FORTUM'S BIODIVERSITY TARGETS AND TRANSITION PLAN

November 2025

Updated January 2026

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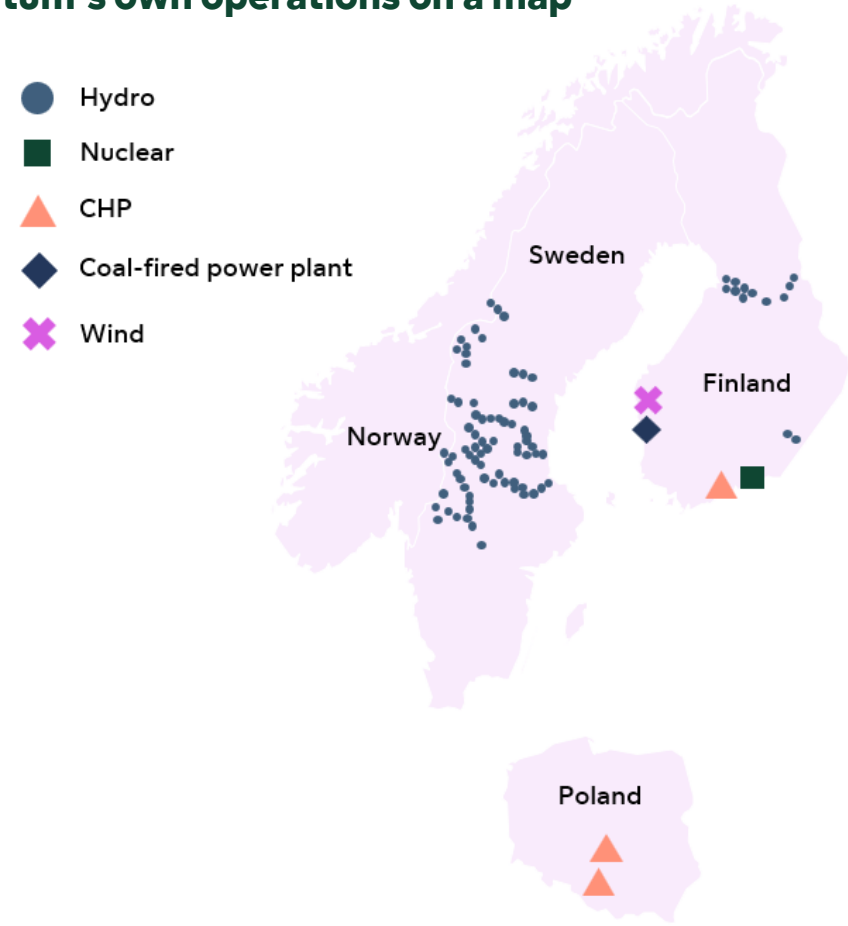
Nature is an integrated part of Fortum’s purpose

Our purpose is to power a world where people, businesses and **nature** thrive together; therefore, our strategy is only credible with specific commitments to climate and biodiversity.

Fortum’s core is in reliable and flexible energy production methods like nuclear power and hydro power. At the same time, Fortum aims to accelerate the transition to a low-emission energy system by investing in solar and wind power and exploring opportunities in green hydrogen and new nuclear. In 2025, Fortum’s power generation was 99% from renewable or nuclear sources, with one of the lowest specific CO_2-emissions in Europe.

Our operations, like all energy production, have effects on the surrounding environments. When designing new power plants and renovating old ones, environmental impacts need to be considered. Fortum has set targets to reduce emissions in both own operations and value chain in line with the Paris Agreement. Through a separate set of biodiversity targets we aim to also actively manage our impacts on aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.

Fortum’s own operations on a map[1]



1) Includes only sites where Fortum has operational control.

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We are now publishing our first biodiversity transition plan

This transition plan outlines how Fortum manages its impacts on nature and how it contributes to the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The transition plan introduces Fortum's current impacts on biodiversity, our biodiversity targets and the key actions to deliver on those targets as well as frameworks used to execute on those targets.

While biodiversity loss is caused through different pressures, including climate change, this transition plan focuses on impacts that directly impact aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. Fortum's actions on climate change are addressed in our climate transition plan.

This transition plan applies to both Fortum's own operations and supply chain. The transition plan will be updated over time, and progress on delivering on the targets will be reported annually as part of the annual sustainability report.

We are committed to contributing to the globally recognized Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Fortum's contribution to the biodiversity frameworks

Fortum is committed to contributing to the globally recognised frameworks and agendas on ensuring sustainable development, including the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) which aims to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.

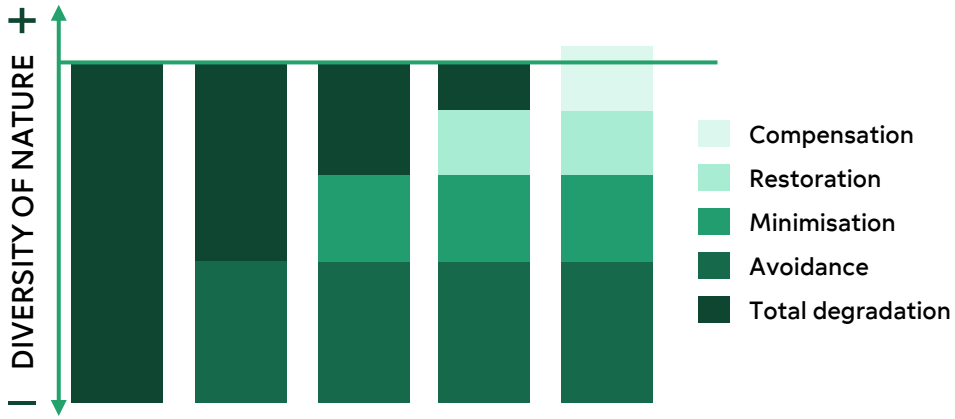
We see that our environmental efforts positively contribute mainly to the following targets in the Kunming-Montreal GBF:

1	Plan and Manage all Areas To Reduce Biodiversity Loss
2	Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems
4	Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts
8	Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience
11	Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People
15	Businesses Assess, Disclose and Reduce Biodiversity-Related Risks and Negative Impacts

We work according to the ecological mitigation hierarchy

Ecological mitigation hierarchy is a widely accepted principle in mitigating impacts on biodiversity. Fortum is committed to managing all impacts on biodiversity, terrestrial and aquatic, in its own operations and in supply chains, according to the mitigation hierarchy.

According to the ecological mitigation hierarchy negative impacts on biodiversity should first be avoided and second be minimized. After this, impacted ecosystems should be restored. As a last resort, residual negative impacts should be compensated either in or outside impacted area.



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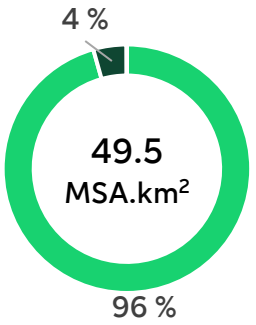
We affect both aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity, >95% of current terrestrial impact is from climate change pressure

Our biodiversity footprint[1] in 2025

Terrestrial



What is an MSA.km²?

Fortum has measured its terrestrial biodiversity footprint in Mean Species Abundance per square kilometer (MSA.km²). One MSA.km² corresponds to one square kilometer of pristine ecosystem.

Aquatic

Aquatic impacts are not included in the footprint, but are qualitatively assessed

Fortum's material impacts on biodiversity

Climate

Biodiversity impact from climate change pressure through GHG emissions from own operations and supply chains

Land use

Biodiversity loss through land use resulting from fuel procurement

Land use impact from construction. In addition, increased impact from fragmentation and encroachment

Impact on aquatic biodiversity from hydropower production

Supply chain

Own operations

Main actions

- Climate transition plan
- Biodiversity transition plan

In scope of this presentation

1) Includes Scopes 1, 2 and Upstream Scope 3. The biodiversity footprint was assessed using the Global Biodiversity Score® tool, by certificated assessor. Source: GBS 1.4.2, January 2026, Heikki Holmén. The entire footprint has not been disclosed in the sustainability statement of the 2025 annual report; only climate change impacts (Scopes 1, 2 and Upstream scope 3) and land use impacts from procuring biomass were included. This footprint also includes Scope 1 land use impacts (2025: 0 MSA.km²) and other Upstream Scope 3 land use impacts (2025: 1,8 MSA.km²).

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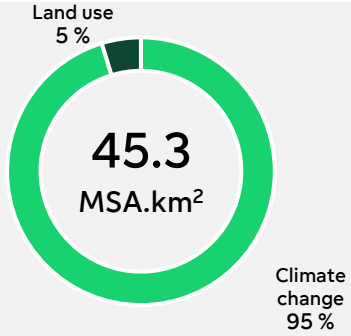
Supply chain impacts dominate 2025 terrestrial footprint[1], but growth in renewables increases own operations' share

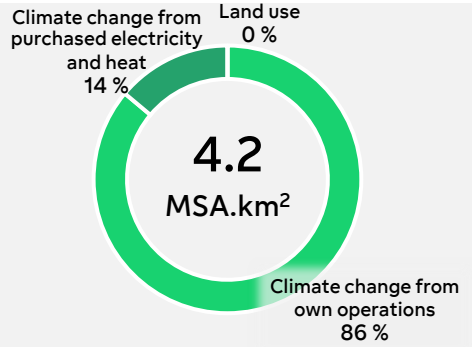
Impacts from supply chain

- The majority of impacts result from GHG emissions in supply chains, especially from procuring electricity which is re-sold to our customers.
- Other impacts result from land use impacts of procuring both bio- and fossil-based fuels.



Impacts from own operations

- In 2025 the impacts resulted from GHG emissions from own operations and from purchased electricity and heat for own operations.
- In 2025 Fortum finished the construction of Kolabacken heat plant, but it did not impact the year's figures.

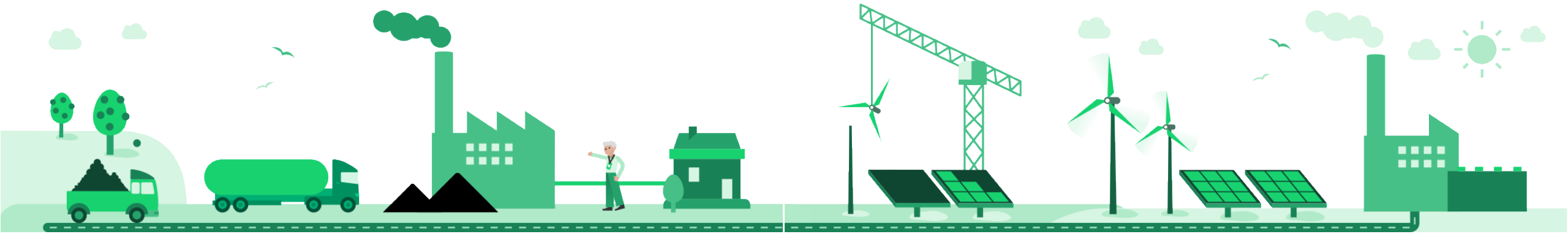


Land use impact from procured bio and fossil-based fuels

Climate change impact from procured electricity for customers

Land use impact from construction[2]

Climate change impact from emissions in own operations



1) Source: GBS 1.4.2, January 2026, Heikki Holmén. The entire footprint has not been disclosed in the sustainability statement of the 2025 annual report; only climate change impacts (Scopes 1, 2 and Upstream scope 3) and land use impacts from procuring biomass were included. This footprint also includes Scope 1 land use impacts (2025: 0 MSA.km²) and other Upstream Scope 3 land use impacts (2025: 1,8 MSA.km²).
2) The total land use impact of a specific project is accounted for the year of commissioning the project

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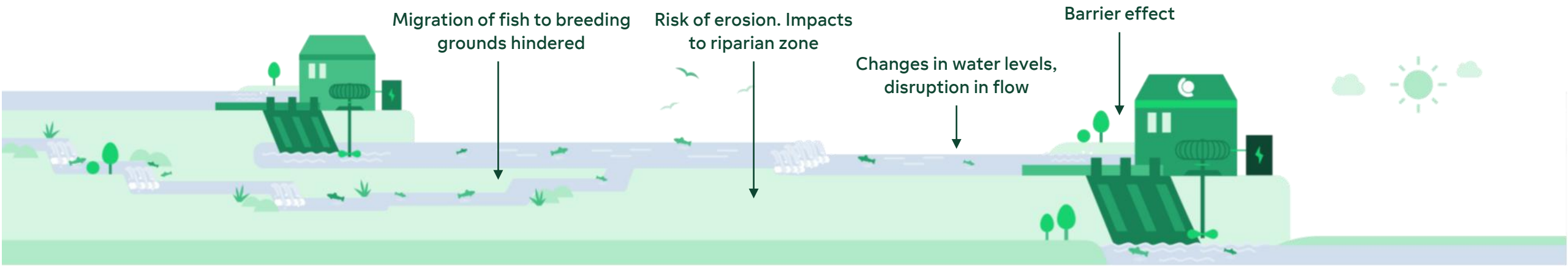
Our hydropower production has impacts on aquatic biodiversity and riparian habitats

- Damming rivers creates barriers that disrupt natural water flow, hindering fish migration and the movement of other fauna and ecological substances such as sediments. Some affected river species are already threatened.
- Regulating rivers changes the natural fluctuation and rhythm of water discharge and levels, impacting habitats such as breeding grounds for migratory fish and altering ecosystems, including flora and fauna. These effects can occur in rivers, lakes, and riparian zones, where erosion risk increases.
- Additionally, variations in water levels and flow within reservoirs and regulated lakes can alter riparian habitats and affect fish populations.



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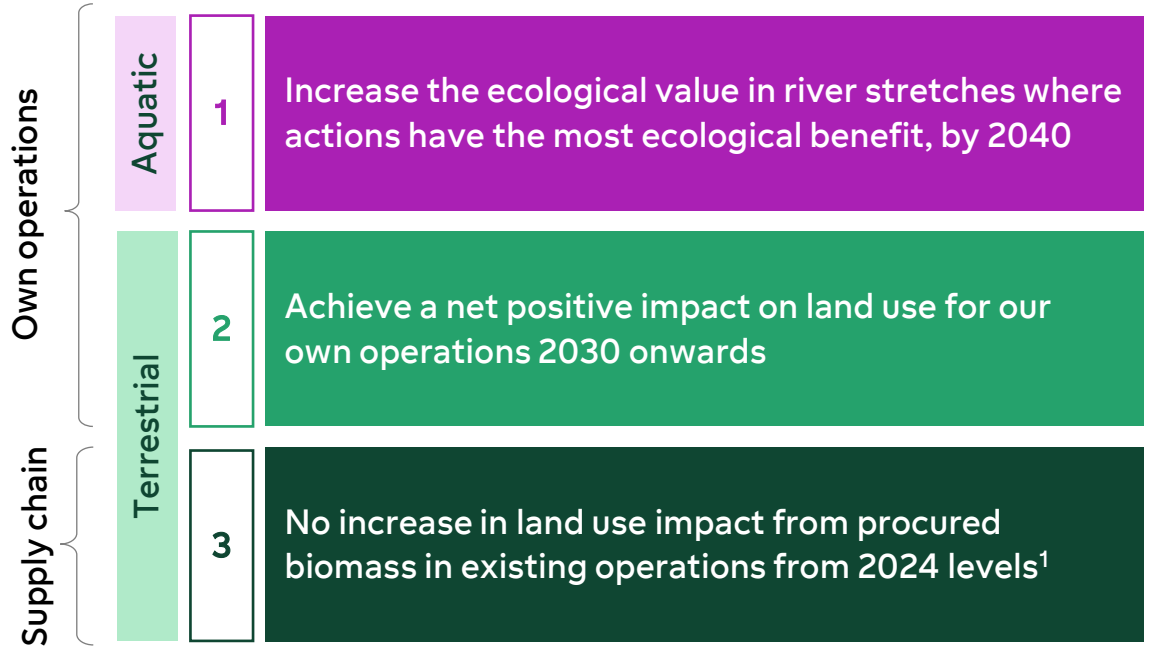
Our targets are designed to address impacts directly affecting ecosystems and species in own operations and supply chain

Our biodiversity targets...



...are rooted in our purpose and strategy

- Fortum's sustainability targets are rooted in the company's purpose to power a world where people, businesses and nature thrive together and reflect a strategic commitment to environmental sustainability
- Fortum's biodiversity targets are designed to address impacts that directly affect ecosystems and species through hydropower production and land use change
- While climate change is a major driver of biodiversity loss globally, Fortum has made a strategic decision to exclude climate pressures from its biodiversity targets as it is already comprehensively addressed through Fortum's SBTi-validated climate targets
- Key actions for reaching the targets are outlined in our biodiversity transition plan

1) 0,26 MSA.km^2. Source: GBS 1.4.2, January 2026, Heikki Holmén.

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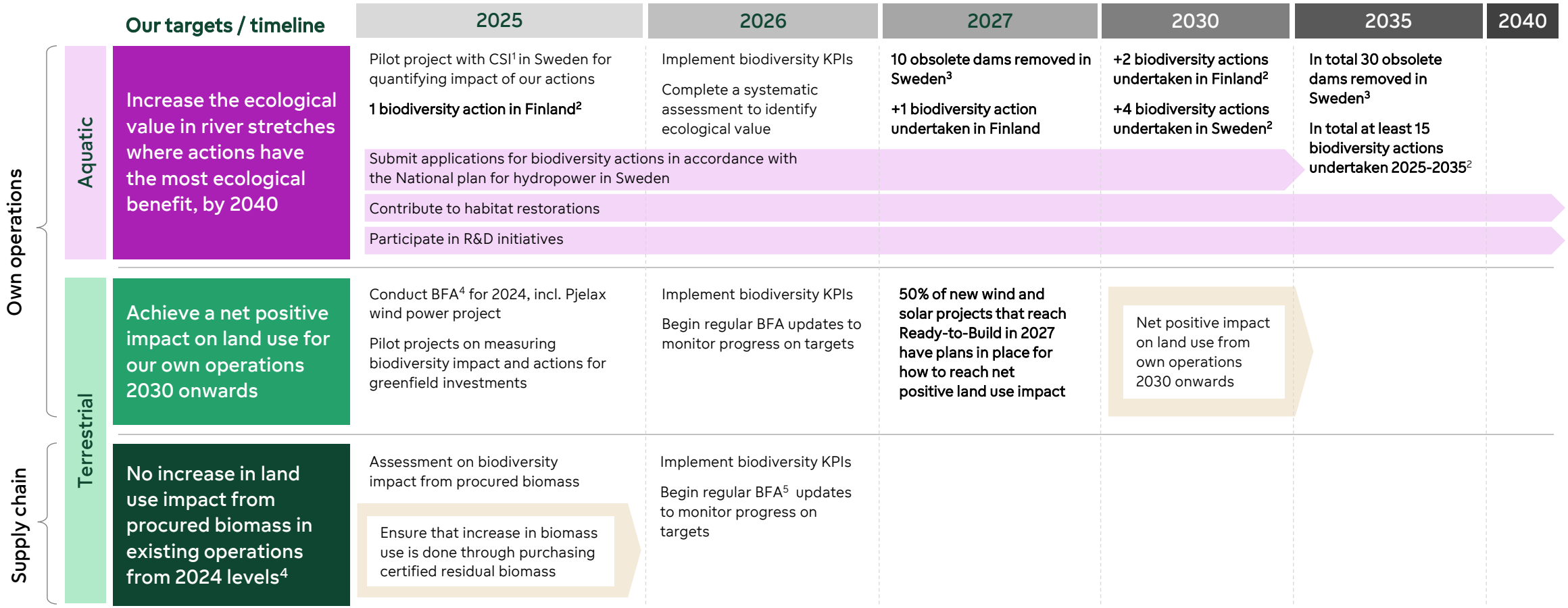
Our biodiversity transition plan

Fortum's biodiversity transition plan is a roadmap toward a thriving future for people, businesses and nature. It outlines key initiatives with clear milestones that bring our biodiversity targets to life. Long-term targets are outlined with vision, leaving room for innovation and adaptation. The transition plan will be updated over time to ensure that outlined actions are concrete and aligned with science, policy, and stakeholder expectations.



1) Composite Suitability Index – a potential methodology for measuring aquatic biodiversity.
2) Compared to 2024. Subject to permit processes. Actions can include both voluntary and mandatory actions
3) Compared to 2024. Subject to local acceptance and environmental permits.
4) 0,26 MSA.km^2. Source: GBS 1.4.2, January 2026, Heikki Holmén
5) Biodiversity Footprint Assessment of company's impact on biodiversity, done with Global Biodiversity Score®

Continuous | Key action | Milestone | Target

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Our terrestrial biodiversity footprint is decreasing due to emission reductions in line with our climate transition plan

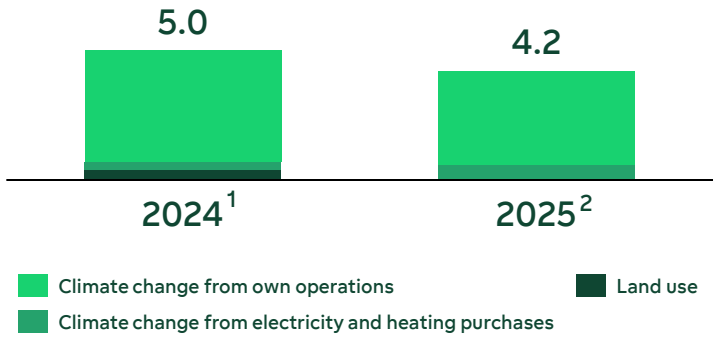
Fortum published the results of its 2024 BFA for the first time. The assessment has been updated with 2025 data.

The footprint includes additional impacts created within the calendar year. Additional impacts refer to the dynamic impacts caused by actions (e.g. land use) in a given year. The footprint excludes static impacts of existing operations.

The assessment includes terrestrial impacts from own operations (Scopes 1 & 2) and supply chains (upstream Scope 3).

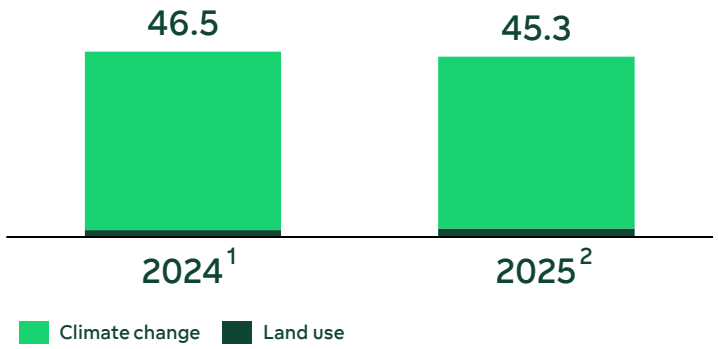
The impact is measured in Mean Species Abundance per square kilometre (MSA.km^2).

Impact from own operations (MSA.km^2)



- The majority of impacts result from climate change pressure, caused by GHG emissions from own operations and purchased electricity and heating for own operations.
- Additional impacts originate from land use change, which is calculated for each project in the year of commissioning and therefore vary between years.

Impact from supply chains (MSA.km^2)



- The majority of impacts result from climate change pressure, caused by GHG emissions, from supply chains. Most of these emissions are from procured electricity, which is re-sold to customers without bundling with Guarantees of Origins.
- Additional impacts originate from land use change pressure due to both bio- and fossil-based fuel purchases.

1) Source: GBS 1.4.2, November 2025, Heikki Holmén. The footprint has not been disclosed in the sustainability statement of the 2024 annual report
2) Source: GBS 1.4.2, January 2026, Heikki Holmén. The entire footprint has not been disclosed in the sustainability statement of the 2025 annual report; only climate change impacts (Scopes 1, 2 and Upstream scope 3) and land use impacts from procuring biomass were included. This footprint also includes Scope 1 land use impacts (2025: 0 MSA.km^2) and other Upstream Scope 3 land use impacts (2025: 1,8 MSA.km^2).

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Glossary

Word	Definition
Biodiversity Footprint Assessment (BFA)	Assessment of company's impact on biodiversity, done with Global Biodiversity Score® –tool. Includes impacts from own operations (Scope 1 & 2) and supply chains (Upstream Scope 3).
Biodiversity action	Targeted measure or initiative aimed at protecting, restoring, or enhancing biodiversity
Global Biodiversity Score® (GBS®) -tool	The GBS® Tool, developed by CDC Biodiversité, is a methodology for measuring the biodiversity footprint, across both direct operations and the value chain.
Increase in ecological value	Increase in ecological value (integrity of the habitat) is compared to current state of the river stretches where Fortum operates.
MSA and MSA.km^2	Mean Species Abundance (MSA) is a measure of the average abundance of native species in a given area compared to their abundance in an undisturbed ecosystem. It ranges from 1, for pristine undisturbed nature to 0, complete loss of native biodiversity. When expressed as impact of MSA.km^2, it presents the extent of biodiversity impact, from 1 to 0 in square kilometers.
Net positive impact on biodiversity	A state where positive impacts on land use outweigh the negative impacts. Impact is achieved following the mitigation hierarchy.
Obsolete dam	Barriers that are no longer needed for renewable energy generation, inland navigation, water supply, flood protection or other use.
River stretch	Specific segment or portion of a river. Limited to Fortum operated hydropower plants or natural discontinue
The most ecological benefit	Location where actions are assessed to have the most benefit for nature compared to other locations within Fortum's Hydro operations.