HELEN

HELEN GROUP

Financial Statements Release 2025

3 MARCH 2026

Helen's financial statements release 2025: Emissions halved and business performance strengthened

The figures presented in this financial statements release relate to the year 2025 unless otherwise noted. Comparative figures in parentheses refer to the previous year.

October–December 2025

- Consolidated net sales decreased compared to the corresponding period in the previous year and amounted to EUR 398 million (421).
- Operating profit increased to EUR 81 million (67).
- Electricity sales decreased by 7 per cent and totalled 1,631 GWh (1,762).
- Electricity distribution in Helsinki increased by 23 per cent and totalled 1,535 GWh (1,252).
- Heat sales decreased by 5 per cent and amounted to 1,681 GWh (1,775).
- Cooling sales decreased by 8 per cent and totalled 36 GWh (39).

January–December 2025

- Consolidated net sales decreased compared to the corresponding period in the previous year and amounted to EUR 1,373 million (1,523).
- Operating profit increased significantly to EUR 189 million (159).
- Electricity sales increased by 9 per cent and totalled 5,764 GWh (5,283).
- Electricity distribution in Helsinki increased by 18 per cent and totalled 5,393 GWh (4,571).
- Heat sales decreased by 9 per cent and amounted to 5,425 GWh (5,981).
- Cooling sales decreased by 12 per cent and totalled 215 GWh (244).

Consolidated key figures

EUR million unless otherwise noted	Q4/2025	Q4/2024	Change	Q1–Q4/2025	Q1–Q4/2024	Change
Net sales	398	421	-5%	1,373	1,523	-10%
Operating profit before depreciations (EBITDA)	119	95	25%	340	306	11%
Operating profit (EBIT)	81	67	21%	189	159	19%
% of net sales	20%	16%	25%	14%	10%	40%
Profit before taxes	72	61	18%	154	145	6%
% of net sales	18%	15%	20%	11%	10%	10%
Gross capital expenditure	188	193	-3%	424	568	-25%
Cash flow from operating activities	39	43	-9%	322	255	26%
Net debt				1,318	1,154	14%
Net debt/EBITDA LTM				3.9	3.8	0%
Gearing, %				57%	51%	12%
Equity ratio, %				54%	55%	-2%
Return on capital employed (ROCE) LTM, %				5%	5%	0%
Balance sheet total				4,306	4,120	5%
Personnel, average				706	777	-9%

Financial performance

Helen's net sales decreased by 10% year on year, mainly due to the decline in wholesale electricity prices, and totalled EUR 1,373 million (1,523). The average spot price of electricity in 2025 was EUR 41 per MWh (46), which was clearly lower than the previous year's average. Net sales from electricity production declined, driven in particular by lower market prices. Retail electricity prices for customers also decreased correspondingly, which further reduced net sales. District heating net sales fell significantly due to weak demand caused by the mild early year weather. Net sales from electricity distribution increased.

A key factor in Helen's business profitability was the return of district heating to a profitable level as a result of reduced production costs. Production costs have decreased as the use of fossil fuels continues to decline. Profitability was also supported by the lower need for emission allowances. The profitability of electricity production weakened substantially from the previous year mainly due to falling electricity prices. The electricity price achieved by wind power production declined even more sharply than the overall market price level. The retail electricity sales business returned to profitable performance.

Depreciation amounted to EUR 151 million (146). Depreciation for the comparison year included EUR 18 million of accelerated depreciation related to the discontinuation of coal based production at the Salmisaari power plant. The depreciation level for the period under review was therefore EUR 23 million higher than the comparable amount for the previous year. Operating profit improved to EUR 189 million (159). Comparable operating profit, adjusted for items affecting comparability, was EUR 177 million (185). Comparable relative profitability increased compared to the corresponding period of the previous year and was 13% (12). Reported return on capital employed remained unchanged at 5% (5).

Comments by CEO Olli Sirkka

The year 2025 was a historic one for Helen. We closed the Salmisaari coal-fired power plant and permanently discontinued the use of coal, a key element in the structural transformation of district heating and the long-term implementation of our strategy.

The change had wide-ranging impacts: Helen's annual emissions were halved, which also significantly reduced emissions in the city of Helsinki. Customer prices for heating were lowered twice during the year, strengthening the competitiveness of district heating in the heating market. At the same time, the company's profitability improved, as costs related to fuels and emission allowances decreased with the shift in production towards solutions increasingly based on electricity and waste heat.

The year was also notable from a business growth perspective. Through corporate acquisitions, Helen became the market leader in electricity retail in Finland, providing a strong foundation for even more ambitious development of services and customer experience. This will be one of the key priorities in 2026.

The decline in wholesale electricity prices challenged the entire energy sector and led to a sharp decrease in the profitability of electricity production. Despite this, the Group's result strengthened. The return on capital employed amounted to 5%. Improving this will require further efforts in the coming years, particularly in optimising energy production and consumption – an area that is becoming an increasingly important foundation of Helen's competitiveness.

Our investments focused on the electrification of heat production, renewable electricity production and enhancing the flexibility of the energy system. We commissioned 100 MW of electric boiler capacity and converted one heat boiler to pellet use. The completion of the Niinimäki wind farm in Pieksämäki marked the conclusion of a major investment programme, bringing Helen's wind power capacity to more than 900 MW across Finland. In addition, we advanced the construction of electricity and heat storage facilities and developed new grid connections to strengthen the electricity network in the Helsinki metropolitan area. One of Finland's largest battery storage facilities was commissioned in Nurmijärvi at the end of the year.

The rise of data centres as part of Finland's investment landscape opens up new opportunities for Helen. The utilisation of waste heat from data centres reduces district heating emissions and strengthens its competitiveness.

Our nuclear energy programme progressed as planned during the year. We initiated environmental impact assessments at three potential sites and selected potential technology suppliers for further development. The construction of SMR capacity is a long-term process in which regulatory development and local acceptance play a key role. Helen's nuclear energy programme, together with investments in electrification and flexibility, are essential steps towards our goal of phasing out combustion by 2040.

At the same time, fully realising the energy system's potential will require more flexible energy use across society and strong transmission capacity, especially in the Helsinki region.

The year 2025 demonstrated that we are on the right path: emissions are decreasing, profitability is improving, and the energy platform we are building enables increasingly flexible energy production and consumption. We will continue to advance the development of a flexible energy system, one solution at a time.

Operating environment

The geopolitical environment in 2025 was exceptionally unstable, with significant impacts on the energy market. The import tariffs proposed and later imposed by the United States early in the year increased global economic uncertainty and caused unpredictable but short-lived fluctuations in the markets. Fuel prices, and natural gas in particular, fell over the course of the year, as uncertain economic prospects reduced global gas demand. The supply of liquefied natural gas from the United States was abundant, meaning that even the additional demand created in Europe by filling gas storage ahead of winter did not lead to a rise in prices.

The price of emission allowances also declined early in the year, as the uncertainty caused by the tariffs affected the outlook for European industry. Later in the year, emission allowance prices turned upward as market participants shifted their focus from short-term uncertainties to the expected tightening of future emission reduction targets, which will reduce the supply of allowances.

Weather conditions were the most important factor affecting prices in the Nordic electricity market. The beginning of the year was exceptionally mild and rainy, keeping hydropower reservoirs at higher-than-normal levels and limiting the rise of wholesale electricity prices. Although water levels deteriorated during the summer and autumn, the surplus accumulated earlier in the year kept prices moderate well into early winter. Electricity demand in Finland showed slight signs of growth as electric boilers were widely deployed in heat production across the country. The increase in flexible consumption, together with improved balancing capabilities among market participants, significantly reduced the number of negative hourly prices compared to the previous year.

The average spot price of electricity in Finland was EUR 40.48 per MWh, while the average Nordic system price was EUR 0.78 lower. The commissioning of the Aurora interconnector between Finland and Northern Sweden was reflected in December in the lowest spot electricity prices observed since 2017.

Significant steps were taken at the national level to develop the electricity market and the energy system. At the end of the year, Parliament approved amendments to the Electricity Market Act, which will improve the connection of electricity production and consumption to the grid and enable distribution system operators to build 400-kilovolt high-voltage distribution networks. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment is preparing a support mechanism for non-fossil flexibility, aimed at increasing technology-neutral flexibility capacity in the electricity system. The mechanism still requires further preparation and approval by the European Commission. During the year, a draft for a new Nuclear Energy Act was subject to public consultation. Its purpose is to streamline permitting processes and promote the introduction of small modular reactors. The national implementation of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) progressed, which has particular implications for Helen's heating and cooling business.

At EU level, the priorities of energy and industrial policy became clearer when the Commission published its strategic guidelines combining competitiveness and the clean transition (the Competitiveness Compass and the Clean Industrial Deal). In addition, regulation and the administrative burden on companies were eased through several Omnibus initiatives. The Commission also introduced a number of initiatives aimed at accelerating investments in clean energy and in the development of electricity grids, as well as expediting permitting processes. The most notable of these were the Grids Package and the Energy Highways initiative, both issued at the end of the year. They aim to modernise and expand electricity networks more rapidly and to improve cross-border electricity distribution within the EU.

National and EU-level reforms support the clean transition and enable new investments in electricity production, flexibility solutions, energy storage and the development of nuclear energy. Regulatory changes require Helen to engage in active monitoring and adaptation to ensure that new opportunities can be seized and the risks associated with the changes effectively managed.

Customers

Retail electricity prices remained lower than in the

previous year, with daily and hourly fluctuations typical of the current market situation. The number of customer contacts received by Helen's customer service increased towards the end of the year due to active marketing but overall remained below the previous year's level. The Net Promoter Score (NPS), which measures the customer experience of consumer and business customers, remained at a good level, while the CSAT score for satisfaction in digital channels was very good.

Helen became the market leader in electricity retail in Finland when Väre Ltd joined the Group at the end of the year. Growth was also supported by the acquisition of the electricity sales business of Raaseporin Energia Ltd earlier in the year. Energy sales to consumers and small businesses totalled 5,500 GWh, and sales to large businesses amounted to 2,200 GWh. Around 70% of new electricity contracts were fixed-term or open-ended fixed-price agreements. The remainder consisted of spot price electricity contracts, which now have an established customer base. Demand for environmentally linked additional services and for both private and public charging services remained at a good level.

District heating demand decreased by 9% due to mild weather and amounted to 5,400 GWh. Cooling demand declined by 12% due to the cool summer, totalling 220 GWh. Weakness in new construction reduced the number of new district heating customers by 23%. In cooling, however, the capacity of new customers increased by 109%. The phase-out of coal reduced heat production costs, allowing district heating prices to be lowered twice during the financial year. The VAT-free average total price of the Kuukausilämpö Kiinteistö product was approximately 6% lower than in the previous year.

Optimilämpö, the flexibility-based district heating product launched in 2024, generated substantial customer interest, with 19% of existing housing company customers subscribing to the product during the year. The product offering for cooling was expanded by introducing more diverse pricing and contract options.

Helen continued to develop the Oma Helen and Yritys Helen services, the company's website, and AI-assisted service channels. The objective is to support customers in understanding developments in the energy market and the importance of flexibility. Oma Helen recorded approximately 1.9 million monthly visits, and more than 550,000 customers have already adopted the service. Digital channel usage is also active among housing company customers, with 60% of district heating customers reachable through the Yritys Helen service. To improve the customer experience, new AI agents were introduced on the website to advise customers on issues such as contracts, billing and electricity consumption. Customer feedback on the AI agents has been excellent.

Supply reliability

The reliability of electricity distribution remained excellent, with the average customer-specific outage time caused by disruptions falling to 1.0 minutes (2.1). The number, duration and extent of disruptions were low. The average customer-specific outage time caused by planned maintenance works decreased to 1.5 minutes (2.5). The high reliability of electricity distribution is the result of determined, long-term work to develop and maintain the electricity network. At the same time, electricity distribution prices have remained low by European standards.

The final quarter of the year proceeded as normal in terms of electricity distribution, both with regard to planned outages and unforeseen disruptions.

The reliability of heat distribution remained at a good level. There were a total of 380 outages (445), of which 62 (58) were unplanned outages caused by sudden faults or disruptions. The average customer-specific outage time was 3.5 hours (2.3). Factors influencing the number of outages and the average outage time included planned investments in the district heating network and maintenance work required to ensure reliable network operation.

The reliability of district cooling distribution also remained at a good level. There were 16 outages (17), and the average customer-specific outage time was 1.5 hours (0.8).

The final quarter of the year proceeded normally in terms of heat and cooling distribution when compared with previous years. The number of planned outages and the outage time experienced by customers were broadly in line with the corresponding period in the previous year. In the district heating network, outages were mainly small and localised, with limited impact on overall network performance.

Energy production and emissions

Total electricity production increased by 11% compared to the previous year and amounted to 5,622 GWh (5,057). Electricity generated by wind power increased by 69% and totalled 1,906 GWh (1,127). This significant growth is attributable to several wind farms that entered commercial opera-

tion during the financial year and the previous year. Electricity production from nuclear power remained nearly unchanged at 2,296 GWh (2,262). Production based on fossil fuels decreased by 23% to 661 GWh (858), primarily due to the closure of the coal-fired Salmisaari power plant in April 2025. Renewable energy sources accounted for 47% of Helen's electricity production and nuclear power for 41%. The remaining share was generated using coal, natural gas and fuel oil.

Breakdown of electricity production

	2025	2024
Nuclear power	41%	45%
Wind power	34%	22%
Hydropower	13%	16%
Natural gas	8%	6%
Coal	4%	10%
Fuel oil	0.3%	1%
Solar power	0.1%	0.04%

In heat production, the share of energy generated with fossil fuels was 21%. Bioenergy accounted for 46%, while heat pumps and electric boilers together accounted for 34% of heat production. Heat produced with heat pumps increased by 22% due to newly completed heat pump investments and amounted to 1,163 GWh (953). Total heat production decreased by 8% and was 5,830 GWh (6,354). Coal use decreased by 61% following the closure of the Salmisaari coal-fired plant, while the use of biomass increased by 38%. The use of natural gas decreased by 47% and the use of fuel oil by 80%.

Breakdown of heat production

	2025	2024
Biomass	46 %	32 %
Heat pumps	20 %	15 %
Electric boilers	14 %	0,5 %
Coal	10 %	21 %
Natural gas	8 %	24 %
Fuel oil	3 %	8 %*

** The comparative data for the year 2024 has been corrected.*

Direct greenhouse gas emissions from energy production (Scope 1) totalled 0.55 million tonnes of CO_2-eq (1.26), representing a 56% decrease from the previous year. Specific emissions from energy production fell by 54% and were 53 grams of CO_2-eq per kWh (114) produced. The significant reduction in emissions is mainly attributable to the sharp decline in the use of fossil fuels. Helen discontinued the use of coal in the first quarter of the year.

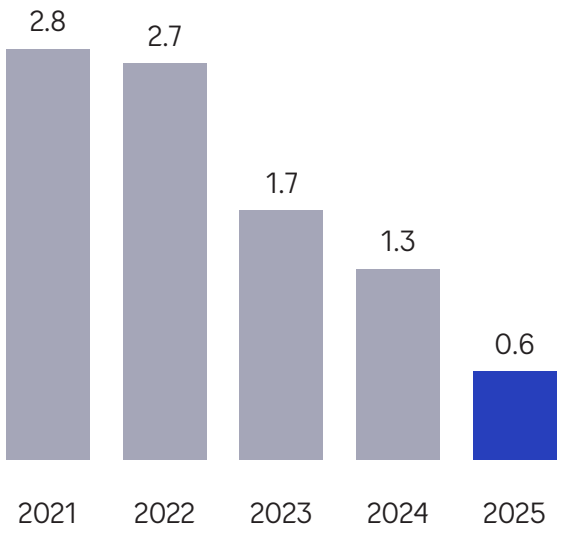
The long-term emissions trend is downward. Emissions are primarily influenced by investments in clean energy production. As the investment programme will take several years to complete, Helen's specific emissions are expected to be approximately 19 grams of CO_2-eq per kWh sold in 2030.

Direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1), million tonnes CO_2-eq

	2025	2024	Change
Q1	0.40	0.70	-43%*
Q1–Q2	0.44	0.90	-51%*
Q1–Q3	0.47*	0.91	-48%*
Q1–Q4	0.55	1.26	-56%

** The figure has been corrected.*

Direct annual greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1), million tonnes CO_2-eq

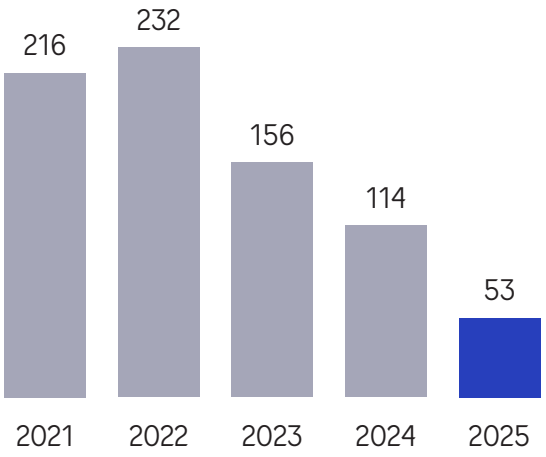


Specific emissions of energy production, g CO_2-eq per kWh

	2025	2024	Change
Q1	101*	167	-40%*
Q1–Q2	76*	146	-48%*
Q1–Q3	64*	120	-47%*
Q1–Q4	53	114	-54%

** The figure has been corrected.*

Annual specific emissions of energy production, g CO_2-eq per kWh



Research and development

Helen's research and development activities progressed in several key areas, including clean energy production, energy system flexibility, small-scale nuclear energy, and hydrogen and Power-to-X solutions.

In the area of clean energy production, one of the main research focuses was the utilisation of waste heat, environmental heat and electric boilers in heat production. Based on the studies carried out, several electric boilers and heat pump plants are currently under construction. New sources of waste heat were identified particularly within the rapidly expanding data centre operations in the Helsinki metropolitan area. Work also continued on assessing the conditions for lowering the temperature of water circulating in the district heating network. The three-year development project to create a digital twin enabling smart control of the district heating network progressed as planned.

To increase the flexibility of the energy system, Helen actively developed electricity and heat storage solutions. One of Finland's largest electricity storage facilities was completed in Nurmijärvi in December. A heat storage facility is under construction in the Hanasaari production area, and Helen examined the feasibility of an additional heat storage facility as well as other technological alternatives for increasing heat storage capacity in Helsinki.

To advance flexibility, Helen actively explored growth opportunities in demand response and virtual power plant (VPP) solutions. The company believes that VPP solutions provide significant benefits to the electricity system by increasing market flexibility, promoting open competition and enabling new service offerings. Helen aims to deepen its expertise in this area and to advance development in close cooperation with its partner network.

Helen advanced its nuclear energy programme, launched in 2024, as planned. The programme aims to enable the use of nuclear energy in heat production for Helsinki. Key elements of the first phase include defining the business and ownership model, assessing plant suppliers and technology options, and identifying potential plant sites. In the spring, Helen leased the decommissioned Salmisaari power plant premises to construct an electrically powered small modular reactor test facility. During the summer, a first-phase request for proposals was carried out among plant suppliers, and by the end of the year, potential suppliers were selected for the next stages of evaluation. Towards the end of the year, the programme phase of the environmental impact assessment was launched for three alternative sites: Salmisaari, Vuosaari and Östersundom. As part of the programme, Helen continued to explore opportunities for cooperation on small-scale nuclear energy with its partners. Helen aims to promote more rapid regulatory reform concerning small modular reactors and to strengthen dialogue between industry and the authorities.

As part of the EU-funded BalticSeaH2 project, Helen developed a digital twin of the 3H2 green hydrogen pilot plant. The digital twin will enable the simulation and optimisation of the plant's production process. The project also assessed the amount and value of waste heat generated by the pilot plant and its utilisation potential within Helen's district heating network.

Investments

The Group's investments totalled EUR 424 million (600), of which capital expenditures amounted to EUR 280 million (568). The parent company's share of capital expenditures was EUR 166 million (190),

and Helen Electricity Network Ltd's share was EUR 42 million (37). Of total investments, wind power, solar power and geothermal investments accounted for EUR 66 million (318).

The parent company's investments focused on clean energy production and the flexibility of the energy system.

At the Salmisaari production site, new electric boiler and air-to-water heat pump plants, as well as the heat boiler converted from coal to pellets, entered commercial operation. The electric boiler plant has a total capacity of 100 MW, while the air-to-water heat pump plant provides 14 MW of district heat output and 8 MW of district cooling output. The air-to-water heat pump plant is one of the first industrial-scale plants of its kind in Finland and has received NextGenerationEU funding through Finland's Sustainable Growth Programme. The conversion of the heat boiler to pellet use resulted in a total output of approximately 165 MW. The pellet boiler was connected to heat recovery and to both the district heating and district cooling networks, enabling the use of the existing heat pump machinery and improving the overall efficiency of heat production.

In Pitäjänmäki, the utilisation of waste heat from a partner company's data centre was expanded. Following the expansion, the amount of recovered waste heat corresponds to the annual heating consumption of up to 14,000 two-room apartments.

The heat pump plant at Eiranranta, which utilises waste heat from purified wastewater, progressed to the commissioning phase. The district heat output of the heat pumps is approximately 90 MW and the district cooling output around 60 MW. In addition, the plant will include a 30-MW electric boiler. The project has received NextGenerationEU funding through Finland's Sustainable Growth Programme.

Construction work on the air-to-water heat pump plant and the 100-MW electric boiler plant at the Patola production site progressed as planned. The air-to-water heat pump plant, based on new technology, will be the first of its kind in the world in terms of scale. Construction also progressed as planned on the electric boiler plant and heat storage facility in the Hanasaari energy block. The plant, comprising four electric boilers, will be the largest of its kind in Europe, with a total capacity of 200 MW. The heat storage facility will have a capacity of 1,000 MWh.

The Niinimäki wind farm completed in Pieksämäki marked the final stage of a major wind power investment programme, bringing Helen's total wind power capacity across Finland to more than 900 megawatts. Helen owns the wind farm jointly with the Ålandsbanken Wind Power Special Investment Fund. The electricity storage facility owned by Helen and Evli Fund Management Company's renewable energy fund was also completed in Nurmijärvi. Construction of earlier approved solar power and electricity storage investments, as well as refurbishment of hydropower plants, continued as planned. No new investment decisions were made during the financial year regarding electricity production or storage.

Construction of the 3H2 pilot plant, which will produce green hydrogen, progressed as planned. Hydrogen production is scheduled to begin in late 2026. The waste heat generated as a by-product of the production process will be utilised in Helen's district heating network.

Helen Electricity Network Ltd's investments also focused on the clean transition. The electricity network connection investment for the Eiranranta heat pump plant was completed, and the clean-transition network connection investments for the Hanasaari and Patola production sites progressed as planned. The extensive renewal of remotely readable energy meters advanced on schedule.

The electricity network modification works jointly planned by Helen Electricity Network Ltd and the City of Helsinki for the Western Boulevard City area progressed to the implementation phase.

Construction work related to the relocation of the Pitäjänmäki substation and the groundwork for the partial underground cabling of 110 kV overhead distribution lines commenced. In addition, Helen Electricity Network Ltd launched a preparatory programme to meet the evolving development responsibilities related to the 400-kV high-voltage network. Amendments to the Electricity Market Act will transfer certain network development responsibilities from the transmission system operator to distribution system operators.

Financing and cash flow

The Group's equity ratio was 54% (55), and interest bearing liabilities amounted to EUR 1,567 million (1,477). Cash and cash equivalents and investments, including group account receivables, totalled EUR 249 million (323). Cash and cash equivalents do not include pledged cash collateral.

To ensure adequate liquidity, the parent company has access to a EUR 500 million syndicated revolving credit facility, which was fully undrawn at the end of the financial year, as well as a EUR 500 million commercial paper programme to support flexible working capital financing, under which EUR 132 million (50) was outstanding at year end.

The Group's financial and investment policy governs the capital structure of the parent company and subsidiaries, the raising of external financing, the management of financial risks, the investment of cash funds, working capital management and liquidity management. The aim of financial management is to ensure sufficient liquidity, manage financial risks, centralise financing and investment operations, minimise net financing costs and enable the implementation of measures and investments in line with the Group's strategy. The Group adheres to a low risk profile in its financing and investment activities.

Interest rate risk is managed through interest rate hedging and currency risk through foreign exchange hedging, within the limits defined in the financial and investment policy. Interest rate, foreign exchange and commodity derivatives are used solely for hedging purposes. Re financing risk is mitigated by diversifying the maturity profile of borrowings, and counterparty risk is managed by diversifying lenders. For investments, counterparty risk is managed through minimum credit rating requirements for direct investments and through diversification and limits on the share of each fund's market value for fund investments.

The Group's long term and short term interest bearing liabilities consist of a EUR 157 million shareholder loan and a EUR 88 million senior loan, EUR 1,118 million in bank loans, EUR 132 million in commercial papers, and a EUR 72 million nuclear waste management loan from Teollisuuden Voima Oyj.

Sustainability

The European Commission published the Green Omnibus initiative in February, aiming to enhance European competitiveness by simplifying EU regulation and reporting requirements. In December, the Omnibus I package was approved by the European Parliament. Under the package, the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), the EU Taxonomy and the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD) were limited to applying only to the largest companies. This scope does not include Helen. In addition, the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) were simplified and streamlined. Despite this decision, Helen will continue to develop its sustainability reporting based on the ESRS standards, and the company's ambition remains to be a frontrunner in sustainability.

Helen's process to update its Science Based Targets (SBT) progressed. The company also began preparing a climate transition plan as part of its sustainability and strategy development work. The transition plan outlines Helen's emissions reduction pathway in line with the 1.5°C target under the Paris Agreement and the company's trajectory towards net zero. It also aims to reduce Helen's exposure to transition risks and potential physical climate risks arising from climate change.

Helen further developed its human rights due diligence in accordance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The company assessed key adverse human rights impacts and updated, among other things, procurement recommendations based on the findings. The measures focus on managing the most severe and likely negative impacts that may occur within the supply chain. Helen updated its double materiality analysis to ensure that the company's sustainability efforts are directed towards its most material impacts and risks.

Helen committed to the updated recommendations published by the Bioenergy Association of Finland and Finnish Energy on taking biodiversity into account in forest energy sourcing. The new recommendations emphasise concrete measures, such as increasing mixed tree species, deadwood, retention trees and protective thickets, as well as taking water bodies into account. Helen participated in updating the recommendations and promotes their implementation in its own operations.

Helen joined the national energy efficiency agreement between the Finnish government and the business sector for the period 2026–2035. Through the agreement, the company commits to long-term improvement of its operational energy efficiency and to actively monitor progress towards the agreed targets.

Employees

The average number of employees in the Helen Group was 706 (777). The decrease in headcount was driven by the outsourcing of customer service and financial services. The figure does not include the personnel of Väre Ltd, which joined the Group at the end of the year. At the end of the financial year, the total number of employees was 768 (749), including the personnel of Väre Ltd.

The parent company employed an average of 621 people (682), of whom 588 (640) were in permanent employment and 33 (42) in fixed-term positions. The average age of the parent company's employees was 43.2 years (42.6), and the average length of employment was 9.1 years (8.7). Wages and salaries amounted to EUR 57 million (62).

The average number of employees at Helen Electricity Network Ltd was 85 (86) and at Väre Ltd 63 (60). The Group's other subsidiaries had no employees during the financial year.

Significant events during the financial year

- The parent company closed the Salmisaari coal-fired power plant and discontinued the use of coal. As a result of ending coal-based energy production, Helen's annual emissions were halved compared to the previous year.
- Two new electric boilers at the Salmisaari production site, an industrial-scale air-to-water heat pump plant and a heat boiler converted from coal to pellet were taken into commercial operation
- The Niinimäki wind farm, owned jointly by the parent company and the Ålandsbanken Wind Power Special Investment Fund, was completed in Pieksämäki.
- The Nurmijärvi battery storage facility, owned jointly by the parent company and Evli Fund Management Company's renewable energy fund, entered commercial operation.
- The electricity sales company Väre Ltd became part of the Helen Group. In addition, the parent company acquired the electricity sales business of Raaseporin Energia Oy.
- The parent company launched a competitive tendering process to select a technology supplier for its small modular reactor project, signed framework agreements with four partners for technical support within the nuclear energy programme, selected three potential site alternatives for more detailed studies, and decided to lease the facilities of the decommissioned Salmisaari coal-fired power plant for the construction of a test facility for the small modular reactor. No nuclear fuel will be installed in the test facility; the reactor core will be equipped with an electric resistance unit.
- Construction of the 3H2 pilot plant for producing green hydrogen began in Vuosaari. Hydrogen production is scheduled to start at the end of 2026.

Significant events after the financial year

- Helen established a separate company for nuclear power project development. Helen Ydinvoima Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary, is tasked with assessing the conditions for constructing nuclear power in Helsinki and preparing the project for an investment decision.
- Helen initiated change negotiations with the aim of responding to the requirements of a changing business environment through Group-wide reorganisation and the development of operating models. As part of the process, planning began for the integration of the subsidiary Väre Ltd into the parent company.

Risks and uncertainties

Risk management

For Helen, risk management refers to a systematic and proactive approach to identifying, analysing and managing uncertainties related to its operations. The most significant business risks are linked to the sharp fluctuations in the market prices of energy commodities and their increasing unpredictability, which create business risks in electricity procurement as well as in the wholesale and retail markets. The key risks affecting the Group, including those realised during the financial year, are described below.

Strategic risks

Unforeseen regulatory changes affecting Helen's strategy have been identified as a significant risk, as they influence the predictability of the operating environment and the timely implementation of the clean transition. Regulatory changes related to renewable energy projects or sudden shifts in the operating environment may slow down investments or alter their focus areas. Through active dialogue with policymakers, public authorities and other key stakeholders, Helen aims to ensure that regulatory developments and the evolution of the operating environment support customers, businesses, the environment and society as effectively as possible.

A production structure that increasingly relies on wind and solar technologies exposes Helen to new types of market and technology risks. For small-scale nuclear energy and hydrogen production, emerging technologies, capital intensity and still-developing permitting and safety regulation bring feasibility, schedule and profitability risks. The synergies that data centres can offer the energy system, particularly through waste heat recovery, have been identified as a significant opportunity. Helen has both the expertise and the capability to supply data centres with the electricity they need, while waste heat generated by data centre operations can be utilised in Helen's district heating network, and data centres gain access to cost-efficient cooling solutions.

The integration of the electricity sales company Väre Ltd into the Group creates opportunities to strengthen Helen's competitiveness, enhance customer experience, develop digital and multi-channel services, and utilise the complementary expertise of the companies.

In preparing for risks related to the clean transition, Helen aims to optimise energy production, procurement, use and costs, and to manage market-related risks while improving Group profitability. The company seeks the best possible profitability without compromising security of energy supply in order to meet the needs of customers and society.

Electricity consumption in the Helsinki region has increased significantly due to Helen's clean transition investments, and the need for both consumption and transmission capacity is expected to continue rising in the coming years. This increases Helen's dependence on the national grid and its ability to transmit electricity from other parts of Finland to the metropolitan area. If the national grid is not renewed and expanded sufficiently, the commissioning and utilisation of clean transition investments may be delayed or jeopardised. Helen aims to mitigate this risk by continuing active network development planning together with the transmission system operator Fingrid Oyj and other regional stakeholders, and by ensuring a forward-looking view of national grid investment progress.

Financial risks

Helen's financial risks relate to the company's financial situation and financing position. They typically arise from changes in the Group's capital structure, profitability, liquidity, financing, exchange rates, interest rates and taxation. If realised, these risks may create an unforeseen need for additional financing and asset revaluations, thereby posing a threat to the profitability and continuity of the business.

Helen has made significant investments in recent years, and the investment program for the clean transition will remain strong in 2026 and beyond. The successful commissioning of completed investments is essential for the positive development of cash flow from operating activities and for enabling the continuation of the investment program.

Electricity prices are a key driver of Helen's profitability. The company manages price risk by participating in the electricity market both as a major producer and a consumer. Helen's electricity production is diverse, including nuclear, hydro, wind and solar power. In addition, the company still has adjustable fossil-based combined heat and power production at its two gas-fired plants in Vuosaari. Production at the Salmisaari coal-fired power plant ended in 2025. Helen continues to procure electricity to meet the needs of its customers as well as the increasingly electrified district heating system. The company's diversified operations improve its ability to manage electricity price risk and support profitability.

Helen's financial position remained stable during the financial year. Financial risk management is described in more detail in the financing and cash flow section.

Inflation and interest rate developments were largely in line with market expectations during the year. However, the year 2025 was characterised by increased geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainty, making short-term forecasting challenging.

Operational risks

Faults and disruptions in energy production plants affect the operability of the energy system. Preparation for possible failures is ensured by optimising energy production, adjusting Helen's own electricity consumption and operating in the intraday market. During the financial year, Helen managed operational risks effectively despite various disruptions. Faults and delays were resolved quickly, and their impacts were minimised.

In February, a purchase bid submitted by Helen to the day-ahead market contained an unintended extra purchase of 100 MWh per hour for six hours. The resulting imbalance was mainly corrected with Helen's own wind power production and partly through intraday market trading. The financial impact was minimal, as electricity prices were close to zero during the event. Helen immediately reported the incident to Nord Pool via the UMM system and notified the Energy Authority, which did not require further action. The error resulted from a system malfunction reported to the supplier, and internal processes were reviewed.

In March, a boiler leak at the Vuosaari bioenergy heating plant resulted in the boiler being out of service for seven days. The lost capacity had to be replaced with more expensive production, leading to negative financial impacts.

Helen had to temporarily restrict the production capacity of its electric boilers due to a transmission constraint affecting the connection between Fingrid Oyj and Helen Electricity Network Ltd from April to July. The capacity restrictions were reported via Nord Pool's UMM system.

During production test runs for the Salmisaari heat storage conversion project, an equipment failure caused a major disruption to the district

heating network in May. Helen had prepared by ensuring the technical quality of equipment purchases, installations and automation plans. The incident was reported immediately via the UMM system and resulted in additional energy procurement costs.

In June, the availability of the second gas-fired power plant in Vuosaari was occasionally restricted due to fuel availability issues stemming from planned maintenance in the Estonian gas network, which caused a supply interruption in the Balticconnector pipeline. The event was reported through the UMM system and resulted in additional energy procurement costs.

Market risks

Market risks relate to changes in energy prices, volumes, trading venues and counterparties that may cause financial losses for Helen if realised.

Electricity price levels and their significant volatility, both short-term and long-term, remain a key uncertainty for Helen's business. The growth of renewable energy production and the increase in electricity storage capacity influence electricity prices and Helen's financial results. Price fluctuations are managed by hedging with derivatives, optimising production and the use of storage assets, and participating actively in the day-ahead and intraday markets. Such fluctuations can also provide opportunities for optimisation and improved profitability.

During the financial year, the Finnish price area experienced lower electricity prices than the previous year, and electricity was the cheapest in Europe in 2025 when compared to major metropolitan price areas. The number of negative and zero-price hours declined, partly driven by the increase in electricity-based heat production.

Sustainability risks

Sustainability risks include environmental, social and value-chain-related events or conditions that may result in significant adverse impacts on Helen. These risks are broad and often strategically important, as energy production plays a central role in combating climate change, ensuring security of supply and maintaining societal acceptance of operations. Other risk categories may also include risks with potential sustainability impacts. In 2025, Helen strengthened its review of risks across categories to identify potential sustainability implications.

Helen recognises the risk that the acceptability of different forms of energy production may change, meaning that not all production methods may in the future align with customers' expectations of sustainable energy production. The company seeks to strengthen customer awareness of its sustainability efforts through transparent business reporting and open communication on sustainability actions.

Helen identifies extreme weather events as the most material sustainability risk in terms of financial impact, as such events may disrupt or damage energy production and transmission infrastructure. The operating environment is also increasingly characterised by supply chain uncertainties and the importance of required mitigation measures. Helen's long-term development of decentralised energy production enhances security of supply and contributes to overall energy system resilience.

Outlook

The global geopolitical situation remains tense, and rapid, unforeseen changes are possible. The energy market is closely linked to this development: price volatility, security of supply and investment predictability are increasingly influenced by international events. Factors such as the continuation of the war in Ukraine, tightening trade relations between the United States and China, and conflicts in the Middle East may cause unexpected fluctuations in the markets. At the same time, the growing global supply of energy and moderate demand, particularly in Europe, support greater price stability. Together with the development of emission allowance prices, these factors influence electricity price expectations in Europe and indirectly affect electricity prices in Finland.

In Finland, potential growth in electricity demand is the most significant factor affecting the market outlook in the near term. The construction of new electric boilers and data centres is expected to increase total electricity demand as early as 2026. The growth of wind power production, however, is expected to slow, as the next wave of wind farms currently under construction will not be completed in Finland until 2027 at the earliest.

Helen operates in the electricity market in multiple roles, as a producer, seller and consumer, which reduces the impact of market volatility. In addition, Helen aims to take advantage of the opportunities created by fluctuations in electricity prices. Through the implementation of its strategy, the company will in future be able to balance price volatility more effectively by increasing electricity consumption when supply is abundant and reducing usage when supply is scarce.

The company's outlook for 2026 is expected to weaken compared to the previous year. Lower electricity prices challenge the profitability of electricity production, but the changing cost structure of district heating strengthens the financial performance of heat production. The substantial growth in Helen's retail electricity customer base provides an opportunity to benefit from resulting economies of scale. In an uncertain market environment, the company's diversified business portfolio offers greater financial stability than a narrowly focused approach. Local weather conditions in Finland will nevertheless continue to influence earnings. Prolonged periods of cold and low-wind weather in particular increase production costs and weaken results.

Helen's investments in clean electricity, heat and cooling are materialising as existing production sites in Helsinki evolve. Heat production is increasingly electrified and consists to a growing extent of heat pumps, electric boilers and sustainable bioenergy. The company's wind power capacity under construction has been completed, and new solar farms and battery storage facilities are being developed across Finland.

Green hydrogen is emerging as a new element in Helen's production mix, and the pilot plant will provide the basis for assessing the conditions for large-scale hydrogen production. Work to determine the role of small-scale nuclear energy as part of a sustainable energy system is also progressing.

It is important for Finland to maintain its position as a stable and predictable investment environment where sufficient clean electricity will be available in the future. Helen's long-term work to enhance the flexibility and security of supply of the energy system supports this goal. The expansion of renewable energy production, the piloting of hydrogen solutions, the development of small-scale nuclear energy and the increasing use of intelligent control form a whole that strengthens Finland's energy infrastructure and improves its capacity to withstand future uncertainties.

Consolidated income statement

EUR million	Q4/2025	Q4/2024	Q1–Q4/2025	Q1–Q4/2024
Net Sales	398	421	1,373	1,523
Other operating income	18	3	23	8
Energy procurement	-146	-135	-545	-528
Power plant fuel purchases	-78	-118	-244	-437
Materials and supplies	-2	-4	-6	-12
External services	-24	-27	-84	-87
Personnel expenses	-16	-20	-64	-70
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-38	-29	-151	-146
Other operating expenses	-32	-24	-113	-92
Operating profit (loss)	81	67	189	159
Financial income and expenses				
Share of profit of associates	-4	-5	-10	-12
Interest and other financial income	3	3	14	25
Interest and other financial expenses	-9	-4	-38	-27
Profit (loss) before taxes and appropriations	72	61	154	145
Income taxes	-14	-4	-37	-21
Non-controlling interest	0	0	-5	0
Profit (loss) for the period	58	57	113	124

Consolidated balance sheet

EUR million	Dec 31 2025	Dec 31 2024
Assets		
Intangible assets	81	60
Goodwill	301	195
Tangible assets	2,710	2,583
Shareholdings in associated companies	105	114
Other shares and equity interests	324	322
Non-current assets total	3,521	3,276
Inventories	64	92
Trade receivables	71	39
Loan receivables	175	170
Deferred tax assets	4	
Other receivables	67	46
Prepayments and accrued income	156	167
Cash and cash equivalents	249	323
Current assets total	785	844
Assets total	4,306	4,120

EUR million	Dec 31 2025	Dec 31 2024
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Share capital	600	600
Invested non-restricted equity fund	1,251	1,251
Retained earnings	347	283
Profit for the period	113	124
Equity total	2,311	2,258
Non-controlling interest	113	107
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions	1	5
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	1,183	1,373
Deferred tax liabilities	105	97
Non-current liabilities total	1,289	1,475
Current liabilities		
Interest-bearing liabilities	384	103
Trade payables	70	77
Other current liabilities	141	101
Current liabilities total	595	281
Equity and liabilities total	4,306	4,120

Consolidated statement of cash flows

EUR million	Q4/2025	Q4/2024	Q1–Q4/2025	Q1–Q4/2024
Cash flow from operating activities				
Profit for the period	58	57	113	124
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	38	29	151	146
Share of profit/loss of associates	4	5	10	13
Financial income and expenses	6	0	25	1
Adjustments		10	-4	13
Income taxes	12	4	28	21
Dividends received			0	9
Interest paid	-14	9	-38	-17
Interest received	5	10	15	25
Other financial items	-10	1	-47	14
Income taxes paid	-6	-6	-20	-17
Changes in working capital	-53	-76	89	-76
Cash flow from operating activities (A)	39	43	322	255
Cash flow from investing activities				
Capital expenditure on fixed assets	-49	-193	-280	-568
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	0	0	0	4
Proceeds from the disposal of subsidiary shares		6		6
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	-138		-143	-6
Other investments	-1	-32	-2	-37
Cash flow from investing activities (B)	-188	-218	-424	-600
Cash flow from financing activities				
Proceeds from non-current debt	6	28	34	187
Repayments of non-current debt				
Change in current debt	112	47	59	9
Dividends paid	0		-58	-38
Change in loan receivables	-2	25	-5	19
Capital investments				0
Cash flow from financing activities (C)	117	100	29	176
Change in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	-33	-75	-73	-170
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	282	397	323	491
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	249	323	249	323

Statement of changes in consolidated equity

EUR million	Share capital	Reserve for invested unrestricted equity	Retained earnings	Total
Opening balance at Jan 1, 2025	600	1,251	407	2,258
Profit for the period			113	113
Dividends paid			-58	-58
Other changes			-2	-2
Balance at Dec 31, 2025	600	1,251	460	2,311

EUR million	Share capital	Reserve for invested unrestricted equity	Retained earnings	Total
Opening balance at Jan 1, 2024	600	1,251	323	2,174
Profit for the period			124	124
Dividends paid			-38	-38
Other changes			-2	-2
Balance at Dec 31, 2024	600	1,251	407	2,258

Net sales

GWh	Q4/2025	Q4/2024	Q1–Q4/2025	Q1–Q4/2024
Electricity sales	1,631	1,762	5,764	5,283
Electricity distribution sales	1,535	1,252	5,393	4,571
Heat sales	1,681	1,775	5,425	5,981
Cooling sales	36	39	215	244

Changes in intangible and tangible assets

EUR Million	Dec 31 2025	Dec 31 2024
Acquisition cost, 1 Jan	2,839	2,424
Additions	370	568
Acquired in business combinations	37	
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments	-157	-146
Sold assets	0	-4
Decreases and transfers	0	-5
Acquisition cost, 31 Dec	3,091	2,839

Collaterals and commitments

EUR million	Dec 31 2025	Dec 31 2024
Bank guarantees	33	40
Rental liabilities (0% VAT)	392	392
Leasing liabilities (0% VAT)	198	197
Directly enforceable guarantees on behalf of non-Group companies	49	49
Bank's cash collateral	25	23

Group companies

Subsidiary	Domicile	Group Shareholding
Oy Mankala Ab	Iitti	100.0%
Helen Sähköverkko Oy	Helsinki	100.0%
Helsingin Energiatunnelit Oy	Helsinki	90.0%
Tuulipuisto Lakiakangas 3 Oy	Isojoki	100.0%
Kristinestad Tupaneva Oy	Isojoki	100.0%
Helen Aurinkopuisto Kalanti Oy	Uusikaupunki	100.0%
Kalanti GridCo Oy	Uusikaupunki	100.0%
Kalistanneva Sijoitustyhtiö Ky	Helsinki	33.3%
Kalistanneva Holding Oy	Helsinki	60.0%
Helen ÅB Tuulipuistohallinnointiyhtiö Oy	Helsinki	60.0%
Tuulipuisto Kalistanneva Oy	Kurikka	60.0%
Tuulipuisto Karahka Oy	Oulainen	51.0%
Tuulipuisto Juurakko Oy	Kalajoki	51.0%
Jokituuli Sijoitusyhtiö Ky	Helsinki	18.3%
Jokituuli Holding Oy	Helsinki	51.0%
Niinimäki Holding Oy	Helsinki	51.0%
Niinimäki Sijoitusyhtiö Ky	Helsinki	18.3%
Niinimäki Grid Oy	Pieksämäki	45.9%
Tuulipuisto Niinimäki Oy	Pieksämäki	51.0%
Nurmijärven Sähkövarasto Oy	Helsinki	60.0%
Väre Oy	Kuopio	100.0%
Salkunhallinta Oy	Kuopio	100.0%

Associated company	Domicile	Group Shareholding
Voimapiha Oy	Helsinki	33.3%
Liikennevirta Oy	Helsinki	23.4%
Pjelax Vindkraft Ab/Oy	Närpiö	40.0%
&Charge GmbH	Frankfurt	23.9%
Viiatti GridCo Oy	Kurikka	30.0%

Financial calendar

Helen's reporting schedule for 2026 is as follows::

- The annual review 2025 will be published on 18 March 2026.
- The interim report for January–March will be published on 30 April 2026.
- The half year report will be published on 28 July 2026.
- The interim report for January–September will be published on 29 October 2026.

The financial reports are available on Helen's website.

All statements presented in this report are interpretations of the present, and all projections are estimates of future developments. They are based on the current view and therefore involve risks and uncertainties. The actual outcomes and results may differ significantly from the interpretations and estimates.

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