Equity story of

FORTUM – For a cleaner world

Investor / Analyst material

October 2020

Disclaimer

This presentation does not constitute an invitation to underwrite, subscribe for, or otherwise acquire or dispose of any Fortum shares.

Past performance is no guide to future performance, and persons needing advice should consult an independent financial adviser.

Any references to the future represent the management's current best understanding. However the final outcome may differ from them.

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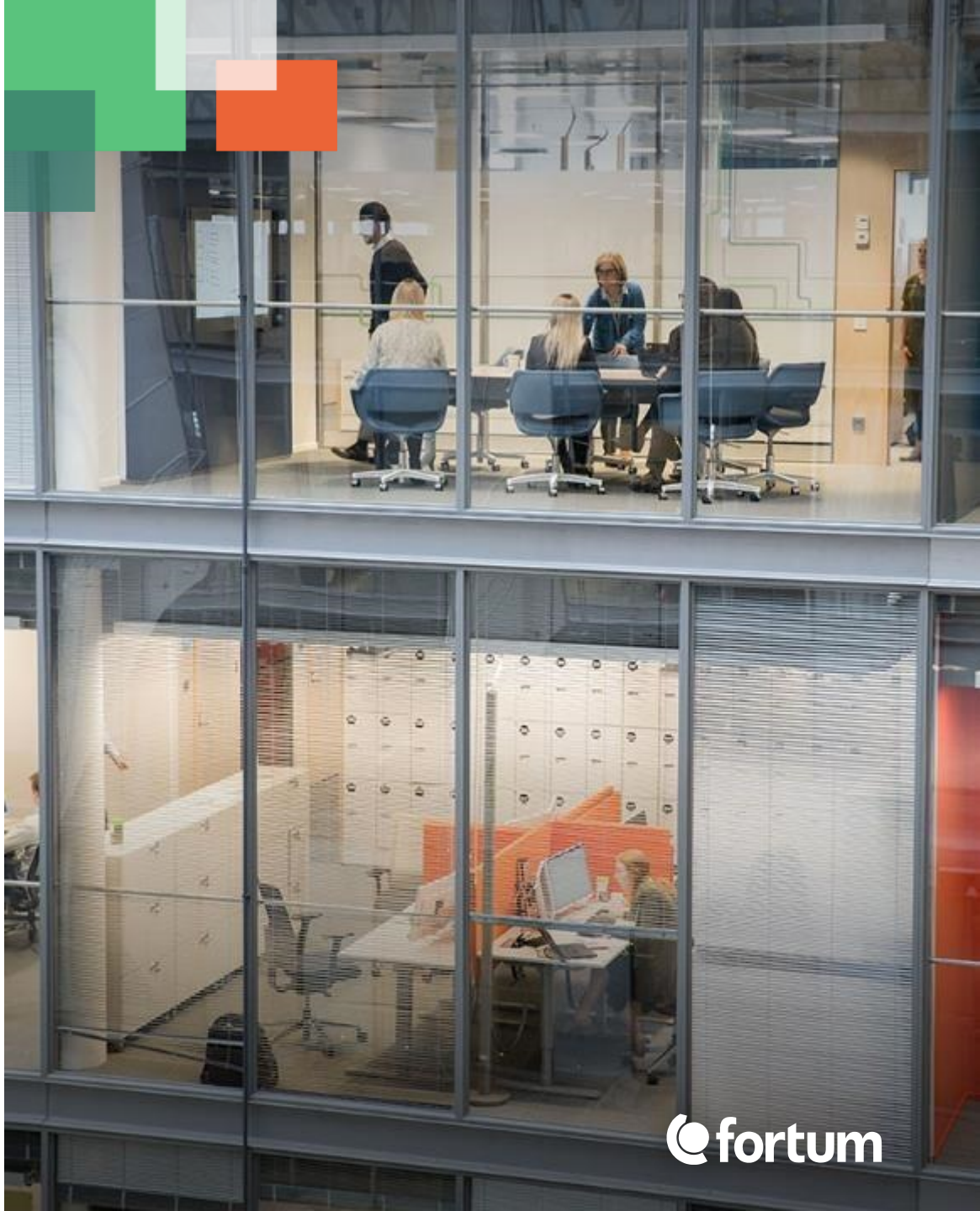


Good position to drive CO_2-free power generation in Europe

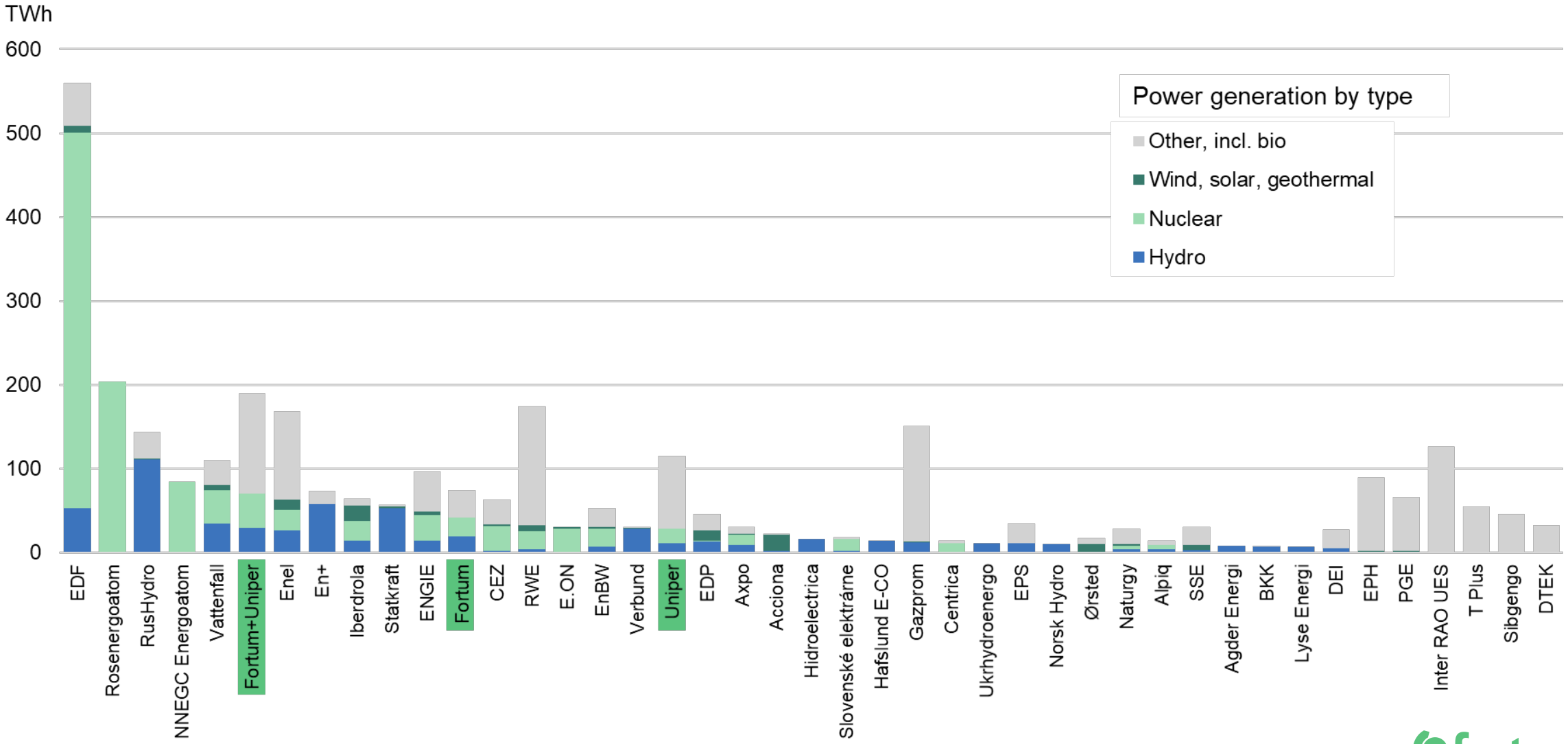
~60%
Increase in Fortum's CO_2-free power generation

3rd largest
CO_2-free generator in Europe

2nd largest
nuclear generator in Europe

66%
of our electricity production in Europe was CO_2-free in 2019

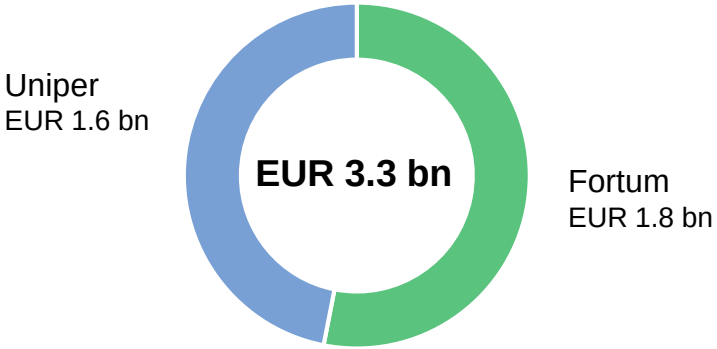
Consolidated Fortum is the third largest CO_2-free generator in Europe



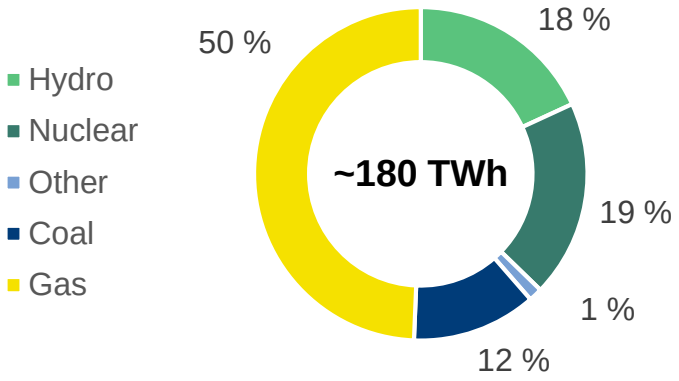
Source: Company information, Fortum analyses, 2018 figures pro forma.
EPH incl. LEAG

Fortum to grow and lead European energy transition

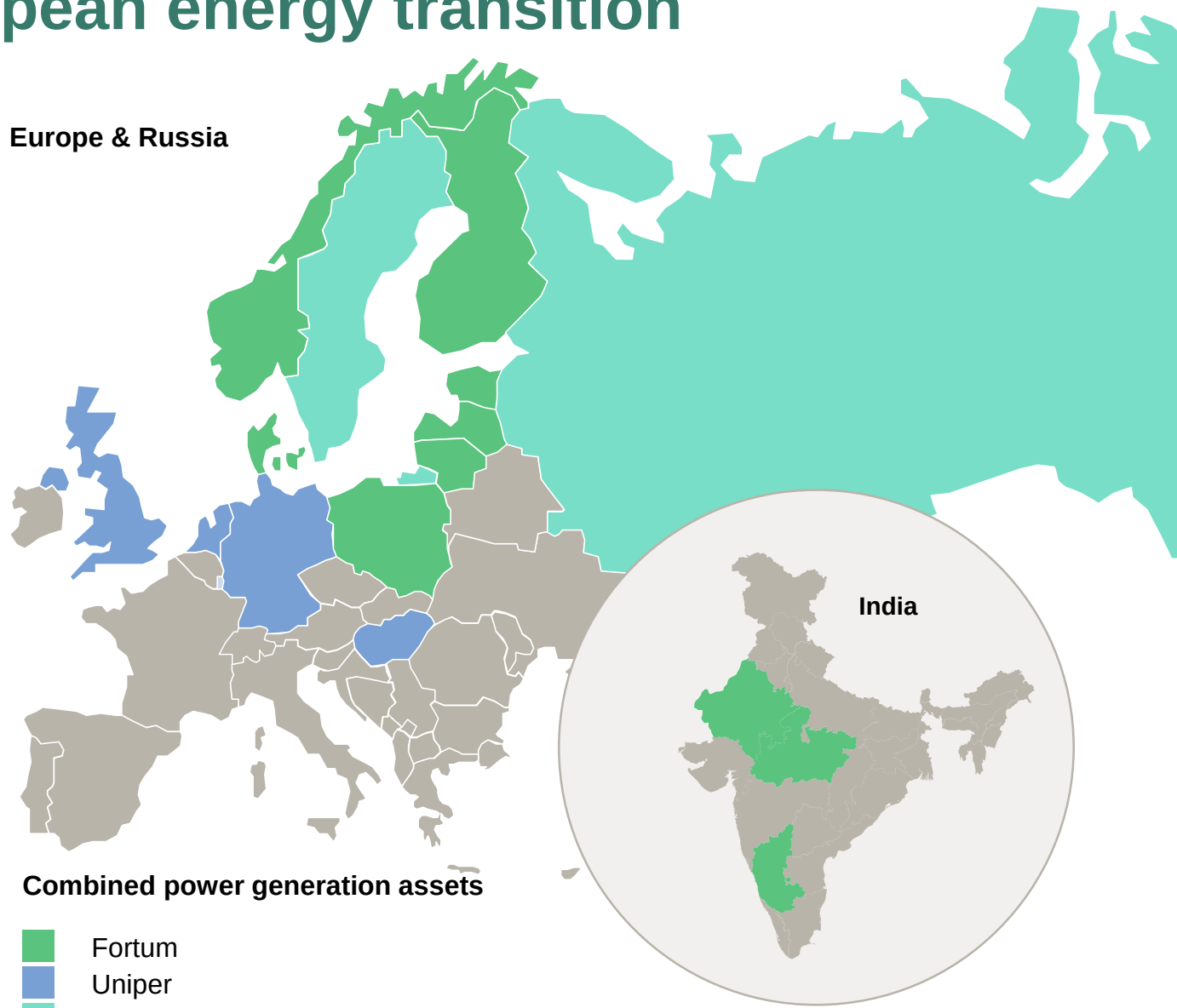
2019 combined comparable EBITDA[1,2]



Combined power generation (2019)[2]



Europe & Russia



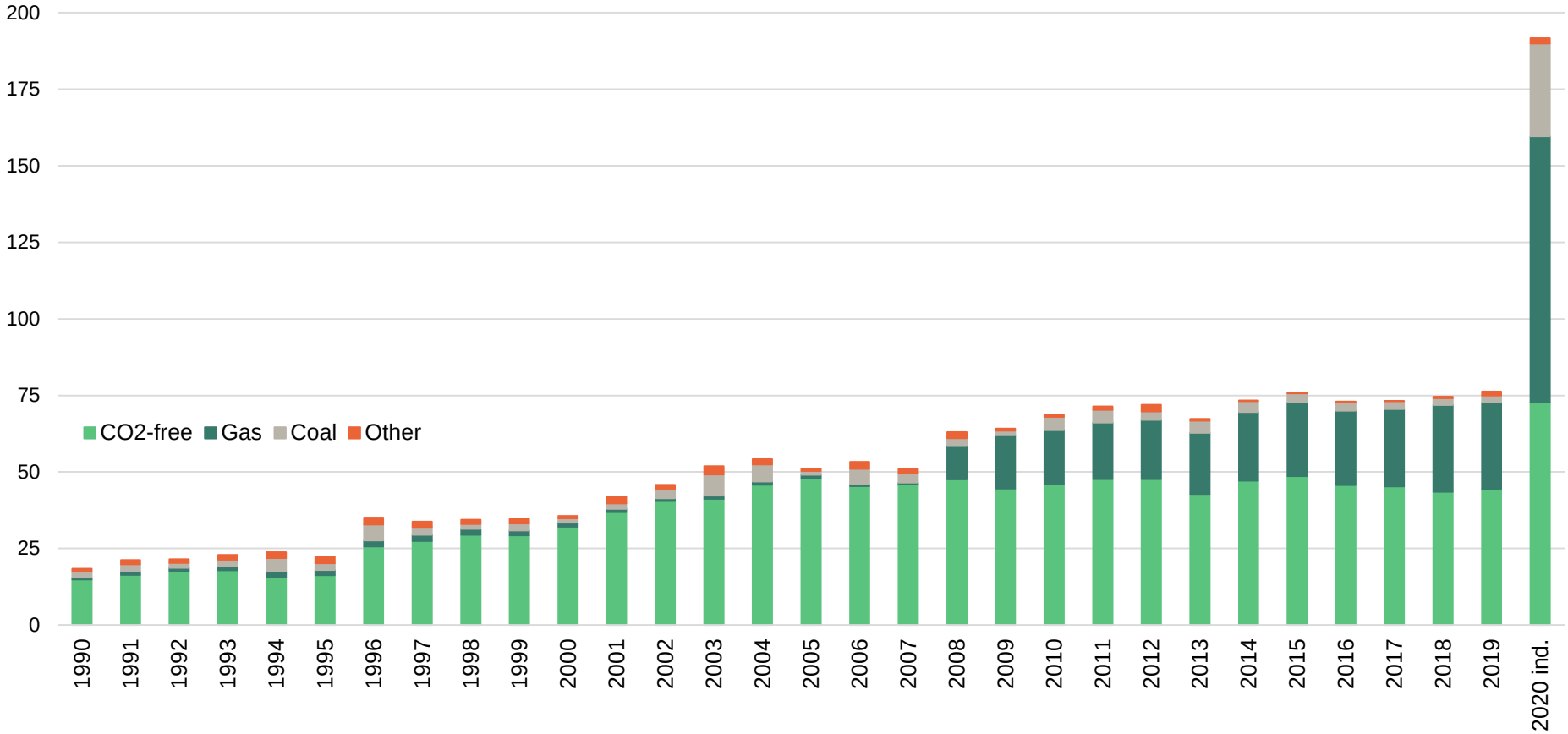
Combined power generation assets

- Fortum
- Uniper
- Both Fortum and Uniper

1) Comparable EBITDA is based on the Fortum's Comparable EBITDA and Uniper's Adjusted EBITDA as defined in Fortum's and Uniper's financial statements. No impacts from the assumed transaction has been included.
2) Based on 2019 reported generation volumes (accounting view in Uniper). Not consolidated in 2019.

Fortum's CO_2-free power generation increases by ~60% as Uniper is consolidated as a subsidiary

Fortum's power generation, TWh



Fortum and Uniper consolidated*:

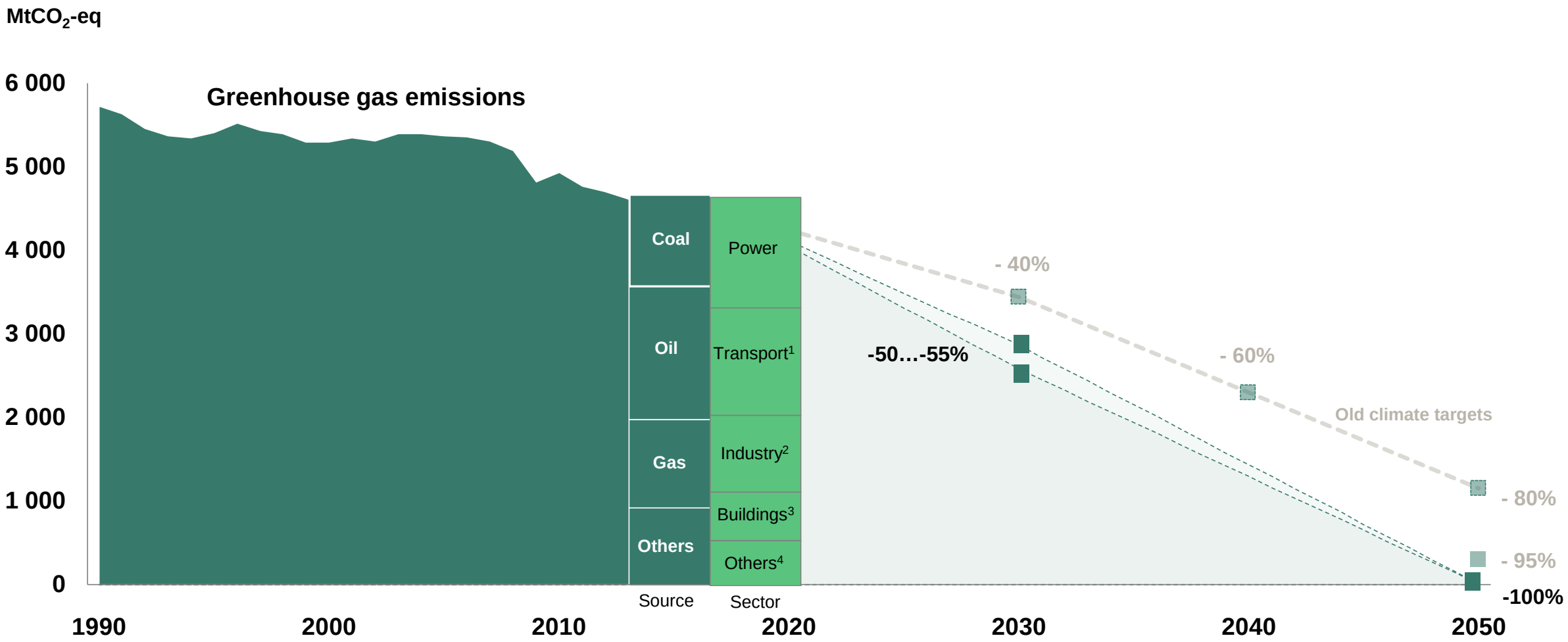
- CO_2-free generation +60%
- Gas-fired power generation triples
- Share of coal-fired generation ~12%
- Share of coal of sales revenue ~1%

* based on 2019 reported figures

INDICATIVE GENERATION FOR 2020, NOT OFFICIAL GUIDANCE.

Note: Fortum actuals 1990-2019 excluding associated company Stockholm Exergi. 2020 indicative figures adjusted for Nordic wind and Joensuu CHP assets sold in 2020. Uniper's disclosed 2018 numbers used for indicative consolidation 2020 with the following corrections/assumptions: normal hydrological year, accounting view adjusted to pro forma, French coal assets sold, Datteln 4 approximately 2.2 TWh in 2020, no net increase in generation from Beresovskaya 3, coal-to-gas switch 2 TWh, Ringhals 2 closed on 31 Dec 2019.

Europe needs to eliminate CO_2 emissions to reach climate goals – this requires actions from all sectors



Sources: EEA, IEA, Fortum

[1] including international aviation and marine

[2] iron & steel and chemicals are among the biggest contributors

[3] residential and commercial heating & cooling

[4] non-energy related emissions: industrial processes and product use, waste management, agriculture, fugitive emissions

Volatility and uncertainty in the European power market increases the value of flexible assets

- Intermittent renewables
- Nuclear and coal closures
- Increasing role of gas
- Supply-demand balance
- Increased interconnection between Nordics and Continent
- Commodity and CO_2 prices
- Weather conditions

Volatility and uncertainty

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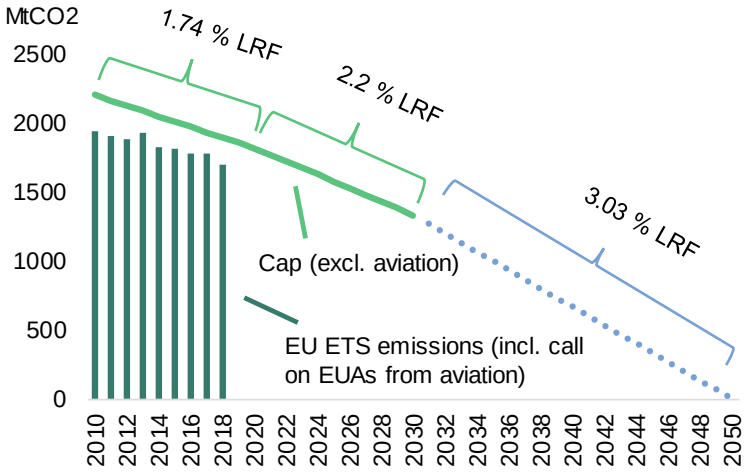
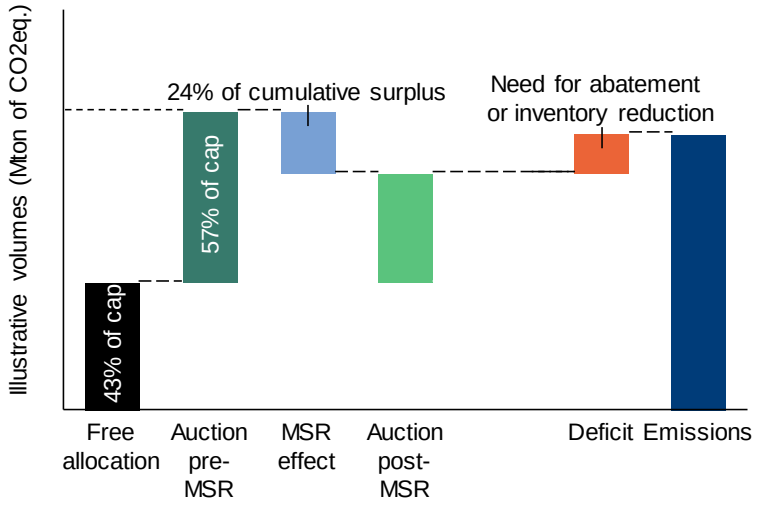
The MSR introduces tightness to carbon market

Linear reduction factor (LRF) tightens the market



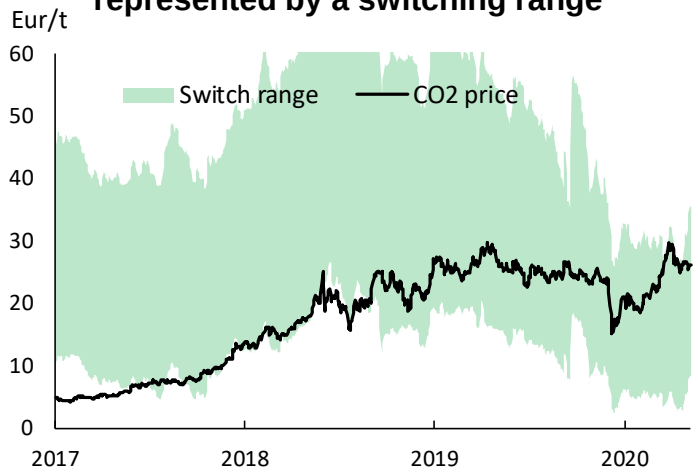
- Linear reduction factor (LRF) is the percentage of baseline supply[1] by which the annual supply of allowances (cap) is reduced every year. LRF is set at
  - 1.74% for 2013-2020 (equals to a reduction of 38 $MtCO_2$/year)
  - 2.2% for 2021-2030 (equals to a reduction of 48 $MtCO_2$/year)
- In total, emissions are set to decrease by 43% by 2030 vs. 2005
- Next LRF review is scheduled for 2024
  - 3.03% LRF from 2030 onwards would deliver net zero emissions by 2050

Market stability reserve restores scarcity by reducing future auction volumes



- When TNAC[2] > 833 Mt, MSR deducts 24% of the TNAC from the auction volume each year placing them into the reserve during 2019-2023
  - MSR rate is 12% during 2024-2030
- When TNAC < 400 Mt, MSR releases 100 million EUAs annually from the reserve adding them to future auctions
- 900 million back loaded allowances from 2014-2016 will be transferred into the MSR in 2019-2020
- As from 2023, allowances in MSR above the total number of allowances auctioned during the previous year will be cancelled
- Next MSR review is scheduled in 2021

Abatement from coal to gas switching depends on coal and gas prices, together represented by a switching range



- CO_2 price has almost quadrupled since November 2017, when the final decision was reached on the future EU ETS rules, including the intake rate of the Market Stability Reserve, which became operational in January 2019
- Market tightness forces the EUA market to find ways to reducing demand, including by coal-to-gas switching, making the relative gas/coal price an important price anchor for CO2
- Political risks also continue to play a role in EUA prices, with developments around Brexit and national coal phase-out policies in particular being closely watched

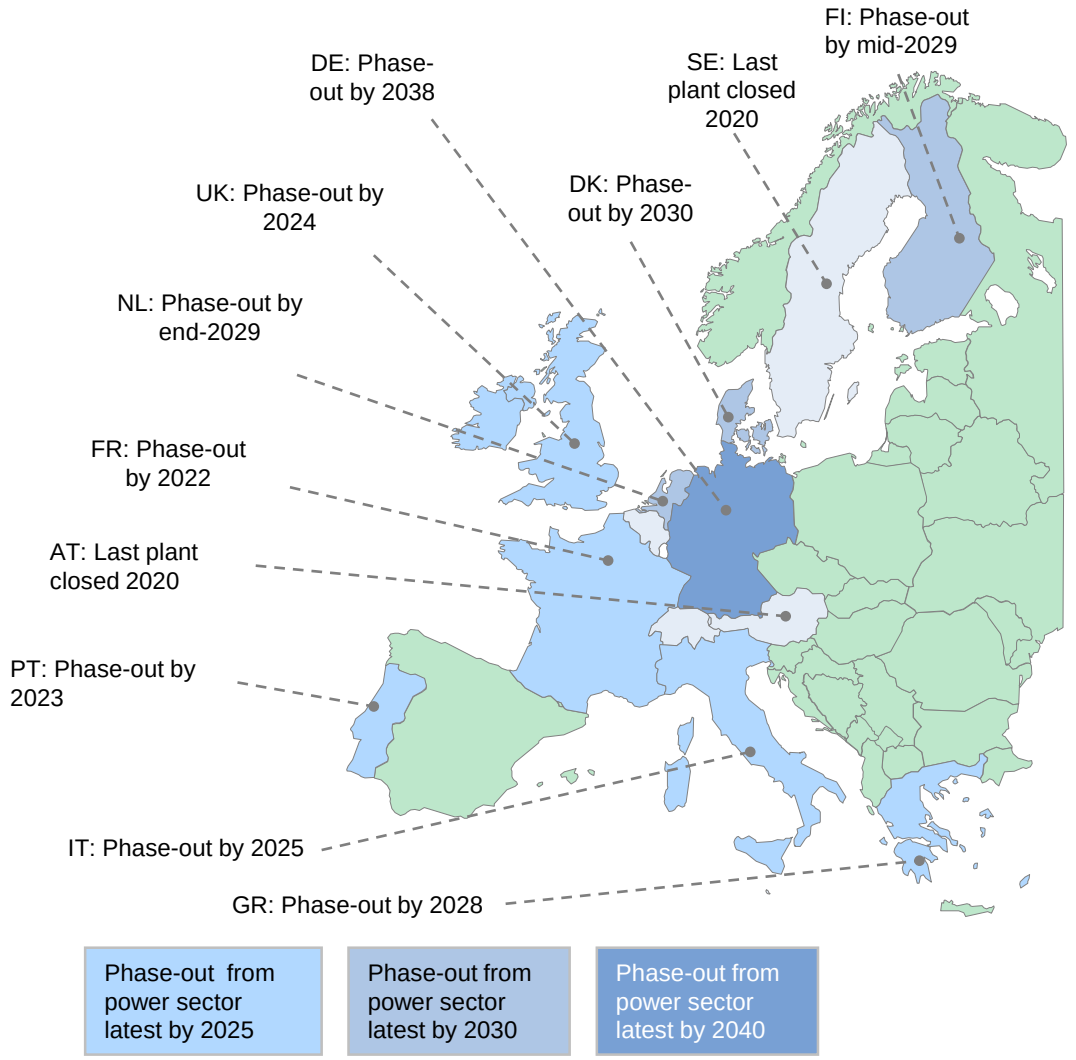
Efficiency assumptions in switching range; at low-end: gas 52% and coal 34%; at high-end: gas 45% and coal 42%. O&M cost assumptions apply.

[1] Average annual total quantity of allowances released in 2008-2012.

[2] TNAC = total number of allowances in circulation = supply – (demand + allowances in the MSR). According to the latest publication May 15, 2018 the TNAC corresponds to 1655 million allowances.

Western European countries exiting coal during this decade

- Sweden and Austria closed their last coal plants during 2020
- France is committed to phase out coal by 2022
- Portugal has 2023 as national exit goal, but operators aim for full closure already in 2021
- UK targets full exit in 2024 by restricting coal plants' access to market
- Italy and Ireland have both announced phase-out by 2025
- Greece has stated 2028 as year for full phase-out
- Netherlands and Finland have 2029 as regulated phase-out year, Denmark is committed to 2030
- Germany to phase out coal by end-2038 latest, possibly already 2035
- Significant coal countries without explicit exit date include e.g. Spain, Czechia and Poland
  - In Spain, significant number of coal plants have recently already closed, and operators are underway to close down even the rest by mid-2020s
  - In Czechia, a multi-stakeholder commission to propose timing for phase-out during 2020
  - Poland expects share of coal in the power mix to decline and targets lower-carbon generation in newbuilds, but no timeline for phase-out of coal exists



Portfolio well positioned for energy transition – overall combined share of coal based activities is moderate

Coal share from generation and from sales
(calculated from disclosed numbers assumptions below)

	Fortum 2019	Uniper 2019	Combined
Sales, MEUR	5,447	65,804	71,251(1)
Coal and lignite generation based sales, MEUR	217	810	1,027(1)
Share of coal based sales	**4%**	**1%**	**1%**
Generation (power and heat), TWh	103	104	207
Coal and lignite based, TWh	7	20	27
Share of coal based power generation	**7%**	**19%**	**13%**

Note: Fortum sales data includes also heat production, Uniper sales data only power generation. For Fortum avg. coal based power sales price assumption 38 €/MWh and for heat 28 €/MWh; for Uniper avg. coal based sales price assumption 41 €/MWh.

1. Combined sales is presented for illustrative purposes only and do not include possible impacts from aligning differences in accounting principles, effects from co-owned power companies or eliminations of sales between the Groups.

Source: Fortum Sustainability report 2019, page 17 and Fortum Financials 2019, page 3 and Fortum Q4 2019 additional quarterly tables. Uniper Annual Report 2019, pages 2, 110 and 132

Fortum is a forerunner in sustainability

We engage our customers and society to drive the change towards a cleaner world. Our role is to accelerate this change by reshaping the energy system, improving resource efficiency, and providing smart solutions. This way we deliver excellent shareholder value.

Increasing CO_2-free power generation

Annual CO_2-free power generation will increase appr. 60% from ~45 TWh to ~70 TWh when consolidating Uniper

Among the lowest specific emissions

96% of power generation in the EU and 59% of total power generation was CO_2-free in 2019. Fortum's specific emissions from power generation in Europe were 27 gCO_2/kWh in 2019, total 183 gCO_2/kWh.

Growing in solar and wind

Targeting a multi-gigawatt wind and solar portfolio, which is subject to the capital recycling business model

Fortum is listed in several sustainability indices and ratings:

CDP DISCLOSURE INSIGHT ACTION

EURONEXT vigeo eiris INDICES EUROPE 120

Member 2019/2020 STOXX ESG LEADERS INDICES

EURONEXT vigeo eiris INDICES EUROZONE 120

FTSE4Good

ECPI Sense in sustainability

EQUILEAP TOP 100 2019 — MAKING PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY

Corporate ESG Performance Prime RATED BY ISS ESG

MSCI ESG RATINGS BBB

CCC | B | BB | BBB | A | AA | AAA

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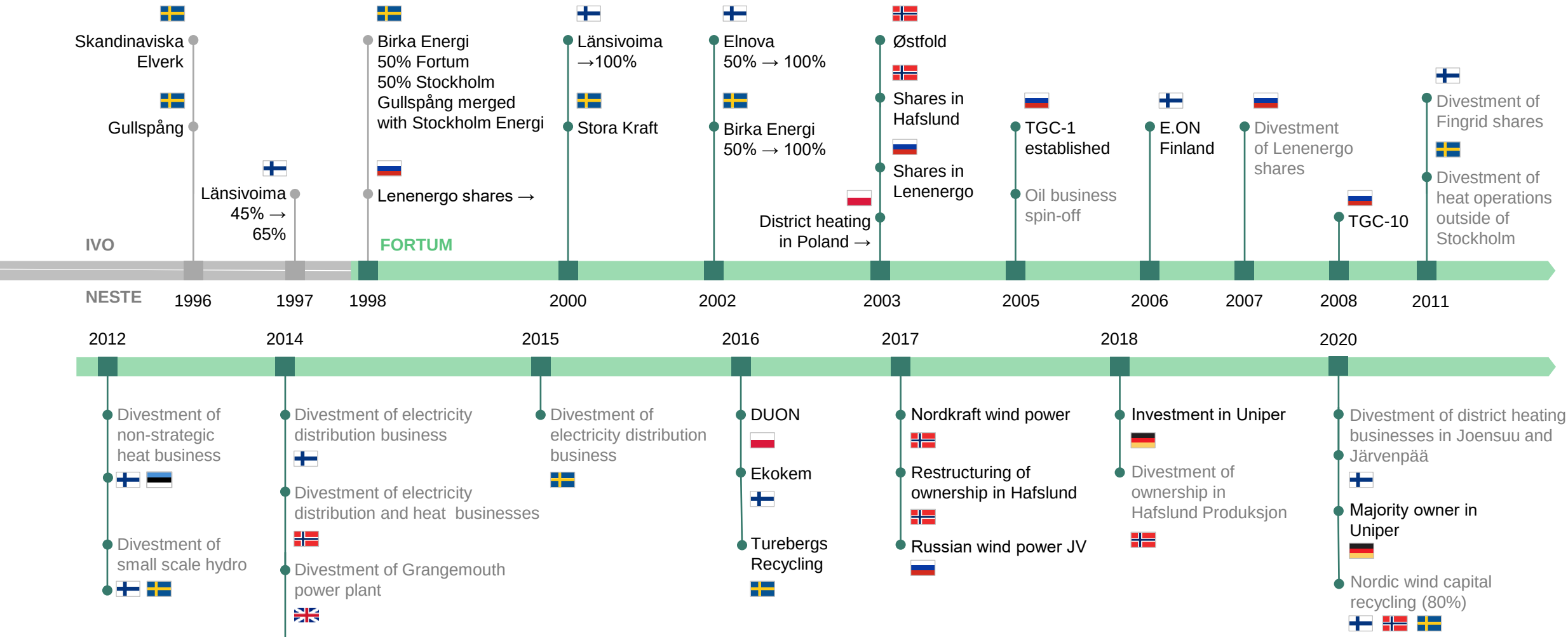
Fortum’s evolution and historical strategic route



Half-year Financial Report January-June 2020

Fortum Corporation

19 August 2020

Priorities for the new CEO

Create a joint strategy for the Fortum-Uniper Group

Maintain the Group's financial strength

Foster a strong leadership culture based on openness

Q2 2020 – Exceptionally low Nordic spot prices largely offset by solid hedges

- Power and heat consumption stable in the Nordics
  - Nordic spot price down 84%
  - Wet hydrology in Q2
  - Volatile commodity and CO_2 prices
- Limited impact of Covid-19 on Fortum group
  - adverse effects on the Russian operations
- Comparable EBITDA at EUR 512 (372) million
- Comparable operating profit at EUR 207 (232) million
- Fortum's share of profits from associates of EUR 37 (461) million
- EPS at EUR 0.35 (0.69)
  - Items affecting comparability EUR 0.20 (-0.05)
- Net cash from operating activities before change in net margin liabilities negatively affected by change in working capital

Q2 2020 highlights

Limited impact from Covid-19, Russian operations affected

Focus on short term actions to maintain financial flexibility

Joint strategy process during 2020

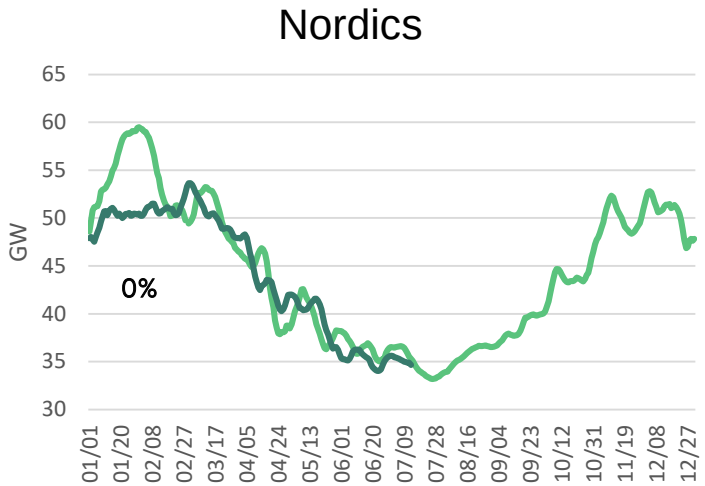
Disclosed divestments totalling EUR 1.2 billion

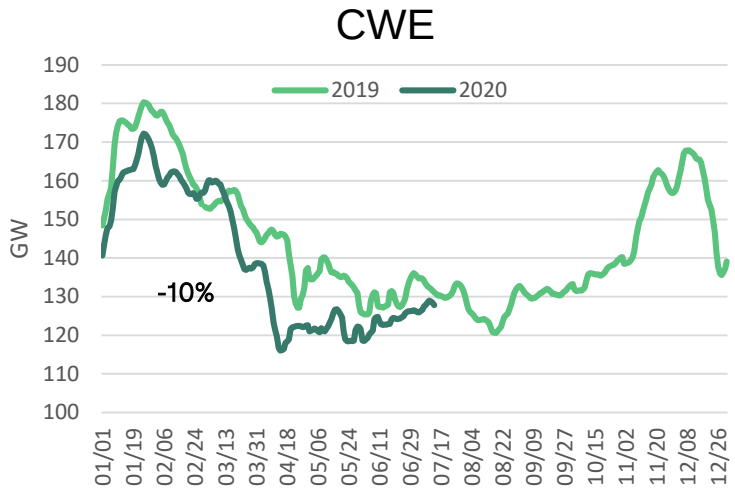
Ownership in Stockholm Exergi under strategic review

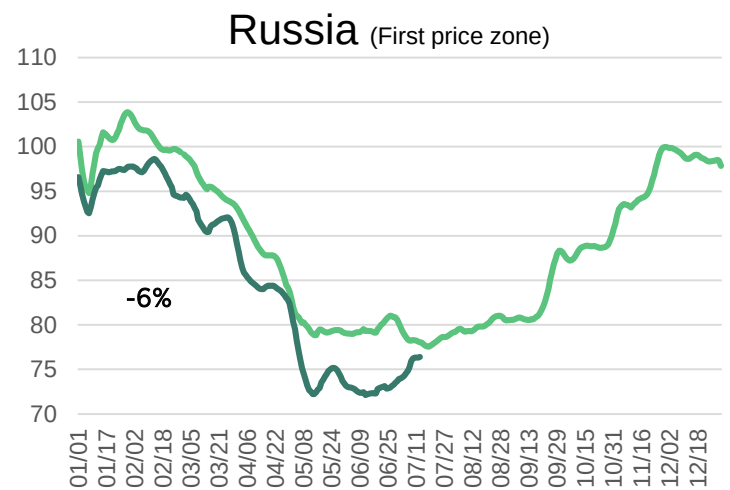
Strategic review of district heating assets in Poland and Baltics continues

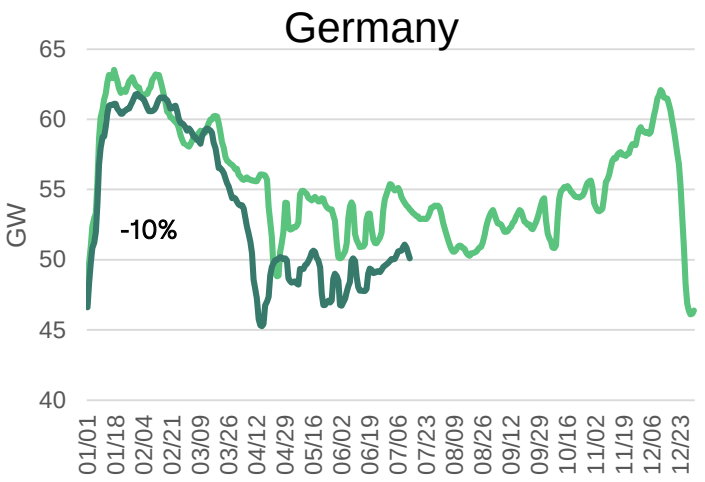
Power demand development in different areas

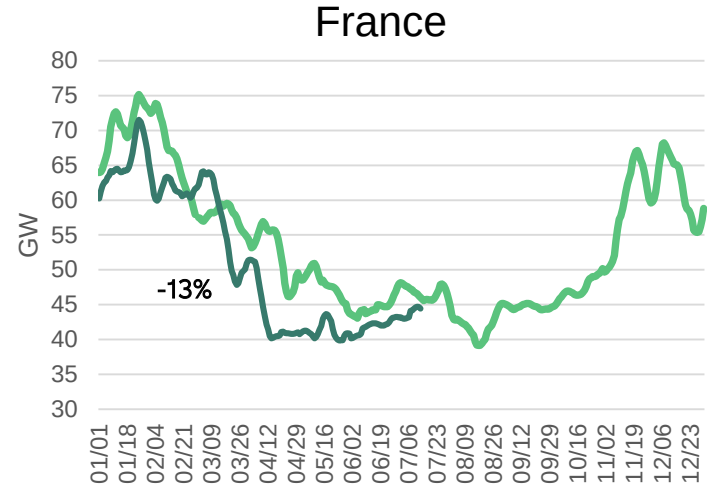
Nordic power demand at 2019 level, demand in other regions affected by Covid-19

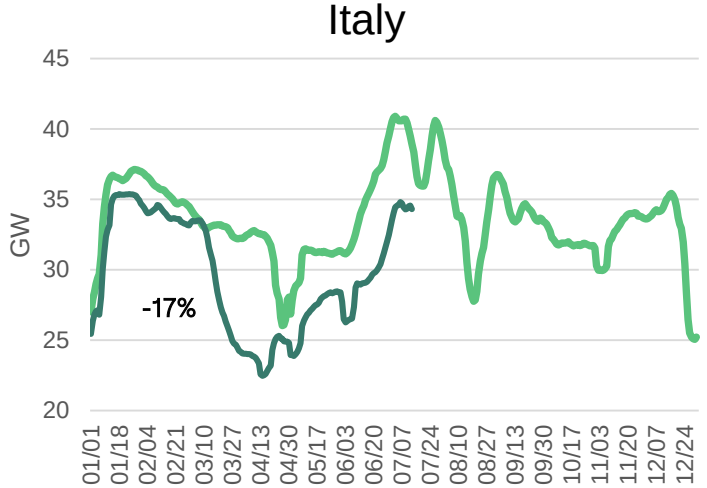












Source: ENTSO-E hourly reported power demand, 7 day moving avg
CWE = Central Western Europe (Germany, France, Netherlands, Belgium)
Percentage change in Q2 2020 compared to Q2 2019

Risk assessment of Covid-19 impact on Fortum

So far very limited effect from Covid-19 on Group level, adverse effects in Russia

Not directly Covid-19 related

Directly (also) Covid-19 related

GENERATION

- Power price – hedging supports result
- Power demand – impacted by weather conditions and seasonality
- Power demand – affected by industrial demand in the Nordics
- Planning of annual overhauls of nuclear plants and regular maintenance of power plants

RUSSIA

- Power and heat price – CSA and CCS capacity payments provides stability and predictability
- Power and heat demand – impacted by weather conditions and seasonality
- Power and heat demand – affected by industrial demand
- Negative EUR translation effect - weaker RUB
- Potential bad debts – affected by customers' financial situation and solvency

CITY SOLUTIONS

- Heat and power prices – resilience as heating is contracted, power prices hedged
- Heat demand – impacted by weather conditions and seasonality
- Power and heat demand – affected by industrial demand
- Recycling and waste business – affected by industrial demand and smoothness in supply chain logistics

CONSUMER SOLUTIONS

- Sales price and gross margin – impacted by power price
- Potential credit losses - affected by customers' financial situation and solvency
- Negative EUR translation effect – weaker NOK, SEK and PLN

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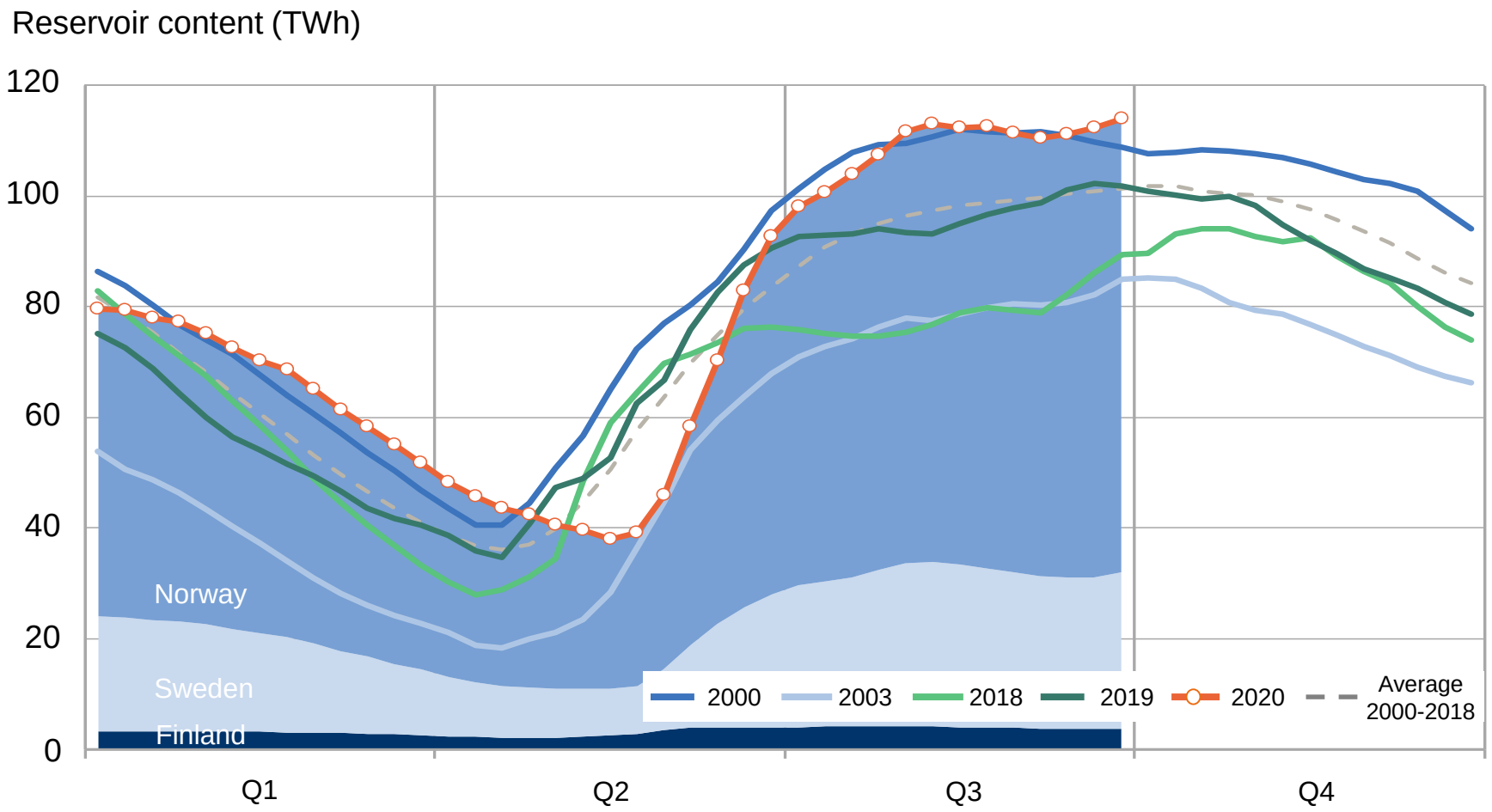
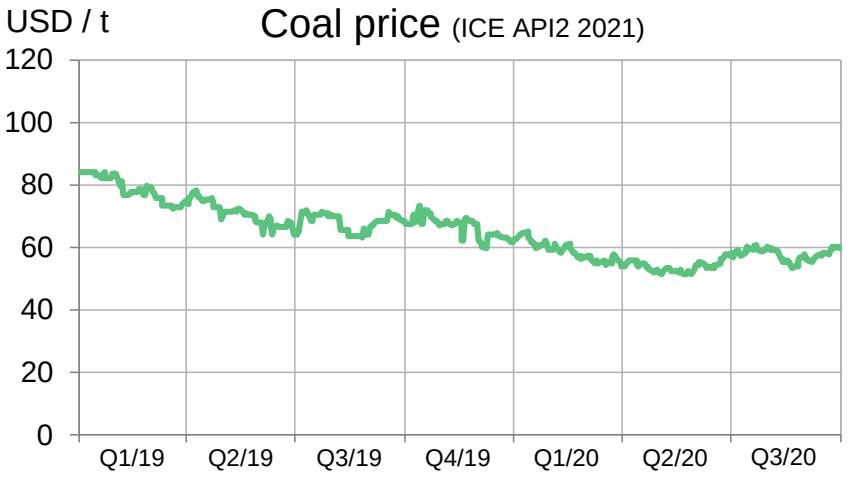
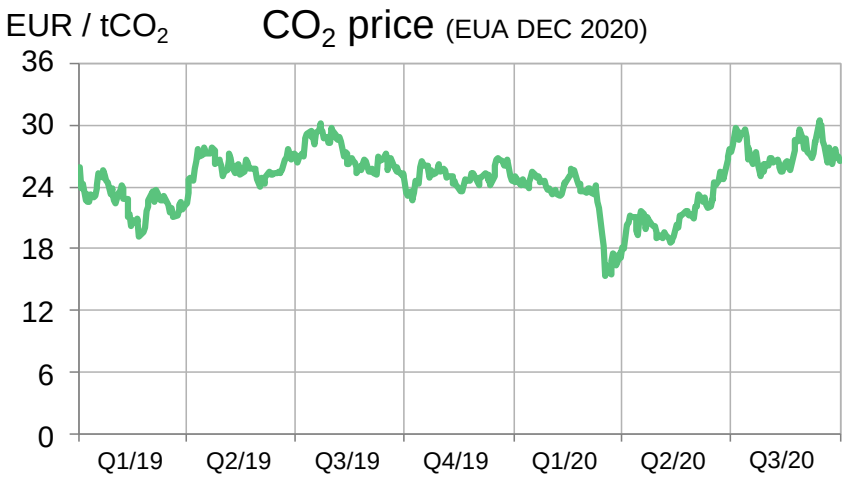
Nordic water reservoirs

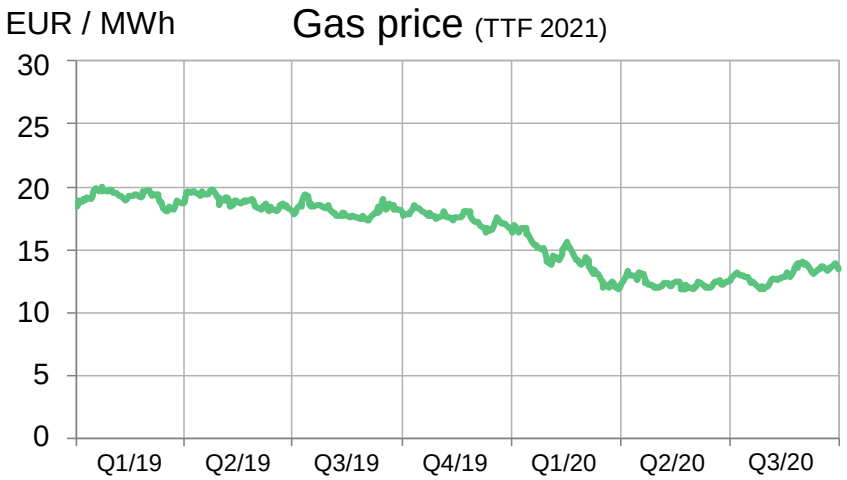


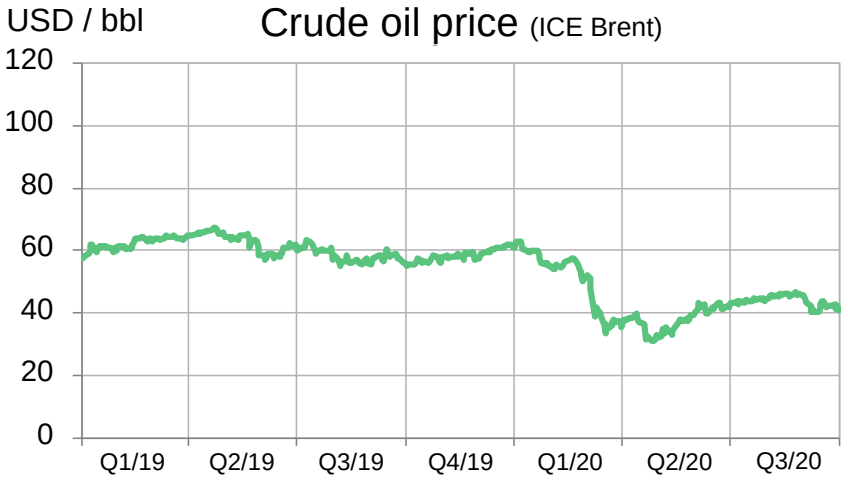
Source: Nord Pool, 2020 by country

Fuel and CO_2 allowance prices





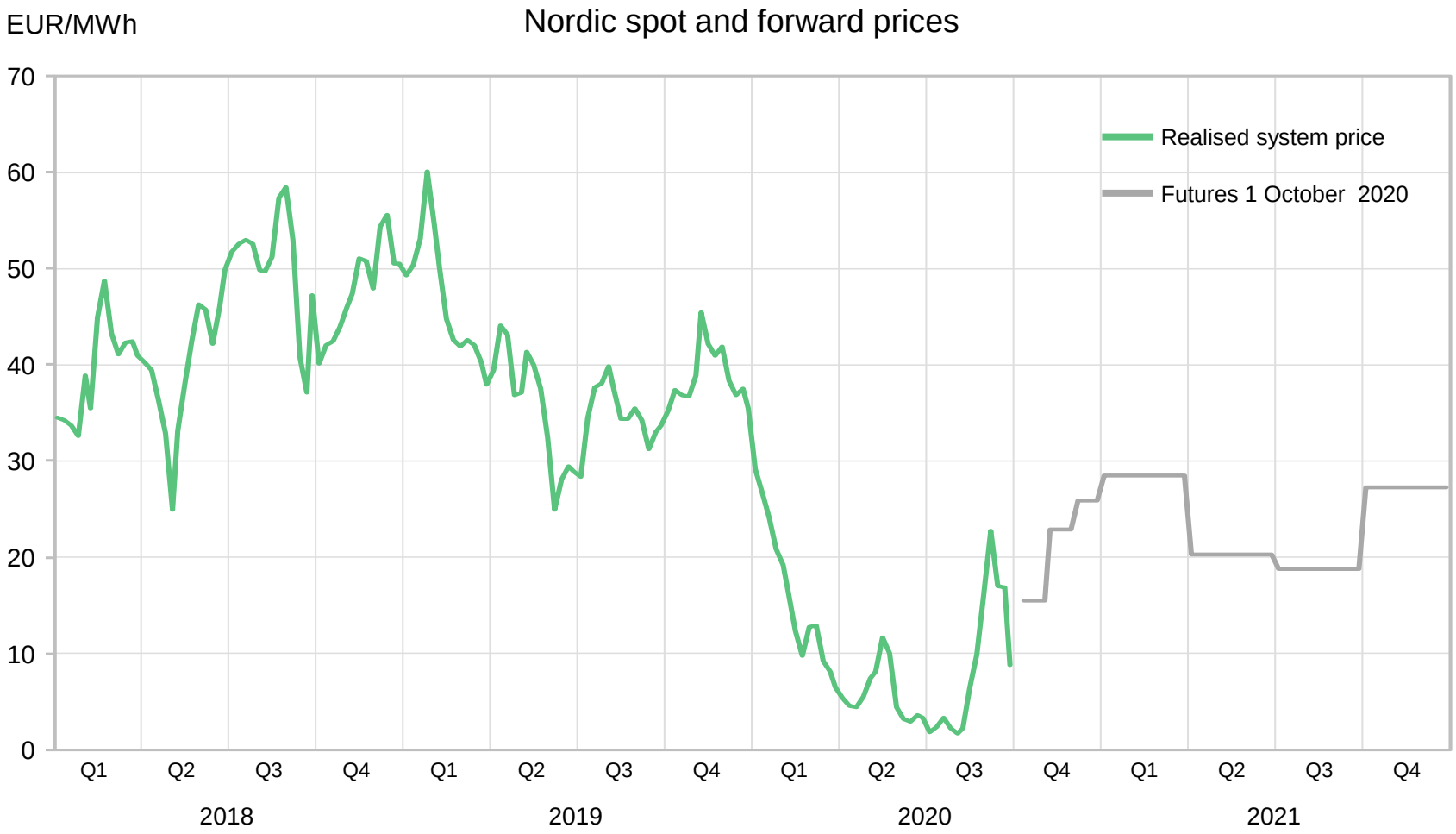




Source: Bloomberg

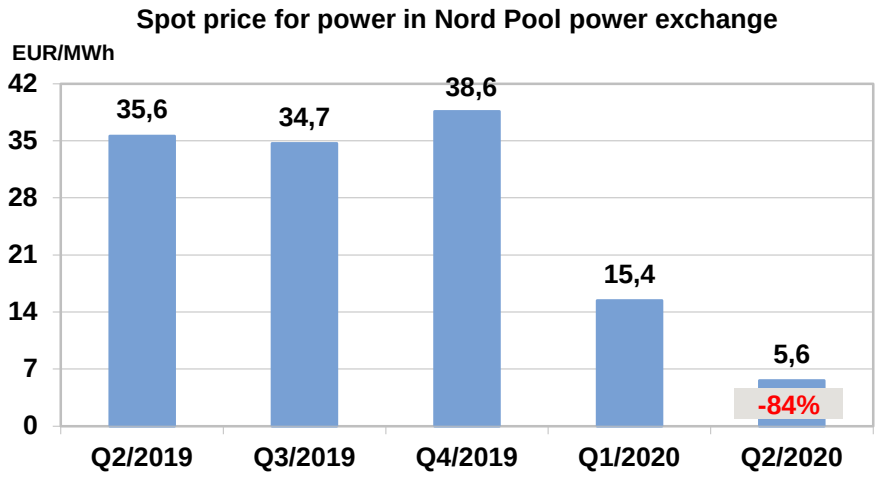
1 October 2020

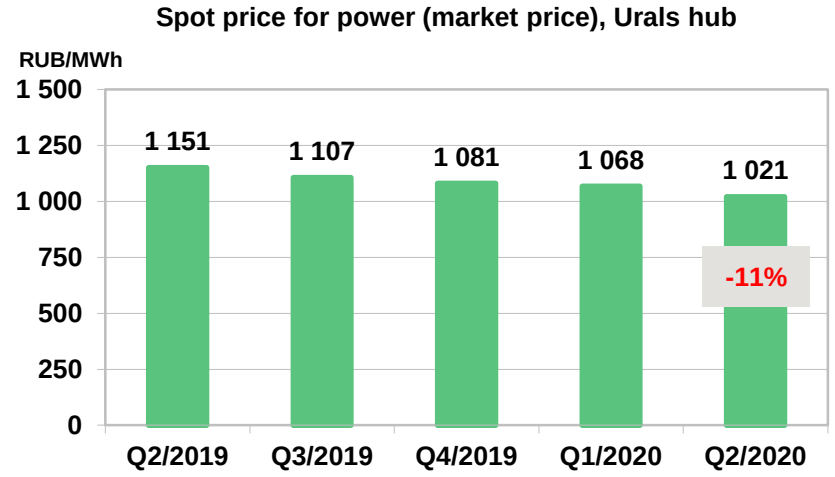
Wholesale power price

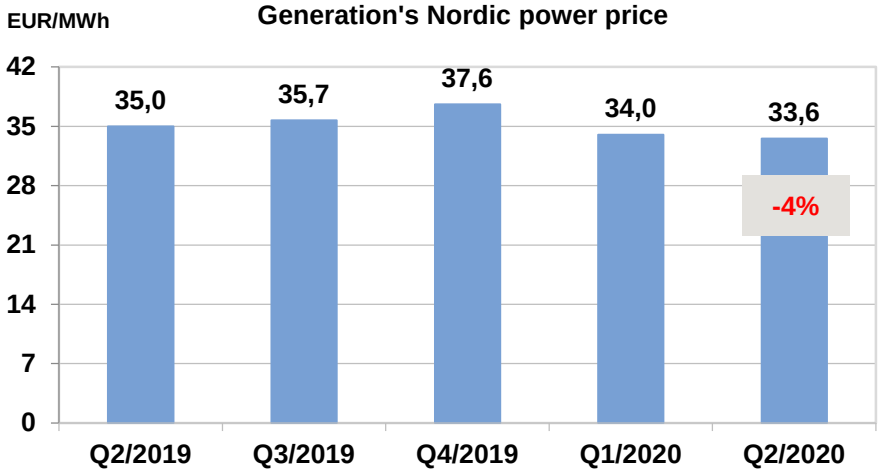


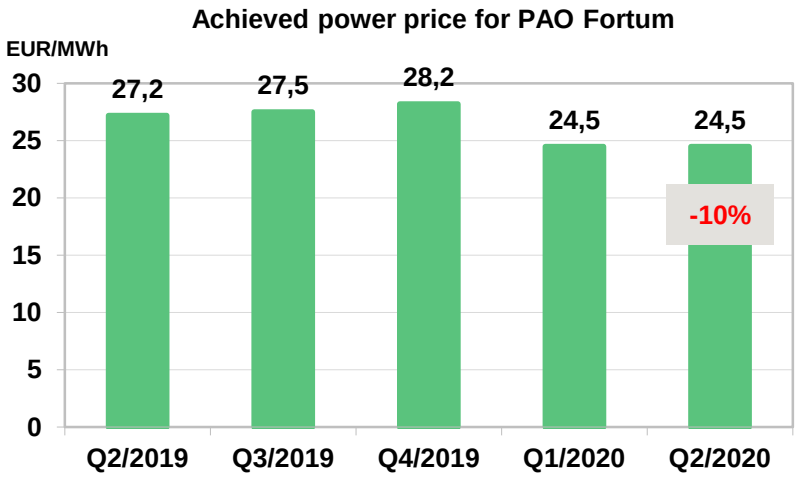
Source: Nord Pool, Nasdaq Commodities

Hedging supported Fortum's achieved power price as power prices fell in the Nordics, Russia power prices declined









Changes refer to year-on-year difference (Q2 2020 versus Q2 2019)
NOTE: Achieved power price (includes capacity payments) in rubles decreased by 5%

Generation

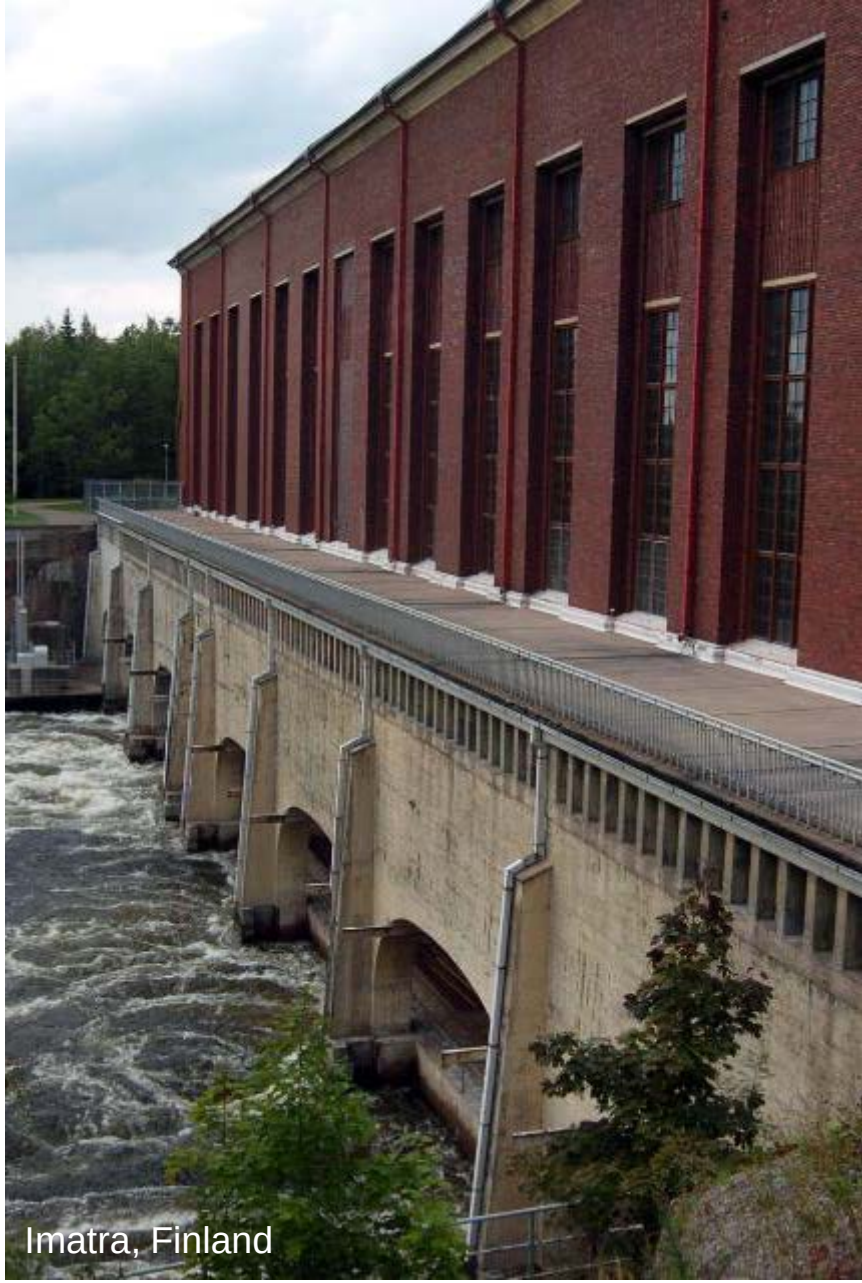
Q2 2020

- Lower power generation
  - hydro -0.2 TWh,
  - nuclear -0.3 TWh
- Lower achieved power price, -4% (1.4 EUR/MWh), supported by high hedge levels, spot power price
-84%

H1 2020

- Higher power generation
  - hydro +1.3 TWh
  - nuclear -0.3 TWh
  - wind +0.1 TWh
- Lower achieved power price, -8% (2.9 EUR/MWh) supported by high hedge levels, spot price -75%

MEUR	II/2020	II/2019	I-II/2020	I-II/2019	2019	LTM
Sales	450	500	1,024	1,101	2,141	2,064
Comparable EBITDA	212	225	485	484	939	940
Comparable operating profit	173	191	409	414	794	789
Comparable net assets			5,790		6,147	
Comparable RONA %					12.8	12.4
Gross investments	34	63	68	101	260	227


Imatra, Finland

Russia

Q2 2020

- Lower power margin and generation
- Lower CSA payments
- Higher heat tariffs
- Q2 2019: Positive one-time effect related to credit losses
- FX effect of EUR -7 million

H1 2020

- Lower power margin and generation
- Lower CSA payments
- Higher heat tariffs
- FX effect of EUR -4 million

MEUR	II/2020	II/2019	I-II/2020	I-II/2019	2019	LTM
Sales	202	239	519	537	1,071	1,053
Comparable EBITDA	74	107	213	242	469	440
Comparable operating profit	37	69	135	168	316	283
Comparable net assets			2,807		3,205	
Comparable RONA %					12.3	11.0
Gross investments	47	14	51	19	133	165

CSA=Capacity Supply Agreements


Kalmykia, Russia

City Solutions

Q2 2020

- Lower result in Norwegian district heating business
- Improved profit in the recycling and waste business
- Positive result contribution from Pavagada 2 solar plant

H1 2020

- Lower heat sales volumes
- Lower power sales prices
- Lower Norwegian heat sales prices
- Pavagada 2 solar plant contributed positively

MEUR	II/2020	II/2019	I-II/2020	I-II/2019	2019	LTM
Sales	212	228	554	633	1,200	1,121
Comparable EBITDA	32	31	138	168	309	279
Comparable operating profit	-15	-15	43	77	121	87
Comparable net assets			3,577		3,892	
Comparable RONA %					4.7	3.8
Gross investments	30	136	69	207	322	184


Stockholm Exergi, Värtaverket, Sweden

Consumer Solutions

Q2 2020

- Competition continued to be intense with high customer churn
- 11th consecutive quarter of EBITDA improvement
- Accelerated Covid-19 pandemic increased uncertainty especially in the small and medium size enterprise segment – no impact of credit losses

H1 2020

- Higher sales margins as a result of active development of the service offering following the Hafslund integration and subsequent development of the business

MEUR	II/2020	II/2019	I-II/2020	I-II/2019	2019	LTM
Sales	237	346	661	1,015	1,835	1,481
Comparable EBITDA	35	34	82	75	141	148
Comparable operating profit	19	19	51	44	79	86
Comparable net assets			540		640	
Customer base, million			2.36	2.43	2.38	
Gross investments	13	13	28	27	55	56

Göta Energi branded electricity related insurance service

Uniper

Q2 2020

- Uniper income statement consolidated as of Q2 as a subsidiary
- Sales figure inflated by commodity trading business
- Normal seasonality; Q1 and Q4 strong quarters, while Q2 and Q3 are weak quarters

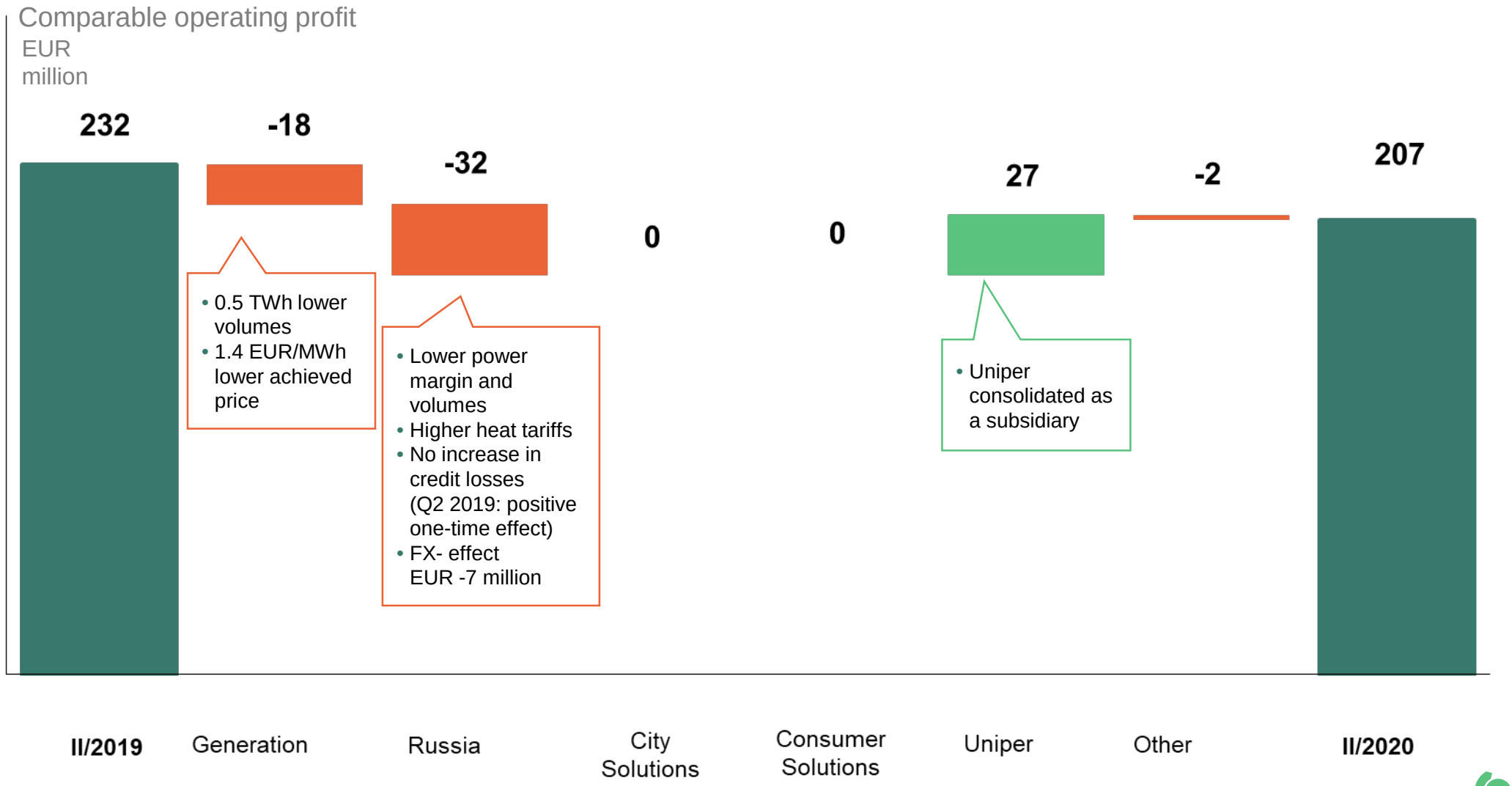
H1 2020

- In Q1, Fortum's share of Uniper's profits as Uniper recorded as an associated company in Other Operations
- Uniper contribution to Fortum's EPS 0.65 (0.50)

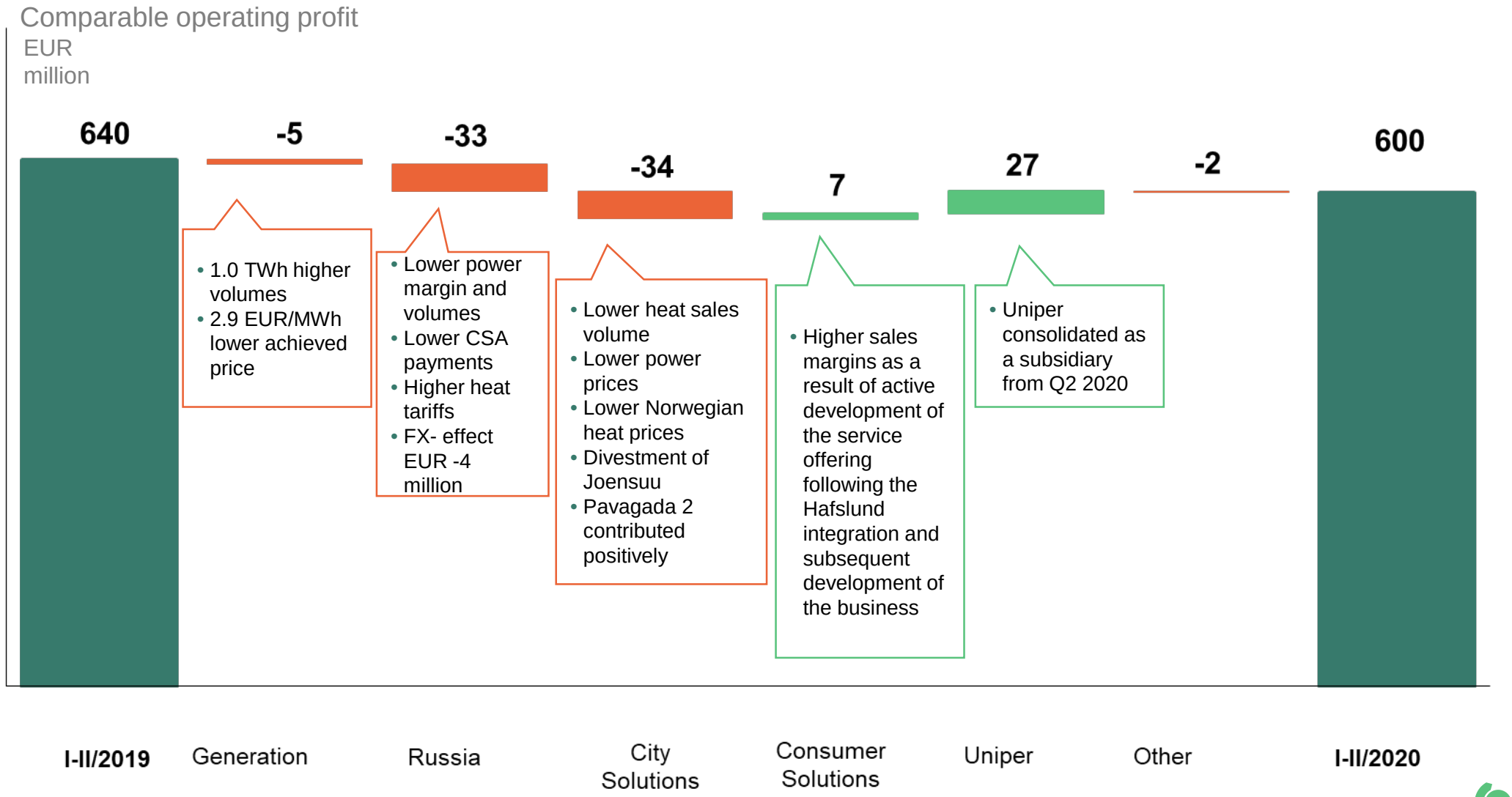
MEUR	II/2020	II/2019	I-II/2020	I-II/2019	2019	LTM
Sales	11,365	-	11,365	-	-	11,365
Comparable EBITDA	184	-	184	-	-	184
Comparable operating profit	27	-	27	-	-	27
Comparable net assets		-	7,035	-	-	
Gross investments	145	-	145	-	-	145

Moforsen, Sweden

Q2 2020 – Lower power prices and volumes



H1 2020 – Lower power and heat prices, higher hydro volume



Income statement

MEUR	II/2020	II/2019	I-II/2020	I-II/2019	2019	LTM
Sales	12,330	1,144	13,687	2,834	5,447	16,300
Other income	2,134	23	2,157	44	110	2,223
Materials and services	-11,424	-526	-12,000	-1,443	-2,721	-13,278
Employee benefits	-353	-123	-477	-245	-480	-712
Depreciations and amortisation	-306	-141	-456	-278	-575	-753
Other expenses	-2,174	-146	-2,312	-273	-591	-2,630
Comparable operating profit	**207**	**232**	**600**	**640**	**1,191**	**1,151**
Items affecting comparability	328	-48	527	-98	-81	544
Operating profit	**534**	**184**	**1,126**	**542**	**1,110**	**1,694**
Share of profits/loss of associates and joint ventures	37	461	516	572	744	688
Finance costs - net	-2	7	-59	-38	-125	-146
Profit before income tax	**570**	**652**	**1,583**	**1,076**	**1,728**	**2,235**
Income tax expense	-191	-45	-266	-109	-221	-378
Profit for the period	**379**	**607**	**1,317**	**967**	**1,507**	**1,857**

- Uniper's income statement consolidated as of Q2 2020
- Uniper's sales of EUR 11.4 bn mainly related to energy trading and optimisation business

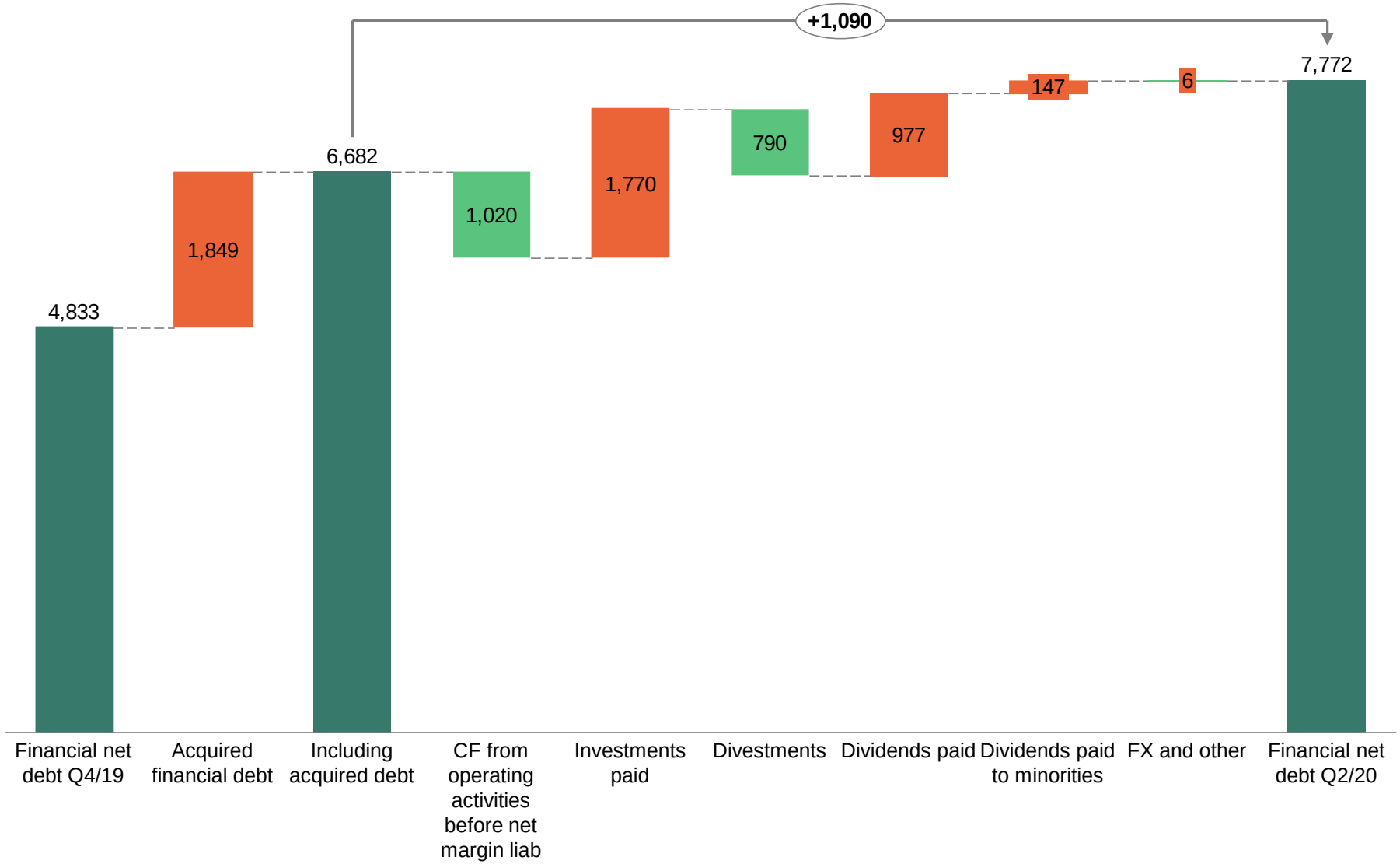
Q2 2020

- Items affecting comparability includes
  - EUR 154 million changes in fair values of derivatives hedging future cash flow
  - EUR 69 million capital gains (mainly Fortum Recharge AS)
  - EUR 71 million of impairment charges and reversals
- Net finance costs impacted by Uniper's finance income

H1 2020

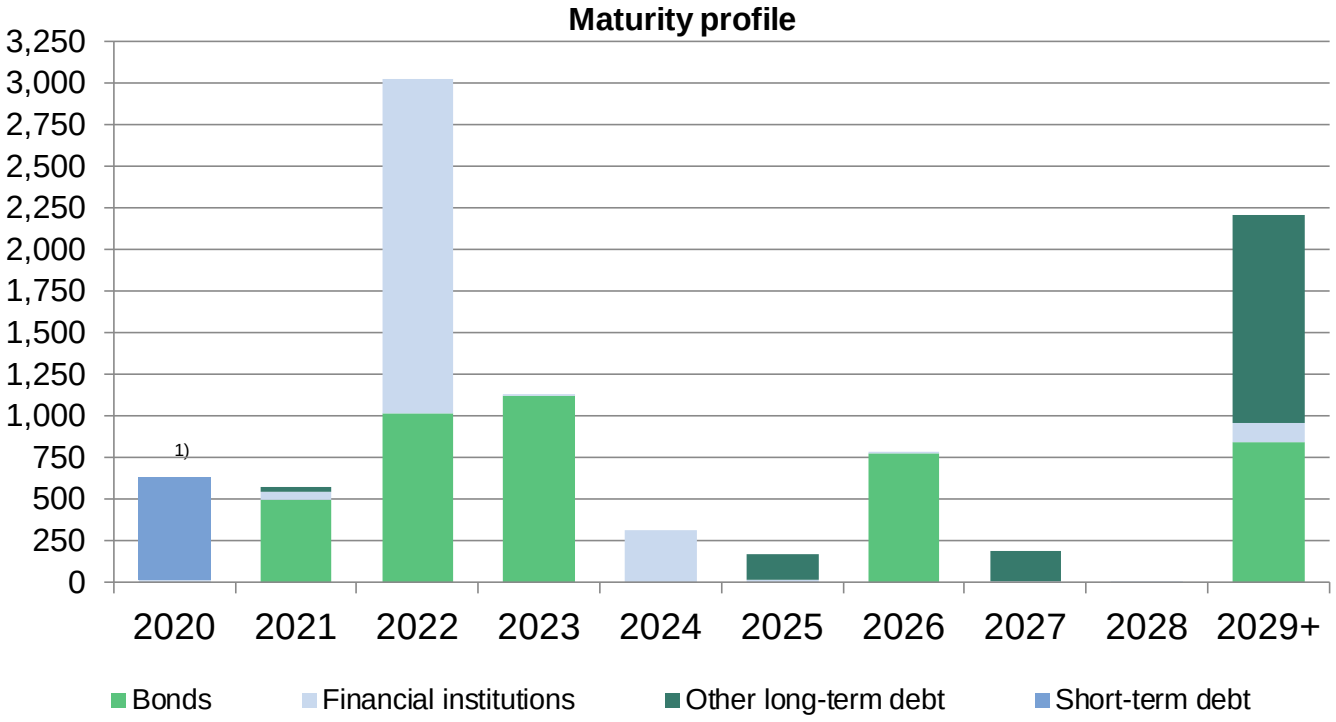
- The comparable effective income tax rate was 21.6%

Cash flow and change in financial net debt in H1 2020



Focus remains on optimising of cash flow and maintaining of financial flexibility

Fortum targets to have a solid investment grade rating of at least BBB to maintain its financial strength, preserve financial flexibility and good access to capital markets for the enlarged group. Focus on cash flow - profitability, optimizing of cash flow and tight prioritising of capital expenditure in the current market and business environment.



1) In addition, Fortum has received EUR 217 million based on collateral agreements with several counterparties. This amount has been booked as a short-term liability.

Total loans of EUR 9,251 million:

- Average interest rate of 1.7% (2019: 2.3%) for Fortum Group loan portfolio including derivatives hedging financial net.
- EUR 721 million (2019: 787) was swapped to RUB with average interest 7.0% (2019: 7.8%) including cost for hedging.
- Average interest for EUR loans 0.9% (2019: 0.9%).

Liquid funds of EUR 2,403 million

Undrawn credit facilities of EUR 5,400 million

Outlook

Hedging

Generation Nordic hedges:

For the remainder of 2020:
85% hedged at EUR 34 per MWh

For 2021:
65% hedged at EUR 33 per MWh
(Q1: 50% at EUR 34)

Uniper Nordic hedges:
For the remainder of 2020:
90% hedged at EUR 29 per MWh

For 2021:
80% hedged at EUR 27 per MWh
(Q1: 70% at EUR 28)

For 2022:
40% hedged at EUR 24 per MWh
(Q1: 15% at EUR 23)

2020 Estimated annual capital expenditure, including maintenance and excluding acquisitions

EUR 700 million

Note: capital expenditure guidance does not include capital expenditure for the Uniper segment

Fortum and Uniper share the view of the importance of credit rating and take it into account when making new capex decisions

Income taxation

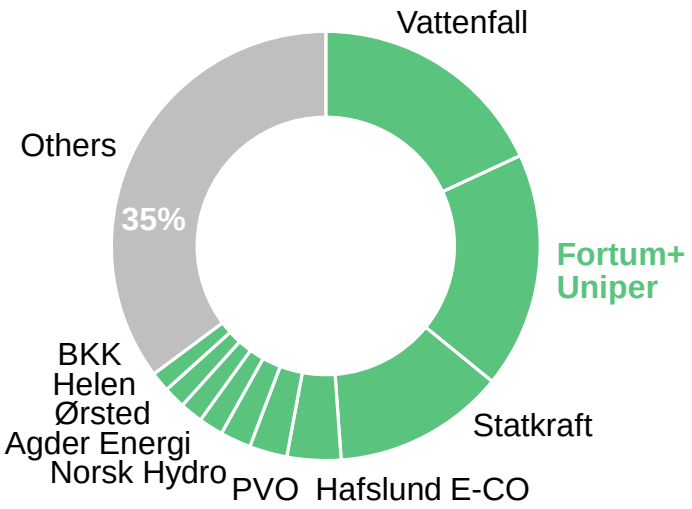
In 2020, the comparable effective corporate income tax rate for Fortum is estimated to be in the range **20-25%**, as Uniper is consolidated into Fortum's results from the end of the first quarter. The wider range is mainly a consequence of volatility in the taxation of Uniper's operations.

fortum

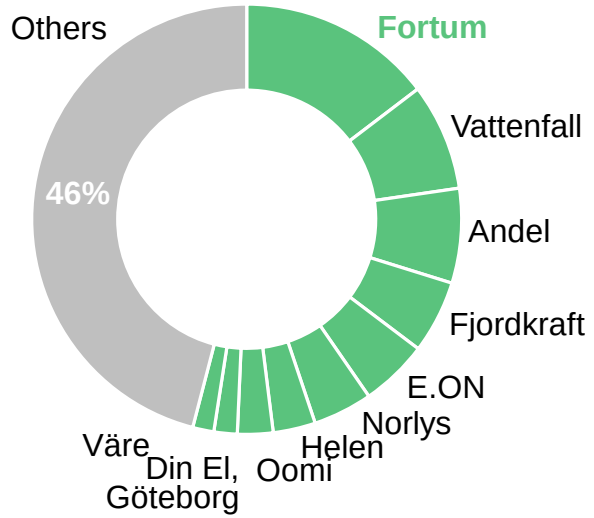
Appendices

Still a highly fragmented Nordic power market

Power generation in 2019
394 TWh
>350 companies



Electricity retail
16 million customers
~350 companies

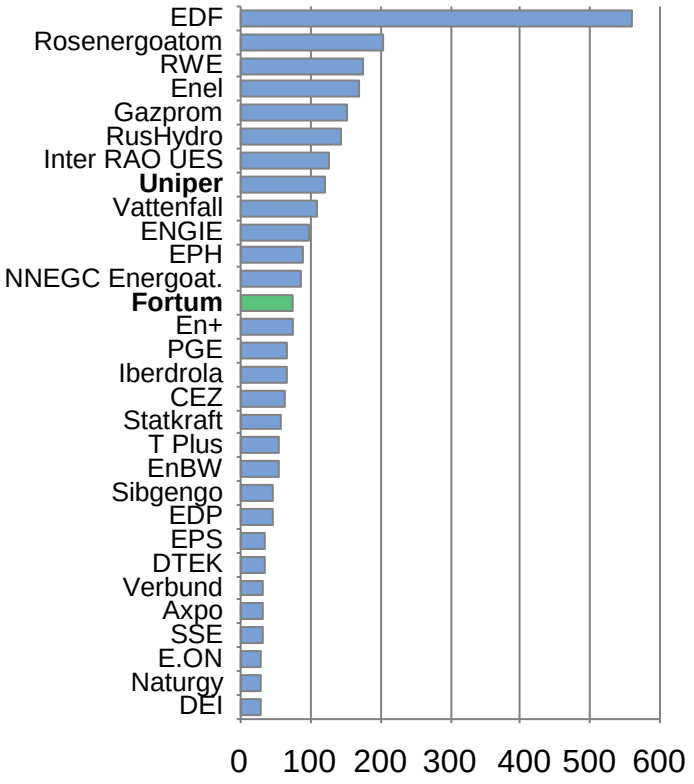


Source: Fortum, company data, shares of the largest actors, pro forma 2019 figures
Andel (former SEAS-NVE) has acquired Ørsted's sales business. Fjordkraft has acquired Innlandskraft (Gudbrandsdal Energi and Eidsiva Marknad).
Oomi was formed through the merger of the retail businesses of Oulun Seudun Sähkö, Lahti Energia, Vantaan Energia, Pori Energia and Oulun Sähkönmyynti Oy and its stakeholders Oulun Energia, Tornion Energia, Haukiputaan Sähköosuuskunta, Raahen Energia, Rantakairan Sähkö and Tenergia in Finland

Fortum mid-sized European power generation player – major producer in global heat

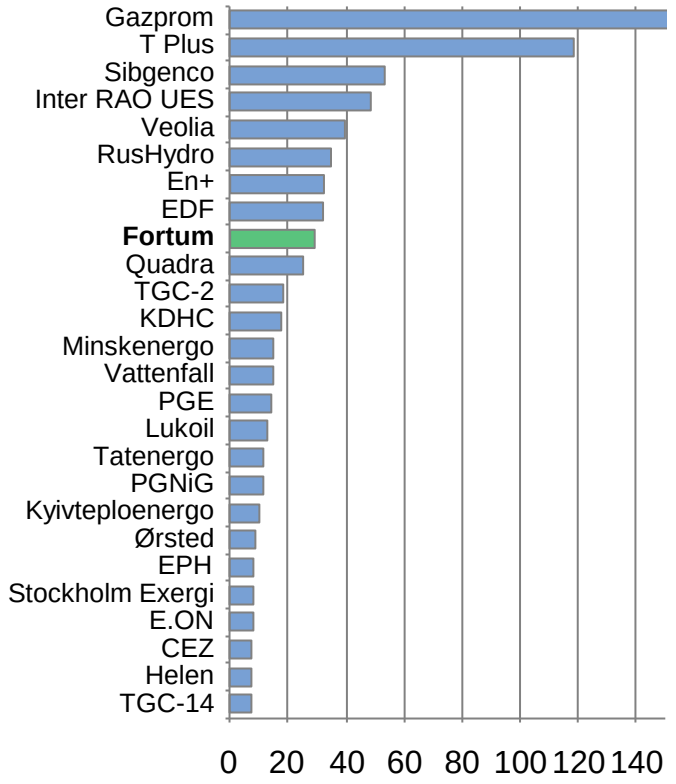
Power generation

Largest producers in Europe and Russia, 2018
TWh



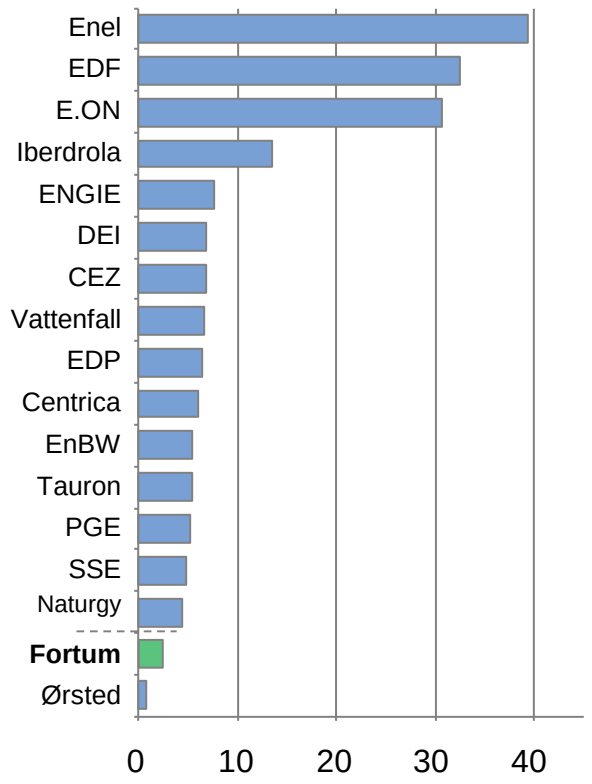
Heat production

Largest global producers, 2018
TWh



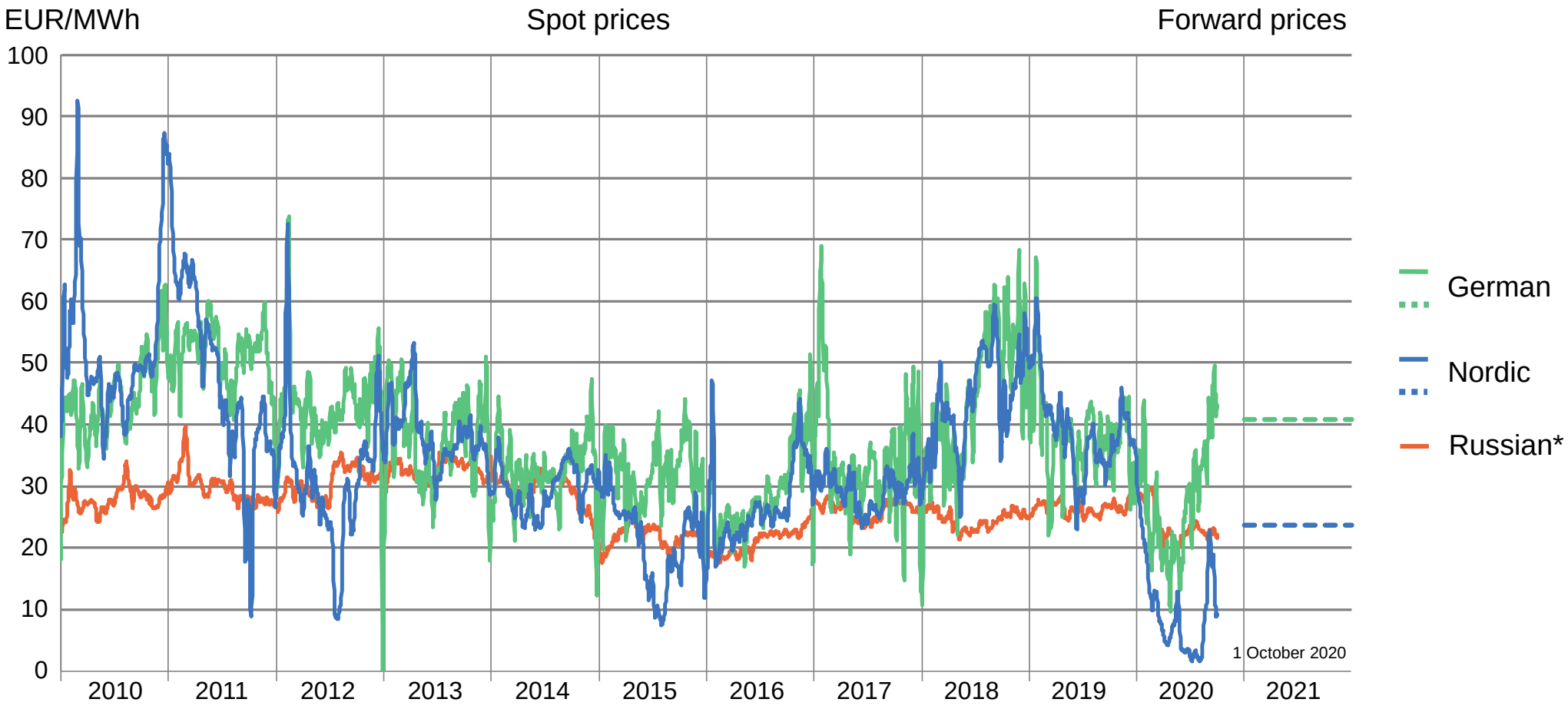
Customers

Electricity customers in Europe, 2018
Millions



Source: Company information, Fortum analyses, 2018 figures pro forma.
EPH incl. LEAG, E.ON incl. Innogy customers. No data from China.

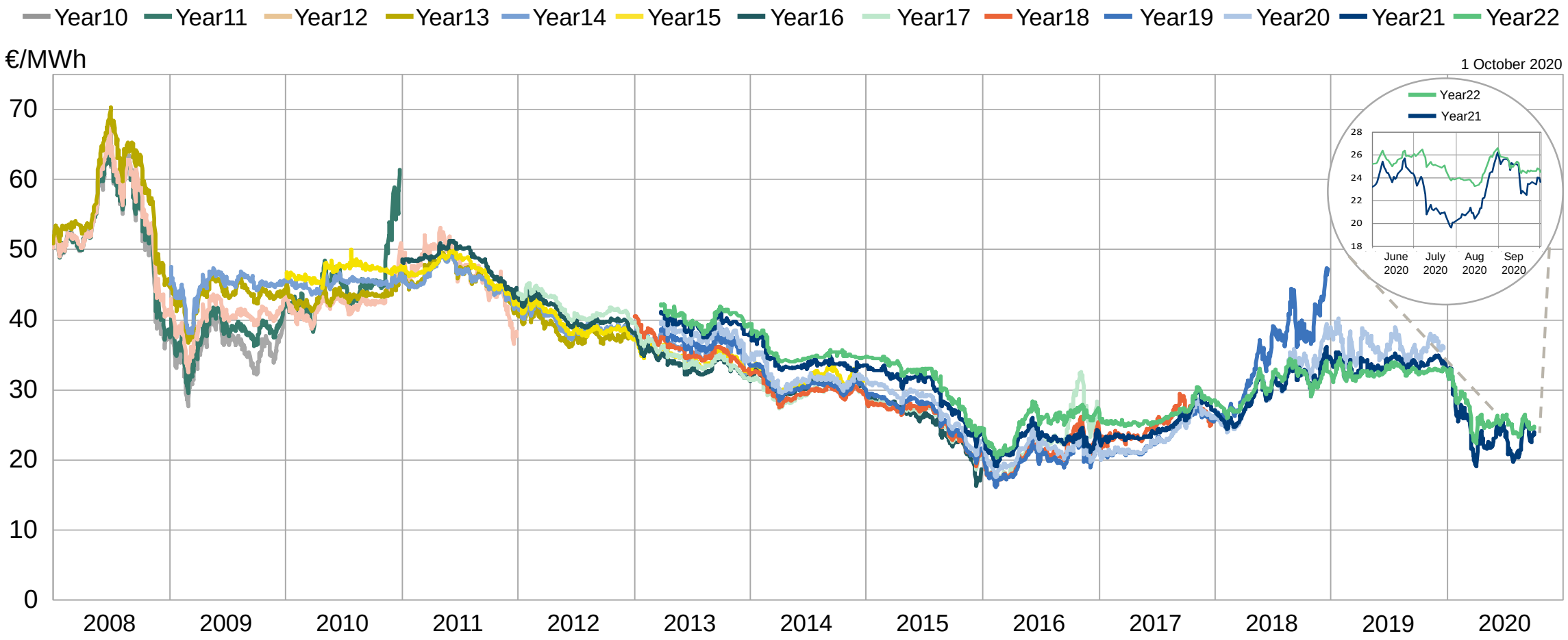
Wholesale power prices



* Including weighted average capacity price

Source: Nord Pool, Bloomberg Finance LP, ATS, NP “Market Council”, Fortum

Nordic year forwards



Source: Nasdaq Commodities, Bloomberg

German and Nordic forward spread at all time high

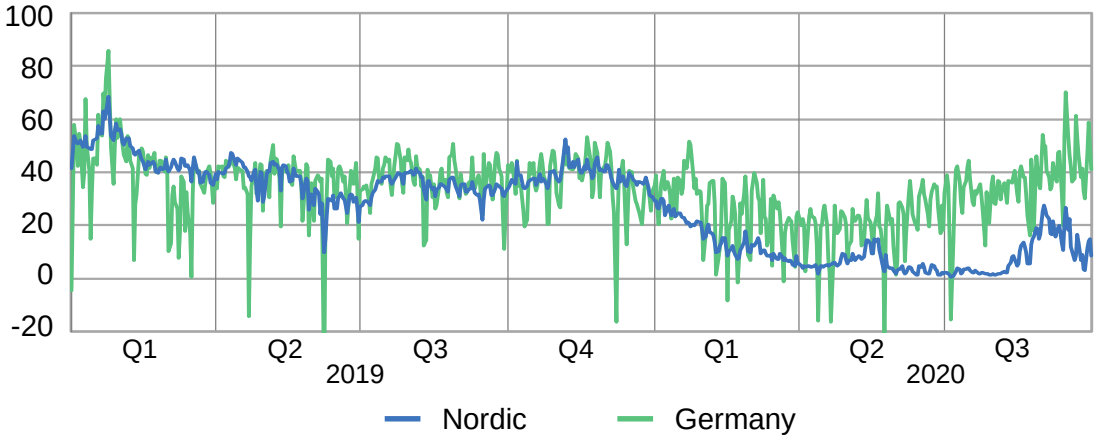
Spot price

- Nordic system price depressed by the strong hydrological surplus since the beginning of the year.
- Continental European spot prices pushed down by dampening gas price and lowered demand by Covid-19 measures especially in April and May.
- Supported by lower French nuclear production, low winds and booming EUA price, the Continental spot prices started recovering again in June.
- German-Nordic spread for Q2 realized at 14 €/MWh, a few euros more than in Q1.

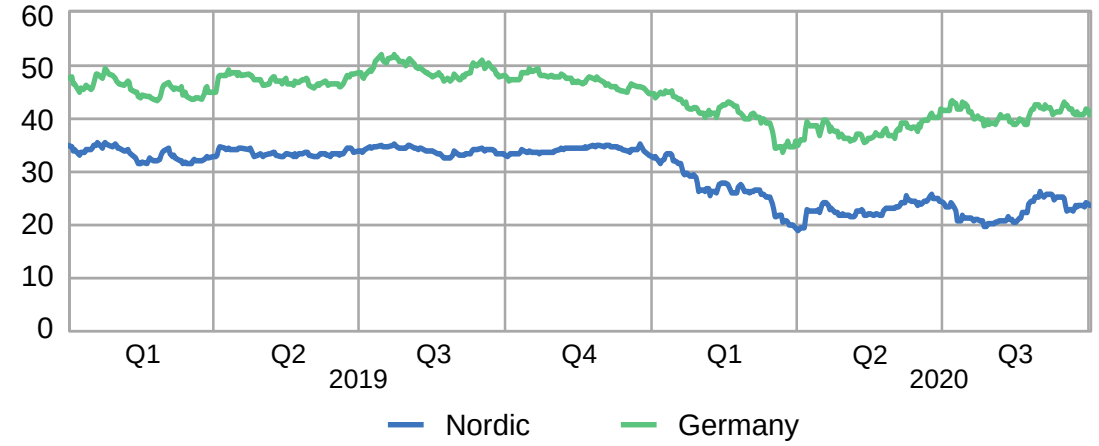
Forward price

- The German contract for 2021 delivery is trading close to 40 €/MWh, while corresponding Nordic SYS contract is close to 20 €/MWh.
- The German-Nordic spread for 2021 delivery has increased from 11 EUR/MWh in the beginning of the year to close to 20 EUR/MWh in July.
- German contract is tracking the changes in short-run marginal costs for gas and coal fired condensing units, reflecting the stronger exposure to fossil fuel and CO_2 prices.
- The Nordic contract has become more influenced by continuing strong hydrological surplus and weak system spot price.

EUR/MWh Nordic and German daily spot prices in Jan 2019 –Sep 2020



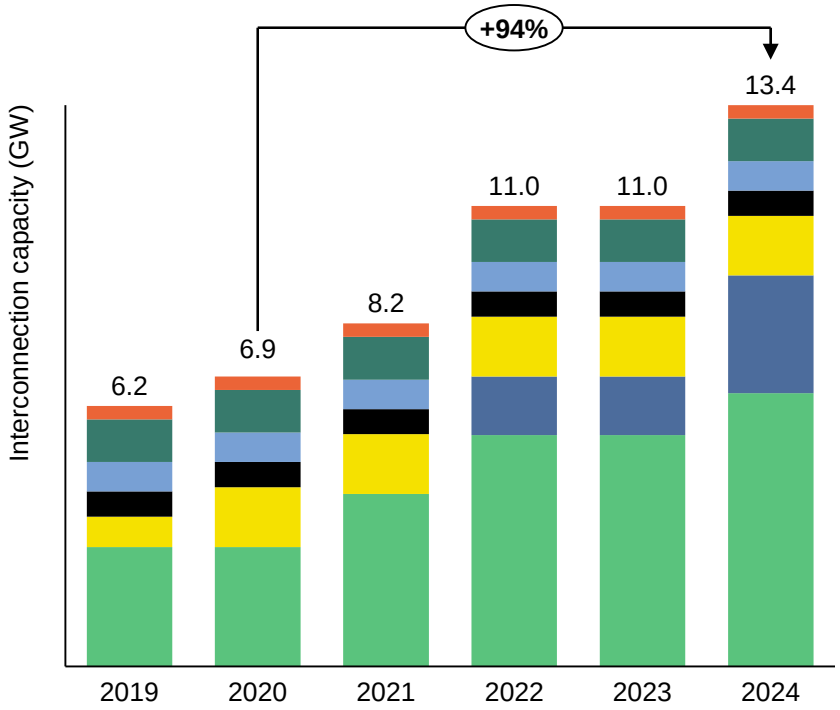
EUR/MWh Nordic and German year 2021 forwards in Jan 2019 – Sep 2020



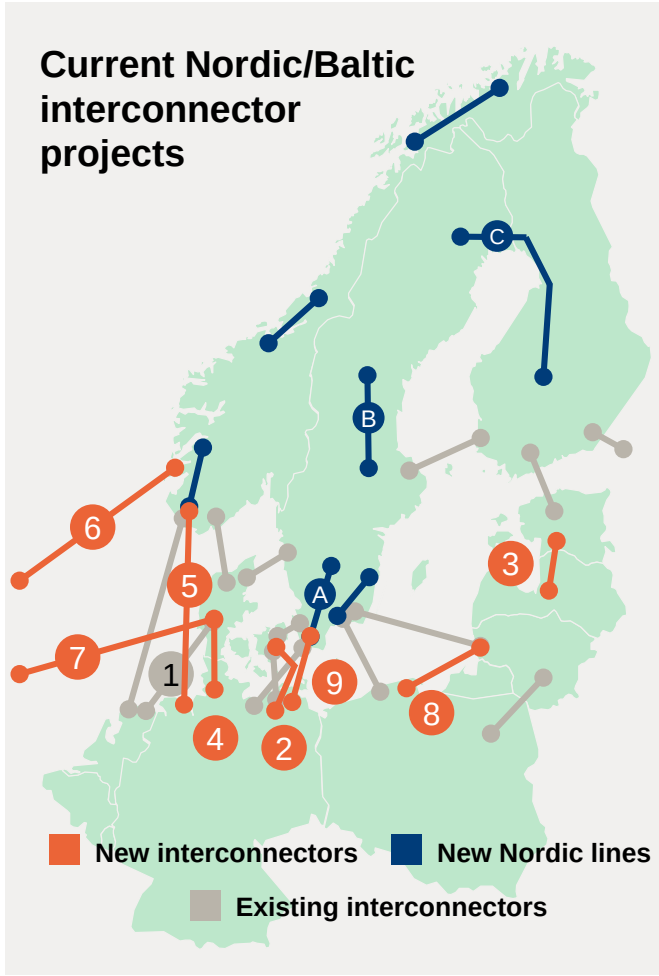
Including 1 October 2020
Source: Nord Pool, Bloomberg

Nordic, Baltic, Continental and UK markets are integrating – Interconnection capacity growing to over 13 GW by end-2023

- **Several interconnectors are currently under construction** or decided to be built
- **New interconnections** will increase the Nordic export capacity from the current 7.8 GW to over 13 GW by end of 2023



Years in the chart above refer to a snapshot of 1st of January each year.
Source: Fortum Market Intelligence



1. 700 MW COBRAcable from DK to NL has been taken into operation in September **2019**
2. New 400 MW Zealand – DE connection via Kriegers Flak offshore wind area due in **December 2020**
3. EU's Connecting Europe Facility co-financing 3rd EE-LV transmission line, due to be ready by **end-2020**
4. DK1-DE capacity has grown to 2500 MW in **July 2020**, with further 1,000 MW increase by **end-2023**
5. 1,400 MW NordLink as first direct NO-DE link is due to start commercial operation in March **2021**
6. Norway - UK 1,400 MW North Sea Link (NSL) is due to be ready by **end-2021**
7. 1,400 MW DK-UK Viking Link has been contracted to be built by **end-2023**
8. 700 MW LT-PL Harmony Link to be built by **2025** as a part of the Baltic synchronisation project
9. 700 MW Hansa PowerBridge DC link between Sweden and Germany by **2026/2027**

A. 1200 MW SE3-SE4 South West Link ready Dec **2020**
B. 800 MW with first measures on SE2-SE3 by **2023**
C. 800 MW 3rd 400 kV line SE1-FI ready in **2025**

Russia
Estonia
Lithuania
Poland
Netherlands
United Kingdom
Germany

Fortum’s Nordic, Baltic and Polish generation capacity

GENERATION CAPACITY	MW
Hydro	4,677
Nuclear	2,821
CHP	831
Other thermal	565
Wind	159
Nordic, Baltic and Polish generation capacity	9,053

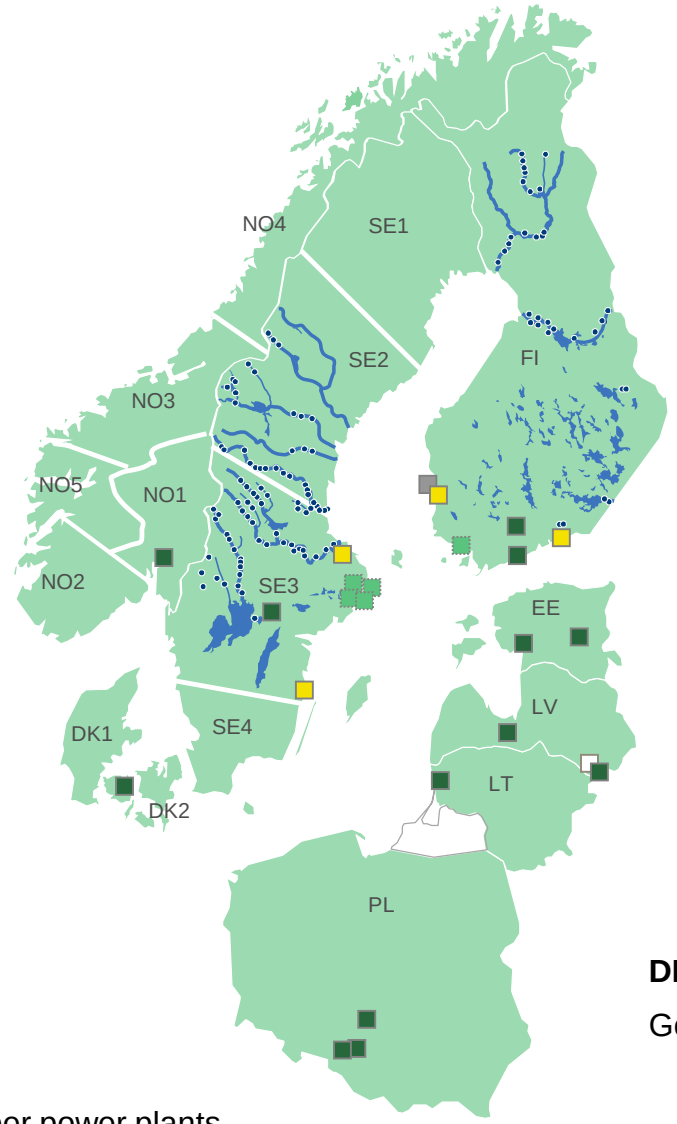
Figures 31 December 2019

The capacity includes the 52 MW Joensuu CHP plant in Finland, which has been sold in January 2020.

The capacity includes the 157 MW wind portfolio in Norway and Sweden, of which a majority 80% ownership has been sold in May 2020.

The capacity includes the 23 MW Järvenpää CHP plant in Finland, which has been sold in August 2020.

Associated companies’ plants (not included in the MWs) Stockholm Exergi (Former Fortum Värme), Stockholm; TSE, Naantali



NORWAY	MW
Price areas	
NO4, Wind	82
NO1, CHP	20
Generation capacity	102

SWEDEN	MW
Price areas	
SE2, Hydro	1,550
SE2, Wind	75
SE3, Hydro	1,574
SE3, Nuclear	1,334
SE3, CHP	9
Generation capacity	4,542

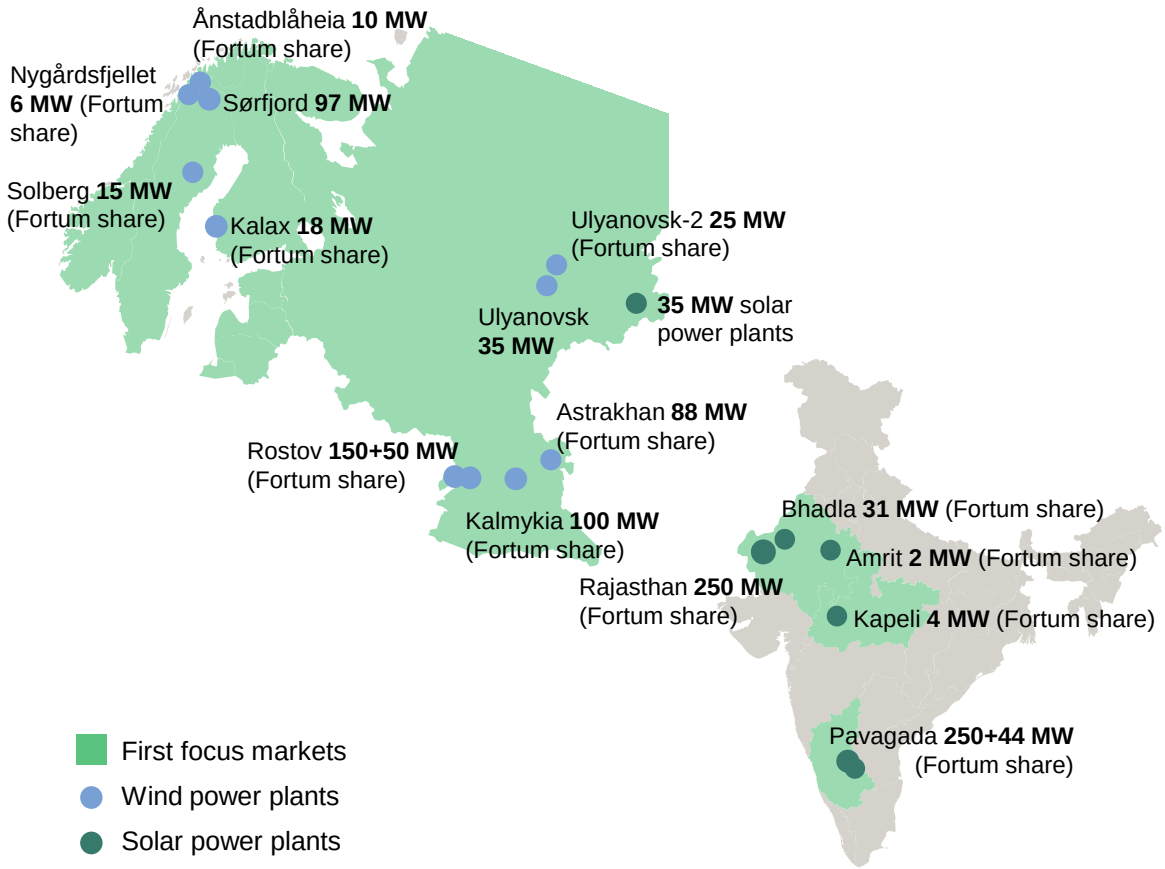
DENMARK, DK1	MW
Generation capacity, CHP	16

FINLAND	MW
Hydro	1,553
Nuclear	1,487
CHP	452
Other thermal	565
Generation capacity	4,057

BALTICS AND POLAND	MW
Generation capacity, CHP	
in Estonia	49
in Latvia	34
in Lithuania	18
in Poland	233
in Latvia, Wind	2

Excluding capacities of Uniper power plants

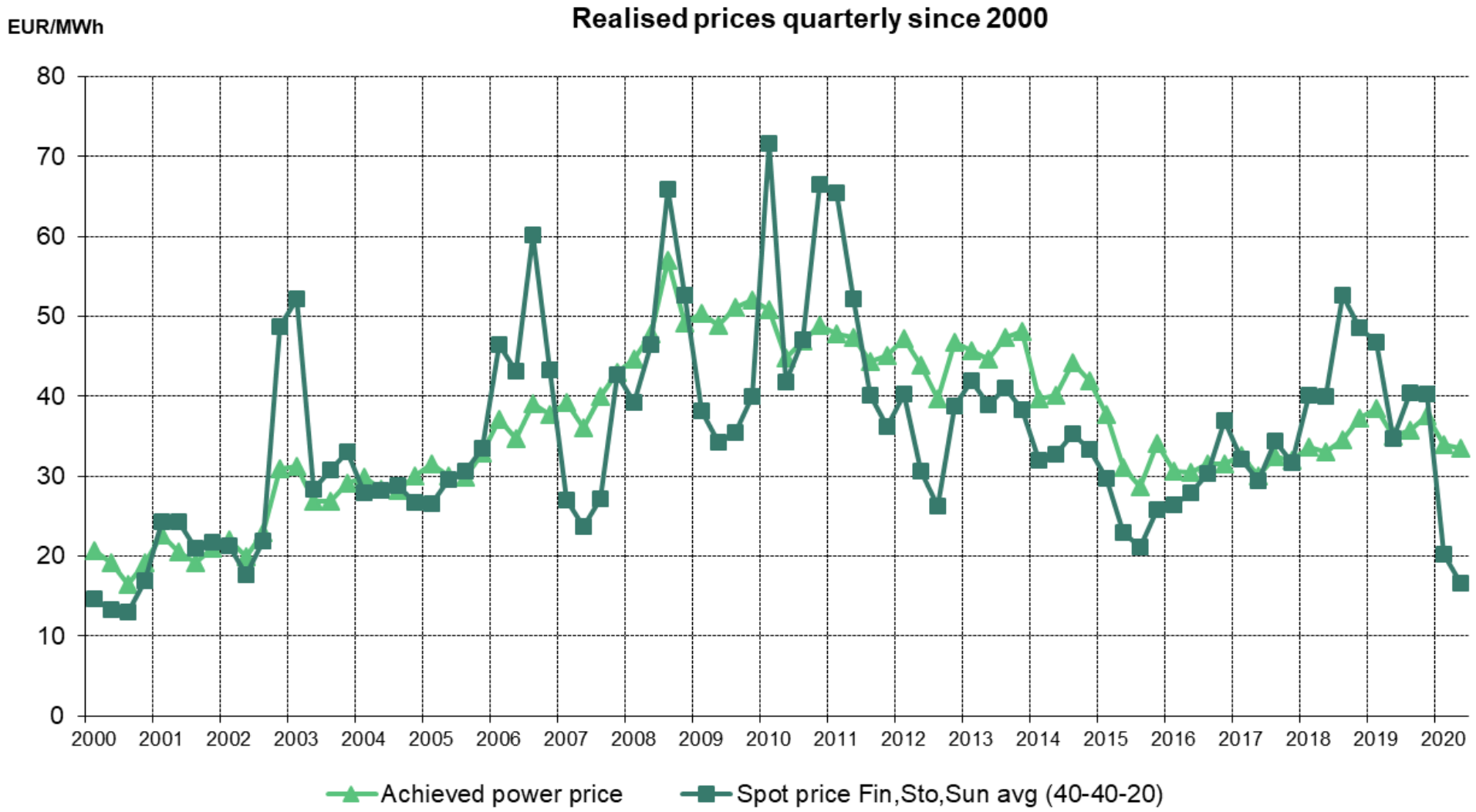
Fortum is growing towards gigawatt scale target in solar and wind power generation



PORTFOLIO	STATUS	CAPACITY, MW	FORTUM SHARE, MW	SUPPLY STARTS/STARTED
FINLAND		**90**	**18**	
• Kalax	Under construction	90	18 (20%)	Q1 2021
NORWAY		**179**	**113**	
• Nygårdsfjellet	Operational	32	6 (20%)	2006 and 2011
• Ånstadblåheia	Operational	50	10 (20%)	2018
• Sørfjord	Under construction	97	97	Q4 2019-Q3 2020
SWEDEN		**76**	**15**	
• Solberg	Operational	76	15 (20%)	2018
RUSSIA		**2,009**	**1,098**	
• Bugulchansk	Operational	15	15	2016-2017
• Pleshanovsk	Operational	10	10	2017
• Grachevsk	Operational	10	10	2017
	Under development	110+6	110+6	2021-2022
• Ulyanovsk	Operational	35	35	2018
• Ulyanovsk 2	Operational	50	25 (50%)	1.1.2019
• Rostov	Operational/Under construction	300+100	150+50 (50%)	Q1 2020-Q4 2021
• Kalmykia	Under construction	200	100 (50%)	Q4 2020
• Astrakhan	Under construction	176	88 (50%)	Q4 2021
• Rusnano JV	Under development	997	499 (50%)	2021-2023
INDIA		**685**	**581**	
• Amrit	Operational	5	2 (44%)	2012
• Kapeli	Operational	10	4 (44%)	2014
• Bhadla	Operational	70	31 (44%)	2017
• Pavagada	Operational	100	44 (44%)	2017
• Pavagada 2	Operational	250	250	Q3 2019
• Rajasthan	Under construction	250	250	Q4 2020
TOTAL		**3,039**	**1,825**	
	Under development	1,113	615	
	Under construction	913	603	
	Operational	1,013	607	

*) NOTE: Table numbers not accounting; tells the size of renewables projects. All not consolidated to Fortum capacities. All figures in MW and rounded to nearest megawatt. Additionally, target to invest 200 – 400 million euros in India solar and create partnership for operating assets. Under construction includes investment decisions made.

Hedging improves stability and predictability – principles based on risk mitigation



2009 onwards thermal and import from Russia excluded

Capital returns: 2019 EUR 1.10 per share ~ EUR 1 billion

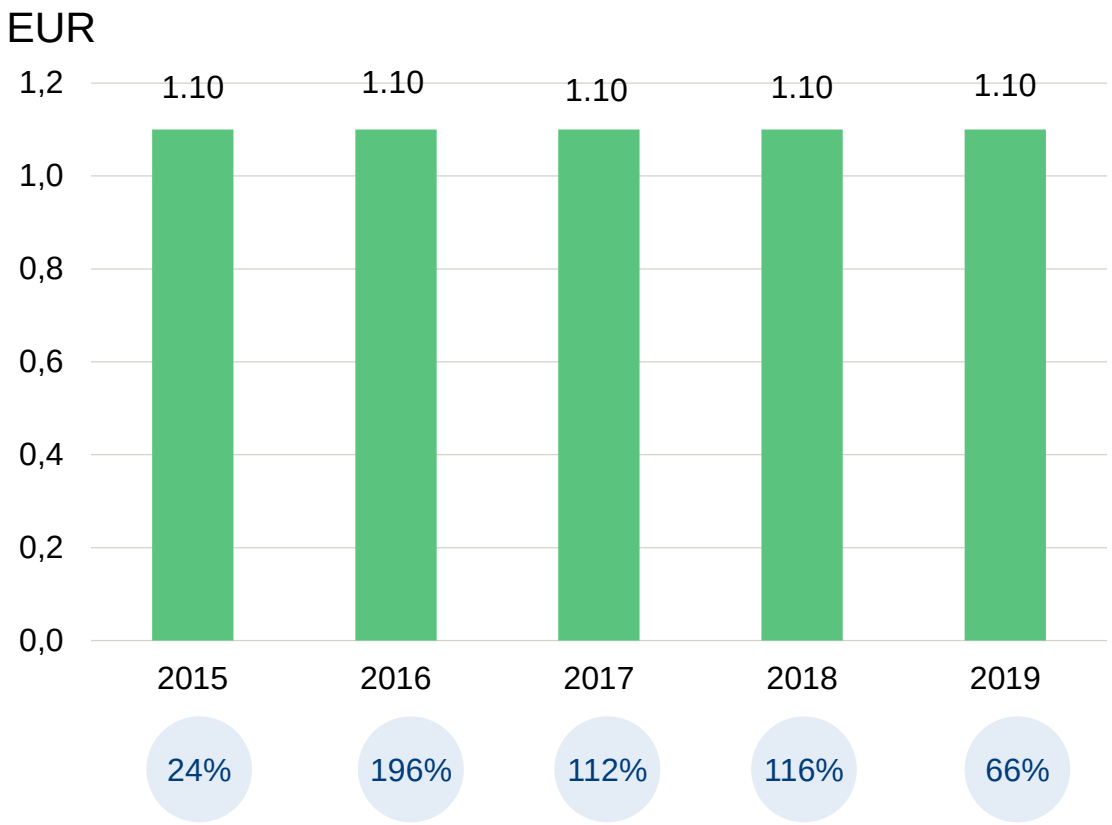
Fortum's target is to pay a stable, sustainable, and over time increasing dividend of 50-80% of earnings per share excluding one-off items

Fortum's dividend policy is based on the following preconditions:

- The dividend policy ensures that shareholders receive a fair remuneration for their entrusted capital, supported by the company's long-term strategy that aims at increasing earnings per share and thereby the dividend.
- When proposing the dividend, the Board of Directors looks at a range of factors, including the macro environment, balance sheet strength as well as future investment plans.

Since 1998 Fortum has paid dividends totaling EUR 16.5 billion

Five year history of dividend per share



Next events:
January-September Interim Report on 17 November
The CMD planned for 3 December 2020

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