0 (277.3) million non-current liabilities.

The Group made EUR 134.7 million (211.1) in investments in Terrafame during 2025. Of this amount, EUR 42.7 (51.5) million was allocated to productivity improvements and capacity increases, and EUR 92.0 (159.6) million to maintenance investments.

The most significant investments in improving productivity and increasing capacity involved preparatory work for uranium recovery and utilisation of the Kolmisoppi ore deposit.

Investments in production upkeep mainly consisted of preparatory work for the next phases in utilising the Kuusilampi ore deposit. Other major investments included launching construction of a new block in the waste rock area and preparatory work for the new secondary blocks 5-6.

### ■ Cash flow and financing

In 2025, the Group's cash flow from operating activities was EUR 75.8 (39.6) million, of which the change in net working capital amounted to EUR -13.4 (3.2) million. Cash flow from operating activities included a USD 50 million advance payment from Terrafame. Cash flow from investing activities totalled EUR -265.1 (-191.9) million. The largest investments were related to the development of Terrafame's operations and the development of the Kotka CAM project through the associated company Easpring Finland New Materials.

At the end of 2025, the company's cash and cash equivalents totalled EUR 104.4 (52.3) million. Year-end inventories totalled EUR 321.3 (318.7) million. Trade receivables totalled approximately EUR 53.0 (73.3) million at the end of the financial period. Other receivables totalled about EUR 9.9 (11.4) million.

Accrued income totalled approximately EUR 9.0 (51.2) million. The Group's net gearing ratio was 47.8 (34.0) per cent.

During the 2025 financial year, Terrafame continued to hedge cash flows against a weakening US dollar and falling metal prices in line with the company's hedging policy.

The Group withdrew EUR 173.7 million in loans in 2025.

## ■ Finnish Minerals Group's key figures

Consolidated	2025	2024
Net sales	556.4 EUR million	544.5 EUR million
EBITDA	74.2 EUR million	62.2 EUR million
Operating profit/loss	-44.0 EUR million	-18.9 EUR million
Operating profit, %	-7.9 %	-3.5 %
Equity ratio	50.7 %	54.0 %
Total assets	1,616.9 EUR million	1,565.5 EUR million
Wages and salaries	56.6 EUR million	52.5 EUR million
Average number of personnel	924 people	911 people
Parent company	2025	2024
Net sales	2.3 EUR million	2.4 EUR million
EBITDA	-6.2 EUR million	0.2 EUR million
Operating profit/loss	-6.6 EUR million	-4.3 EUR million
Operating profit, %	-281.6 %	-181.8 %
Equity ratio	84.0 %	90.9 %
Total assets	868.5 EUR million	731.1 EUR million
Wages and salaries	4.0 EUR million	3.6 EUR million
Average number of personnel	37 people	37 people

### Key figure calculation formulas

$$\text{Equity ratio, \%} = \frac{100 \times \text{equity}}{\text{Total assets} - \text{advances received}}$$

$$\text{EBITDA} = \text{Operating profit} + \text{depreciation} + \text{amortization} + \text{impairment}$$

EBITDA, or earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortisation, is an Alternative Performance Measure (APM) defined by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), which Finnish Minerals Group uses in its reporting as a measure of the company's overall financial performance. EBITDA provides users of the company's financial statements with useful additional information, and the company's management monitor this key performance measure internally.

## Non-financial information

We develop our corporate responsibility on the basis of the ISO 26000 standard and the Government Resolution on State Ownership Policy. Our work is also linked to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Our aim is to determine our responsibility in various situations, and to identify stakeholders that are affected by the Group's operations.

Corporate responsibility is managed internally by the Board of Directors, which also approves the company's strategy, ethical principles, policies and objectives, such as the strategic sustainability targets we have set for 2025. Sustainability and compliance are linked to the work done by executives and other employees with the aid of incentive systems and their associated metrics.

The 2025 sustainability report is the second separate Group-level sustainability report that we have drawn up applying the requirements of the CSR Directive. The report has not been verified and has not been approved by our Board of Directors, as its preparation was once again voluntary. The main sustainability-related events of 2025 are presented below.

### Environmental responsibility

As part of our environmental action, we are working to achieve climate neutrality, halt net biodiversity losses, and optimally utilise the potential afforded by the circular economy, recycling and resource efficiency.

We continued to prepare a Group-level transition plan to reduce GHG emissions. In the autumn, it was confirmed that a new subsidiary would join the Group, and this preparatory work was therefore extended to the new operations. We also recognise that mining can have negative impacts on biodiversity through land use. Our 2025 portfolio included the Sokli mining project, which was still focused on preparatory work for the pre-feasibility study (PFS), and this meant that only rough biodiversity planning could be carried out at Group level.

The EU Commission recognised both our subsidiary Terrafame's Kolmisoppi ore deposit and our associate company Keliber's lithium project as strategic projects as specified in the Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA). This Act will help the EU to increase the availability of the mineral raw materials that are essential for both the economy and the clean transition. Strategic project status also offers multiple advantages to companies, such as an efficient and predictable permit process. However, in late 2025, the permitting authority announced that it would not accept the launch of Terrafame's Kolmisoppi mining operations as a separate project, but would instead require Kolmisoppi's permit to be issued as part of the main permit.

The Group focused on two projects to develop the circular economy. Terrafame continued pilot operations in which nickel and cobalt are recovered from electric vehicle batteries at a partner's recycling plant, and are then delivered to Terrafame as raw material for battery chemicals. We also continued collaboration with our associated company Adven-FMG Sodium Sulphate Solutions Oy, which aims to recycle sodium sulphate into

industrial chemical commodities. The pilot plant for this was brought into operation during the year together with a partner, and the objective was set to complete the piloting phase in 2026.

The Sokli mining project continued to collect initial data on the condition of the environment. This included monitoring and studies related to surface water and groundwater. In 2025, the company received a permit for trial replants and sowing of marsh saxifrage, which is listed as an endangered species in the EU Habitats Directive. These trials were launched in the summer.

Our associate company Easpring Finland New Materials Oy's cathode active material (CAM) project received an investment grant from Business Finland's clean transition aid scheme for industrial investments. Vaasa Administrative Court gave its ruling on the appeals made against the environmental permit for the planned precursor (pCAM) factory in Hamina, and the appeal process continued in the Supreme Administrative Court. Terrafame achieved a Gold Medal in its first EcoVadis Sustainability Assessment.

Our battery chemicals and materials companies were also preparing for the introduction of the battery passport on 1 February 2027. The battery passport is a digital identifier for batteries that is based on the EU Battery Directive. It will provide information about, for example, the carbon footprint of an electric vehicle's battery.

### Social responsibility and human resources

When it comes to social responsibility, we want to be an upstanding member of the community and develop occupational safety. In 2025, we collaborated with communities all the way from global to local level.

Our Group-level goal for occupational safety was to have an accident frequency rate of less than five and descending, with a long-term goal of zero lost-time accidents. Continuous safety work was carried out at all Group companies.

We carried out local stakeholder engagement especially in the Sokli mining project, Keliber's lithium project, at Terrafame, and in the CAM project in Kotka. For example, Sokli organised regular meetings for locals, actively participated in local events, and held separate meetings with different kinds of stakeholders. Our portfolio companies also participated in activities organised by the Chemical Industry Association of Finland, the Finnish Mining Association and Finnish Battery Industries all across Finland.

Globally, we were involved in the development of a sustainable value chain for rare earth elements as a member of the Rare Earth Industry Association (REIA). At European level, we were involved in the activities of Euromines (the umbrella association for the mining industry) and supported the 2024–2029 target programme to accelerate the implementation of the Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA). In the association's view, Europe could secure 20–30 new strategic mining projects in Europe by 2030. In the European Raw Materials Alliance (ERMA), we advocated for the EU's subsidies for the battery value chain to be extended to mining.

The Group had an average of 924 employees in 2025 (911). At the end of the year, the Group and its wholly owned subsidiaries had 56 employees, of which seven had fixed-term contracts. We also hired summer workers. According to the results of our personnel barometer, job satisfaction remained at a good level, with an average score of 3.9 on a scale of 1–5.

About 1,800 people were regularly employed on Terrafame's industrial site during 2025. The company employed 887 people (793) at the end of the year. During the review period, an average of 956 (1,217) employees (full-time equivalent, FTE) worked on the industrial site through partner companies and subcontractors. Personnel employed by Finnish Minerals Group and its wholly owned subsidiaries took 289 days of sick leave during the year. There was one lost-time incident classified as an accident in the Sokli mining project. Both the parent company and Sokli held health and safety elections in late 2025, which resulted in the appointment of health and safety committees at both companies as of the beginning of 2026.

In 2025, the parent company and its wholly owned companies still had an outsourced whistleblowing channel for both their own personnel and employees of partner companies. Feedback was also received from the general public through separate feedback channels. In 2025, we did not receive any reports that fell within the scope of legislation governing the protection of whistleblowers. Public feedback mainly concerned market developments.

## Remuneration of the Board of Directors and other executives

Finnish Minerals Group has published a description of the company's remuneration policy on its website at [www.mineralsgroup.fi](http://www.mineralsgroup.fi). In our company, remuneration is a management tool that supports the implementation of the company's strategy and the achievement of business targets. Our remuneration practices follow the instructions of our state-owner.

As of the 2025 Annual General Meeting, the monthly fees paid to Finnish Minerals Group's Board of Directors were EUR 3,200 to the Chair, EUR 2,000 to the Vice Chair and each Chair of the Committee, and EUR 1,700 to the other Board members. Up until the Annual General Meeting, the monthly fees had been EUR 3,000 to the Chair, EUR 2,000 to the Vice Chair and each Chair of the Committee, and EUR 1,500 to the other Board members. In addition to the monthly fees, a meeting fee of EUR 600 was paid for each Board and Committee meeting attended.

Finnish Minerals Group's Board of Directors held a total of 12 (12) meetings during 2025. No separate written decisions were taken. The Personnel Committee also met five times (5), the Sustainability Committee four times (4) and the Audit Committee ten times (6).

The monthly fees paid to Board members totalled EUR 189,000 (167,500), and meeting fees totalled EUR 99,600 (76,800). No performance-based compensation or fees were paid to Board members.

Board members do not own shares in the company and the company has no option scheme.

### Remuneration of the Board of Directors

(EUR)	Monthly fees	Attendance fees <sup>*)</sup>	Total remuneration	Board meetings	Committee meetings
Lång Jan	37,800	12,600	50,400	12/12	9/9
Huhtala Olavi	24,000	10,200	34,200	12/12	5/5
Korhonen Ilpo	19,800	13,800	33,600	12/12	10/10
Kytömäki Riku	19,800	13,800	33,600	12/12	10/10
Lundström Ilona	19,800	11,400	31,200	11/12	7/9
Ohtola Jukka	19,800	13,800	33,600	12/12	10/10
Smedsten Minna	24,000	13,800	37,800	12/12	10/10
Uotila Taru	24,000	10,200	34,200	12/12	4/4
<b>Total remuneration 2025</b>	<b>189,000</b>	<b>99,600</b>	<b>288,600</b>		

<sup>\*)</sup> This figure excludes the meeting fees for December 2025, as they were paid in January 2026. Meeting fees for December 2024 were paid in January 2025. The fees for the extraordinary meeting in October 2024 were paid in February 2025.

Apart from the parent company FMG and its subsidiary Terrafame, no compensation or fees were paid to the members of the boards of directors of other Group companies. Terrafame makes its own report on the remuneration paid to the company's executives and Board members.

The remuneration paid to the CEO of FMG consisted of a fixed salary, phone and meal allowances, and a performance bonus of up to 30 per cent of the CEO's annual salary. The CEO is not covered by a contribution-based or other additional pension insurance. CEO Matti Hietanen does not own shares in the company, and the company has no option scheme.

The total amount of remuneration, excluding the performance bonus, paid to the CEO Matti Hietanen in 2025 was EUR 236,164 (216,240). A performance bonus of EUR 26,717 (28,634) was also paid. The total remuneration paid to other members of the Executive Leadership Team was EUR 907,017 (828,226). The performance bonuses paid for 2024 accounted for EUR 76,777 of this amount.

The performance bonuses to be paid for 2025 are EUR 59,229 to the CEO and EUR 193,676 to the other members of the Executive Leadership Team.

## Corporate Governance Statement

FMG's decision-making and governance complies with current applicable legislation, such as the Limited Liability Companies Act, the Accounting Act and the company's Articles of Association. FMG also complies with the Government Policy Decision, which specifies how Corporate Governance issues must be handled in state-owned companies and state affiliates (the resolution is publicly available in the Government's material bank), the corporate governance code issued to the company, and the policies and guidelines adopted by the company's Board of Directors, which directly apply to both the parent company and its wholly owned Group companies.

This Corporate Governance Statement complies with the applicable sections of the Securities Market Association's Finnish Corporate Governance Code for Listed Companies, which entered into force on 1 January 2025. The 2025 Finnish Corporate Governance Code can be read in full at [www.cgfinland.fi](http://www.cgfinland.fi). The Group's Board of Directors has discussed the statement. The statement has been drawn up as part of the Annual Review for the financial period 1 January–31 December 2025. The Group's auditor, KPMG, has checked that a Corporate Governance Statement has been issued, and that the risk management and internal control of the company's financial reporting described therein is in line with the description presented in the financial statements.

### Administrative bodies

The general meetings, Board of Directors and CEO of FMG are responsible for the company's corporate governance and business operations.

#### General Meeting of Shareholders

The General Meeting of Shareholders is the company's highest decision-making body. The General Meeting of Shareholders makes decisions on the matters assigned to it in the Limited Liability Companies Act, such as approving the financial statements, profit distribution, releasing the members of the Board of Directors and the CEO from liability, the fees paid to Board members and the auditor, the bases for reimbursement of travel costs, and the number of members of the Board of Directors. The General Meeting of Shareholders also elects the members of the Board of Directors, the Chair of the Board, the Vice-Chair (if applicable) and the auditor. The Board of Directors convenes the General Meeting of Shareholders and ensures that its resolutions are duly implemented.

An Annual General Meeting shall, in accordance with the Articles of Association, be held annually on a date determined by the Board of Directors within six months of the end of the financial period.

The 2025 Annual General Meeting was held on 2 April 2025. An Extraordinary General Meeting was held on 11 June 2025.

## Board of Directors

FMG's Annual General Meeting annually elects at least three and no more than eight members to the Board of Directors. The selection of these Board members must follow the diversity guidelines issued by the Government Ownership Policy.

The Board of Directors has adopted rules of procedure in which the Board's main tasks and operating principles have been recorded. In accordance with the Limited Liability Companies Act, the Group's Board of Directors is responsible for the company's governance and the appropriate organisation of its operations. The Board of Directors must also ensure that the company's accounting and financial administration are appropriately organised and supervised. The Board of Directors is also responsible for the company's strategic development, the steering and supervision of its business operations, and any decisions regarding the company's key operating principles. The Board of Directors is responsible for safeguarding the interests of the company and its shareholders. The Board of Directors steers and supervises the company's operative management.

### Key content of Board's rules of procedure

The rules of procedure cover the following areas: the composition and selection of the Board of Directors, the Board's duties, the Chair's duties, cooperation between the Chair of the Board and the CEO, the CEO's duties, the Board's decision-making procedure, disqualification, Board meetings, the policy on taking minutes, an assessment of the Board's activities, Board committees, the remuneration paid to Board members, and confidentiality and non-disclosure.

The Board's responsibilities include determining the company's strategic and financial objectives and budget, deciding on significant investments and divestments, and appointing the company's CEO and those reporting to the CEO.

### Board meetings

The Board of Directors meets in accordance with a preset schedule. It can also hold additional meetings as necessary, which may also be telephone meetings. In accordance with the Limited Liability Companies Act, the Board of Directors can also make decisions without holding meetings. At least one strategy meeting must be held annually to, among other things, approve the company's long-term strategic objectives. The Board of Directors carries out an annual self-assessment of its activities.

### 2025 Board of Directors

At the 2025 Annual General Meeting, Jan Lång, Olavi Huhtala, Ilpo Korhonen, Riku Kytömäki, Ilona Lundström, Jukka Ohtola, Minna Smedsten and Taru Uotila were reelected as Board Members. Jan Lång continued as Chair of the Board and Olavi Huhtala as Vice Chair.

The Board of Directors carries out an annual assessment of the independence of its members. All members of the Board are independent of the company and its shareholder, except Jukka Ohtola, who is not independent of the shareholder.

## Board Diversity

In accordance with the Government Resolution on the State Ownership Policy 2024, the key criteria for selecting Board members are: the candidates' experience and expertise, the members' mutually complementary competencies, competence in corporate responsibility, the company's strategic position, and ensuring the Board's diversity, diverse competence and teamwork ability. The composition of the Board of Directors must be balanced in terms of gender distribution and must comply with the Government's equality targets, according to which both the number of male and female government-appointed Board members must not be less than 40 per cent. The gender distribution of FMG's Board of Directors therefore complies with the Government's equality target.

In order to facilitate effective dialogue and objective decision-making, the Board seeks to ensure both independence and diversity, including gender diversity. The Board of Directors appropriately addresses any applicable regulatory requirements for diversity.

The members of the Board have diverse backgrounds and a broad range of professional experience, both at companies in different industries and on their boards of directors. Board members have different areas of expertise and extensive leadership experience. Both genders are represented on the Board of Directors. All members of the Board are Finnish. At the end of 2025, the composition of the Board of Directors was 62.5% men and 37.5% women.

### 2025 Board of Directors

Name	Gender	Year of birth	Education	Main occupation 31 Dec 2025
Jan Lång, Chair	male	1957	MSc (Econ)	Board professional
Olavi Huhtala, Vice Chair	male	1962	BSc (Eng)	Board professional
Ilpo Korhonen	male	1964	BSc (Eng), eMBA	Board professional
Riku Kytömäki	male	1971	MSc (Tech)	CEO, Oilon Group
Ilona Lundström	female	1976	DSc (Admin)	Board professional
Jukka Ohtola	male	1967	MSc (Econ), CEFA	Senior Ministerial Adviser, Prime Minister's Office
Minna Smedsten	female	1976	MSc (Econ)	Group CFO, Folkhälsan
Taru Uotila	female	1970	LL.M	SVP, Legal, HR and Sustainability, Aspo Plc

### Board work 2025

The Board held 12 meetings in 2025. No written decisions were made without holding meetings FMG's legal counsel or their substitute acted as Secretary to the Board.

### Members attendance at meetings

	Attendance at Board meetings	Audit Committee	Sustainability Committee	Personnel Committee
Jan Lång, Chair	12/12		4/4	5/5
Olavi Huhtala, Vice Chair	12/12			5/5
Ilpo Korhonen	12/12	10/10		
Riku Kytömäki	12/12	10/10		
Iлона Lundström	11/12		3/4	4/5
Jukka Ohtola	12/12	10/10		
Minna Smedsten	12/12	10/10		
Taru Uotila	12/12		4/4	

### The composition and activities of Committees appointed by the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors elects an Audit Committee, Personnel Committee and Sustainability Committee from among its members. These Committees assist the Board in the preparation of matters assigned to the Board of Directors. The Committees report to the Board on a regular basis. The Board of Directors has approved the rules of procedure under which the Committees operate. In 2025, the Personnel Committee held five meetings, the Sustainability Committee four meetings, and the Audit Committee ten meetings.

#### Audit Committee

The Audit Committee supervises the financial reporting process and assesses the effectiveness of internal controls, the internal audit and risk management systems. The Audit Committee also supervises the financial statement reporting process and the statutory audit of the financial statements and consolidated financial statements, and assesses the auditor's independence. The Audit Committee prepares a proposal on the choice of auditor, keeps in contact with the auditor and, if necessary, asks the auditor to prepare reports on matters within the scope of the Audit Committee's duties. The Audit Committee also discusses profitability estimates for the company's major investment projects and the Group's sustainability report.

The Audit Committee consists of the chair and three members that are elected by the Board of Directors from among its members on an annual basis. The members of the Committee must have the necessary qualifications. On 31 December 2025, the Audit Committee consisted of Minna Smedsten (Chair) and members Ilpo Korhonen, Riku Kytömäki and Jukka Ohtola.

#### Sustainability Committee

The Sustainability Committee is responsible for preparing and supporting the implementation of the company's corporate responsibility policy. The Sustainability Committee regularly assesses the up-to-dateness of the sustainability policy, and prepares proposed amendments for the Board of Directors to review as necessary. The Sustainability Committee also supports senior executives and ensures that they take sustainability perspectives into account. The Committee prepares and assesses the sustainability criteria and reporting practices that are applicable to both the company and its portfolio companies. It also assesses the need for strategic initiatives on the basis of stakeholder feedback and public debate.

The Sustainability Committee consists of a chair and two members elected by the Board of Directors from among its members on an annual basis. On 31 December 2025, the Sustainability Committee consisted of Taru Uotila (Chair) and members Iлона Lundström and Jan Lång.

#### Personnel Committee

The Personnel Committee is responsible for preparing matters related to the appointment of the CEO, Deputy CEO and other executives, and also for seeking their successors. The Personnel Committee will also assess and prepare the company's remuneration structure and monitor the performance of incentive schemes.

The Personnel Committee will prepare the criteria for incentive schemes and, when deciding on whether or not to pay incentives, will assess whether these criteria have been met. It is responsible for preparing other terms and conditions of employment and financial benefits for the CEO, Deputy CEO and personnel, and also for supporting the company's HR policy.

The Personnel Committee consists of a chair and two members elected by the Board of Directors from among its members on an annual basis. On 31 December 2025, the Personnel Committee consisted of Jan Lång (Chair) and members Olavi Huhtala and Iлона Lundström.

## Governance

#### CEO

The CEO is responsible for the company's routine administration in accordance with the instructions and orders issued by the Board of Directors. In addition to handling the routine management of the company and Group, the CEO is responsible for preparing and presenting the Group's strategy and action plans to the Board for approval. The CEO is also responsible for presenting matters to be decided on by the Board of Directors. The CEO is responsible for ensuring that the company's accounting complies with legislation and that the company's financial management has been reliably organised. The exact division of labour between the CEO and the Board of Directors is described in the Board's rules of procedure. The CEO's remuneration and other terms

and conditions of employment are described in this report under the section “Remuneration of the Board of Directors and other executives”.

On 31 December 2025, the CEO of FMG was Matti Hietanen, born 1977, MSc (Econ), LL.M (trained on the bench).

### Executive Leadership Team

The composition of the Group’s Executive Leadership Team is approved by the Board of Directors on the basis of a presentation made by the CEO. The Executive Leadership Team’s main objectives are to form a shared overview of the current situation, implement the company’s strategy and support the company’s management. Key tasks include sharing information, ensuring good information flow, implementing the company’s business plans and strategy, and carrying out strategy work in accordance with the Board’s guidelines. The Executive Leadership Team also plans and allocates resources, provides general managerial support, prepares matters for the Board to review and implements the Board’s decisions.

The Executive Leadership Team meets regularly at the invitation of the CEO in accordance with the meeting schedule. In 2025, the Executive Leadership Team met 22 times.

Jarmo Santala was appointed as the new CFO and joined the Executive Leadership Team on 3 January 2025. In the financial year 2025, in addition to the CEO, the Executive Leadership Team consisted of Sini Eskonniemi (VP, Business Development), Katri Kauppila (VP, People and Corporate Affairs), Jani Kiuru (SVP, Raw Materials), Timo Kärkkäinen (VP, Investments and M&A), Jarmo Santala (CFO) and Timo Strengell (SVP, Project Implementation).

### ■ Control systems

FMG’s Board of Directors is responsible for organising internal control, risk management and internal audits. The Board of Directors has approved the internal control and risk management principles that must be followed within the company.

### Internal control and risk management

The up-to-dateness of the company’s risk management policy is assessed, monitored and updated as necessary on an annual basis. The risk management policy of FMG and its wholly owned companies is discussed by the Group’s Board of Directors as part of the strategy process. Continuous risk management is implemented in the company’s business operations and strategic projects. The risk policy was updated in 2025 to reflect the Group’s new structure.

The CEO of the FMG holds overall responsibility for risk management. A designated member of the Executive Leadership Team is responsible for the organisation, planning, development, coordination and monitoring of the risk management strategy; its mobilisation and related communications within the Group; and the assessment

of Group-level risks. The heads of business areas identify, assess, and monitor the most significant risks to strategic projects within their area of responsibility, make plans to address them, and handle the implementation and supervision of risk management.

The Board of Directors and CEO of each Group company are responsible for organising internal control, risk management and internal auditing within their company. Finnish Minerals Group’s Board of Directors approves the parent company’s risk management policy, which is reviewed and updated on an annual basis.

The parent company also has an internal audit policy that is approved by the parent company’s Board of Directors. The internal audit is an integral part of the parent company’s risk management process. The internal audit helps FMG to achieve its objectives by providing a systematic, risk- and strategy-based approach to assessing and developing the effectiveness of the organisation’s administration, risk management, internal control and management processes. The Audit Committee plans and prepares the internal audit themes for the Board to decide upon, and monitors and supervises the progress of the audit. The Board of Directors is provided with an overview of the internal audit’s status twice a year.

The internal audit uses the Institute of Internal Auditors’ (IIA) standards and ethical guidelines, which require a professional internal audit and an assessment of the effectiveness of the audit function. The company’s CFO is responsible for the practical assessment of the internal audit. The internal audit prepares a written report after each internal audit task. The internal audit is responsible for monitoring observations and recommendations. Measures related to significant observations will be monitored until they have been completed.

In their own operations, Group companies comply with their internal guidelines and any applicable environmental, chemical and other permits. In its ownership role, FMG ensures that its subsidiaries have appropriate EHQS organisations, monitoring and operating models in place, and also endeavours to ensure that these practices are implemented in its associated companies.

### Related-party transactions

FMG maintains a register of related parties and complies with the applicable provisions of current legislation. The relevant recommendations in the Finnish Corporate Governance Code are also followed.

This approach provides rules for the approval, review and disclosure of related-party transactions to ensure that all transactions involving persons related to Group companies are conducted independently and on a market basis. The companies assess and supervise related-party transactions to ensure that they are made in the best interests of the Group, and that any potential conflicts of interest are appropriately considered when making decisions about related-party transactions. The related-party policy is followed throughout the Group and in all decision-making involving Group companies.

Any significant related-party transactions involving Group companies are made at the discretion of the Group company’s Board of Directors. A decision on whether approval is required from the Board of Directors will be made on a case-by-case basis on the basis of a thorough review. The people carrying out this review will

include the persons responsible for the related-party register, the CEO and the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Group company in question.

Members of the parent company's Board of Directors and Executive Leadership Team are obliged to notify the related-party register of all entities considered to be related parties. The persons responsible for the related-party register also collect annual confirmations of the accuracy of this information from members of the parent company's Board of Directors and Executive Leadership Team.

Members of Group companies' Boards of Directors and Executive Leadership Teams are obliged to notify the related-party register of any upcoming transactions or negotiations that they may be aware of. In its consolidated financial statements, the Group provides information about all transactions with entities controlled by the Finnish Government that may be considered material as per Sections 25 and 26 of IAS 24.

Insider issues are handled by the Audit Committee. The company reports on its decision-making procedure for related-party transactions on an annual basis as part of its financial statements.

### Auditing

FMG has one auditor, which must be a firm of Authorised Public Accountants approved by the Central Chamber of Commerce. At the Annual General Meeting, the auditor is elected for a term of office that lasts until the end of the next Annual General Meeting. The Group's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the European Union, as well as the IAS and IFRS standards and SIC and IFRIC interpretations effective on the date of closing of the accounts (31 December 2025).

The audit covers the Group's accounting, financial statements and management for each financial period. The auditor reports regularly to the Audit Committee, and submits an audit report to the General Meeting of Shareholders. The audit report consists of a statement on whether, in accordance with the applicable standards, the financial statements provide correct and sufficient information about the results and financial position of the Group's business, and that there is no conflict between the information provided in the financial statements and the annual review. The audit report also includes a statement on key matters related to the audit. The auditor's fee will be paid in accordance with the resolution of the Annual General Meeting.

The Group's audit has been carried as follows: the principal auditor for the parent company, who was selected at the Annual General Meeting, carries out an audit of the entire Group through their own organisation or network, and is responsible for auditing the whole Group.

KPMG Oy Ab, with KHT Toni Aaltonen as principal auditor, has been FMG's auditor as of 28 March 2024.

The Group's auditor's fees for the financial period 1 January–31 December 2025 were EUR 311 thousand (155), and its consulting fees were EUR 273 thousand (131).

## Estimate of major risks and uncertainty factors affecting operations

In 2025, FMG assessed the most significant risks affecting its operations. From the perspective of shareholder value, the key risks relate to Terrafame's business, progress in the Kotka CAM project, the implementation of other projects in the battery sector, geopolitics, logistics, and the success of strategic partnerships.

Terrafame's business is affected by the typical risks in the mining and metal processing industry, such as exchange rate fluctuations and changes in nickel and zinc prices. The company's financial performance may also be impacted by counterparty risks related to customers and other business partners; risks related to permitting and taxation; fluctuations in raw material and electricity prices; and operational challenges related to production. Terrafame's risk management and its associated measures are discussed in more detail in Terrafame's reporting.

Starting up Keliber's lithium mining, enrichment and refining operations after the construction phase will involve significant risks in terms of lithium prices and exchange rate fluctuations. There are also technology risks associated with the Europe's first lithium production and refining chain.

The cathode active material plant in Kotka constitutes a very significant investment of more than EUR 800 million, which FMG and Beijing Easpring Material Technology are implementing through their joint venture Easpring Finland New Materials Oy. During the construction phase, the project will also be subject to the risks typical of construction projects, which relate to materials, scheduling, and the installation of machinery and equipment. Once launched, the project will also be subject to market risks that may impact competitiveness and other risks associated with the development of battery production technology.

There are uncertainties associated with projects in the battery sector, and particularly with respect to assessments of economic feasibility, the duration and complexity of the permit process, and changes in the market. The demand for electric vehicles and the development of the European battery value chain will also have a significant impact on progress in the company's projects. The geopolitical and logistical risks related to the company's operating environment have become more pronounced as a result of tensions in the Baltic Sea, international sanctions and the threat of a trade war, all of which may affect supply chains and logistics for both raw materials and finished products. Labour market disruptions, such as strikes, can also slow down a project's progress. The success of FMG's projects is similarly dependent on the effectiveness of key partnerships and the company's ability to move forward with joint ventures. The uncertainties associated with partnerships are also partially dependent on a range of permit processes, as their smooth running – or lack thereof – can have a significant impact on a project's schedule and feasibility. The company actively monitors changes in its operating environment and takes the necessary measures to manage and safeguard its strategic objectives.

## Significant events after the end of the financial period

In January 2026, Finnish Minerals Group Oy became the majority owner of IONCOR Oy – a company engaged in the design and manufacture of battery solutions and previously operating as a subsidiary of Valmet Automotive – with a 70 per cent shareholding. FMG granted a loan of EUR 35 million to IONCOR in September 2025. The company employs approximately one thousand professionals in Finland and Germany. IONCOR's revenue in 2025 amounted to approximately EUR 189 million.

On 15 January 2026, Sokli Oy submitted an application to the European Commission for its mining project in Savukoski to be recognised as a strategic project as specified in the EU Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA). A decision on this application is expected in 2026.

In February 2026, the State of Finland announced that it would capitalise FMG by EUR 65 million to enable the implementation of the Sokli pre-study phase during 2026–2028. A Board of Directors was appointed for Sokli Oy, and it commenced its work in March 2026. The Board consists of the following members: Kari Vyhtinen (Chair of the Board), Jani Kiuru, (Vice Chair of the Board), Juhani Itkonen, Jukka Jokela, Teija Kankaanpää, Jarmo Santala.

On 12 February 2026, the Supreme Administrative Court (KHO) issued its final decisions regarding Terrafame's main permit and the waste rock area KL1. The Court approved the annual mining and waste rock extraction volumes applied for by the company, as well as the construction plan for the secondary leaching area. The Court also approved the construction of the waste rock area KL1, excluding blocks 1 and 4, and overturned the double-liner structure imposed by the Vaasa Administrative Court, while requiring reinforcement of the structure.

On 27 February 2026, Terrafame announced that it would commence co-operation negotiations covering its entire personnel. The potential need for personnel reductions would total up to 120 person-years.

## Estimate of future developments

FMG will continue its operations, whose core activities are to develop a responsible battery value chain in Finland, drive advancements in the mining and battery industry, and carry out technological R&D work.

We will continue with the construction of a cathode active material plant in Kotka. Our goal for the Sokli mining project is to move to the next assessment phase. Increased uncertainty in Europe's geopolitical situation is not expected to affect Terrafame's production and deliveries. There is considerable uncertainty surrounding trends in the international prices of base metals and battery chemicals, and we are seeking to hedge our near-term transactions against them as effectively as possible. FMG is also taking continuous measures to boost the efficiency of its operations and improve profitability.

## Board of Directors' proposal for the disposal of the result

The parent company Finnish Minerals Group Oy's result for the financial year 2025 shows a loss of EUR 74,972,423.07. The distributable equity of the parent company, Finnish Minerals Group Oy, on 31 December 2025 was EUR 726,562,028.70. The Board of Directors will propose to the AGM that Finnish Minerals Group's loss for the financial year be recorded in the retained earnings account and that no dividend be paid.

31 December 2025

# BOARD OF DIRECTORS



**Jan Lång**  
Chair of the Board  
M.Sc.  
b. 1957



**Olavi Huhtala**  
Vice Chair of the Board  
Eng.  
b. 1962



**Ilpo Korhonen**  
B.Sc. (Eng.), eMBA  
b. 1964



**Riku Kytömäki**  
M.Sc., El. Eng.  
b. 1971



**Ilona Lundström**  
D.Sc. (Admin.)  
b. 1976



**Jukka Ohtola**  
M.Sc. (Econ.), CEFA  
b. 1967



**Minna Smedsten**  
M.Sc.  
b. 1976



**Taru Uotila**  
LL.M.  
b. 1970

31 December 2025

# EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP TEAM



**Matti Hietanen**  
CEO  
LLM, M.Sc. (Econ.)



**Sini Eskonniemi**  
VP, Business Development  
M.Sc. (Tech.)



**Katri Kauppila**  
VP, People and Corporate Affairs  
M.Soc.Sc.



**Jani Kiuru**  
SVP, Raw Materials  
D.Sc. (Tech.)



**Timo Kärkkäinen**  
VP, Investments  
M.Sc. (Econ.)



**Jarmo Santala**  
CFO  
M.Sc. (Econ.)



**Timo Strengell**  
SVP, Project Implementation  
M.Sc. (Tech.)

# Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

EUR 1,000	Note	2025	2024
Net sales	1.1	556,359	544,528
Cost of goods sold	1.3	-500,780	-477,019
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>55,579</b>	<b>67,508</b>
Other operating income	1.4	15,941	6,314
Sales and marketing expenses	1.5	-9,783	-19,442
Administrative expenses	1.6	-68,622	-46,948
Other operating expenses	1.7	-37,121	-26,356
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>-44,007</b>	<b>-18,924</b>
<b>Finance income and expenses</b>			
Interest and other finance income	1.8	13,491	4,055
Interest and other finance expenses	1.8	-45,308	-28,957
Impairment losses on investments in associated companies	1.15	-69,824	0
Share of profit from associated companies	1.15	-4,880	-1,699
<b>Total finance income and expenses</b>	1.8	<b>-106,521</b>	<b>-26,601</b>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-150,528</b>	<b>-45,525</b>
Income taxes	1.9	-1,139	-6,709
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>-151,667</b>	<b>-52,234</b>

EUR 1,000	Note	2025	2024
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<b>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</b>			
Cash flow hedging – effective portion of changes in fair value reserve	1.20	-57,457	-36,044
Taxes on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		11,491	7,209
Other comprehensive income, net		-45,965	-28,835
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>-197,632</b>	<b>-81,069</b>
<b>Profit/loss for the year attributable to</b>			
Owners of the parent		-119,229	-31,915
Non-controlling interests		-32,438	-20,319
		<b>-151,667</b>	<b>-52,234</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to</b>			
Owners of the parent		-145,062	-48,092
Non-controlling interests		-52,570	-32,977
		<b>-197,632</b>	<b>-81,069</b>
<b>Earnings per share attributable to the owners of the parent (EUR)</b>			
Basic earnings per share	1.10	-202.63	-54.24
Diluted earnings per share		-202.63	-54.24
Average number of shares			
Undiluted		588,408	588,408
Diluted		588,408	588,408

The parent company does not have equity arrangements with a dilution effect on earnings per share.

# Consolidated balance sheet

EUR 1,000	Note	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Intangible assets	1.12	35,482	22,309
Property, plant and equipment	1.13	933,815	936,570
Biological assets	1.14	11,865	10,488
Investments in associates	1.15	26,381	76,891
Loan receivables	1.17	96,463	0
Deferred tax assets	1.21	15,283	12,253
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1,119,289</b>	<b>1,058,510</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	1.16	321,299	318,715
Trade and other receivables	1.17	67,428	89,301
Derivative assets	1.20	4,432	46,691
Cash and cash equivalents	1.18	104,436	52,301
Total current assets		497,594	507,008
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>1,616,883</b>	<b>1,565,518</b>

EUR 1,000	Note	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent</b>			
Share capital	1.19	2,258	2,258
Invested unrestricted equity fund		846,009	705,659
Fair value reserve	1.20	-8,586	17,215
Retained earnings		-202,759	-170,572
Profit/loss for the year		-119,229	-31,915
		517,692	522,645
<b>Non-controlling interests</b>		<b>279,825</b>	<b>322,179</b>
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>797,517</b>	<b>844,824</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax liabilities	1.21	1,939	9,261
Interest-bearing liabilities	1.25	478,037	268,065
Provisions	1.24	204,772	216,680
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>684,748</b>	<b>494,005</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Interest-bearing liabilities	1.25	7,799	71,363
Derivative liabilities	1.26	23,530	8,332
Trade and other payables	1.20	103,289	146,995
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>134,618</b>	<b>226,690</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1,616,883</b>	<b>1,565,518</b>

# Consolidated cash flow statement

EUR 1,000	Note	2025	2024
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>			
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		-150,528	-45,525
Adjustments to operating profit/loss	1.27	148,753	27,458
Depreciation and amortisation charges		117,265	81,168
Change in working capital		-13,378	3,239
Interest paid		-30,654	-27,715
Interest received		4,297	937
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>		<b>75,755</b>	<b>39,562</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>			
Investments in tangible and intangible assets		-149,226	-188,583
Proceeds from sale of tangible and intangible assets		6,186	0
Changes in interest-bearing receivables		-97,311	0
Investments in associates		-24,944	-3,331
Investments in subsidiaries		189	0
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>-265,107</b>	<b>-191,914</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>	1.27		
Increase in invested unrestricted equity fund		150,325	30,000
Proceeds from loans		173,672	269,259
Repayment of loans		-70,000	-115,581
Interest and other finance expenses paid		-2,465	0
Repayment of lease liabilities		-6,705	-5,273
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b>244,828</b>	<b>178,404</b>
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>55,475</b>	<b>26,052</b>
<b>Foreign exchange rate effect on cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>-3,340</b>	<b>651</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		52,301	25,599
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		<b>104,436</b>	<b>52,301</b>

# Consolidated statement of changes in equity

EUR 1,000	Note	Share Capital	Invested unrestricted equity fund	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
<b>Equity 1 Jan 1 2024</b>		2,258	675,659	33,392	-170,572	540,736	355,156	895,892
<b>Comprehensive income</b>								
Profit/loss for the year		0	0	0	-31,915	-31,915	-20,319	-52,234
Other comprehensive income (adjusted basis)								
Cash flow hedging		0	0	-16,176	0	-16,176	-12,659	-28,835
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-16,176</b>	<b>-31,915</b>	<b>-48,092</b>	<b>-32,977</b>	<b>-81,069</b>
<b>Business transactions with shareholders</b>								
Increase in invested unrestricted equity fund			30,000			30,000		30,000
<b>Total business transactions with shareholders</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,000</b>
<b>Equity 31 Dec 2024</b>		<b>2,258</b>	<b>705,659</b>	<b>17,215</b>	<b>-202,487</b>	<b>522,645</b>	<b>322,179</b>	<b>844,824</b>
<b>Equity 1 Jan 2025</b>		<b>2,258</b>	<b>705,659</b>	<b>17,215</b>	<b>-202,487</b>	<b>522,645</b>	<b>322,179</b>	<b>844,824</b>
<b>Comprehensive income</b>								
Profit/loss for the period					-119,229	-119,229	-32,438	-151,667
Other comprehensive income (adjusted basis)								
Cash flow hedging				-25,833		-25,833	-20,133	-45,965
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-25,833</b>	<b>-119,229</b>	<b>-145,062</b>	<b>-52,570</b>	<b>-197,632</b>
<b>Business transactions with shareholders</b>								
Increase in invested unrestricted equity fund			140,000			140,000	10,325	150,325
<b>Total business transactions with shareholders</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>10,325</b>	<b>150,325</b>
<b>Changes in subsidiary holdings</b>								
Acquisitions of non-controlling interests, no change of control			350	31	-271	109	-109	0
<b>Equity 31 Dec 2025</b>		<b>2,258</b>	<b>846,009</b>	<b>-8,586</b>	<b>-321,988</b>	<b>517,692</b>	<b>279,825</b>	<b>797,517</b>

# Accounting policies for consolidated financial statements, and notes

## Basic information about the Group

Finnish Minerals Group is a Group formed by companies operating in the mining and minerals sector, set up to develop the Finnish mining sector and build a battery value chain in Finland. The Group operates internationally and is engaged in the exploration, recovery and mining of ores as well as other mining and quarrying operations, the purchase and sale of mining rights, and any other business based on or related to knowledge acquired in these areas or otherwise suitable for the said areas. In line with its strategy, the Group's parent company focuses on the battery value chain, technological development and active ownership. The Group comprises the parent company Finnish Minerals Group (Business ID 2674050-9), and its 56.2% owned subsidiary Terrafame Oy (2695013-5) along with its subsidiaries, and the wholly-owned subsidiaries Finnish Battery Chemicals Oy (2999094-1) and Sokli Holding Oy (3174771-3) along with their subsidiaries.

Finnish Minerals Group is a state-owned special-purpose company subject to ownership steering by the Prime Minister's Office, tasked with developing the Finnish battery and mining industry. The current mandate and trade name were given to the company in June 2018. Before that, starting from 2015, the company operated under the name Terrafame Group Oy and focused on its duties as the parent of Terrafame Oy.

Finnish Minerals Group's most important asset item is its subsidiary, Terrafame Oy. Sotkamo-based Terrafame produces nickel, cobalt and ammonium sulphates, as well as nickel, cobalt, zinc and copper sulphides.

In the financial period ending 31 December 2025, the portfolio companies of Finnish Minerals Group included the associated companies Keliber Oy (holding 20.0%), and Adven-FMG Sodium Sulphate Holding Oy (holding 49.0%) and their subsidiaries, and Easpring Finland New Materials Oy (holding 30.0%).

The parent company is domiciled in Helsinki (visiting address: Keskuskatu 5 B, 8th floor, 00100 Helsinki, Finland). The Group's subsidiary Terrafame Oy was registered in the Trade Register on 5 June 2015, and its address is Malmitie 66, FI-88120 Tuhkakylä, Finland.

Finnish Minerals Group's Board of Directors approved these financial statements in its meeting of 20 March 2026. According to the Limited Liability Companies Act of Finland, shareholders may approve or reject the financial statements in the General Meeting of Shareholders held after their publication. The General Meeting may also decide to amend the financial statements.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements are available at Finnish Minerals Group's office and on the company's website at [www.mineralsgroup.fi](http://www.mineralsgroup.fi).

## Accounting policies for consolidated financial statements

### Basis of preparation

Finnish Minerals Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted in the European Union as well as the IAS and IFRS standards and SIC and IFRIC interpretations effective on the date of closing of the accounts, 31 December 2025. The

notes to the consolidated financial statements also comply with Finnish accounting and corporate legislation. The financial statement information is reported in tables and related texts in thousands of euros and in the Annual Review in millions of euros to one decimal place. The comparative figures reported in brackets are figures for the financial year 2024. All the presented figures have been rounded according to general rounding rules, so the sum of the individual figures may be different from the sum presented. Key figures have been calculated using exact values. Comparative information has been adjusted where necessary to correspond with the information of the year under review.

The consolidated financial statements are drawn up on the basis of initial acquisition costs, with the exception of financial assets recognised at fair value through profit or loss, derivatives measured at fair value and biological assets measured at fair value less estimated costs to sell. The assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired through business combinations have been measured at their fair values at the acquisition date.

The preparation of financial statements under IFRS means that Group management must necessarily make certain estimates and judgements concerning the application of the accounting policies. Information about such considerations made by the management with the greatest influence on the figures presented in the financial statements are explained under the item 'Accounting policies requiring consideration by management and crucial factors of uncertainty associated with estimates'.

### Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group owns more than half of the voting rights or otherwise has a controlling interest. The existence of potential voting rights is also considered when assessing the existence of control in the case that the instruments entitling to potential control are currently exercisable. Control exists when the Group, by virtue of being part of the entity, is subject or entitled to its variable returns and is able to influence those returns by exercising its power within the entity.

### Associates

Associates have been consolidated using the equity method. If the Group's share of the losses of an associate exceeds the investment's carrying amount, the investment is recognised as having no value and, losses exceeding the carrying amount are not consolidated, unless the Group has agreed to fulfil the associates' obligations. Unrealised gains and losses have been eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in an associate. Unrealised losses are not eliminated if the business transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. The Group's share of associates' results are reported below operating profit in financial income and expenses. Similarly, the Group's share in associates' changes recognised in other comprehensive income are recognised in the Group's other comprehensive income. The Group's associates have not had any items recognised in other comprehensive income during the financial years 2024 or 2025.

### Separate recognition of non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests are separately recognised in proportion to their share of ownership on the balance sheet date in the company's financial result and equity, which first have been adjusted to reflect the accounting policies adopted by Finnish Minerals Group.

### Translation of items denominated in foreign currencies

The consolidated financial statements are presented in euros, the parent company's functional and reporting currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are entered in euro at the rates prevailing at the transaction date or average rates provided by central banks. Monetary foreign currency items are translated into euro using the closing rate. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from operating activities are included in the respective items of net sales, operating expenses or financial income and expenses.

### Operating profit

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements does not define the concept of operating profit. The Group has defined it as follows: an operating profit is a net amount derived from net sales plus other operating income, less purchase expenses, purchase expenses are adjusted for changes in inventories (growth in these increases and reductions decrease the operating profit) and expenses from production for own use, less employee benefit expenses, depreciation, amortisation and any impairment losses and other operating expenses. All other items in the income statement are shown below the operating profit. Exchange rate differences are included in the operating profit if they arise from items related to operations with third parties. Otherwise they are recognised in financial income and expenses. The realised earnings-related impacts of changes in the value of effective hedging instruments covered by hedge accounting are presented uniformly with the hedged item.

### Revenue recognition

The revenue of Finnish Minerals Group mainly consists of sales of battery chemicals, fertilisers and semifinished metal products. A large portion of the company's production is sold under long-term contracts, but sales revenue is recognised on the basis of individual sales transactions. The terms of delivery determine when the transfer of control to the customer takes place. Revenue is recognised net of sales-related foreign exchange gains and losses and any applicable sales taxes. Most sales are priced in US dollars. Individual deliveries constitute a separate performance obligation.

According to established business practices, recognition of sales revenue based on a best estimate per delivered batch of metals is, if necessary, adjusted according to the final weighing and analysis data.

The sales revenue recognition of semifinished metal products is based on an invoice drawn up upon delivery according to preliminary analysis and measurement results and the market prices for the month preceding the month of delivery. There may be variability in consideration. Variable considerations are adjusted as needed on the basis of the final analysis and measurement results, in which case the prices of delivered metals are also adjusted to correspond to the market prices of the agreed pricing period. The final analysis and measurement results are normally obtained within a few months.

The sales revenue recognition of battery chemicals is based on an advance invoice drawn up upon delivery according to the analysis and measurement results confirmed by the company and the market prices for the month preceding the month of delivery. There may be variability in consideration. Variable consideration should be adjusted on the basis of the prices of the battery chemicals delivered, to reflect the market prices for the agreed pricing period if those prices are known.

With regard to deliveries for which final analysis and measurement results have not yet been obtained, the sales prices and euro-denominated valuations are adjusted at the date of reporting so as to correspond to the average market prices of the month of the financial statements and the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. With regard to these deliveries, the company also considers the need to make write-downs due to the changes in analysis and measurement results. No such write-downs have been recorded in the financial statements of 31 December 2025. In addition, the commodity and currency hedges for metal tonnes sold have been taken into account in the valuation of sales.

### Government grants

Government grants related to the acquisition of tangible fixed assets have been recognised by deducting the grant from the asset's carrying amount when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with any conditions attached to the grant. Grants are recognised as deferred income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Grants receivable as compensation for costs already incurred are recognised as income in profit or loss in the period in which the grant is receivable.

Grants received are shown in other operating income.

### Pension obligations

The Group companies have pension schemes in accordance with the local conditions and practices. The schemes are generally funded through payments to insurance companies. Currently all pension schemes are defined contribution plans.

Defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the entity does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits related to employee service in current and prior periods. Under defined contribution plans the payments are accounted for as an expense for the period for which the payment is made.

### Leases

Finnish Minerals Group acts as a lessee, in which role it has mainly leased machinery and equipment, other small appliances, and premises. As a rule, the Group records all its right-of-use assets and lease liabilities associated with leases in its balance sheet. The Group applies the exemptions available in the standard for shortterm lease agreements with a term of no more than 12 months and for lowvalue assets with a new acquisition cost of no more than approximately EUR 5,000. The Group does not recognise these in the balance sheet but records the related lease expenses as costs on a straightline basis over the lease term. The lease term is defined as the noncancellable period of the lease, together with any periods covered by an extension option if

it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised, and any periods covered by a termination option if it is reasonably certain that the option will not be exercised.

At the inception date of the lease, the Group recognises a lease liability and a corresponding right-of-use asset. A right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which includes the original amount of the lease liability, plus any lease payments made at or prior to the inception date of the lease, less lease incentives obtained, plus any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, as well as the estimated restoration costs.

After the inception date of the lease, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less the accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. It is adjusted for specific items arising from the re-measurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its economic useful life, or until the end of the lease term if the lease term is shorter. If ownership of the asset transfers to the Group at the end of the agreement, or if exercising a purchase option is highly probable, the asset is depreciated over its economic useful life. The useful life of the right-of-use asset is determined in the same way as the useful life of corresponding fixed assets held. If necessary, the right-of-use asset is tested for impairment and any impairment losses are recognised through profit or loss.

The original lease liability is measured at the current value of lease payments that were not made at the inception date of the lease. The Group discounts leases using agreement-specific internal borrowing rates. The value of the lease liability consists of: fixed payments, including factually fixed payments; variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate and which are initially measured using the index or rate as at the lease's inception date; amounts payable by the lessee based on residual value guarantees; and the purchase option exercise price, if it is reasonably certain that the Group will exercise the option.

In subsequent periods, lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments due to a change in the index or rate used to determine those payments, or if there is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee. Changes made by the Group in the assessment of a purchase option of an underlying asset or an extension or termination option may also lead to a re-measurement of the lease liability. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the asset's carrying amount, or it is recognised through profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has decreased to zero.

The Group has no significant lease agreements as a lessor. During the 2025 financial year, a minor amount of office space was leased to a subcontractor for its use.

### Impairment losses

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The value in use refers to the estimated future net cash flows obtainable from the asset or cash-generating unit, discounted to their current value. The value in use is forecast on the basis of circumstances and conditions prevailing at the time of testing. The discount rate takes into account the time value of money as well as the special risks involved for each asset, different industry-specific capital structures and the expected ROI for investors. An impairment loss is recorded when the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its recoverable amount. If the impairment loss is allocable to a cash-flow-generating unit, it is allocated first to reduce the goodwill of the

unit and subsequently to reduce other assets of the unit. As at the date of reporting or the end of the reference period, the Group has no goodwill contributing to its valuation.

The impairment loss is reversed if a change has occurred in circumstances and the recoverable amount of the asset has changed since the impairment loss was recognised.

### Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense for the financial period during which they are incurred.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition, construction or manufacturing of a tangible fixed asset (property, plant and equipment) meeting the criteria shall be capitalised as part of the asset's acquisition cost.

### Income taxes

Tax expenses on the income statement consist of the tax based on taxable income for the year and deferred taxes. Taxes based on taxable income for the year are calculated using the applicable tax rates. Taxes are adjusted with any taxes arising from previous periods.

Deferred taxes are calculated from all temporary differences between the carrying amount and taxable amount. Deferred taxes are calculated using the tax rates set at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets arising from taxable losses carried forward are recognised up to the amount for which there is likely to be taxable income in the future, and against which the temporary difference can be used.

### Other taxes

Tax on mined minerals must be paid by the party that has mined the mineral and is, under the Mining Act, required to have a permit for mining. The Act on Mined Minerals Tax applies to mined minerals for which the obligation to pay the tax arises on or after 1 January 2024.

Group's obligation to pay tax on mined minerals arises under Section 3, Paragraph 1 of the Act on Mined Minerals Tax when the metal ores listed in the Annex of the Act on Mined Minerals Tax are delivered to the primary leaching. The tax on mined minerals mentioned in the Annex, the tax on metal ores, is 0.6 percent of the taxable value of the metal contained in the mined mineral. The Finnish Tax Administration confirms the taxable values for the tax period based on the price data of the previous calendar year.

The Finnish Tax Administration issued an in-depth tax guideline on 24 January 2025 regarding mined mineral taxation. According to the guideline, in addition to the tax on metal ores, a tax on other possible mined minerals should be paid based on the time the mined mineral is extracted, in accordance with Section 3, Paragraph 2 of the Act on Mined Minerals Tax. According to Section 5, Paragraph 2 of the Act on Mined Minerals Tax, the tax on other mined minerals is EUR 0.20 per tonne of ore or utility stone.

Group's view is that the in-depth tax guideline does not align with the purpose of mined mineral taxation and that the interpretation is incorrect. Therefore, in accordance with the purpose of the Act on Mined Minerals Tax, Terrafame should pay the tax on metal ores according to its own calculations. During the 2025 financial year, Terrafame applied for an advance ruling from the tax authorities and subsequently appealed the ruling to the Administrative Court.

As a result, Terrafame Oy has recognised the portion of the mining tax attributable to its profit in accordance with the tax determination date, amounting to approximately EUR 6.2 million for the 2025 financial year and EUR 6.5 million for the 2024 financial year.

### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, which on 31 December 2025 include buildings and infrastructure, machinery and equipment used in production operations, laboratory equipment, vehicles, roads, and structures for environmental protection, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset, and borrowing costs that meet the criteria.

Spare parts with a useful life of more than one year have been recognised in property, plant and equipment.

The recovery of ore reserves in the areas identified in the excavation plan requires removing the soil and waste rock overlying the mineral ore deposit. The resulting stripping costs have been capitalised and will be charged to expense as planned under the usage-based depreciation method as the recovery of the identified ore reserves progresses under the excavation plan. This balance sheet item is accounted for and tracked in accordance with the interpretation requirements of IFRIC 20 Stripping costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine.

Depreciation charges are not recorded for work in progress or land. Other assets are depreciated using the straight line method so that the depreciable amount – acquisition cost less residual value – is allocated on a systematic basis over the asset’s useful life as follows:

Tangible asset	Depreciation period
Roads and power lines	25 years
Buildings and structures	10–40 years
Leaching heap foundations	10–30 years
Machinery and equipment	4–25 years
Stock	5–10 years
Vehicles	5–10 years
Spare parts recognised as PPE	3 years
Environmental protection structures	25 years

The useful life, depreciation methods and potential residual values of assets are reassessed at each reporting date. The reassessment is based on the Group’s estimates of ore reserves, mineral resources, production capacity and other relevant factors. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within other operating income or expenses.

### Intangible assets

Other intangible assets are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost, provided that the cost can be measured reliably and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits arising from the asset will flow to the

Group. Other intangible assets consist of exploration and evaluation expenditure related to mineral resources, as well as IT applications and geodata that support the Group’s operations.

The Group’s IT applications are depreciated over 3–5 years, and the geodata over 10 years as the mine’s operations progress.

The Group applies IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources for the demonstration of technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting mineral resources. IFRS 6 provides that recognised exploration and evaluation assets are classified as tangible or intangible according to the nature of the assets acquired. Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of mining has been demonstrated, the assets are classified as tangible assets. An impairment test is performed on exploration and evaluation expenditures classified as intangible assets before they are reclassified.

The capitalisation of expenditures incurred in exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources starts when the entity has acquired legal rights to explore in a specific area, and it will continue until the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are initially measured at cost using the cost model. Exploration and evaluation expenditures as assets are not depreciated before mining begins. Exploration and evaluation expenditures recognised as assets after mining has begun will form part of the carrying amount of the mine, which is charged to expense via usage-based depreciation.

Recognised exploration and evaluation assets have been classified as intangible assets according to their nature.

Impairment testing is performed on recognised exploration and evaluation assets in accordance with the references of IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources. Entities recognising exploration and evaluation assets are required to perform an impairment test on those assets when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of the assets may exceed their recoverable amount. If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised.

According to IFRS 6, one or more of the following facts and circumstances indicate that an entity should test exploration and evaluation assets for impairment:

- The period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed.
- Substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither planned or budgeted for.
- Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area.
- Sufficient data exist to indicate that, although development work in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

### Research and development costs

Research costs are recognised as an expense in profit or loss once they have been incurred. Development expenditure is capitalised when it is probable that the development project will bring financial gains to the

Group in the future and meets the recognition criteria, including technical feasibility and economic viability. Such development projects are mainly related to building a battery value chain in Finland and attracting the related industrial investments. The Group has capitalised development expenditure related to a project through which a CAM plant has been established in Finland.

Development projects are analysed separately to determine the date on which the capitalisation of development costs can begin for a project. After initial recognition, capitalised development costs are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The depreciation period is determined individually for each project. If it is found that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the impairment loss corresponding to the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

### Biological assets

Biological assets, i.e. living trees on company-owned land, are measured on initial recognition and at each balance sheet date at fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs. The fair values of biological assets other than young seedlings are based on quoted prices in active markets for biological assets. Biological assets, i.e. those physically attached to land, are recognised and measured at their fair value separately from the land.

The fair value of harvest, measured as its value at the time of sale, is deducted from the fair value of the biological assets. The estimated growth of trees is recognised as gains in the fair value of biological assets. The changes in the fair value of biological assets are included in operating profit in the income statement.

### Inventories

The Group classifies its inventories into three groups: raw materials and consumables, work in progress, and finished products.

Raw materials and consumables are measured at the average purchase price of the goods in stock. A so-called write-down on slow-moving items is made on the slow-moving goods in the raw materials and consumables inventory. If an item has been in stock for more than a year, a write-down of 25 percent is made. The write-down increases annually by 25 percentage points, so the value of an item that has been stored for more than four years is zero.

Work in progress and finished products (metal content for sale) are presented in the balance sheet as valued at actual production costs but up to the net realisable value of the products on the balance sheet date. Net realisable value refers to the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the production costs necessary to making work in progress and finished products ready for sale.

The acquisition cost (production cost) of work in progress and finished goods includes the variable and fixed costs of production and production-supporting maintenance, as well as the depreciation allocated to these functions, based on the actual production costs of the production process.

In metal intermediates business, work in progress includes metals in the ore in primary and secondary heaps, as well as metals in the leaching process or metal precipitation and filtration process that can be processed for sale as a finished product.

The work in progress in the battery chemical business is nickel-cobalt sulphide, which is used as raw material in the refining process. It is valued on the basis of the stage of completion of the main phases of the production process (high pressure acid leaching, extraction and crystallisation).

The amount of metal included in work in progress is determined by calculating the metal tonnes added to and removed from the production process, i.e., the work in progress inventory. The recoverable quantities of nickel, zinc, copper and cobalt included in work in progress are determined on the basis of the estimated ore concentrations based on geological surveys, the estimated recovery percentages of metals in the bio heap leaching process, the recovery percentages of the metal recovery plant and the battery chemicals plant.

Ore concentrations, the amount of metals in the production process and the metals recovery percentage are reviewed monthly throughout the entire process.

The value of inventories determined in accordance with the principle of net realisation value includes discretionary factors related to, for instance, the measurement of metal volume in work in progress, metals recovery percentages, production costs, the production time necessary to complete sales, and sales prices.

### Financial assets

Financial assets are classified based on the Group's business model for managing financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics to the following categories:

- Measured at amortised cost
- Measured at fair value in other comprehensive income
- Measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The classification is based on the Group's business model objective and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the investments. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the basis of the settlement date. At the time of initial recognition, the Group designates financial asset items as measured at fair value and, in the case of items not measured at fair value through profit or loss, the transaction costs directly attributable to the item will be added to or deducted from it. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recorded at the time of initial recognition in the balance sheet at fair value and transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss.

**Classified in the Financial assets measured at amortised cost category** are financial assets for which the objective of the business model is to hold financial assets and to collect contractual cash flows consisting solely or capital and interest payments. This item includes trade receivables, loan receivables and other receivables that are non-derivative financial assets. The assets classified in this category are measured at amortised cost under the effective interest rate method. The carrying amount of short-term trade receivables and other receivables is deemed to correspond to their fair value. These items are shown in the balance sheet as short-term assets if they are expected to be realised within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. The Group assesses the expected credit losses related to financial assets measured at amortized cost and recognizes an allowance for them.

The Group applies a simplified procedure for the determination of expected credit losses for trade receivables measured at amortised cost. Under the simplified procedure, credit losses are determined using the reserve matrix and recorded in the amount corresponding to the credit losses expected to occur over the life of the financial asset. Expected credit losses are estimated based on information about past events. The model also takes into account forecasts of future economic conditions available at the reporting date.

For interest-bearing receivables, impairment is measured based on the credit loss expected to occur over the next 12 months, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in which case the allowance is measured based on the lifetime expected credit loss.

During the 2025 financial year, an impairment loss of approximately EUR 15 thousand was recognized on trade receivables due to the reported bankruptcy of a customer. No other expected credit losses on trade receivables were recorded in 2025 because of customers' good credit ratings and the absence of overdue receivables.

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses on receivables. Impairment is presented in the income statement under operating expenses. When a receivable is confirmed as a final credit loss, it is written off against the previously recognized loss allowance. If a payment is subsequently received for a receivable that has been written off, the amount is recognized through profit or loss.

Classified in the **Financial assets recognised at fair value through profit or loss** category are financial assets that are acquired to be held for trading purposes or classified at the time of initial recognition to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when the Group's contractual entitlement to cash flows has lapsed or been transferred to another party or when the Group has transferred significant ownership risks and revenues outside the Group.

### Cash and cash equivalents

The Group's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank and cash in hand.

### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories:

- Recognised at amortised cost
- Recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are recognised at fair value at the time of initial recognition and, in the case of a financial liability other than that recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs directly attributable to the item will be added to or deducted from it.

Financial liabilities posted at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost under the effective interest rate method. The difference between the amount received and the recoverable amount is recorded in the income statement under the effective interest rate method over the loan period. Financial liabilities are classified as short-term unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. A financial liability is derecognised when the Group either pays the debt to the lender or has been legally exempted from the principal obligation relating to the liability as the result of a judicial process or by the lender. Interest-bearing liabilities are liabilities that either include a contractual interest component, or are discounted to reflect the fair value of the liability.

The interest-bearing loans, including lease liabilities, trade payables and other non-interest bearing liabilities, included in the Group's financial liabilities are classified as liabilities measured at amortised cost.

The Group's financial liabilities recognised at fair value through profit or loss consist of derivative instruments.

A financial liability is derecognised when the Group either pays the debt to the lender or has been legally exempted from the principal obligation relating to the liability as the result of a judicial process or by the lender. A financial liability is derecognised if the terms of the liability are changed and the change leads to a significant change in future cash flows. The new liability is recognised at fair value. Where changes occur in the amount or timing of the loan's expected cash flow, the carrying amount of the loan is adjusted to reflect actual and expected cash flows and the resulting income or expense is recognised in the income statement.

### Derivatives

The Group's subsidiary Terrafame uses foreign exchange and commodity derivatives to hedge the Group's exposure to risks arising from balance sheet item and foreign currency purchase and sales contracts. The derivatives used by Terrafame were acquired for hedging purposes, and hedge accounting has been applied to them. All derivatives are recognised initially at fair value. Unrealised change in the value of derivatives that are considered effective hedges are recognised at fair value in the balance sheet's fair value reserve as per the portfolio valuation report for the last day of the reporting period. The accounting process for gains and losses on fair value measurement is based on the purpose of use of the derivative contract.

The realised earnings-related impacts of changes in the value of effective hedging instruments that are covered by hedge accounting are presented uniformly with the hedged item. In the event of any ineffective hedging, changes in the fair value of hedging instruments are recognised in profit or loss.

### Hedge accounting

The subsidiary applies hedge accounting to all hedging instruments. At the beginning of the hedging arrangement, the relationship between each hedging instrument and the hedged asset, as well as the risk management objectives, are documented by hedging instrument type. The effectiveness of the hedging relationship is assessed at the beginning of hedging and in quarterly accounts at a minimum.

If the hedging relationship no longer meets the hedge accounting criteria or the hedging instrument is sold, expires, or the related contract is terminated or realised, hedge accounting will be terminated prospectively.

### Cash flow hedging

The subsidiary's hedging activities are entirely focused on cash flow hedging. The effective portion of changes in the fair values of derivatives acquired for the purpose of hedging forecasted cash flows are recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income in the fair value reserve under equity. The cumulative fair value is shown in the cash flow hedge reserve under equity. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss for the same periods in which hedged cash flows affect the result. The subsidiary can use currency swaps (forward contracts and options) as hedging instruments for future cash flows denominated in a foreign currency.

When hedge accounting for a cash flow hedge is terminated, the amount accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve is included in equity until it is transferred to profit or loss for the same financial period in which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss. If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, the amount accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve will be immediately transferred as a reclassification adjustment to profit or loss.

### Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted at the current pre-tax interest rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Group had no contingent assets or liabilities as of 31 December 2025.

### Rehabilitation provision for mine closure and environmental clean-up costs

A rehabilitation provision for mine closure costs is made with respect to the estimated future costs of closure and restoration, and for environmental restoration and rehabilitation to the condition required by the environmental permits granted for mining operations.

Prevention of the threat of environmental pollution entails environmental and landscaping obligations.

After mining operations have ceased, any machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels and waste involving the risk of environmental pollution must be removed from the site. This will be carried out as part of normal mining operations. In addition, the open pit must be restored to the condition required by public safety.

The majority of the estimated restoration costs arises from the closure of waste rock dumps and primary and secondary leaching areas, the treatment and clean-up of primary and secondary leaching solution channels, the construction, covering and landscaping of gypsum ponds, the treatment of rock drainage, the fencing of open pits and the ex post supervision of the mining site.

The mine closure plan is based on the covering of areas with water- and oxygen-impermeable material, and long-term aftercare. It is assumed that environmental monitoring of the mine will continue for 30 years after closure of the mine.

The rehabilitation costs have been estimated in accordance with the cost level at the date of closing of the accounts. In preparing management's assessment, calculations and estimates presented by external experts and authorities regarding closure costs have been taken into account. The assessment has also been supported by extensive pilot projects carried out for closure work. As at 31 December 2025, the restoration provision in the consolidated balance sheet amounted to EUR 204.8 million (2024: EUR 216.7 million).

Areas taken out of production are closed already during active production operations. As closure work progresses, the provision is released, and the authorities confirm the surface areas of the remaining zones awaiting closure.

### Accounting policies requiring consideration by management and crucial factors of uncertainty associated with estimates

Estimates and assumptions regarding the future have to be made during the preparation of the financial statements, and the outcome may differ from the estimates and assumptions. Furthermore, the application of accounting policies requires consideration.

The estimates made when preparing the financial statements are based on the management's best knowledge at the balance sheet date. The estimates are based on prior experience, as well as future assumptions

that are considered to be the most likely on the balance sheet date with regard to issues such as the expected development of the Group's economic operating environment in terms of sales and cost levels. The Group monitors changes on a regular basis using both internal and external sources of information, and any changes to these estimates and assumptions are entered in the accounts for the period in which the estimate or assumption is adjusted and for all periods thereafter.

### Tangible and intangible assets

The management of Finnish Minerals Group has used its judgment in the recognition of tangible and intangible assets in the balance sheet and in determining their useful lives, which has an impact on the consolidated balance sheet and the amount of depreciation to be recorded. Similarly, management is required to use judgment in determining the useful lives of intangible assets identified in accordance with IFRS 3, and in determining the amortisation period. This affects the financial result for the period through depreciation and changes in deferred taxes.

For tangible fixed assets, comparisons have been made of the market prices of similar assets, and the depreciation of the acquired assets due to aging, wear and other similar factors has been estimated. The fair value measurement of intangible fixed assets is based on estimates of cash flows associated to fixed assets. Management considers the assumptions and estimates to be sufficiently accurate to provide a basis for estimating the fair value. The Group also reviews any indication of impairment loss of tangible and intangible fixed assets at each date of the financial statements. If management identifies factors that may indicate a potential impairment of the asset, Group performs an impairment test during the financial year. If the impairment test calculation results in a decrease in the value in use of the Group's assets below their net carrying amount, the Group recognises the impairment loss in profit or loss.

### Valuation of mineral resources and ore reserves

In the Group's mining operations, estimates have to be applied in recognising mineral resources acquired in business combinations as assets on the consolidated balance sheet. In the recognition and measurement of mineral resources and ore reserves, the Group utilises available third-party analyses of the quantities, mineral content, estimated production costs and recovery potential of the resource. The reliability of the evaluation and calculation basis for mineral resources and ore reserves is also a key consideration. In the mining and minerals business, mineral resources and ore reserves are commonly classified into categories such as 'proven' and 'probable' ore reserves, and 'measured' and 'indicated' mineral resources.

### Rehabilitation provisions

The Group assesses the rehabilitation liabilities associated with its mines and production facilities annually.

The amount of provision reflects the management's best estimate of the rehabilitation costs. In determining the amount of provision, the Group has listed matters that it will rehabilitate and/or restore to the condition required by the licence terms in accordance with the nature of its operations and the official permit conditions. The Group estimates that rehabilitation measures will be taken in connection with its mining operations or, at the latest, in connection with mine closure. These measures are estimated to take a few years after the mine closure.

At the date of the financial statements, the Group has estimated the extent and unit cost of the various matters requiring rehabilitation and calculated the rehabilitation provision accordingly. In estimating the extent and unit cost of the various matters, the Group has used its best in-house experts in the matters in question.

In determining the fair value of the provisions, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to rehabilitate the area and remove or cover the contaminated soil from the site, the expected timing of those costs, and whether the obligations stem from past activity. These uncertainties may cause the actual rehabilitation costs to differ from the provision which has been made.

### **Definition of value of work in progress**

The value of inventories determined in accordance with the principle of net realisation value includes discretionary factors related to, for instance, the measurement of metal volume in work in progress, metals recovery percentages, production costs, the production time necessary to complete sales, and sales prices.

### **Leases**

To process leases in accordance with IFRS 16, estimates and assumptions made by management must be used, inter alia, when assessing factors that have an impact on defining the lease term as well as leases that are valid until further notice. In addition, management's assumptions are used when assessing leases with termination and continuation options. Management's estimates are also required to determine which discount rate to use. Management's estimates have an impact on the amount of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet, as well as on the recording of income and expenses in the income statement.

### **Deferred taxes**

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based on management's forecasts and estimates of whether the company will generate sufficient taxable income in the future. The estimates used in the calculation are based on the latest management forecasts at the reporting date and assumptions consistent with the assumptions used elsewhere in the financial statements. The assessment requires consideration of, for example, future taxable income, the tax planning strategies available, and other factors that have a positive or negative impact. The amount of deferred tax assets on the balance sheet could be lower if the above estimates were to change or if the legislation in force would limit the possibility to take advantage of the estimated tax benefit.

### **New standards, amendments and interpretations**

The new IFRS standards, amendments or interpretations that entered into force during the 2025 financial year had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of Finnish Minerals Group Oy.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements was issued in April 2024. It is to be applied for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted. During 2026, Finnish Minerals Group Oy will complete its assessment of the potential impacts of IFRS 18 on its consolidated financial statements.

Other published standards known at the reporting date and effective on or after 1 January 2026 are not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of Finnish Minerals Group Oy.

# 1 Notes

## 1.1 Net sales

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
<b>Breakdown by sector</b>		
Metal intermediates business	359,071	347,824
Battery chemical business	196,994	196,667
Other service	294	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>556,359</b>	<b>544,528</b>
<b>Geographical breakdown</b>		
Europe	168,517	304,485
Asia	320,375	115,363
America	62,859	126,179
Australia	239	-1,499
Africa	4,369	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>556,359</b>	<b>544,528</b>

Terrafame generated the majority of the Group's net sales.

Terrafame operates in both the metal intermediates and battery chemicals businesses.

## 1.2 Employee benefit expenses and total depreciation

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
<b>Personnel expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	56,557	52,502
Pension costs	9,457	9,283
Other social security expenses	1,843	1,526
<b>Total personnel costs</b>	<b>67,857</b>	<b>63,312</b>
<b>The Group's average number of employees during the financial period</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>911</b>
<b>The Group's number of employees at the end of the financial period</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>843</b>

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
<b>Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges</b>		
Intangible assets		
Intangible rights	691	31
Other intangible assets	3,470	2,108
	<b>4,160</b>	<b>2,139</b>
Tangible assets		
Buildings	6,575	6,650
Right-of-use assets, business premises	331	24
Machinery and equipment	34,350	35,433
Right-of-use assets, machinery and equipment	6,001	5,909
Other tangible assets	66,772	31,012
	<b>114,028</b>	<b>79,029</b>
<b>Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges</b>	<b>118,189</b>	<b>81,168</b>

The increase in depreciation and impairment charges compared to the previous year is mainly due to increased depreciation of Terrafame's production stripping costs.

### 1.3 Cost of goods sold

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
<b>Materials and services</b>		
Raw materials and consumables		
Purchases during the financial year	168,931	172,445
Change in inventory	1,101	-4,007
	<b>170,032</b>	<b>168,438</b>
External services	80,040	85,523
<b>Total</b>	<b>250,072</b>	<b>253,961</b>
<b>Change in inventory, products</b>		
Change in inventory		
Change in inventory, semi-finished products	-3,151	-11,096
Change in inventory, finished products	-534	9,638
<b>Total</b>	<b>-3,685</b>	<b>-1,458</b>
<b>Personnel expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	41,229	39,913
Pension costs	6,959	7,121
Other social security expenses	1,119	952
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,307</b>	<b>47,986</b>
<b>Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges</b>		
Intangible rights	668	7
Tangible assets		
Buildings and structures	6,134	6,270
Right-of-use assets, business premises	331	24
Machinery and equipment	33,428	35,010
Right-of-use assets, machinery and equipment	6,007	5,897
Other tangible assets	66,060	29,649
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,628</b>	<b>76,858</b>
<b>Other expenses</b>	<b>92,436</b>	<b>99,673</b>
<b>Total cost of goods sold</b>	<b>500,759</b>	<b>477,019</b>

Production expenses related to procurement and manufacturing decreased during the financial year as a result of the operational optimisation that is being carried out as part of an ongoing cash flow and profitability development programme. Terrafame strengthened its organisation slightly and reduced external procurement. Depreciation increased in comparison to 2024.

### 1.4 Other operating income

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
Change in fair value of biological assets	1,377	1,614
Insurance claims	1	62
Government grants	3,480	3,946
Gain on sale of tangible and intangible assets	5,809	59
Other fees and compensation, including sales of scrap metal and proceeds from tree felling	5,274	633
<b>Total other operating income</b>	<b>15,941</b>	<b>6,314</b>

Other operating income also increased from previous year. During the financial year, Terrafame Oy sold its power transmission line to an already licensed electricity network operator and withdrew its own application to the Finnish Energy Authority. The company also received compensation in connection with a sales contract.

### 1.5 Sales and marketing expenses

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
<b>Personnel expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	857	705
Pension costs	134	123
Other social security expenses	17	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>842</b>
<b>Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation charges	154	135
Right-of-use assets, depreciation	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>Other expenses</b>	<b>8,622</b>	<b>18,465</b>
<b>Total sales and marketing expenses</b>	<b>9,783</b>	<b>19,442</b>

Personnel expenses in sales and marketing increased slightly, as Terrafame strengthened its organisation during the financial year by recruiting personnel. Due to the challenging market situation during the comparison period, sales and marketing expenses in 2024 increased as a result of the reorganisation of deliveries and higher storage costs.

## 1.6 Administrative expenses

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
<b>Personnel expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	10,611	8,373
Pension costs	1,731	1,446
Other social security expenses	359	306
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,701</b>	<b>10,125</b>
<b>Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation charges	215	223
Right-of-use assets, depreciation	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>223</b>
<b>Other expenses</b>	<b>55,122</b>	<b>36,314</b>
<b>Auditors' fees</b>		
Auditing	311	155
Certificates and reports	7	58
Tax advisory services	73	25
Other services	192	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>286</b>
<b>Total administrative expenses</b>	<b>68,622</b>	<b>46,948</b>

Administrative expenses rose in 2025 due to consulting costs associated with, for example, Terrafame's ongoing cash flow and profitability development programme; increased insurance premiums due to additional sites requiring insurance; and increased warranty and collateral expenses. New administrative roles were also added to Terrafame's organisation during the financial year.

## 1.7 Other operating expenses

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
<b>Research and development costs</b>		
Total research and development costs recognised as an expense	2,890	3,341
<b>Personnel expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	3,765	2,106
Pension costs	634	367
Other social security expenses	104	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,503</b>	<b>2,518</b>
<b>Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation charges	3,307	1,924
<b>Other expenses</b>	<b>26,421</b>	<b>18,574</b>
<b>Total other operating expenses</b>	<b>37,121</b>	<b>26,356</b>

Delivery-related freight and storage costs increased. The recruitment of new personnel for the uranium recovery plant and the startup of operations also contributed to the increased cost level.

## 1.8 Finance income and expenses

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
<b>Finance income</b>		
Interest income	4,162	935
Foreign exchange gains	8,696	651
Other finance income	632	2,470
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,491</b>	<b>4,055</b>
<b>Finance expenses</b>		
Interest expenses	-27,929	-20,320
Foreign exchange losses	-10,575	-598
Other finance expenses	-6,804	-8,039
Impairment losses on investments in associated companies	-69,824	0
Share of profit from associated companies	-4,880	-1,699
<b>Total finance expenses</b>	<b>-120,012</b>	<b>-30,656</b>
<b>Total finance income and expenses</b>	<b>-106,521</b>	<b>-26,601</b>

Interest income includes EUR 2.5 million in interest income from loan receivables and EUR 1.7 million in interest income from deposits. Other finance income includes arrangement fees for loan receivables.

Exchange rate gains during the year includes EUR 3.1 million from the valuation of foreign currency loans and loan receivables and EUR 5.5 million from the valuation of other liabilities at the closing rate. In 2024, exchange rate gains include EUR 0.7 million from bank account balances valued at the closing rate.

Other finance income in 2024 included realised gains from ineffective hedging against metal prices. As a result of amendments to IFRS standards, as of 2025, all of these items are now presented in other operating income or expenses according to the type of hedging.

Interest expenses for the financial year consist of finance expenses for loans, bank accounts, lease expenses and accounts receivable.

Exchange rate losses during the financial year consist of EUR 7.2 million in exchange rate differences on foreign currency loans and loan receivables and EUR 3.3 million in exchange rate losses on bank accounts. The exchange rate losses in 2024 include EUR 0.6 million in exchange rate differences on foreign currency loans.

Other finance expenses in 2025 and 2024 mainly consist of financing fees, loan arrangement fees, and the unwinding of the discount on the environmental provision.

Impairment losses on investments in associated companies of EUR 69.8 million consist of impairment losses on investments in Keliber of EUR 68.4 million and Adven-FMG Sodium Sulphate Holding Oy of EUR 1.4 million.

## 1.9 Income taxes

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
<b>Income taxes in the income statement</b>		
Current tax for the financial year	0	0
Current tax for prior years	0	0
<b>Current tax expense</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Deferred tax expense	-1,139	-6,709
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>-1,139</b>	<b>-6,709</b>
<b>Deferred tax asset on the balance sheet</b>	<b>13,344</b>	<b>2,992</b>

## 1.10 Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit/loss attributable to the parent company's shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the financial period.

	2025	2024
Profit/loss for the year attributable to owners of the parent, EUR 1,000	-119,124	-31,915
Weighted average number of shares during the period	588,408	588,408
Basic earnings per share, EUR/share	-202.63	-54.24
Diluted earnings per share, EUR/share	-202.63	-54.24

## 1.11 Business acquisitions and divestitures

The Group made no business acquisitions in either the financial year 2025 or 2024.

## 1.12 Intangible assets

EUR 1,000	Development costs	Intangible rights	Other intangible assets	Construction in progress	Total
Acquisition cost 1 Jan 2024	5,135	2,939	9,965	0	18,039
Increase	0	0	0	45	45
Capitalised during the period	2,039	0	8,293	-45	10,288
Decrease	-60	0	0	0	-60
<b>Acquisition cost 31 Dec 2024</b>	<b>7,114</b>	<b>2,939</b>	<b>18,258</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,312</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and write-downs 1 Jan 2024</b>					
Depreciation for the year	-578	-27	-84	0	-688
Impairment losses	-1,451	0	0	0	-1,451
<b>Accumulated depreciation 31 Dec 2024</b>	<b>-3,120</b>	<b>-2,524</b>	<b>-358</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-6,002</b>
<b>Carrying amount 31 Dec 2024</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,309</b>
Acquisition cost 1 Jan 2025	7,114	2,939	18,258	0	28,312
Increase	2,026	0	8,684	6,623	17,333
Capitalised during the period	0	6,623	0	-6,623	0
Decrease	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Acquisition cost 31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>9,140</b>	<b>9,562</b>	<b>26,943</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45,645</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and write-downs 1 Jan 2025</b>					
Depreciation for the year	-515	-684	-76	0	-1,275
Impairment losses	-2,886	0	0	0	-2,886
<b>Accumulated depreciation 31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>-6,520</b>	<b>-3,208</b>	<b>-435</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-10,163</b>
<b>Carrying amount 31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>26,508</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,482</b>

The Group has estimated the future cash flows from its projects and recognised an impairment loss of EUR 2.9 million for development costs in 2025 financial year.

## 1.13 Property, plant and equipment

EUR 1,000						31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Property, plant and equipment						896,389	896,522
Right-of-use assets						37,426	40,048
<b>Carrying amount 31 Dec</b>						<b>933,815</b>	<b>936,570</b>
EUR 1,000	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Other tangible assets	Advance payments and construction in progress	Total	
Acquisition cost 1 Jan 2024	3,523	136,585	435,703	372,995	152,992	1,101,798	
Increase	361	0	8,112	0	165,111	173,584	
Capitalised during the period	0	14,072	21,401	155,097	-189,736	834	
Decrease	0	0	-168	-8,191	0	-8,359	
<b>Acquisition cost 31 Dec 2024</b>	<b>3,884</b>	<b>150,657</b>	<b>465,048</b>	<b>519,900</b>	<b>128,366</b>	<b>1,267,856</b>	
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses 1 Jan 2024</b>							
Accumulated depreciation on deductions and transfers	0	0	3	0	0	3	
Depreciation for the year	0	-6,650	-35,433	-31,012	0	-73,095	
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses 31 Dec 2024</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-44,371</b>	<b>-215,197</b>	<b>-111,766</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-371,334</b>	
<b>Carrying amount 31 Dec 2024</b>	<b>3,884</b>	<b>106,286</b>	<b>249,852</b>	<b>408,134</b>	<b>128,366</b>	<b>896,522</b>	
Acquisition cost 1 Jan 2025	3,884	150,657	465,048	519,900	128,366	1,267,856	
Increase	213	0	7,405	0	116,765	124,383	
Capitalised during the period	0	203	8,989	74,794	-83,783	203	
Decrease	0	0	-111	-17,327	0	-17,439	
Transfers between items	0	-173	0	0	173	-1	
<b>Acquisition cost 31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>4,097</b>	<b>150,687</b>	<b>481,331</b>	<b>577,367</b>	<b>161,522</b>	<b>1,375,003</b>	
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses 1 Jan 2025</b>							
Accumulated depreciation on deductions and transfers	0	0	13	405	0	418	
Depreciation for the year	0	-6,575	-34,350	-66,772	0	-107,697	
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses 31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-50,946</b>	<b>-249,534</b>	<b>-178,133</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-478,614</b>	
<b>Carrying amount 31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>4,097</b>	<b>99,741</b>	<b>231,797</b>	<b>399,233</b>	<b>161,522</b>	<b>896,389</b>	

Other tangible assets include the general infrastructure, roads, railways, ponds and dam areas in the mining site.

**Right-of-use assets**

EUR 1,000	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Total
Acquisition cost 1 Jan 2024	0	22,506	22,506
Increase	4,408	33,301	37,708
Decrease	0	-371	-371
<b>Acquisition cost 31 Dec 2024</b>	<b>4,408</b>	<b>55,436</b>	<b>59,843</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses 1 Jan 2024</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-14,232</b>	<b>-14,232</b>
Accumulated depreciation on deductions and transfers	0	371	371
Depreciation for the year	-24	-5,909	-5,934
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses 31 Dec 2024</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-19,771</b>	<b>-19,795</b>
<b>Carrying amount 31 Dec 2024</b>	<b>4,383</b>	<b>35,665</b>	<b>40,048</b>
Acquisition cost 1 Jan 2025	4,408	55,436	59,843
Increase	1,750	1,960	3,710
Decrease	0	-225	-225
<b>Acquisition cost 31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>6,158</b>	<b>57,170</b>	<b>63,328</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses 1 Jan 2025</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-19,771</b>	<b>-19,795</b>
Accumulated depreciation on deductions and transfers	0	225	225
Depreciation for the year	-331	-6,001	-6,332
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses 31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>-355</b>	<b>-25,547</b>	<b>-25,902</b>
<b>Carrying amount 31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>5,802</b>	<b>31,624</b>	<b>37,426</b>

The right-of-use assets leased by the Group mainly consist Terrafame's production-related machinery and equipment (such as heavy-duty dumper trucks, excavators, trucks and service vehicles) and warehouse premises. Lease agreements typically have terms of about five years, after which both the company and the lessor have the option to extend the lease, if such an option is included in the agreement. No continuation options were included in the lease liability on 31 December 2025, as Terrafame does not yet have reasonable assurance that the continuation options can be exercised.

The maturity analysis of the lease liabilities is shown in Note 1.23 'Financial risk management'.

**Leases**

**Items recognised through profit or loss**

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
Lease expenses of low value assets	356	458
Lease expenses of short-term leases	4,579	6,136
Depreciation of fixed assets (machinery and equipment)	6,332	5,934
Interest expenses on leases (included in item 'Interest expenses')	2,419	2,213

The lease expenses itemised above are mainly included in the income statement item 'Costs of goods sold'.

**Items recognised in the cash flow statement**

Total cash outflow from leases	6,705	5,564
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## 1.14 Biological assets

The land owned by Terrafame Oy includes biological assets (forest). The forests are managed in accordance with a forest management plan. Approximately one-third of the mining concession area has been taken into production use. Biological assets have been measured at fair value based on a third-party estimate, less sales-related costs. Growing stock and seeding stand have been measured at fair value, separately from land. Seeding stands have no value in the timber trade as the trees will not be saleable for about 25–30 years. The value of seeding stands has been taken into account in the value of forests by discounting them at 31 December 2025 (time 25 years, interest rate 5%). The fair value of biological assets is based on classification level 3.

The fair value of harvest, measured as its value at the time of sale, is deducted from the fair value of the biological assets. The estimated growth of trees is recognised as gains in the fair value of biological assets. The changes in the fair value of biological assets are included in operating profit in the income statement.

EUR 1,000	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Value of growing stock	11,783	10,402
Value of seeding stands	82	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,865</b>	<b>10,488</b>
Total growing stock, m <sup>3</sup>	329,281	329,338
Total seeding stands, ha	248.50	267.40
<b>Balance at 1 Jan</b>	<b>10,488</b>	<b>8,873</b>
Gains and losses on fair value measurement	1,377	1,614
<b>Balance at 31 Dec</b>	<b>11,865</b>	<b>10,488</b>

## 1.15 Investments in associates

EUR 1,000	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Investments in associated companies	27,420	84,782
Share of profit/loss from associated companies	-1,039	-7,891
<b>Balance at 31 Dec</b>	<b>26,381</b>	<b>76,891</b>

### Changes in holdings during the financial year

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
<b>Carrying amount 1 Jan</b>	<b>76,891</b>	<b>75,258</b>
Additions	24,944	3,331
Share of profit/loss from associated companies	-4,880	-1,699
Decrease	-750	0
Impairment losses	-69,824	0
Other adjustments	0	0
<b>Balance sheet value on 31 Dec</b>	<b>26,381</b>	<b>76,891</b>

During the financial year, the Group performed impairment testing for its investments in associated companies. The recoverable amount of the investments was evaluated based on value in use determined by management's cash flow forecasts. Impairment testing resulted in an impairment loss of EUR 68.4 million recorded for investment in Keliber due to the weakened market situation, specifically decreased market prices for lithium. Following the impairment, the carrying amount of the investment in Keliber is EUR 0.

An impairment loss of EUR 1.4 million was also recorded for investment in Adven-FMG Sodium Sulphate Holding Oy. After the impairment, the carrying amount of investment in Adven-FMG Sodium Sulphate Holding Oy was EUR 0.

If the basis for the impairment no longer exists in the future, the impairment may be reversed, however not exceeding the original cost.

The impairment loss is presented under the item 'Impairment losses on investments in associated companies' in the consolidated income statement.

Associated companies	Share holding	31 Dec 2024		Carrying amount
		Series of shares	Number of shares	
Keliber Oy, Kaustinen, Finland	20.0%	Class B shares	822,863	78,601
Easpring Finland New Materials Oy, Kotka, Finland	30.0%		3,375	2,700
CNGR Finland Oy, Hamina, Finland	40.0%		40,000	2,109
Adven-FMG Sodium Sulphate Holding Oy, Vantaa, Finland	49.0%		4,900	1,372
				<b>84,782</b>

Associated companies	Share holding	31 Dec 2025		Carrying amount
		Series of shares	Number of shares	
Keliber Oy, Kaustinen, Finland	20.0%	Class B shares	822,863	0
Easpring Finland New Materials Oy, Kotka, Finland	30.0%		34,275	27,420
Adven-FMG Sodium Sulphate Holding Oy, Vantaa, Finland	49.0%		4,900	0
				<b>27,420</b>

The Group's share of associated companies' profit for the financial year 2025 was EUR –4.8 million. During the financial year, additional investments of EUR 24.7 million were made in Easpring Finland New Materials Oy and EUR 0.2 million in Adven-FMG Sodium Sulphate Holding Oy. CNGR Finland Oy changed its name to Finnish Battery Chemicals pCAM Oy and became a Group subsidiary during the 2025 financial year.

## 1.16 Inventories

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
Raw materials and consumables	32,872	33,973
Work in progress	272,826	269,675
Finished products	15,600	15,067
<b>Total</b>	<b>321,299</b>	<b>318,715</b>

With the net realisable value being higher than the cost-based value, the Group's stock of metal intermediates on 31 December 2025 was valued at EUR 6.0 million (6.7 million) at cost on the basis of the acquisition cost. A provision of EUR 0.5 million was made for the finished goods inventory of metal intermediates in 2025.

The value of work in progress in the metal intermediates business on 31 December 2025 was EUR 269.5 million (265.2 million) measured on a cost basis, while the value of work in progress in battery chemicals production was EUR 3.4 million (4.4 million) measured on a cost basis.

The finished goods inventory for the battery chemicals business was valued at a net realisable value of EUR 10.8 million (8.6 million), as the cost-based value was higher than the net realisable value. A provision of EUR 0.7 million (0.2 million) was made for the finished goods inventory of the battery chemicals business in 2025. The value of raw materials and consumables includes a provision of EUR 10.4 million (9.8 million) for slow-moving inventory, which reduces the value of inventories.

## 1.17 Trade and other receivables

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
<b>Non-current receivables</b>		
Loan receivables from associated companies	35,353	0
Loan receivables from others	61,110	0
<b>Total non-current receivables</b>	<b>96,463</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Current receivables</b>		
Trade receivables	52,968	73,266
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	4,547	4,547
Collateral	44	63
Other receivables	9,870	11,426
<b>Total current receivables</b>	<b>67,428</b>	<b>89,301</b>
<b>Total current and non-current receivables</b>	<b>163,891</b>	<b>89,301</b>

At the end of the financial year, the Group had non-current loan receivables totalling EUR 96.5 million, of which EUR 70.4 million were denominated in euros. The Group has one loan receivable of USD 30.7 million (EUR 26.1 million at the closing date). The average maturity of loan receivables was 3.5 years. Loan receivables mainly consist of investments in portfolio companies.

### Aging of trade receivables and items recognised as credit loss

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
Undue	52,913	38,602
Overdue		
Under 30 days	14	18,948
30–60 days	0	17,340
61–90 days	0	4,044
Over 90 days	42	–5,669
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,968</b>	<b>73,266</b>

### Current receivables by currency, EUR

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
USD	54,655	76,651
EUR	12,033	12,626
CAD	0	0
GBP	740	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,428</b>	<b>89,301</b>

### Other receivables consist of the following items

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
Others	7,758	6,535
Value added tax receivables	2,111	4,891
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,870</b>	<b>11,426</b>

## 1.18 Cash and cash equivalents

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
Cash in hand and at banks	104,436	52,301
<b>Total</b>	<b>104,436</b>	<b>52,301</b>

### 1.19 Notes on shareholders' equity

The parent company's share capital entered in the trade register on 31 December 2025 was EUR 2,258 thousand, divided into 588,408 shares of the same value. The nominal value of the share has not been specified. There were no changes in share capital during either the financial year 2025 or 2024. The parent company did not hold any treasury shares on 31 December 2025.

Subscribed capital	2025		2024	
	Number of shares	Share Capital	Number of shares	Share Capital
1 Jan	588,408	2,258	588,408	2,258
Issued shares	0	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 31 Dec</b>	<b>588,408</b>	<b>2,258</b>	<b>588,408</b>	<b>2,258</b>

Invested unrestricted equity fund	2025		2024	
	Number of shares	Invested unrestricted equity fund	Number of shares	Invested unrestricted equity fund
1 Jan	588,408	696,151	588,408	666,151
Increase	0	140,000	0	30,000
<b>Balance at 31 Dec</b>	<b>588,408</b>	<b>836,151</b>	<b>588,408</b>	<b>696,151</b>

#### Decisions made and authorisations given by the General Meeting of Shareholders of the subsidiary Terrafame Oy

On 12 December 2023, the shareholders of Terrafame Oy decided, with the consent of the option holders, to cancel the option rights that were revised on 27 August 2020 and to issue new option rights corresponding to the outstanding amount. At the same time, the shareholders decided to cancel the other authorisations concerning the directed share issue that were granted by the Board of Directors on 27 August 2020, with the exception of the Board of Directors' authorisation to issue a maximum of 81,000 new shares to Terrafame Oy's parent company in a directed share issue on the grounds of maintaining control over the company. This authorisation is valid until further notice. No decisions on new authorisations or option rights were made during the 2025 financial year.

On 26 February 2025, the shareholders decided to grant special subscription rights for a total of 283,351 new shares in the company, and also authorised the Board of Directors to decide on a maximum of 283,381 rights-issued shares. A decision was also made on the option rights. The maximum number of granted option rights was increased to 1,099,016, and these rights were divided into two tranches. Terms and conditions apply to the options for these tranches. The Board of Directors was authorised to make share subscription decisions in accordance with the increased number of options.

141,674 shares were subscribed for on the basis of these options during the 2025 financial year. The Board of Directors approved these share subscriptions on 28 November 28 2025.

71,419 unsubscribed option rights expired in spring 2024. The remaining 549,508 of Galena Asset Management's unsubscribed option rights for Tranche 1 expired on 31 December 2025. As these option rights were

not used to subscribe for shares in Tranche 1, this total of 549,508 option rights will be available during the subscription period for Tranche 2, 1 January to 31 December 2026.

The subscription price for the special rights granted on 26 February 2025 is EUR 176.46, and subscriptions may be made in one or more tranches, either in whole or in part. Under certain terms and conditions, subscriptions may be made on the basis of a decision by the Board of Directors, in which case the number of special rights to be subscribed for must be at least 56,670.

The option rights for Terrafame Oy's shares can be transferred to permitted transferees. Both the direct and indirect pledging of options is prohibited. The agreed subscription price for the option rights is EUR 176.46 and subscriptions may be made in several tranches, either in whole or in part. The option holder does not have right to any dividends or assets distributed from the company's reserves for invested unrestricted equity.

#### Options and other special rights

(pcs)	Maximum number of issued shares 31 Dec 2025	Shares issued 31 Dec 2025	Number of remaining shares 31 Dec 2025
Tranche 7	0		0
Tranche 8	441,918		441,918
Tranche 9	21,518		21,518
Tranche 10	21,518		21,518
Tranche 11	21,518		21,518
Tranche 12	21,518		21,518
Tranche 13	21,518		21,518
Tranche 15	283,351	141,674	141,677
<b>Balance at 31 Dec</b>	<b>832,859</b>	<b>141,674</b>	<b>691,185</b>

#### Options and other special rights

kpl	Maximum number of issued shares 31 Dec 2024	Options expired 31 Dec 2024	Number of remaining shares 31 Dec 2024
Tranche 7	71,419	71,419	0
Tranche 8	441,918		441,918
Tranche 9	21,518		21,518
Tranche 10	21,518		21,518
Tranche 11	21,518		21,518
Tranche 12	21,518		21,518
Tranche 13	21,518		21,518
<b>Balance at 31 Dec</b>	<b>620,927</b>	<b>71,419</b>	<b>549,508</b>

### Share of non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests accounted for EUR 279.9 million of the Group's equity in the financial year 2025 (322.2 million). This holding in the Group consists of financing arrangements made during the financial years 2017–2025, and concerns the Group's subsidiary, Terrafame Oy, for which the non-controlling interest was approximately 43.8<sup>\*)</sup> per cent on the balance sheet date (43.9%).

<sup>\*)</sup> This holding includes shares registered on 23 January 2026.

Below is a summary for the subsidiary Terrafame Oy, in which the share of non-controlling interests is significant.

#### Terrafame

##### Share of non-controlling interests

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
Non-current assets	965,864	945,872
Current assets	429,923	506,000
Non-current liabilities	-624,756	-494,005
Current liabilities	-132,162	-223,975
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>638,868</b>	<b>733,892</b>
Non-controlling interest in net assets	279,824	322,178
Net sales	556,065	544,491
Profit/loss for the year	-74,058	-46,284
Other comprehensive income	-45,965	-28,835
<b>Comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>-120,024</b>	<b>-75,119</b>
Non-controlling interest in profit/loss for the year	-32,438	-20,319
Non-controlling interest in other comprehensive income	-20,133	-12,659
Cash flow from operating activities	77,909	42,313
Cash flow from investing activities	-133,644	-177,268
Cash flow from financing activities	56,617	160,113
Translation difference	-3,322	651
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>-2,440</b>	<b>25,809</b>



## 1.21 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

### Deferred taxes

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
<b>On the balance sheet</b>		
Derivatives		
Deferred tax asset	4,706	1,666
Deferred tax liability	886	9,338
Confirmed losses		
Deferred tax asset	11,464	12,253
Biological assets		
Deferred tax liability	1,351	1,075
Leases		
Deferred tax liability	588	514
<b>Balance at 31 Dec</b>	<b>13,344</b>	<b>2,992</b>
<b>Unrecognised deferred taxes</b>		
EUR 1,000	2025	2024
<b>On the balance sheet</b>		
Confirmed and carried-forward loss for tax purposes		
Deferred tax asset	7,706	8,076
Rehabilitation provision		
Deferred tax asset	8,539	10,920
Deferred tax liability	3,064	6,517
Depreciation not deductible for tax purposes		
Deferred tax asset	29,399	22,716
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,581</b>	<b>35,195</b>

The Finnish corporate tax rate in both the financial year 2025 and reference year 2024 was 20.0 per cent.

Deferred tax assets are recognised up to the amount for which there is likely to be taxable income in the future, and against which they can be used. The table above shows the temporary differences, tax losses and depreciation not deductible for tax purposes for which deferred tax assets or tax liabilities have not been recognised due to uncertainty related to their recovery. Material unrecognised deferred taxes relate to adjustments to Terrafame Oy's assets on the basis of IFRS accounting policies in connection with the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

On 31 December 2025, Group companies had approximately EUR 37.1 million in unrecognised deferred tax assets from confirmed losses for the tax years 2015–2024 (tax receivables of EUR 8.1 million), estimated losses to be confirmed for the 2025 tax year and the use of losses (tax receivables will decrease by EUR 0.4 million) and deferred depreciation (EUR 29.4 million). The confirmed losses will expire in 2025–2034.

No deferred tax assets have been recognised with respect to the annually updated rehabilitation provision recorded in connection with the acquisition of the mining business and the related IFRS adjustments. At the balance sheet date, the deferred tax asset from the provision is approximately EUR 8.5 million and the deferred tax liability from IFRS adjustments is approximately EUR 3.1 million.

The deferred tax assets arising from finance lease arrangements in accordance with IFRS 16 have been netted off against the arrangement's deferred tax liabilities. EUR 0.6 million in net deferred tax liabilities arising from leasing arrangements is shown in the financial statements dated 31 December 2025.

## 1.22 Contingent liabilities and other liabilities

### Amounts due on leases and leasing commitments

EUR 1,000	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Within one year	316	4,259
After one year but within five years	97	8,307
<b>Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>12,566</b>

### Other contractual exposures

EUR 1,000	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Within one year	8,945	7,583
After one year but within five years	8,374	6,185
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,319</b>	<b>13,768</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,731</b>	<b>26,334</b>

**Securities complying with environmental and mining permits**

EUR 1,000	Type of security	31 Dec 2025 Amount of security	31 Dec 2024 Amount of security
<b>Beneficiary</b>			
Finnish Supervisory Agency, Securities in accordance with permit conditions 46 and 196, and permit decision nos. 136/2024, 166/2024 and 118/2023	Credit insurance	402,838	384,825
Security in accordance with permit decision no. 52/2013/1	Bank guarantee	1,500	1,500
Security in accordance with permit decision no. 43/2014/2	Bank guarantee	6	6
Security in accordance with permit decision no. 43/2015/1	Bank guarantee	100	100
Security in accordance with permit decision no. 3/2017/1	Bank guarantee	50	50
Security in accordance with permit decision no. 76/2017/1	Bank guarantee	100	100
Security in accordance with permit decision no. 133/2010	Bank guarantee	0	0
Security in accordance with permit decision no. 5/2021	Bank guarantee	200	200
Security in accordance with permit decision no. 5/2021	Bank guarantee	0	0
Security in accordance with permit decision no. 87/2022	Bank guarantee	17	17
Security in accordance with permit decision no. 87/2022	Bank guarantee	10	10
Security in accordance with permit decision no. 166/2024	Bank guarantee	50	
Decision of the Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency, 30 June 2014, Mining Register registration number: 2819	Bank guarantee	100	100
Decision of the Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency, 30 June 2014, Mining Register registration number: 2819	Bank guarantee	35	35
Decision of the Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency, 30 June 2014, Mining Register registration number: 2819	Bank guarantee	50	50
Decision of the Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency, 30 June 2014, Mining Register registration number: 2019	Bank guarantee	80	80
<b>Total</b>		<b>405,136</b>	<b>387,073</b>
<b>Other securities</b>	Bank guarantee	<b>439</b>	<b>482</b>
<b>Real estate investments' VAT refund liability</b>		<b>11,056</b>	<b>13,266</b>

**1.23 Financial risk management**

The nature of the company's business exposes Finnish Minerals Group to foreign exchange, price, credit and liquidity risks. The Group's financial risk management seeks to minimise the negative impacts of changes in financial and commodity markets on its result and cash flow.

As the Group's main operating subsidiary, Terrafame is exposed to all of the risks listed above. Terrafame's commercial and finance department identifies and assesses risks, acquires the instruments required to hedge against risks, and reports on risks and any changes therein to the CEO and the Board of Directors. Hedging transactions are carried out in accordance with the principles approved by the Board of Directors. If necessary,

financial risk management utilises foreign-exchange forward transactions and options, foreign currency loans, interest rate swaps, nickel and zinc forwards, and options. The financial structure of subsidiaries is planned, evaluated and controlled whilst taking financial risk management into account.

The hedging policy adopted by Terrafame's Board of Directors defines the objectives of hedging, permitted hedging instruments, hedging levels, organisational responsibilities and reporting necessary for the management and control of financial risks. The accounting policies to be applied are also outlined in the hedging policy. The company's Board of Directors approves all counterparties to agreements relating to financial risk management. The use of derivative instruments to hedge against non-business risks (for trading purposes or speculative use) is prohibited. The company's financial management submit reports on risk management, hedging position and outcomes to the CEO and Board of Directors on a monthly basis.

From a risk management perspective, it is important for the company to have a flexible production process. This will enable Terrafame to focus on either battery chemical production or metal intermediate production according to market conditions. Any significant risks that are identified during risk management are also mitigated with measures such as price hedging, technical improvements, a broad customer portfolio, systematic production planning, investments, and competence development.

**Currency risks**

As Finnish Minerals Group operates in the eurozone and its sales are primarily made in US dollars, the company's business operations involve currency risks.

In 2025, the Group had USD-denominated sales worth USD 627.7 million, and the USD-denominated foreign-exchange forward transactions due during the financial year totalled USD 314 million. The hedge ratio was therefore set at 50.0 per cent. As a result, a 10 per cent change in the value of EUR/USD would have only affected the Group's net sales by 5.0 per cent.

In 2024, the Group had USD-denominated sales worth USD 574.4 million, and the USD-denominated foreign-exchange forward transactions due during the financial year totalled USD 306 million. The hedge ratio was therefore set at 53.3 per cent. As a result, a 10 per cent change in the value of EUR/USD would have only affected the Group's net sales by 4.7 per cent.

In accordance with the hedging policy, the risk of revaluing loans related to exchange rate changes is not subject to hedging measures. During the 2025 financial year, the Group's parent company had one foreign currency-denominated loan of USD 31.0 million and one foreign currency-denominated loan receivable of USD 30.7 million. The net position is therefore not significant. Terrafame set up a USD-denominated interest-bearing advance payment arrangement during the financial year.

**Interest rate risk**

The Group's interest rate risk arises from loans from financial institutions for which the reference rate is a variable interest rate. On the date of closing the accounts, the consolidated balance sheet showed EUR 485.8 million (339.4) in interest-bearing liabilities. On the same date, the repayment period of interest-bearing liabilities was approximately 2.6 years. This calculation includes all of the liabilities for which a repayment period can be defined. The company did not take any special measures to hedge against interest rate risks during the financial year.

Potential changes in the interest rate level would not have had a significant impact on the Group's result and shareholders' equity. An increase of one percentage point in the reference rate would have increased the interest costs of finance loans by approximately EUR 5.5 million. In accordance with the hedging policy, the risk of revaluation of loans is not subject to hedging measures.

### Credit risk

Finnish Minerals Group's internal guidelines define the principles and responsibilities of credit control. Once a new customer agreement has been signed, the Group estimates its expected annual volume and share of net sales, as well as the customer's creditworthiness. Credit losses of EUR 15 thousand were recognised in the 2025 financial year. Credit insurance has not been used to secure trade receivables. The aging schedule for trade receivables is presented in Note 1.17.

### Capital management

The Group's capital management seeks to support its business through an optimal capital structure and to increase shareholder value by aiming for the highest possible return. An optimal capital structure also ensures lower capital costs. Developments in capital structure are monitored through the equity-to-assets ratio. The equity ratio stood at 50.7 per cent on 31 December 2025 (54.0 per cent).

### Liquidity risk

Finnish Minerals Group continuously assesses and monitors the amount of financing required for business operations, so that the Group has sufficient liquid funds to finance its operations.

The maturity distribution based on debt contracts is as follows:

EUR 1,000	Carrying amount	Cash flow	0–6 mths	6 mths–1 yr	1–2 yrs	> 2 yrs
<b>31 Dec 2025</b>						
Interest-bearing liabilities	406,471	529,394	10,480	10,648	65,243	443,022
Accounts payable	66,194	66,194	66,194	0	0	0
Lease liabilities	34,918	40,713	4,872	4,872	7,930	23,040
Derivative liabilities	23,530	23,530	6,915	11,604	5,011	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>531,114</b>	<b>659,831</b>	<b>88,461</b>	<b>27,123</b>	<b>78,185</b>	<b>466,062</b>

EUR 1,000	Carrying amount	Cash flow	0–6 mths	6 mths–1 yr	1–2 yrs	> 2 yrs
<b>31 Dec 2024</b>						
Interest-bearing liabilities	301,515	348,107	10,333	7,393	14,685	315,697
Accounts payable	111,340	111,340	111,340	0	0	0
Lease liabilities	37,913	45,851	4,357	4,357	8,945	28,191
Derivative liabilities	8,332	8,332	6,809	1,400	123	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>459,100</b>	<b>513,630</b>	<b>132,839</b>	<b>13,150</b>	<b>23,752</b>	<b>343,888</b>

On 27 February 2025, Terrafame announced that the company had negotiated financing arrangements to fund its investment programme for the next few years. As part of this financing package, Terrafame has agreed on a EUR 100 million financing arrangement with its parent company, Finnish Minerals Group, and Galena funds managed by Trafigura. This arrangement consists of a EUR 50 million shareholder loan and a EUR 50 million equity financing commitment. Terrafame has also agreed on a USD 50 million advance payment arrangement with Trafigura.

As part of the same package, Terrafame agreed on a one-year extension to the maturity of its existing EUR 250 million bank loan agreement, that is, until December 2028. Management estimates that this revised funding package will provide sufficient funding to carry out necessary investments and secure business continuity. Terrafame's financing agreement includes covenants to measure indebtedness, liquidity and profitability.

At the end of the financial year, Finnish Minerals Group had long-term bank loans totalling EUR 136.4 million, of which EUR 110.0 million was in euros and EUR 26.4 million was in foreign currency (USD 31.0 million). EUR 45 million of the company's EUR 80 million revolving credit facility had been withdrawn by the end of the financial year.

### Market risk

The fair value calculation of hedges is based on market rates and quotations on the balance sheet date in accordance with the hedging portfolio. The counterparties to the derivative contracts have been approved in accordance with Terrafame's hedging policy. The Group's internal receivables and liabilities are consolidated at transaction level with each counterparty, and are recorded daily on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

On 31 December 2025, hedging instruments were highly important to the company's financial position and projected profitability for the next 12 months. The company had set up a cash flow hedge against a weakening US dollar with a hedging rate of approximately 30 per cent. The company had used derivatives to set up a cash flow hedge against a decline in the price of nickel for forecasted deliveries during the coming year, with a hedging rate of approximately 40 per cent, and likewise for zinc with a hedging rate of approximately 70 per cent. In line with its hedging policy, the company had also set up hedges for almost all of its nickel and zinc deliveries, which had been completed and previously reported as sales. As a result, the change in market prices after the closing of the accounts has hardly no effect on the sales revenue recognised for nickel and zinc deliveries completed during the financial year 2025.

## 1.24 Provisions – rehabilitation provision

Long-term provisions on the balance sheet are related to the environmental and rehabilitation liabilities associated with the Group's mine and production plants. The provisions are based on estimates of future liabilities.

<b>Non-current</b>		
<b>EUR 1,000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>31 Dec 2024</b>
<b>Rehabilitation provision</b>		
At beginning of year	216,680	219,729
Increase	0	0
Decrease	-16,631	-8,192
Unwinding of the discount	4,724	5,142
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>204,772</b>	<b>216,680</b>
<b>Total non-current</b>	<b>204,772</b>	<b>216,680</b>
<b>Estimated cost of the rehabilitation provision</b>		
Rehabilitation of bioleaching ponds	107,827	114,097
Other rehabilitation work	96,945	102,583
<b>Total estimated rehabilitation costs</b>	<b>204,772</b>	<b>216,680</b>

On 20 June 2022, the Northern Finland Regional State Administrative Agency (RSAA) issued a decision on Terrafame's environmental and water management permit for the activity. The permit determines matters such as the scope of the activity and new plans for the coming years, emission limits and the environmental guarantee for discontinued operations. The permit decision received in 2022 raised Terrafame's environmental guarantee from EUR 138 million to EUR 324 million, which is very high even by international standards. In the third quarter of 2022, Terrafame filed a request for review to the Vaasa Administrative Court on the calculation principles of the environmental guarantee. Terrafame had already increased the environmental provision in its financial statements for 2021, and the provision remained unchanged in Terrafame's financial statements for 2022. In Terrafame's 2023 financial statements, the provision was increased by EUR 15.1 million, mainly due to the introduction of new waste rock areas.

The provision was discounted by a total of EUR 3 million as a result of closures implemented during the 2024 financial year and revisions to the area-based estimate of closure costs. The provision decreased by EUR 8.2 million, while the unwinding of the discount increased the provision by EUR 5.2 million during the 2024 financial period.

The provision decreased by a total of EUR 11.9 million during the 2025 financial year. The provision decreased by EUR 16.6 million, while the unwinding of the discount increased the provision by EUR 4.7 million. It had an impact of EUR -4.7 million on the Group's result in the 2025 financial year. On 31 December 2025, the provision had a value of EUR 204.8 million (216.7 million) in the consolidated balance sheet.

In preparation for costs arising from closure measures, Terrafame has included an annually updated environmental provision in its balance sheet. During the 2024 financial year, the company began to gather information about the actual costs of the required rehabilitation work. The company used this data to revise its area-based estimate of the closure costs recorded during the financial year. The estimates for the financial years 2021–2023 were based on the guarantee values specified in the environmental permits. The general costs imposed by the guarantee requirement and the VAT added to the unit cost have not been included in the environmental provision, as these costs will not be borne by Terrafame when the company completes its closure obligation.

On 27 January 2025, Terrafame announced that it had filed an appeal with the Supreme Administrative Court concerning the rulings made by Vaasa Administrative Court in December 2024. Terrafame also requested the Supreme Administrative Court to issue an interim ruling on key restrictions on its operations. The Supreme Administrative Court issued an interim ruling in June 2025 and its final ruling in February 2026. The Supreme Administrative Court did not change the permit regulations concerning guarantees.

In June 2025, the Northern Finland Regional State Administrative Agency (RSAA) issued two permit decisions on the closure design for Terrafame's KL1 and KL2 waste rock areas. The company has already started closing down decommissioned production and waste areas alongside its active production operations, and submitted a comprehensive closure plan to the RSAA at the end of 2024. The RSAA's permit decisions approved most of the closure designs proposed by Terrafame, with the exception of the protective soil layer above the waterproof structure – the RSAA increased the thickness of this layer. The RSAA also issued a permit decision that permitted existing water treatment sludges in the mine area to remain in their current locations inside geotubes.

## 1.25 Interest-bearing liabilities

EUR 1,000	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>Non-current financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>		
Loans from financial institutions	384,426	236,515
Advances received	44,447	0
Other payables	22,046	0
Lease liability	27,119	31,550
<b>Total</b>	<b>478,037</b>	<b>268,065</b>
<b>Current financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>		
Loans from financial institutions	0	65,000
Lease liability	7,799	6,363
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,799</b>	<b>71,363</b>

Terrafame has a EUR 250 million unsecured loan facility that will mature in December 2028. The loan facility in question consists of a bullet loan of EUR 100 million and a revolving credit facility of EUR 150 million. These loan facilities were almost fully utilised at the end of the financial year. Finnish Minerals Group also had long-term loans totalling EUR 136.4 million at the end of the financial year. These include both a EUR 80 million revolving credit facility and one-off long-term loans of EUR 91.4 million. One of these long-term loans is for USD 31.0 million (EUR 26.4 million at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date).

The long-term loans have primarily been used to finance Terrafame's investment programme, and secondarily to fund IONCOR's business plan after the company was acquired by Finnish Minerals Group. The revolving credit facilities are used as working capital and to meet general financing needs. EUR 35 million of the revolving credit facility remained undrawn at the end of the financial year. A USD 50 million advance payment arrangement that was made with Trafigura during the 2025 financial year is presented under 'advances received'. This advance payment arrangement will be fully repaid by June 2030. Monthly SOFR-linked interest payments will also be made in conjunction with delivery invoicing. In the cash flow statement, this item has been entered under 'cash flow from operating activities', and the interest expenses associated with the arrangement are presented under 'cash flow from financing activities'.

Other liabilities in the consolidated financial statements include a EUR 22 million shareholder loan that Trafigura granted to Terrafame with a EURIBOR interest rate that will be capitalised annually. The shareholder loan will be repaid in six monthly instalments by 22 November 2029 as per the payment schedule.

The average maturity of all the loans is 2.5 years.

## 1.26 Trade and other payables

EUR 1,000	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>Current</b>		
Advances received	77	119
Accounts payable	66,194	111,340
Accruals and deferred income	35,436	33,909
Other payables	1,581	1,626
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,289</b>	<b>146,995</b>
<b>EUR 1,000</b>	<b>31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>31 Dec 2024</b>
<b>Non-interest bearing liabilities by currency, EUR</b>		
USD	7,148	18,770
GBP	0	31
SEK	0	2,547
AUD	10	0
EUR	96,131	125,647
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,289</b>	<b>146,995</b>

Classification of financial assets and liabilities

31 Dec 2025	Carrying amount			Total carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	Measured at amortised cost	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	Covered by hedge accounting					
<b>EUR 1,000</b>								
Financial assets								
Loan receivables	96,463			96,463	96,463			
Derivatives			4,432	4,432	4,432		4,432	
Trade receivables	52,968			52,968	52,968			
Cash and cash equivalents	104,436			104,436	104,436			
<b>Total</b>	<b>253,867</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,432</b>	<b>258,299</b>	<b>258,299</b>			
Financial liabilities								
Loans from financial institutions	384,426			384,426	384,426			
Other payables	22,046			22,046	22,046			
Advances received	44,447			44,447	44,447			
Lease liabilities	34,918			34,918	34,918			
Accounts payable	66,194			66,194	66,194			
Derivatives			23,530	23,530	23,530		23,530	
<b>Total</b>	<b>552,031</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,530</b>	<b>575,561</b>	<b>575,561</b>			
31 Dec 2024	Carrying amount			Total carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
EUR 1,000	Measured at amortised cost	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	Covered by hedge accounting					
Financial assets								
Derivatives			46,691	46,691	46,691		46,691	
Trade receivables	73,266			73,266	73,266			
Cash and cash equivalents	52,301			52,301	52,301			
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,566</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46,691</b>	<b>172,257</b>	<b>172,257</b>			
Financial liabilities								
Loans from financial institutions	301,515			301,515	301,515			
Lease liabilities	37,913			37,913	37,913			
Accounts payable	111,340			111,340	111,340			
Derivatives			8,332	8,332	8,332		8,332	
<b>Total</b>	<b>450,768</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,332</b>	<b>459,100</b>	<b>459,100</b>			

Classification level 1 fair values are based on the quoted (unadjusted) prices of identical assets or liabilities in an appropriate market. In determining the fair value of these instruments, the Group has mainly used Bloomberg valuations as the source of prices and the Group has verified that the prices received represented actual and frequent market transaction prices for the instruments in question.

The fair values of instruments in classification level 2 are for a significant part based on inputs other than the prices quoted in classification level 1, however, it is based on data that is observable for the asset or liability in question either directly (as the price) or indirectly (derived from the price). In order to determine the fair value of these instruments, the Group uses generally accepted valuation models, the inputs of which are nonetheless for a significant part based on observable market data.

The fair values of level 3 instruments, on the other hand, are based on inputs on an asset or a liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) but for a significant part on estimates made by management and the generally accepted methods of valuation used.

The fair value classification level for a specific item measured at fair value as a whole is determined on the basis of the lowest level input data relevant to the item in question. The significance of the input has been assessed in relation to the item measured at fair value as a whole.

## 1.27 Adjustments to cash flows from operating activities

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
<b>Adjustments to operating profit/loss</b>		
Unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses	-2,224	-651
Finance income and expenses	33,415	28,023
Impairment losses on investments in associated companies	69,824	
Other income and expenses that do not include payments	-1,357	-1,613
Share of profit from associated companies	4,880	1,699
Advance payment arrangement	50,000	0
Other adjustments	-5,785	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>148,753</b>	<b>27,458</b>

During the 2025 financial year, Terrafame Oy and Trafigura made an advance payment arrangement that will be repaid over the coming years, corresponding to deliveries. Monthly interest payments will also be made in conjunction with delivery invoicing. Additional information about this advance payment arrangement is provided in 'Note 1.25 Interest-bearing liabilities'. Other adjustments include an adjustment for the sale of fixed assets under 'cash flow from investing activities'.

### Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

EUR 1,000	1 Jan 2025	Changes affecting cash flow	Non-cash changes			31 Dec 2025
			Foreign exchange movements	Transfers	Other changes	
Non-current liabilities	236,515	219,436	-5,553	0	521	450,918
Current liabilities	65,000	-65,000	0	0	0	0
Lease liabilities						
– non-current	31,550	0	0	-7,444	3,013	27,119
– current	6,363	-6,705	0	7,444	697	7,799
<b>Total liabilities arising from financing activities</b>	<b>339,427</b>	<b>147,731</b>	<b>-5,553</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,231</b>	<b>485,836</b>

EUR 1,000	Non-current liabilities	Current liabilities	Long-term lease liabilities	Current lease liabilities	Total liabilities arising from financing activities
Net liabilities 1 Jan 2024	37,484	110,724	3,878	1,600	153,686
Cash flows		-115,581		-5,273	-120,855
Date of acquisition	199,259	70,000	33,112		302,371
Exchange rate variations					0
Other changes that do not include payment	-228	-143	-5,440	10,036	4,225
<b>Net liabilities 31 Dec 2024</b>	<b>236,515</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>31,550</b>	<b>6,363</b>	<b>339,427</b>

EUR 1,000	Non-current liabilities	Current liabilities	Long-term lease liabilities	Current lease liabilities	Total liabilities arising from financing activities
Net liabilities 1 Jan 2025	236,515	65,000	31,550	6,363	339,427
Cash flows	-5,000	-65,000	0	-6,705	-76,705
Date of acquisition	224,436	0	3,013	0	227,449
Exchange rate variations	-5,553				-5,553
Other changes that do not include payment	521	0	-7,444	8,141	1,218
<b>Net liabilities 31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>450,918</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,119</b>	<b>7,799</b>	<b>485,836</b>

## 1.28 Related party transactions

EUR 1,000	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>Business transactions with related parties</b>		
Net sales from goods and services		
Associated companies	70	37
Purchases of goods and services		
Other related entities	46,819	47,903
Accounts payable		
Other related entities	5,093	4,635
Loans, issued		
Associated companies	35,834	459
Other related entities	35,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,834</b>	<b>459</b>
<b>EUR 1,000</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Executives' benefits</b>		
Salaries and other short-term benefits	3,497	3,217
Termination benefits	0	0
Post-employment benefits	176	0
Other long-term employee benefits	0	0
Share-based payments	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,673</b>	<b>3,217</b>

Finnish Minerals Group's key related parties are the State of Finland (which is the sole shareholder of the Group's parent company), the associated companies Keliber Oy and Adven-FMG Sodium Sulphate Holding Oy, and Easpring Finland New Materials Oy. Terrafame Oy's key related parties are Finnish Minerals Group Oy, the State of Finland, Galena Private Equity Resources Investment 3 LP, Galena Private Equity Resources Investment 4 LP, Galena Private Equity Resources Fund LP, Galena Private Equity Resources Co-investment 2 LP, and Trafigura Group. Other related parties include the CEOs, Board members and Executive Leadership Team members of Group companies, persons responsible for Terrafame's commercial agreements, immediate family members of persons referred to herein, and entities in which they or their immediate family members exercise control or considerable influence. Finnish Minerals Group's related parties also include companies in which the State of Finland exercises control or considerable influence. Finnish Minerals Group has applied an exemption pursuant to which it only reports significant business transactions with state-affiliated companies.

During the 2025 financial year, the Group made a EUR 24.7 million investment in Easpring Finland New Materials Oy and granted the company a capital loan of EUR 35.4 million. An additional investment of EUR 0.2 million was also made in Adven-FMG Sodium Sulphate Holding Oy during the financial year. Group granted IONCOR Oy a EUR 35.0 million loan.

**Wages and salaries**

EUR 1,000	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>Parent company</b>		
CEO	263	245
Members of the Board of Directors		
Teija Kankaanpää	0	8
Ilpo Korhonen	34	33
Antti Kummu	0	13
Jan Lång	50	35
Olavi Huhtala	34	34
Riku Kytömäki	34	20
Ilona Lundström	31	17
Eeva Ruokonen	0	9
Minna Smedsten	38	15
Taru Uotila	34	23
Pauli Anttila	0	10
Jukka Ohtola	34	28
<b>Total remuneration of the parent company's Board of Directors</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>244</b>
<b>Terrafame Oy (subsidiary)</b>		
Antti Koulumies	132	
Seppo Voutilainen	278	278
Joni Lukkaroinen	176	267
<b>CEO, total</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>545</b>
Members of the Board of Directors		
Lauri Ratia	20	84
Jesus Fernandez	10	45
Julian Sanchez	47	47
Matti Hietanen	52	48
Riitta Mynttinen	11	48
Tuomo Mäkelä	0	9
Peter Schuhmacher	44	35
Markku Teräsvasara	51	0
Markus Mannström	31	0
Patrick Burke	34	0
Jyrki Vainionpää	47	48
<b>Total remuneration of the Terrafame's (subsidiary) Board of Directors</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>365</b>
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>1,399</b>

At the end of the 2025 and 2024 financial years, no treasury shares were owned by members of the Boards of Directors of Finnish Minerals Group Oy or Terrafame Oy, executives working for these companies, or their related parties. All business transactions between the Group companies and their related parties conformed to accepted market practices. The pension cover of key personnel is determined on the basis of statutory pension provision. There are no option or other share-based incentive schemes in place for executives.

**1.29 Parent company and subsidiary relationships of the Group**

Company	Domicile	2025		2024	
		Holding (%)	Share of votes (%)	Holding (%)	Share of votes (%)
Finnish Minerals Group Oy (parent company)	Finland				
Terrafame Oy	Finland	56.2% *)	56.2% *)	56.1%	56.1%
Terrafame Alueverkko Oy	Finland	56.2% *)	56.2% *)	56.1%	56.1%
Finnish Battery Chemicals Oy	Finland	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Finnish Battery Chemicals pCAM Oy **)	Finland	100.0%	100.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Sokli Holding Oy	Finland	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sokli Oy	Finland	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

\*) The holding includes shares registered on 23 January 2026. Prior to this registration, the holding was 56.1%.

\*\*) Finnish Battery Chemicals pCAM Oy was an associated company in 2024. The company became a subsidiary during the 2025 financial year.

**1.30 Events after the balance sheet date**

In January 2026, Finnish Minerals Group became the majority owner of IONCOR Oy, a subsidiary of Valmet Automotive that designs and manufactures battery solutions, with a 70 per cent holding. In September 2025, FMG granted a EUR 35 million loan to IONCOR. The company employs about 1,000 professionals in Finland and Germany. IONCOR had net sales of about EUR 189 million in 2025.

On 15 January 2026, Sokli Oy submitted an application to the European Commission for its mining project in Savukoski to be recognised as a strategic project as specified in the EU Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA). A decision on this application is expected in 2026.

In February 2026, the Finnish State announced that it would allocate equity of EUR 65 million to FMG to carry out Sokli's pre-feasibility study in 2026–2028. A Board of Directors was appointed for Sokli Oy, commencing its work in March 2026. The Board comprises Kari Vyhtinen (Chair), Jani Kiuru (Vice Chair), Juhani Itkonen, Jukka Jokela, Teija Kankaanpää and Jarmo Santala.

On 12 February 2026, the Supreme Administrative Court issued its final rulings on Terrafame's main permit and the KL1 waste rock area. The Supreme Administrative Court approved the company's proposed annual mining and waste rock extraction volumes, as well as the construction plan for the secondary leaching area. The Supreme Administrative Court approved the construction of the KL1 waste rock area with the exception of blocks 1 and 4. The court also annulled Vaasa Administrative Court's requirement for a double-bottom structure, instead requiring the structure to be reinforced.

On 27 February 2026, Terrafame announced change negotiations that would affect the company's entire workforce. A maximum reduction of 120 person-years will be required.

# Parent company income statement

EUR 1,000	Note	2025	2024
Net sales	2.1	2,338	2,388
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>2,338</b>	<b>2,388</b>
Other operating income	2.2	50	230
Administrative expenses	2.4	-7,993	-5,710
Research and development costs	2.5	-979	-1,250
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>-6,584</b>	<b>-4,342</b>
<b>Finance income and expenses</b>	2.6		
Other interest and finance income		17,117	4,671
Impairment of non-current assets		-78,601	0
Interest and other finance expenses		-6,905	-959
<b>Total finance income and cost</b>		<b>-68,389</b>	<b>3,712</b>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-74,972</b>	<b>-630</b>
Income taxes		0	0
<b>Profit/loss for the period</b>		<b>-74,972</b>	<b>-630</b>

# Parent company balance sheet

EUR 1,000	Note	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
<b>Intangible assets</b>	2.7		
Development costs		498	597
<b>Investments</b>			
Investments in subsidiaries	2.8	552,156	537,481
Investments in associates	2.9	0	78,601
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>552,655</b>	<b>616,680</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Non-current receivables</b>			
Receivables from Group companies	2.10	188,659	37,501
Loan receivables	2.10	61,110	0
<b>Current receivables</b>			
Current receivables	2.11	1,483	67,000
Cash and cash equivalents	2.12	64,596	9,880
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>315,848</b>	<b>114,381</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>868,502</b>	<b>731,060</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	2.13	2,258	2,257
Invested unrestricted equity fund		836,151	696,151
Retained earnings		-34,118	-33,487
Profit/loss for the year		-74,972	-630
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>729,318</b>	<b>664,290</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Non-current liabilities	2.14	136,383	0
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>136,383</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Current liabilities	2.15	2,801	66,770
Total current liabilities		2,801	66,770
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>868,502</b>	<b>731,060</b>

# Parent company cash flow statement

EUR 1,000	Note	2025	2024
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>			
<b>Profit/loss for the period</b>		-74,972	-630
Adjustments to operating profit/loss		68,766	-3,468
Change in net working capital		491	-398
Interest paid		-3,060	-1,203
Interest received		7,325	3,230
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>		<b>-1,451</b>	<b>-2,470</b>
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>			
Investments in tangible and intangible assets		-278	-404
Loans granted		-135,872	-65,000
Investments in other investments		-70,247	-14,600
Repayment of loan receivables		65,000	58,000
Investments in subsidiaries		-14,675	0
Investments in associated companies		0	0
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>-156,072</b>	<b>-22,004</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>			
Increase in invested unrestricted equity fund		140,000	30,000
Withdrawals from long-term loans		142,258	0
Repayments of long-term loans		-70,000	0
Proceeds from short-term loans		0	70,000
Repayments of short-term loans		0	-75,000
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b>212,258</b>	<b>25,000</b>
<b>Effects of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currencies</b>		<b>-18</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>54,735</b>	<b>526</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>		<b>9,880</b>	<b>9,353</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>		<b>64,596</b>	<b>9,880</b>

# Parent company's accounting policies and notes

## Accounting policies

### The scope of financial statements, and accounting policies

The company has prepared the financial statements in accordance with Finnish accounting legislation and Finnish Accounting Standards (FAS). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The financial statement information is reported in tables and related texts in thousands of euros and in the Annual Review in millions of euros to one decimal place. The comparative figures reported in brackets are figures for the financial year 2024. All the presented figures have been rounded according to general rounding rules, so the sum of the individual figures may be different from the sum presented. Key figures have been calculated using exact values. Comparative information has been adjusted where necessary to correspond with the information of the year under review.

### Items denominated in foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the rate prevailing on the transaction date. Receivables and liabilities on the balance sheet on the closing date of the accounts are value at closing rate.

### Net sales

Net sales is presented as income from services provided by the parent company to its group companies. The income is recognized when the services are rendered.

### Research and development costs

Research expenditure is treated as annual expenses and recognised as an expense in the income statement. The costs incurred in the development of battery business and battery technologies are capitalised on the balance sheet if the development activities are expected to generate income beyond the current accounting period. Capitalised development costs are amortised over ten years as planned.

### Amortisation of pension costs

Pension expenditure is recognised as an expense in the year it was accrued.

### Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the financial year in which they are incurred.

### Receivables

Receivables are valued at nominal value or at a lower probable value. The recoverability of receivables is assessed at the balance sheet date, and if it is considered probable that the receivable will not be recovered in full, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Receivables denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date, and the resulting exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss.

### Non-current assets

Shares in subsidiaries and in associated companies are stated on the balance sheet at historical cost. If the future income generated from shares is estimated to be permanently lower than the undepreciated acquisition cost, the difference is entered as an expense under impairment.

### Deferred taxes

No deferred tax assets or liabilities have been recognised on temporary differences between taxation and financial statements, but these have been presented in the notes. The most significant temporary difference is the loss to be confirmed for the financial period.

## 2 Parent company's notes

### 2.1 Net sales

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
Intra-group sales	2,044	2,351
Selling to others	294	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>2,388</b>

### 2.2 Other operating income

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
Grants received	50	229
Other income	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>230</b>

### 2.3 Personnel expenses and number of employees

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
<b>Personnel expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	3,999	3,599
Pension costs	637	604
Other social security expenses	148	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,784</b>	<b>4,269</b>
<b>Average number of employees</b>		
Salaried employees	37	37

### 2.4 Administrative expenses

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
<b>Personnel expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	3,725	3,288
Pension costs	594	552
Other social security expenses	138	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,456</b>	<b>3,900</b>
<b>Auditors' fees</b>		
Auditing	80	38
Certificates and reports	7	58
Tax advisory services	34	17
Other services	152	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>137</b>
Travel expenses	208	269
Rents	197	172
Other legal and consulting services	1,717	424
Other administrative expenses, Group	1	15
Other administrative expenses	1,140	793
<b>Total administrative expenses</b>	<b>7,993</b>	<b>5,710</b>
<b>Management salaries and fees</b>		
CEO and Board members	551	461

### 2.5 Research and development costs

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
Research and development costs recognised as an expense	979	1,250

## 2.6 Finance income and expenses

EUR 1,000	2025	2024
Other interest and finance income		
From Group companies	10,212	4,459
From other companies	6,906	212
Impairment of investments held as non-current assets	-78,601	0
Interest and other finance expenses		
To other companies	-6,905	-959
<b>Total</b>	<b>-68,389</b>	<b>3,712</b>

Impairment of investments held as non-current assets comprises the impairment loss of EUR 78.6 million recognised for Keliber in the 2025 financial year.

## 2.7 Intangible assets

EUR 1,000	Development costs
<b>Carrying amount 31 Dec 2024</b>	<b>597</b>
<b>Acquisition cost 1 Jan 2025</b>	<b>962</b>
Increase	278
<b>Capitalised during the period</b>	
Acquisition cost 31 Dec 2025	1,240
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses 1 Jan 2025	364
Amortisation for the year	79
<b>Impairment losses</b>	<b>298</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses 31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>741</b>
<b>Carrying amount 31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>498</b>

## 2.8 Investments in subsidiaries

EUR 1,000	Shares in Group companies
Carrying amount 31 Dec 2024	537,481
Acquisition cost 1 Jan 2025	537,481
Increase	14,675
<b>Acquisition cost 31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>552,156</b>
<b>Carrying amount 31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>552,156</b>

## Group companies

Parent company holdings	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Terrafame Oy, Sotkamo, Finland	56.2%	56.1%
Finnish Battery Chemicals Oy, Helsinki, Finland	100.0%	100.0%
Sokli Holding Oy, Savukoski, Finland	100.0%	100.0%

## 2.9 Investments in associates

EUR 1,000	Holdings in associated companies
<b>Carrying amount 31 Dec 2024</b>	<b>78,601</b>
<b>Acquisition cost 1 Jan 2025</b>	<b>78,601</b>
Increase	0
<b>Acquisition cost 31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>78,601</b>
<b>Accumulated impairment losses 1 Jan 2025</b>	<b>0</b>
Impairment losses	-78,601
<b>Accumulated impairment losses 31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>-78,601</b>
<b>Carrying amount 31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>0</b>

A significant impairment loss of EUR 78.6 million has been recognised for the Keliber investment, mainly due to changes in global market price forecasts for lithium. It is intended that the project will continue, but the carrying amount of the previous investments has been written down in accordance with the principle of prudence.

31 Dec 2025	Company holdings	Book-entry	Number of shares	Carrying amount
Keliber Oy, Kaustinen, Finland	20.0%	Class B shares	822,863	0

## 2.10 Non-current receivables

EUR 1,000	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Receivables from Group companies	188,659	37,501
Loan receivables	61,110	0
<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>249,769</b>	<b>37,501</b>

## 2.11 Current receivables

EUR 1,000	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Receivables from Group companies	963	66,511
Receivables from associated companies	88	12
Trade receivables	0	2
Lease guarantees	38	38
VAT receivable	101	0
Tax account receivable	0	14
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	293	423
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>67,000</b>

## 2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

EUR 1,000	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Cash in hand and at banks	64,596	9,880

## 2.13 Equity

EUR 1,000	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Share capital 1 Jan	2,258	2,258
Share capital 31 Dec	2,258	2,258
<b>Total restricted equity</b>	<b>2,258</b>	<b>2,258</b>
Invested unrestricted equity fund 1 Jan	696,151	666,151
Increase	140,000	30,000
Invested unrestricted equity fund 31 Dec	836,151	696,151
Retained earnings	-34,118	-33,487
Profit/loss for the year	-74,972	-630
<b>Total unrestricted equity</b>	<b>727,060</b>	<b>662,034</b>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>729,318</b>	<b>664,290</b>
<b>Distributable funds</b>		
Invested unrestricted equity fund	836,151	696,151
Retained earnings	-34,118	-33,487
Profit/loss for the year	-74,972	-630
Capitalised development costs	-498	-597
<b>Total distributable funds</b>	<b>726,562</b>	<b>661,435</b>

## 2.14 Non-current liabilities

EUR 1,000	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Loans from financial institutions	136,383	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>136,383</b>	<b>0</b>

At the end of the financial year, the company had long-term loans amounting to EUR 136.4 million, of which a total of EUR 110.0 million were denominated in euros. In addition, the company has one loan of USD 31.0 million (EUR 26.4 million at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date). The average maturity of all loans is 2.3 years. Loan receivables consist mainly of investments in portfolio companies.

## 2.15 Current liabilities

EUR 1,000	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Loans from financial institutions	0	65,000
Advances received	77	104
Accounts payable	170	186
Amounts owed to Group companies	0	18
Other liabilities – tax withheld in advance and social security expenses	105	102
Value added tax liability	167	36
Employment benefit related accruals	653	612
Accrued expenses and deferred income – other	1,629	712
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>66,770</b>

## 2.16 Other notes

Contingent liabilities and other commitments	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>Amounts due on leases and leasing commitments</b>		
Within one year	204	168
After one year but within five years	43	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>214</b>

Environmental and mining permit guarantees	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
<b>Beneficiary</b>		
Decision of the Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency, 30 June 2024, Mining Register registration number: 2019		
<b>Form of collateral</b>		
Bank guarantee	80	80

The company has confirmed losses for the tax years 2015 to 2024 amounting to approximately EUR 33.8 million, for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised. The unrecognised deferred tax asset for the confirmed losses amounts to approximately EUR 6.8 million. Confirmed losses will be utilised for an estimated amount of approximately EUR 3.6 million in the 2025 tax year, after which tax losses will amount to a total of about EUR 30.2 million, of which EUR 6.0 million is an unrecognised deferred tax asset.

# Signatures to the annual review and financial statements

Helsinki, 20 March 2026

Jan Lång  
Chair of the Board of Directors

Olavi Huhtala

Ilpo Korhonen

Riku Kytömäki

Ilona Lundström

Jukka Ohtola

Minna Smedsten

Taru Uotila

Matti Hietanen  
CEO

# Auditor's note

A report on the audit has been issued today.

Helsinki, 20 March 2026

KPMG Oy Ab  
Authorised Public Accountants

Toni Aaltonen  
KHT



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