We are working towards a world that lasts forever.

# OUTOKUMPU INTERIM REPORT JANUARY–MARCH 2025

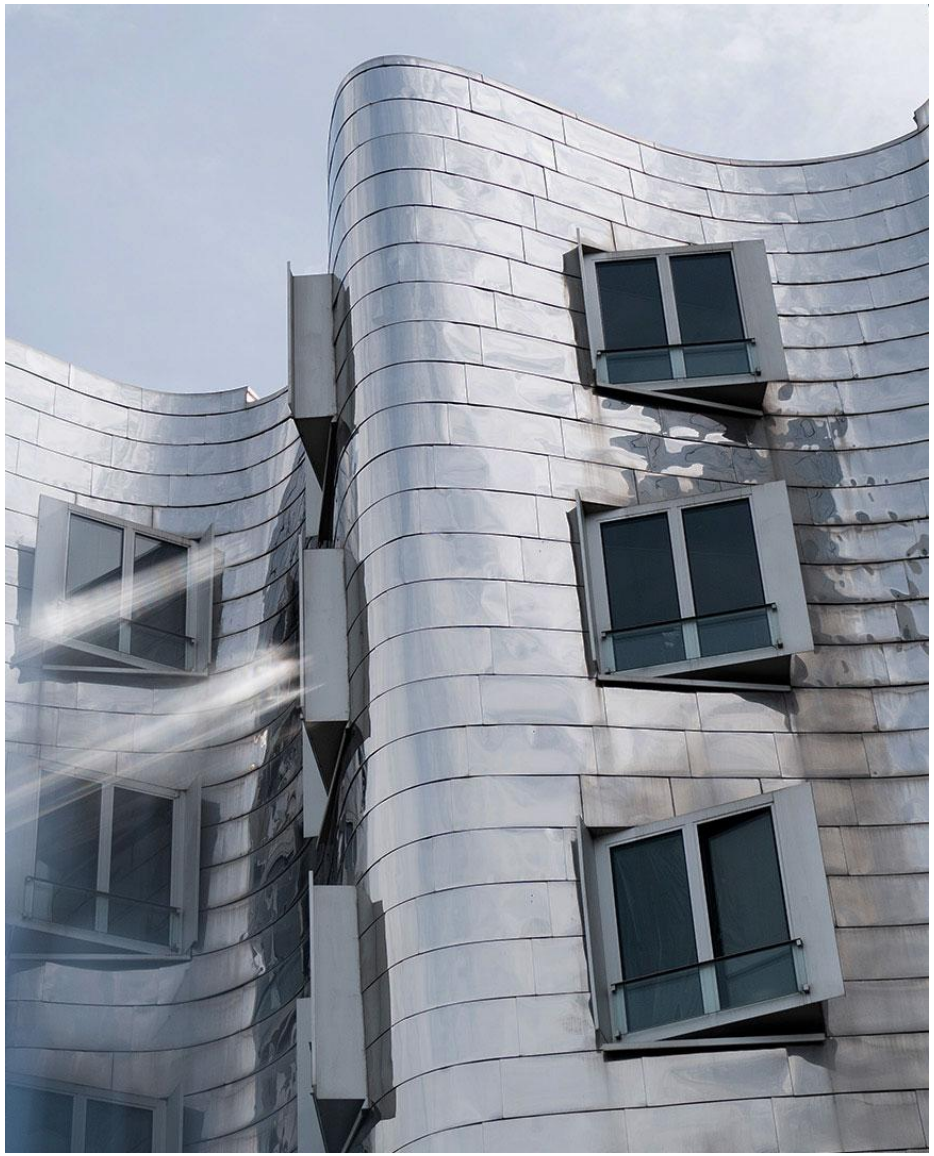


outokumpu

Image: Helix Bridge | Architects: Cox Architecture & Arup | Location: Marina Bay, Singapore

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# Outokumpu interim report January–March 2025

## Adjusted EBITDA increased to EUR 49 million during times of uncertainty

### Highlights in Q1 2025

- Stainless steel deliveries were 470,000 tonnes (444,000 tonnes)*.
- Adjusted EBITDA was EUR 49 million (EUR 38 million).
- EBITDA was EUR 47 million (EUR 37 million).
- ROCE was -0.8% (-5.7%).
- Free cash flow was EUR -62 million (EUR -26 million).
- Earnings per share was EUR -0.04 (EUR -0.05).
- Net debt was EUR 252 million (December 31, 2024: EUR 189 million).
- After the reporting period, on April 3, 2025, the Annual General Meeting approved a dividend of EUR 0.26 per share for the year 2024, to be paid in two installments. The first installment of EUR 0.13 per share was paid in April.

*Figures in parentheses refer to the corresponding period for 2024, unless otherwise stated

### Strategy highlights

- Outokumpu will host its Capital Markets Day on June 11, 2025 in Helsinki.
- During the first quarter, Outokumpu improved its EBITDA run-rate by EUR 26 million, which translates into a cumulative improvement of EUR 313 million since the start of the second phase of the strategy.
- EBITDA run-rate improvements in the first quarter were mainly driven by business area Europe and the successful transfer of precision strip operations from Dahlerbrück to Dillenburg in Germany.
- Kemi chrome mine mineral reserves were increased by 95% based on new underground drilling.
- Outokumpu announced its decision not to invest in cold rolling capacity expansion in the U.S. at this point in time.
- Outokumpu announced it has finalized study on emerging nuclear technology and seeks external investors to complete the project.
- Outokumpu signed a ten-year off-take agreement with Greenland Resources to ensure access to a critical raw material, molybdenum, in Europe.

## Key figures

| EUR million, or as indicated | Q1/25 | Q1/24 | Q4/24 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales | **1,524** | 1,479 | 1,405 | 5,942 |
| EBITDA | **47** | 37 | -12 | 162 |
| Adjusted EBITDA [1)] | **49** | 38 | -3 | 177 |
| Operating profit (EBIT) | **-7** | -19 | -65 | -51 |
| Adjusted EBIT [1)] | **-5** | -17 | -58 | -43 |
| Result before taxes | **-23** | -29 | -74 | -89 |
| Net result for the period | **-18** | -23 | -32 | -40 |
| Earnings per share, EUR | **-0.04** | -0.05 | -0.07 | -0.09 |
| Return on capital employed, rolling 12 months (ROCE), % | **-0.8** | -5.7 | -1.2 | -1.2 |
| Capital expenditure | **52** | 59 | 83 | 216 |
| Free cash flow | **-62** | -26 | 33 | -71 |
| Net debt | **252** | -12 | 189 | 189 |
| Stainless steel deliveries, 1000 tonnes | **470** | 444 | 422 | 1,793 |

[1)] Adjusted EBITDA or EBIT = EBITDA or EBIT – Items affecting comparability.

# President & CEO Kati ter Horst

The global economy has been overshadowed by significant uncertainty and increased volatility in 2025. Considering the current geopolitical situation, I am pleased that we have local stainless steel production in both Europe and the U.S. with strong market positions. Additionally, we own the only chrome mine in the EU area. Our geographically diversified footprint and strong balance sheet give us resilience to operate in this uncertain environment.

Our U.S. business has been suffering from high Asian imports putting pressure on stainless steel prices. As the second biggest local producer, the tariffs in general support our business in the U.S. Also, we are the only local stainless steel producer in Mexico, where part of the material melted in the U.S. is cold rolled. Most of that material is sold to the Mexican market and only a small share is shipped directly to the U.S.

As geopolitics and global supply chains have shifted, it is now even more important to ensure access to critical raw materials. I am pleased with all the actions we have taken in this area. As a critical raw material, ferrochrome is excluded from the U.S. tariffs. Moreover, we recently signed a long-term off-take agreement to secure our future supply of low-emission molybdenum, a crucial material in advanced materials production.

During the first quarter, we progressed steadily with our short-term cost saving measures and achieved EUR 11 million of the targeted EUR 50 million for this year. We also proceeded well with our structural EBITDA run-rate improvement program. In the first quarter, we reached an improvement of EUR 26 million, representing a cumulative improvement of EUR 313 million. I am confident that we will achieve our EUR 350 million target by year-end.

In the first quarter, our adjusted EBITDA reached EUR 49 million while stainless steel deliveries seasonally increased by 11% from a very low level we saw in the fourth quarter. Throughout the quarter, stainless steel demand remained muted, and tariffs caused further uncertainty. On the other hand, our business area Ferrochrome again provided stability and delivered its best quarter since the second quarter of 2022.

In business area Europe, our operations in Finland were affected by the unfortunate one-week strike resulting in an adjusted EBITDA impact of approx. EUR -15 million. Adjusted EBITDA reached EUR 6 million and stainless steel deliveries increased by 11% compared to the previous quarter. Despite of an uptick in order intake at the beginning of the year, the “wait and see” mode prevailed in the European market and imports continued to put pressure on stainless steel prices. It is important to have a level playing field also in Europe and therefore, we have been actively participating in the discussions regarding the recent Steel and Metals Action Plan.

In business area Americas, adjusted EBITDA reached EUR 11 million and stainless steel deliveries increased by 13% compared to the previous quarter. However, the U.S. economic outlook is uncertain with low consumer confidence and higher inflation expectations.

In business area Ferrochrome, our operational performance was excellent and adjusted EBITDA reached EUR 43 million. This was a result of a solid demand for our European low-emission ferrochrome and successful cost management through electricity optimization.

As a highlight of the quarter, I would like to emphasize that our recycled material content reached a record high level of 97% and we proceeded well towards our SBTi climate target. Unfortunately, our safety performance slightly weakened compared to last year and TRIFR was 1.9 in the first quarter. We have carefully analyzed the causes of the deterioration and taken swift actions to return to our targeted level.

Finally, I want to thank the entire Outokumpu team for their dedication and resilience amid ongoing geopolitical and trade turbulence. I also extend my appreciation to our customers and suppliers for their continued trust. We look forward to sharing our new strategy at Capital Markets Day on June 11, 2025 – a virtual event open to all. I hope many of you will join us.

# Outlook for Q2 2025

Group stainless steel deliveries in the second quarter are expected to increase by 0–10% compared to the first quarter, which was impacted by the strike in Finland.

Maintenance break in business area Ferrochrome is expected to have up to EUR -10 million impact on adjusted EBITDA in the second quarter. Also, opportunities for electricity optimization are more limited during the summer months.

With the current raw material prices, some raw material-related inventory and metal derivative gains are forecasted to be realized in the second quarter.

Geopolitics and other significant uncertainties related to tariffs, might impact the global economy and consequently, Outokumpu's operating environment, deliveries, metal prices, and foreign exchange rates.

## Guidance for Q2 2025

Adjusted EBITDA in the second quarter of 2025 is expected to be at a similar or higher level compared to the first quarter.



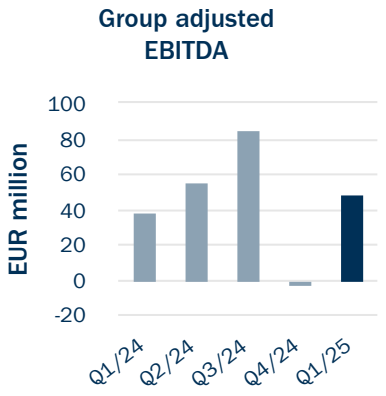
# Results

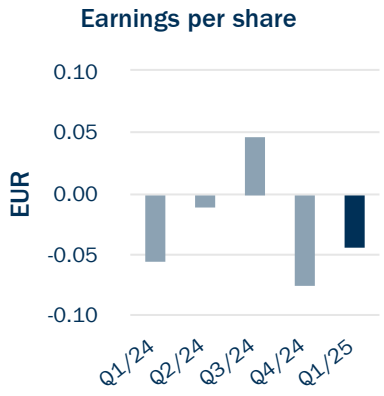
## Q1 2025 compared to Q1 2024

Adjusted EBITDA in the first quarter of 2025 was EUR 49 million (EUR 38 million). Total stainless steel deliveries were 6% higher compared to the previous year as deliveries increased in both business areas, Europe and Americas. Realized prices for stainless steel were lower especially in business area Americas. This resulted in sales of EUR 1,524 million (EUR 1,479 million).

Profitability was supported by lower raw material and maintenance costs in business area Europe, partly offset by higher raw material costs in business area Americas. Variable and fixed costs remained relatively stable and were supported by EUR 11 million short-term cost-saving measures. Additionally, the solid performance of business area Ferrochrome was one of the main drivers for the improvement in group profitability. Raw material-related inventory and metal derivative gains were EUR 0 million (losses of EUR 4 million).

The impact of the union strike in Finland was approximately EUR -15 million in the first quarter of 2025, as local operations were down for one week in January. In comparison, the first quarter of 2024 was affected by the political strike in Finland with an impact of approximately EUR -30 million. The strike also impacted indirectly the company's operations in other countries through the disruption to internal material flows in business areas Europe and Americas.




Adjusted EBITDA for other operations and intra-group items remained stable at EUR -11 million (EUR -11 million). The group's EBITDA was EUR 47 million (EUR 37 million), impacted by items affecting comparability of EUR -2 million (EUR -2 million).

EBIT was EUR -7 million (EUR -19 million). ROCE for rolling 12 months was -0.8% (-5.7%). The comparison period for ROCE was affected by the significant impairment booking related to the renegotiated hot rolling contract in business area Americas at the end of 2023. Net result was EUR -18 million (EUR -23 million) and earnings per share was EUR -0.04 (EUR -0.05). Net financial expenses were EUR 17 million (EUR 11 million) and interest expenses EUR 16 million (EUR 16 million). Net finance expenses were mainly impacted by interest income and foreign exchange rates.

## Q1 2025 compared to Q4 2024

Adjusted EBITDA in the first quarter of 2025 was EUR 49 million (Q4/2024: EUR -3 million). Total stainless steel deliveries were 11% higher compared to the previous quarter as deliveries seasonally increased in both business areas, Europe and Americas. Realized prices for stainless steel were lower especially in business area Americas. This resulted in sales of EUR 1,524 million (Q4/2024: EUR 1,405 million).

Profitability was supported by lower raw material and maintenance costs in business area Europe, higher fixed cost absorption in business area Americas and EUR 11 million short-term cost saving measures. In addition, improved profitability of business area Ferrochrome supported the development in the first quarter. The impact of the union strike in Finland was approximately EUR -15 million in the first quarter as Outokumpu's local operations were down for one week in January. Raw material-related inventory and metal derivative gains were EUR 0 million (Q4/2024: gains of EUR 4 million).

Adjusted EBITDA for other operations and intra-group items was EUR -11 million (EUR -13 million). The group's EBITDA was EUR 47 million (Q4/2024: EUR -12 million), impacted by items affecting comparability of EUR -2 million (Q4/2024: EUR -8 million).

EBIT was EUR -7 million (Q4/2024: EUR -65 million). ROCE for the rolling 12 months was -0.8% (Q4/2024: -1.2%), as the profitability in the last 12-month remained relatively stable. Net result was EUR -18 million (Q4/2024: EUR -32 million) and earnings per share was EUR -0.04 (Q4/2024: EUR -0.07). Net financial expenses were EUR 17 million (Q4/2024: EUR 10 million) and interest expenses EUR 16 million (Q4/2024: EUR 16 million).

## Adjusted EBITDA by segment

| EUR million | Q1/25 | Q1/24 | Q4/24 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | **6** | 4 | -32 | 58 |
| Americas | **11** | 24 | 9 | 59 |
| Ferrochrome | **43** | 22 | 33 | 106 |
| Other operations and intra-group items | **-11** | -11 | -13 | -46 |
| Total adjusted EBITDA | **49** | 38 | -3 | 177 |

## Items affecting comparability in EBITDA

| EUR million | Q1/25 | Q1/24 | Q4/24 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | **-2** | 2 | -1 | -3 |
| Americas | **0** | — | -8 | -8 |
| Other operations | **—** | -3 | 0 | -4 |
| Total items affecting comparability in EBITDA | **-2** | -2 | -8 | -15 |
| | | | | |
| Total EBITDA | **47** | 37 | -12 | 162 |

For more information on items affecting comparability, see Reconciliation of key figures to IFRS.

# Strategy execution

## Financial targets

| | | Q1/25 | Cumulative | Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EBITDA run-rate improvement | EUR million | **26** | 313 | 350 |
| Net debt to adjusted EBITDA [1)] | | **1.3** | 1.3 | < 1.0 |

[1)] Target in normal market conditions.

## Outokumpu's strategy

In the second phase of the strategy, the aim is to strengthen Outokumpu's core by the end of 2025. The focus is on three key priorities: sustainability, growth from productivity, and customer-focused steering. Outokumpu remains committed to capital discipline, limiting its capital expenditure to EUR 600 million for the years 2023–2025, while also increasing its focus on shareholder returns. Outokumpu's planned capital expenditure for the year 2025 is decreased to EUR 160 million and therefore, the estimated capital expenditure for years 2023-2025 is approximately EUR 550 million.

Outokumpu's financial targets for the second phase include EUR 350 million EBITDA run-rate improvement by the end of 2025 and maintaining net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio below 1.0 in normal market conditions.

For the second phase, Outokumpu launched two customer-differentiated strategies for business area Europe. The company aims to strengthen cost leadership in high-volume stainless steel products and global market leadership in advanced products. In business area Americas, the initial aim is to improve cold rolling capacity by 80 kilotons with small investments. In business area Ferrochrome, the carbon neutrality of the Kemi mine is a strategic priority.

Smart decarbonization is one of the key focus areas in Outokumpu's strategy. The company had a target of reducing its emission intensity by 14% by the end of 2025 from the 2020 baseline. At the end of 2023, Outokumpu already exceeded this target thanks to its high recycled material content of 95%, low-emission electricity and operational improvements. Outokumpu continues to progress well towards its mid-term target to reduce emission intensity by 42% by 2030 compared to 2016.

## Strategy progress in 2025

In the first quarter of 2025, Outokumpu improved its EBITDA run-rate by EUR 26 million, bringing the cumulative improvement to EUR 313 million since the start of the second phase of the strategy. This progress keeps the company on track to achieve its EUR 350 million target by the end of 2025.

The EBITDA run-rate improvement in the first quarter was primarily driven by business area Europe, particularly through the successful closure and transfer of precision strip operations in Germany from Dahlerbrück to Dillenburg. Through this the company is consolidating underutilized capacity and strengthening long-term cost competitiveness in business area Europe.

In addition, Outokumpu has realized further benefits from scrap optimization efforts, including improved internal scrap sorting and adjusted scrap input ratios across melt shops in business area Europe. These measures, along with further yield improvements in Calvert, U.S., and Avesta, Sweden, have built on previous successes and contributed to an improved EBITDA run-rate.

Business area Ferrochrome continues to advance towards carbon neutrality at the Kemi mine by the end of 2025, with additional strategic projects that are expected to be completed later this year.

# Sustainability

### Sustainability KPIs

| | Q1/25 | Q1/24 | Q4/24 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recycled material content, % | **97** | 95 | 96 | 95 |
| Emission intensity for stainless steel, rolling 12 months, % | **1.41** | 1.51 | 1.42 | 1.42 |
| Safety performance, TRIFR | **1.9** | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 |

Definitions of Sustainability KPIs are presented under Definition of sustainability key figures at the end of the report.

Outokumpu's vision is to be the customer's first choice in sustainable stainless steel with the purpose of working towards a world that lasts forever. The company is committed to keeping global warming below 1.5 degrees aligned with the Paris Agreement. In addition to the climate targets, Outokumpu is committed to circular economy and minimizing its environmental impacts across its value chain. The company's targets include achieving zero safety incidents, enhancing diversity, equity and inclusion and fostering supply chain sustainability. Outokumpu is committed to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals: affordable and clean energy; decent work and economic growth; industry, innovation, and infrastructure; responsible consumption and production; climate action; and partnerships for the goals.

## Climate and circular economy

Outokumpu supports its customers with 75% lower carbon footprint compared to the global industry average. Outokumpu has an ambitious climate target of reducing its emission intensity across its direct (Scope 1), indirect (Scope 2) and supply chain emissions (Scope 3) by 42% by 2030 from the 2016 baseline. By end of 2024, Outokumpu had reduced its emission intensity by 32% from the 2016 baseline. The company continues to progress towards its mid-term target by increasing energy efficiency, reducing the use of fossil energy, switching to low-emission raw materials such as biocoke and investigating carbon capture. As the company managed to significantly improve its energy efficiency by end of 2024, Outokumpu decided to integrate its energy efficiency initiatives with its decarbonization program.

Outokumpu has the only chromium mine within the EU, which produces ferrochrome with a 67% lower carbon footprint than the global average. Due to its low-emission stainless steel and its own production of ferrochrome, Outokumpu is in a unique position to capture value from the Carbon Boarder Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).

## Safety

During the first quarter of 2025, safety performance, measured as the total recordable incident frequency rate (TRIFR), was 1.9. This was slightly weaker compared to the previous quarter (Q4/2024: 1.5) and the first quarter of 2024 (Q1/2024: 1.2).

Since the beginning of 2025, an enhanced reporting system focusing on sharing incidents with potential high severity and significant learning opportunities was rolled out. Additionally, the fourth phase of Outokumpu's cross-assessment program involving employees across the organization, which targets operational procedures, incident investigation, mechanical integrity, and machinery guarding, was launched. The next phase of the mental well-being roadmap began, concentrating on leadership, awareness and support. To further improve safety culture and behavior-based safety, there is a continuous focus on new initiatives considering cultural differences of Outokumpu's employees.

## Sustainability highlights in 2025

Outokumpu published its first ESRS aligned Sustainability Statement for the year 2024. During 2025, Outokumpu has had an all-time high recycled material content of 97% and the company continues to proceed towards its science-based climate target. The company had five environmental incidents during the first quarter of the year with one permit breach. During the first quarter, Outokumpu also launched a program to strengthen the monitoring, restoration and after care of its closed mines and to increase transparency to stakeholders.

Outokumpu launched a partnership with Alfa Laval on Circle Green to reduce emissions at Laakso Joint Hospital in Helsinki. Outokumpu once again received the Platinum rating from EcoVadis, which places the company the top 1% in the industry for its sustainability performance. In addition, the company was listed in both the Clean200 ranking by the Corporate Knights, and in S&P Global's Sustainability Yearbook and was rated in Sustainalytics' as a Top-Rated ESG performer.

# Financial position and cash flow

### Cash flow and net working capital

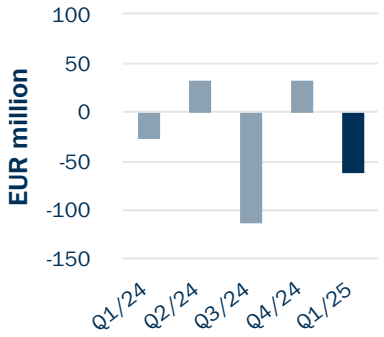
| EUR million | Q1/25 | Q1/24 | Q4/24 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Free cash flow | **-62** | -26 | 33 | -71 |
| Change in working capital | **-16** | 17 | 91 | 27 |
| Capital expenditure | **52** | 59 | 83 | 216 |
| Inventories | **1,678** | 1,621 | 1,764 | 1,764 |

## Q1 2025 compared to Q1 2024

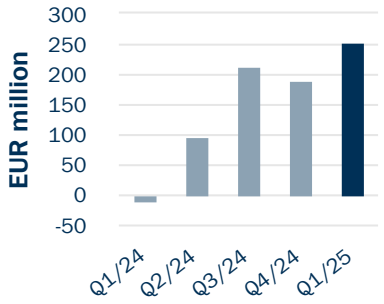
Free cash flow in the first quarter of 2025 was EUR -62 million (EUR -26 million). The decrease in free cash flow compared to the comparison period was mainly driven by a typical seasonal increase in net working capital, while the comparison period was impacted by the effects of the political strike in Finland, muting the seasonal increase. Net working capital increased by EUR 16 million (a decrease of EUR 17 million). Capital expenditure slightly decreased to EUR 52 million (EUR 59 million).

Inventories on the balance sheet increased and stood at EUR 1,678 million at the end of March (EUR 1,621 million). The inventory increase of EUR 56 million was driven by higher inventory volumes partly offset by lower inventory value per tonne.

**Free cash flow**




**Net debt at the end of period**




## Q1 2025 compared to Q4 2024

Free cash flow in the first quarter of 2025 was EUR -62 million (Q4/2024: EUR 33 million). The decrease in free cash flow compared to the previous quarter was mainly driven by a seasonal increase in net working capital. Net working capital increased by EUR 16 million (Q4/2024: a decrease of EUR 91 million). Capital expenditure decreased to EUR 52 million (Q4/2024: EUR 83 million).

Inventories on the balance sheet decreased and stood at EUR 1,678 million at the end of March (December 31, 2024: EUR 1,764 million). The inventory decrease of EUR 87 million was driven by slightly higher inventory volumes, more than offset by lower inventory value per tonne.

### Financial position

| EUR million, or as indicated | Mar 31 2025 | Mar 31 2024 | Dec 31 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net debt | **252** | -12 | 189 |
| Gross debt | **607** | 414 | 502 |
| Debt-to-equity ratio (gearing), % | **6.9** | -0.3 | 5.0 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | **354** | 425 | 313 |
| Liquidity reserves, EUR billion | **1.2** | 1.2 | 1.1 |

Net debt increased to EUR 252 million during the first quarter of 2025 (December 31, 2024: EUR 189 million) and the increase of EUR 64 million was mainly driven by free cash flow. Gross debt was EUR 607 million (December 31, 2024: EUR 502 million) and a new EUR 200 million three-year term loan was signed and drawn during the quarter. Outokumpu repaid all its commercial paper funding at the end of March 2025, the outstanding amount of issued commercial papers was EUR 0 million (December 31, 2024: EUR 79 million). Gearing was 6.9% at the end of March 2025 (December 31, 2024: 5.0%).

Cash and cash equivalents was EUR 354 million at the end of March 2025 (December 31, 2024: EUR 313 million) and overall liquidity reserves were EUR 1.2 billion (December 31, 2024: 1.1 billion). The liquidity reserves include cash and cash equivalents and EUR 800 million of outstanding committed credit facilities, which were fully unutilized.

# Market development

For the first quarter 2025, CRU assumes global apparent consumption of stainless steel flat products to increase by 5.8% compared to the first quarter of the previous year. While demand in EMEA is expected to increase by 7.9%, demand in the Americas and APAC is expected to rise by 7.2% and 5.3%, respectively.

Compared to the fourth quarter of 2024, global apparent consumption of stainless steel flat products is expected to decrease by 3.8%. While the Americas shows a flat development (+0.9%), demand in APAC is expected to decrease by 4.2% and by 3.4% in EMEA.

The European stainless steel industry faced significant challenges in the first quarter, including political uncertainty, a manufacturing sector crisis, and rising imports. Real demand saw little change due to a lack of confidence in key sectors such as automotive, household appliances, and construction. The economy showed the first signs of improvements, increased inquiries and orders from service centers and distributors, but the threat of possible tariffs and a trade war weighed on market sentiment.

In the U.S., the market faced growing downside risks due to high policy uncertainty and consumer spending pressures. While the manufacturing sector was recovering, demand for stainless steel remained stable, with a notable surge in buying activity starting mid-February due to supply concerns from the initial tariff threats.

China's outlook improved with better market sentiment and government support for the private sector. Higher inflation indicated stronger domestic demand, and manufacturing activity was expected to strengthen. However, the stainless steel market remained oversupplied and uncertain due to potential U.S. tariffs and structural challenges. Domestic distributors kept inventories low and avoided active restocking.

In 2025, global apparent consumption of stainless steel flat products is expected to increase by 5.0% compared to the previous year. While EMEA is estimated to remain stable (-0.4%), apparent consumption in the Americas is to grow by 5.5%. Assumptions for APAC have been revised to an increase of 5.8%.

Global apparent consumption of stainless steel flat products in the second quarter of 2025 is expected to increase by 9.4% compared to the first quarter of 2025. This increase is assumed for all regions, with APAC having the largest increase with 10.8%, while EMEA is to show an increase of 4.4% and the Americas growing at 3.1%.

In 2025, demand is expected to grow globally, driven by industrial production and manufacturing activities. The global stainless steel market is, however, set to experience significant changes driven by new trade policies and economic conditions.

European stainless steel consumption is anticipated to see a modest growth, driven by low stock levels and restocking activities. Increased governmental spending is expected to support a modest recovery in industrial production, with manufacturing and construction sectors expected to benefit from higher demand. However, potential U.S. tariffs on EU exports could impact trade dynamics and market stability.

Demand for stainless steel in the U.S. is to be supported by growth in industrial production and domestic appliance manufacturing. Policy uncertainty is leading to a slowdown in economic activity, with consumers and businesses becoming more cautious. The introduction of tariffs will also reshape global trade patterns, creating winners and losers among different regions.

In China, the stainless steel industry is shifting its focus towards higher-value finished products. The economy is characterized by robust industrial growth, particularly in manufacturing and automotive sectors.

(Source: CRU Stainless Steel Flat Products Market Outlook February 2025, CRU Global Economic Outlook February/March 2025, CRU Stainless Steel Flat Products Monitor March 2025)

# Business area Europe

### Europe key figures

| EUR million, or as indicated | Q1/25 | Q1/24 | Q4/24 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stainless steel deliveries, 1000 tonnes | **318** | 303 | 287 | 1,222 |
| Sales | **1,050** | 1,015 | 956 | 4,102 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | **6** | 4 | -32 | 58 |
| Items affecting comparability | **-2** | 2 | -1 | -3 |
| EBITDA | **5** | 5 | -33 | 55 |
| Operating capital | **1,961** | 1,804 | 1,959 | 1,959 |
| ROOC, rolling 12 months, % | **-2.8** | -4.4 | -3.0 | -3.0 |

## Results

### Q1 2025 compared to Q1 2024

Adjusted EBITDA was EUR 6 million (EUR 4 million)

- Stainless steel deliveries were 5% higher.
- Realized prices for stainless steel slightly decreased.
- Sales increased to EUR 1,050 million (EUR 1,015 million).
- Profitability was supported by lower raw material and maintenance costs.
- The one-week strike in Finland had approx. EUR -15 million impact, while Q1 2024 was affected by the four-week political strike, of which one week was in Q2 2024.
- Raw material-related inventory and metal derivative gains were EUR 2 million (gains of EUR 3 million).

### Q1 2025 compared to Q4 2024

Adjusted EBITDA was EUR 6 million (Q4/2024: EUR -32 million).

- Stainless steel deliveries increased by 11%, mainly due to seasonality.
- A negative impact from lower realized prices for stainless steel, partly offset by improved product mix.
- Sales increased to EUR 1,050 million (Q4/2024: EUR 956 million).
- Profitability was supported by lower raw material costs, cost saving measures and less maintenance work, partly offset by the impact of the one-week strike in Finland.
- Raw material-related inventory and metal derivative gains were EUR 2 million (Q4/2024: losses of EUR 1 million).
- ROOC was -2.8% (Q4/2024: -3.0%), as the profitability in the last 12-month remained stable.

## Market

- In Q1 2025, apparent consumption in EMEA increased by 7.8% compared to Q1 2024, while decreased by 3.4% compared to Q4 2024.
  (Source: CRU Stainless Steel Flat Products Market Outlook February 2025)
- Weak demand from key end-user sectors continued to weigh on the total market, while moderate restocking activity took place.
- The share of EU cold-rolled imports decreased to a level of 23% in Q1 2025 compared to Q4 2024. (Source: Eurofer, March 2025)

# Business area Americas

### Americas key figures

| EUR million, or as indicated | Q1/25 | Q1/24 | Q4/24 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stainless steel deliveries, 1000 tonnes | **156** | 150 | 137 | 596 |
| Sales | **423** | 435 | 413 | 1,707 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | **11** | 24 | 9 | 59 |
| Items affecting comparability | **0** | — | -8 | -8 |
| EBITDA | **11** | 24 | 2 | 51 |
| Operating capital | **558** | 609 | 574 | 574 |
| ROOC, rolling 12 months, % | **2.2** | 23.6 | 4.2 | 4.2 |

## Results

### Q1 2025 compared to Q1 2024

Adjusted EBITDA was EUR 11 million (EUR 24 million).

- Stainless steel deliveries increased by 4%.
- A negative impact from significantly lower realized prices for stainless steel.
- Sales decreased to EUR 423 million (EUR 435 million).
- Profitability was negatively affected by higher raw material cost, partly offset by lower variable costs, higher absorption of fixed costs and cost saving measures.
- Raw material-related inventory and metal derivative losses were EUR 1 million (losses of EUR 7 million).

### Q1 2025 compared to Q4 2024

Adjusted EBITDA increased to EUR 11 million (Q4/2024: EUR 9 million).

- Stainless steel deliveries increased by 13%, mainly due to seasonality, partly offset by impacts from weather-related supply chain disruptions.
- A negative impact from lower realized prices for stainless steel.
- Sales increased to EUR 423 million (Q4/2024: EUR 413 million).
- Profitability was supported by cost saving measures, higher absorption of fixed costs as well as slightly lower variable costs.
- Raw material-related inventory and metal derivative losses were EUR 1 million (Q4/2024: gains of EUR 1 million).
- ROOC was 2.2% (Q4/2024: 4.2%), mainly due to weaker profitability in the last 12-months.

## Market

- In Q1 2025, apparent consumption in the Americas for cold-rolled flat products increased by 1% compared to Q4 2024, and by 2% compared to Q1 2024. (Source: American Iron and Steel Institute, AISI)
- The share of cold-rolled imports into the U.S. decreased to a level of 23% in Q1 2025 from a level of 25% in Q4 2024. (Source: AISI)
- The share of cold-rolled imports into North America decreased to a level of 33% in Q1 2025 from a level of 38% in Q4 2024. (Source: AISI)
- Distributor inventories remained relatively stable during Q1 2025.

# Business area Ferrochrome

### Ferrochrome key figures

| EUR million, or as indicated | Q1/25 | Q1/24 | Q4/24 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ferrochrome deliveries, 1000 tonnes | **95** | 87 | 79 | 374 |
| Sales | **118** | 107 | 100 | 469 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | **43** | 22 | 33 | 106 |
| EBITDA | **43** | 22 | 33 | 106 |
| Operating capital | **884** | 891 | 863 | 863 |
| ROOC, rolling 12 months, % | **7.9** | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 |

## Results

### Q1 2025 compared to Q1 2024

Adjusted EBITDA increased to EUR 43 million (EUR 22 million).

- Ferrochrome deliveries were 10% higher, mainly driven by higher external demand.
- A positive impact from higher ferrochrome sales price.
- Sales were EUR 118 million (EUR 107 million).
- Profitability was supported by lower variable costs mainly due to electricity usage optimization and lower electricity prices, while fixed costs remained stable.
- The comparison period in Q1 2024 was negatively impacted by the political strike in Finland.

### Q1 2025 compared to Q4 2024

Adjusted EBITDA was EUR 43 million (Q4/2024: EUR 33 million).

- Ferrochrome deliveries increased by 21%, mainly due to higher external demand.
- A positive impact from higher ferrochrome sales price, supported by weaker EUR/USD foreign exchange rate.
- Sales increased to EUR 118 million (Q4/2024: EUR 100 million).
- Profitability was supported by electricity usage optimization, more than offset by under absorption of fixed costs and the electrification aid received in the comparison period in Q4 2024.
- ROOC was 7.9% (Q4/2024: 5.5%), mainly driven by stronger profitability.

## Market

- Chrome ore and ferrochrome prices in China started to recover. Ferrochrome producers in southern Africa reported further capacity reductions in ferrochrome. The spot market for ferrochrome in Europe and North America was subdued, while demand from long-term contracts remained healthy.

## Personnel

On March 31, 2025, Outokumpu's full-time equivalent number of personnel totaled 8,340 (December 31, 2024: 8,424).

## Shares

On March 31, 2025, Outokumpu's share capital was EUR 311 million and the total number of shares was 456,874,448. At the end of March, Outokumpu held 32,644,616 treasury shares. The average number of shares outstanding was 423,891,216 in the first quarter of 2025 (425,906,357). The closing share price at the end of the period, on March 31, was EUR 3.47.

## Convertible bond

Outokumpu has EUR 125 million senior unsecured convertible bonds maturing in July 2025. The bonds are convertible into new and/or existing ordinary shares in Outokumpu at a set conversion price.

Outokumpu has prepared for the potential conversions of the convertible bonds through its share buyback programs to mitigate and manage the possible dilutive impact. The number of shares needed for all the potential conversions currently exceeds Outokumpu's existing treasury shares.

In the first quarter, Outokumpu received a conversion notice pursuant to which bonds amounting to EUR 2.5 million are converted to a total of 941,832 shares. After the reporting period in April, the company resolved to issue new shares as conversion shares and cancel the corresponding amount of its own shares.

## Risks and uncertainties

Outokumpu is exposed to various risks and uncertainties that may have an adverse impact on its business and operations. However, the company has taken prompt measures to manage and control these risks.

The development of the global economy, trade policies, geopolitical tensions, and the continued war in Ukraine all expose Outokumpu to risks and uncertainties within its operating environment. The main uncertainties in the global economy relate especially to the recent development within trade policies. The further adverse development could impact global trade flows, increase inflation and depress global growth. Possible further escalation of geopolitical tensions and conflicts could also increase disruptions in global supply chains. All these events could have an impact on Outokumpu's operating environment, business, and stainless steel demand.

The new U.S. administration's pivot on trade policies has resulted in uncertainties in global trade flows. The U.S. has re-imposed Section 232 duties of 25% without exemptions on all countries including the EU. This could result in the diversion of the trade flows and increase import pressure into the EU. To mitigate this, the EU has imposed safeguard quotas on all countries with certain exemptions which will expire after June 2026. Outokumpu has geographically diversified assets and presence in both Europe and the U.S.

Outokumpu is exposed to energy price sensitivity owing to adverse geopolitical events. A severe and sudden disruption in the natural gas supply could affect the price or availability and impact Outokumpu's operations in Europe.

Cyber security threats, trade disruptions with raw materials and dependencies on critical suppliers and machinery expose Outokumpu to the risk of operational disruption and additional costs.

The company remains exposed to risks related to volatile metal prices, especially nickel. Volatile metal prices may impact Outokumpu's result, among other financial risks.

Several legal proceedings are on-going among various parties related to the terminated Fennovoima nuclear power plant project. From the beginning, Outokumpu has denied and continues to deny all grounds for liability related to the terminated project, including the existence of any contractual relationship, obligation, or arbitration agreement between Outokumpu and any Rosatom company. There may be attempts in the future to join Outokumpu into legal disputes arising out of the terminated project.

On July 16, 2018, a class of plaintiffs, consisting of former and current Outokumpu Calvert mill employees, brought a suit against Outokumpu Stainless USA, LLC in the U.S. federal district court, alleging that the company failed to pay full wages for regular work and overtime work they performed. The district court entered a default judgment against Outokumpu in 2021 with respect to liability without Outokumpu having the opportunity to argue the merits of the allegations and subsequently found Outokumpu liable to the plaintiffs for approximately USD 13 million in the aggregate, plus attorney's fees. Outokumpu unsuccessfully appealed the district court's decision and is

now awaiting the district court's final decision, including the amount of the company's liability. Outokumpu has a USD 18.9 million provision in respect of this matter.

For more information on Outokumpu's risks, please refer to the Annual Report for 2024 and the Notes to the 2024 Financial Statements.

## Other events during the reporting period

On February 24, 2025, Outokumpu announced it has signed a ten-year off-take agreement with Greenland Resources to ensure access to a critical raw material, molybdenum, in Europe.

On February 14, 2025, Outokumpu announced that the Arbitral Tribunal confirmed that it does not have jurisdiction to adjudicate claims brought by RAOS Project Oy and JSC Rosatom Energy International (JSC REIN) against Outokumpu in arbitration proceedings over a dispute between Fennovoima Oy and Rosatom entities related to the termination of the EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction) contract between Fennovoima Oy and RAOS Project Oy in May 2022, into which Outokumpu Corporation was joined in 2023. Therefore,the arbitration proceedings with respect to Outokumpu have ended. On May 6, 2025, Outokumpu communicated that it had received unconfirmed information about a legal process initiated by Rosatom in Moscow against Outokumpu, among other parties. From the beginning, Outokumpu has denied and continues to deny all grounds for liability related to the terminated Fennovoima nuclear power plant project, including the existence of any contractual relationship, obligation, or arbitration agreement between Outokumpu and any Rosatom company.

On February 13, 2025, Outokumpu announced that it has finalized study on emerging nuclear technology and seeks external investors to complete the project.

On February 13, 2025, Outokumpu announced, that based on an extensive feasibility study, the company decided not to invest in the expansion of its cold rolling capacity in the U.S. at this point of time. On August 3, 2023, Outokumpu had announced that it is seeking to increase its existing cold rolling capacity as part of the third strategy phase preparations.

On February 12, 2025, Outokumpu appointed Matthieu Jehl as President, business line Stainless Europe and member of the Outokumpu Leadership team as of May 26, 2025, at the latest.

On January 22, 2025, Outokumpu updated its financial reporting schedule for 2025. Outokumpu has previously announced that it will publish the January-September 2025 interim report on October 30, 2025. The new publication date is October 29, 2025.

On January 9, 2025, Outokumpu announced that the mineral reserves in Kemi chrome mine were increased by 95%. The increase in the mineral reserves is based on new underground drilling, proving that the ground at the mine area is rich in chrome ore, which extends the life of the Kemi mine substantially.

On January 7, 2025, Outokumpu announced a change to the proposals of the Shareholders' Nomination Board to the Annual General Meeting 2025. As a change to the earlier announcement, Pierre Vareille, a current member of the Board of Directors, had subsequently notified the Shareholders' Nomination Board that he is no longer available for re-election for personal reasons. Consequently, the Shareholders' Nomination Board proposes that Board of Directors would consist of eight (8) members instead of the earlier announced nine (9).

## Annual General Meeting 2025

Outokumpu's Annual General Meeting 2025 was held after the reporting period, on April 3, 2025, in the Congress Wing of Finlandia Hall, in Helsinki, Finland. The Annual General Meeting supported all of the proposals by the Board of Directors and the Shareholders' Nomination Board.

The Annual General Meeting approved the financial statements and discharged the Board of Directors and the CEO of the company from liability for the financial year 2024. The Annual General Meeting decided that a dividend of EUR 0.26 be paid for the financial year 2024, in two installments. The Annual General Meeting also authorized the Board of Directors to repurchase the company's own shares and to decide on the issuance of shares as well as special rights entitling to shares.

In addition, the Annual General Meeting approved the proposals by the Shareholders' Nomination Board regarding the members of the Board of Directors and their remuneration. According to the proposal by the Shareholders' Nomination Board, the Annual General Meeting decided that the Board of Directors shall consist of eight (8) members. The Annual General Meeting re-elected Heinz Jörg Fuhrmann, Kari Jordan, Päivi Luostarinen, Jyrki Mäki-Kala, Petter Söderström and Julia Woodhouse of the current members and elected Hilde Merete Aasheim and Olavi Huhtala as new members, all for the term of office ending at the end of the next Annual General

Meeting. The Annual General Meeting also re-elected Kari Jordan as the Chairman and elected Jyrki Mäki-Kala as the new Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors.

## Dividend

The Annual General Meeting decided that a dividend of, in total, EUR 0.26 per share be paid based on the balance sheet to be adopted for the financial year ended on December 31, 2024. The dividend will be paid in two installments.

The first installment of EUR 0.13 per share was paid to shareholders who on the record date of the first dividend installment April 7, 2025 were registered in the company's shareholders' register held by Euroclear Finland Oy. The first dividend installment was paid on April 14, 2025.

The second installment of EUR 0.13 per share will be paid to shareholders who on the record date of the second dividend installment October 15, 2025 are registered in the company's shareholders' register held by Euroclear Finland Oy. The second dividend installment will be paid on October 22, 2025.

## Changes in management and Board of Directors

After the reporting period, on April 3, 2025, Hilde Merete Aasheim and Olavi Huhtala were elected in Outokumpu's Annual General Meeting as new members of the Board of Directors. At the same time Pierre Vareille's position as a member of the Outokumpu Board of Directors ended.

On February 12, 2025, Outokumpu appointed Matthieu Jehl as President, business line Stainless Europe and member of the Outokumpu Leadership team. Outokumpu announced earlier that Niklas Wass, President, business line Stainless Europe, has decided to leave the company. Niklas left his position on March 31, 2025. Johann Steiner, EVP, Sustainability, Strategy and People acts as interim President, business line Stainless Europe, before Matthieu Jehl starts in this position on May 26, 2025 at the latest.

## Events after the reporting period

After the reporting period, on April 16, 2025, Outokumpu announced that the company has resolved to issue new shares as conversion shares and cancel the corresponding amount of its own shares. The total number of Outokumpu's shares does not change.

After the reporting period, on April 4, 2025, Outokumpu announced that related to its EUR 125 million convertible bonds, it had resolved on a directed share issue of up to 8,000,000 new shares to the bondholders based on the authorization granted by the Annual General Meeting of Outokumpu on April 3, 2025 as well as cancellation of repurchased treasury shares. This share issue complements Outokumpu's existing authorizations for potential conversions, and the subscription of these new shares and the cancellation of repurchased treasury shares is made only if bondholders exercise their conversion right and Outokumpu decides to utilize new shares in conversions.

Helsinki, May 8, 2025

Outokumpu Corporation

Board of Directors

# Financial information

## Condensed statement of income

| EUR million | Jan–Mar 2025 | Jan–Mar 2024 | Jan–Dec 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sales | **1,524** | 1,479 | 5,942 |
| Cost of sales | **-1,450** | -1,404 | -5,710 |
| **Gross margin** | **73** | 75 | 232 |
| Other operating income | **10** | 7 | 57 |
| Sales, general and administrative costs | **-88** | -87 | -325 |
| Other operating expenses | **-2** | -14 | -15 |
| **Operating profit (EBIT)** | **-7** | -19 | -51 |
| | | | |
| Share of results in associated companies | **1** | 0 | 3 |
| | | | |
| Interest expenses | **-16** | -16 | -64 |
| Net other financial income and expenses | **-1** | 6 | 23 |
| Total financial income and expenses | **-17** | -11 | -41 |
| | | | |
| Result before taxes | **-23** | -29 | -89 |
| | | | |
| Income taxes | **4** | 6 | 49 |
| | | | |
| **Net result for the period** | **-18** | -23 | -40 |
| | | | |
| Earnings per share for result attributable to the equity holders of the parent company | | | |
| Earnings per share, EUR | **-0.04** | -0.05 | -0.09 |
| Diluted earnings per share, EUR | **-0.04** | -0.05 | -0.09 |

Net result for the period and total comprehensive income for the period are fully attributable to the equity holders of the parent company.

## Statement of comprehensive income

| EUR million | Jan–Mar 2025 | Jan–Mar 2024 | Jan–Dec 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Net result for the period** | **-18** | -23 | -40 |
| | | | |
| Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss: | | | |
| Exchange differences on translating foreign operations | | | |
| Change in exchange differences | **-57** | 29 | 108 |
| Cash flow hedges | | | |
| Fair value changes during the financial year | **-5** | 1 | 12 |
| Reclassification to profit or loss | **-8** | -15 | -13 |
| Income taxes | **3** | 3 | 0 |
| | | | |
| Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss: | | | |
| Remeasurements on defined benefit plans | | | |
| Changes during the accounting period | **5** | — | 12 |
| Income taxes | **-2** | — | -4 |
| Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | **-11** | 0 | 13 |
| Share of other comprehensive income in associated companies | **0** | 0 | 0 |
| **Other comprehensive income, net of tax** | **-74** | 18 | 127 |
| | | | |
| **Total comprehensive income for the period** | **-93** | -6 | 88 |

# Condensed statement of financial position

| EUR million | Mar 31 2025 | Mar 31 2024 | Dec 31 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Intangible assets | **582** | 564 | 580 |
| Property, plant, and equipment | **2,089** | 2,061 | 2,114 |
| Investments in associated companies | **77** | 74 | 77 |
| Other financial assets | **17** | 13 | 28 |
| Deferred tax assets | **497** | 461 | 504 |
| Trade and other receivables | **10** | 10 | 10 |
| **Total non-current assets** | **3,272** | 3,184 | 3,313 |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Inventories | **1,678** | 1,621 | 1,764 |
| Other financial assets | **37** | 42 | 66 |
| Trade and other receivables | **625** | 613 | 508 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | **354** | 425 | 313 |
| **Total current assets** | **2,694** | 2,701 | 2,652 |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | **5,967** | 5,885 | 5,965 |

| EUR million | Mar 31 2025 | Mar 31 2024 | Dec 31 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent company** | **3,657** | 3,761 | 3,748 |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Non-current debt | **433** | 366 | 246 |
| Other financial liabilities | **0** | 7 | 0 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | **3** | 22 | 6 |
| Employee benefit obligations | **187** | 211 | 196 |
| Provisions | **50** | 69 | 52 |
| Trade and other payables | **12** | 16 | 13 |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | **686** | 690 | 513 |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Current debt | **174** | 48 | 256 |
| Other financial liabilities | **35** | 23 | 17 |
| Provisions | **33** | 34 | 33 |
| Trade and other payables | **1,381** | 1,329 | 1,399 |
| **Total current liabilities** | **1,623** | 1,434 | 1,704 |
| **TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | **5,967** | 5,885 | 5,965 |

# Condensed statement of cash flows

| EUR million | Jan–Mar 2025 | Jan–Mar 2024 | Jan–Dec 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net result for the period | **-18** | -23 | -40 |
| Adjustments | | | |
| Depreciation, amortization, and impairments | **54** | 55 | 213 |
| Other adjustments | **-7** | 18 | -8 |
| Change in working capital | **-16** | 17 | 27 |
| Interests and dividends received | **1** | 4 | 13 |
| Interests paid | **-17** | -17 | -52 |
| Other financial items | **-5** | -12 | -8 |
| Income taxes paid | **-4** | -4 | 2 |
| **Net cash from operating activities** | **-10** | 38 | 147 |
| | | | |
| Purchases of assets | **-52** | -64 | -226 |
| Proceeds from the disposal of shares in Group companies and businesses, net of cash | **—** | — | 5 |
| Proceeds from the sale of assets | **0** | 0 | 4 |
| Other investing cash flow | **0** | 0 | -1 |
| **Net cash from investing activities** | **-51** | -64 | -218 |

| EUR million | Jan–Mar 2025 | Jan–Mar 2024 | Jan–Dec 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flow before financing activities** | **-62** | -26 | -71 |
| | | | |
| Dividends paid | **—** | — | -110 |
| Repurchase of treasury shares | **—** | -34 | -34 |
| Borrowings of non-current debt | **200** | — | — |
| Repayment of non-current debt | **-18** | -16 | -53 |
| Change in current debt | **-79** | 0 | 79 |
| **Net cash from financing activities** | **103** | -50 | -118 |
| | | | |
| **Net change in cash and cash equivalents** | **41** | -76 | -189 |
| | | | |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period** | **313** | 502 | 502 |
| Net change in cash and cash equivalents | **41** | -76 | -189 |
| Foreign exchange rate effect | **0** | 0 | 1 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period** | **354** | 425 | 313 |

# Statement of changes in equity

| | Attributable to the equity holders of the parent company | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EUR million | Share capital | Premium fund | Other restricted reserves | Invested unrestricted equity reserve | Treasury shares | Fair value reserve from equity investments | Fair value reserve from derivatives | Cumulative translation differences | Remeasure-ments of defined benefit plans | Other retained earnings | Total equity |
| **Equity on January 1, 2024** | **311** | **714** | **0** | **2,307** | **-169** | **1** | **5** | **-38** | **-139** | **770** | **3,762** |
| Net result for the period | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | -23 | -23 |
| Other comprehensive income | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | -11 | 29 | — | 0 | 18 |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | -11 | 29 | — | -23 | -6 |
| Transactions with equity holders of the parent company | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contributions and distributions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Share-based payments | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | -6 | 0 |
| Repurchase of treasury shares[1)] | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Fair value transfer to inventory | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| **Equity on March 31, 2024** | **311** | **714** | **0** | **2,307** | **-159** | **1** | **-5** | **-9** | **-139** | **741** | **3,761** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Equity on January 1, 2025** | **311** | **714** | **0** | **2,307** | **-159** | **14** | **8** | **70** | **-131** | **615** | **3,748** |
| Net result for the period | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | -18 | -18 |
| Other comprehensive income | — | — | — | — | — | -11 | -10 | -57 | 3 | 0 | -74 |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | — | — | — | — | — | -11 | -10 | -57 | 3 | -19 | -93 |
| Transactions with equity holders of the parent company | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contributions and distributions | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Convertible bond | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | 2 |
| Share-based payments | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | -4 | -1 |
| Fair value transfer to inventory | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Other[2)] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 89 | — | -89 | — |
| **Equity on March 31, 2025** | **311** | **714** | **0** | **2,310** | **-156** | **3** | **-2** | **102** | **-128** | **503** | **3,657** |

[1)] On February 29, 2024, Outokumpu completed its up to EUR 50 million share buyback program which was announced on November 29, 2023. During the program, Outokumpu repurchased a total of 11,000,000 of its own shares and used a total of EUR 46 million for the repurchase of shares. As the original commitment recognized in 2023 was higher, a EUR 4 million impact was recognized in equity during Q1 2024 in relation to this program.

[2)] Other is related to reclassification of cumulative translation differences with no impact in total retained earnings.

# Notes to the interim report

## 1. Basis of preparation and accounting policies

This interim report is unaudited. It has been prepared on a going concern basis. The same accounting policies and methods of computation have been followed when preparing the financial information as in the financial statements for 2024, with the exception of new and amended standards applied from the beginning of 2025. These amendments did not have a material impact on Outokumpu's consolidated financial statements.

All presented figures in this report have been rounded and, consequently, the sum of individual figures can deviate from the presented figure. Key figures have been calculated using exact figures.

The sales, earnings, and working capital of Outokumpu are subject to seasonal variations as a result of, for example, industry demand, the number of working days, and vacation periods.

### Management judgment and the use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments as well as estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the reporting date, as well as the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period.

Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the circumstances at the end of the reporting period, actual outcomes may differ from the estimates and assumptions.

## 2. Segment information

| EUR million, or as indicated | Jan–Mar 2025 | Jan–Mar 2024 | Jan–Dec 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sales by segment** | | | |
| Europe total | **1,050** | 1,015 | 4,102 |
| of which intra-group | **-9** | -20 | -58 |
| Americas total | **423** | 435 | 1,707 |
| of which intra-group | **—** | — | — |
| Ferrochrome total | **118** | 107 | 469 |
| of which intra-group | **-66** | -60 | -289 |
| Other operations total | **46** | 52 | 186 |
| of which intra-group | **-41** | -49 | -175 |
| Total sales | **1,524** | 1,479 | 5,942 |
| | | | |
| **Adjusted EBITDA by segment** | | | |
| Europe | **6** | 4 | 58 |
| Americas | **11** | 24 | 59 |
| Ferrochrome | **43** | 22 | 106 |
| Other operations and intra-group items | **-11** | -11 | -46 |
| Total adjusted EBITDA | **49** | 38 | 177 |
| | | | |
| **Items affecting comparability in EBITDA and EBIT by segment** | | | |
| Europe | **-2** | 2 | -3 |
| Americas | **0** | — | -8 |
| Other operations | **—** | -3 | -4 |
| Total items affecting comparability in EBITDA | **-2** | -2 | -15 |
| Europe | **—** | — | 7 |
| Total items affecting comparability in EBIT | **-2** | -2 | -8 |

| EUR million, or as indicated | Jan–Mar 2025 | Jan–Mar 2024 | Jan–Dec 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **EBITDA by segment** | | | |
| Europe | **5** | 5 | 55 |
| Americas | **11** | 24 | 51 |
| Ferrochrome | **43** | 22 | 106 |
| Other operations and intra-group items | **-11** | -14 | -50 |
| Total EBITDA | **47** | 37 | 162 |
| | | | |
| **Adjusted EBIT by segment** | | | |
| Europe | **-22** | -25 | -56 |
| Americas | **2** | 15 | 25 |
| Ferrochrome | **29** | 8 | 48 |
| Other operations and intra-group items | **-14** | -14 | -60 |
| Total adjusted EBIT | **-5** | -17 | -43 |
| | | | |
| **Operating profit (EBIT) by segment** | | | |
| Europe | **-24** | -23 | -52 |
| Americas | **2** | 15 | 18 |
| Ferrochrome | **29** | 8 | 48 |
| Other operations and intra-group items | **-14** | -17 | -64 |
| Total operating profit (EBIT) | **-7** | -19 | -51 |

| EUR million, or as indicated | Jan–Mar 2025 | Jan–Mar 2024 | Jan–Dec 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Depreciation and amortization by segment** | | | |
| Europe | **-28** | -29 | -115 |
| Americas | **-9** | -8 | -33 |
| Ferrochrome | **-13** | -14 | -58 |
| Other operations | **-4** | -3 | -14 |
| Total depreciation and amortization | **-54** | -55 | -220 |
| | | | |
| **Capital expenditure by segment** | | | |
| Europe | **24** | 33 | 117 |
| Americas | **2** | 6 | 30 |
| Ferrochrome | **6** | 5 | 27 |
| Other operations | **19** | 14 | 42 |
| Total capital expenditure | **52** | 59 | 216 |
| | | | |
| **Personnel at the end of period by segment, full-time equivalent** | **Mar 31 2025** | **Mar 31 2024** | **Dec 31 2024** |
| Europe | **5,681** | 5,791 | 5,757 |
| Americas | **1,762** | 1,813 | 1,784 |
| Ferrochrome | **477** | 455 | 472 |
| Other operations | **420** | 404 | 412 |
| Total personnel at the end of period | **8,340** | 8,462 | 8,424 |

# Group key figures, including alternative performance measures (APMs)

## Group key figures

| EUR million, or as indicated | Jan–Mar 2025 | Jan–Mar 2024 | Jan–Dec 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Scope of activity** | | | |
| Capital employed at the end of period | **4,264** | 4,175 | 4,250 |
| Capital expenditure | **52** | 59 | 216 |
| Personnel at the end of period, full-time equivalent | **8,340** | 8,462 | 8,424 |
| - average for the period | **8,367** | 8,470 | 8,443 |
| Personnel at the end of period, headcount | **8,671** | 8,776 | 8,736 |
| | | | |
| **Profitability** | | | |
| Adjusted EBITDA | **49** | 38 | 177 |
| Items affecting comparability in EBITDA | **-2** | -2 | -15 |
| EBITDA | **47** | 37 | 162 |
| Earnings per share, EUR | **-0.04** | -0.05 | -0.09 |
| Diluted earnings per share, EUR | **-0.04** | -0.05 | -0.09 |
| Return on equity, rolling 12 months (ROE), % | **-0.9** | -5.8 | -1.1 |
| Return on capital employed, rolling 12 months, % (ROCE) | **-0.8** | -5.7 | -1.2 |

| EUR million, or as indicated | Jan–Mar 2025 | Jan–Mar 2024 | Jan–Dec 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Financing and financial position** | | | |
| Net debt at the end of period | **252** | -12 | 189 |
| Net debt to adjusted EBITDA | **1.3** | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Equity-to-assets ratio at the end of period, % | **61.7** | 64.2 | 63.2 |
| Debt-to-equity ratio at the end of period (gearing), % | **6.9** | -0.3 | 5.0 |
| Equity per share at the end of period, EUR | **8.62** | 8.88 | 8.85 |

# Reconciliation of key figures to IFRS

| EUR million, or as indicated | Jan–Mar 2025 | Jan–Mar 2024 | Jan–Dec 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **EBITDA** | | | |
| Operating profit (EBIT) | **-7** | -19 | -51 |
| Depreciation and amortization | **54** | 55 | 220 |
| Impairments | **—** | 1 | -7 |
| EBITDA | **47** | 37 | 162 |
| | | | |
| **Items affecting comparability in EBITDA and EBIT** | | | |
| Loss of disposal of shares in Group companies and businesses | **—** | -3 | -3 |
| Litigation provisions | **—** | — | -2 |
| Environmental | **0** | — | -5 |
| Restructuring costs | **-2** | -1 | -7 |
| Inventory revaluations | **—** | 2 | 2 |
| Items affecting comparability in EBITDA | **-2** | -2 | -15 |
| Impairments on non-current assets | **—** | — | 7 |
| Items affecting comparability in EBIT | **-2** | -2 | -8 |

In 2025, the restructuring costs are related to the remaining actions of German site closures and transfers of the operations as announced in 2023.

In 2024, the German restructuring provisions of 2023 were revised which led to an increase of EUR 5 million. At the same time, the impairment of EUR 5 million recognized in 2023 was reversed. The environmental items of EUR 5 million are related to flooding that was caused by torrential rains in San Luis Potosí, Mexico. The loss on the disposal of shares in Group companies and businesses of EUR 3 million is due to a final escrow account agreement relating to the sale of Long Products businesses in 2023.

| EUR million, or as indicated | Jan–Mar 2025 | Jan–Mar 2024 | Jan–Dec 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Adjusted EBITDA** | | | |
| EBITDA | **47** | 37 | 162 |
| Items affecting comparability in EBITDA | **2** | 2 | 15 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | **49** | 38 | 177 |
| | | | |
| **Adjusted EBIT** | | | |
| Operating profit (EBIT) | **-7** | -19 | -51 |
| Items affecting comparability in EBIT | **2** | 2 | 8 |
| Adjusted EBIT | **-5** | -17 | -43 |
| | | | |
| **Earnings per share** | | | |
| Net result | **-18** | -23 | -40 |
| Adjusted weighted average number of shares during the period, 1,000 shares [1] | **423,891** | 425,906 | 424,238 |
| Earnings per share, EUR | **-0.04** | -0.05 | -0.09 |
| | | | |
| **Diluted earnings per share** | | | |
| Diluted earnings per share is equal to earnings per share. | | | |

[1] Excluding treasury shares.

| EUR million, or as indicated | Jan–Mar 2025 | Jan–Mar 2024 | Jan–Dec 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Return on capital employed, rolling 12 months (ROCE)** | | | |
| Operating profit (EBIT) (4-quarter rolling) | **-39** | -254 | -51 |
| Share of results in associated companies (4-quarter rolling) | **4** | 2 | 3 |
| Total | **-35** | -252 | -48 |
| Capital employed (4-quarter rolling average) | **4,180** | 4,413 | 4,168 |
| Return on capital employed, rolling 12 months (ROCE), % | **-0.8** | -5.7 | -1.2 |
| | | | |
| **Capital employed** | | | |
| Equity | **3,657** | 3,761 | 3,748 |
| Non-current debt | **433** | 366 | 246 |
| Current debt | **174** | 48 | 256 |
| Capital employed | **4,264** | 4,175 | 4,250 |
| | | | |
| **Return on equity, rolling 12 months (ROE)** | | | |
| Net result (4-quarter rolling) | **-35** | -232 | -40 |
| Total equity (4-quarter rolling average) | **3,698** | 3,973 | 3,719 |
| Return on equity, rolling 12 months (ROE), % | **-0.9** | -5.8 | -1.1 |
| | | | |
| **Capital expenditure** | | | |
| Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets | **52** | 49 | 211 |
| Equity investments at fair value through OCI | **—** | 1 | 2 |
| Investments in associated companies | **—** | 13 | 13 |
| Purchases of assets | **52** | 64 | 226 |
| Purchases of emission allowances | **—** | -5 | -10 |
| Capital expenditure | **52** | 59 | 216 |

| EUR million, or as indicated | Jan–Mar 2025 | Jan–Mar 2024 | Jan–Dec 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross debt and net debt** | | | |
| Non-current debt | **433** | 366 | 246 |
| Current debt | **174** | 48 | 256 |
| Gross debt | **607** | 414 | 502 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | **-354** | -425 | -313 |
| Net debt | **252** | -12 | 189 |
| | | | |
| **Net debt to adjusted EBITDA** | | | |
| Net debt | **252** | -12 | 189 |
| Adjusted EBITDA (4-quarter rolling) | **187** | 352 | 177 |
| Net debt to adjusted EBITDA | **1.3** | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| | | | |
| **Equity-to-assets ratio** | | | |
| Equity | **3,657** | 3,761 | 3,748 |
| Assets | **5,967** | 5,885 | 5,965 |
| Advances received | **-36** | -25 | -32 |
| Total | **5,931** | 5,860 | 5,933 |
| Equity-to-assets ratio, % | **61.7** | 64.2 | 63.2 |
| | | | |
| **Debt to equity ratio (gearing)** | | | |
| Net debt | **252** | -12 | 189 |
| Equity | **3,657** | 3,761 | 3,748 |
| Debt-to-equity ratio (gearing), % | **6.9** | -0.3 | 5.0 |
| | | | |
| **Equity per share** | | | |
| Equity | **3,657** | 3,761 | 3,748 |
| Adjusted number of shares, 1,000 shares [1)] | **424,230** | 423,686 | 423,686 |
| Equity per share, EUR | **8.62** | 8.88 | 8.85 |

[1)] Excluding treasury shares.

# Definitions of financial key figures

| Key figure | Purpose | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| Operating profit (EBIT) | Operating profit (EBIT) is a measure of financial performance of the Group. | Net result for the period excluding income taxes, financial income and expenses and share of results in associated companies |
| EBITDA | EBITDA is a measure of financial performance of the Group. | EBIT before depreciation, amortization and impairments |
| Items affecting comparability (IAC) in EBITDA or in EBIT | Items affecting comparability in EBITDA or EBIT improves comparability of financial performance between reporting periods. | Material income and expense items which affect the comparability between periods because of their unusual nature, size or incidence resulting for example from group-wide restructuring programs or disposals of assets or businesses. |
| Adjusted EBITDA or EBIT | Adjusted EBITDA is Outokumpu's main performance indicator in financial reporting. | EBITDA or EBIT +/ - items affecting comparability |
| Capital employed | Capital employed is a measure for the amount of capital invested in the Group's operations. | Total equity + gross debt |
| Operating capital (segment reporting) | Operating capital is a measure for the amount of capital invested in the Group's operations. It is used as a measure for the business areas' net assets. | Capital employed – cash and cash equivalents –lease receivables– investments in associated companies – investments in equity at fair value through other comprehensive income – investments at fair value through profit or loss – net deferred tax asset – net asset held for sale + net employee benefit obligations |
| Return on capital employed, rolling 12 months (ROCE) | Return on capital employed is a measure for the value the Group generates to the capital invested in its operations. | $\frac{\text{Operating profit (EBIT) + Share of results in associated companies (4-quarter rolling)}}{\text{Capital employed (4-quarter rolling average)}} \times 100$ |
| Return on operating capital, rolling 12 months (ROOC) (segment reporting) | Return on operating capital is an internal measure for the value the business areas generate to the capital invested in their operations. | $\frac{\text{Adjusted EBIT (4-quarter rolling)}}{\text{Operating capital (4-quarter rolling average)}} \times 100$ |
| Return on equity, rolling 12 months (ROE) | Return on equity is an indicator of the value the Group generates to the capital the shareholders have invested in the Group. | $\frac{\text{Net result for the financial period (4-quarter rolling)}}{\text{Total equity (4-quarter rolling average)}} \times 100$ |
| Gross debt | Gross debt is a measure for the level of debt financing in the Group. | Non-current debt + current debt |
| Net debt | Net debt is a measure for the level of debt financing in the Group. | Gross debt – cash and cash equivalents |
| Equity-to-assets ratio | Equity-to-assets ratio shows the proportion of the Group's assets financed with equity. It indicates the financial risk level of the Group. | $\frac{\text{Total equity}}{\text{Total assets – advances received}} \times 100$ |
| Debt-to-equity ratio (gearing) | Debt-to-equity ratio or gearing is an indicator of the financial risk level and the indebtedness of the Group. | $\frac{\text{Net debt}}{\text{Total equity}} \times 100$ |
| Net debt to adjusted EBITDA | Net debt to Adjusted EBITDA is an indicator of the Group's indebtedness. | $\frac{\text{Net debt}}{\text{Adjusted EBITDA (4-quarter rolling)}}$ |
| Capital expenditure | Capital expenditure indicates the investment in assets to generate future cash flows for the Group. | Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, other than emission allowances; and investments in equity at fair value through other comprehensive income and in associated companies and acquisitions of businesses |

| Key figure | Purpose | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| Free cash flow | Free cash flow is an indicator of the cash flow that remains for e.g. payment of dividends and liabilities. | Cash flow before financing activities |
| Earnings per share | Earnings per share is an IFRS defined key figure. | Net result for the financial period attributable to the equity holders / Adjusted weighted average number of shares during the period |
| Diluted earnings per share | Diluted earnings per share is an IFRS defined key figure. | Net result for the financial period attributable to the equity holders + interest expenses on convertible bonds, net of tax / Adjusted diluted weighted average number of shares during the period |
| Equity per share | Equity per share shows Group's net assets per share and is an indication of the value of company's share. | Equity attributable to the equity holders / Adjusted number of shares at the end of the period |
| Personnel, full-time equivalent | | Headcount adjusted to full-time equivalent number of personnel, excluding personnel on sick leave or parental leave of more than 6 months, excluding personnel whose employment has been terminated and who are in the notice period without requirement to work and excluding interim workforce |

# Definitions of sustainability key figures

| Key figure | Purpose | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| Emission intensity for stainless steel, rolling 12 months | Indicator for carbon emissions per tonne produced crude stainless steel | Total tonne of CO2 per tonne produced crude stainless steel across Scope 1, 2 and 3. Figure include emissions of ferrochrome production equivalent to stainless steel production. Reported as rolling 12 months. Calculated following the Greenhouse Gas Protocol of the World Resources Institute (WRI). |
| Recycled material content | Indicator for the use of recycled metals in the production of stainless steel | The recycled material content equals the tons of recycled metal input to the melt compared to the volume of crude steel produced. The recycled metal input includes both pre- and post-consumer recycled metals as defined by ISO 14021. Recycled materials used as such in the same process where it was generated is not included. |
| Safety performance, TRIFR | TRIFR measures all recordable injuries within hours worked in a certain period and is expressed as a number of incidents per million working hours. | Total recordable injuries (TRI) include fatal accidents, lost time injuries, restricted work injuries and medically treated injuries. First aid treated injuries are excluded. Total hours worked is the sum of all working hours including regular, overtime and training hours of employees and the total hours of contractors worked on company premises. |

# Result publication dates

Outokumpu publishes its financial reports in 2025:

- Half-year report for January-June 2025 on Thursday, July 31, 2025 and
- Interim report for January-September 2025 on Wednesday, October 29, 2025.