Tornator Oyj

Financial statements and Board of Directors’ report 1 January – 31 December 2024

Tornator Oyj
Company ID: 0162807-8
Domicile: Imatra, Finland

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Tornator Oyj Board of Directors’ report

Turnover and Profit

The group’s Turnover was €213.0 million (€194.9), an increase of 9.3%. The volume of wood deliveries was at the level of the comparison period, but the strengthened price level increased Turnover. Changes in market interest rates or inflation, and Russia’s war of aggression in Ukraine, did not have significant negative impacts on the company’s business. The majority, €192.8 million or 90.5%, of the Turnover came from wood sales (€178.5 million, 91.6%). Turnover from forest services grew by 16.9% to €17.0 million (€14.5). Additionally, sales of land and plots generated €3.2 million (€1.8). Other operating income of €7.6 million (€4.9) includes, among other things, land use fees and lease payments, conservation area compensations, sales of soil resources, and income from realized and anticipated additional sales prices of sold wind power projects. The change in the value of additional sales prices was negative in the comparison period, so the comparison period amount is presented in other operating expenses.

Operating profit at fair value was €189.9 million (€442.9) and net profit for the financial year was €132.5 million (€340.6). The fair value of forest assets increased significantly more in the comparison period than in the current reporting period, which explains the decrease in operating profit. The change in the fair value of biological assets increased operating profit by €35.2 million (€+295.7), and the negative fair value change of financial instruments reduced profit by €6.0 million (€-5.5) before taxes. In addition to biological assets, the change in the value of forest assets was recorded for land through other comprehensive income in the equity revaluation reserve at €12.1 million (€-57.1 million).

The Tornator Timberland group includes the parent company Tornator Oyj, as well as Tornator Eesti Oü (100.0%) and in Romania SC Tornator SRL (100.0%) and Oituz Private Forest District SRL (100.0%).

Key figures

The official key figures for the Group and the parent company were calculated according to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

		2024	2023	2022
Turnover, € million	The Group	213.0	194.9	164.6
	Parent	195.3	172.7	147.9
Operating profit (IFRS), € million	The Group	189.9	442.9	572.0
	Parent	152.0	389.8	523.5
Operating profit, % of net sales	The Group	89.2	227.2	347.4
	Parent	77.8	225.7	354.1
Profit for the period (IFRS), € million	The Group	132.5	340.6	541.9
	Parent	96.9	299.5	498.0
Return on equity, %	The Group	6.0	16.5	33.8
	Parent	4.8	15.5	32.9
Return on capital employed, %	The Group	6.3	15.3	24.0
Equity ratio, %	The Group	59.8	60.1	60.4
Average personnel	The Group	188	189	188

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Comparable key figures

In addition to the official key figures presented above, the Tornator Group uses alternative performance measures that are comparable between years, thus better describing the success of operations. The comparable key figures have been calculated without fair value changes and apply to the whole Group.

	2024	2023	2022
Turnover, € million	213.0	194.9	164.6
Adjusted operating profit, € million	154.1	141.8	130.2
Adjusted operating profit, %	72.4	72.8	79.1
Profit for the period, comparable, € million	103.2	96.7	94.8
Return on equity (comparable), %	4.7	4.7	5.9
Return on capital employed (comparable), %	5.2	5.0	5.5

The key figures are calculated as follows:

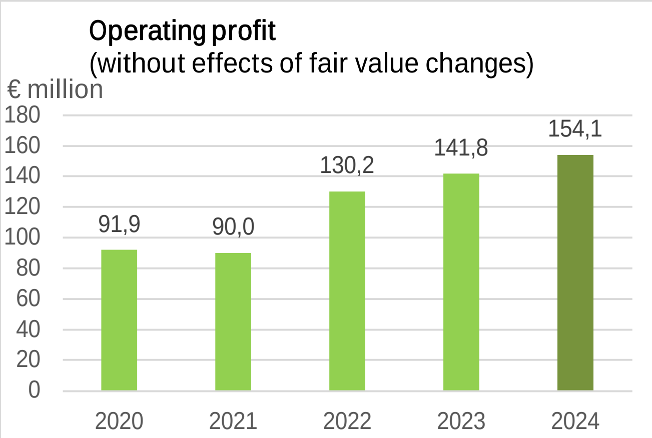
Operating profit, official	**189.9**
- Change in fair value of biological assets	-35.2
- Change in the fair value of provisions and receivables from additional wind power sales prices	-0.5
= Adjusted operating profit, comparable	**154.1**

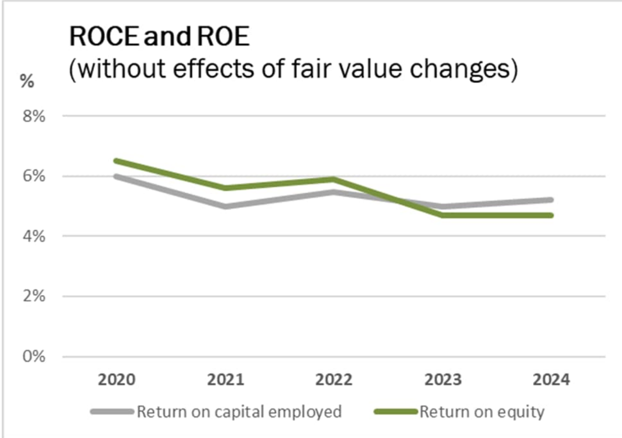
Profit for the period, official	**132.5**
- Change in fair value of biological assets	-35.2
- Change in the fair value of provisions and receivables from additional wind power sales prices	-0.5
- Change in fair value of financial instruments	+6.0
- Share of deferred taxes in above items	+0.4
= Profit for the period, comparable	**103.2**

Return on equity, % $= \dfrac{\text{Profit for the period}}{\text{Equity on average}} \times 100$

Return on capital employed, % $= \dfrac{\text{Operating profit + interest income}}{\text{Balance sheet total – Interest-free liabilities on average}} \times 100$

Equity ratio, % $= \dfrac{\text{Equity}}{\text{Balance sheet total – Advances received}} \times 100$





Distribution of turnover and non-current assets by country

In addition to the group-level figures, Tornator reports to the Chief operating decision maker the turnover, other operating income, operating expenses, and the net operating profit by country. The country-specific calculation and reconciliation to the official operating profit are presented below. Balance sheet items are not reported to the chief operating decision maker with the same level of detail, so they are presented separately for Finland and combined for Estonia and Romania.

1 Jan - 31 Dec 2024 EUR thousand	Finland	Estonia	Romania	Group internal eliminations and adjustments	Group total
Turnover	195,280.1	12,974.4	4,759.8	0.0	213,014.4
Other operative income	5,020.1	1,000.7	341.4	-474.1	5,888.2
Operative costs	-56,622.9	-5,075.9	-3,581.9	506.4	-64,774.3
Operating profit	**143,677.4**	**8,899.3**	**1,519.4**	**32.3**	**154,128.3**
Fare value items in operating profit	8,312.8	27,096.0	331.1	0.0	35,739.8
Operating profit (IFRS)	**151,990.2**	**35,995.2**	**1,850.5**	**32.3**	**189,868.2**

1 Jan - 31 Dec 2023 EUR thousand	Finland	Estonia	Romania	Group internal eliminations and adjustments	Group total
Turnover	172,660.5	15,654.4	6,580.5	0.0	194,895.4
Other operative income	4,321.0	831.3	187.0	-444.4	4,894.9
Operative costs	-49,849.1	-4,899.3	-3,530.1	280.3	-57,998.2
Operating profit	**127,132.4**	**11,586.3**	**3,237.5**	**-191.1**	**141,792.1**
Fare value items in operating profit	262,645.8	37,278.6	1,171.9	0,0	301,096.4
Operating profit (IFRS)	**389,778.2**	**48,865.0**	**4,409.4**	**-191,1**	**442,888.4**

	31 Dec 2024		31 Dec 2023	
Forest assets:	EUR thousand	%	EUR thousand	%
Finland	3,278,296.5	91.2	3,180,835.2	92.1
Romania and Estonia	316,608.2	8.8	274,707.5	7.9
Total	**3,594,904.7**	**100.0**	**3,455,542.7**	**100.0**

Non-current Assets:	EUR thousand	%	EUR thousand	%
Finland	3,315,715.2	91.2	3,214,583.4	92.0
Romania and Estonia	320,416.1	8.8	278,910.4	8.0
Total	**3,636,131.3**	**100.0**	**3,493,493.8**	**100.0**

The non-current assets presented above include all other non-current assets of the group except for financial instruments, deferred tax assets, and assets related to post-employment benefit plans.

Effects of the war in Ukraine

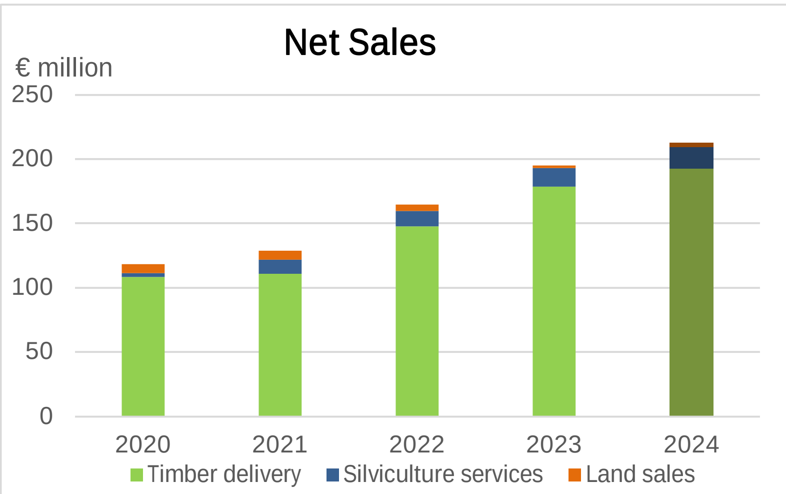
Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the consequent general economic instability did not have any major negative impact on Tornator's performance, balance sheet or cash flows. Tornator's turnover and adjusted operating profit were historically high during the reporting period. The cash flow from operating activities was also strong. The company's credit losses have not increased, and the company does not envisage higher financial risks or a fall in asset value. Tornator's contractors found replacements to Ukrainian seasonal workers, so forest management measures were not affected.

Notable events during the period under review

Tornator had an excellent year, both in terms of operational activities and the implementation of strategic projects.

In the core business, namely timber sales and deliveries, the results were better than planned. Good demand pushed up the market price of wood. Timber deliveries to Tornator's main customer, Stora Enso, totalled some €169.0 million (€153.0 million), which was around 88% (86%) of the group's timber delivery turnover. Timber sales to the main customer are based on a long-term market-based framework agreement, which was renewed in 2021.

In silviculture services, work was carried out as planned.



The update of the fair value of Tornator's forest assets had positive impacts in 2024. The total value of the group's forest assets increased by approximately €139 million (€354) during the financial year, of which the parent company's share was about €97 million (€312), with the net effect of purchases being around €92 million (€119). The balance sheet value of biological assets also increased in Estonia and Romania, and the annual update of the fair value of biological assets in all countries improved the group's operating profit by a total of €35 million (€296). The impact of changes in the fair value of land was a total of +€12 million (€-61). The forest valuation model is described in more detail in the notes to the financial statements.

The total value of the group's forest assets recorded in the financial statements, including standing stock and land areas, was around €3,595 million (€3,456 million). The figures include the effects of felling, as well as the purchases and sales of forestland. Tornator owns a total of approximately 783,000 hectares of forest in Finland, Estonia and Romania (760,000).

Tornator's equity ratio remained high at 59.8% (60.1%), and liquidity remained good throughout the year. The company fulfilled the terms of its loan to value (LTV) covenant by a safe margin.

The company continued to purchase new forestland. Tornator bought almost 24,000 hectares of forests in Finland.

In Estonia and Romania, the company continued to manage its forests sustainably, and to further develop its sustainable business operations. All the group's forests are double-certified (PEFC™, FSC®).

Finland FSC-C123368
Estonia FSC-C132610
Romania FSC-C132426

Tornator continued to implement its climate and biodiversity programmes. The content and objectives of the programs are presented on our website.

In line with our sustainability program, Tornator engaged in mire restoration, prescribed burning and the establishment of conservation areas on approximately 800 hectares of our land. Tornator continued with major conservation projects within the framework of initiatives such as the Metso and Helmi habitat protection programs.

The Annual General Meeting of Tornator Oyj on March 8, 2024, decided, in accordance with the Board's proposal, to pay a dividend of €35 million and to authorize the Board of Directors to decide on an additional dividend of up to €35 million. At its meeting on 29 November, 2024, the Board decided to distribute an additional dividend of €35 million. In total, €70 million were distributed as dividends during the 2024 financial year.

Risk management

Tornator's risk management is aimed at securing profitable business in the long term and to create opportunities for well-managed risk taking using the selected strategy. It is based on the systematic identification and analysis of all significant risks to the company.

Tornator's risks are divided into three main categories: strategic risks, operational risks and financial risks. Examples of each category are described below.

Strategic risks

Fluctuation in timber demand is naturally a risk for a forestry company. Demand risk has decreased as the use of wood has increased and diversified, and many new innovations are still unknown. With new investments by the forest industry and as the import of timber from Russia came to a halt, wood demand has increased in all countries in which Tornator operates. The company has also secured high demand for wood by certifying all its forests.

The volatility of wood prices is a significant risk factor in terms of Tornator's results. If prices fall, Tornator can temporarily increase the volume of cutting right sales or plot and forestland sales or both. However, the goal is to follow a sustainable felling plan in order to optimise annual cash flows in the long run.

Risks concerning the quantity and quality of wood raw material are controlled through long-term forest resource management planning and focusing operations according to the structure and age-class distribution of the forests. In 2021, for the verification of growing stock growth, the company adopted the MOTTI Finnish forest growth models, developed by the Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke), based on the latest research results. These models are used in the preparation of the long-term felling plan (longer than 30 years).

The market transaction-based forest valuation method which is applied in Finland can, in sudden market conditions changes, lead to bigger and faster changes in forest value than the future cash flow -based method that is applied in Estonia and Romania.

Changes in current certification criteria may affect opportunities for forest use and cause a loss of income for Tornator, unless there is an agreement on full compensation. The Finnish Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) redefined its national criteria in 2023. Tornator was closely involved in this process and does not foresee that the changes will cause any significant loss of revenue.

Forestland purchasing entails risks, and the success of investment often becomes apparent only later. The forest resources and structure of the estate to be purchased are determined using highly advanced technology, but some decisions must still be based on estimates. The pricing of estates is based on clear criteria, but pricing and the underlying estimates may have an effect on the success of purchases in terms of returns.

Tornator monitors the prevailing economic conditions when planning land sales. A downturn in the economy may reduce the demand for holiday home plots and cause a temporary decline in revenues. The risks associated with investments in wind power project development are managed by conducting sufficiently detailed preliminary studies before starting projects, selecting well-known industry players as partners, diversifying projects regionally across different parts of Finland, and carefully carrying out project planning. Tornator does not participate in the construction or ownership of wind power production but sells its shares in projects before construction and remains a lessor as the owner of the land.

When utilising forest resources, Tornator manages risks to the environment by complying with environmental legislation and certification criteria. Risks are discussed in employee training and introduction and minimised through careful planning of operations and a high standard of implementation.

Significant new statutes or other factors impeding operations can be regarded as political risks. An example of this is the debate in Finland on the acceptability of forest use, or discussions on regulation at EU level that would restrict forestry. The role of forests in halting biodiversity loss, among other things, has been in the headlines. Acquiring forest assets as a foreign company may also subject the company to political risks in the target countries in question. In managing risks, it is important to cooperate with authorities, educational institutions and various NGOs as well as participate in societal debate. Proactive risk management also involves participation in research in the field and the preparation of various carbon calculations. Tornator pursues open communication with an emphasis on the positive overall responsibility of the company's forestry activities and corporate values.

Tornator also aims to continue expanding its operations outside Finland, in countries where the related growth potential is considered profitable. Geographic expansion is both a way to manage risks and a risk in itself. With regard to Tornator's operations, Romania and Estonia score relatively poorly in corruption statistics. Tornator makes economic, social and environmental sustainability an integral part of its business, guided by a Code of Conduct that is common to all countries of operation. Furthermore, the risks associated with expansion are managed by selecting competent partners and reliable customers, and by balancing out long and short-term timber sales agreements. The company performs internal control in all countries, and the group has a whistleblow channel in place.

Attracting and retaining skilled employees is a risk in forestry as well. Tornator has prepared for rising numbers of retirements among forest workers by signing on new contractors and increasing machine work. With regard to salaried employees, the company collaborates with educational institutions and recruits proactively. The risk is also managed with active HR management and development. Because of the war, workers from Ukraine have not been available for forest management work. Future reconstruction could cause a shortage of forestry workers in Tornator's countries of operation, should forestry labour move from these countries to Ukraine.

Operational risks

To manage internal business risks, Tornator has operational processes that are approved by the board of directors and senior management. Operational work is increasingly carried out with entrepreneurs' resources, which poses challenges in terms of control of environmental damage and occupational safety, among other things. The expansion of silviculture services business throughout Finland has increased the risks posed to Tornator through factors such as an increase in the number of contractors used. This control is being improved by means of training and the use of information technology.

Greater frequency of natural disasters due to climate change pose an ever-greater risk to forest assets. For Tornator, the size and geographic extent of its holdings, the good health and growth of its forests, and the measures required by the Act on Prevention of Forest Damage form an intrinsic risk management tool. In addition, Tornator has a Finnish forest insurance policy that covers damage in the case of a major disaster. However, the company regards insuring its forest holdings abroad as unprofitable, because the target countries lack an operational forest insurance market. The threat of a cyber attack on corporate information systems may also be considered a risk. Tornator is prepared for this by utilising advanced security technology and by providing instructions and training to users

Financial risks

A substantial proportion of debt in the company's balance sheet constitutes a risk which Tornator manages with special attention. Ready access to the capital markets will enable the successful refinancing of debt. The company adjusts its debt portfolio depending on the financial market situation, so that debt maturities are spread over several years and as far into the future as possible. The company has spread the risks related to funding by issuing both bonds and bank loans maturing in different years. The company has prepared for market rate changes with derivative contracts. Hedging is applied to mitigate the interest rate risk on the loans. Liquidity management is based on advance payments and up-to-date cash management. The company also has a commercial paper programme in place to optimise the need for cash. Cash reserves are invested in bank deposits and short-term, liquid and highly rated funds.

Tornator manages customer risks by advance payments based on sales agreements.

Notable events after the end of the period

No notable events after the end of the period.

Estimate of future development

The global megatrends, such as climate change and population growth, are further expected to increase demand for sustainably produced renewable wood raw material in the long term. Temporary pressure may, however, be placed on timber demand and felling if, for example, the tension in international politics escalates. If the global economy slows down more than expected, forest industry production may contract, with potential negative impacts on timber delivery volumes and the company's turnover.

In the company's own forests, silviculture operations will be continued according to the normal annual cycle and the fertilisation program will be carried out as planned. In addition to this, Tornator will perform silviculture works for Stora Enso's silviculture services customers throughout Finland. The situation in the forestland market is expected to remain similar to the previous year. Wind and solar power projects will be advanced where possible.

The company estimates that its financial performance and debt service capacity will remain stable.

Research and development

The company has put a lot of emphasis on improving the availability and quality of growing stock data. In addition, the development of harvesting and nature management quality as well as information systems was continued. A special focus was on the development of information systems for silviculture services and wood sales, as well as on improving the quality of the contracting process.

Personnel, wages and salaries

The average number of personnel was at the same level as the year before. In addition to normal pay, the company uses a reward system based on performance targets. In 2024, an average of 7.0% of normal pay was given as performance-based bonuses for 2023 (in 2023, 7.8% was paid for 2022).

The group has about 190 employees. Its forests provide directly various types of forestry work for people, mainly in sparsely populated areas, with an estimated equivalent of some 1,600 FTE.

	2024	2023	2022
Average number of personnel during the period	188	189	188
Remuneration for the period, € million	11.3	11.0	10.3

Environment

Tornator has an environmental programme whose objectives and outcomes are reviewed annually. The framework for the company's environmental management is set by forest and environmental legislation as well as the PEFC and FSC certification systems. Compliance with the certification criteria is audited annually by an external evaluator. In 2024, a five-year re-audit was conducted for Tornator's FSC certificate for Finnish forests, and audit resulted in no major non-conformances. In its forestry operations, the company complies with the Best Practices for Sustainable Forest Management published by the Forestry Development Centre Tapio.

Tornator has an ambitious biodiversity programme for 2021–2030. Measures under the Biodiversity Program not only improve the status of endangered forest species and habitats, but also promote ecosystem services, water protection, game management and mitigation of climate change

TORNATOR

Sustainability Reporting and EU Taxonomy

Tornator will prepare sustainability reporting in accordance with the European Commission's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) starting from the financial year 2025. Tornator is a small group in terms of the number of employees, so it does not need to prepare CSRD-compliant sustainability report for the financial year ending December 31, 2024.

Tornator has already started CSRD preparations. A double materiality analysis has been conducted, providing a clear overall picture of the reporting requirements. In addition to the materiality analysis, Tornator has in previous years assessed the taxonomy eligibility of its business and found it to be quite high. The assessment of taxonomy alignment will be completed during 2025 as part of the sustainability report preparation.

Companies subject to the European Union (EU) Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Regulation (852/2020) are required to disclose the proportion of their revenue, capital expenditures, and operating expenses that are associated with activities identified in the EU taxonomy as potentially environmentally sustainable economic activities or that meet its technical screening criteria.
The EU taxonomy is a classification system designed to direct financing towards activities that significantly contribute to the achievement of the following environmental objectives:

1. Climate change mitigation
2. Climate change adaptation
3. Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
4. Transition to a circular economy
5. Pollution prevention and control
6. Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

For the financial year 2024, Tornator will continue to report the proportion of its activities that are taxonomy-eligible for the first two environmental objectives, climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation.

Tornator's main business area is sustainable forestry, whose core is based on dual-certified (FSC® and PEFC) forests. Wood obtained from responsibly managed forests has a significant impact as a substitute for fossil raw materials. Of the taxonomy's environmental objectives, Tornator can promote both climate change mitigation and adaptation. Additionally, Tornator continuously undertakes measures aimed at preserving biodiversity and promoting the protection and restoration of ecosystems. No significant harm to other taxonomy environmental objectives has been identified from Tornator's activities.

Forestry is one of the sectors for which technical screening criteria have been defined in the taxonomy. The relevant criteria for Tornator can be found in Chapter 1 Forestry, activity 1.3 Forest Management, and the corresponding NACE classification A2 Forestry. Based on the company's preliminary analysis, Tornator's forestry business is taxonomy-eligible economic activity, and a more detailed analysis of taxonomy alignment will continue during 2025.

The accompanying table presents the taxonomy eligibility of Tornator's activities by key figures for the years 2023 and 2024:

- Turnover: IFRS-compliant turnover, which consists of sales of logging rights, forest service sales, and land sales. Of these, the sale of logging rights and silviculture service sales have been identified as taxonomy-eligible items.

- Capital Expenditures (CapEx): Additions to intangible, tangible, and biological assets as presented in the IFRS financial statements. The majority of capital expenditures are for the purchase of forest land, which is interpreted as a prerequisite for sustainable forestry business and the climate impacts it generates. Additionally, investments directly related to forestry business, such as forest road networks and ICT systems needed for forest planning and management, are also interpreted as taxonomy-eligible.

- Operating Expenses (OpEx): Costs directly related to the maintenance and management of assets have been considered. At Tornator, a large portion of such expenses are related to various forest management activities and forest treatment: contracting fees, material purchases, and personnel costs. General administrative expenses, depreciation, and the book value of sold land areas have been excluded from the IFRS income statement expenses.

Based on these criteria, Tornator has arrived at the following key figures for taxonomy eligibility for the years 2023 and 2024. The high taxonomy eligibility reflects well the nature of Tornator's core operations - forestry and wood as a renewable raw material play a significant role in the fight against climate change:

2024:

Key performance indicator (KPI)	Total, million €	Taxonomy eligible, %	Taxonomy non-eligible, %
Turnover	213,0	98 %	2 %
Capital expenditure (CapEx)	98,6	100 %	0 %
Operational expenditure (OpEx)	50,0	98 %	2 %

2023:

Key performance indicator (KPI)	Total, million €	Taxonomy eligible, %	Taxonomy non-eligible, %
Turnover	194,9	99 %	1 %
Capital expenditure (CapEx)	123,5	100 %	0 %
Operational expenditure (OpEx)	44,2	98 %	2 %

Company organisation, management and auditor

Until 8 March 2024, Tornator's Board of Directors included Chair Mikko Koivusalo, Deputy Chair Mikko Mursula and members Seppo Toikka and Tuomas Virtala.

At the Annual General Meeting of 8 March 2024, the following were elected as ordinary members of the Board of Directors and their personal deputies until the next Annual General Meeting:

Ordinary member	Deputy member
Hanna Kaskela	Sampsa Ratia
Tuomas Virtala	Erkko Ryynänen
Seppo Toikka	Jari Suvanto
Esko Torsti	Ilja Ripatti

In its organising meeting of 8 March 2024, the company's Board of Directors elected Esko Torsti as Chair of the Board and Hanna Kaskela as Deputy Chair. On the Oversight Committee that oversees significant agreements between the company and the shareholders, the board elected Hanna Kaskela as Chair, Esko Torsti and Tuomas Virtala as members and Seppo Toikka as a deputy member. Esko Torsti, Hanna Kaskela and Tuomas Virtala were elected as members of the Remuneration Committee.

Henrik Nieminen has acted as Chief Executive Officer. His deputy is EVP, Forestry Ari Karhapää.

The Management Group was made up by CEO Henrik Nieminen, CFO Antti Siirtola, EVP, Forestry Ari Karhapää, EVP, Real Estate Juha Mäki, EVP, ICT, Development and Operations Heikki Penttinen and EVP, People, Communications and Sustainability Outi Nevalainen.

At the Annual General Meeting of 8 March 2024, PricewaterhouseCoopers were elected auditors with APA Panu Vänskä as principal auditor.

Number of shares

The parent company's share capital of €51,836,213.00 is divided into 5,000,000 shares, and all shares carry equal rights. The parent company shares are subject to a redemption clause specified in the Articles of Association, according to which other shareholders have a redemption right if company shares change hands.

Handling of profit

The parent company's distributable profit amounted to €1,843,873,070.60, of which the profit for the period was €96,901,553.53.

The Board of Directors of Tornator Oyj proposes to the Annual General Meeting that a dividend of €14.00 per share, or €70,000,000.00, to be paid. The remaining part will be carried over in the shareholders' equity. The provisional dividend payment date is 26 March 2025; record date 20 March 2025.

Major shareholders on 31 December 2024

Stora Enso Oyj	41.00%
Ilmarinen Mutual Pension Insurance Company	23.13%
Varma Mutual Pension Insurance Company	16.41%
OP Life Assurance Company Ltd	6.25%
OP-Forest Owner Fund	5.00%
Veritas Pension Insurance	2.50%
OP-Eläkesäätiö pension insurance	2.08%
Pohjola Insurance Ltd	1.04%
Finnair Pension Foundation	0.99%
Riffu Oy	0.75%
Danilostock Oy	0.75%
Finnair Plc	0,10%
Total	**100.00%**

Votes carried by shares

According to Tornator Oyj's Articles of Association, the votes of a shareholder at the Shareholders' General Meeting may not exceed 20 per cent of the total number of votes carried by all shares in the company, including the voting rights of all companies and their pension funds and foundations belonging to the same group as the shareholder.

As required by the Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority, a Corporate Governance Statement is presented as a separate report on the company's website at www.tornator.fi/en/investors-2/

Consolidated Financial Statements

Contents

MAIN CALCULATIONS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Income Statement

EUR thousand	Note	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2024	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2023
Net sales	**6,23**	**213,014.4**	**194,895.4**
Other operating income	24	7,576.3	4,894.9
Change in fair value of biological assets	10	35,190.5	295,747.0
Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	12	-1,087.1	-543.5
Materials and services	25	-41,098.7	-35,356.7
Personnel expenses	26	-11,341.2	-11,036.0
Depreciation and amortisation	27	-3,419.2	8,447.4
Other operating expenses	28	-8,966.8	-14,160.0
Operating profit		**189,868.2**	**442,888.4**
Financial income	29	12,104.4	6,392.0
Financial expenses	29	-39,502.2	-30,038.9
Change in fair value of financial instruments	11,14	-5,982.0	-5,534.1
Net financial items		**-33,379.8**	**-29,180.9**
Profit before tax		**156,488.4**	**413,707.5**
Income taxes	30	-23,865.0	-19,163.1
Change in deferred taxes	17	-133.4	-53,900.2
Profit for the period		**132,490.0**	**340,644.2**
Distribution:			
To shareholders of the parent company		**132,490.0**	**340,644.2**
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income			
Profit for the period		**132,490.0**	**340,644.2**
Other comprehensive income for the period after taxes:			
Items not recognised later through profit and loss			
Revaluation of land areas	10	12,110.5	-57,087.8
Items derived from the redefinition of net defined benefit liability (or asset items)	20	36.8	-2.4
Items that may later be recognised through income statement			
Translation difference	16, 30	9.6	-135.4
Comprehensive income for the period total		**144,646.9**	**283,418.6**
Distribution:			
To shareholders of the parent company		**144,646.9**	**283,418.6**

The notes on pages 19–62 are an essential part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

EUR thousand	Note	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Forest assets		3,594,904.7	3,455,542.7
Biological assets	10	3,256,747.3	3,139,184.4
Land areas	10	338,157.4	316,358.3
Other property, plant and equipment	8	17,966.8	16,306.0
Intangible assets	7	2,617.8	2,331.1
Right-of-use assets	9	1,570.5	1,818.0
Derivatives	11	29,475.4	35,516.3
Other investments	14	111.2	111.2
Non-current receivables	13	18,960.3	17,384.8
Non-current assets total		**3,665,606.7**	**3,529,010.1**
Current assets			
Inventories	12	64.1	55.0
Accounts receivable	13	43,464.5	29,990.6
Other receivables	13	1,945.9	581.3
Investments	14	0.0	30,567.3
Cash and cash equivalents	15	86,566.3	40,500.2
Current assets total		**132,040.7**	**101,694.5**
Total assets		**3,797,647.4**	**3,630,704.6**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company		50,000.0	50,000.0
Share capital	16	2,199,912.4	2,125,265.5
Other equity		**2,249,912.4**	**2,175,265.5**
Total equity			
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	17	458,191.0	458,540.7
Financial liabilities	18	946,750.0	848,958.9
Lease liabilities	19	1,408.9	1,564.8
Pension liabilities	20	77.0	148.0
Non-current liabilities total		**1,406,426.9**	**1,309,212.4**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	18	61,596.7	98,770.9
Accounts payable and other payables	22	61,430.7	33,459.7
Income tax liabilities	30	5,052.2	1,829.0
Lease liabilities	19	279.7	357.0
Provisions	21	12,948.9	11,810.1
Current liabilities total		**141,308.1**	**146,226.7**
Total liabilities		**1,547,735.0**	**1,455,439.1**
Total equity and liabilities		**3,797,647.4**	**3,630,704.6**

The notes on pages 19–62 are an essential part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

EUR thousand	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Translation difference	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Equity on 1 Jan 2023	**16**	**50,000.0**	**29,995.2**	**-10,876.8**	**211,424.2**	**1,671,304.3**	**1,951,846.9**
Comprehensive income							
Profit for the period						340,644.2	340,644.2
Other items of comprehensive income (after taxes)							
Revaluation of land areas	10				-57,087.8		-57,087.8
Items derived from the redefinition of net defined benefit liability (or asset items)	20					-2.4	-2.4
Translation difference	16,30			-135.4			-135.4
Comprehensive income for the period				**-135.4**	**-57,087.8**	**340,641.8**	**283,418.6**
Transactions with shareholders							
Dividends paid	31					-60,000.0	-60,000.0
Total transactions with shareholders						**-60,000.0**	**-60,000.0**
Equity on 31 Dec 2023		**50,000.0**	**29,995.2**	**-11,012.2**	**154,336.4**	**1,951,946.1**	**2,175,265.5**

EUR thousand	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Translation difference	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Equity on 1 Jan 2024	**16**	**50,000.0**	**29,995.2**	**-11,012.2**	**154,336.4**	**1,951,946.1**	**2,175,265.5**
Comprehensive income							
Profit for the period						132,490.0	132,490.0
Other items of comprehensive income (after taxes)							
Revaluation of land areas	10				12,110.5		12,110.5
Items derived from the redefinition of net defined benefit liability (or asset items)	20					36.8	36.8
Translation difference	16,30			9.6			9.6
Comprehensive income for the period				**9.6**	**12,110.5**	**132,526.8**	**144,646.9**
Transactions with shareholders							
Dividends paid	31					-70,000.0	-70,000.0
Total transactions with shareholders						**-70,000.0**	**-70,000.0**
Equity on 31 Dec 2024		**50,000.0**	**29,995.2**	**-11,002.7**	**166,447.0**	**2,014,472.9**	**2,249,912.4**

The notes on pages 19–62 are an essential part of these financial statements.

Consolidated cash flow statement

EUR thousand	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2024	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Cash receipts from transactions in forestry	210,598.3	199,773.0
Cash receipts from transactions in land sales	11,743.0	1,828.0
Cash receipts from other operating income	6,457.6	6,095.5
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	-58,473.6	-49,792.3
Cash flow from operating activities before financial items and taxes	**170,325.3**	**157,904.1**
Interest paid, interest-bearing debt	-32,565.0	-24,990.2
Interest paid, derivatives	0.0	-264.2
Other financial expenses paid	-7,087.7	-2,916.3
Interest received	5,286.4	2,728.3
Interest received, derivatives	6,332.6	3,225.6
Income taxes paid	-20,641.9	-30,102.0
Cash flow from operating activities	**121,649.8**	**105,585.3**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Investments in biological assets	-83,311.6	-106,785.7
Investments in tangible assets, forestland	-10,296.9	-13,198.2
Investments in other tangible and intangible assets	-5,010.0	-3,508.1
Investments in money market instruments	0.0	-30,211.6
Proceeds from sale of money market funds	30,566.8	0.0
Cash flow from investing activities	**-68,051.7**	**-153,703.7**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Withdrawal of long-term loans	300,000.0	100,001.1
Repayment of long-term loans	-200,000.2	0.0
Withdrawal of short-term loans	0.0	29,753.8
Repayment of short-term loans	-37,174.0	0.0
Repayment of leasing liabilities	-358.9	-352.7
Dividends paid	-70,000.0	-60,000.0
Cash flow from financing activities	**-7,533.1**	**69,402.3**
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**46,064.9**	**21,283.8**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	40,500.2	19,244.0
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1.2	-27.6
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**86,566.3**	**40,500.2**

The notes on pages 19–62 are an essential part of these financial statements.

1 Notes to consolidated financial statements

General information

Tornator Oyj is a Finnish limited liability company (business ID: 0162807-8). The company is governed by Finnish law. The domicile of the Group is Imatra. The address of the head office is Einonkatu 6, 55100 Imatra, Finland. A copy of the Group's consolidated financial statements is available on Tornator Oyj's website at www.tornator.fi/en/

Tornator Oyj (hereinafter referred to as "Tornator" or "the company") and its subsidiaries (hereinafter jointly referred to as "the Group" or "Tornator Group") form one of the leading forest industry groups in Europe. Tornator's core business consists of wood production and cutting rights sales. The company also offers silviculture services, sells land and purchases forestland. The Group's main market area is Finland, but it also owns forestland in Romania and Estonia. The forestland area is distributed between the Group's operating countries as follows: Finland 706,000 (683,000), Estonia 65,000 (65,000) and Romania 12,000 (12,000) hectares. During the financial period, the company had an average of 188 (189) employees.

Tornator Oyj's Board of Directors has approved these financial statements for publication in a meeting held on 5 February 2025. The Finnish Limited Liability Companies Act grants the Annual General Meeting the right to either accept, reject or make changes to the company's financial statements.

The figures presented in these financial statements are rounded off. This means that the actual totals may differ from the total sums of the figures presented in these statements.

2 Summary of material accounting principles

The most significant accounting principles applied to the preparation of the Group's financial information are described below and in Note 3. Unless otherwise stated below, the principles have been applied for all years included in these statements.

Accounting basis

The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards (International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS). The statements also comply with the IAS and IFRS standards and the SIC and IFRIC interpretations valid on 31 December 2024. Here, international accounting standards refer to standards and interpretations approved by the Finnish Accounting Act and the standards and interpretations approved by associated Finnish legislature for application in accordance with the European Union's Regulation 1606/2002 on the application of international accounting standards. The notes to the financial statements also fulfil the requirements of the Finnish legislation regarding accounting and entities, which complements the IFRS standards.

The Group's consolidated financial statements have been calculated on the basis of their original costs, with the exception of financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value through profit and loss, and forest assets. These assets have been valued at fair value. Unless otherwise stated, all figures in the financial statements are presented in thousands of euros. The company's functional currency is the euro.

The IFRS requires that certain accounting estimates and assumptions be used in the preparation of consolidated financial statements. This affects the assets and liabilities reported in the financial statements on the closing date, how the contingent assets and liabilities are reported in the Annexes, and the returns and costs reported for the financial period. The estimates are based on the management's best and most current knowledge of the relevant events. Actual results may differ. The areas that required significant use of judgement, as well as the areas especially affected by judgement, are recorded in Note 5.

Application of the new, revised IFRS standard

The following new or revised IFRS financial reporting standards have been adopted in this consolidated financial statement from January 1, 2024. Their adoption has not affected the reported amounts nor the notes presented in these financial statements.

- Supplier Financing Arrangements - Changes to IAS 7 and IFRS 7: New disclosure requirements for an entity's supplier financing arrangements, based on which investors can assess the effects of the arrangements on the entity's obligations, cash flows, and liquidity risk.
- Change to IAS 1: Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. Amendments clarify the classification in situations when liabilities include covenants, they are expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date or an option held by a counterparty is related to the liability.
- Change to IFRS 16: Lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction. Minor changes to the accounting treatment of sale and leaseback transactions after the date of sale.

3 Accounting principles applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the financial information of all companies controlled by the Group. Control is established when the Group is exposed or entitled to the changing returns of an entity through its involvement in the entity and is able to affect these changing returns by exercising its power over the entity. Intra-group shareholdings have been eliminated using the acquisition cost method. Consideration included in the disposal group, as well as any identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired entity that have been assumed by the Group, have been valued at fair value at the time of acquisition. Costs related to acquisitions, with the exception of costs incurred from the issue of equity securities or liability securities, have been recorded as expenses. Any amount by which a cost exceeds the Group's share of the fair value of acquired, identifiable net assets is recorded as goodwill. In the event that a subsidiary's net assets exceed the acquisition cost, the difference is recorded directly in the income statement.

The subsidiaries' financial information is recognised in the financial records from the date on which the control of the subsidiary is transferred to the Group. Any transferred subsidiaries' information, in turn, is recognised in the financial records up to the point in time when the Group's control over the subsidiary in question ceases. Any intra-group transactions, assets and liabilities, as well as any unrealised profits, are eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses are not eliminated if the loss has occurred due to an impairment. The accounting principles of the subsidiaries have been changed to conform to those of the Group where necessary. Seeing as the subsidiaries' acquisitions do not meet the definition of business, they have been recorded as asset acquisitions.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial information of the parent company Tornator Oyj, as well as that of subsidiaries of which the parent company is the sole owner. The following subsidiaries are included in these financial statements:

- Tornator Eesti Oü
- SC Tornator SRL
- Oituz Private Forest District SRL

Segment reporting

All business segments are defined and reported in line with the internal reporting to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker. Tornator has no single business area whose proportion of Group figures would exceed 10% limit. Thus the Group has one operating segment and no separate information divided by business segment is presented. Segment reporting includes operative operating profit divided on country level as it is reported to Chief Operating Decision-Maker.

Conversion of line items denominated in foreign currencies

(a) Functional currency and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of Group companies are measured in the respective currency of each company's primary operating environment ("functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are recorded in the euro, which is also the company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into the Group's functional currency using the exchange rates that are valid on the respective transaction dates, or, if the items have been revalued, using the exchange rates valid on the respective valuation dates. Any exchange gains or losses that arise from transaction-related payments or translating foreign-currency assets or liabilities using the closing rate, are recorded in the profit and loss account. This does not, however, apply to qualifying cash flow or net investment hedges, which are recorded as equity.

Any exchange gains or losses associated with loans or cash and cash equivalents are presented under financial income or expenses. All other exchange gains or losses are presented under other operating expenses/income.

(c) Group companies

The profit and loss accounts and balance sheets of any Group companies with a functional currency other than that of the Group's presentation currency are converted to the Group's presentation currency as described below. None of the companies currently operates in a country that has experienced hyperinflation. Applied exchange rates are those quoted by the European Central Bank or rates calculated based on them.

a) Assets and liabilities of all balance sheets are converted using the closing rate.
b) The income and expense items included in each income statement are converted to the average exchange rates for the period (or, if the average exchange rate does not give a sufficiently similar result, using the exchange rates valid on the date of the respective transactions).
c) All resulting exchange differences are recorded as equity translation differences.

Exchange differences arising from conversion of net investments, or liabilities that are designated as hedges of such net investments and translation differences arising from other financial instruments, are recorded in equity translation differences. If the company partially relinquishes its ownership of a foreign entity or sells the entity, the exchange differences recorded in equity will be recognised in the profit and loss account in sales profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment

Tangible fixed assets have been valued at their original cost, minus losses due to depreciation and impairment. Costs include all costs directly incurred as a result of the acquisition. Any subsequent costs are recorded as the book value of the asset in question or recorded as a separate asset only if it is likely that the subsequent financial gain associated with the asset will be for the benefit of the company and the acquisition cost of the asset can be reliably defined. Other repair and maintenance costs are recorded through profit and loss for the period during which they have been incurred. Any residual values and the economic lives of the assets are reviewed at least annually on the closing date.

Straight-line depreciations are applied for the assets in accordance with the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	7–20 years
Machinery and equipment	3–5 years
Roads and ditches	10 years

Intangible assets

The Group's own intangible assets consist of ICT software and other intangible rights. ICT software is valued at acquisition cost, minus losses due to depreciation and impairment. They are depreciated during the asset's estimated useful life, within 3 to 10 years. Other intangible rights are valued at acquisition cost, minus impairment.

Impairment of intangible and tangible assets

The Group assesses possible indications for the impairment of assets at each closing date. If indications of impairment are detected, the Group will assess the recoverable amount for the asset. In addition to this, the recoverable amount is estimated for the following assets irrespective of whether there are indications of impairment: goodwill, intangible assets with an unlimited useful life, and unfinished intangible assets. The need for impairment is assessed at the level of cash-generating units, meaning the lowest unit level that is independent of other units and the cash flows of which can be separated from others.

The recoverable amount is equal to the fair value of an asset minus either selling expenses or use value, depending on whichever sum is higher. Use value refers to the future net cash flow available from the asset or cash-flow generating unit in question. These cash flows are discounted at present value. A pre-tax rate reflecting the market's view of time value of money and the specific risks associated with the asset in question is used as the discount rate.

Impairment losses are recorded if the book value of an asset is greater than the recoverable amount available from it. Impairment losses are recorded immediately in the income statement. Whenever an impairment loss is recorded, the useful life of the asset subject to depreciation is reassessed. If there are changes to the values used to calculate the recoverable amount of an asset, the impairment loss recorded for the asset is reversed. However, the impairment loss shall be reversed at most by an amount equal to the asset's book value without recording the impairment loss.

Forest assets

Tornator's forest assets are defined as growing stock, which is classified as biological assets and associated land area. Biological assets are valued and recorded valued at fair value in accordance with the IAS 41 *Agriculture*. Land area is valued and recorded using the revaluation method specified in the IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*.

In the revaluation of land area, the fair value of land is compared to the acquisition cost of the area. The cost is determined by allocating 11% of the original cost of forest assets to the land area, while the remaining 89% is allocated to biological assets. The same allocation principle is also used in the cash flow statement, in which the acquisition cost of forest assest is divided between land area and biological assets.

Changes in the value of biological assets are recorded in the income statement. Changes in the fair value of land area (net of deferred tax) are recorded in the equity revaluation reserve through Other comprehensive income (OCI). If the fair value of land area is lower than its acquisition cost, the difference is recorded in the income statement as impairment.

For further information on the value of forest assets, see Note 10 (Forest assets).

Finnish forest assets

Forest assets located in Finland are recorded at fair value and valued using a forestland market-based method. The valuation method is based on forest transactions in the areas where Tornator forests are located. The total value of forest assest is determined based on Tornator-owned standing stock located in a given area and the market prices realised in the same area. Here, “realised market prices” refers to the purchase prices (by forest cubic metre) paid in for forestland in relevant transactions.

Information regarding forest asset transactions is available from several market sources. Information on market transactions may be considered market-supported input data. Certain corrections are applied to input data reflecting market conditions with unobservable input data. For this reason, the input data is classified on level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Further information on the judgement applied in the valuation process is provided in Note 5 (Accounting principles and estimation-related uncertainties requiring management judgement).

The total value of the Group’s Finnish forest assets are divided into biological assets and land area. The total fair value of forest assets is divided using a revenue-based approach in which the present values of expected net cash flows are calculated for both biological assets and land area. The discount rate is defined as the rate by which the combined present value of cash flows from biological assets and land area is equal to the total value of forest assets calculated using market transaction prices. Since the nature and timing of the cash flows are similar, the discount rate used for valuation of biological assets and land area is estimated to be the same.

The valuation of biological assets is based on ongoing operations and sustainable silviculture that takes into account environmental and other limitations. The fair value of biological assets is calculated based on future net cash flows, that is, in accordance with the principles of sustainable silviculture and taking into account the growth potential. The cash flow model takes into account the cash flows associated with existing growing stock from one forest rotation period. In Finland, a forest rotation period is estimated at 75 years. Annual felling quantities, which are based on the long-term felling plan, are multiplied by the price estimates for the relevant period. The projections are provided by an external assessor. In Finland, the long-term felling plan is based on the MOTTI growth models growth models which are developed by the Natural Resources Institute Finland on the basis of latest research results. Developments of real wood prices after the forecast period (10 years) provided by the external assessor are assumed to be +/-0.

The land area is valued at fair value using the revaluation method defined in IAS 16. The fair value of land area is calculated using a revenue-based approach. The cash flows take into account both cash flows from subsequent tree generations planted in the future and cash flows from other revenue acquired through the land area, such as hunting rights, rental income from land, and sales of soil resources.

Estonian and Romanian forest assets

The fair value of Tornator’s forest assest located in Estonia and Romania is determined using a revenue-based method. The valuation of biological assets is based on ongoing operations and sustainable silviculture that takes into account environmental and other limitations. The fair value of biological assets is calculated based on future net cash flows, that is, in accordance with the principles of sustainable silviculture and taking into account the growth potential. The cash flow model takes into account the cash flows associated with existing growing stock for one forest rotation period. In Estonia and Romania, the duration of a forest rotation period is estimated at 70 years and 120 years, respectively. Annual felling quantities, which are based on the long-term felling plan, are multiplied by the price estimates for the relevant period.

The discount rate used for the valuation is determined based on the Group's weighted average cost of capital (WACC). This means that the capital return requirement is determined based on the capital asset pricing model and country-specific risk assessments, if necessary. Further information on how the discount rate is determined, as well as the parameters used, can be found in Note 5 (Accounting principles and estimation-related uncertainties requiring management judgement)

The land area is valued at fair value using the revaluation method defined in IAS 16. The fair value of land area is calculated using a revenue-based approach. The cash flows take into account both cash flows from subsequent tree generations planted in the future and cash flows from other revenue acquired through the land area, such as hunting rights, rental income from land, and sales of soil resources.

Leases

Group as lessee

The leases are processed as follows:

(a) Recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position, initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments, with the right-of-use asset adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments in accordance with IFRS 16:C8(b)(ii);
(b) Recognises depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in profit or loss;
(c) Separates the total amount of cash paid into a principal portion (presented within financing activities) and interest (presented within operating activities) in the consolidated statement of cash flows.
(d) Lease payments under leases determined as low-value or short-term leases are recorded as expenses incurred during the financial period.

Any incentives associated with the lease (such as rent-free periods) are recorded as a part of the valuation of the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Expenses incurred due to low-value or short-term leases are recorded in the financial statement as expenses incurred during the financial period.

Leases recorded in the Group's right-of-use assets consist of office space and car leases. Some office space leases are treated as short-term leases. Low-value leases include items such as office equipment and company bicycle leases.

For further information on right-of-use assets, see Note 9. For further information on lease liabilities, see Note 19.

The right-of-use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36.

Group as lessor

Assets leased with agreements other than finance leases are included in the property, plant and equipment in the balance sheet. The property items leased out by the company are land areas and are not subject to depreciation. Lease income is recognised in the income statement as equal instalments over the term of the lease.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of the acquisition cost or net realisable value. Acquisition cost is determined using the weighted average cost formula. Acquisition cost includes direct purchase cost, minus VAT. The net realisable value is considered to be equal to an estimated sales price received in an ordinary business transaction, minus any selling expenses.

Inventories include wood raw material intended for sale, as well as seedlings, seeds and fertilisers. Land areas to be sold are also transferred to inventories.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are valued initially at their transaction price and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment for doubtful accounts. Credit losses are recorded in accordance with the expected credit losses. For accounts receivable, the Group follows a simplified procedure, recording expected credit losses in the balance sheet as expenses based on the likely total credit losses accrued during their life cycle. Due to the nature of Tornator's business, the Group's operations do not generally generate credit losses. Therefore, no expected credit losses have been recognised.

Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

The Group's financial assets are divided into two categories: financial assets recorded at fair value through income statement, and financial assets recorded at amortised cost. This categorisation is performed at the time of the initial acquisition, based on the intended use of the financial assets and the characteristics of contractual cash flows.

Financial assets are valued at amortised cost when the business objective is to hold these investments and collect all contractual cash flows, or when the contractual cash flows related to a certain instrument consist solely of capital and interest payments. Other financial assets are recorded and valued at fair value through income statement. The estimated present values of purchase price payments of wind power projects are treated as financial assets and valued at fair value. Payments for derivatives are recognized in the income statement under financial income, and changes in fair value, excluding the effect of accrued interest, are recognized in the income statement under Change in the fair value of financial instruments. Interest-bearing receivables represent investments in bank deposits and money market funds. Other investments represent equity investments in unlisted shares.

Financial assets are recognised in the balance sheet from the point in time when the Group becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument. Financial assets are de-recognised from the balance sheet when the Group has lost its contractual right to the cash flows, or when the Group has transferred any significant risks or revenues associated with the instrument to a party outside the Group.

Financial liabilities
The Group's financial liabilities are divided in two groups: financial liabilities recorded at fair through income statement, and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The financial liabilities recorded at fair value through income statement are derivative liabilities. Payments under derivative contracts are recorded in the income statement in the same group as interest expenses from interest-bearing liabilities. Changes in fair value are recognised without the effect of accrued interest as changes in fair value of financial instruments. Financial liabilities valued at amortised cost are initially recorded at fair value. Transaction costs have been included in the initial book value of financial liabilities. In the income statement, interests and transaction costs are amortised using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities are included in both long- and short-term liabilities, and they may be interest-bearing or non-interest-bearing. Interest-bearing liabilities include liabilities arising from financial activities, such as bonds, bank loans, commercial papers and any bank overdrafts in use.

Financial liabilities are de-recognised from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the relevant contract has been fulfilled or cancelled or has expired.

Financial assets and liabilities are considered non-current if their maturity exceeds 12 months and current if their maturity is less than 12 months.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recorded as expenses for the financial period during which they are incurred.

Derivative contracts

Tornator uses derivative contracts to hedge against interest rate risk.

Derivative contracts are recorded initially at fair value on the date that the Group becomes a party to the relevant contract and are also subsequently valued at fair value. Profits and losses generated by valuation at fair value are recorded through income statement.

If the contract matures in over 12 months, the derivatives are defined as non-current receivables or liabilities. Otherwise, derivatives are presented as current assets or liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents

In the balance sheet, cash and cash equivalents are valued as costs that correspond to their respective fair value. The cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement and balance sheet consist of cash on hand, cash in bank accounts, and bank deposits that may be drawn on demand.

Share capital

The Group's share capital consists exclusively of common equity. Any costs directly associated with new share issues (less applicable taxes) are recorded as equity in order to reduce the consideration received from the issue.

Dividends

The dividend liability to group shareholders is recorded for the period in which the dividend is approved by the Annual General Meeting.

Income taxes

Tax expenses in the income statement consists of taxes based on taxable profit for the period and deferred taxes. The tax effect associated with items recognised directly in equity is correspondingly recognised as a part of shareholders' equity. Tax based on the period's taxable income is calculated on the basis of taxable profit for the period at domestic rates applicable to profits in the country concerned. The deferred tax balance is adjusted using any taxes associated for previous periods.

Deferred taxes are calculated for all temporary differences between the book value and taxable value. Deferred taxes are calculated by using the tax rate that has been stipulated by the financial statements date or the approved amount of which has been announced. Deferred tax assets are recognised up to the amount that it is probable that taxable income will be generated in the future, against which a temporary difference can be utilised.

The deferred tax liability is, nevertheless, not recognised when it is an asset item or liability initially to be entered in accounting and it is not a question of business combination and the recognition of this kind of asset or liability item does not affect the result of accounting nor taxable income at the time the transaction is realised. Deferred tax is not recognised for undistributed earnings of subsidiaries to the extent that the difference is not likely to dissolve in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when the group has the legal right to set off the deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the taxable income for the period and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities are related to income taxes collected by the same tax recipient either from the same party liable to pay taxes or different parties liable to pay taxes, when the asset and liability are to be realised in full.

Employee benefits

Pension liabilities

The Group's pension arrangements are generally classified as defined contribution plans. In a defined contribution plan, a company pays fixed payments into the arrangement. The company has no legal or actual obligation to make additional payments if the party receiving payments does not have sufficient funds to pay pension benefits earned by employees during current or previous periods. Payments made under a defined contribution plan are recognised in the income statement for the period the payment concerns.

The Group's defined benefit plan obligations have been calculated for each plan separately, using the projected unit credit method. Pension expenses are recognised as expenses over the service lives of employees based on calculations made by authorised actuaries. When calculating the present value of the pension obligation, the discount interest rate is the market yield of high-quality bonds issued by companies or the interest rate of government securities. The maturity of bonds and securities substantially corresponds to the maturity of the calculated pension obligation. The assets included in the pension arrangement at fair value on the closing date are deducted from the present value of the pension obligation to be recognised in the balance sheet. The defined benefit pension arrangement's net liabilities (or asset items) are entered in the balance sheet.

Current service costs (pension costs) and the net interest on a defined benefit arrangement are recognised through profit and loss and presented in costs arising from employment benefits. Any items arising from the re-definition of net defined benefit liabilities (or asset items) (e.g. actuarial gains and losses, and income from assets included in the arrangement) are recognised as other items of comprehensive income over the financial period when they were created.

Prior service costs are recognised as expenses through profit and loss on the earliest of the following dates: either when the arrangement is changed or reduced, or when the Group recognises the related reorganisation costs or benefits related to the termination of employment.

Accounts payable

Accounts payable are initially valued at fair value and subsequently valued at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation requiring payment as the result of a past event, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The provision amount is recorded in accordance with the best estimate of the present value of the future obligations. In the income statement, changes in provisions are recognised in the item to which the expenditure related to the provision is recorded.

Revenue recognition

The Group's net sales consist of the sale of cutting rights, plots, forestland and silviculture services. The Group's revenue is recorded in a way that reflects the goods and services supplied to customers and as a sum that reflects the price that the Group expects to be entitled to as a result of providing its customers with the services or goods in question. There are no significant judgements, uncertainties or adverse obligations associated with the recognition of net sales.

Sale of cutting rights

The sale of cutting rights is mainly based on timber sales agreements that last multiple years. These agreements specify, among other things, the volumes of timber to be sold and the pricing mechanisms applied. Net sales from sales of cutting rights is recognised when the customer has cut the trees in the area to which the purchased right pertains. As a rule, the completed cutting is verified by signing a measurement certificate. When selling cutting rights, the buyer is typically given 2–3 years to complete the cutting in the relevant area. The cash flow is secured through an advance payment scheme that covers more than 90% of Group timber sales. Under this scheme, the buyer pays 90% of the estimated value of the cutting rights within 12 months of the transaction. In the event that the buyer completes the cutting before the advance payments have been accumulated in full, they are obliged to pay the difference between the total sales price and any advance payments already paid on the date of the next advance payment, which occurs no later than three months after the cutting. Receivables related to sales of cutting rights are presented under accounts receivable. The received advance payments are presented under other liabilities.

Sale of plots and forestland:

Revenue from the sale of plots and forestland is recorded when the Group has irrevocably sold the rights pertaining to the plot or forestland in question to a customer, the collection of the receivables is reliably secured, and no significant risks or benefits related to the rights or the ownership of the plots, management role or effective control over the sold assets remain for the seller.

Other services:

Silviculture services are mostly sold under contracts that last multiple years and define the content of the services and the pricing mechanism applied. Service sales are recorded as revenue for the financial period during which the service is performed. The payment for services is made once the service provided has been accepted and invoiced. The payment term is typically 14 days.

Operating profit

The concept of operating profit is not defined in the IAS 1 standard (Presentation of Financial Statements). The Group defines operating profit as follows: Operating profit is the net amount obtained by adding other operating profit to net sales, subtracting the changes in finished and unfinished product stocks from materials and services, and adjusting the amount by the costs incurred from products or materials manufactured for the Group's own use, subtracting personnel expenses, amortisation and reversal of amortisation, depreciation and other business expenses, and profit or loss incurred through changes in the present value of biological assets or felling. All other income statement items are presented below operating profit. Exchange rate differences and changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in operating profit if they arise from business-related items; otherwise, they are recorded under financial items.

Interest and dividends

Interest income has been recorded using the effective interest method and dividend income at the time when the right to the dividend has been created.

Application of new and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

On the date that these financial statements have been approved to be published, the Group has not adopted the following new or revised IFRS standards, that have been published but that are not yet effective and have not been accepted to be applied in the EU (marked with *):

- Changes to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability: The changes affect entities with transactions or operations in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency for a specified purpose at the measurement date and provide additional application guidance for determining when a currency is exchangeable.

- IFRS 18 Presentation of Financial Statements and Disclosures: The new standard will change the presentation of the income statement, particularly in terms of structure and mandatory subtotals, and introduce a requirement to disclose key performance indicators defined by management. IFRS 18 replaces the old IAS 1 standard. *

- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures: The new standard provides relief in reporting requirements for subsidiaries that are not publicly listed and whose parent company prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. *

- Changes to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Weather-Dependent Energy Sources: In long-term renewable energy power purchase agreements (PPAs), the production source often depends on uncontrollable weather conditions. Related to these agreements, the IASB has made changes to the “own use” exception in IFRS 9 and the hedge accounting requirements, and added targeted disclosure requirements to IFRS 7.

- Annual Improvements 2024: The annual improvements affect the following standards:
  - IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and related application guidance
  - IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
  - IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements
  - IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows *

- Changes to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Targeted Improvements: The changes clarified requirements for the recognition and derecognition of certain financial assets and liabilities, refined and added requirements for assessing the composition of cash flows, introduced disclosure requirements for certain instruments where cash flows may change due to achieving ESG targets, and updated disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income. *

Except for the new IFRS 18 standard, management does not expect the adoption of the standards listed above to have a significant impact on the group’s financial statements in future periods.

4 Financial risk management

Risk management principles and process

Within the context of its business activities, the Group is exposed to a number of financial risks, including those associated with the effects of changing market interest rates and exchange rates. Acknowledging the unpredictability of financial markets and minimising any adverse effects on the Group’s performance are central to the Group’s risk management measures. Risk management is implemented by the Group’s financial management in accordance with general risk management principles approved by the Board of Directors.

All financial transactions that the Group is involved in are governed by the Group’s financial policy. The policy, as well as any future amendments, revisions or additions to it, enter into force upon approval by the Board of Directors. Any guidelines or similar instructions on the use of financial instruments must be consistent with the overarching financial policy. The Group’s policy for managing risks associated with financial services contains more detailed instructions that enter into force upon signature by the Group’s chief financial officer. The most significant finance market risks are described in greater detail below.

Currency risk

The Group companies operate mainly in their functional currency, and the Group is not exposed to any significant currency transaction risk.

The Group has foreign net investments and is thereby exposed to risks arising from converting foreign currency investments to the parent company's functional currency. At present, the Group has not undertaken any measures to hedge against currency risk.

Sensitivity analysis: A RON/EUR exchange rate variation of +/-20% will affect the consolidated income statement and equity as follows:

EUR million	+20%	-20%
Net Sales	1.2	-0.8
Profit for the period	0.3	-0.2
Equity (translation difference)	9.8	-6.6

Exchange rate differences recorded through income statement have had no significant effect on the Group's financial performance and annually amounted to tens of thousands of euros at most.

Interest rate risk

The long-term objective of Tornator's interest rate risk management is to protect the company's balance sheet from the impact of changing market interest rates. In practice, this means balancing and stabilising any changes in fair value that are relevant to either the Group's forest assets or its loan obligations, to maintain the net impact the changes have on equity within the range specified in the risk management policy. Another priority is hedging the cash flow from variable rate loans against any rises in interest rates.

The interest rate risk associated with the Group's forest assets decreased significantly in 2022, as the Group introduced a market transaction-based valuation method for its Finnish forests. Interest rate risk related to forest assets is attributable to the Group's forest assets in Estonia and Romania where the valuation of forests is based on long-term cash flows discounted to present value. Any changes in the discount rate (WACC) have a significant effect on the fair value of the forests. The effects of changes in discount rate are further explained in the accounting principles applied for forest assets and in Note 10 (Forest assets).

The interest rate risk associated with the Group's debt obligations arises mainly from interest-bearing liabilities. The nominal values of these liabilities are presented in the following table.

EUR million	2024	2023
Fixed rate interest-bearing liabilities		
Bonds	750.0	450.0
Variable rate interest-bearing liabilities		
Bank loans	200.0	400.0
Commercial papers	62.0	100.0
Total interest-bearing debt	**1,012.0**	**950.0**

The Group hedges against this interest rate risk by concluding non-speculative interest rate derivatives with financial institutions that have a high credit rating. All of the Group's derivative contracts are made through the parent company. The interest rate hedging strategy is approved by the Group's Board of Directors and implemented by the Group's financial management.

The Group’s possible short-term money market investments expose the Group’s cash flow to interest rate risk. However, the investments have no significant overall impact. The Group’s revenue and operative cash flows are largely unaffected by fluctuating market interest rates. The Group's exposure to interest rate risk arises for the most part from variable interest rates, which are mostly related to interest-bearing liabilities. According to general risk management principles, the Group must hedge at least 50% of its loan portfolio against fluctuations in market interest rates. On the closing date, 91% of the Group’s interest-bearing liabilities were either fixed-rate or had been converted to fixed-rate liabilities through interest swaps. The average maturity of withdrawn loans on the closing date was 4.1 years. The Group may take out loans with fixed or variable interest. It may also utilise interest rate swaps or regular interest rate options to reach the goals set forth in its financial policy.

Group has prepared for future refinancing of loans and hedging the associated interest risk by entering into long-term interest rate derivative contracts with financial institutions. These strategic hedges stabilise also the discount rate used in forest valuation, i.e. they are used to execute the above-mentioned long-term balance sheet stabilisation in countries where the discount rate is not determined in accordance with market transaction-based method.

In 2023, Tornator restructured its interest rate hedges by terminating all existing interest rate swap agreements and they were replaced by signing new interest cap options whose nominal value was €170 million and the average interest rate cap level was 0.2%. Maturities of the terminated contracts were 2028, 2047 and 2048 and the new interest cap options mature in 2033. The positive fair value of the terminated contracts was used to pay the option premium of the new contracts and thus the arrangement had no cash flow effect.

As a result of the arrangement, Tornator’s immediate financing costs decrease and the average maturity of interest rate hedges shortens. In addition, the interest rate hedge portfolio’s exposure to fair value changes caused by market interest rate changes decreased significantly. The company has no payment obligations related to the new option contracts.

The Group paid an average net interest rate of approximately 2.9% (2.5%) on loans and interest rate derivatives.

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Gains (+) and losses (-) recognised through income statement from changes in the fair value of interest rate derivatives	-5,982.0	-5,534.1

A +/- 1 percentage point change in the yield curve would affect the income statement and balance sheet items as follows. The effect of interest rate derivatives has been taken into account in the calculations.

EUR thousand	+1%	-1%
To income statement		
Interest costs	-920	920
Change in fair value of derivates	10,211	-10,208
To shareholders' equity, after taxes	7,433	-7,430

Liquidity risk

The Group strives to constantly assess and monitor the amount of funding required in its business activities and to ensure that the Group is in possession of sufficient liquid funds and credit facilities in order to finance its operations and to repay maturing loans. The Group's financial guidelines define the liquidity reserve targets for both cash and other liquid assets. The guidelines also define liquid investments as short-term bond funds redeemable within 24 hours invested in banks or credit rated companies in the European Union. The availability and flexibility of funding is ensured through the scheduling of timber sales and advance payments under long-term timber sales agreements.

A maturity analysis is presented in the following table. Figures have not been discounted and they include interest payments, capital payoffs and repayments. For derivatives, figures represent the undiscounted cash flows based on market interest rates on the reporting. A negative sign in front of a figure indicates an asset on the balance sheet and a positive cash flow.

In addition to cash reserves, Tornator Oyj has a revolving credit facility of 200 million euros available, which was completely undrawn at the time of the financial statement. The facility and the withdrawn amounts will mature in 2029.

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EUR million	Note	Balance sheet value	Cash-flow	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030+
Financial liabilities									
Bonds		746.9	883.4	20.7	370.7	16.3	16.3	16.3	443.0
Bank loans		199.2	224.1	6.9	56.9	5.2	155.2		
Commercial papers		61.6	62.0	62.0					
Subsidiaries' loans		0.7	0.7	0.7					
Total financial liabilities	18	**1,008.4**	**1,170.3**	**90.3**	**427.6**	**21.5**	**171.5**	**16.3**	**443.0**
Accounts payable	22	2.5	2.5	2.5					
Derivative instruments									
Interest rate derivatives	11	-29.5	-40.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-16.8

31 Dec 2023

EUR million	Note	Balance sheet value	Cash-flow	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029+
Financial liabilities									
Bond		448.8	512.1	9.5	9.5	358.7	5.1	5.1	124.3
Bank loans		399.3	448.4	18.5	211.6	58.0	6.8	153.4	
Commercial paper		98.7	100.0	100.0					
Subsididiaries' loans		0.8	0.8	0.8					
Total financial liabilities	18	**947.7**	**1,061.3**	**128.8**	**221.0**	**416.8**	**11.9**	**158.5**	**124.3**
Accounts payable	22	1.3	1.3	1.3					
Derivative instruments									
Interest rate derivatives	11	-35.5	-61.8	-6.5	-6.5	-6.5	-6.5	-6.5	-29.3

Credit risk

In addition to investment principles, Group policy defines credit rating requirements for clients, counterparties to investment transactions and derivative contracts. Credit risk management and credit control are centralised in the Group's financial management. Credit is only granted to customers with a sound credit history. The Group also always requires adequate collateral for significant one-off business transactions. All parties with whom the Group concludes derivative contracts or enters into investment transactions must have a credit rating of A or higher.

A significant portion of the group's receivables are related to timber sales to Stora Enso, and conversely, Stora Enso makes advance payments related to timber purchases. Therefore, considering the overall situation and Stora Enso's creditworthiness, management does not believe these receivables pose a significant credit risk for Tornator. Regarding other counterparties, the Group is not exposed to a significant amount of credit risk arising from receivables, as the Group's receivables consist of several items. During the financial period, the Group has not incurred any significant credit losses recognised through income statement.

Capital management

The aim of the Group's capital management measures (equity versus debt) is to support its business activities, secure standard operating conditions and increase shareholder value by striving to maximise returns. In addition to this, an optimal capital structure decreases capital cost. Equity and interest-bearing liabilities are key items for ensuring an optimal capital structure. The Group monitors the following key figures: equity ratio, gearing, and loan-to-value ratio used as a covenant for secured liabilities, meaning the ratio of secured liabilities to the value of the forest assets pledged as a collateral for the liabilities. The equity ratio target was raised from 40% to 50% in 2023, and the loan-to-value ratio is capped at 70% under the covenants.

The Group's equity and loan-to-value ratios and gearing were as follows:

EUR million	2024	2023
Interest-bearing debt	1,008.4	947.7
Interest-bearing receivables	0.0	30.6
Cash and cash equivalents	86.6	40.5
Net debt	921.9	876.6
Total equity	2,249.9	2,175.3
Gearing	**41.0 %**	**40.3 %**
Equity ratio	**59.8 %**	**60.1 %**
Loan-to-value covenant	**47.9 %**	**42.5 %**
Secured liabilities	1,150.0	1050.0
Value of pledged forest assets	2,399.2	2469.6

The company has complied with the terms and conditions of its loans.

5 Accounting principles and estimation-related uncertainties requiring management judgement

Forest assets

The most significant item requiring management judgement is related to the assumptions used for the valuation of forest assets. Under IAS 41 *Agriculture*, all biological assets, such as growing stock, are recorded at fair value less selling expenses. The fair value of biological assets is calculated based on future net cash flows, that is, in accordance with the principles of sustainable silviculture and taking into account the growth potential of the growing stock. Calculating discounted cash flows requires estimates regarding growth, felling, sales prices, expenses and discount rates. When determining the value of biological assets, the company management must accurately estimate future price levels, sales and expenses. The forests must therefore be analysed regularly to ensure accurate estimations of the volumes of harvestable timber and the current growth rates.

Finnish forest assets

The fair value of forest assets in Finland is determined using a market-based approach. This approach is based on realised forest transactions that have taken place in the areas where Tornator's forests are located. Market prices vary significantly by area, and defining the areas where market transactions are used for valuation involves judgement. The valuation of forest assets is based on Tornator's own forestland purchases and detailed transaction data and price statistics from external providers. The valuation takes into account the location, price level and growing stock volume of the forest assets. Changes to both transaction prices and volume of the growing stock have an impact on the value of forest assets. Tornator uses weighted three-year average market transaction prices. These are seen to include a sufficient number of transactions in order to accurately represent market conditions on the reporting date.

The value of forest assets is allocated to biological assets and forest land. The allocation of the total fair value of forest assets is implemented using a revenue-based approach, in which the present value of expected net cash flows is calculated for both biological assets and land area separately. The discount rate is defined as the interest rate at which the market price-based valuation equals the total present value of net cash flows from biological assets and land area. The net cash flows for each component include estimates of future harvest volumes, sales prices and expenses. For further information, see Note 10 (Forest assets).

Estonian and Romanian forest assets

Instead of the aforementioned market transaction-based method, Estonian and Romanian forest assets are valued using a revenue-based method. As for biological assets, the items that require management judgement are largely similar to the ones mentioned in the section regarding Finnish forest assets. Judgement is also required for defining the discount rate used. The discount rate is determined using the Group's weighted average cost of capital (WACC), in which the return requirement of capital is based on the capital asset pricing model and country-specific risk assessments performed. The risk assessments are performed if necessary. The discount rate is revised based on a pre-established calculation model. However, changes to the discount rate are only applied if a single component is subject to a significant long-term change. In 2024, the Group's WACC used as the basis for forest valuation was 3.50% (2023: 3.50%). The discount rate includes the return requirement for equity and borrowing costs. Effect of inflation (assumption for 2024: 2.0%, 2023: 2.0%) is also considered in order to determine the real discount rate. When calculating the discount rate, the equity return component is assigned a weighting of 50% (2023: 50%). In 2023, a new minimum rule was introduced in determining the risk-free interest used in WACC calculation. This means that five-year rolling average is still used as the risk-free interest rate, but if the spot rate is higher than the rolling average, the spot rate will be used. In 2023 and 2024, the spot rate was higher and thus the risk-free interest applied was 2.26% (2.25%). In 2024, the risk premium on equity calculated by an external valuer was 3.00% (3.00%). The risk premium is calculated based on the realised excess returns of forestry between the years 1995 and 2021. When calculating the discount rate, the interest rate component of debt is assigned a weighting of 50%

(2023: 50%), in accordance with the target set in company strategy and the value corresponds to the hedged interest rate of long-term loans (estimated as 4.0% over time; 2023 estimate: 4.0%). A fluctuation range of +/-0.25% is applied to the discount rate. This means that the discount rate is only adjusted if it fluctuates by an amount greater than +/-0.25% point. The discount rate derived from the Group's average cost of capital amounted to 3.50% (3.50%) and 5.50% (5.50%) for Estonian and Romanian forest assets, respectively. The discount rate applied in Romania reflects the interest increase in local currency (RON) in comparison to EUR. The discount rate used for valuing Finnish forest assets, calculated based on market transaction prices and cash flows from biological assets and land area, (real, after-tax) amounted to 3.08% (2023: 3.16%).

The principles for valuation of forest assets are presented under accounting principles applied in valuation of forest assets. The values of forests assets for the latest financial period are presented in Note 10.

Purchase price receivables from wind power

Tornator has sold wind power projects for which it expects to receive additional purchase price payments on a contractual basis. These purchase price payments are expected to be paid at the latest when an investment decision is made for the project in question. Therefore, there are significant uncertainties surrounding the realisation of the payments. Additional purchase prices can be determined in different ways. It can depend on the nominal production capacity of the wind farm or farms to be built or the realised value (sales price) of the project when the investment decision is made. Purchase price receivables have been recorded from several different projects. The likelihood that the projects are realised, as well as the timing for their realisation, has been assessed in accordance with the respective progress of each project. The fair value of the receivable has been determined as the present value of expected cash flows. The discount rate applied is 5%. During the fiscal year 2023, the wind power investment environment in Finland weakened due to, among other things, rising interest rates, rising turbine construction costs, and the so-called profile risk of electricity production capacity. Changes in the operating environment were also reflected in management's estimates regarding the fair values of the agreed additional purchase prices in 2023 Financial statements, when fair values were estimated to be lower than in the previous year and the negative change in fair value was recorded through income statement. Changes in market environment during 2024 were limited and management did not make significant changes in determining the fair value. A small positive fair value change resulting from the progress of the projects was booked to other operative income in 2024.

6 Operating segments

The Group's core business consists of timber production and selling cutting rights for stands marked for harvesting. Stands marked for harvesting include both regular cutting methods and timber types. The Group's business is managed and monitored as one entity, so that the Group has only one operating segment. Therefore, no segment-specific information is presented, as it would only contain information already presented in the income statement and balance sheet. Stora Enso is a significant individual customer of the Group. Transactions between the Group and Stora Enso are described in Note 32 (Transactions involving related parties).

The sale of cutting rights accounted for 90.5% of Group net sales (91.6% in 2023).

In addition to group-level figures, Tornator reports to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker revenue, other operating income, operating expenses, and net operating profit by country of operation. The country-specific calculation and reconciliation to the official IFRS operating profit are presented below. Balance sheet items are not reported to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker with the same level of detail, so they are presented separately for Finland and combined for Estonia and Romania.

1 Jan - 31 Dec 2024 EUR thousand	Finland	Estonia	Romania	Group internal eliminations and adjustments	Group total
Turnover	195,280.1	12,974.4	4,759.8	0.0	213,014.4
Other operative income	5,020.1	1,000.7	341.4	-474.1	5,888.2
Operative costs	-56,622.9	-5,075.9	-3,581.9	506.4	-64,774.3
Operating profit	**143,677.4**	**8,899.3**	**1,519.4**	**32.3**	**154,128.3**
Fair value items in operating profit	8,312.8	27,096.0	331.1	0.0	35,739.8
Operating profit (IFRS)	**151,990.2**	**35,995.2**	**1,850.5**	**32.3**	**189,868.2**

1 Jan - 31 Dec 2023 EUR thousand	Finland	Estonia	Romania	Group internal eliminations and adjustments	Group total
Turnover	172,660.5	15,654.4	6,580.5	0.0	194,895.4
Other operative income	4,321.0	831.3	187.0	-444.4	4,894.9
Operative costs	-49,849.1	-4,899.3	-3,530.1	280.3	-57,998.2
Operating profit	**127,132.4**	**11,586.3**	**3,237.5**	**-191.1**	**141,792.1**
Fair value items in operating profit	262,645.8	37,278.6	1,171.9	0.0	301,096.4
Operating profit (IFRS)	**389,778.2**	**48,865.0**	**4,409.4**	**-191.1**	**442,888.4**

	31 Dec 2024		31 Dec 2023	
Forest assets:	EUR thousand	%	EUR thousand	%
Finland	3,278,296.5	91.2	3,180,835.2	92.1
Romania and Estonia	316,608.2	8.8	274,707.5	7.9
Total	**3,594,904.7**	**100.0**	**3,455,542.7**	**100.0**

	31 Dec 2024		31 Dec 2023	
Non-current Assets:	EUR thousand	%	EUR thousand	%
Finland	3,315,715.2	91.2	3,214,583.4	92.0
Romania and Estonia	320,416.1	8.8	278,910.4	8.0
Total	**3,636,131.3**	**100.0**	**3,493,493.8**	**100.0**

The assets shown above include all the Group's non-current assets, excluding financial instruments, deferred tax assets and assets related to post-employment benefit arrangements.

7 Intangible assets

31 Dec 2024

EUR thousand	ICT software	Other intangible rights	Total
Acquisition cost on 1 Jan 2024	11,763.8	82.1	11,845.9
Translation difference	-29.9		-29.9
Increases	1,051.6		1,051.6
Decreases			
Acquisition cost on 31 Dec 2024	**12,785.5**	**82.1**	**12,867.6**
Accrued depreciation and impairment			
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 1 January 2024	-9,432.7	-82.1	-9,514.8
Depreciation and amortisation	-735.0		-735.0
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 31 Dec 2024	**-10,167.7**	**-82.1**	**-10,249.8**
Book value on 31 Dec 2024	**2,617.8**		**2,617.8**
Book value on 1 Jan 2024	2,331.1		2,331.1

31 Dec 2023

EUR thousand	ICT software	Other intangible rights	Total
Acquisition cost on 1 Jan 2023	10,835.0	82.1	10,917.1
Translation difference	-1.4		-1.4
Increases	930.2		930.2
Decreases			
Acquisition cost on 31 Dec 2023	**11,763.8**	**82.1**	**11,845.9**
Accrued depreciation and impairment			
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 1 January 2023	-8,851.2	-82.1	-8,933.3
Depreciation and amortisation	-581.5		-581.5
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 31 Dec 2023	**-9,432.7**	**-82.1**	**-9,514.8**
Book value on 31 Dec 2023	**2,331.1**		**2,331.1**
Book value on 1 Jan 2023	1,983.8		1,983.8

8 Property, plant and equipment

31 Dec 2024

EUR thousand	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Roads and ditches	Purchases in progress	Total
Acquisition cost on 1 Jan 202	**1,770.6**	**3,225.2**	**41,476.4**	**3,419.8**	**49,892.0**
Translation difference	3.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	3.9
Increases	84.1	132.5	4,036.1	4,627.0	8,879.6
Decreases		-141.5		-4,961.0	-5,102.4
Acquisition cost on 31 Dec 2024	**1,857.9**	**3,216.3**	**45,513.0**	**3,085.9**	**53,673.1**
Accrued depreciation and impairment					
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 1 January 2024	-811.2	-2,887.8	-29,887.0		-33,586.0
Depreciation and amortisation	-84.9	37.7	-2,073.1		-2,120.2
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 31 Dec 2024	**-896.1**	**-2,850.1**	**-31,960.0**		**-35,706.2**
Book value on 31 Dec 2024	**961.8**	**366.2**	**13,553.0**	**3,085.9**	**17,966.9**
Book value on 1 Jan 2024	959.4	337.4	11,589.4	3,419.8	16,306.0

31 Dec 2023

EUR thousand	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Roads and ditches	Purchases in progress	Total
Acquisition cost on 1 Jan 2023	**1,773.6**	**3,105.1**	**39,292.7**	**3,104.3**	**47,275.7**
Translation difference	-3.0	-1.3	-3.8	-0.9	-9.0
Increases		133.9	2,187.5	3,151.5	5,472.9
Decreases		-12.4		-2,835.1	-2,847.5
Acquisition cost on 31 Dec 2023	**1,770.6**	**3,225.2**	**41,476.4**	**3,419.8**	**49,892.0**
Accrued depreciation and impairment					
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 1 January 2023	-730.3	-2,740.1	-27,799.1		-31,269.4
Depreciation and amortisation	-80.9	-147.7	-2,087.9		-2,316.6
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 31 Dec 2023	**-811.2**	**-2,887.8**	**-29,887.0**		**-33,586.0**
Book value on 31 Dec 2023	**959.4**	**337.4**	**11,589.4**	**3,419.8**	**16,306.0**
Book value on 1 Jan 2023	1,043.4	365.0	11,493.6	3,104.3	16,006.2

9 Right-of-use assets

31 Dec 2024

EUR thousand	Office space	Machinery and equipment	Right-of-use assets, total
Acquisition cost on 1 Jan 2024	**2,254.5**	**1,375.6**	**3,630.1**
Increases	87.4	77.4	164.8
Decreases	-24.4	-14.8	-39.2
Acquisition cost on 31 Dec 2024	**2,317.5**	**1,438.1**	**3,755.6**
Accrued depreciation and impairment			
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 1 January 2024	-900.4	-910.9	-1,811.3
Depreciation and amortisation	-139.4	-234.4	-373.8
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 31 Dec 2024	**-1,039.8**	**-1,145.4**	**-2,185.1**
Book value on 31 Dec 2024	**1,277.7**	**292.8**	**1,570.5**

31 Dec 2023

EUR thousand	Office space	Machinery and equipment	Right-of-use assets, total
Acquisition cost on 1 Jan 2023	**2,091.7**	**1,256.2**	**3,347.9**
Increases	333.3	119.4	452.7
Decreases	-170.5	0.0	-170.5
Acquisition cost on 31 Dec 2023	**2,254.5**	**1,375.6**	**3,630.1**
Accrued depreciation and impairment			
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 1 January 2023	-760.7	-676.1	-1,436.8
Depreciation and amortisation	-139.6	-234.9	-374.5
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 31 Dec 2023	**-900.4**	**-910.9**	**-1,811.3**
Book value on 31 Dec 2023	**1,354.1**	**464.7**	**1,818.7**

The Group's right-of-use assets consist of office space and leased cars. For office leases that are valid until further notice, the Group has assessed the likelihood of termination and the probable duration of the lease. For leased cars, decisions on the renewal of any maturing contracts are made on a case-by-case basis.

Together, the depreciation and financial expenses recorded in the income statement for right-of-use assets and the items recorded for short-term leases or leases of insignificant value represent the total cash flow for leases. They are as follows:

Income statement items	2024	2023
Depreciation	373.8	374.5
Financial expenses	80.8	79.0
Expenses from short-term lease contracts	290.9	261.8
Expenses from low value lease contracts	35.1	28.0

For further information on lease liabilities related to right-of-use assets, see Note 19.

10 Forest assets

The value of forest assets comprises growing stock (biological assets) and the value of the land area.

The process of determining the fair value of forest assets is described in greater detail in the Accounting principles and in Note 5 (Accounting principles and estimation-related uncertainties requiring management judgement).

	Biological assets		Land areas		Total forest assets	
EUR thousand	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Value at the beginning of the period	**3,139,184.4**	**2,737,263.5**	**316,358.3**	**363,785.4**	**3,455,542.7**	**3,101,048.9**
Harvesting	-140,290.5	-141,888.0	0.0	0.0	-140,290.5	-141,888.0
Change in fair value of biological assets and growth	175,481.0	437,635.0	0.0	0.0	175,481.0	437,635.0
Impairment of land areas	0.0	0.0	0.0	11,720.0	0.0	11,720.0
Change in Income statement	**35,190.5**	**295,747.0**	**0.0**	**11,720.0**	**35,190.5**	**307,467.0**
Revaluation of land areas, other comprehensive income	0.0	0.0	11,618.2	-72,269.7	11,618.2	-72,269.7
Purchases	83,327.6	106,907.8	10,298.9	13,213.3	93,626.5	120,121.1
Sales	-963.1	-477.4	-119.0	-59.0	-1,082.1	-536.5
Translation difference	7.9	-256.5	1.0	-31.7	8.9	-288.1
Value at the end of the period	**3,256,747.3**	**3,139,184.4**	**338,157.4**	**316,358.3**	**3,594,904.7**	**3,455,542.7**

The change in the value of forest assets in the financial years 2023 and 2024 is attributable to both acquisitions of new forests and the positive fair value change of existing forest assets. In 2024, new forest estates were purchased for approximately EUR 94 million (2023: 120). Biological assets are measured at fair value, and land is measured using the revaluation method. If the land had been measured at acquisition cost, its book value would have been as follows:

EUR thousand	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Acquisition cost at the beginning of the period	**124,412.0**	**111,289.4**
Translation difference	1.0	-31.7
Acquisitions	10,298.9	13,213.3
Disposals	-119.0	-59.0
Acquisition cost at the end of the period	**134,592.9**	**124,412.0**
Land area revaluation at beginning of the period	191,946.3	252,496.0
Land area impairment and its reversal during the period	0.0	11,720.0
Land area revaluation during the period	11,618.2	-72,269.7
Land area revaluation at the end of the period	**203,564.5**	**191,946.3**
Book value based on revaluation method at the end of the period	**338,157.4**	**316,358.3**

Value of forest assets and physical quantities by country, as of 31 December 2024

	Finland	Estonia	Romania	Group total
Value of forest assetss, EUR thousand	3,278,296	272,243	44,365	3,594,905
Total area, hectares	706,094	65,229	11,973	783,296
Standing stock, m3	72,146,000	6,608,015	4,510,000	83,264,015
Harvesting, m3	2,874,000	260,681	82,000	3,216,681
Growth, m3	3,206,000	318,000	144,000	3,620,000

Value of forest assets and physical quantities by country, as of 31 December 2023

	Finland	Estonia	Romania	Group total
Value of forest assets, EUR thousand	3,180,835	230,701	44,007	3,455,543
Total area, hectares	683,247	65,264	11,973	760,484
Standing stock, m3	70,958,537	6,673,415	4,486,000	82,117,951
Harvesting, m3	2,969,000	265,000	86,000	3,320,000
Growth, m3	3,205,000	312,000	144,000	3,661,000

The most significant factors causing changes in the fair value of Finnish forest assets are changes in forestland transaction prices and fluctuations in the amount of standing stock. An average change of one euro in transaction prices would affect the fair value of forest assets by +/- EUR 71 million. A change of +/- 1 million cubic metres in standing stock would affect the fair value of forest assets by +/- EUR 46 million.

For Romanian and Estonian forests, the most significant assumptions affect the fair value of biological assets in the following ways:

Assumption	Estonia	Romania
Change in discount rate +/- 1%	-41 / +57 MEUR	-6 / +9 MEUR
Change in sales price +/- 10 %	+26 / -26 MEUR	+/- 8 MEUR

11 Derivatives

The Group uses interest rate swaps to hedge against fluctuating market interest rates. At present, all currently valid swaps are treated as items recorded at fair value through income statement. The swaps have a maturity of over 5 years.

Nominal values of interest rate derivatives as of 31 December:

EUR thousand	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Interest rate swaps		
Interest rate options	170,000	170,000
Total nominal values of derivatives	**170,000**	**170,000**

Fair values of interest rate derivatives as of 31 December:

EUR thousand	2024			2023
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Net
Interest rate swaps				
Interest rate options	29,475.4		29,475.4	35,516.3
Total fair values of derivatives	**29,475.4**		**29,475.4**	**35,516.3**

Breakdown of the change in fair value of interest rate derivatives during the financial period:

EUR thousand	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Derivatives at the beginning of the period	35,516.3	40,731.5
Changes		
Income statement:		
Interest rate swaps, fair value change	-	6,902.5
Interest rate options, fair value change	-5,981.5	-12,436.6
Portion of the change in accrued interest*	-59.4	318.9
Effect in income statement	-6,040.9	-5,215.2
Changes in total	-6,040.9	-5,215.2
Derivates at the end of the period	29,475.4	35,516.3

*Recognised in interest expenses in income statement

The change in fair value of derivatives recorded in the income statement decreased the Group's profit by EUR 5,981.5 thousand (decrease of EUR 5,534.1 thousand).

For more information on the maturities and interest rates of interest rate derivatives, see Note 4 (Financial risks).

12 Inventories

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Inventories	64.1	55.0
Total	64.1	55.0

The Group's inventories consist mostly of fertiliser and wood raw material stocks and buildings available for sale. The Group has not recorded any impairment for inventories in either 2024 or 2023. The change in inventories of EUR -1,087.1 thousand recorded in the income statement for the financial period (EUR -543.5 thousand) consists of changes in fertiliser and wood raw material stocks and the book values of sold land areas that have been transferred to inventories.

13 Accounts receivable and other receivables

Other receivables consist of the following items:

Other receivables, non-current	2024	2023
Valued at fair value through income statement		
Additional purchase prices of wind power transactions	18,960.3	17,384.8
Total	18,960.3	17,384.8

Other receivables, current	2024	2023
Valued at amortised cost		
Other receivables	338.4	174.1
Accrued income	1,607.5	407.2
Total	1,945.9	581.3

Other receivables mainly consist of the estimated present value of additional purchase price receivables for wind power project sales. The methods used for determining fair value are described in greater detail in

Note 5. The receivables are divided into current and non-current based on whether the additional purchase price payment is expected to be realised within 12 months or later. Realised additional purchase price payments, as well as changes in the value of receivables related to the progress of different projects, are recorded as other operating income. The most significant factors affecting changes in the fair value of additional wind power purchase price receivables are:

- The realisation of projects. Fair values of individual project receivables range from EUR 1.2 million to EUR 8.0 million
- The realised nominal capacity of the project in question. A +/- 10% change in the nominal capacity of the realised wind farm affects the fair value of the receivable by +/- EUR 1.8 million.
- The discount rate. A change of +/- 1% in the discount rate affects the fair value of the receivable by -/+ EUR 0.4 million.

The additional purchase price receivables arising from wind power projects have changed in the following way:

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Receivables at the beginning of period	17,384.9	23,381.3
Increases from new and progressed projects		2,468.1
Decreases from realised payments		
Other fair value updates	1,688.0	-8,351.9
Fair value change in the income statement	**1,688.0**	**-5,883.8**
Payments from receivables recognised as income in earlier periods	-112.6	-112.6
Receivables at the end of period	**18,960.3**	**17,384.9**

Accounts receivable are mainly receivables related to the sale of timber, which are recorded as net sales. The book value of accounts receivable and other receivables corresponds to the fair value of the receivables. There is no significant credit risk associated with accounts receivables, and the share of overdue receivables is low. The balance sheet values of accounts receivable best reflect the amount of money equal to the maximum credit risk in the event that other parties to the agreements are unable to fulfil their obligations regarding the receivables. The fair values of receivables are presented in Note 37.

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Accounts receivable	**43,464.5**	**29,990.6**
Maturity breakdown of accounts receivable		
Not matured	43,162.5	28,752.3
matured for less than 3 months	280.4	1,234.2
matured for over 3 months – less than 6 months	21.6	4.0
matured for over 6 months	-	-

14 Investments

Investments are classified as valued at amortized cost or at fair value through income statement.

Investments, non-current

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Value at beginning of financial period	111.2	111.2
+Increases / -Decreases		
Value at the end of financial period	**111.2**	**111.2**

Non-current investments include unlisted shares that are not expected to be sold in the near future. They are classified as valued at fair value through income statement.

Investments, current

Current investments are money market investments in money market funds and bank deposits. Fund investments are valued at fair value and bank deposits are valued at amortized cost. In the end of the 2024 financial year Tornator had no money market investments.

Fund investments

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Value at beginning of period	567.3	355.7
+Increases / -Decreases	-566.8	211.6
Changes in fair value	-0.5	
Value at the end of period	**0.0**	**567.3**

Bank deposits

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Value at beginning of period	30,000.0	
+Increases / -Decreases	-30,000.0	30,000.0
Value at the end of period	**0.0**	**30,000.0**

The fair values of the investments are presented in Note 37. No impairment has been recorded for investments.

15 Cash and cash equivalents

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Cash and bank accounts (Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement)	86,566.3	40,500.2
Total	**86,566.3**	**40,500.2**

There are no significant credit risks associated with cash or cash equivalents. The balance sheet values best reflect an amount of money equal to the maximum credit risk in the event that other parties to the agreements are unable to fulfil their obligations regarding the receivables. The fair values of cash and cash equivalents are presented in Note 37.

In addition to cash and cash equivalents, Tornator has a committed revolving credit facility of EUR 200 million, which remained fully undrawn on the reporting date. The facility, as well as all funds withdrawn under it, will mature in 2029.

16 Share capital and share premium fund

Tornator shares have been issued in one class. All shares grant their holder equal rights to dividends. The company shares are subject to a redemption clause specified in its Articles of Association, according to which other shareholders have a redemption right if company shares change hands. The shares have no nominal value. Tornator Oyj currently has a total of 5 million shares.

	2024		2023	
	Group	Parent	Group	Parent
Number of shares on 1 Jan	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Number of shares on 31 Dec	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Share capital (EUR thousand) on 1 Jan	50,000.00	51,836.20	50,000.00	51,836.20
Share capital (EUR thousand) on 31 Dec	50,000.00	51,836.20	50,000.00	51,836.20
Share premium fund (EUR thousand) on 1 Jan	29,995.20	0	29,995.20	0
Share premium fund (EUR thousand) on 31 Dec	29,995.20	0	29,995.20	0

All issued shares have been paid in full.

An amount corresponding to the nominal value of the company's shares has been recorded in the share capital when the parent company was established.

Share premium

If the share subscription was decided on during the validity period of the previous Limited Liability Companies Act (29.9.1978/734), the difference between the nominal value and the subscription price of shares is recorded in the share premium.

Handling of profit

The parent company's distributable funds amounted to €1,843,873,070.60, of which the profit for the period was €96,901,553.53. Revaluation reserve belongs to restricted equity and thus it is not included in distributable funds.

Translation differences

The group has subsidiaries in Estonia and Romania. For the Romanian subsidiary, the share capital is recorded in the local currency (RON), exposing the Group's euro-denominated equity to exchange rate fluctuations. Any changes resulting from the exchange rate are recorded as equity translation differences.

A +/- 20% change in the exchange rate against the euro affects the Group's equity in the following ways (millions of euros):

+20%	-20%
+9.8	-6.6

17 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred taxes are recorded for all temporary differences. Changes in deferred taxes during the financial period were as follows:

EUR thousand	Note	1 Jan 2024	Recognised through income statement	Recognised in other compre-hensive income	31 Dec 2024
Deferred tax assets:					
Temporary differences					
Reforestation provision	21	2,217.0	219.3		2,436.3
Sale of land	22		1,662.4		1,662.4
Recognition of defined benefit benefit plans	20	29.6	5.0	-19.2	15.4
Total deferred tax assets		**2,246.6**	**1,886.7**	**-19.2**	**4,114.1**
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Temporary differences:					
Measurement of financial liabilities at amortised cost	18	363.1	427.0		790.1
Measurement of biological assets at fair value	10	422,814.3	1,583.1		424,397.3
Revaluation of land areas	10	37,610.0		-492.4	37,117.6
Total deferred tax liabilities		**460,787.3**	**2,010.1**	**-492.4**	**462,305.1**

EUR thousand	Note	1 Jan 2023	Recognised through income statement	Recognised in other compre-hensive income	31 Dec 2023
Deferred tax assets:					
Temporary differences					
Reforestation provision	21	2,101.7	115.2		2,217.0
Recognition of defined benefit pension plans	20	37.2	-8.2	0.6	29.6
Total deferred tax assets		**2,138.9**	**107.0**	**0.6**	**2,246.6**
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Temporary differences:					
Measurement of financial liabilities at amortised cost	18	360.2	2.9		363.1
Measurement of biological assets at fair value	10	368,809.9	54,004.4		422,814.3
Revaluation of land areas	10	52,791.8		-15,181.9	37,610.0
Total deferred tax liabilities		**421,962.0**	**54,007.3**	**-15,034.3**	**460,787.3**

Deferred tax asset booked from sale of land and recognized through income statement in 2024 is related to a land sales transaction where Tornator sold land for a data center project. The transaction includes provisional conditions that prevent it from being recognized as revenue in accounting, but it has been recognized as revenue for taxation purposes in 2024. The deferred tax asset will be derecognized from the balance sheet when the land sales income is recognized as revenue.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset in cases where the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts against each other and the deferred taxes are related to the same tax-paying entity.

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Total deferred tax assets	4,114.1	2,246.6
Offset against deferred tax liability	4,114.1	2,246.6
Deferred tax assets on the balance sheet	0.0	0.0
Total deferred tax liabilities	462,305.1	460,787.3
Offset against deferred tax assets	-4,114.1	-2,246.6
Deferred tax liabilities on the balance sheet	**458,191.0**	**458,540.7**

Deferred tax assets

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Deferred tax assets that expire after 12 months	4,114.1	2,246.6
Deferred tax assets that expire within 12 months	-	-

Deferred tax liabilities

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Deferred tax liabilities that expire after 12 months	462,305.1	460,787.3
Deferred tax liabilities that expire within 12 months	-	-

No deferred tax liability has been recorded on the undistributed profits of subsidiaries. No deferred tax liability (EUR 37.1 million) has been recognised for the Estonian subsidiary's undistributed profit funds of EUR 185.4 million, as the profit funds will not be distributed as dividends in the foreseeable future.

18 Interest-bearing liabilities

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Non-current interest-bearing debt		
Bonds	746,878.3	448,841.8
Loans from financial institutions	199,871.7	400,117.1
Total non-current interest-bearing debt	**946,750.0**	**848,958.9**
Current interest-bearing debt		
Loans from financial institutions	22.8	23.0
Commercial papers	61,573.9	98,747.9
Total current interest-bearing debt	**61,596.7**	**98,770.9**
Total interest-bearing debt	**1,008,346.7**	**947,729.8**

Bonds bear a fixed-rate, while loans from financial institutions bear a variable-rate. Commercial papers bear a fixed interest rate, but short maturities. Typically, current interest-bearing debt will be renewed once they mature. This means that they will have no significant effect on the Group's current cash flows. Some of the interest expenses of variable-rate loans have been converted to fixed-rate through interest rate derivatives. For further information on the nominal values and interest rates of derivatives, see Note 4 (Financial risk management).

The main terms of Tornator's bonds are as follows:

Bond	Year of Issuance	Maturity	Nominal value, EUR Million	Coupon rate
Green Bond 2026	2020	2026	350	1.250 %
Green Bond 2031	2024	2031	300	3.750 %
Private Placement 2031	2023	2031	50	4.972 %
Private Placement 2035	2023	2035	50	5.188 %

Bonds and loans from financial institutions include a total of EUR -4.0 million (EUR -1.8 million) of amortisation of the arrangement fees.

The Group's forest assets serve as collateral for its interest-bearing liabilities. This does not, however, apply to commercial papers, which are unsecured. See Note 10 (Forest assets) and Note 35 (Other collateral pledged on the Group's own behalf)

The maturity of interest-bearing liabilities is presented below, according to the balance sheet values. The timing of repayments and interests of interest-bearing liabilities is presented in Note 4 in the section Liquidity risk.

Maturity of current and non-current interest-bearing liabilities 31 December 2024

EUR thousand	
2025	62,297.4
2026	398,929.4
2027	-
2028	149,775.0
2029	-
2030+	397,344.9
Total	**1,008,346.7**

Maturity of current and non-current interest-bearing liabilities 31 December 2023

EUR thousand	
2024	98,770.9
2025	200,464.4
2026	399,220.9
2027	
2028	149,710.7
2029+	99,562.8
Total	**947,729.8**

In addition to cash reserves, Tornator Oyj has a revolving credit facility of 200 million euros available. This facility was completely undrawn on the reporting date. The facility and amounts withdrawn from it will mature in 2029.

Reconciliation of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

EUR thousand	1 Jan 2024	Cash flow from financing activities	Financial expenses	Increase and Decrease	31 Dec 2024
Bonds	448,841.7	300,000.0	-1,963.5	-	746,878.3
Loans from financial institutions	400,140.1	-200,000.2	-245.4	-	199,894.5
Commercial papers	98,747.9	-37,174.0		-	61,573.9
Total interest-bearing debt	**947,729.8**	**62,825.8**	**-2,208.9**	**-**	**1,008,346.7**
Lease Liabilities	1,921.8	-358.9		125.7	1,688.6
Total financial liabilities	**949,651.6**	**62,466.9**	**-2,208.9**	**125.7**	**1,010,035.3**

EUR thousand	1 Jan 2023	Cash flow from financing activities	Financial expenses	Increase and Decrease	31 Dec 2023
Bonds	349,024.4	100,000.0	-182.7	-	448,841.7
Loans from financial institutions	400,049.2	1.1	89.8	-	400,140.1
Commercial papers	68,994.1	29,753.8		-	98,747.9
Total interest-bearing debt	**818,067.6**	**129,754.9**	**-92.8**		**947,729.8**
Lease Liabilities	1,998.5	-352.7		276.0	1,921.8
Total financial liabilities	**820,066.1**	**129,402.3**	**-92.8**	**276.0**	**949,651.6**

The Group's bonds are fixed-rate, while its bank loans and commercial papers are variable-rate. Variable-rate loans are priced every 1–6 months.

Weighted averages of effective interest rates of financial liabilities. The effects of interest rate derivatives have been included in the averages. For further information on interest rate derivatives, see Note 4 (Financial risk management).

Average interest rate	2024	2023
Financial liabilities, including interest-bearing debt and derivatives	2.9%	2.5 %

19 Lease liabilities

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Lease liabilities at the beginning of the period	**1,921.8**	**1,998.5**
Increases	164.8	452.7
Decreases	-38.4	-176.8
Repayment of lease liabilities	-359.5	-352.7
Lease liabilities at the end of the period	**1,688.6**	**1,921.8**
Current lease liabilities	279.7	357.0
Non-current lease liabilities	1,408.9	1,564.8

The income statement entries related to leases are presented in Note 9 (Right-of-use assets).

Maturity of lease payments is as follows:

Year	Total payments
2025	380.9
2026	320.0
2027	262.4
2028	226.7
2029	188.9
2030+	934.3
Total	**2,313.2**

At 31 December 2024 Tornator's lease liabilities from short-term lease contracts amount to EUR 22 thousand.

At 31 December 2024 Tornator's lease liabilities from low-value lease contracts amount to EUR 65 thousand.

20 Pension obligations

Pension plans are classified as defined benefit and defined contribution plans. Payments made under a defined contribution arrangement are recognised in the income statement for the period the payment concerns.

The Group has additional defined benefit pension plans in Finland. The plans are based on the average final salary and those taking part in them receive an additional pension in addition to their retirement pension. The amount of the pension benefit upon retirement is defined on the basis of certain factors, such as the salary and service years. Pensions are adjusted according to the consumer price index. The pension plans have been taken out from a life insurance company. The Group has partially funded plans. The assets included in these plans are managed by a life insurance company according to local legislation and practices.

Net defined benefit liabilities on the balance sheet are defined as follows:

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Present value of funded obligations	1,006.0	1,002.0
Fair value of plan assets	-929.0	-854.0
Net balance sheet liability	**77.0**	**148.0**

Net defined benefit liabilities were changed as follows during the financial period:

EUR thousand	Present value of liability	Fair value of plan assets	Total
1 January 2024	1,002	854	148
Current service costs	-	-	0
Interest loss or gain	40	35	5
Previous service costs and losses from fulfilled obligations	-	-	
Amount booked in personnel costs of the income statement	40	35	5

Re-defined items:			
Profit form assets included in the plan, apart from items included in interest loss or gain (±)		70	-70
Actuarial profit (-) or loss (+) from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial profit (-) or loss (+) from changes in financial assumptions	43	-	43
Experience-based profit (-) or loss (+)	-19	-	-19
Changes in the maximum amount of an asset item, apart from the amount included in interest losses (±)	-	-	-
Total amount of re-defined items	24	70	-46
Payments:			
From employers (+)		30	-30
From plan members (+)			-
Payments from plans:			
Benefits paid (-)	-60	-60	0
Settlements	0	0	0
31 December 2024	1,006	929	77

EUR thousand	Present value of liability	Fair value of plan assets	Total
1 January 2024	1,002	854	148
Current service costs	-	-	-
Interest loss or gain	38	31	7
Previous service costs and losses from fulfilled obligations	-	-	-
Amount booked in personnel costs of the income statement	38	31	7
Re-defined items:			
Profit form assets included in the plan, apart from items included in interest loss or gain (±)		8	-8
Actuarial profit (-) or loss (+) from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial profit (-) or loss (+) from changes in financial assumptions	-11	-	-11
Experience-based profit (-) or loss (+)	22	-	22
Changes in the maximum amount of an asset item, apart from the amount included in interest losses (±)	-	-	-
Total amount of re-defined items	11	8	3
Payments:			
From employers (+)		48	-48
From plan members (+)			-
Payments from plans:			
Benefits paid (-)	-57	-57	0
Settlements	0	0	0
31 December 2023	1,002	854	148

Sensitivity analysis for defined benefit pension obligations

The following table illustrates the impact of various factors on defined benefit obligations, the fair value of assets, net liabilities and pension costs over the 2024 financial period. The analysis has been conducted following the same accounting principles as those applied to pension calculations.

EUR thousand	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net liabilities	Service cost	Net interest
Discount rate 3.20%	1,006	929	77	0	2
Discount rate 0.50%	958	886	72	0	3
Discount rate -0.50%	1,058	977	82	0	2
Change %					
Discount rate 3.20%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Discount rate 0.50%	-5 %	-5 %	-6 %	0 %	8 %
Discount rate -0.50%	5 %	5 %	7 %	0 %	-10 %
EUR thousand					
Change in pension benefit 2.20%	1,006	929	77	0	2
Change in pension benefit 0.50%	1,054	929	124	0	4
Change in pension benefit -0.50%	958	929	32	0	1
Change %					
Change in pension benefit 2.20%	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Change in pension benefit 0.50%	5 %	0 %	62 %	0 %	65 %
Change in pension benefit -0.50%	-5 %	0 %	58 %	0 %	-60 %

A change in mortality which would increase life expectancy by one year would increase net liabilities by EUR 5.4 thousand (7.0%).

Fair value of plan assets

Contributions paid to the insurance company and accumulated by the date of the financial statements are considered plan assets. The assets are included in the insurance company's investment assets and the insurance company is liable for their management. Therefore, it is not possible to present the breakdown of plan assets by asset category. The realised yield of the plan assets was EUR 105 thousand in 2024 (EUR 39 thousand in 2023).

Key actuarial assumptions:

	2024	2023
Discount rate %	3.20 %	4.10 %
Future employee pension increases %	2.20 %	2.70 %
Inflation	2.00 %	2.50 %
Average remaining service years	0	0
Obligation duration	10	11
Mortality table	Gompertz	Gompertz

The Group predicts that it will pay EUR 61 thousand in defined benefit pension plans during the 2025 financial period.

Weighted average duration of pension liability is 11 years. Maturity analysis of undiscounted pension liabilities as of 31 December 2024 is assumed to be as follows:

EUR thousand	Less than a year	1 – 5 years	5 – 10 years	10 – 15 years	More than 15 years	Total
Pension liabilities	61	262	321	299	483	1,426

21 Provisions

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Reforestation provision at the beginning of period	11,810.1	11,323.4
Provision change (increase is a cost in the income statement)	1,138.7	486.8
Reforestation provision at the end of period	**12,948.9**	**11,810.1**

The reforestation provision recorded in the balance sheet consists of the estimated present value of the cash flows arising from the group’s legal reforestation obligation related to the regeneration of clearcut areas as of the reporting date. The provision amount (in euros) presented in the balance sheet has been calculated by multiplying the clearcut areas (in hectares) by the average cost of regeneration (euros per hectare). The clearcut areas on which the provision is based are to a high degree regenerated within a year of the clearcut. After regeneration, these areas are removed from the areas used for the calculation, but correspondingly, new open areas are included on an ongoing basis as a result of felling operations. Tornator monitors the amount of reforestation provision as a whole, and the change is recorded as a net amount. At the end of 2024, the Group’s clearcut areas amounted to 17,900 ha (17,700 ha).

22 Accounts payable and other payables

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Accounts payable	2,480.3	1,323.6
Advance payments received	24,411.5	10,110.5
Refund liability	8,500.0	-
Accrued liabilities:		
Personnel related accruals	2,738.7	2,737.9
Interest accruals	5,098.0	3,470.5
Other accruals	577.8	776.8
Accrued liabilities and deferred income total	8,414.5	6,985.1
Other liabilities	17,624.4	15,040.4
Account payable and other payables total	**61,430.7**	**33,459.7**

The refund liability is related to a sale of land transaction in which Tornator sold land for a data center project. However, the completion of the transaction is conditional upon obtaining the necessary permits and various rights required for the construction of the data center. If the transaction is completed, the refund liability presented here will be recorded as revenue.

Other liabilities mainly consist of VAT liabilities. Fair value of accounts payable are presented in Note 37.

23 Distribution of net sales

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Sale of cutting rights	192,761.9	178,522.8
Sale of holiday plots and forest plots	3,243.0	1,828.0
Sale of silviculture services	17,009.4	14,544.6
Total	**213,014.4**	**194,895.4**

Cutting rights and silviculture services are mainly sold under multi-year contracts. Real estate sales are always handled as individual cases. Amounts are recognised as income when the trees subject to the cutting rights have been felled, the property sold or the service provided. The amounts recognised as income are not subject to uncertainties or transaction costs to be recognised as income at a later date. In the balance sheet, receivables related to net sales are presented under accounts receivable, while prepayments allocated to future net sales are presented under liabilities. Stora Enso is the Group's most significant individual customer. Transactions between the Group and Stora Enso are described in further detail in Note 32 (Transactions involving related parties).

24 Other operating income

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Sale of soil resources	668.5	846.5
Land area rents	2,422.8	2,192.2
Compensation for nature conservation	1,686.2	699.4
Other income*	2,798.8	1,156.8
Total	**7,576.3**	**4,894.9**

*Other income included approximately EUR 1.7 million (0.0) income from actual and estimated future payments related to the sale of wind power projects. In the comparison period this change was negative and it was presented in other operating expenses. These contracts contain conditionalities that affect the final additional purchase price to be paid. Otherwise, other income consists of several items that are not individually material.

25 Materials and services

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Products and services		
Purchases	6,491.1	5,772.9
External services	33,468.8	29,097.0
Change in provisions	1,138.7	486.8
Total	**41,098.7**	**35,356.7**

Purchases mainly consist of seeds, seedlings and fertilizers.
External services mainly consist of services by forest machine contractors.
Reforestation provision is the change in provision booked due to obligation of renewing forests.

26 Personnel expenses

EUR thousand	Note	2024	2023
Wages		9,539.8	8,955.2
Pension costs - defined contributrion arrangements		1,259.7	1,326.4
Pension costs - defined benefit arrangements	20	-24.2	-42.0
Social security costs		565.8	796.4
Total		**11,341.2**	**11,036.0**

27 Depreciation and amortisation expense and impairments

EUR thousand	Note	2024	2023
Depreciation and amortisation on fixed assets			
Buildings	8	84.9	80.9
Machinery and equipment	8	152.4	147.7
Roads and ditches	8	2,073.1	2,087.9
Right-of-use assets	9	373.8	374.5
ICT software	7	735.0	581.5
Amortisation, land areas	10		-11,720.0
Total depreciation and amortisation		**3,419.2**	**-8,447.4**

28 Other operating expenses

EUR thousand	2024	2023
ICT expenses	2,525.0	2,403.7
Travel expenses	1,172.4	1,071.9
Other services	1,012.6	896.0
Other expenses*	4,256.9	9,788.3
Total	**8,966.8**	**14,160.0**

*Other expenses include negative estimated fair value changes of additional purchase prices for wind power projects amounting to 0.0 million euros (5.9). In 2024, this change was positive and was presented in other operating income. Otherwise, other operating expenses consist of items that are not individually significant.

29 Financial income and expenses

EUR thousand	Note	2024	2023
Income from derivatives		6,273.2	3,508.3
Other financial income		5,831.2	2,883.7
Interest expenses from interest bearing liabilities		-34,192.5	-26,904.3
Expenses from derivatives		0.0	-218.2
Other financial expenses		-5,228.9	-2,837.4
Change in fair value of financial instruments*	11,14	-5,982.0	-5,534.1
Interest expenses from leases	9	-80.8	-79.0
Financial items - net		**-33,379.8**	**-29,180.9**

*Includes the fair value changes of derivatives and money market fund

30 Income taxes

Income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated using a tax rate of 20% for Finland, 16% for Romania, and 0% for Estonia. Deferred taxes and changes in deferred taxes are presented in Note 17.

The Group's tax expense for the financial period was generated as follows:

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Income tax	23,865.0	19,163.1
Change in deferred taxes	133.4	53,900.2
Total taxes in the income statement	**23,998.4**	**73,063.3**
Profit/Loss before taxes	**156,488.4**	**413,707.5**
Tax based on Finnish legal tax rate (20%)	**31,297.7**	**82,741.5**
Differences in tax rate between Finnish and foreign entities, income tax	-7,370.4	-10,081.0
Tax-free income and non-deductible expenses	93.0	7.8
The amount of deferred tax expense (income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	2.1	262.9
Tax expense/income related to prior years	-24.1	-22.5
Other differences	0.0	154.7
Total tax expenses	**23,998.4**	**73,063.3**
Effective tax rate	15.3 %	17.7 %

Taxes related to other items of comprehensive income:

EUR thousand	Before taxes	Tax effect	After taxes	Before taxes	Tax effect	After taxes
Revaluation of land areas	13,686.1	393.9	12,110.5	-72,269.7	15,181.9	-57,087.8
Items derived from the re-definition of net defined benefit liabilities	44.2	-7.4	36.8	-3.0	0.6	-2.4
Translation difference	9.6		9.6	-135.4		-135.4

31 Dividends

In 2024, the company paid a total of EUR 70.0 million in dividends (EUR 14.00 per share).

The Board of Directors of Tornator Oyj proposes to the Annual General Meeting that a dividend of EUR 14.00 per share, or EUR 70,000,000.00, be paid. The liability arising from the proposed dividend has not been recognised in these financial statements.

32 Transactions involving related parties

The following transactions involving related parties were completed:

EUR thousand	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Total compensation received by key personnel in the management group	1,428.1	1,316.6
The total sum is divided into the following groups:		
Short-term employee benefits	1,192.3	1,110.2
Post-employment benefits	252.0	262.8
Other long-term benefits	0.0	0.0
Benefits paid on dismissal	0.0	0.0
Share-based payments	0.0	0.0
Remuneration paid to the Board of Directors	91.0	53.4

Stora Enso group owns a total of 41% of the parent company shares, thereby exercising considerable influence in the group. The following transactions took place between the Group and Stora Enso during the financial period:

EUR thousand	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Sales	197,401.6	177,569.5
Purchases	740.2	32.2
Receivables	41,762.3	27,960.1
Liabilities	23,352.6	8,357.0

Transactions between the Group and related parties have been carried out under the same terms as transactions between the Group and independent parties.

33 Auditor's fees

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Auditing	301.1	352.4
Auditing related services		
Tax services		
Other services	24.2	44.1

PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy acted as the Group's auditor for the financial year 2024.

34 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries as of 31 December 2024:

Company name	Group ownership	Domicile
Tornator Eesti Oü	100%	Estonia
SC Tornator SRL	100%	Romania
Oituz Private Forest District SRL	100%	Romania

35 Other collateral pledged by the Group on its own behalf

The Group has pledged its forest assets as collateral for its liabilities (Note 18). Land areas and biological assets worth a total of EUR 2,399.2 million (EUR 2,469.6 million) have been pledged as collateral. The pledged forest assets are valued using the discounted cash flow method, in accordance with the respective collateral terms. For this reason, there were no changes in the method for determining collateral value of Finnish forests. In addition to forest assets, the pledge covers also possible insurance compensation of forest damages. These types damages or compensation did not occur during the reporting or the comparison period. Furthermore, the Group has agreed upon a limit of EUR 2 million with a financial institution to cover rental deposits and to verify soil remediation. A total of EUR 280.5 thousand of this limit has currently been used (EUR 251,9 thousand).

36 Legal proceedings

The Group was not involved in any pending legal proceedings during the financial period.

37 Classification of financial assets and liabilities

31 December 2024

Financial assets

EUR thousand	Amortised cost	Fair value through income statement	Book value	Fair value
Non-current				
Unlisted shares		111	111	111
Additional purchase price of wind power transactions		18,960	18,960	18,960
Total		19,072	19,072	19,072
Current				
Accounts receivable	43,464		43,464	43,464
Derivatives		29,475	29,475	29,475
Cash and cash equivalents	86,566		86,566	86,566
Total	130,031	29,475	159,506	159,506

Financial liabilities

EUR thousand	Amortised cost	Fair value through income statement	Book value	Fair value
Non-current				
Interest-bearing debt	946,773		946,773	953,062
Total	946,773	0	946,773	953,062
Current				
Interest-bearing debt	61,597		61,597	61,597
Accounts payable	2,480		2,480	2,480
Total	64,077	0	64,077	64,077

31 December 2023

Financial assets

EUR thousand	Amortised cost	Fair value through income statement	Book value	Fair value
Non-current				
Unlisted shares		111	111	111
Additional purchase price of wind power transactions		17,385	17,385	17,385
Total		17,496	17,496	17,496
Current				
Investments in money market funds		567	567	567
Accounts receivable	30,000		30,000	30,000
Additional purchase price of wind power transactions	29,991		29,991	29,991
Derivatives		35,516	35,516	35,516
Cash and cash equivalents	40,500		40,500	40,500
Total	100,491	36,083	136,574	136,574

Financial liabilities

EUR thousand	Amortised cost	Fair value through income statement	Book value	Fair value
Non-current				
Interest-bearing debt	848,959		848,959	832,300
Total	848,959		848,959	832,300
Current				
Interest-bearing debt	98,771		98,771	98,771
Accounts payable	1,324		1,324	1,324
Total	100,095		100,095	100,095

The following price quotations, assumptions and valuation models have been used to determine the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities presented in the table:

Derivatives

The fair values of interest rate swaps have been determined using a price quotation provided by the counterparty, which has then been compared with market interest rates and other market information at the reporting date. Fair values represent the present value of the cash flows, meaning the prices that the Group would have to pay or would receive if it were to terminate the derivative contract.

Investments in unlisted shares

The Group's investments in unlisted shares consist of Finnish unlisted shares and have been valued at fair value. The fair value of unlisted shares is considered to be equal to their cost, as their fair value cannot be determined reliably using valuation methods.

Investments in money market funds

The Group's investments in money market funds consist of investments in Finnish investment fund units and are valued at fair value. The Group's investments in fund units are either marketable or valued using their value at the reporting date, as reported by the counterparty.

Investments in money market deposits

Book value of money market deposits corresponds to their fair value, because the effect of discounting is not material considering the maturity of the deposits.

Accounts receivable

The initial book value of accounts receivable corresponds to their fair value, as the effect of discounting is not significant due to the maturity of the receivables.

Additional purchase prices from wind power

The fair value of additional wind power purchase prices has been determined on the basis of the contractual additional purchase prices and the estimates made by the company's management at each closing date (probability and timing of the project realisation). For more information regarding the management estimations, see Note 5.

Financial liabilities

The fair value of variable-rate interest-bearing loans is determined on the basis of the nominal value of the loan and interest accrued up until the closing date, i.e. the fair value is determined based on level 3 input information in fair value hierarchy. The fair value of bonds is determined in accordance with their respective market price quotations at the closing date, which can be considered a level 2 input information, because the market is not fully liquid.

Accounts payable and received advance payments

The initial book value of accounts payable and received advance payments correspond to their fair value, as the effect of discounting is not significant due to the maturity of the liabilities.

38 Fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities valued at fair value

31 Dec 2024 EUR thousand	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets					
Forest assets	10			3,594,904.7	3,594,904.7
Receivables					
Additional purchase price of wind power transactions	5,13			18,960.3	18,960.3
Derivatives	4,11		29,475.4		29,475.4
Investments					
Unlisted shares	14			111.2	111.2
Total assets		**0.0**	**29,475.4**	**3,613,976.2**	**3,643,451.6**

31 Dec 2023

EUR thousand	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets					
Forest assets	10			3,455,542.7	3,455,542.7
Receivables					
Additional purchase price of wind power transactions	5, 13			17,384.8	17,384.8
Derivatives	4, 11		35,516.3		35,516.3
Investments					
Unlisted shares	14			111.2	111.2
Investments in money market funds	14	567.0			567.0
Total assets		**567.0**	**35,516.3**	**3,473,038.8**	**3,509,122.1**

During the ended financial period, there were no transfers made between fair value hierarchy levels 1 and 2, nor to or from level 3. The Group's principle is that possible changes in fair value hierarchy grouping are done at the end of the reporting period.

The fair values for level 1 are based on the quoted prices of similar assets or liabilities in active markets.

The fair values for level 2 instruments, in turn, are based largely on input data other than quoted prices used for level 1. The used information is, however, observable from the market either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). The Group generally determines the fair value of these instruments using generally accepted valuation models, utilising input data that is largely based on verifiable market data. The fair value of derivatives has been determined as the present value of cash flows arising from the respective contracts.
The fair values of level 3 instruments are calculated based on the input data regarding the asset or liability. This input data is not based on verifiable market data, but rather rests largely on management estimates

and utilising these estimates using generally accepted valuation models. The determination of fair value of forest assets is described under Accounting principles used, as well as in Note 5 and Note 10. Changes in the value are presented in Note 10. Receivables valued at fair value are additional purchase price receivables arising from wind power project sales. The valuation methods used for these receivables are described under Accounting principles used and in Note 5. Changes in the value are presented in Note 13. The fair value of unlisted shares cannot be reliably measured using valuation methods.

39 Notable events after the closing date

Apart from the dividend proposal (Note 31), there have been no other notable events after the balance sheet date.

Parent Company Financial Statements

Contents

Income Statement

EUR thousand	Note	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2024	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2023
Net sales	6.23	195,280.1	172,660.5
Other operating income	24	6,708.2	4,321.0
Change in fair value of biological assets	10	7,721.3	269,105.8
Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	12	-955.9	-446.4
Materials and services	25	-37,435.7	-31,809.2
Personnel expenses	26	-9,466.6	-9,054.2
Depreciation and amortisation	27	-2,761.4	-2,615.7
Other operating expenses	28	-7,099.8	-12,383.6
Operating profit		**151,990.2**	**389,778.2**
Financial income	29	14,059.6	17,726.3
Financial expenses	29	-39,477.0	-30,174.4
Change in fair value of financial instruments	11,14	-5,982.0	-5,534.1
Net financial items		**-31,399.3**	**-17,982.2**
Profit before tax		**120,590.8**	**371,796.0**
Income taxes	30	-23,608.8	-18,572.5
Change in deferred taxes	17	-80.4	-53,712.7
Profit for the period		**96,901.6**	**299,510.7**
Distribution:			
To shareholders of the parent company		**96,901.6**	**299,510.7**
Statement of comprehensive income			
Profit for the period		**96,901.6**	**299,510.7**
Other comprehensive income for the period after taxes:			
Items not recognised later through profit and loss			
Revaluation of land areas	10	-1,969.5	-60,137.1
Items derived from the redefinition of net defined benefit liability (or asset items)	20	36.8	-2.4
Comprehensive income for the period total		**94,968.9**	**239,371.3**
Distribution:			
To shareholders of the parent company		94,968.9	239,371.3

The notes on pages 69-107 are an essential part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

EUR thousand	Note	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Forest assets		3,278,296.5	3,180,835.2
Biological assets	10	2,976,248.7	2,886,467.7
Land areas	10	302,047.8	294,367.4
Other property, plant and equipment	8	15,089.7	13,218.3
Intangible assets	7	2,237.4	1,979.6
Right-of-use assets	9	1,020.0	1,054.2
Derivatives	11	29,475.4	35,516.3
Investments in Group companies	31	138,370.2	138,370.2
Other investments	14	111.2	111.2
Non-current receivables	13	18,960.3	17,384.8
Non-current assets total		**3,483,560.8**	**3,388,470.0**
Current assets			
Inventories	12	10.0	5.0
Accounts receivable	13	43,141.2	29,511.7
Other receivables	13	1,937.0	449.2
Investments	14	0.0	30,567.3
Cash and cash equivalents	15	82,892.5	35,257.8
Current assets total		**127,980.6**	**95,791.0**
Total assets		**3,611,541.4**	**3,484,260.9**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company			
Share capital	16	51,836.2	51,836.2
Other equity		1,992,111.4	1,967,142.5
Total equity		**2,043,947.6**	**2,018,978.7**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	17	456,520.1	456,922.8
Financial liabilities	18	946,049.3	848,184.5
Lease liabilities	19	990.2	1,002.2
Pension liabilities	20	77.0	148.0
Non-current liabilities total		**1,403,636.6**	**1,306,257.5**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	18	61,573.9	98,747.9
Trade and other payables	22	85,038.3	47,243.2
Income tax liabilities	30	5,056.9	1,833.4
Lease liabilities	19	106.7	115.3
Provisions	21	12,181.4	11,084.9
Current liabilities total		**163,957.2**	**159,024.7**
Total liabilities		**1,567,593.8**	**1,465,282.2**
Total equity and liabilities		**3,611,541.4**	**3,484,260.9**

The notes on pages 69-107 are an essential part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

EUR thousand	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Equity on 1 Jan 2023	16	51,836.2	4,076.1	210,344.9	1,573,350.4	1,839,607.5
Comprehensive income						
Profit for the period					299,510.7	299,510.7
Other items of comprehensive income (after taxes)						
Revaluation of land areas	10			-60,137.1		-60,137.1
Items derived from the re-definition of net defined benefit costs (or asset items)	20				-2.4	-2.4
Comprehensive income for the period				-60,137.1	299,508.3	239,371.3
Transactions with shareholders						
Dividends paid	31				-60,000.0	-60,000.0
Total transactions with shareholders					-60,000.0	-60,000.0
Equity on 31 Dec 2023		51,836.2	4,076.1	150,207.8	1,812,858.7	2,018,978.8

EUR thousand	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Equity on 1 Jan 2024	16	51,836.2	4,076.1	150,207.8	1,812,858.7	2,018,978.8
Comprehensive income						
Profit for the period					96,901.6	96,901.6
Other items of comprehensive income (after taxes)						
Revaluation of land areas	10			-1,969.5		-1,969.5
Items derived from the re-definition of net defined benefit costs (or asset items)	20				36.8	36.8
Comprehensive income for the period				-1,969.5	96,938.4	94,968.9
Transactions with shareholders						
Dividends paid	31				-70,000.0	-70,000.0
Total transactions with shareholders					-70,000.0	-70,000.0
Equity on 31 Dec 2024		51,836.2	4,076.1	148,238.3	1,839,797.1	2,043,947.7

The notes on pages 69-107 are an essential part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement

EUR thousand	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2024	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Cash receipts from transactions in forestry	194,208.5	177,020.8
Cash receipts from transactions in land sales	10,968.8	1,472.2
Cash receipts from other operating income	5,333.0	5,258.4
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	-51,018.3	-28,389.1
Cash flow from operating activities before financial items and taxes	**159,492.0**	**155,362.2**
Interest paid, interest-bearing debt	-32,565.0	-24,990.2
Interest paid, derivatives	0.0	-264.2
Other financial expenses	-7,372.2	-3,022.9
Interests received	5,286.4	2,728.3
Interests received, derivatives	6,332.6	3,225.6
Income taxes	-20,385.4	-29,399.3
Cash flow from operating activities	**110,788.4**	**103,639.0**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Investments in biological assets	-82,906.0	-106,260.7
Investments in tangible assets, forestland	-10,246.8	-13,133.3
Investments in other tangible and intangible assets	-4,759.6	-3,115.9
Investments in money market instruments	0.0	-30,211.6
Proceeds from sale of money market funds	30,566.8	0.0
Dividends and capital returns from Group companies	2,500.0	11,500.0
Cash flow from investing activities	**-64,845.5**	**-141,221.6**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Withdrawal of long-term loans	300,000.0	100,000.0
Repayment of long-term loans	-200,000.0	0.0
Withdrawal of short-term loans	8,983.2	29,753.8
Repayment of short-term loans	-37,174.0	0.0
Repayment of leasing liabilities	-117.3	-115.9
Dividends paid	-70,000.0	-60,000.0
Cash flow from financing activities	**1,691.8**	**69,638.0**
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents	47,634.7	32,055.4
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	35,257.8	3,202.3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**82,892.5**	**35,257.8**

The notes on pages 69-107 are an essential part of these financial statements.

1 Notes to the financial statements

General information

Tornator Oyj is a Finnish limited liability company (business ID 0162807-8) that operates under the jurisdiction of the legislation of the State of Finland. The company's registered office is in Imatra and the address of its headquarters is Einonkatu 6, 55100 Imatra, Finland. A copy of the financial statements is available at the company website www.tornator.fi/en.

Tornator Oyj ('Tornator' or 'the company') is one of Finland's biggest forest owners. Tornator's core business is wood production and selling of cutting rights. The company provides also forest management services, sells land and buys forest properties. At the end of 2024, Tornator owned about 706,000 hectares of forest properties in Finland (2023: 683,000). Average number of personnel during the financial period was 135 (136).

Tornator's Board of Directors have approved these financial statements for issue on 5 February 2025. According to the Finnish Limited Liability Companies Act, the Annual General Meeting has the option to approve or reject or change the financial statements.

Figures presented in these Financial statements are rounded and thus total sums may differ from sums of individual figures presented.

2 Summary of material accounting principles

Tornator Oyj is the parent company of Tornator Group.

Accounting basis

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and the IAS and IFRS standards and SIC and IFRIC interpretations in force on 31 December 2024 have been applied in preparing them. "International Financial Reporting Standards" refers to the standards defined in the Finnish Accounting Act and related regulations approved for application in the EU and their interpretations in accordance with EU regulation (EC) 1606/2002. The notes to the financial statements also comply with the requirements of the Finnish accounting and corporate legislation that supplements the IFRS regulations.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis, except for financial assets and liabilities recognised at fair value through profit and loss, biological assets and items under hedging of fair value, which are measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in thousands of euros unless otherwise noted. The company's functional currency is the euro.

The preparation of the financial statements according to the IFRS standards requires making of certain estimates and assumptions. Making of these assumptions and estimates has an impact on the assets and liabilities reported on the balance sheet date, the presentation of contingent assets and liabilities in the notes and the income and expenses reported for the financial year. These estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of the events; thus, the final actual results may differ from the estimates made. Areas that have required greater judgement and areas in which the judgement has had the greatest impact on the figures presented in the financial statements are presented in note 5.

Application of the new and revised IFRS standards

The following new or revised IFRS financial reporting standards have been adopted in these financial statements from January 1, 2024. Their adoption has not affected the reported amounts nor the notes presented in these financial statements:

- Supplier Financing Arrangements - Changes to IAS 7 and IFRS 7: New disclosure requirements for an entity’s supplier financing arrangements, based on which investors can assess the effects of the arrangements on the entity’s obligations, cash flows, and liquidity risk.
- Change to IAS 1: Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. Amendments clarify the classification in situations when liabilities include covenants, they are expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date or an option held by a counterparty is related to the liability.
- Change to IFRS 16: Lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction. Minor changes to the accounting treatment of sale and leaseback transactions after the date of sale.

3 Accounting principles of the financial statements

Segment reporting

All business segments are defined and reported in line with the internal reporting to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker. The company’s internal reporting only defines one business segment. Therefore, no separate information divided by business segment is presented.

Conversion of line items denominated in foreign currencies

(a) Functional and presentational currencies

Financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company’s functional and presentational currency.

(b) Business transactions and balances

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are converted into the functional currency using the exchange rates on the date of the transactions or, if the items have been revalued, using the exchange rates on the valuation dates. Exchange gains and losses from payments related to business transactions and converting assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency into the exchange rate on the date of the financial statements are entered in the income statement, except for hedges complying with the terms and conditions of cash flow or net investment hedging, which are entered into equity.

Exchange gains and losses related to debts and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income statement item “financial income or expenses”. All other exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement item “Other operating income or expenses”.

Property, plant & equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at the historical acquisition cost, less deduction for depreciation and impairment. The historical acquisition cost contains costs immediately resulting from the acquisition. Costs arising later are only included in the asset’s book value or recognised as a separate asset if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will benefit the company and the asset’s acquisition cost can be reliably determined. Other repair and maintenance costs are recognised through profit and loss for the period in which they are realised. The residual values of assets and useful lives are verified at a minimum annually on the date of the financial statements.

Assets are subjected to straight-line depreciation over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	7–20 years
Machinery and equipment	3–5 years
Roads and ditches	10 years

Intangible assets

The company’s intangible assets are computer software and other intangible assets. Computer software is measured at acquisition cost, less deduction for recognised depreciation and amortisation expenses and impairment. They are depreciated over the estimated useful life of 3–10 years. Other intangible assets are measured at historical acquisition cost, less amortisations.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

The company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset has been impaired at each financial statements date. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the said asset is estimated. The recoverable amount is also estimated annually for the following assets, regardless of whether or not there are signs of impairment: goodwill, intangible assets with an unlimited useful life, and unfinished intangible assets. The need for impairment is assessed at the level of cash-generating units, i.e. the lowest individual unit level that is mainly independent of the other units and whose cash flows can be separated from other cash flows.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset’s fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the estimated future net cash flows, discounted to their present value, expected to be derived from the said asset or cash-generating unit. The discount rate used is the interest rate before tax that represents the market’s view of the time value of money and special risks associated with the asset.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of the asset is higher than its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is immediately recognised in the income statement. In connection with the recognition of the impairment loss, the useful life of the depreciated asset is re-evaluated. An impairment loss recognised for an asset is reversed if a change has taken place in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of the asset. However, the maximum reversal of an impairment loss amounts to the carrying amount of the asset had no impairment loss been recognised.

Subsidiary shares

Investments in subsidiary shares are accounted for in the parent company’s separate financial statements based on their acquisition cost. Subsidiaries have the same fiscal year as the parent company. If there are indications of a decrease in the value of subsidiary shares, the impairment is recorded on the balance sheet on 31 December.

Forest assets

Tornator’s forest assets are defined as growing stock, which is classified as biological assets and associated land area. Biological assets are recorded and valued at fair value in accordance with the IAS 41 standard for agriculture. Forestland is recorded using the revaluation method specified in the IAS 16 standard for property, plant and equipment.

In the revaluation of land area, the fair value of land area is compared to the cost of the area. The cost is determined by allocating 11% of the original cost of forest assets to the land area, while the remaining 89% is allocated to biological assets. The same allocation principle is also used in the cash flow statement, in which the acquisition cost of forest assets are divided between land area and biological assets.

Changes to the value of biological assets are recorded in the income statement. Changes to the fair value of land area (minus deferred tax liabilities) are recorded in the equity revaluation reserve through various item groups of other comprehensive income (OCI). If the fair value of land area is lower than its acquisition cost, the difference is recorded in the income statement as impairment.

For further information on the value of forest assets, see Note 10 (Forest assets).

Forest assets are recorded at fair value and valued using a forestland market-based method. The valuation method is based on forest transactions in the areas where Tornator forests are located. The total value of forest assets are determined based on Tornator-owned growing stock located in a given area and the market prices realised in the same area. Here, "realised market prices" refers to the purchase prices (by cubic forest metre) paid in for forestland in relevant transactions.

Information regarding forest assets transactions is available from several market sources. Information on market transactions may be considered market-supported input data. Certain corrections are applied to input data reflecting market conditions with unobservable input data. For this reason, the input data is classified on level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Further information on the judgement applied in the valuation process is provided in Note 5 (Accounting principles and estimation-related uncertainties requiring management judgement).

The total value of the company's forest assets is divided into biological assets and land area. The total fair value of forest assets is divided using a revenue-based approach in which the present values of expected net cash flows are calculated for both biological assets and land area. The discount rate is defined as the rate by which the combined present value of cash flows from biological assets and land area is equal to the total value of forest assets calculated using market transaction prices. Since the nature and timing of the cash flows are similar, the discount rate used for valuation of biological assets and land area is estimated to be the same.

The valuation of biological assets is based on ongoing operations and sustainable silviculture that takes into account environmental and other limitations. The fair value of biological assets is calculated based on future net cash flows, that is, in accordance with the principles of sustainable silviculture and taking into account the growth potential of the growing stock. The cash flow model takes into account the cash flows associated with existing growing stock from one forest rotation period. In Finland, a forest rotation period is estimated at 75 years. Annual felling quantities, which are based on the long-term felling plan, are multiplied by the price estimates for the relevant period. The projections are provided by an external assessor. In Finland, the long-term felling plan is drawn up on the basis of the MOTTI growth models developed by the Natural Resources Institute Finland, based on the most current scientific data available. Developments of real timber prices after the forecast period (10 years) provided by the external assessor are assumed to be +/-0.

The land area is valued at fair value using the revaluation method defined in IAS 16. The fair value of land area is calculated using a revenue-based approach. The cash flows take into account both cash flows from tree generations planted in the future and cash flows from other revenue acquired through the land area, such as hunting licences, rental income from land, and sales of soil resources.

<u>Leases</u>

Company as lessee

The leases are processed as follows:

(a) The consolidated balance sheet includes both right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. These are valued at the present value of future lease payments when they are first recorded. Right-of-use assets are adjusted by the total amount of prepaid or accrued lease payments in accordance with IFRS 16 (C8 b ii).
(b) The depreciations and lease interest are recorded in the consolidated income statement.

(c) In the cash flow statement, the total cash payments are divided into capital (presented as a part of financial cash flows) and interest (presented as a part of operating cash flows).
(d) Lease payments under leases determined as low-value or short-term leases are recorded as expenses incurred during the financial period.

Any incentives associated with the lease (such as rent-free periods) are recorded as a part of the valuation of the right-of-use asset and lease liability.

Leases recorded in the company's right-of-use assets consist of office and car leases. Some office leases are treated as short-term leases. Low-value leases include items such as office equipment and company bicycle leases.

The right-of-use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36.

Company as lessor

Assets leased under contracts or agreements other than financial leasing contracts are included in the tangible right-of-use assets in the balance sheet. The assets leased by the company are land areas. No depreciations are recorded for these assets. Lease income is recorded in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the acquisition cost or the lower net realisable value. Acquisition cost is determined using the weighted average price method. The acquisition cost includes the immediate purchasing costs less VAT. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price obtained in the ordinary course of business, from which the cost of the sale is deducted.

Inventories include the wood raw material, seedlings, seeds and fertilizers. In addition, to-be-sold land areas are transferred to inventories.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are valued initially at their transaction price and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, minus any provisions for doubtful accounts. Credit losses are recorded in accordance with the expected credit losses. For accounts receivable, the company follows a simplified procedure, recording expected credit losses in the balance sheet as expenses based on the likely total credit losses accrued during their life cycle. Due to the nature of Tornator's business, the company's operations do not generally generate credit losses. Therefore, no expected credit losses have been recognised.

Financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

Tornator's financial assets are divided into two categories: financial assets recorded at fair value through income statement, and financial assets recorded at amortised cost. This categorisation is performed at the time of the initial acquisition, based on the intended use of the financial assets and the characteristics of contractual cash flows.

Financial assets are valued at amortised cost when the business objective is to hold these investments and collect all contractual cash flows, or when the contractual cash flows related to a certain instrument consist solely of capital and interest payments. Other financial assets are recorded and valued at fair value through income statement. The estimated present values of purchase price payments of wind power projects are treated as financial assets and valued at fair value. Payments for derivatives are recognized in the income statement under financial income, and changes in fair value, excluding the effect of accrued interest, are recognized in the income statement under Change in the fair value of financial instruments. Interest-bearing receivables represent investments in bank deposits and money market funds. Other investments represent equity investments in unlisted shares.

Financial assets are recognised in the balance sheet from the point in time when the company becomes a party to the contractual terms of the instrument. Records of financial assets are no longer recorded in the balance sheet from the moment when the company has lost its contractual right to the cash flows, or when the company has transferred any significant risks or revenues associated with the instrument to a party outside the company.

Financial liabilities

The company's financial liabilities are divided in two groups: financial liabilities recorded at fair value through income statement, and financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The financial liabilities recorded at fair value through income statement are derivative liabilities. Payments under derivative contracts are recorded in the income statement in the same group as interest expenses from interest-bearing liabilities. Changes in fair value are recognised without the effect of accrued interest as changes in fair value of financial instruments. Financial liabilities valued at amortised cost are initially recorded at fair value. Transaction costs have been included in the initial book value of financial liabilities. In the income statement, interests and transaction costs are amortised using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities are included in both long- and short-term liabilities, and they may be interest-bearing or non-interest-bearing. Interest-bearing liabilities include liabilities arising from financial activities, such as bonds, bank loans, commercial papers and any bank account limits currently in use.

Financial liabilities are no longer recorded on the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the relevant contract has been fulfilled or cancelled or has expired.

Financial assets and liabilities are considered non-current if their maturity exceeds 12 months and short-term if their maturity is less than 12 months.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as expenses for the accounting period during which they were incurred.

Derivative contracts

Tornator uses derivative contracts to hedge against interest rate risk.

Derivative contracts are recorded initially at fair value on the date that the company becomes a party to the relevant contract, and are also subsequently valued at fair value. Profits and losses generated by valuation at fair value are recorded through income statement.

If the contract matures in over 12 months, the derivatives are defined as non-current receivables or liabilities. Otherwise, derivatives are presented as current assets or liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents

In the balance sheet, cash and cash equivalents are valued as costs that correspond to their respective fair value. The cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement and balance sheet consist of cash on hand, cash in bank accounts, and bank deposits that may be drawn on demand.

Share capital

Share capital consists solely of ordinary shares. Direct costs of issuing new shares, less deduction for taxes, are recognised in equity to reduce the payment received from the issuance.

Dividends

Dividend debt to shareholders is recognised for the period in which the Annual General Meeting has approved the dividend.

Income taxes

The tax expenses in the income statement consist of the tax payable for taxable income during the financial period and deferred tax. The tax effect associated with items recorded directly as equity is recognised correspondingly as a part of equity through the statement of comprehensive income. Tax arising from taxable income during the financial period is calculated based on the taxable income and the applicable tax rate for each of the company's countries of operation. The tax amount is adjusted for any taxes relating to previous financial periods.

Deferred tax is calculated on all temporary differences between book values and tax bases. Deferred taxes are calculated using the most current tax rate enacted or substantively enacted by the closing date. Deferred tax claims are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the company will receive future taxable income and that the relevant temporary difference may then be offset against this income.

However, deferred tax claims are not recognised if the asset or liability has been initially recorded and is neither connected to a business combination nor affects the accounting profit or taxable income at the time of the transaction. No deferred tax is recorded for the undistributed profits of subsidiaries if the difference is unlikely to reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are deducted against each other if the company has a legally enforceable right to offset the tax assets and liabilities from the taxable profit of the current financial period against each other, and the deferred tax assets and liabilities are associated with income tax paid to the same tax recipient by either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities when the assets and liabilities are to be realised as net.

Employment benefits

Pension liabilities

The company's pension arrangements are generally classified as defined contribution plans. In a defined contribution plan, the company pays fixed payments into the arrangement. The company has no legal or actual obligation to make additional payments if the party receiving payments does not have sufficient funds to pay pension benefits earned by employees during current or previous periods. Payments made under a defined contribution plan are recognised in the income statement for the period the payment concerns.

The company's defined benefit plan obligations have been calculated for each plan separately, using the projected unit credit method. Pension expenses are recognised as expenses over the service lives of employees based on calculations made by authorised actuaries. When calculating the present value of the pension obligation, the discount interest rate is the market yield of high-quality bonds issued by companies or the interest rate of government securities. The maturity of bonds and securities substantially corresponds to the maturity of the calculated pension obligation. The assets included in the pension arrangement at fair value on the closing date are deducted from the present value of the pension obligation to be recognised in the balance sheet. The defined benefit pension arrangement's net liabilities (or asset items) are entered in the balance sheet.

Current service costs (pension costs) and the net interest on a defined benefit arrangement are recognised through profit and loss and presented in costs arising from employment benefits. Any items arising from the re-definition of net defined benefit liabilities (or asset items) (e.g. actuarial gains and losses, and income from assets included in the arrangement) are recognised as other items of comprehensive income over the financial period when they were created.

Prior service costs are recognised as expenses through profit and loss on the earliest of the following dates: either when the arrangement is changed or reduced, or when the company recognises the related reorganisation costs or benefits related to the termination of employment.

Accounts payable

Accounts payable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently at amortised acquisition cost using the effective interest method.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation requiring payment as the result of a past event, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The provision amount is recorded in accordance with the best estimate of the present value of the future obligations. In the income statement, changes in provisions are recognised in the item to which the expenditure related to the provision is recorded.

Revenue recognition

The company's net sales consist of the sale of cutting rights, plots, forestland and silviculture services. The Company’s revenue is recorded in a way that reflects the goods and services supplied to customers and as a sum that reflects the price that the company expects to be entitled to as a result of providing its customers with the services or goods in question. There are no significant judgements, uncertainties or adverse obligations associated with the recognition of net sales.

Sale of cutting rights

The sale of cutting rights is mainly based on timber sales agreements that last multiple years. These agreements specify, among other things, the volumes of timber to be sold and the pricing mechanisms applied. Net sales from sales of cutting rights is recognised when the customer has felled the trees in the area to which the purchased right pertains. As a rule, the completed felling is verified by signing a measurement certificate. When selling cutting rights, the buyer is typically given 2–3 years to complete the felling in the relevant area. The cash flow is secured through an advance payment scheme that covers more than 95% of company’s timber sales. Under this scheme, the buyer pays 90% of the estimated value of the cutting rights within 12 months of the transaction. In the event that the buyer completes the felling before the advance payments have been accumulated in full, they are obliged to pay the difference between the total sales price and any advance payments already paid on the date of the next advance payment, which occurs no later than three months after the felling. Receivables related to sales of cutting rights are presented under accounts receivable. The received advance payments are presented under other liabilities.

Sale of plots and forestland:

Revenue from the sale of plots and forestland is recorded when the company has irrevocably sold the rights pertaining to the plot or forestland in question to a customer, the collection of the receivables is reliably secured, and no significant risks or benefits related to the rights or the ownership of the plots, management role or effective control over the sold assets remain for the seller.

Other services:

Silviculture services are mostly sold under contracts that last multiple years and define the content of the services and the pricing mechanism applied. Service sales are recorded as revenue for the financial period during which the service is performed. The payment for services is made once the service provided has been accepted and invoiced. The payment term is typically 14 days.

Operating profit

The IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements standard does not define the concept of operating profit. The company has defined it as follows: Operating profit is the net amount obtained by adding other operating profit to net sales, subtracting the changes in finished and unfinished product stocks from materials and services, and adjusting the amount by the costs incurred from products or materials manufactured for the Group's own use, subtracting personnel expenses, amortisation and reversal of amortisation, depreciation and other business expenses, and profit or loss incurred through changes in the present value of biological assets or felling. All other income statement items are presented below operating profit. Exchange rate differences and changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in operating profit if they arise from business-related items; otherwise, they are recorded under financial items.

Interest and dividends

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method and dividend income when the right to a dividend has arisen.

Application of new and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

On the date that these financial statements have been approved to be published, the company has not adopted the following new or revised IFRS standards, that have been published but that are not yet effective and have not been accepted to be applied in the EU (marked with *):

- Changes to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability: The changes affect entities with transactions or operations in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency for a specified purpose at the measurement date and provide additional application guidance for determining when a currency is exchangeable.

- IFRS 18 Presentation of Financial Statements and Disclosures: The new standard will change the presentation of the income statement, particularly in terms of structure and mandatory subtotals, and introduce a requirement to disclose key performance indicators defined by management. IFRS 18 replaces the old IAS 1 standard. *

- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures: The new standard provides relief in reporting requirements for subsidiaries that are not publicly listed and whose parent company prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. *

- Changes to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Weather-Dependent Energy Sources: In long-term renewable energy power purchase agreements (PPAs), the production source often depends on uncontrollable weather conditions. Related to these agreements, the IASB has made changes to the "own use" exception in IFRS 9 and the hedge accounting requirements, and added targeted disclosure requirements to IFRS 7. *

- Annual Improvements 2024: The annual improvements affect the following standards:
  - IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and related application guidance
  - IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
  - IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements
  - IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows *

- Changes to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Targeted Improvements: The changes clarified requirements for the recognition and derecognition of certain financial assets and liabilities, refined and added requirements for assessing the composition of cash flows, introduced disclosure requirements for certain instruments where cash flows may change due to achieving ESG targets, and updated disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income. *

Except for the new IFRS 18 standard, management does not expect the adoption of the standards listed above to have a significant impact on the group's financial statements in future periods.

4 Financial risk management

Risk management principles and process

In its operations, Tornator is exposed to various kinds of financial risk, including the effects of fluctuations in exchange rates and interest rates. The key principle of the company's risk management is the unpredictability of the financial markets and the attempt to minimise possible adverse effects on the company's result. Risk management is carried out by the finance management in line with general principles approved by the Board of Directors.

Tornator's financial policy guides all financing transactions in the company. The policy and potential future amendments and additions will come into force when the Board of Directors has approved it. The operating instructions regarding the use of all financial instruments should be consistent with the general financial policy. The risk management policy of the company's financial services contains more detailed instructions that will enter into force by the signature of the head of the company's Financial operations. The most important financial market risks are listed below.

Currency risk

The company companies operate mainly in their functional currency, and the company is not exposed to any significant currency transaction risk.

The company has foreign net investments and is thus exposed to risks emerging from the translation of investments in foreign currency to the parent company's functional currency. Currently, Tornator does not hedge against exchange rate risk.

Interest rate risk

The long-term objective of Tornator's interest rate risk management is to protect the company's balance sheet from the impact of changing market interest rates. In practice, this means balancing and stabilising any changes in fair value that are relevant to either the company's forest assets or its loan obligations, to maintain the net impact the changes have on equity within the range specified in the risk management policy. Another priority is hedging the cash flow from variable rate loans against any rises in interest rates.

The interest rate risk associated with forest assets decreased significantly in 2022, as the company introduced a market transaction-based valuation method for its Finnish forests.

The interest rate risk associated with the company's debt obligations arises mainly from interest-bearing liabilities. The nominal values of these liabilities are presented in the following table:

EUR million	2024	2023
Fixed rate interest-bearing liabilities		
Bonds	750.0	450.0
Variable rate interest-bearing liabilities		
Bank loans	200.0	400.0
Commercial papers	62.0	100.0
Total interest-bearing debt	**1,012.0**	**950.0**

The company hedges against this interest rate risk by concluding non-speculative interest rate derivatives with financial institutions that have a high credit rating. All of the Company's derivative contracts are made through the parent company. The interest rate hedging strategy is approved by the company's Board of Directors and implemented by the company's financial management.

The Company's possible short-term money market investments expose the company's cash flow to interest rate risk. However, the investments have no significant overall impact. The Company's revenue and operative cash flows are largely unaffected by fluctuating market interest rates. The company's exposure to interest rate risk arises for the most part from variable interest rates, which are mostly related to interest-bearing liabilities. According to general risk management principles, the company must hedge at least 50% of its loan portfolio against fluctuations in market interest rates. On the closing date, 91% of the Company's interest-bearing liabilities were either fixed-rate or had been converted to fixed-rate liabilities through interest swaps. The average maturity of withdrawn loans on the closing date was 4.1 years. The Company may take out loans with fixed or variable interest. It may also utilise interest rate swaps or regular interest rate options to reach the goals set forth in its financial policy.

The company has prepared for future refinancing of loans and hedging the associated interest risk by entering into long-term interest rate derivative contracts with financial institutions. These strategic hedges stabilise also the discount rate used in forest valuation, i.e. they are used to execute the above-mentioned long-term balance sheet stabilisation in countries where the discount rate is not determined in accordance with market transaction-based method.

In 2023, Tornator restructured its interest rate hedges by terminating all existing interest rate swap agreements and they were replaced by signing new interest cap options whose nominal value was €170 million and the average interest rate cap level was 0.2%. Maturities of the terminated contracts were 2028, 2047 and 2048 and the new interest cap options mature in 2033. The positive fair value of the terminated contracts was used to pay the option premium of the new contracts and thus the arrangement had no cash flow effect.

As a result of the arrangement, Tornator's immediate financing costs decrease and the average maturity of interest rate hedges shortens. In addition, the interest rate hedge portfolio's exposure to fair value changes caused by market interest rate changes decreased significantly. The company has no payment obligations related to the new option contracts.

Tornator paid an average net interest rate of approximately 2.9% (2.5%) on loans and interest rate derivatives.

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Gains (+) and losses (-) recognised through income statement from changes in the fair value of interest rate derivatives	-5,982.0	-5,534.1

A +/- 1 percentage point change in the yield curve would affect the income statement and balance sheet items as follows. The effect of interest rate derivatives has been taken into account in the calculations.

EUR thousand	+1%	-1%
To income statement		
Interest costs	-920	920
Change in fair value of derivates	10,211	-10,208
To shareholders' equity, after taxes	7,433	-7,430

Liquidity risk

Tornator continuously aims to assess and monitor the amount of financing required by business operations so that the company would have sufficient liquid assets for financing its operations and paying back maturing loans. Tornator's financing guidelines define the optimum size of the liquidity reserves for cash as well as the amount of liquid investments. Furthermore, the guidelines define that a liquid investment refers to a money market fund investing in EU banks and companies with a credit rating from which the assets can be redeemed within 24 hours. The availability and flexibility of funding is ensured through the scheduling of timber sales and advance payments under long-term timber sales agreements.

A maturity analysis is presented in the following table. Figures are undiscounted and include interest payments, capital payoffs and repayments. For derivatives, figures represent the undiscounted cash flows based on market interest rates on the reporting date. A negative sign in front of a figure indicates an asset on the balance sheet and a positive cash flow.

In addition to cash reserves, Tornator Oyj has a revolving credit facility of 200 million euros available, which was completely undrawn at the time of the financial statement. The facility and the withdrawn amounts will mature in 2029.

31 Dec 2024

EUR million	Note	Balance sheet value	Cash	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030+
Financial liabilities									
Bond		746.9	883.4	20.7	370.7	16.3	16.3	16.3	443.0
Bank loans		199.2	224.1	6.9	56.9	5.2	155.2		
Commercial papers		61.6	62.0	62.0					
Total financial liabilities	18	**1,007.6**	**1,169.6**	**89.6**	**427.6**	**21.5**	**171.5**	**16.3**	**443.0**
Accounts payable	22	2.2	2.2	2.2					
Derivative instruments									
Interest rate derivatives	11	-29.5	-40.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-16.8

31 Dec 2023

EUR million	Note	Balance sheet value	Cash	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029+
Financial liabilities									
Bond		448.8	512.1	9.5	9.5	358.7	5.1	5.1	124.3
Bank loans		399.3	448.4	18.5	211.6	58.0	6.8	153.4	
Commercial papers		98.7	100.0	100.0					
Total financial liabilities	18	**946.9**	**1,060.5**	**128.0**	**221.0**	**416.8**	**11.9**	**158.5**	**124.3**
Accounts payable	22	1.1	1.1	1.1					
Derivative instruments									
Interest rate derivatives	11	-35.5	-61.8	-6.5	-6.5	-6.5	-6.5	-6.5	-29.3

Credit risk

In addition to investment principles, Group policy defines credit rating requirements for clients, counterparties to investment transactions and derivative contracts. Credit risk management and credit control are centralised in the company's financial management. Credit is only granted to customers with a sound credit history. The company also always requires adequate collateral for significant one-off business transactions. All parties with whom the company concludes derivative contracts or enters into investment transactions must have a credit rating of A or higher.

A significant portion of the company's receivables are related to timber sales to Stora Enso, and conversely, Stora Enso makes advance payments related to timber purchases. Therefore, considering the overall situation and Stora Enso's creditworthiness, management does not believe these receivables pose a significant credit risk for Tornator. Regarding other counterparties, the company is not exposed to a significant amount of credit risk arising from receivables, as the receivables consist of several items. During the financial period, the company has not incurred any significant credit losses recognised through income statement.

Capital management

The aim of the company's capital management measures (equity versus debt) is to support its business activities, secure standard operating conditions and increase shareholder value by striving to maximise returns. In addition to this, an optimal capital structure decreases capital costs. Equity and interest-bearing liabilities are key items for ensuring an optimal capital structure. The company monitors the following key figures: equity ratio, gearing, and loan-to-value ratio used as a covenant term of secured liabilities, meaning the ratio of secured liabilities to the value of the forest assets pledged as a collateral for the liabilities. The equity ratio target is was raised from 40%to 50% in 2023, and the loan-to-value ratio is capped at 70% under the covenants.

The company's equity and loan-to-value ratios and gearing were as follows:

EUR million	2024	2023
Interest-bearing debt	1,007.7	946.9
Interest-bearing receivables	0.0	30.6
Cash and cash equivalents	82.9	35.3
Net debt	924.8	881.1
Total equity	2,043.9	2019.0
Gearing	**45.2 %**	**43.6 %**
Equity ratio	**57.0 %**	**58.0 %**
Loan-to-value covenant	**47.9 %**	**42.5 %**
Secured liabilities	1,150.0	1,050.0
Value of pledged forest assets	2,399.2	2,469.6

The company has complied with the terms and conditions of its loans.

5 Accounting principles and estimation-related uncertainties requiring management judgement

Forest assets

The most significant item requiring management judgement is related to the assumptions used for the valuation of forest assets. Under IAS 41 Agriculture, all biological assets, such as growing stock, are recorded at fair value minus selling expenses. The fair value of biological assets is calculated based on future net cash flows, that is, in accordance with the principles of sustainable silviculture and taking into account the growth potential of the growing stock. Calculating discounted cash flows requires estimates regarding growth, felling, sales prices, expenses and discount rates. When determining the value of biological assets, the company management must accurately estimate future price levels, sales and expenses. The forests must therefore be analysed regularly to ensure accurate estimations of the volumes of harvestable timber and the current growth rates.

The fair value of forest assets is determined using a market-based approach. This approach is based on realised forest transactions that have taken place in the areas where Tornator's forests are located. Market prices vary significantly by area, and defining the areas where market transactions are used for valuation involves judgement. The valuation of forest assets is based on Tornator's own forestland purchases and detailed transaction data and price statistics from external providers. The valuation takes into account the location, price level and growing stock volume of the forest assets. Changes to both transaction prices and volume of the growing stock have an impact on the value of forest assets. Tornator uses weighted three-year average market transaction prices. These are seen to include a sufficient number of transactions in order to accurately represent market conditions on the reporting date.

The value of forest assets is allocated to biological assets and forest land. The allocation of the total fair value of forest assets is implemented using a revenue-based approach, in which the present value of expected net cash flows is calculated for both biological assets and land area separately. The discount rate is defined as the interest rate at which the market price-based valuation equals the total present value of cash flows from biological assets and land area. The net cash flows for each component include estimates of future harvest volumes, sales prices and expenses. For further information, see Note 10 (Forest assets).

Purchase price receivables from wind power

Tornator has sold wind power projects for which it expects to receive additional purchase price payments on a contractual basis. These purchase price payments are expected to be paid at the latest when an investment decision is made for the project in question. Therefore, there are significant uncertainties surrounding the realisation of the payments. Additional purchase prices can be determined in different ways. It can depend on the nominal production capacity of the wind farm or farms to be built or the realised value (sales price) of the project when the investment decision is made. Purchase price receivables have been recorded from several different projects. The likelihood that the projects are realised, as well as the timing for their realisation, has been assessed in accordance with the respective progress of each project. The fair value of the receivable has been determined as the present value of expected cash flows. The discount rate applied is 5%. During the fiscal year 2023, the wind power investment environment in Finland weakened due to, among other things, rising interest rates, rising turbine construction costs, and the so-called profile risk of electricity production capacity. Changes in the operating environment were also reflected in management's estimates regarding the fair values of the agreed additional purchase prices in 2023 Financial statements, when fair values were estimated to be lower than in the previous year and the negative change in fair value was recorded through income statement. Changes in market environment during 2024 were limited and management did not make significant changes in determining the fair value. A small positive fair value change resulting from the progress of the projects was booked to other operative income in 2024.

6 Operating segments

Tornator's core business consists of timber production and the sale of cutting rights to stands marked for harvesting. The stands include regular cutting methods and timber types. Tornator manages and monitors its business as a single entity, and thus the company only has one operating segment. Therefore, segment-specific information is not presented, as this would be a repetition of the figures presented on the income statement and balance sheet. Transactions with Stora Enso are described in Note 32 Related Party Transactions.

The sale of cutting rights represented 90.6% of net sales (91.4% in 2023).

Tornator reports to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker revenue, other operating income, operating expenses, and net operating profit by country of operation. The calculation of operating profit and its reconciliation to the official operating profit is presented below.

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Turnover	195,280.1	172,660.5
Other operative income	5,020.1	4,321.0
Operative costs	-56,622.9	-49,849.1
Operating profit	**143,677.4**	**127,132.4**
Fair value items in operating profit	8,312.8	262,645.8
Operating profit (IFRS)	**151,990.2**	**389,778.2**

7 Intangible assets

31 Dec 2024 EUR thousand	ICT software	Other intangible rights	Total
Acquisition cost on 1 Jan 2024	10,553.9	82.1	10,636.0
Increases	914.0		914.0
Decreases			
Acquisition cost on 31 Dec 2024	**11,467.9**	**82.1**	**11,550.0**
Accrued depreciation and impairment			
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 1 January 2024	-8,574.3	-82.1	-8,656.4
Depreciation and amortisation	-656.1		-656.1
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 31 Dec 2024	**-9,230.5**	**-82.1**	**-9,312.6**
Book value on 31 Dec 2024	**2,237.4**	**0.0**	**2,237.4**
Book value on 1 Jan 2024	1,979.6	0.0	1,979.6

31 Dec 2023

EUR thousand	ICT software	Other intangible rights	Total
Acquisition cost on 1 Jan 2023	9,690.6	82.1	9,772.7
Increases	863.4		863.4
Decreases			
Acquisition cost on 31 Dec 2023	**10,553.9**	**82.1**	**10,636.0**
Accrued depreciation and impairment			
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 1 January 2023	-8,079.5	-82.1	-8,161.6
Depreciation and amortisation	-494.8		-494.8
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 31 Dec 2023	**-8,574.3**	**-82.1**	**-8,656.4**
Book value on 31 Dec 2023	**1,979.6**	**0.0**	**1,979.6**
Book value on 1 Jan 2023	1,611.1	0.0	1,611.1

8 Property, plant & equipment

31 Dec 2024

EUR thousand	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Roads and ditches	Purchases in progress	Total
Acquisition cost on 1 Jan 2024	**758.1**	**1,644.5**	**40,582.2**	**3,152.4**	**46,137.1**
Increases	10.9	130.4	4,036.1	4,629.1	8,806.6
Decreases				-4,961.0	-4,961.0
Acquisition cost on 31 Dec 2024	**769.0**	**1,774.9**	**44,618.2**	**2,820.5**	**49,982.7**
Accrued depreciation and impairment					
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 1 January 2024	-317.5	-1,547.8	-31,053.5		-32,918.8
Depreciation and amortisation	-31.0	-38.5	-1,904.8		-1,974.3
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 31 Dec 2024	**-348.5**	**-1,586.3**	**-32,958.3**		**-34,893.0**
Book value on 31 Dec 2024	**420.6**	**188.7**	**11,659.9**	**2,820.5**	**15,089.7**
Book value on 1 Jan 2024	440.6	96.7	9,528.6	3,152.4	13,218.3

31 Dec 2023

EUR thousand	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Roads and ditches	Purchases in progress	Total
Acquisition cost on 1 Jan 2023	**758.1**	**1,588.2**	**38,610.5**	**2,927.8**	**43,884.5**
Increases		56.3	1,971.7	3,059.6	5,087.6
Decreases				-2,835.1	-2,835.1
Acquisition cost on 31 Dec 2023	**758.1**	**1,644.5**	**40,582.2**	**3,152.4**	**46,137.1**
Accrued depreciation and impairment					
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 1 January 2023	-286.5	-1,503.1	-29,137.4		-30,927.0
Depreciation and amortisation	-31.0	-44.7	-1,916.1		-1,991.8
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 31 Dec 2023	**-317.5**	**-1,547.8**	**-31,053.5**		**-32,918.8**
Book value on 31 Dec 2023	**440.6**	**96.7**	**9,528.6**	**3,152.4**	**13,218.3**
Book value on 1 Jan 2023	471.6	85.1	9,473.1	2,927.8	12,957.6

9 Right-of-use assets

31 Dec 2024

EUR thousand	Office space	Machinery and equipment	Right-of-use assets, total
Acquisition cost on 1 Jan 2024	**1,761.8**	**153.9**	**1,915.6**
Increases	83.4	37.8	121.2
Decreases	-24.4	0.0	-24.4
Acquisition cost on 31 Dec 2024	**1,820.8**	**191.6**	**2,012.4**
Accrued depreciation and impairment			
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 1 January 2023	-732.2	-129.2	-861.4
Depreciation and amortisation	-103.4	-27.6	-131.0
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 31 Dec 2024	**-835.6**	**-156.8**	**-992.4**
Book value on 31 Dec 2024	**985.1**	**34.9**	**1,020.0**

31 Dec 2023

EUR thousand	Office space	Machinery and equipment	Right-of-use assets, total
Acquisition cost on 1 Jan 2023	1,647.0	150.9	1,797.8
Increases	285.3	3.0	288.3
Decreases	-170.5		-170.5
Acquisition cost on 31 Dec 2023	1,761.8	153.9	1,915.6
Accrued depreciation and impairment			
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 1 January 2023	-627.7	-104.6	-732.4
Depreciation and amortisation	-104.5	-24.6	-129.1
Accrued depreciation and impairment on 31 Dec 2023	-732.2	-129.2	-861.4
Book value on 31 Dec 2023	1,029.5	24.6	1,054.2

Tornator's right-of-use assets consist of office leases and leased cars. For office leases that are valid until further notice, the company has assessed the likelihood of termination and the probable duration of the lease. For leased cars, decisions on the renewal of any maturing contracts are made on a case-by-case basis.

Together, the depreciation and financial expenses recorded in the income statement for right-of-use assets and the items recorded for short-term leases or leases of insignificant value represent the total cash flow for leases. They are as follows:

Income statement items, EUR thousand	2024	2023
Depreciation	131.0	129.1
Financial expenses	47.8	43.4
Expenses from short-term lease contracts	242.8	226.5
Expenses from low value lease contracts	35.1	28.0

10 Forest assets

The value of forest assets comprises growing stock and the value of the land area.

The process of determining the fair value of forest assets is described in greater detail in the Accounting principles section and in Note 5 (Accounting principles and estimation-related uncertainties requiring management judgement).

	Biological assets		Land areas		Total forest assets	
EUR thousand	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Value at the beginning of the period	**2,886,467.7**	**2,511,498.6**	**294,367.4**	**356,454.5**	**3,180,835.2**	**2,867,953.1**
Harvesting	-135,365.4	-127,073.2	0.0	0.0	-135,365.4	-127,073.2
Change in fair value of biological assets and growth	143,086.7	396,179.0	0.0	0.0	143,086.7	396,179.0
Change in Income statement	**7,721.3**	**269,105.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**7,721.3**	**269,105.8**
Revaluation of land areas, comprehensive income	0.0	0.0	-2,461.8	-75,171.3	-2,461.8	-75,171.3
Increases	82,906.0	106,260.7	10,246.8	13,133.3	93,152.8	119,394.0
Decreases	-846.3	-397.3	-104.6	-49.1	-950.9	-446.4
Value at the end of the period	**2,976,248.7**	**2,886,467.7**	**302,047.8**	**294,367.4**	**3,278,296.5**	**3,180,835.2**

The change in the value of forest assets in the financial years 2023 and 2024 is attributable to both the purchase of new forests and the positive value change of existing forest assets. In 2024, new forest estates were purchased for approximately EUR 93 million (2023: 120). Biological assets are measured at fair value, and land is measured using the revaluation method.

If the land areas had been valued at acquisition cost, its book value would have been formed as follows:

EUR thousand	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Acquisition cost at the beginning of the period	**106,607.7**	**93,523.4**
Increase	10,246.8	13,133.3
Decrease	-104.6	-49.1
Acquisition cost at the end of the period	**116,749.9**	**106,607.7**
Land area revaluation at the beginning of the period	187,759.8	262,931.1
Change in land area revaluation during the period	-2,461.8	-75,171.3
Land area revaluation at the end of the period	**185,298.0**	**187,759.8**
Book value based on revaluation method at the end of the period	**302,047.8**	**294,367.4**

Value of forest assets and physical quantities

	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Value of forest assets, EUR thousand	3,278,296	3,180,835
Total area, hectares	706,094	683,247
Standing stock, m3	72,146,000	70,958,537
Harvesting, m3	2,874,000	2,969,000
Growth, m3	3,206,000	3,205,000

The most significant factors causing changes in the fair value of Finnish forest assets are changes in forestland transaction prices and fluctuations in the amount of standing stock. An average change of one euro in transaction prices would affect the fair value of forest assets by +/- EUR 71 million. A change of +/- 1 million cubic metres in standing stock would affect the fair value of forest assets by +/- EUR 46 million.

11 Derivatives

The Company uses interest rate swaps to hedge against fluctuating market interest rates. At present, all currently valid swaps are treated as items recorded at fair value through income statement. The swaps have a maturity of over 5 years.

Nominal values of interest derivatives on 31 December

EUR thousand	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Interest rate options	170,000	170,000
Total nominal values of derivatives	**170,000**	**170,000**

Fair values of interest derivatives on 31 December.

EUR thousand	2024			2023
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Net
Interest rate swaps				
Interest rate options	29,475.4		29,475.4	35,516.3
Total fair values of derivatives	**29,475.4**		**29,475.4**	**35,516.3**

The fair value of derivatives has changed as follows:

EUR thousand	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Derivates at the beginning of the period	**35,516.3**	**40,731.5**
Changes		
Income statement:		
Interest rate swaps, fair value change	0.0	6,902.5
Interest rate options, fair value change	-5,981.5	-12,436.6
Portion of the change in accrued interest*	-59.4	318.9
Effect in income statement	**-6,040.9**	**-5,215.2**
Changes in total	-6,040.9	-5,215.2
Derivates at the end of the period	**29,475.4**	**35,516.3**

* Included in financial expenses in the income statement

The change in fair value of derivatives recorded in the income statement decreased the Company's profit by EUR 5,981.5 (decrease of EUR 5,534.1 thousand).

For more information on the maturities and interest rates of interest rate derivatives, see Note 4 (Financial risks).

12 Inventories

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Inventories	10.0	5.0
Total	10.0	5.0

Inventories consist mostly of fertiliser and wood raw material stocks and buildings available for sale. The company did not recognise any impairment on inventories in 2024 or 2023. Change in inventories recognised in the income statement EUR -955.9 thousand (EUR -446.4 thousand) consists of changes in fertilizer and wood raw material stock and acquisition cost of sold land properties.

13 Accounts receivable and other receivables

Other receivables, non-current	2024	2023
Valued at fair value through income statement		
Additional purchase price of wind power transactions	18,960.3	17,384.8
Total	18,960.3	17,384.8

Other receivables, current	2024	2023
Valued at amortised cost		
Other receivables	225.4	12.2
Accrued income	1,568.1	362.8
Receivables from Group companies	143.5	74.2
Total	1,937.0	449.2

The book value of accounts receivable and other receivables corresponds to their fair value. There are no significant credit risks associated with these receivables. Balance sheet values best represent the amount of money that would be the maximum credit risk in the event that other contracting parties are unable to fulfill their obligations related to the receivables. The fair values of receivables are disclosed in Note 37.

Other receivables mainly consist of the estimated present value of additional purchase price receivables for wind power project sales. The methods used for determining fair value are described in greater detail in Note 5. The receivables are divided into current and non-current based on whether the additional purchase price payment is expected to be realised within 12 months or later. Realised additional purchase price payments, as well as changes in the value of receivables related to the progress of different projects, are recorded as other operating income. The most significant factors affecting changes in the fair value of additional wind power purchase price receivables are:

- The realisation of projects. Fair values of individual project receivables range from EUR 1.2 million to EUR 8.0 million
- The realised nominal capacity of the project in question. A +/- 10% change in the nominal capacity of the realised wind farm affects the fair value of the receivable by +/- EUR 1.8 million.
- The discount rate. A change of +/- 1% in the discount rate affects the fair value of the receivable by -/+ EUR 0.4 million.

The additional purchase price receivables arising from wind power projects have changed in the following way:

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Receivables at the beginning of period	17,384.9	23,381.3
Increases from new and progressed projects	0.0	2,468.1
Other fair value updates	1,688.0	-8,351.9
Fair value change in the income statement	**1,688.0**	**-5,883.8**
Payments from receivables recognised as income in earlier periods	-112.6	-112.6
Receivables at the end of period	**18,960.3**	**17,384.8**

Accounts receivable are mainly receivables related to the sale of timber, which are recorded as net sales. The book value of accounts receivable and other receivables correspond to the fair value of the receivables. There is no significant credit risk associated with accounts receivables, and the share of overdue receivables is low. The balance sheet values of accounts receivable best reflect the amount of money equal to the maximum credit risk in the event that other parties to the agreements are unable to fulfil their obligations regarding the receivables. The fair values of receivables are presented in Note 37.

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Accounts receivable	43,141.2	29,511.7
Maturity breakdown of accounts receivable		
Not matured	42,839.2	28,273.5
matured for less than 3 months	280.4	1,234.2
matured for over 3 months – less than 6 months	21.6	4.0
matured for over 6 months	-	-

14 Investments

Investments are classified as valued at amortized cost or at fair value through income statement.

Investments, non-current:

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Value at beginning of financial period	111.2	111.2
+Increases / -Decreases	-	-
Value at the end of financial period	**111.2**	**111.2**

Non-current investments include unlisted shares that are not expected to be sold in the near future. They are classified as valued at fair value through income statement.

Investments, current:

Current investments are money market investments in money market funds and bank deposits. Fund investments are valued at fair value and bank deposits are valued at amortized cost. In the end of the 2024 financial year Tornator had no money market investments.

Fund investments

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Value at beginning of financial period	567.3	355.7
+Increases / -Decreases	-567.3	211.6
Value at the end of financial period	0.0	567.3

Bank deposits

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Value at beginning of period	30,000.0	-
+Increases / -Decreases	-30,000.0	30,000.0
Value at the end of period	0.0	30,000.0

The fair values of financial assets are presented in Note 37. No impairment has been recorded for investments.

15 Cash and cash equivalents

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Cash and bank accounts (Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement)	82,892.5	35,257.8
Total	82,892.5	35,257.8

Cash and cash equivalents are not associated with significant concentrations of credit risk. The balance sheet values best correspond to the amount that is the maximum amount of credit risk in cases where the other contracting parties cannot fulfil their liabilities connected to the receivables. The fair values of cash and cash equivalents are presented in Note 37.

In addition to cash and cash equivalents, Tornator Oyj has a revolving credit facility of EUR 200 million, which is completely available for withdrawal. The facility, including drawn amounts, will mature in 2029.

16 Share capital

Tornator Oyj has one series of shares in which all shares entitle the owner to the same dividend. The company's shares are subject to the redemption clause of the Articles of Association according to which other shareholders have a redemption right if there is a change in the ownership of the company's share. The shares have no nominal value. Tornator Oyj has 5 million shares.

	2024	2023
Number of shares on 1 Jan	5,000,000	5,000,000
Number of shares on 31 Dec	5,000,000	5,000,000
Share capital (EUR thousand) on 1 Jan	51,836.20	51,836.20
Share capital (EUR thousand) on 31 Dec	51,836.20	51,836.20

All issued shares are fully paid.

An amount corresponding to the nominal value of the company's shares was recognised under share capital when the parent company was established.

The parent company's distributable funds amounted to €1,843,873,070.60, of which the profit for the period was €96,901,553.53. Revaluation reserve belongs to restricted equity and thus it is not included in distributable funds.

17 Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

The deferred taxes have been recognised for all temporary differences. Changes in deferred taxes during the financial period were as follows:

EUR thousand	Note	1 Jan 2024	Recognised through income statement	Recognised in other comprehensive income	31 Dec 2024
Deferred tax assets:					
Temporary differences					
Reforestation provision	21	2,217.0	219.3		2,436.3
Sale of land	22	0.0	1,662.4		1,662.4
Recognition of defined benefit pension plans	20	29.6	5.0	-19.2	15.4
Total deferred tax assets		**2,246.6**	**1,886.7**	**-19.2**	**4,114.1**
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Temporary differences:					
Measurement of financial liabilities at amortised cost	18	363.1	427.0		790.1
Measurement of biological assets at fair value	10	421,254.3	1,530.1		422,784.4
Revaluation of land areas	10	37,552.0		-492.4	37,059.6
Total deferred tax liabilities		**459,169.4**	**1,957.1**	**-492.4**	**460,634.1**

EUR thousand	Note	1 Jan 2023	Recognised through income statement	Recognised in other comprehensive income	31 Dec 2023
Deferred tax assets:					
Temporary differences					
Reforestation provision	21	2,101.7	115.2		2,217.0
Recognition of defined benefit pension plans	20	37.2	-8.2	0.6	29.6
Total deferred tax assets		**2,138.9**	**107.0**	**0.6**	**2,246.6**
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Temporary differences:					
Measurement of financial liabilities at amortised cost	18	360.2	2.9		363.1
Measurement of biological assets at fair value	10	367,437.5	53,816.9		421,254.3
Revaluation of land areas		52,586.2		-15,034.3	37,552.0
Total deferred tax liabilities		**420,383.9**	**53,819.7**	**-15,034.3**	**459,169.4**

Deferred tax asset booked from sale of land and recognized through income statement in 2024 is related to a land sales transaction where Tornator sold land for a data center project. The transaction includes provisional conditions that prevent it from being recognized as revenue in accounting, but it has been recognized as revenue for taxation purposes in 2024. The deferred tax asset will be derecognized from the balance sheet when the land sales income is recognized as revenue.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when the corporation has the legal right to set off the recognised items against each other and the deferred taxes concern the same tax recipient.

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Total deferred tax assets	4,114.1	2,246.6
Offset against deferred tax liability	4,114.1	2,246.6
Deferred tax assets on the balance sheet		
Total deferred tax liabilities	460,634.1	459,169.4
Offset against deferred tax assets	-4,114.1	-2,246.6
Deferred tax liabilities on the balance sheet	456,520.1	456,922.8

Deferred tax assets

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Deferred tax assets that expire after 12 months	4,114.1	2,246.6
Deferred tax assets that expire within 12 months	-	-

Deferred tax liabilities

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Deferred tax liabilities that expire after 12 months	460,634.1	459,169.4
Deferred tax liabilities that expire within 12 months	-	-

18 Financial liabilities

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Non-current interest-bearing debt		
Bonds	746,878.3	448,841.8
Loans from financial institutions	199,171.0	399,342.7
Total non-current interest-bearing debt	**946,049.3**	**848,184.5**
Current interest-bearing debt		
Commercial papers	61,573.9	98,747.9
Total current interest-bearing debt	**61,573.9**	**98,747.9**
Total interest-bearing debt	**1,007,623.2**	**946,932.4**

Bonds are fixed-rate, while loans from financial institutions are variable-rate. Commercial papers have a fixed interest rate, but short maturities. Current interest-bearing debt will be renewed once they mature. This means that they will have no significant effect on the company's current cash flows. Some of the interest expenses of variable-rate loans have been converted to fixed-rate through interest rate derivatives. For further information on the nominal values and interest rates of derivatives, see Note 4 (Financial risk management).

The main terms of Tornator's bonds are as follows:

Bond	Issue Year	Maturity year	Nominal value EUR Million	Coupon rate
Green Bond 2026	2020	2026	350	1.250 %
Green Bond 2031	2024	2031	300	3.750 %
Private Placement 2031	2023	2031	50	4.972 %
Private Placement 2035	2023	2035	50	5.188 %

Loans from financial institutions include arrangement fee amortisations totalling EUR -4.0 million (EUR -1.8 million).

The Company has pledged forest assets as collateral for debt. See notes 10 Biological assets and 35 other collateral granted for own account.

Below is the presentation of the maturity of interest-bearing debt according to the balance sheet value. The timing of interest payments and maturity of interest-bearing debt is disclosed in Note 4 under chapter Liquidity risk.

Maturity of current and non-current financial liabilities 31 December 2024

EUR thousand	2024
2025	61,573.9
2026	398,929.4
2027	-
2028	149,775.0
2029	-
2030+	397,344.9
Total	**1,007,623.2**

Maturity of current and non-current financial liabilities 31 December 2023

EUR thousand	2023
2024	97,973.5
2025	200,464.4
2026	399,220.9
2027	
2028	149,710.7
2029+	99,562.8
Total	**946,932.4**

Reconciliation of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

EUR thousand	1 Jan 2024	Cash flow from financing activities	Financial expenses	Increases and decreases	31 Dec 2024
Bonds	448,841.7	300,000.0	-1,963.5	-	746,878.3
Loans from financial institutions	399,342.7	-200,000.0	-171.7	-	199,171.0
Commercial papers	98,747.9	-37,174.0		-	61,573.9
Total	**946,932.4**	**62,826.0**	**-2,135.2**		**1,007,623.2**
Lease Liabilities	1,117.5	-117.3		96.8	1,097.0
Total financial liabilities	**948,049.8**	**62,708.7**	**-2,135.2**	**96.8**	**1,008,720.2**

EUR thousand	1 Jan 2023	Cash flow from financing activities	Financial expenses	Increases and decreases	31 Dec 2023
Bonds	349,024.4	100,000.0	-182.7	-	448,841.7
Loans from financial institutions	399,174.4		168.3	-	399,342.7
Commercial papers	68,994.1	29,753.8		-	98,747.9
Total	**817,192.9**	**129,753.8**	**-14.4**		**946,932.4**
Lease Liabilities	1,121.0	-115.9		112.3	1,117.5
Total financial liabilities	**818,313.9**	**129,638.0**	**-14.4**	**112.3**	**948,049.8**

The company's bonds are fixed-rate, while its bank loans and commercial papers are variable-rate. A negative item recorded in financial expenses represents the issue of a discount instrument, which is amortised as an expense over the maturity of the instrument. Variable-rate loans are priced every 1–6 months.

Weighted averages of effective interest rates of financial liabilities. The effects of interest rate derivatives have been included in the averages. For further information on interest rate derivatives, see Note 4 (Financial risk management).

Average interest rate	2024	2023
Financial liabilities, incl. Interest-bearing debt and derivates	2.9 %	2.5 %

19 Lease liabilities

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Lease liabilities at the beginning of the period	**1,117.5**	**1,121.0**
Increases	121.2	288.3
Decreases	-24.4	-176.0
Repayment of loan	-117.3	-115.9
Lease liabilities at the end of the period	**1,097.0**	**1,117.5**
Current lease liabilities	106.7	115.3
Non-current lease liabilities	990.2	1,002.2

The income statement entries related to leases are presented in Note 9 (Right-of-use assets).

Maturity of lease payments 31 December 2024:

Year	Total payments
2025	153.0
2026	153.0
2027	148.5
2028	139.5
2029	139.5
2030+	697.4
Total	1,430.8

At 31 December 2024 Tornator's lease liabilities from short-term lease contracts amount to EUR 17 thousand.

At 31 December 2024 Tornator's lease liabilities from low-value lease contracts amount to EUR 65 thousand.

20 Pension obligations

Pension plans are classified as defined benefit and defined contribution plans. Payments made under a defined contribution arrangement are recognised in the income statement for the period the payment concerns.

The Company has additional defined benefit pension plans in Finland. The plans are based on the average final salary and those taking part in them receive an additional pension in addition to their retirement pension. The amount of the pension benefit upon retirement is defined on the basis of certain factors, such as the salary and service years. Pensions are adjusted according to the consumer price index. The pension plans have been taken out from a life insurance company. The Company has partially funded plans. The assets included in these plans are managed by a life insurance company according to local legislation and practices.

Net defined benefit liabilities on the balance sheet are defined as follows:

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Present value of funded obligations	1,006.0	1,002.0
Fair value of plan assets	-929.0	-854.0
Net balance sheet liability	**77.0**	**148.0**

Net defined benefit liabilities were changed as follows during the financial period:

EUR thousand	Present value of liability	Fair value of plan assets	Total
1 January 2024	1,002	854	148
Current service costs	-	-	0
Interest loss or gain	40	35	5
Previous service costs and losses from fulfilled obligations	-	-	
Amount booked in personnel costs of the income statement	40	35	5
Re-defined items:			
Profit form assets included in the plan, apart from items included in interest loss or gain (±)		70	-70
Actuarial profit (-) or loss (+) from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial profit (-) or loss (+) from changes in financial assumptions	43	-	43
Experience-based profit (-) or loss (+)	-19	-	-19
Changes in the maximum amount of an asset item, apart from the amount included in interest losses (±)	-	-	-
Total amount of re-defined items	24	70	-46
Payments:			
From employers (+)		30	-30
From plan members (+)			-
Payments from plans:			
Benefits paid (-)	-60	-60	0
Settlements	0	0	0
31 December 2024	1,006	929	77
1 January 2023	1,010	824	186
Current service costs	-	-	-
Interest loss or gain	38	31	7
Previous service costs and losses from fulfilled obligations	-	-	-
Amount booked in personnel costs of the income statement	38	31	7
Re-defined items:			
Profit form assets included in the plan, apart from items included in interest loss or gain (±)		8	-8
Actuarial profit (-) or loss (+) from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial profit (-) or loss (+) from changes in financial assumptions	-11	-	-11
Experience-based profit (-) or loss (+)	22	-	22
Changes in the maximum amount of an asset item, apart from the amount included in interest losses (±)	-	-	-
Total amount of re-defined items	11	8	3

Payments:				
From employers (+)			48	-48
From plan members (+)				-
Payments from plans:				
Benefits paid (-)		-57	-57	0
Settlements		0	0	0
	31 December 2023	**1,002**	**854**	**148**

Sensitivity analysis for defined benefit pension obligations

The following table illustrates the impact of various factors on defined benefit obligations, the fair value of assets, net liabilities and pension costs over the 2023 financial period. The analysis has been conducted following the same accounting principles as those applied to pension calculations.

EUR thousand	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net liabilities	Service cost	Net interest
Discount rate 3.20%	1,006	929	77	0	2
Discount rate 0.50%	958	886	72	0	3
Discount rate -0.50%	1,058	977	82	0	2
Change %					
Discount rate 3.20%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Discount rate 0.50%	-5 %	-5 %	-6 %	0 %	8 %
Discount rate -0.50%	5 %	5 %	7 %	0 %	-10 %
EUR thousand					
Change in pension benefit 2.20%	1,006	929	77	0	2
Change in pension benefit 0.50%	1,054	929	124	0	4
Change in pension benefit -0.50%	958	929	32	0	1
Change %					
Change in pension benefit 2.20%	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Change in pension benefit 0.50%	5 %	0 %	62 %	0 %	65 %
Change in pension benefit -0.50%	-5 %	0 %	58 %	0 %	-60 %

A change in mortality which would increase life expectancy by one year would increase net liabilities by EUR 5.4 thousand (7.0%).

Fair value of plan assets

Contributions paid to the insurance company and accumulated by the date of the financial statements are considered plan assets. The assets are included in the insurance company's investment assets and the insurance company is liable for their management. Therefore, it is not possible to present the breakdown of plan assets by asset category. The realised yield of the plan assets was EUR 105 thousand in 2024 (EUR 39 thousand in 2023).

Key actuarial assumptions:

	2024	2023
Discount rate %	3.20 %	4.10 %
Future employee pension increases %	2.20 %	2.70 %
Inflation	2.00 %	2.50 %
Average remaining service years	0	0
Obligation duration	10	11
Mortality table	Gompertz	Gompertz

The Company predicts that it will pay EUR 61 thousand in defined benefit pension plans during the 2025 financial period.

Weighted average duration of pension liability is 11 years. Maturity analysis of undiscounted pension liabilities as of 31 December 2024 is assumed to be as follows:

EUR thousand	Less than a year	1 – 5 years	5 – 10 years	10 – 15 years	More than 15 years	Total
Pension liabilities	61	262	321	299	483	1,426

21 Provisions

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Reforestation provision at the beginning of period	11,084.9	10,508.7
Provision change (increase is a cost in the income statement)	-1,096.6	-576.2
Reforestation provision at the end of period	**12,181.4**	**11,084.9**

The reforestation provision recorded in the balance sheet consists of the estimated present value of the cash flows arising from the group's legal reforestation obligation related to the regeneration of clearcut areas as of the reporting date. The provision amount (in euros) presented in the balance sheet has been calculated by multiplying the clearcut areas (in hectares) by the average cost of regeneration (euros per hectare). The clearcut areas on which the provision is based are to a high degree regenerated within a year of the clearcut. After regeneration, these areas are removed from the areas used for the calculation, but correspondingly, new open areas are included on an ongoing basis as a result of felling operations. Tornator monitors the amount of reforestation provision as a whole, and the change is recorded as a net amount. At the end of 2024, the company's clearcut areas amounted to 16,500 ha (16,400 ha).

22 Accounts payable and other payables

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Accounts payable	2,179.4	1,118.8
Advance payments received	21,119.7	6,093.0
Refund liability	8,500.0	-
Accrued liabilities:		
Personnel related accruals	2,508.3	2,452.5
Interest accruals	5,098.0	3,470.5
Other accruals	577.8	776.8
Accrued liabilities and deferred income total	8,184.1	6,699.8
Liabilities to Group companies	28,218.7	19,304.8
Other liabilities	16,836.3	14,026.9
Accounts payable and other payables total	**85,038.3**	**47,243.2**

The refund liability is related to a sale of land transaction in which Tornator sold land for a data center project. However, the completion of the transaction is conditional upon obtaining the necessary permits and various rights required for the construction of the data center. If the transaction is completed, the refund liability presented here will be recorded as revenue.

Other liabilities mainly consist of VAT liabilities. Liabilities to Group companies consist Group companies' bank accounts under the Group cashpool structure.

The fair values of accounts payable are presented in Note 37.

23 Breakdown of net sales

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Sale of cutting rights	176,887.0	157,884.8
Sale of holiday plots and forest plots	2,468.8	1,472.2
Sale of silviculture services	15,924.3	13,303.5
Total	**195,280.1**	**172,660.5**

Cutting rights and silviculture services are mainly sold under multi-year contracts. Real estate sales are always handled as individual cases. Amounts are recognised as income when the trees subject to the cutting rights have been felled, the property sold or the service provided. The amounts recognised as income are not subject to uncertainties or transaction costs to be recognised as income at a later date. In the balance sheet, receivables related to net sales are presented under accounts receivable, while prepayments allocated to future net sales are presented under liabilities. Stora Enso is the company's most significant individual customer. Transactions between Tornator and Stora Enso are described in further detail in Note 32 (Transactions involving related parties).

24 Other operating income

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Group internal income	474.1	257.1
Sale of soil resources	668.5	846.5
Land area rents	2,103.3	1,945.2
Compensation for nature conservation	1,048.0	442.5
Other income	2,414.3	829.7
Total	**6,708.2**	**4,321.0**

*Other income includes realized and estimated future payments related to the sale of wind power projects, totalling approximately EUR 1.7 million (0.0). In the comparison period, this change was negative and was presented under other operating expenses. The agreements contain conditions that affect the final amount of the additional purchase price payable. Otherwise, Other income consists of several items that are not individually material.

25 Materials and services

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Products and services		
Purchases	5,762.9	5,120.9
External services	29,531.6	25,274.2
Provisions	1,096.6	576.2
Total	**36,391.1**	**30,971.3**

Purchases mainly consist of seeds, seedlings and fertilizers.
External services mainly consist of services by machine contractors.
Reforestation provision is the change in provision booked due to obligation of renewing forests.

26 Personnel expenses

EUR thousand	Note	2024	2023
Wages		8,071.2	7,487.7
Pension costs - defined contribution arrangements		1,259.7	1,326.4
Pension costs - defined benefit arrangements	20	-24.2	-42.0
Social security costs		159.8	282.1
Total		9,466.6	9,054.2

27 Depreciation and amortisation expense and impairments

EUR thousand	Note	2024	2023
Depreciation and amortisation on fixed assets			
Buildings	8	31.0	30.9
Machinery and equipment	8	38.5	44.7
Roads and ditches	8	1,904.8	1,916.1
Right-of-use assets	9	131.0	129.1
Computer software	7	656.1	494.8
Total depreciation and amortisation		2,761.4	2,615.7

28 Other operating costs

EUR thousand	2024	2023
ICT expenses	1,976.3	1,998.5
Travel expenses	1,079.3	980.3
Other services	663.4	628.0
Estimated fair value changes of additional purchase prices for wind power projects	-	5,883.8
Other expenses*	3,380.7	2,893.0
Total	7,099.8	12,383.6

The fair value change of additional purchase price receivables related to wind power was positive in 2024 and is presented under other operating income.

* Other expenses include various items that are not individually material

29 Financial income and expenses

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Dividends from Group companies	2,500.0	11,500.0
Income from derivatives	6,273.2	3,508.3
Other financial income	5,286.4	2,718.0
Interest expenses from interest bearing liabilities	-34,192.5	-26,904.3
Expenses from derivatives	-	-218.2
Other financial expenses	-5,236.7	-3,008.5
Change in fair value of financial instruments*	-5,982.0	-5,534.1
Interest expenses from leases	-47.8	-43.4
Financial items - net	-31,399.3	-17,982.2

*Includes fair value changes of derivatives and money market fund

30 Income taxes

The company's tax expense for the financial period was generated as follows:

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Income tax	23,608.8	18,572.5
Change in deferred taxes	80.4	53,712.7
Total taxes in income statement	**23,689.3**	**72,285.2**
Profit/Loss before taxes	**120,590.8**	**371,796.0**
Tax based on Finnish legal tax rate (20%)	**24,118.2**	**74,359.2**
Tax-free income and non-deductible expenses	-407.0	-2,292.8
The amount of deferred tax expense (income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	2.1	225.4
Tax expense/income related to prior years	-24.1	11.9
Other differences	0.0	-18.5
Total tax expense	**23,689.3**	**72,285.2**
Effective tax rate	19.6 %	19.4 %

Taxes related to other comprehensive income items:

EUR thousand	2024			2023		
	Before taxes	Tax effect	After taxes	Before taxes	Tax effect	After taxes
Revaluation of land areas	-2,363.3	393.9	-1,969.5	-75,171.3	15,043.3	-60,137.1
Items derived from the re-definition of net defined benefit liabilities	44.2	-7.4	36.8	-3.0	0.6	-2.4

31 Dividends

In 2024, the company paid a total of EUR 70.0 million in dividends (EUR 14.00 per share).

The Board of Directors has proposed that, based on the 2024 result, a maximum dividend of EUR 70.0 million (EUR 14.00 per share) to be paid. The liability arising from the proposed dividend has not been recognised in these Financial Statements.

32 Related party transactions

The following transactions involving related parties were completed:

Management compensation:

EUR thousand	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Total compensation received by key personnel in the management group	1,428.1	1,316.6
The total sum is divided into the following groups:		
Short-term employee benefits	1,192.3	1,110.2
Post-employment benefits	252.0	262.8
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Benefits paid on dismissal	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-
Remuneration paid to the Board of Directors	91.0	53.4

Transactions with subsidiaries:

Transactions with subsidiaries include transactions carried out during the financial year 2023 with the wind farm companies which were merged into the parent company Tornator Oyj as of December 31, 2023.

EUR thousand	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Sales	474.1	257.1
Receivables	143.5	74.2
Liabilities	28,218.7	19,304.8

Liabilities consist of the balances of Group companies' bank accounts under the Group cashpool structure.

Stora Enso group owns a total of 41% of the parent company shares, thereby exercising considerable influence in the group. The following transactions took place between the Company and Stora Enso during the financial period:

EUR thousand	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Sales	185,276.2	166,746.1
Purchases	727.3	6.3
Receivables	41,485.1	27,508.2
Liabilities	20,365.5	4,715.8

Related party transactions occurred under the same terms and conditions as transactions between unrelated parties.

33 Auditors' fees

EUR thousand	2024	2023
Auditing	277.1	346.9
Auditing related services		
Tax services		
Other services	24.2	44.1

PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy acted as the Group's auditor for the financial year 2024.

34 Subsidiaries and associated companies

Tornator Oyj is the parent company of Tornator Group. Following companies belong to Tornator Group at 31 December 2024:

Company name	Group shareholding	Domicile
SC Tornator SRL	100%	Romania
Tornator Eesti Oü	100%	Estonia
Oituz Private Forest District SRL	100%	Romania

35 Other collateral granted for own account

Tornator has pledged its forest assets as collateral for its liabilities (Note 18). Land areas and biological assets worth a total of EUR 2,399.2 million (EUR 2,469.6 million) have been pledged as collateral. The pledged forest assets are valued using the discounted cash flow method, in accordance with the respective collateral terms. For this reason, there were no changes in the method for determining collateral value of Finnish forests. In addition to forest assets, the pledge covers also possible insurance compensation of forest damages. These types damages or compensation did not occur during the reporting or the comparison period. Furthermore, the Group has agreed upon a limit of EUR 2 million with a financial institution to cover rental deposits and to verify soil remediation. A total of EUR 280.5 thousand of this limit has currently been used (EUR 251,9 thousand).

36 Legal proceedings

The company had no legal proceedings pending during the financial period.

37 Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

31 December 2024

Financial assets

EUR thousand	Amortised cost	Fair value through income statement	Book value	Fair value
Non-current				
Unlisted shares	0	111	111	111
Additional purchase price of wind power transactions	0	18,960	18,960	18,960
Total	**0**	**19,072**	**19,072**	**19,072**
Current				
Accounts receivable	43,141		43,141	43,141
Derivatives		29,475	29,475	29,475
Cash and cash equivalents	82,892		82,892	82,892
Total	**126,034**	**29,475**	**155,509**	**155,509**

Financial liabilities

EUR thousand	Amortised cost	Fair value through income statement	Book value	Fair value
Non-current				
Interest-bearing debt	946,049		946,049	952,339
Total	946,049	0	946,049	952,339
Current				
Interest-bearing debt	61,574		61,574	61,574
Accounts payable	2,179		2,179	2,179
Total	63,753	0	63,753	63,753

31 December 2023

Financial assets

EUR thousand	Amortised cost	Fair value through income statement	Book value	Fair value
Non-current				
Unlisted shares		111	111	111
Additional purchase price of wind power transactions		17,385	17,385	17,385
Total		17,496	17,496	17,496
Current				
Investments in money market funds		567	567	567
Accounts receivable	30,000		30,000	30,000
Additional purchase price of wind power transactions	29,512	29,512	29,512	29,512
Derivatives		35,516	35,516	35,516
Cash and cash equivalents	35,258		35,258	35,258
Total	94,769	36,083	130,853	130,853

Financial liabilities

EUR thousand	Amortised cost	Fair value through income statement	Book value	Fair value
Non-current				
Interest-bearing debt	848,184		848,184	831,525
Total	848,184		848,184	831,525
Current				
Interest-bearing debt	98,748		98,748	98,748
Accounts payable	1,119		1,119	1,119
Total	99,867	0	99,867	99,867

The following price quotes, assumptions and measurement models have been used to determine the fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities presented in the table.

Derivatives

The fair values of interest rate swaps have been determined using a price quotation provided by the counterparty, which has then been compared with market interest rates and other market information at the reporting date. Fair values represent the present value of the cash flows, meaning the prices that the Company would have to pay or would receive if it were to terminate the derivative contract.

Investments in unlisted shares

The Company’s investments in unlisted shares consist of Finnish unlisted shares and have been valued at fair value. The fair value of unlisted shares is considered to be equal to their cost, as their fair value cannot be determined reliably using valuation methods.

Investments in money market deposits

Book value of money market deposits corresponds to their fair value, because the effect of discounting is not material considering the maturity of the deposits.

Investments in money market funds

The Company’s investments in funds consist of investments in Finnish investment fund units and are valued at fair value. The Company’s investments in fund units are either marketable or valued using their value at the reporting date, as reported by the counterparty.

Accounts receivable

The initial book value of accounts receivable corresponds to their fair value, as the effect of discounting is not significant due to the maturity of the receivables.

Additional purchase prices from wind power

The fair value of additional wind power purchase prices has been determined on the basis of the contractual additional purchase prices and the estimates made by the company's management at each closing date (probability and timing of the project realisation). For more information regarding the management estimations, see Note 5.

Financial liabilities

The fair value of variable-rate interest-bearing loans is determined on the basis of the nominal value of the loan and interest accrued up until the closing date, i.e. the fair value is determined based on level 3 input information in fair value hierarchy. The fair value of bonds is determined in accordance with their respective market price quotations at the closing date, which can be considered a level 2 input information, because the market is not fully liquid.

Accounts payable

The initial book value of accounts payable corresponds to their fair value, as the effect of discounting is not significant due to the maturity of the liabilities.

38 Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities at fair value

31 Dec 2024 EUR thousand	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
ASSETS					
Forest assets	10			3,278,296	3,278,296.5
Receivables					
Additional purchase price of wind power transactions	5, 13			18,960.3	18,960.3
Derivatives	4, 11		29,475.4		29,475.4
Investments					
Unlisted shares	14			111.2	111.2
Total assets		0.0	29,475.4	3,297,368.0	3,326,843.4

31 Dec 2023 EUR thousand	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
ASSETS					
Forest assets	10			3,180,835	3,180,835.2
Receivables					
Additional purchase price of wind power transactions	5,13			17,384.8	17,384.8
Derivatives	4,11		35,516.3		35,516.3
Investments					
Unlisted securities	14			111.2	111.2
Investments in money market funds	14	567.0			567.0
Total assets		567.0	35,516.3	3,198,331.3	3,234,414.6

During the ended financial period, there were no transfers made between fair value hierarchy levels 1 and 2, nor to or from level 3. The Group's principle is that possible changes in fair value hierarchy grouping are done at the end of the reporting period.

The fair values for level 1 are based on the quoted prices of similar assets or liabilities in active markets.

The fair values for level 2 instruments, in turn, are based largely on input data other than quoted prices used for level 1. The used information is, however, observable from the market either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). The Company generally determines the fair value of these instruments using generally accepted valuation models, utilising input data that is largely based on verifiable market data. The fair value of derivatives has been determined as the present value of cash flows arising from the respective contracts.

The fair values of level 3 instruments are calculated based on the input data regarding the asset or liability. This input data is not based on verifiable market data, but rather rests largely on management estimates and utilising these estimates using generally accepted valuation models. The determination of fair value of forest assets is described under Accounting principles used, as well as in Note 5 and Note 10. Changes in the value are presented in Note 10. Receivables valued at fair value are additional purchase price receivables arising from wind power project sales. The valuation methods used for these receivables are described under Accounting principles used and in Note 5. Changes in the value are presented in Note 13. The fair value of unlisted shares cannot be reliably measured using valuation methods.

39 Essential post-balance sheet date events

In addition to dividend payment proposal (see Note 31), the company did not have other essential post-balance sheet date events.

SIGNATURES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Group and of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors' report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the Group and of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties and the financial position of the Company.

Financial statements have been signed electronically.

Helsinki, 5 February 2025

Esko Torsti
Chairman of the Board

Hanna Kaskela
Member of the Board

Seppo Toikka
Member of the Board

Tuomas Virtala
Member of the Board

Henrik Nieminen
Chief Executive Officer

AUDITOR'S NOTE

A report on the audit performed has been issued today.

Helsinki, 5 February 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy
Authorised Public accountants

Panu Vänskä
Authorised Public Accountant

Auditor’s Report (Translation of the Finnish Original)

To the Annual General Meeting of Tornator Oyj

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the group and the parent company’s financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and comply with statutory requirements.

Our opinion is consistent with the additional report to the Board of Directors.

What we have audited

We have audited the financial statements of Tornator Oyj (business identity code 0162807-8) for the year ended 31 December 2024. The financial statements comprise the group and the parent company’s balance sheet, income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes, which include material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Independence

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

To the best of our knowledge and belief, the non-audit services that we have provided to the parent company and to the group companies are in accordance with the applicable law and regulations in Finland and we have not provided non-audit services that are prohibited under Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014. The non-audit services that we have provided are disclosed in note 33 to the Financial Statements.

Our Audit Approach

Overview

- We have applied an overall group materiality of EUR 36,3 million which is circa 1 % of the total assets.

- We performed audit procedures at 2 components in Finland and Estonia based on our overall risk assessment and materiality.

- Valuation of forest assets

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements on the financial statements as a whole.

Overall group materiality	EUR 36,3 million
How we determined it	Based on circa 1 % of total assets
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose total assets as the benchmarks because, in our view, it is relevant benchmark against which the performance of the group is commonly measured by users of the financial statements. Additionally it is a generally accepted benchmark. We chose approximately 1%, which is within the range of acceptable quantitative materiality thresholds in auditing standards.

How we tailored our group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit, taking into account the structure of the Tornator group, the industry in which the group operates, and the accounting processes and controls.

The Group operates in three countries through several subsidiaries. We determined the nature, timing and extent of audit work to be performed for the subsidiaries. The work was performed by us, as the group engagement team, or component auditors operating under our instruction. Where the work was performed by component auditors, we issued specific instructions to those auditors which included our risk analysis, materiality and group audit approach. Based on our risk definition, we performed audit procedures in the parent company and the largest subsidiary. We have considered that the remaining reporting components do not present a reasonable risk of material misstatement for consolidated financial statements and thus our procedures related to these reporting components have been limited to targeted audit procedures over significant balances and to analytical procedures performed at group level.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Key audit matter in the audit	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Valuation of forest assets *Refer to Note 3, Note 5 and Note 10 in the consolidated financial statements for the related disclosures.* Tornator's forest assets comprise forest land and biological assets. As of December 31, 2024 the fair value of the Group's forest assets was EUR 3 595 million. The fair value of EUR 3 257 million was related to biological assets and EUR 338 million was related to forest land. As of December 31, 2024 the fair value of the parent entity's forest assets was EUR 3 278 million. The fair value of EUR 2 976 million was related to biological assets and EUR 302 million was related to forest land. Forest assets in Finland are recognised at fair value and valued by using a market approach method on the basis of the forest market transactions in the areas where Tornator's forests are located. The total forest assets value is determined by the volume of Tornator's growing trees located in a certain area and the realized market prices in the area. Market prices	We obtained an understanding of management's forest assets valuation process, evaluated the design and the operating effectiveness of internal controls related to forest assets. Our audit procedures over valuation of the forest asset included: ● Evaluation of the methodology adopted by management for the valuation; ● Testing the mathematical accuracy of the model used for valuation; ● Assessment of the discount rates applied in the valuation; ● Assessment of the other key valuation assumptions; and ● Validation of key inputs and data used in the valuation model including sales price assumptions, growth assumptions and sales cost assumptions.

between areas vary significantly and judgement is applied to define relevant areas for market transactions used in the valuation.

The total value of forest assets located in Finland is divided into biological assets and forest land. Allocation of the combined fair value of forest assets is based on an income-based approach, where the present values of expected net cash flows are calculated for both biological assets and forest land. The discount rate is defined as the interest rate at which the present value of the combined cash flows of the biological assets and forest land corresponds to the total value of forest assets determined on the basis of market transaction prices. The fair value of biological assets is calculated on the basis of future net cash flows, i.e. on the basis of sustainable forest management and taking into account the growth potential of the standing trees. Forest land is revalued using a DCF method. The cash flows take into account both the net cash flow related to trees-to-be-planted in the future as well as other income related to land areas, such as hunting rights, land rental income and the sale of land materials. Estimates of growth, timber harvest, selling price, other income, costs and discount rate are needed for discounted cash flows.

In the valuation of forest assets located in Estonia and Romania, a method based on market transactions is not used, but a method based on an income-based approach. In terms of biological assets and forest land, the items requiring management's judgement are mainly the same as for forest assets located in Finland. In addition, judgement is included in the discount rate used.

Due to the level of judgment involved in the valuation of forest assets as well as the significance of forest assets to the financial position, this is considered to be a key audit matter.

In addition, specific to the market transaction based valuation in Finland our audit procedures included:

- Assessment of the definition of relevant areas for market transactions used in the valuation;
- Assessment of the adjustments made to the market transaction data; and
- Validation of key inputs and data used in the valuation model including market transaction data and volume of standing trees.

We involved valuation specialists in the audit work over valuation of directly owned forest assets.

Lastly, we assessed the appropriateness of disclosures related to forest assets.

There are no significant risks of material misstatement referred to in Article 10(2c) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 with respect to the consolidated financial statements or the parent company financial statements.

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the parent company's or the group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' and the Managing Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the parent company's or the group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the parent company or the group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Other Reporting Requirements

Appointment

We were first appointed as auditors by the annual general meeting since 3 May 2022. Our appointment represents a total period of uninterrupted engagement of 3 years.

Other Information

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the report of the Board of Directors.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information.

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

In our opinion

- the information in the report of the Board of Directors is consistent with the information in the financial statements

- the report of the Board of Directors has been prepared in compliance with the applicable provisions.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement on the report of Board of Directors, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Helsinki 5 February 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy
Authorised Public Accountants

Panu Vänskä
Authorised Public Accountant (KHT)