



REMEDY
ENTERTAINMENT PLC

REPORT OF THE BOARD
OF DIRECTORS AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
2025



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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1.1.–31.12.2025

Remedy Entertainment Plc (hereafter “parent company”), and together with its subsidiary Remedy Entertainment Group (hereafter “Remedy” or “the group”), is a pioneering, globally renowned video game company founded in 1995. The group is headquartered in Finland with a subsidiary Remedy Entertainment Sweden AB, that started operations in 2022, situated in Stockholm, Sweden. Known for its story-driven and visually stunning action games, Remedy has created multiple successful, critically acclaimed franchises such as Control, Alan Wake and Max Payne. Remedy also develops its own Northlight® game engine and tools technology that powers Remedy’s games. The group employs over 380 game industry professionals from 38 different countries.

Relevant events during the fiscal year

Remedy’s year culminated in December as Remedy announced that CONTROL Resonant, previously known as Control 2, will be launched in 2026. CONTROL Resonant is a sequel to Remedy’s critically acclaimed, multi-award-winning game Control released in 2019. The game will be self-published by Remedy.

Self-publishing is one of the key pillars of Remedy’s new strategy for the upcoming five years, which aims to double the 2024 revenue by 2027 with continued growth beyond this milestone and to have the EBITDA margin of 30% by 2027, maintaining that minimum level throughout the strategy period. In June 2025, Remedy self-published its first three-player co-op FPS game FBC: Firebreak. The sales of the game didn’t reach Remedy’s expectations, which is why, in Q3 2025, Remedy recognized a EUR 14.9 million non-cash impairment representing a majority of the game’s capitalized development costs and allocated purchased publishing rights. Simultaneously, Remedy updated its outlook for 2025 accordingly.

In October, Tero Virtala stepped down as the CEO of Remedy and Markus Mäki was appointed as the interim CEO. Following the appointment, Markus Mäki stepped down as the Chairman of the Board continuing as an ordinary member of the Board. The Board of Directors elected Henri Österlund as the new Chairman and the company launched the search for the new CEO.

At the end of October 2025, Remedy decided to acquire the company’s own shares based on the authorization granted by the

Annual General Meeting held on April 10, 2025. The maximum number of shares to be repurchased was 50,000 for the purpose of optimizing Remedy’s capital structure, to otherwise be reassigned, to be held by the company, or to be cancelled. In the end a total of 50,000 shares were purchased between November 3, 2025 and December 5, 2025, corresponding to 0.37% of the total number of shares. At year-end 2025 Remedy held a total of 50,000 treasury shares.

In 2025, Remedy’s revenue increased from the previous year, driven by a higher level of game sales and royalties. Game sales and royalties formed almost half of the total revenue for 2025. The increase was driven by royalties received for Alan Wake 2 as well as the launch of FBC: Firebreak. Control and older Remedy games’ game sales were also on a higher level than in the comparison period. 2025 was the first full year Remedy owned the full publishing and distribution rights to Control, and as franchises are synergistic by nature, the sales of the game also received a boost from the announcement of CONTROL Resonant. About 55% of the total revenue was from development fees, which in 2025 mostly consisted of development fees related to Max Payne 1&2 remake. Remedy also received development fees related to CONTROL Resonant.

Games in development

Game	Publisher	Stage-gate status
FBC: Firebreak	Remedy Entertainment	Post-launch development
CONTROL Resonant	Remedy Entertainment	Full production
New project	Remedy Entertainment	Proof of concept
Max Payne 1&2 remake	Rockstar Games	Full production

Financial development and key figures

The group's revenue was EUR 59,510 thousand and result for the fiscal year was EUR -13,030 thousand. Operating loss for the fiscal year was EUR -14,863 thousand, -25.0% of revenue.

Remedy's revenue increased by 17.5% to EUR 59.5 (50.7) million. Development fees were EUR 32.9 (45.6) million. Game sales and royalties were EUR 26.6 (5.1) million improving significantly from previous year. The main sources of revenue were the development fees from Max Payne 1&2 remake, Alan Wake 2 royalties, sales revenue from FBC: Firebreak including subscription service agreements and CONTROL Resonant development fees. Control and older Remedy games' game sales were on a higher level than in the comparison period.

Remedy's EBITDA was EUR 11.3 (2.5) million and operating profit (EBIT) EUR -14.9 (-4.3) million, -25.0% (-8.4%) of the revenue. Operating profit (EBIT) was affected by the non-cash impairment of EUR 14.9 million that was recognized on Q3 2025 related to

FISCAL YEAR, EUR thousand	2025	2024	2023
Revenue	59,510	50,661	33,932
Growth in revenue, %	17.5%	49.3%	-22.2%
EBITDA	11,343	2,511	-16,951
EBITDA, % of revenue	19.1%	5.0%	-50.0%
Operating profit/loss (EBIT)	-14,863	-4,280	-28,627
Operating profit/loss, % of revenue	-25.0%	-8.4%	-84.4%
Result for review period	-13,030	-3,596	-22,657
Result for review period, % of revenue	-21.9%	-7.1%	-66.8%
Balance sheet total	87,548	99,333	79,260
Cash flow from operations	4,513	11,001	-16,034
Net cash	11,127	25,277	23,762
Cash and liquid investments	29,395	41,111	27,422
Net gearing, %	-19.7%	-36.9%	-35.1%
Equity ratio, %	67.4%	70.9%	85.5%
Capital expenditures	14,255	26,599	9,959
Earnings per share, €	-0.96	-0.27	-1.68
Earnings per share, € (diluted) *	-0.96	-0.27	-1.68
Number of shares at the end of the period	13,640,451	13,574,151	13,490,151
Number of shares at the end of the period, excluding treasury shares	13,590,451	13,574,151	13,490,151

* Diluted earnings per share is not presented as it would have a strengthening effect on earnings per share.

FBC: Firebreak’s capitalized development costs and allocated purchased publishing and distribution rights. Materials and services expenses, at EUR 12.2 million, were 26.1% lower than in the comparison period. This change follows the outsourcing needs of the game projects in development. Personnel expenses, at EUR 24.9 million, were 0.9% higher than in the comparison period. Driven by self-publishing related expenses, other operating expenses, at EUR 11.0 million, were 59.4% higher than in the comparison period.

Remedy’s cash flow from business operations amounted to EUR 4.5 (11.0) million. Compared to the comparison period, Remedy received less agreement-based development fee payments during 2025. Outgoing payments related to business operations were in overall at a lower level than during the comparison period.

Game sales and royalty revenue cash flow is based on agreed payment terms with partners and can differ significantly during certain periods from accrual-based revenue recognized within a period. Cash flow from business operations is also affected by the timing of significant incoming project development fee payments, which vary according to invoicing milestones.

Remedy’s cash flow from investing activities amounted to EUR -13.6 (-22.9) million. In the comparison period, the cash flow from investing activities was affected by the first two instalments of acquiring the CONTROL franchise publishing and distribution rights. The last instalment was made in Q1 2025. Cash flow from financing activities was EUR -2.2 (12.9) million.

At the year-end 2025, Remedy’s cash position was EUR 9.6 (21.0) million and other current financial assets were EUR 19.8 (20.1) million. Other current financial assets include Remedy’s liquid cash management investments. The company’s liabilities amounted to EUR 31.0 (30.8) million. The amount contains EUR 14.8 million

convertible loan liabilities related to the agreement Remedy entered with Tencent in September 2024.

Remedy’s balance sheet total on December 31, 2025, was EUR 87.5 (99.3) million and equity was EUR 56.6 (68.5) million. The company’s equity ratio was 67.4% (70.9%) and net gearing -19.7% (-36.9%).

The group’s salaries and compensations with employer contributions for the fiscal year were EUR 24,896 thousand and average number of personnel was 371.

FISCAL YEAR	2025	2024	2023
Salaries and other compensations including employer contributions	24,896	24,672	26,938
Average number of personnel during review period	371	351	334
Headcount at the end of period	387	367	352

Outlook 2026

Remedy expects its full year revenue and EBITDA to increase from the previous year.

Long-term business prospects

Remedy has two established own franchises, CONTROL and Alan Wake, which are linked through the Remedy Connected Universe. Remedy will self-publish all upcoming games, in which Remedy owns the IP. Growing and expanding the two franchises will be a key part of our future. In addition, we work with a partner franchise Max Payne, originally created by Remedy.

By 2030, Remedy aims to be a highly regarded creative studio with sustainable, significant commercial success. Remedy has set itself the following financial targets:

- 1) Double the 2024 revenue by 2027 with continued growth beyond this milestone and
- 2) EBITDA margin of 30% by 2027 and maintain that minimum level throughout the strategy period.

Risks and uncertainties

- The most substantial short-term risks and uncertainties are:
- Remedy’s game development efforts may fail if the company is unable to develop its games within set mandates, such as release schedule, quality, and budget. Additionally, the company’s games may not generate sufficient sales after their release, even if well received and of high quality, thus generating less than estimated game revenue for Remedy.
 - Remedy has entered into long-term agreements with its partners related to game projects in development and game sales. If the company failed to satisfy key contract obligations, its partners could terminate their agreements with, or present claims to, the company.
 - Remedy is self-publishing its games based on fully owned IPs and is in this way taking more financing risk in game development. In case the self-published games are not successful and do not generate sufficient sales, Remedy carries the risk of the games not becoming profitable.
 - Remedy’s success depends significantly on its ability to hire, train, and retain skilled personnel. If the company fails in these areas, it will be unable to effectively conduct its business.
 - Remedy’s business is subject to economic, market, and geopolitical conditions, which are beyond its control. Possible significant fluctuations in currencies, especially USD exchange rate, could have effects on Remedy’s profitability.

The above-mentioned risks might, if they materialize, have a significant negative impact on the Remedy’s business operations, result, financial position, outlook and share price.

Events after the end of the reporting period

There haven’t been any significant events after the end of the fiscal year.

Statement on the scope of research and development activities

Significant part of Remedy’s activities is research and development. The company has capitalized product development expenses for new projects that are based on the company’s own game brands. In 2025, the capitalized expenses were related to game projects FBC: Firebreak and CONTROL Resonant as well as the new project Remedy has in development. A majority of the capitalized development expenses related to FBC: Firebreak were recognized as an impairment loss for Q3 2025.

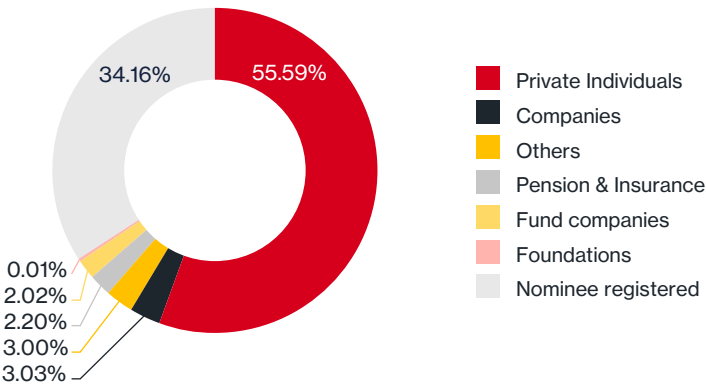
A total of EUR 10,962 thousand development expenses was capitalized during the fiscal year 2025, which is included in the comprehensive income statement lines materials and services and personnel expenses, and as development costs on the balance sheet. The effect of the capitalization to materials and services and personnel costs is presented in Note 4 *Capitalization of development costs* in the financial statement. In the cash flow statement, the capitalized development costs are presented in cash flow from investing activities.

Company shares

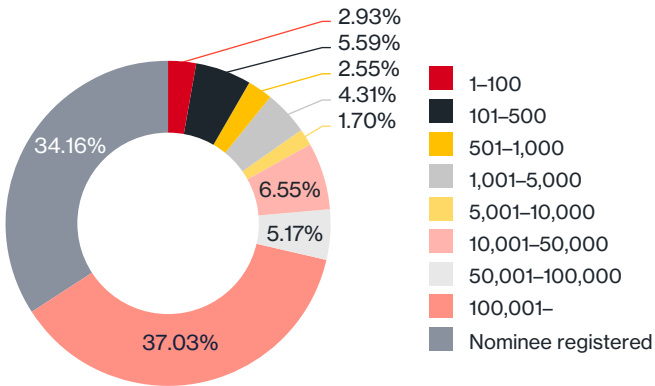
At the end of December 2025, Remedy had 50,000 treasury shares. The treasury shares represent 0.37% of the total number of the company’s listed shares. Remedy carried out the acquisition of own shares during the fourth quarter of the year starting on November 3, 2025 and ending on December 5, 2025. During that period, the company acquired 50,000 of its own shares at the average price of 13.72 euros per share. The treasury shares were repurchased otherwise than in proportion to the existing shareholdings of the company’s shareholders in public trading at the market price quoted at the time of purchase. The acquisition of the own shares was based on the authorization granted by the Annual General Meeting held on April 10, 2025. The purpose of the repurchases was to acquire shares to optimize Remedy’s capital structure, to otherwise be reassigned, to be held by the company, or to be cancelled.

The number of shares in the company was 13,640,451 on December 31, 2025. All shares are of the same series. The shares were included in the book-entry system as of May 5, 2017 (ISIN: FI4000251897). Increase in the number of shares was caused by new shares subscribed with the company’s stock options from option plan 2019.

Distribution of shares by sector on December 31, 2025



Distribution of shares by holding on December 31, 2025



Major shareholders on December 31, 2025

NAME	SHARES	PERCENTAGE
Mäki Markus	3,197,000	23.4
Järvi Sami	560,000	4.1
Virtala Tero	301,000	2.2
Lehtinen Saku	204,000	1.5
Evli Finnish Small Cap Fund	194,099	1.4
Sijoitusrahasto Aktia Capital	188,807	1.4
Varma Mutual Pension Insurance Company	150,000	1.1
Proprius Partners Micro Finland (Non-Ucits)	149,750	1.1
Paloheimo Johannes	106,000	0.8
Pulkkinen Janne	100,000	0.7
10 largest shareholders total	5,150,656	37.8
Accendo Capital SICAV RAIF (nominee registered)	2,063,162	15.1
Other nominee registered	2,596,036	19.0
Other shares	3,780,597	27.7
Treasury shares	50,000	0.4
Total	13,640,451	100.0

The most major shareholder of Remedy Entertainment Plc is the interim CEO, Markus Mäki, with the ownership of 23.4% on December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024: 23.6%). They are considered to have significant influence over the group, based on the share ownership exceeding 20% and their active role in the group.

Management shares on December 31, 2025

NAME	SHARES	PERCENTAGE
Mäki Markus	3,197,000	23.4
Järvi Sami	560,000	4.1
Paloheimo Johannes	106,000	0.8
Österlund Henri	46,139	0.3
Kasurinen Mikael	18,000	0.1
Tavakka Kai	6,000	0.0
Salakka Kaisa	1,900	0.0
Ängeslevä Sonja	1,482	0.0
Kallionpää Santtu	1,300	0.0
Vehkala Mika	400	0.0
Total	3,938,221	28.9

Valid issuance authorizations

With its resolution on April 10, 2025, the Annual General Meeting authorized the Board of Directors to resolve the issuance of shares for a fee or without a fee or issuances of option rights or special rights so that the number of shares to be issued can be at maximum 1,000,000, and shares can be issued in deviation from the shareholders’ pre-emptive rights.

The authorization to decide on share issues or issuance of option rights or other special rights is valid until the company’s following Annual General Meeting, but no longer than 18 months from the date of the Annual General Meeting and it replaces the previous authorizations.

Authorization for the directed repurchase of own shares

On April 10, 2025, the Annual General Meeting authorized the Board of Directors to resolve on the directed repurchase of the company’s own shares. Under the authorization, a maximum of 700,000 shares can be repurchased with funds of the unrestricted equity, in one or several installment. The authorization for the directed repurchase of own shares is valid until the closing of the next Annual General Meeting, however, no longer than 18 months from the date of the Annual General Meeting, and it replaces the previous authorizations.

By virtue of the authorization, a total of 50,000 own shares has been repurchased at the year-end 2025, leaving a maximum of 650,000 shares that can be repurchased until the closing of the next Annual General Meeting in 2026.

Valid special rights

The Board of Directors of Remedy Entertainment Plc has, by virtue of the authorization granted by the Extraordinary General Meeting held on October 24, 2024, decided at its meeting held on October 24, 2024 to issue special rights to Image Frame Investment (HK) Limited, an affiliate of Tencent Holdings Ltd. The special rights are related to the EUR 15 million convertible loan under the Convertible Loan Agreement that Remedy signed with Tencent on September 27, 2024. The maximum total number of special rights issued is 811,100, entitling the lender of the convertible loan to subscribe for a maximum of 811,100 new shares of the company. The special rights will be granted without payment. The share subscription period with the special rights will begin on the third anniversary of October 31, 2024, the date when

Tencent paid the convertible loan amount to Remedy, and ends on the fifth anniversary of the said date. At the end of the reporting period the special rights were not yet exercisable.

Valid option rights

The option plans are part of the Board of Directors’ long-term share-based incentive program to the Remedy’s key persons. Option rights will be granted without payment. The Board of Directors decides on the distribution of option rights until the beginning of the share subscription period. At the end of reporting period 732,500 option rights were exercisable (620,999 in 2024) representing 5.4 (4.6 in 2024) percentage of total amount of shares.

Plan	Date of establishment	Original maximum number of option rights	Current maximum amount of option rights	Number of unexercised option rights	Subscription period	Subscription price (€)	Basis for subscription price	
							Period for volume-weighted average price of the company’s share	Added by (%)
2019	11.7.2019	400,000	371,000	-	1.6.2022–31.5.2025	9.23	1.4.–30.6.2019	10
2020	2.7.2020	400,000	179,500	170,500	1.6.2023–31.5.2026	22.21	1.4.–30.6.2020	10
2021	20.9.2021	350,000	270,000	270,000	1.6.2024–31.5.2027	47.09	1.6.–31.8.2021	10
2022	20.9.2022	350,000	292,000	292,000	1.6.2025–31.5.2028	26.64	1.6.–31.8.2022	10
2023	21.9.2023	350,000	350,000	350,000	1.6.2026–31.5.2029	27.31	1.6.–31.8.2023	10
2024	4.10.2024	350,000	350,000	350,000	1.6.2027–31.5.2030	19.76	1.6.–31.8.2024	10
2025	30.10.2025	350,000	350,000	350,000	1.6.2028–31.5.2031	16.66	1.7.–30.9.2025	10

Events of option plans

The 2019 plan

Subscriptions

Announcement date	Period of subscription	Amount of shares subscribed with option rights	Subscription price (€)	Registration date
September 29, 2022	1.6.–15.9. 2022	134,700	1,243,281	September 29, 2022
January 30, 2023	16.9.–31.12.2022	18,000	166,140	January 30, 2023
April 12, 2023	1.1.–31.3.2023	1,000	9,230	April 12, 2023
June 30, 2023	1.4.–31.5.2023	7,800	71,994	June 30, 2023
September 28, 2023	1.6.–15.9.2023	2,001	18,469	September 28, 2023
February 1, 2024	16.9.–31.12.2023	17,000	156,910	February 1, 2024
April 11, 2024	1.1.–31.3.2024	3,000	27,690	April 11, 2024
July 1, 2024	1.4.–31.5.2024	2,000	18,460	July 1, 2024
September 30, 2024	1.6.–15.9.2024	5,000	46,150	September 30, 2024
January 27, 2025	16.9.– 31.12.2024	11,000	101,530	January 27, 2025
April 25, 2025	1.1.– 31.3.2025	2,000	18,460	April 25, 2025
June 12, 2025	1.4.–31.5.2025	53,000	491,959	June 12, 2025

Other events

In May 2022, Remedy Entertainment Plc cancelled a total of 29,000 option rights from plan 2019 held by the company.

On May 31, 2022, Remedy Entertainment Plc announced that the company will apply to list its 2019 option rights on the Nasdaq Helsinki Ltd First North Growth marketplace. The option rights were listed on said marketplace as of June 1, 2022.

On May 2, 2025, Remedy Entertainment Plc announced that the company will offer to purchase 80 percent of its 2019 options.

Option plan 2019 finished on May 31, 2025 and has no allocated unsubscribed option rights at the end of the period under review.

The 2020 plan

Subscriptions

Announcement date	Period of subscription	Amount of shares subscribed with option rights	Subscription price (€)	Registration date
September 28, 2023	1.6.–15.9.2023	7,000	155,470	September 28, 2023
February 1, 2024	16.9.–31.12.2023	2,000	44,420	February 1, 2024

Other events

In May 2023, Remedy Entertainment Plc cancelled a total of 200,500 option rights from plan 2020 held by the company.

In May 2024, Remedy Entertainment Plc cancelled a total of 20,000 option rights from plan 2020 held by the company.

Option plan 2020 has 170,500 allocated unsubscribed option rights at the end of the period under review.

The 2021 plan

In May 2024, Remedy Entertainment Plc cancelled a total of 80,000 option rights from plan 2021 held by the company.

Option plan 2021 has 270,000 allocated unsubscribed option rights at the end of the period under review.

The 2022 plan

In September 2025, Remedy Entertainment Plc cancelled a total of 58,000 option rights from plan 2022 held by the company.

Option plan 2022 has 292,000 allocated unsubscribed option rights at the end of the period under review.

The 2023 plan

The Board of Directors has allocated 259,000 option rights until the end of the period under review, and 91,000 option rights remain for the company to allocate later to key persons decided by the Board of Directors.

The 2024 plan

The Board of Directors has allocated 305,000 option rights until the end of the period under review, and 45,000 option rights remain for the company to allocate later to key persons decided by the Board of Directors.

The 2025 plan

The Board of Directors has allocated 308,000 option rights until the end of the period under review, and 42,000 option rights remain for the company to allocate later to key persons decided by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors' proposal for actions regarding the company's profit/loss

Remedy Entertainment Plc had distributable funds of EUR 34,217,132.98 on December 31, 2025, of which the result for the fiscal year was EUR -13,145,666.29. The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting that no dividend be paid based on the balance sheet to be adopted for the financial year 2025.

The company's Board of Directors has established a dividend policy aimed at maximizing ownership value through efficient allocation of capital. The payment of any dividend is influenced by business investment needs, expected return on investments and ensuring liquidity. In the event that dividend is paid, all shares of the company are entitled to equal dividend.

Management and auditors

The company's Executive Team included interim Chief Executive Officer Markus Mäki (Chief Product Officer until October 22, 2025), Chief Executive Officer Tero Virtala (until October 22, 2025), Chief Financial Officer Santtu Kallionpää, Creative Director Sami Järvi, Creative Director Mikael Kasurinen, Chief Commercial Officer Johannes Paloheimo and Chief Technology Officer Mika Vehkala.

The company's Board of Directors included Markus Mäki (Chair until October 22, 2025), Henri Österlund (Chair from October 22, 2025), Kaisa Salakka, Sonja Ängeslevä and Kai Tavakka. Auditing for the fiscal year has been conducted by KPMG Oy Ab with APA Petri Sammalisto acting as the auditor with the principal responsibility.

Corporate Governance Statement

Corporate Governance statement is issued separately from the financial statements as part of annual report.

Per-share indicators*

	2025	2024	2023
Earnings per share, EUR	-0.96	-0.27	-1.68
Shareholders' equity per share, EUR	4.16	5.05	5.02
Price/earnings ratio	-15.88	-52.99	-15.11
Highest price, EUR	19.04	26.50	30.15
Lowest price, EUR	12.10	12.72	20.00
Share price at 31 December, EUR	15.20	14.06	25.40
Market value of shares, EUR	206,574,855	190,852,563	342,649,835
Number of share turnover	1,883,682	2,318,893	1,708,862
Share turnover, %	13.8%	17.1%	12.7%
Average number of shares outstanding	13,610,679	13,550,901	13,478,484
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the fiscal year	13,590,451	13,574,151	13,490,151
Weighted average adjusted number of shares outstanding during the financial period, diluted	13,637,784	13,645,229	13,672,267
Weighted average adjusted number of shares outstanding at the end of the financial period	13,590,451	13,632,379	13,683,711

* Per-share indicators have been calculated including treasury shares.

Calculating formulas of indicators

EBITDA:	Operating profit/loss (EBIT) + depreciation and amortization
Operating profit/loss (EBIT):	Result for review period - (taxes + financial items)
Operating profit/loss, % of revenue:	Operating profit/loss (EBIT) / revenue
Net cash:	Cash in hand and banks + liquid investments – interest-bearing liabilities (Interest bearing liabilities – cash in hand and banks - liquid investments) /
Net gearing, %:	shareholders' equity
Equity ratio, %:	Shareholders' equity / (balance sheet total – advances received)
Capital expenditures:	Change in tangible and intangible assets + depreciation of these assets
Shareholders' equity per share, EUR:	Shareholders' equity at December 31 / the number of shares at December 31
Dividend payout ratio, %:	Dividend per share / earnings per share
Effective dividend yield, %:	Dividend per share / the price at December 31
Price/earnings ratio:	Price at December 31 / earnings per share
Market value of shares, EUR:	Number of shares at the end of the fiscal year × price at December 31
Share turnover, %:	Number of share turnover / average number of shares

Reconciliation of alternative performance indicators

EUR thousand	2025	2024	2023
Revenue for review period	59,510	50,661	33,932
Revenue for period preceding review period	50,661	33,932	43,588
Growth in revenue, %	17.5%	49.3%	-22.2%
Operating profit/loss (EBIT)	-14,863	-4,280	-28,627
Depreciation and amortization	26,206	6,791	11,676
EBITDA	11,343	2,511	-16,951
Operating profit/loss (EBIT)	-14,863	-4,280	-28,627
Financial items	-841	460	1,085
Taxes	2,673	224	4,885
Result for review period	-13,030	-3,596	-22,657
Revenue for review period	59,510	50,661	33,932
Result for review period, % of revenue	-21.9%	-7.1%	-66.8%

EUR thousand	2025	2024	2023
Cash in hand and banks	9,641	20,996	20,066
Liquid investments	19,754	20,115	7,357
Interest-bearing liabilities	18,267	15,835	3,660
Lease agreements	3,429	2,503	2,742
Government loan	-	-	918
Convertible bonds	14,838	13,331	-
Net cash	11,127	25,277	23,762
Cash in hand and banks	9,641	20,996	20,066
Liquid investments	19,754	20,115	7,357
Interest-bearing liabilities	18,267	15,835	3,660
Lease agreements	3,429	2,503	2,742
Government loan	-	-	918
Convertible bonds	14,838	13,331	-
Shareholders' equity	56,594	68,527	67,750
Net gearing, %	-19.7%	-36.9%	-35.1%
Shareholders' equity	56,594	68,527	67,750
Balance sheet total	87,548	99,333	79,260
Advances received	3,540	2,674	-
Equity ratio, %	67.4%	70.9%	85.5%

Group's comprehensive income statement

EUR thousand	Note	Jan 1–Dec 31, 2025	Jan 1–Dec 31, 2024
Revenue	2, 3	59,510	50,661
Other operating income	6	0	2
Materials and services	4, 5	-12,240	-16,557
Personnel expenses	4, 7	-24,896	-24,672
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	8	-26,206	-6,791
Other operating expenses	4, 9	-11,031	-6,922
Operating profit (loss)		-14,863	-4,280
Financial income	10	1,150	879
Financial expenses	10	-1,991	-420
Net financial expenses		-841	460
Profit (Loss) before income taxes		-15,703	-3,820
Income tax	11	2,673	224
Profit (Loss) for the financial year		-13,030	-3,596

EUR thousand	Note	Jan 1–Dec 31, 2025	Jan 1–Dec 31, 2024
Other comprehensive income (expense)			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total other comprehensive income (expense) for the financial year		-	-
Total comprehensive income (expense) for the financial year		-13,030	-3,596
Profit (Loss) for the financial year attributable to			
Owners of the parent company		-13,030	-3,596
Total comprehensive income (expense) attributable to			
Owners of the parent company		-13,030	-3,596
Earnings per share	12		
Basic earnings per share, euro		-0.96	-0.27
Diluted earnings per share, euro *		-0.96	-0.27

* Diluted earnings per share is not presented as it would have a strengthening effect on earnings per share.

Group's balance sheet

EUR thousand	Note	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	13	27,933	39,815
Tangible assets	14	2,369	3,357
Right-of-use assets	15	3,391	2,471
Non-current receivables	16-17, 21	751	987
Deferred tax assets	11	8,308	5,355
Total non-current assets		42,752	51,985
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	16-17	6,530	4,111
Contract assets	2, 17	8,872	2,126
Current financial assets	16	19,754	20,115
Cash and cash equivalents	16	9,641	20,996
Total current assets		44,797	47,348
Total assets		87,548	99,333

EUR thousand	Note	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
EQUITY			
Share capital		80	80
Share premium		38	38
Invested non-restricted equity reserve		58,169	58,344
Retained earnings		-1,693	10,065
Total equity	18	56,594	68,527
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Convertible bonds	19, 21	14,838	13,331
Lease liabilities	15	2,123	1,127
Deferred tax liability		196	127
Total non-current liabilities		17,157	14,585
Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	15	1,306	1,376
Trade and other payables	19, 21-22	12,491	14,844
Total current liabilities		13,797	16,221
Total liabilities		30,954	30,806
Total equity and liabilities		87,548	99,333

Group's cash flow statement

EUR thousand	Note	Jan 1–Dec 31, 2025	Jan 1–Dec 31, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from sales		48,862	57,528
Proceeds from other operating income		0	2
Paid other operating expenses		-44,081	-46,798
Interest received		346	513
Interest and other financial expenses paid		-440	-172
Income taxes paid		-176	-72
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)		4,513	11,001
Cash flows from investing activities			
Capitalized development costs	4	-10,962	-8,008
Acquisition of intangible and tangible assets		-3,849	-5,538
Investments	16	1,165	-9,392
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)		-13,646	-22,939

EUR thousand	Note	Jan 1–Dec 31, 2025	Jan 1–Dec 31, 2024
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of current loans and borrowings	19	-	-918
Expenses related to long-term loans and borrowings		-	-464
Repayments and withdrawals of non-current loans and borrowings	19, 21	-	15,000
Purchase of own shares	18	-686	-
Paid increase in share capital	18	612	680
Expenses related to equity transactions	7, 18	-710	-
Repayments of lease liabilities	15	-1,439	-1,429
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)		-2,222	12,868
Net cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities (A+B+C)			
		-11,356	930
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			
		-11,356	930
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1		20,996	20,066
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	16	9,641	20,996

Group's statement of changes in equity

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent company				
EUR thousand	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Invested non-restricted equity reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025		80	38	58,344	10,065	68,527
Comprehensive income						
Profit (Loss) for the financial year		-	-	-	-13,030	-13,030
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		-	-	-	-13,030	-13,030
Transactions with owners of the company						
Share options granted	7.3, 24.2	-	-	-	1,982	1,982
Share issue and other share subscriptions		-	-	510	-	510
Purchase of stock option rights		-	-	-	-710	-710
Purchase of own shares		-	-	-686	-	-686
Total transactions with owners of the company		-	-	-175	1,272	1,097
Balance at December 31, 2025		80	38	58,169	-1,693	56,594

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent company				
EUR thousand	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Invested non-restricted equity reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024		80	38	57,815	9,817	67,750
Comprehensive income						
Profit (Loss) for the financial year		-	-	-	-3,596	-3,596
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		-	-	-	-3,596	-3,596
Transactions with owners of the company						
Share options granted	7.3, 24.2	-	-	-	2,392	2,392
Share issue and other share subscriptions		-	-	529	-	529
Equity component of convertible bond issue	19, 21	-	-	-	1,452	1,452
Total transactions with owners of the company		-	-	529	3,844	4,373
Balance at December 31, 2024		80	38	58,344	10,065	68,527

Notes to the group financial statements

1 Basis of preparation

1.1 Group information

Remedy Entertainment Plc (hereafter “parent company”) and together with its subsidiary Remedy Entertainment Group (hereafter “Remedy” or “the group”) is a pioneering, globally renowned video game group founded in 1995. The group is headquartered in Finland with a subsidiary Remedy Entertainment Sweden AB, that started operations in 2022, situated in Stockholm, Sweden. Known for its story-driven and visually stunning action games, Remedy has created multiple successful, critically acclaimed franchises such as Control, Alan Wake and Max Payne. Remedy also develops its own Northlight® game engine and tools technology that powers Remedy’s games. The group employs over 380 game industry professionals from 38 different countries.

Remedy Entertainment Group’s parent company, Remedy Entertainment Plc, is a Finnish public limited company established under the laws of Finland. Its business ID is 1017278-9. It is domiciled in Espoo, and the parent company’s registered address is Luomanportti 3, 02200 Espoo, Finland. The parent company has been listed on Nasdaq Helsinki since May 2022. Previously, since 2017, it was listed on Nasdaq First North Growth Market Finland.

The Board of Directors of Remedy Entertainment Plc approved the group’s and parent company’s financial statements for issue in its meeting on February 9, 2026.

1.2 Basis of accounting

Remedy’s financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union and in force as at December 31, 2025. International Financial Reporting Standards refer to standards and their interpretations adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The group and the parent company have not early adopted any standard, amendment or interpretation that have been issued but are not yet effective. Any standard, amendment or interpretation that has become effective during 2025, hasn’t had significant effect on the group’s or parent company’s profit or loss, financial position or presentation of the financial statements.

This section 1.2 addresses the general policies applied that relate to the financial statements as a whole. Accounting policies that are specific to a component of the financial statements, together with descriptions of management judgments, related estimates and assumptions, are incorporated into the relevant note of the financial statements. Accounting policies are presented highlighted with a grey background, and management judgments, related estimates and assumptions have been highlighted with a light blue background.

The financial statements are prepared based on the historical cost basis of accounting, except for the following that are measured at fair value: investments to equity funds and share options. Refer to Note 1.5 *Measurement of fair values* and Note 20 *Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities*.

The figures in the financial statements are presented in thousands of euro, except when otherwise indicated. The financial year of the group is the calendar year.

The parent company’s and its subsidiary’s functional and presentation currency is euro. Foreign currency transactions are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Receivables and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the closing rates. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss. Remedy recognizes foreign exchange rate differences in profit and loss with the items the difference arises from.

Remedy has not yet adopted the amended standards already issued by the IASB, with the effective dates January 1, 2026 and thereafter. The company will adopt these pronouncements as of the effective date of each of the pronouncements, or if the effective date is not the first day of the financial year, as of the beginning of the next financial year following the effective date, provided they have been endorsed for use in the EU. Currently Remedy believes that these pronouncements will not have a significant effect on the future group financial statements when adopted, even if the new IFRS 18 regarding presentation and disclosure in financial statements will have some effect especially on how Remedy presents its profit or loss statement starting from January 1, 2027. The IFRS 18 standard will require entities to classify its income and expenses to operating, investing, financing and income taxes categories as well as to present certain new subtotals in their statement of profit or loss.

1.3 Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the parent company, Remedy Entertainment Plc, and of all those subsidiaries over which the parent company has control at the period-end. Control is achieved when Remedy Entertainment Plc is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when Remedy Entertainment Plc obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when Remedy Entertainment Plc loses control of the subsidiary. In preparation of consolidated financial statements intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains, as well as distribution of profits within the group, are eliminated.

Structure of the group

The business of the group is practiced by the parent company. The subsidiary hasn't had significant effect on the financial development of the group.

On December 31, 2025 the group had one subsidiary:
– Remedy Entertainment Sweden AB, ownership 100%.

1.4 Critical management judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of IFRS financial statements requires group's management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions. These affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the period-end as well as the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. The estimates and assumptions are based on

historical experience of Remedy and other justified assumptions, such as future expectations, considering the circumstances at the end of the reporting period and the time when the estimates and assumptions were made. Remedy believes that the estimates made and the assumptions used are reasonable.

Actual results may ultimately differ from the estimates and assumptions made. Changes in accounting estimates may be necessary as a result of new information or more experience, or if the underlying circumstances evolve. The group reviews the estimates and underlying assumptions regularly. Such changes are recognized in the period in which the estimate or the assumption is revised.

Judgments that Remedy management has made in the process of applying accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, relate to the following areas:

- Revenue recognition: determining performance obligations and stand-alone selling prices, and revenue recognition over time (Note 2 *Revenue*)
- Capitalization of game development costs and determination of related amortizations and impairments (Notes 4 *Capitalization of development costs* and 13 *Intangible assets*)
- Assumptions used in determining the fair value of share options (Note 7 *Personnel expenses*)
- Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses (Note 11 *Income taxes*)
- Leases: accounting for staff housing leases (Note 15 *Leases*)
- Interest rate on the convertible bond without the conversion option (Note 19 *Financial liabilities*)

For Remedy the assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year comprise the following:

- Accrued royalty receivables (Note 2 *Revenue*)
- Capitalization of game development costs and determination of related amortizations and impairments (Notes 4 *Capitalization of development costs* and 13 *Intangible assets*)

1.5 Measurement of fair values

A number of Remedy's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair values are categorised into hierarchy levels that are representative of the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1: fair value is calculated on the basis of quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that Remedy can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2: fair value is calculated on the basis of inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability; either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: fair value is calculated on the basis of inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, Remedy uses observable market data as far as possible.

1.6 Operating profit

Remedy considers operating profit to be a relevant subtotal in understanding the group’s and parent company’s financial performance. Since this concept is not been previously defined under IFRS, Remedy has defined it as follows:

Operating profit is the net amount attained when:
+ revenues are added by other operating income, less
- purchase expenses for materials and services
- personnel expenses
- depreciation, amortization and any impairment losses, and
- other operating expenses.

Remedy’s definition is in line with the new IFRS 18 -standard, that defines operating profit as all income and expenses classified in the operating category. Remedy recognizes foreign exchange rate differences in profit and loss with the items the difference arises from. All other items are shown below operating profit in profit or loss.

2 Revenue

2.1 Accounting policy

Currently Remedy has the following three revenue streams:
– Development fees from the company’s publishing partners
– Share and royalties of consumer game sales
– Direct game sales from the games that the company self-publishes

To determine whether to recognise revenue, Remedy follows a 5-step process as follows:

- 1. Identifying the agreement with a customer;
- 2. Identifying the performance obligations;
- 3. Determining the transaction price;
- 4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
- 5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

By nature, the development of game projects is work that spans over several years, thus the agreements are long-term as well. If the game project is chosen to be executed with publishing partner instead of self-publishing, publishing partner usually pays development fees to the developer during the game development. Remedy can also receive development fees related to other partnership agreements, if the chosen partner co-finances the game with Remedy. These development payments are tied to the actual progress of game development. Projects are typically split into milestone deliveries, the approval and payment of which calls for a list of requirements to be fulfilled. It is also typical that agreement amendments are made to adjust, for example, the terms of the milestone deliverables, the payments and the platforms on which the game is to be distributed. Generally amendments do not give rise to a distinct performance obligation and thus amendments are considered to be part of the original agreement. Remedy typically retains most rights to the developed IP, though Remedy can also act as subcontracting partner in agreements where the partner owns the IP. In agreements where ownership of the IP retains at Remedy, the partner in question might receive an exclusive right or license to publish and sell the game. In some agreements Remedy and partner have divided the

publishing rights geographically or by platform. The exclusivity granted to the publisher means that the publisher receives all rights related to any and all commercial use of the game. Thus Remedy effectively licenses the IP. After the development phase, most of Remedy’s games are sold to consumers through different digital and retail platforms, organised by the publishing partners or Remedy.

In the 2025–2030 strategy period, one of Remedy’s strategic pillars is to self-publish the games that the company owns, whereas the role of the partner is to support the company in the self-publishing. Remedy considers itself to be a principal in contracts when it self-publishes a game and owns the IP for the game. In these cases, Remedy has a control over the license before it is delivered to the end-consumer customer. With this type of business model Remedy takes on more risk and bears more financial burden of the costs when the games are in development, but the company will also receive a higher share of the revenues related to game sales and pay smaller amounts as royalty expenses to its partners compared to business models that included highly involved publishing partners. For the self-published games, Remedy is among other things responsible of pricing of the game and on agreeing the discount campaigns. Game sales is a variable component depending on the consumer game sales and they are accounted as gross sales. Sales related costs such as platform fees and royalty expenses to partners are accounted separately in material and service expenses category.

Agreements including publishing partner typically provide that Remedy is entitled to receive a share of the consumer sales revenues (variable consideration), in addition to receiving development fees. The amount of such revenue depends on the game in question and the actual terms of the agreement with

the publisher. The agreement terms vary from agreement to agreement. The revenue share is typically calculated from net sales, which takes into account deductions such as platform fees and quality assurance costs of the game. Once the game starts to sell and before paying the revenue share to Remedy, the publisher is in some agreements allowed to deduct upfront specific costs, such as development fees paid to developer and marketing. This mechanism is called recouping. Some agreements may also include a one-time shipping bonus element (variable consideration), since it is promised as a performance bonus on achievement of a specified milestone, most typically delivering a launchable game.

The agreements define the core responsibilities and deliverables of the developer and the publisher. The key right granted under the agreement is the exclusive publishment right which is granted to the publishers from the signature date. Remedy's agreements contain two performance obligations: transfer of a license, and development activities. Development activities are linked to making sure the product itself, the game, is produced in timely manner and in such scope that has been agreed with the publisher. Transfer of a license means that publisher has the exclusive right to publish the game, collect the gross revenue for the game sales and after agreed deductions pay Remedy the revenue share.

The transaction price for the development fee is based on the work load for the project and split to milestones based on the amount of deliverables required in certain milestone. This means that milestones reflect accrual basis and also define the right to invoice. Revenue share or royalty is the amount of consideration

which Remedy expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring services to an end customer, player consumer. Revenue is measured at transaction price, stated net of VAT and other sales-related taxes. The transaction price structure is set out in the agreement. The publisher is responsible of pricing of the game to consumers with platform holders and on agreeing discount campaigns. On game development agreements the total consideration is formed through milestone payments and revenue share. Milestone payments are non-variable and revenue share is a variable component which is a derivative of consumer game sales to Remedy. Remedy does not have a significant financing components in its agreements with customers.

In estimating the stand-alone selling price for milestone development fees Remedy applies cost plus method (expected cost plus a profit margin). The margin is adjusted for differences in customers and other factors. Transaction price is allocated to development fees and royalties, depending on a agreement. Transaction price of development fees is allocated based on milestones achieved, which correspond to the percentage of completion stage of the project. The revenue share or royalty is allocated based on actual consumer game sales through platforms. This is according to the nature of video game development business.

Remedy recognizes revenue when (or as) it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring agreed milestone deliverables to a customer. Development fees are recognized over time as all the related criteria are met. Revenue from game sales and royalties is also recognised over time after entitlement to revenue share has been filled, based on relevant actual sales.

2.2 Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

- Remedy management has used judgment in respect of the following:
- Revenue recognition over time: Certain amount of judgment is required in over-time revenue recognition as this is based on estimates of agreement revenues and on the measurement of project progress. As the customer approves the development work as it progresses, and is involved in directing the development activity, it is generally considered that control is transferred over time and revenue is recognised accordingly. Remedy management has used judgment when determining milestones and estimating stand-alone prices for each milestone to reflect the correct share of total price of the agreement.
 - Accrued royalty receivables: Royalty revenue cash flow is based on agreed payment terms with partners and can differ at certain periods significantly from accrual basis revenue recognized within the period.

2.3 Disaggregation of revenue

Below revenue is disaggregated by geographical market¹ and the source of created intellectual property (IP):

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Europe	604	2,720
Rest of the world	58,906	47,941
Total	59,510	50,661

¹ Based on the geographic location of partners and sales platforms.

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Development fees	32,947	45,609
Game sales and royalties	26,562	5,052
Total	59,510	50,661

2.4 Trade receivables and agreement assets and liabilities

EUR thousand	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Receivables, which are included in Trade receivables (Note 16)	4,075	1,230
Agreement assets	8,872	2,126
Advances received	3,540	2,674

The agreement assets primarily relate to revenue earned by Remedy but not yet billed at the reporting date. The agreement assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional. This usually occurs when Remedy issues an invoice to the development

partner. There are no provisions for credit losses in respect of agreement assets at either year-end, since the company considered the related credit risks to be insignificant.

3 Operating segments

3.1 Accounting policy

Remedy management has identified one operating segment in the business. This is because the company's game development business is global, and sales channels are the same regardless of where the players are. Therefore, financial performance and positions cannot be divided into different segments in such way that it improves the ability to analyze and manage the company. Remedy measures revenue for each game, but does not allocate all costs, assets and liabilities by game. The single operating segment is reported in a manner consistent with the internal management structure of Remedy and the internal financial information provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (the CEO) who is responsible for making strategic decisions, allocating resources, monitoring and assessing the performance. Operating profit is the key measure utilised in assessing the performance of the company.

The non-current segment assets are based on the geographic location of the assets. Unallocated assets include financial instruments and deferred taxes. In the financial years 2024–2025 assets of the company resided mainly in Finland. Segment revenue of geographic locations has been based on the geographic location of customers and is disclosed in Note 2.3 *Disaggregation of revenue*.

Geographic information

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Non-current assets		
Finland	41,430	50,304
Sweden	1,322	1,681
Total	42,752	51,985

3.2 Major clients

In the year ended 2025 Remedy had 3 major clients that individually accounted for at least 10% of total revenues (2024: 2 clients).

4 Capitalization of development costs

The development costs capitalized during fiscal years 2025 and 2024 comprise the following:

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Personnel costs	7,111	5,591
External services	3,852	2,417
Total	10,962	8,008

The accounting policies applied to development costs together with other disclosures on development costs are presented in Note 13 *Intangible assets*.

5 Materials and services

5.1 Accounting policy

The Materials and services item consists of game development related service purchases, material purchases, and inventories, as well as sales revenue related platform fees and royalty expenses paid to partners. The amount of these expenses may vary annually depending on the development stages of projects or sales volumes. This item does not include foreign exchange differences, which are presented in Note 1.6 *Operating Profit*. Direct project related game development material and service costs are capitalized according to the accounting policies, which are presented in Note 13 *Intangible Assets*.

5.2 Breakdown of expenses for materials and services

EUR thousand	2025	2024
<i>Game development related materials and services</i>		
External services	-14,304	-18,925
Capitalized development costs	3,852	2,417
Purchase expenses	-18	-39
Change in inventory	-	-6
Total	-10,471	-16,552
<i>Revenue related partner expenses</i>		
Platform fees	-1,754	-
Royalty expense	-15	-4
Total	-1,769	-4
Materials and services total	-12,240	-16,557

6 Other operating income

6.1 Accounting policy

Other operating income comprises income from activities outside the ordinary business of Remedy.

7 Personnel expenses

7.1 Accounting policy

The line item Personnel expenses in the comprehensive income statement comprises the following employment benefits: short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits, other long-term employee benefits¹, termination benefits, and share-based payments (refer to Note 7.3 *Share-based payments* below).

Short-term employee benefits comprise wages, salaries, fringe benefits, annual leave and bonuses. Remedy recognises these benefits in the period in which employees perform the work.

Post-employment benefits are payable to employees after the completion of employment. In Remedy these benefits relate to pensions. The pensions are arranged in external pension institutions. Pension plans are classified as either defined benefit plans or defined contribution plans. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity, and has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the related benefits. All other plans are classified as defined benefit plans. Remedy only has defined contribution plans. Obligations for contributions are expensed in the period during which the services are provided. Remedy

records prepaid contributions as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Other long-term employee benefits are all employee benefits other than short-term, post-employment and termination benefits. Examples include long-term paid absences such as sabbatical leave.

Termination benefits are based on the termination of employment, not on work performance. These benefits consist of severance payments. Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by Remedy before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits.

¹ No such benefits were provided by Remedy during the financial years 2025 or 2024.

7.2 Expenses recognised in profit or loss

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	-24,268	-22,764
Capitalized development costs	7,111	5,591
Contributions to post-employment plans (defined contribution)	-4,980	-4,535
Other social security expenses	-776	-572
Share-based payment transactions (equity-settled)	-1,982	-2,392
Total	-24,896	-24,672
The average number of employees for the financial year totalled	371	351

Disclosures on the remuneration of the key management personnel are provided in Note 24 *Related party transactions*.

7.3 Share-based payments

7.3.1 Accounting policy

On December 31, 2025 Remedy had six share-based incentive plans in progress: Option plan 2020, Option plan 2021, Option plan 2022, Option plan 2023, Option plan 2024 and Option plan 2025. Option plan 2019 finished in 2025 and Option plan 2018 finished in 2024. The plans are equity-settled share-based payment transactions. The options were issued for no consideration. The options are measured at the grant-date fair value using the Black-Scholes model, and recognized as employee benefit expenses over the vesting period, together with

a corresponding increase in equity (retained earnings). In option related calculations, risk free interest rate is defined to equal the 10-year interest rate of Finnish government bond and period for defining volatility of the share is one year from the calculation date.

7.3.2 Description of share option plans

The option plans are part of the Board of Directors’ long-term share-based incentive program to the Remedy’s key persons. Option rights will be granted without payment. The Board of Directors decides on the distribution of option rights until the beginning of the share subscription period.

Plan	Date of establishment	Original maximum number of option rights	Current maximum amount of option rights	Number of unexercised option rights	Subscription period	Subscription price (€)	Basis for subscription price	
							Period for volume-weighted average price of the company’s share	Added by (%)
2019	11.7.2019	400,000	371,000	-	1.6.2022–31.5.2025	9.23	1.4.–30.6.2019	10
2020	2.7.2020	400,000	179,500	170,500	1.6.2023–31.5.2026	22.21	1.4.–30.6.2020	10
2021	20.9.2021	350,000	270,000	270,000	1.6.2024–31.5.2027	47.09	1.6.–31.8.2021	10
2022	20.9.2022	350,000	292,000	292,000	1.6.2025–31.5.2028	26.64	1.6.–31.8.2022	10
2023	21.9.2023	350,000	350,000	350,000	1.6.2026–31.5.2029	27.31	1.6.–31.8.2023	10
2024	4.10.2024	350,000	350,000	350,000	1.6.2027–31.5.2030	19.76	1.6.–31.8.2024	10
2025	30.10.2025	350,000	350,000	350,000	1.6.2028–31.5.2031	16.66	1.7.–30.9.2025	10

The 2019 plan:

Subscriptions

Announce- ment date	Period of subscription	Amount of shares subscribed with option rights	Sub- scription price (€)	Registration date
September 29, 2022	1.6.–15.9.2022	134,700	1,243,281	September 29, 2022
January 30, 2023	16.9.–31.12.2022	18,000	166,140	January 30, 2023
April 12, 2023	1.1.–31.3.2023	1,000	9,230	April 12, 2023
June 30, 2023	1.4.–31.5.2023	7,800	71,994	June 30, 2023
September 28, 2023	1.6.–15.9.2023	2,001	18,469	September 28, 2023
February 1, 2024	16.9.–31.12.2023	17,000	156,910	February 1, 2024
April 11, 2024	1.1.–31.3.2024	3,000	27,690	April 11, 2024
July 1, 2024	1.4.–31.5.2024	2,000	18,460	July 1, 2024
September 30, 2024	1.6.–15.9.2024	5,000	46,150	September 30, 2024
January 27, 2025	16.9.– 31.12.2024	11,000	101,530	January 27, 2025
April 25, 2025	1.1.– 31.3.2025	2,000	18,460	April 25, 2025
June 12, 2025	1.4.–31.5.2025	53,000	491,959	June 12, 2025

The entire subscription prices have been entered in the company’s reserve for invested unrestricted equity. The shares subscribed have established shareholder rights as of the registration date.

Other events

In May 2022, Remedy Entertainment Plc cancelled a total of 29,000 option rights from plan 2019 held by the company.

On May 31, 2022, Remedy Entertainment Plc announced that the company will apply to list its 2019 option rights on the Nasdaq Helsinki Ltd First North Growth marketplace. The option rights were listed on said marketplace as of June 1, 2022.

On May 2, 2025, Remedy Entertainment Plc announced that the company will offer to purchase 80 percent of its 2019 options.

Option plan 2019 finished on May 31, 2025 and has no allocated unsubscribed option rights at the end of the period under review.

The 2020 plan:

Subscriptions

Announce- ment date	Period of subscription	Amount of shares subscribed with option rights	Sub- scription price (€)	Registration date
September 28, 2023	1.6.–15.9.2023	7,000	155,470	September 28, 2023
February 1, 2024	16.9.–31.12.2023	2,000	44,420	February 1, 2024

The entire subscription prices have been entered in the company’s reserve for invested unrestricted equity. The shares subscribed have established shareholder rights as of the registration date.

Other events

In May 2023, Remedy Entertainment Plc cancelled a total of 200,500 option rights from plan 2020 held by the company.

In May 2024, Remedy Entertainment Plc cancelled a total of 20,000 option rights from plan 2020 held by the company.

Option plan 2020 has 170,500 allocated unsubscribed option rights at the end of the period under review.

The 2021 plan:

In May 2024, Remedy Entertainment Plc cancelled a total of 80,000 option rights from plan 2021 held by the company.

Option plan 2021 has 270,000 allocated unsubscribed option rights at the end of the period under review.

The 2022 plan:

In September 2025, Remedy Entertainment Plc cancelled a total of 58,000 option rights from plan 2022 held by the company.

Option plan 2022 has 292,000 allocated unsubscribed option rights at the end of the period under review.

The 2023 plan:

The Board of Directors has allocated 259,000 option rights until the end of the period under review, and 91,000 option rights remain for the company to allocate later to key persons decided by the Board of Directors.

The 2024 plan:

The Board of Directors has allocated 305,000 option rights until the end of the period under review, and 45,000 option rights remain for the company to allocate later to key persons decided by the Board of Directors.

The 2025 plan:

The Board of Directors has allocated 308,000 option rights until the end of the period under review, and 42,000 option rights remain for the company to allocate later to key persons decided by the Board of Directors.

7.3.3 Key terms and conditions

The key terms and conditions related to the plans in progress at the balance sheet date in 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

Plan	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Nature of the plan	Share option	Share option	Share option	Share option	Share option	Share option	Share option
Grant date	Sept 10, 2019	Oct 20, 2020	Oct 6, 2021	Sept 20, 2022	Sept 21, 2023	Oct 4, 2024	Oct 30, 2025
Vesting period	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years
Subscription period	June 1, 2022– May 31, 2025	June 1, 2023– May 31, 2026	June 1, 2024– May 31, 2027	June 1, 2025– May 31, 2028	June 1, 2026– May 31, 2029	June 1, 2027– May 31, 2030	June 1, 2028– May 31, 2031
Vesting condition	Employment requirement	Employment requirement	Employment requirement	Employment requirement	Employment requirement	Employment requirement	Employment requirement
Number of options	-	170,500	270,000	292,000	259,000	305,000	308,000
Current exercise price, euro	9.23	22.21	47.09	26.64	27.31	19.76	16.66
Share price at grant date, euro	10.60	33.50	40.10	19.48	20.55	16.46	13.16
Settlement	In shares	In shares	In shares	In shares	In shares	In shares	In shares

7.3.4 Key assumptions used in Black-Scholes valuation model

The table below lists the inputs to the valuation model used for the plans.

Plan	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Grant date	Sept 10, 2019	Oct 20, 2020	Oct 6, 2021	Sept 20, 2022	Sept 21, 2023	Oct 4, 2024	Oct 30, 2025
Volatility, %	36%	54%	45%	46%	37%	42%	41%
Option life, years	5.7 years	5.6 years	5.7 years	5.7 years	5.7 years	5.7 years	5.6 years
Risk-free interest rate, %	0%	0%	0%	0%	3.29%	2.66%	3.02%
Share price at grant date, euro	10.60	33.50	40.10	19.48	20.55	16.46	13.16
Option value at grant date, euro	3.99	19.41	15.49	6.54	6.75	6.14	4.60

7.3.5 Movements in outstanding share options

The following tables illustrates the changes in the number of outstanding share options during the financial years 2025 and 2024.

2025

Pieces	Plan 2019	Plan 2020	Plan 2021	Plan 2022	Plan 2023	Plan 2024	Plan 2025
Outstanding at January 1	180,499	170,500	270,000	292,000	279,000	322,000	-
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	308,000
Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-	-20,000	-17,000	-
Returned during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-66,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	-114,199	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at December 31	-	170,500	270,000	292,000	259,000	305,000	308,000
Exercisable at December 31	-	170,500	270,000	292,000	-	-	-

2024

Pieces	Plan 2019	Plan 2020	Plan 2021	Plan 2022	Plan 2023	Plan 2024
Outstanding at January 1	207,499	192,500	287,500	318,000	277,000	-
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-	31,000	322,000
Forfeited during the year	-	-	-17,500	-26,000	-29,000	-
Returned during the year	-	-20,000	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-27,000	-2,000	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at December 31	180,499	170,500	270,000	292,000	279,000	322,000
Exercisable at December 31	180,499	170,500	270,000	-	-	-

There were no cancellations or modifications to awards in 2025 or 2024.

8 Depreciation, amortization and impairment

8.1 Depreciation, amortization and impairment by asset categories

EUR thousand	2025	2024
<i>Intangible assets</i>		
Development costs	-17,622	-487
Other intangible assets	-5,751	-3,430
Total	-23,373	-3,917
<i>Tangible assets</i>		
Machinery and equipment	-1,475	-1,471
Other tangible assets	-24	-24
Total	-1,499	-1,495
Total depreciation and amortization, owned assets	-24,872	-5,412
<i>Right-of-use assets (leased assets)¹</i>		
	-1,334	-1,379
Total depreciation and amortization in profit or loss	-26,206	-6,791

¹ Refer to Note 15.3 *Amounts recognised in profit or loss* for the related analysis by class of right-of-use asset.

In financial year 2025, Remedy recognised an impairment loss of EUR 14,919 thousand for game project FBC: Firebreak (refer to Note 13.4 *Impairment testing of uncompleted development projects*). No impairment losses were recognized in the financial year 2024.

9 Other operating expenses

9.1 Accounting policy

Remedy's other operating expenses comprise expenses that do not directly relate to the operating activity of businesses within Remedy, such as administrative, IT, marketing and travel expenses.

9.2 Breakdown of other operating expenses

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Voluntary personnel-related expenses	-1,348	-1,355
Office space expenses	-520	-547
IT software and hardware expenses	-3,259	-2,462
Travel expenses	-335	-578
Marketing expenses	-2,906	-235
Administrative expenses	-1,208	-1,579
Other service purchase expenses	-1,359	-
Other expenses	-97	-166
Total	-11,031	-6,922

9.3 Auditor's fees

EUR thousand	2025	2024
KPMG		
Audit fees	-139	-102
Assignments referred to in 1.1,2 § of Finnish Auditing Act	-9	-7
Other services	-11	-11
Total	-159	-120

10 Financial income and expenses

10.1 Accounting policy

Remedy recognises interest income and interest expenses using the effective interest method. Remedy records all interest costs as expenses. The accounting policies applied to financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in more detail in Notes 16 *Financial assets*, 19 *Financial liabilities* and 21 *Financial risk management*.

10.2 Amounts recognised through profit or loss

10.2.1 Financial income

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Foreign exchange gains ¹	54	62
Interest income	292	452
Other financial income ⁴	804	366
Total	1,150	879

10.2.2 Financial expenses

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Foreign exchange losses ¹	-285	-35
Interest expenses – financial liabilities measured at amortised cost ²	-1,523	-323
Other financial expenses ³	-183	-61
Total	-1,991	-420
Net financial expenses	-841	460

¹ Net foreign exchange gains and losses amounted to EUR -231 thousand in 2025 (2024: 27 thousand).

² Includes the convertible bond and the lease liabilities, in 2024 also the government loan.

³ Includes financing fees EUR 93 thousand in 2025 (2024: 15 thousand), stock exchange listing costs of the parent company EUR 46 thousand in 2025 (2024: 46 thousand) and credit loss of loan receivables EUR 44 thousand.

⁴ Includes changes in the fair value of investments.

11 Income taxes

11.1 Accounting policy

The income tax expense for the period comprises current tax and change in deferred taxes. Income tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income (OCI) or equity, in which case the income tax is also recorded directly to OCI or equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the taxable income. It is determined in accordance with the local (Finnish and Swedish) company tax rates and laws enacted (or substantively enacted) for each company. Income taxes are adjusted with any taxes relating to previous financial years. Taxable profit may differ from the profit reported in profit or loss, since some income or expense items may be taxable or deductible in other years, and/or certain income items are not taxable or certain expense items are non-deductible for taxation purposes.

- Deferred tax is generally provided using the liability method on:
- temporary differences arising between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and
- unused tax losses or unused tax credits.

Deferred tax liabilities are usually recognized in full. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available, against which Remedy can utilise deductible temporary differences.

- Recognized deferred tax assets: the amount and the probability of the utilization of such assets are reviewed at each period-end. Remedy recognizes a valuation allowance against the deferred tax asset if the utilization of the related tax benefit is no more considered probable.

Remedy determines deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities using the local tax rates (and laws) that are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. The applied tax rates are the rate enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Where the amount of tax payable or recoverable is uncertain, Remedy takes such instances into consideration in recording current or deferred taxes, based on the group's interpretation of the local tax laws and judgment of the liability or recovery.

11.2 Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Remedy has deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are expected to be realized through the income statement in the future. When calculating deferred tax items, Remedy makes certain assumptions and estimations about the future tax effects resulting from differences between the book values of assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements and their tax values.

Management judgment is needed especially when determining how much deferred tax assets can be recorded. Discretion has been used especially when deciding whether to record a deferred tax asset for unused tax losses. The amount of the book entry depends on the amount of taxable income that is likely to be generated in the future against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.

Estimating future taxable profits is based on Remedy's strategy, forecasts and estimation of uncertainties. Remedy's management monitors the group's financial position and evaluates the future development every month. The amount of deferred tax assets recorded for tax losses is assessed on the end date of each reporting period.

11.3 Income taxes recognised through profit or loss

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Current tax for the reporting year	-211	-75
Change in deferred taxes	2,884	299
Total	2,673	224

11.4 Reconciliation between income tax expense in profit or loss and tax expense calculated using the Finnish corporate tax rate

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Profit (Loss) before income tax	-15,703	-3,820
Tax using the Finnish corporate tax rate (20%)	3,141	764
Income tax for prior years	184	-2
Non-deductible expenses	-103	-59
Share option plans	-396	-478
Effect of the foreign subsidiary	-1	-2
Other	-151	1
Income taxes in profit or loss	2,673	224

11.5 Movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances

2025

EUR thousand	At Jan 1, 2025	Recognised through profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Exchange differences and other changes	At Dec 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets					
Of confirmed losses	5,355	2,953	-	-	8,308
Of lease agreement liabilities	501	178	-	-	679
Total	5,856	3,131	-	-	8,987
Netting of deferred taxes	-482	-177	-	-	-659
Deferred tax assets, net	5,374	2,954	-	-	8,328
Deferred tax liabilities					
Financial instruments	106	70	-	-	176
Lease agreements right-of-use-asset	502	177	-	-	679
Total	608	247	-	-	855
Netting of deferred taxes	-482	-177	-	-	-659
Deferred tax liabilities, net	126	70	-	-	196

2024

EUR thousand	At Jan 1, 2024	Recognised through profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Exchange differences and other changes	At Dec 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets					
Of confirmed losses	5,027	328	-	-	5,355
Of lease agreement liabilities	536	-32	-	-3	501
Total	5,563	296	-	-3	5,856
Netting of deferred taxes	-528	39	-	7	-482
Deferred tax assets, net	5,035	335	-	4	5,374
Deferred tax liabilities					
Financial instrument valuation	71	35	-	-	106
Lease agreements right-of-use-asset	548	-39	-	-7	502
Total	619	-4	-	-7	608
Netting of deferred taxes	-528	39	-	7	-482
Deferred tax liabilities, net	91	35	-	-	126

12 Earnings per share (EPS)

12.1 Accounting policy

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year (excluding any treasury shares held).

In calculating diluted earnings per share, the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding is adjusted to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. At December 31, 2025 Remedy had zero (2024: one) diluting share option plans. Share options have a dilutive effect only when the average market price of ordinary shares during the period exceeds the exercise price of the options.

Refer to Note 7.3 *Share-based payments* and 24.2 *Key management personnel remuneration* for more information on the share option plans.

12.2 Basic and diluted earnings per share

	2025	2024
<i>Basic earnings per share</i>		
Profit attributable to owners of the parent company (EUR thousand)	-13,030	-3,596
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year (1,000 pcs)	13,611	13,551
Basic earnings per share (euro / share)	-0.96	-0.27
<i>Diluted earnings per share</i>		
Profit attributable to owners of the parent company (EUR thousand)	-13,030	-3,596
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year (1,000 pcs)	13,611	13,551
Dilution from share options (1,000 pcs)	27	94
Weighted average number of shares adjusted for the effect of dilution (1,000 pcs)	13,638	13,645
Diluted earnings per share (euro / share) *	-0.96	-0.27

* Diluted earnings per share is not presented as it would have a strengthening effect on earnings per share.

Growth in number of ordinary shares is due to share subscriptions related to option program 2019.

13 Intangible assets

13.1 Accounting policy

Remedy’s intangible assets currently comprise capitalized development costs and purchased publishing rights of the CONTROL franchise. Same accounting policies are applied to both intangible asset categories.

Development costs

Remedy has capitalized development costs for new projects that are based on the company’s own game brands. The capitalized expenses at the year-end 2025 were related to game projects Alan Wake 2, FBC: Firebreak, CONTROL Resonant and the new game project Remedy has in development. At the beginning of the comparison year 2024, the capitalized development cost accrual also contained capitalized development cost related to Alan Wake Remastered, which was fully amortized, in its schedule, during 2024.

The company capitalizes development costs when all the following criteria are met:

- Remedy can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the game so that it will be available for use or sale
- Remedy has the intention and ability to complete the game and sell it
- Remedy is able to demonstrate how the game will generate probable future economic benefits
- Remedy has adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to sell the game
- Remedy is able to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the game during its development.

The group capitalizes a game project’s direct personnel costs and other direct project costs. The asset is tested for impairment annually during the period of development. Development expenditure that was initially expensed is not capitalized at a later date. Research costs are expensed as incurred.

Amortization and impairment losses

Amortization begins at the time of the game’s launch taking in consideration possible partner’s recoup. The amortization schedule of capitalized development costs is based on the net revenue generated following the gross sales curve, i.e. sales profile less any expected expenses directly related to the sales during the amortization period. Remedy considers that it is appropriate for the amortization period to be based upon the expected net revenue profile, since there is a strong correlation between the net revenues generated and consumption of economic benefits. The amortization period is based on game’s expected sales lifecycle. This lifecycle can vary per game type from 2 to 5 years. For so called triple A games the expected sales lifecycle has traditionally been shorter and for free to play type of games the sales lifecycle can be much longer.

Remedy reviews the amortization periods applied at least at each financial year-end. If the expected useful life of a game is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly. The changes of useful lives may arise from changes in demand, competition or restructuring actions, for example.

At each reporting date Remedy assesses whether there are indicators of impairment within the carrying value of capitalised development costs held on a game by game basis. If any indication exists, the company estimates the game’s recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of a game exceeds its recoverable amount.

13.2 Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Remedy capitalises development expenditure as an intangible asset when the related criteria are met (refer to 13.1 *Accounting policy* above). This requires management to make judgment on when all of the criteria for capitalization are met and when to cease capitalization and start amortising the asset.

The basis for investment decision, also for game project investments, is a business case. Business case is drafted at very early phase of game idea and concepting. When the scope of the project is formed, a resource need calculation is drafted based on the scope of the project. Resourcing and budgeting is done for internal manmonths, outsourcing, other operating expenses and marketing efforts. These together form the basis for project budget and timeline. Next phase is to decide whether or not a publishing partner is involved or if the game is self published. If a partner is involved, the structure of the partnership deal is simulated. There are usually many different scenarios about a deal structure. After a partner has been found, the actual deal terms and project timeline and budget will be updated to the business case. During the process the expected game sales amounts and monetary effect of the partner deal structure and terms are estimated. Based on the total expectations for project return (development fees + revenue share/royalties), the share of unsure returns are calculated. Development fees have been determined in the contract, which outclodes them from the unsure revenue streams. Revenue share/royalties on the other hand are unsure since they are based on actual consumers purchasing the game. Remedy capitalizes the share of game project cost corresponding to the share of post-launch revenues of the total revenue expectation for the game project. For game projects that don’t have publishing partner at the reporting period and Remedy takes full development risk, all revenue streams are unsure defining the capitalization percent at 100.

13.3 Reconciliation of carrying amounts

EUR thousand	Capitalized development costs		Other intangible assets		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cost						
Balance at January 1	46,026	38,017	16,416	-	62,441	38,017
Additions	10,962	8,008	529	16,416	11,491	24,424
Balance at December 31	56,988	46,026	16,945	16,416	73,932	62,441
Of which unfinished game development projects	17,402	21,719	-	-	17,402	21,719
Accumulated amortization and impairment						
Balance at January 1	-19,197	-18,709	-3,430	-	-22,626	-18,709
Amortization	-7,059	-487	-1,394	-3,430	-8,454	-3,917
Impairment losses	-10,563	-	-4,357	-	-14,919	-
Balance at December 31	-36,819	-19,197	-9,181	-3,430	-45,999	-22,626
Carrying amount at January 1	26,829	19,308	12,986	-	39,815	19,308
Carrying amount at December 31	20,169	26,829	7,764	12,986	27,933	39,815

Impairment testing calculations require forecasts and assumptions related to, for example, timing of launch of the game, expected volume of sales, average price per capita, amount of active players, revenue from active players, B2B sales as well as expenses directly related to sales. In addition, assumptions are related to the WACC rate. In the calculations, the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) before taxes was 7.84% (8.61% in 2024).

In June 2025, Remedy launched FBC: Firebreak worldwide. This is the company's first three-player co-op FPS and the first self-published game. Due to the weak sales of the game, Remedy lowered its long-term sales forecast for the game in October 2025. Due to the changes made to the sales forecast, the company recognised a non-cash impairment of EUR 14,919 thousand during the financial year 2025, representing a majority of the game's capitalized development costs and allocated purchased publishing and distribution rights.

Remedy acquired full rights to the CONTROL franchise from 505 Games in February 2024. As a result of the transaction, all rights related to Control, FBC: Firebreak, CONTROL Resonant and all future CONTROL products reverted to Remedy. The acquired rights are presented in other intangible assets.

13.4 Impairment testing of uncompleted development projects and other intangible assets

At December 31, 2025 Remedy had capitalized development costs and other intangible assets relating to game projects. Unfinished and projects not yet subject to amortization were tested for impairment by comparing their carrying amounts

with their recoverable amount. The carrying amount of development costs and other intangible assets under impairment testing was EUR 27,933 thousand in 2025 (EUR 39,815 thousand in 2024). Based on the impairment testing, no need for impairment losses regarding development costs and other intangible assets was recognized.

14 Tangible assets

14.1 Accounting policy

Remedy’s tangible assets mainly comprise machinery and equipment and capitalised refurbishment costs related to leased premises. The cost comprises directly attributable incremental costs incurred in acquisition and installation, as applicable. Subsequently tangible assets are carried at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of a tangible asset (4 to 8 years). Recognition of depreciation is discontinued when a tangible asset is classified as held for sale. Remedy reviews expected useful lives and residual values at least at each financial year-end. If they differ significantly from previous estimates, the useful lives are adjusted prospectively.

At each reporting date Remedy assesses whether there is an indication that a tangible asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, Remedy estimates the asset’s recoverable amount. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the difference, i.e. an impairment loss, is recognized in profit or loss.

14.2 Reconciliation of carrying amounts

EUR thousand	Machinery and equipment		Other tangible assets		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cost						
Balance at January 1	9,550	8,504	1,988	1,988	11,538	10,492
Additions	510	1,046	-	-	510	1,046
Balance at December 31	10,059	9,550	1,988	1,988	12,048	11,538
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
Balance at January 1	-6,233	-4,762	-1,947	-1,923	-8,180	-6,686
Depreciation	-1,475	-1,471	-24	-24	-1,499	-1,495
Balance at December 31	-7,708	-6,233	-1,971	-1,947	-9,679	-8,180
Carrying amount at January 1	3,316	3,742	41	65	3,357	3,806
Carrying amount at December 31	2,351	3,316	17	41	2,369	3,357

Refer to Note 15 Leases for disclosures on Remedy’s tangible assets acquired under lease contracts.

15 Leases

15.1 Accounting policy

Remedy acts as a lessee leasing office premises and machinery and equipment. Generally, the company recognises a leased asset (right-of-use asset) and a lease liability for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. A contract is considered to be, or contain, a lease, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Right-of-use assets

Remedy recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises:

- the initial amount of the lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives
- any initial direct costs incurred by Remedy, and
- an estimate of restoration costs, if any, to be incurred by the group.

Subsequently the right-of-use assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment

losses, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. Remedy depreciates a right-of-use asset using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment if there is an indicator for impairment, as for owned assets. Any impairment loss identified is recorded in profit or loss.

Lease liabilities

Initially the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. The discount rate used by Remedy is its incremental borrowing rate, since the interest rates implicit in the leases can not be readily determined. This is the interest rate Remedy would have to pay to borrow the amount necessary to obtain an asset of similar value, in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, and
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, such as consumer price index, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date of the contract.

Subsequently the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from change in an index or rate, or if the group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When a lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

Remedy does not recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for:

- short-term leases (that have a lease term of 12 months or less). Remedy applies the practical expedient for all classes of underlying assets.
- leases of low-value assets (each asset with a value of approximately EUR 5,000 or less when new).

Remedy expenses the related lease payments on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

15.2 Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Remedy management has used judgment in respect of the following:

- Treatment of a lease with a non-fixed term: The company's management has determined the lease term of its leased office premises according to the original lease term of the contract. The lease specifies an initial fixed period and thereafter has a non-fixed term.
- Staff housing leases entered into by Remedy and charged from the related employees: the company has entered into housing lease contracts with non-fixed term with several landlords. There are about 100 lease contracts. Remedy has concluded that the leases are short-term, i.e. have a lease term of 12 months or less. Therefore, Remedy applies the related practical expedient.

15.3 Amounts recognised in profit or loss

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Expense relating to short-term leases for employee housing, gross	-1,540	-1,483
Expense relating to short-term leases for employee housing, net ¹	-60	-45
Expense relating to other short-term leases ²	-21	-55
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset ³		
Office premises	-1,334	-1,379
Total	-1,334	-1,379
Interest expense ⁴ on lease liabilities	-101	-79

¹ Net amount is the gross amount less the rents charged from related employees.

² Included in the line item Other operating expenses.

³ Included in the line item Depreciation, amortization and impairment.

⁴ Included in the line item Financial expenses.

15.4 Amounts presented in cash flow statement

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Lease liability repayments	-1,439	-1,429
Interest on lease liabilities	-101	-79
Payments for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets	-81	-100
Total cash outflow for leases	-1,620	-1,608

15.5 Leased tangible assets

EUR thousand	Office premises		Other assets		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cost						
Balance at January 1	8,553	7,423	63	63	8,616	7,486
Additions	2,254	1,130	-	-	2,254	1,130
Balance at December 31	10,807	8,553	63	63	10,871	8,616
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
Balance at January 1	-6,082	-4,703	-63	-63	-6,145	-4,766
Depreciation	-1,334	-1,379	-	-	-1,334	-1,379
Balance at December 31	-7,416	-6,082	-63	-63	-7,479	-6,145
Carrying amount at January 1	2,471	2,720	-	-	2,471	2,720
Carrying amount at December 31	3,391	2,471	-	-	3,391	2,471

Leased tangible assets are presented as a separate line item Right-of-use assets in the balance sheet.

15.6 Lease liabilities

15.6.1 Carrying amounts

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Current	1,306	1,376
Non-current	2,123	1,127
Total	3,429	2,503

The weighted average Remedy’s incremental borrowing rate applied for discounting purposes in 2025 was 2.78% (2024: 2.66%).

The above liabilities are presented on the line item Lease liabilities (non-current / current) in the balance sheet, based on their maturity.

15.6.2 Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Within three months	352	357
Between four months and one year	1,057	1,070
Between one year and two years	1,409	659
Between two and three years	819	403
Between three and four years	-	101
Total undiscounted cash flows	3,638	2,589

16 Financial assets

16.1 Accounting policy

Remedy’s principal financial assets are cash, trade receivables and investments.

Classification and recognition

Remedy classifies the financial assets of the company either as financial assets measured at amortised cost, or financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Classification of financial assets is made based on the purpose of use of the instruments upon initial recognition. Classification relies on the objectives of Remedy’s business model and the contractual cash flows from financial assets, or on applying the fair value option upon initial recognition.

All purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised at the trade date. For financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are included in the initial carrying amount. Financial assets are derecognised when Remedy loses the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset or it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership outside the group.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

This category mainly includes trade receivables as well as cash and cash equivalents. They are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest (EIR) method. Trade receivables are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and those cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. The carrying amounts of current trade receivables are expected to substantially equal their fair values. For credit loss accounting, refer to Note 21.5 *Credit risk*. Trade receivables are current assets that Remedy has the intention to hold for less than 12 months from the end of reporting period.

Cash and cash equivalents of Remedy consist of cash on hand. Items qualifying as cash equivalent have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Remedy classifies in this category investments to equity funds and such derivative instruments acquired for hedging purposes but which do not meet the IFRS hedge accounting requirements. These instruments are recognized at the trade date at fair value and subsequently remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting realized and unrealized gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss in the reporting period in which they are incurred and presented under financial items.

16.2 Carrying amounts

EUR thousand	Note	2025	2024
At amortised cost			
Loan receivables		-	44
Trade receivables	21.5	4,075	1,230
Cash and cash equivalents		9,641	20,996
Total		13,716	22,270
At fair value through profit or loss			
Investments			
Current		19,754	20,115
Total		33,470	42,385

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in banks. Investments consist of investments to publicly noted funds.

16.2.1 Financial investments

Financial investing is not part of Remedy's core business. The primary objective of Remedy's financial investments is capital preservation and mitigation of financial risks described in Note 21 *Financial risk management*. CFO monitors compliance with the investment policy approved by the Board of Directors, in which it is aligned that Remedy makes financial investments mainly in liquid short term instruments to ensure the availability of sufficient cash balance for operations. Remedy mitigates the risks of losses in its financial investments by prioritizing high-quality and low-risk instruments, focusing on secure

fixed income instruments. Remedy uses passive solutions when possible. Currently Remedy's financial investments consist of fixed income securities with a small investment in cash and money market securities.

16.2.2. Sensitivity analysis on financial investments

EUR thousand	At Dec 31, 2025		At Dec 31, 2024	
	Profit or loss		Profit or loss	
	strengthening	weakening	strengthening	weakening
Investments				
+/- 10% change in fair value	-1,975	1,975	-2,011	2,011
Net effect	-1,975	1,975	-2,011	2,011

17 Other receivables

EUR thousand	Note	2025	2024
Contract assets	2.3	8,872	2,126
Accrued income and prepayments		2,075	2,334
Tax receivables		365	437
Other		765	1,052
Total		12,078	5,949

18 Capital and reserves

18.1 Accounting policy – Equity instruments

Remedy classifies the instruments it has issued either as financial liabilities or equity instruments, based on their nature.

- A financial liability is an instrument that obligates the group to deliver cash or another financial asset, or the holder has a right to demand cash or another financial asset.
- An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of Remedy after deducting all of its liabilities.

18.2 Share capital

18.2.1 Accounting policy

The group's share capital consists of the parent company's ordinary shares classified as equity. The subscription price of a share received by Remedy in connection with share issues is credited to the share capital, unless it is provided in the share issue decision that a part of the subscription price is to be recorded in the invested non-restricted equity reserve. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are recorded in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

The company has one share class. The share has no nominal value. All issued shares have been fully paid. The shares are included in the book-entry system since May 5, 2017 (ISIN: FI4000251897).

18.2.2 Treasury shares

On December 31, 2025 Remedy held 50,000 of its own shares. The treasury shares were repurchased as a part of an acquisition, which was announced on October 31, 2025. The acquisition was based on an authorization given by the Annual General Meeting on April 10, 2025. The acquisition period lasted from November 3, 2025 to December 5, 2025, during which a total of 50,000 own shares were repurchased using the company's non-restricted equity, corresponding to approximately 0.37% of the total number of outstanding shares. The purpose of the repurchase was to acquire shares to optimize Remedy's capital structure, to otherwise be reassigned, to be held by the company, or to be cancelled. Remedy had no treasury shares in its possession in 2024.

	Pieces	Cost	Average price
At Dec 31, 2024	-	-	-
Acquisition of own shares	50,000	685,821	13.72
At Dec 31, 2025	50,000	685,821	13.72

18.2.3 Movements in share number and company's equity

The table below discloses the breakdown of equity into restricted and unrestricted equity, changes in the number of shares outstanding and respective changes in the company's equity.

	Pieces	Restricted equity			Unrestricted equity			Total equity
		Share capital	Share premium	Total	Invested non-restricted equity reserve	Retained earnings	Total	
At Jan 1, 2024	13,490,151	80	38	118	57,815	9,817	67,632	67,750
Share issue and other share subscriptions	84,000	-	-	-	529	-	529	529
Share option plans	-	-	-	-	-	2,392	2,392	2,392
Equity component of convertible bond issue	-	-	-	-	-	1,452	1,452	1,452
Result for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	-3,596	-3,596	-3,596
At Dec 31, 2024	13,574,151	80	38	118	58,344	10,065	68,409	68,527
At Jan 1, 2025	13,574,151	80	38	118	58,344	10,065	68,409	68,527
Share issue and other share subscriptions	66,300	-	-	-	510	-	510	510
Share option plans	-	-	-	-	-	1,982	1,982	1,982
Purchase of stock option rights	-	-	-	-	-	-710	-710	-710
Purchase of own shares	-50,000	-	-	-	-686	-	-686	-686
Result for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	-13,030	-13,030	-13,030
At Dec 31, 2025	13,590,451	80	38	118	58,169	-1,693	56,476	56,594

18.3 Reserves

Reserve for invested non-restricted equity

The reserve for invested non-restricted equity comprises other equity investments and that part of the share subscription price that has not specifically been allocated to share capital.

Share premium

The share premium accrued under the previous Finnish Limited Liability Companies Act. Under the current Act the share premium is classified as restricted equity and may no longer increase. The share premium may be reduced in accordance with the rules applying to decreasing share capital and can be used to increase the share capital as a reserve increase.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are earnings accrued over the previous financial years that have not been transferred to equity reserves or issued as dividends to owners.

18.4 Dividend distribution

18.4.1 Accounting policy

Dividend distribution to Remedy's parent company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the balance sheet in the period in which the dividends are approved by Remedy's Annual General Meeting. Under the Finnish Limited Liability Companies Act the amount of capitalized development costs (accounted for in accordance with the Finnish Accounting Act) is deducted from unrestricted equity in calculating distributable funds.

Remedy’s Board of Directors has established a dividend policy aimed at maximizing ownership value through efficient allocation of capital. The payment of any dividend is influenced by business investment needs, expected return on investments and ensuring liquidity. In the event that dividend is paid, all shares of the parent company are entitled to equal dividend.

18.4.2 Dividend payments

	2025*	2024	2023	2022	2021
Dividend per share, euro / share	-	-	-	0.10	0.17
Dividend in aggregate, euro	-	-	-	1,347,010	2,261,459
Payment date	-	-	-	Apr 24, 2023	Apr 26, 2022

* Board’s dividend proposal for the year 2025.

On April 10, 2025 the Annual General Meeting decided that no dividend be distributed for the financial year ended on December 31, 2024.

On April 12, 2024 the Annual General Meeting decided that no dividend be distributed for the financial year ended on December 31, 2023.

18.5 Capital management

Remedy’s capital management objectives are to ensure enough capital for business and investment purposes. The group’s policy is to maintain efficient capital structure and to mitigate risks with strong enough capital position. Remedy monitors capital using equity ratio, 67.4% at the end of financial year 2025 (2024: 70.9%). There were no significant changes to capital management in 2025.

18.6 Authorizations

Authorization for the directed repurchase of own shares

On April 10, 2025, the Annual General Meeting authorized the Board of Directors to resolve on the directed repurchase of the company’s own shares. Under the authorization, a maximum of 700,000 shares can be repurchased with funds of the unrestricted equity, in one or several installment. The authorization for the directed repurchase of own shares is valid until the closing of the next Annual General Meeting, however, no longer than 18 months from the date of the Annual General Meeting, and it replaces the previous authorizations.

By virtue of the authorization, a total of 50,000 own shares has been repurchased at the year-end 2025, leaving a maximum of 650,000 shares that can be repurchased until the closing of the next Annual General Meeting in 2026.

Valid issuance authorizations

With its resolution on April 10, 2025, the Annual General Meeting authorized the Board of Directors to resolve the issuance of shares for a fee or without a fee or issuances of option rights or special rights so that the number of shares to be issued can be at maximum 1,000,000, and shares can be issued in deviation from the shareholders’ pre-emptive rights.

The authorization to decide on share issues or issuance of option rights or other special rights is valid until the close of the company’s following Annual General Meeting, but no longer than 18 months from the date of the Annual General Meeting and it replaces the previous authorizations.

19 Financial liabilities

19.1 Accounting policy

Remedy classifies financial liabilities of the group in two measurement categories as follows:

- financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), and
- financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

The categorisation determines whether and where any remeasurement to fair value is recognised.

Remedy classifies a financial liability as current if the group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. In respect of loans and borrowings current financial liabilities comprise the portion falling due within less than 12 months.

A financial liability (or part of the liability) is not derecognised until the liability has ceased to exist, that is, when the obligation identified in a contract has been fulfilled, cancelled or is no longer effective.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Remedy classifies in this category such derivative instruments acquired for hedging purposes but which do not meet the IFRS hedge accounting requirements. The group didn’t have any open derivative instruments during reporting period 2025 or 2024.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (other financial liabilities)

Other financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs are included in the original carrying amount. Subsequently these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Interest expenses are recognised in profit or loss. Remedy’s convertible loan is measured at amortised cost.

19.2 Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Remedy management has used judgment in determining the interest rate on the convertible bond without the conversion option. Management has determined that the interest rate on the convertible bond without the conversion option would be 10.3%.

19.3 Financial liabilities

EUR thousand	Note	2025	2024
<i>At amortised cost</i>			
Non-current financial liabilities			
Convertible bonds		14,838	13,331
Lease liabilities	15	2,123	1,127
Total non-current financial liabilities		16,961	14,458
Current financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	15	1,306	1,376
Trade payables		1,841	730
Total current financial liabilities		3,148	2,107
Total financial liabilities		20,109	16,565

19.4 Terms of loans and borrowings and repayment schedules

Remedy has EUR 15 million convertible bond from Image Frame Investment (HK) Limited, which is part of Tencent Holdings Ltd group. Interest rate for the loan is 8.0%. The loan was raised on October 31, 2024 and it matures five years after the raise. Option for conversion starts three years from the date of the raise and ends at the maturing date of the loan. During that period, the loan and accrued interest can be converted to shares at the price of EUR 27.20 per share. Remedy has the right to pay the loan back at any day after the 3rd anniversary of the loan if the volume-weighted average of Remedy's share's market price in Nasdaq

Helsinki exceeds 130% of the conversion price (EUR 35.36) for any twenty (20) market days in a row. If the loan provider doesn't want to accept the pay back, they have the privilege to convert the loan to shares.

At the beginning of fiscal year 2024 Remedy had EUR 0.92 million left of unsecured product development loan from Business Finland for Northlight 2.0 development project. Interest rate for the loan was three percent below the base interest rate, however, always at least one (1) percent. Loan term was seven years for the amount of EUR 3.67 million, and three first years were free from instalments. Instalments started during the financial year 2021. The loan was paid back by yearly instalments and the final installment was paid in 2024. Loan was measured at amortised cost.

19.5 Movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

The following table provides a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances for liabilities arising from financing activities.

EUR thousand	2025			2024		
	Lease liabilities	Convertible bonds	Government loan	Lease liabilities	Convertible bonds	Government loan
Balance at January 1	2,503	13,331	-	2,742	-	918
Withdrawal of convertible bond	-	-	-	-	13,331	-
Repayments of government loan	-	-	-	-	-	-918
Payment of lease liabilities	-1,439	-	-	-1,429	-	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	-1,439	-	-	-1,429	13,331	-918
Other changes						
New leases (Note 15.5)	2,364	-	-	1,190	-	-
Interest expense related to convertible bond	-	1,507	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31	3,429	14,838	-	2,503	13,331	-

20 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

20.1 Accounting policy

Currently Remedy’s financial assets measured at fair value comprise of investments to equity funds. Investments in equity funds are classified at fair value level 1 and valued at the publicly announced value of the end of the reporting period.

The group uses valid valuation methods for which there is enough available data to determine fair value so that as much as possible relevant observable input information is used and at the same time other than observable input information is used as minimally as possible.

20.2 Accounting classification and fair values

The following tables show the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy (for the fair value hierarchy refer to Note 1.5 *Measurement of fair values*). The tables exclude fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value and their maturities are short (i.e. trade receivables and trade payables).

At December 31, 2025		Carrying amount	Fair value			
EUR thousand	Note		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value						
Investments to equity funds	16	19,754	19,754	-	-	19,754
		19,754	19,754	-	-	19,754
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value						
Convertible bonds	19	14,838	-	-	14,838	14,838
		14,838	-	-	14,838	14,838

At December 31, 2024		Carrying amount	Fair value			
EUR thousand	Note		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value						
Investments to equity funds	16	20,115	20,115	-	-	20,115
		20,115	20,115	-	-	20,115
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value						
Convertible bonds	19	13,331	-	-	13,331	13,331
		13,331	-	-	13,331	13,331

A ten percent positive or negative fluctuation to the total value of the investments measured in fair value would affect the group’s result by EUR 2.0 (2024: 2.0) million in 2025.

21 Financial risk management

21.1 Principles of financial risk management

Remedy’s activities are exposed to various financial risks which are:

- market risk (foreign currency risk and interest rate risk) and
- other financial risks (credit and liquidity risk).

The group’s financial risk management focuses on the before mentioned risks and aims to reduce uncertainty, which financial markets’ changes possibly have on the group’s financial result and cash flow. The target is to ensure contingency in different market conditions and to ensure the group’s long term strategic development.

CEO and CFO carry out Remedy’s financial risk management together with the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors defines the generic guidelines for risk management. Remedy does not have a specific treasury function, but CFO is responsible for managing the financing, liquidity, finance relations and financial risks of the group. The Board of Directors follows the development of financial status.

21.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is related to risks involved in financial liabilities of the group. The target of liquidity management is to ensure sufficient liquid funds at hand. The group’s finance function follows liquidity needs on ongoing basis to ensure that there is always enough funds for business needs. Operative cash flows and liquid funds, together with possible new equity or debt financing, are the main source of funding for future payments. Group’s cash position has been strong in past years (2025 EUR 9.6 million and 2024 EUR 21.0 million) and

the financial liabilities comprise of convertible bond from Image Frame Investment (HK) Limited, lease liabilities and trade payables. At the beginning of the year 2024 the liabilities comprised of also Business Finland (government) loan. Last installment of the loan was paid during 2024.

21.2.1 Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

The table below analyses financial liabilities based on their remaining contractual maturities at the financial year-end. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments.

EUR thousand	Total	0–3 months	4–12 months	1–2 years	2–3 years	3–4 years	Over 4 years
At December 31, 2025							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Convertible bond	22,040	-	-	-	-	22,040	-
Trade payables	1,841	1,841	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23,881	1,841	-	-	-	22,040	-
At December 31, 2024							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Convertible bond	22,040	-	-	-	-	-	22,040
Trade payables	730	730	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22,770	730	-	-	-	-	22,040

For the maturity analysis of lease liabilities refer to Note 15.6.2 *Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows*.

21.3 Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from business transactions made in other currency than group’s functional currency. Most of the group’s sales and purchases are made in euros which is the functional currency of the group. Other significant currencies used by Remedy are US dollar (USD), British pound (GBP) and Swedish crown (SEK). Amount of the currency risk varies between the financial years and is partly dependent on partners’ geographical location. Group mitigates the risk by negotiating agreements in euros when possible.

General target of currency risk control is to limit the impact of currency changes for profits and cash flows and increase the accuracy of forecasts. Remedy controls the exchange risk by monitoring risk positions regularly and in case needed, by hedging the significant cash flows. In addition, Remedy has bank accounts in USD, GBP and SEK, which also reduce the risks from currency changes.

21.3.1 Currency risk exposure

In the table, the distribution of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and trade payables has been presented by currencies.

EUR thousand	EUR	USD	GBP	SEK	Total
At December 31, 2025					
Trade receivables	4,072	-	3	-	4,075
Cash and cash equivalents	4,358	4,784	112	387	9,641
Trade payables	-1,677	-76	-63	-24	-1,841
Net position	6,752	4,708	52	363	11,875
At December 31, 2024					
Trade receivables	1,223	3	4	-	1,230
Cash and cash equivalents	19,256	1,190	48	502	20,996
Trade payables	-628	-77	-1	-24	-730
Net position	19,850	1,116	52	478	21,496

21.3.2 Sensitivity analysis on exchange rate movements

EUR thousand	At Dec 31, 2025		At Dec 31, 2024	
	Profit or loss		Profit or loss	
	strengthening	weakening	strengthening	weakening
Cash and cash equivalents				
+/- 10% change in USD	478	-478	119	-119
+/- 10% change in GBP	11	-11	5	-5
+/- 10% change in SEK	39	-39	50	-50
Trade payables				
+/- 10% change in USD	8	-8	8	-8
+/- 10% change in GBP	6	-6	0	-0
+/- 10% change in SEK	2	-2	2	-2
Total net effect	545	-545	184	-184

21.4 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is a risk that fair values or future cash flows of financial instruments will vary due to changes in market interest rates. Possible changes in market interest rates can have straight impact on expenses of additional financing available and on financial instruments already existing. Currently group's financial expenses are relatively low. However, increases in the market risks could have effect on group's debt capital expenses. Increase in the market interest rates can therefore have negative impact on company's business, profits, financial situations, future outlook and share price.

Remedy's interest risk is mainly due to the valuation of lease liabilities. Interest risk is not material due to the small amount of debt. The convertible bond liability is not tied to a fluctuating interest rate and thus doesn't raise the interest raise risk.

Fluctuation of the market interest rates would have limited effect on group's sales or other operative cash flows. Remedy controls the interest risk by monitoring the amount of interest-bearing liabilities and market interest rates.

21.5 Credit risk

Credit risk is a risk that counterparty couldn't perform the payment obligations. Remedy's credit risk mainly consists of trade receivables. The group aims to mitigate cost effectively the possible losses which are caused by unfilled obligations by the counterparty. Remedy

controls the risk already when negotiating the agreements by evaluating the credit worthiness of the counterparty. Furthermore, the financial department follows constantly the payment behavior of customers. All the assets are invested in banks which have good credit rating and financial instruments with low risk.

Remedy has a few game development projects ongoing simultaneously and therefore also the trade receivables are weighted for a few customers. Expected credit loss at the financial year-end is evaluated individually for each significant customer by their probability to default. In addition, some possible small receivables of the same credit rating are grouped and estimated for possible impairment. The group hasn't had significant credit losses in the past years.

21.5.1 Credit exposure per geographical area

EUR thousand	Carrying amount	
	At Dec 31, 2025	At Dec 31, 2024
Trade receivables		
Europe	11	479
Other countries	4,064	751
Total	4,075	1,230

Remedy has not recognized credit losses related to trade receivables during 2025 or 2024.

21.5.2 Exposure to credit risk and loss allowance: aging analysis of trade receivables

EUR thousand	At Dec 31, 2025		At Dec 31, 2024	
	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance
Current (not past due)	-	-	753	-
Past due				-
1-30 days	4,067	-	4	-
31-60 days	-	-	473	-
61-90 days	8	-	-	-
More than 90 days past due	-	-	-	-
Total	4,075	-	1,230	-

22 Other payables and accruals

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Advances received	3,540	2,674
Current income tax liabilities	196	168
Accruals and deferred income	6,259	10,695
Other current liabilities	850	704
Total	10,846	14,241

23 Provisions, contingencies and commitments

23.1 Accounting policy – Provisions

Provisions comprise liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. Remedy recognises a provision when:

- the group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event
- an outflow of resources is probable, and
- the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

The amount recognised is the best estimate of the settlement amount at the end of the reporting period, taking account of the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation, where appropriate.

Remedy recognises a restructuring provision when the group has prepared a detailed restructuring plan and has begun to implement the plan or has announced it to those concerned.

Remedy had no provisions at the year-end 2025 and 2024.

23.2 Accounting policy – Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are possible rights and obligations. They arise from past events and their existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events not fully within the control of Remedy.

23.3 Collaterals and commitments

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Other collaterals given by Remedy	751	942
Credit card limit	301	298
Amount used at December 31	137	50

The group has given a credit guarantee of EUR 400 thousand for previous and possible future forward exchange contracts.

23.4 Legal proceedings and disputes

Remedy had no ongoing legal proceedings or disputes at December 31, 2025.

24 Related party disclosures

24.1 Accounting policy

Remedy Entertainment Plc’s related parties comprise the following:

- key management personnel, comprising the members of the Board of Directors, CEO, and the other Executive Team members
- entities, over which the above-mentioned persons have control or joint control
- close family members of the above-mentioned persons
- subsidiary Remedy Entertainment Sweden AB

The major shareholders of Remedy Entertainment Plc include the Board Member & Interim CEO, Markus Mäki, with the ownership of 23.4% December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024: 23.6%). They are considered to have significant influence over the group, based on the share ownership exceeding 20% and their active role in the group.

24.2 Key management personnel remuneration

24.2.1 Accounting policy

The amounts disclosed represent the expenses recognised in those financial years. Salary amounts include any fringe benefits. The pension benefits of the key management personnel consist of the pensions provided under the Finnish statutory pension plan (TyEL) and Swedish statutory pension plan. For its employees working in Sweden, the group has available an occupational pension as well as a voluntary supplementary pension plan, “löneväxling”, offering the subsidiary’s personnel option to transfer part of their salary to pension.

The terms of the share option plans for key management personnel are the same as for other participants. Details are disclosed in Note 7.3 *Share-based payments*. The members of the Board of Directors are not included in the share options plans.

24.2.2 Employee benefits of key management personnel

EUR thousand	2025	2024
a) Remuneration of all key management personnel (including b), c) and d))		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	-1,165	-1,130
Pension benefits (defined contribution plans)	-171	-163
Share-based payments	-225	-449
Total	-1,562	-1,742
b) CEO		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	-197	-210
Tero Virtala (until Oct 22, 2025)	-174	-210
Markus Mäki (from Oct 22, 2025)	-23	-
Pension benefits (defined contribution plans)	-35	-37
Tero Virtala (until Oct 22, 2025)	-30	-37
Markus Mäki (from Oct 22, 2025)	-4	-
Share-based payments	-	-161
Tero Virtala (until Oct 22, 2025)	-	-161
Markus Mäki (from Oct 22, 2025)	-	-
Total	-232	-408

CEO participates in the share option plans according to the respective terms and conditions decided by the Board. According to his executive contract, CEO is eligible to retire at the age of 65, unless otherwise to be agreed by the group and the CEO. The notice period for both parties is 4 months. According to his temporary amendment to employment agreement, interim CEO retains his status of a company employee, which is on hold during his tenure as interim managing director, irrespective of his appointment as interim CEO. Interim CEO does not have a separate retirement condition. The notice period of the amendment for both parties is 1 month.

EUR thousand	2025	2024
c) Other Executive Team members		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	-769	-722
Pension benefits (defined contribution plans)	-136	-126
Share-based payments	-225	-289
Total	-1,131	-1,136
d) Board of Directors		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits		
Laakkonen Jussi	-	-12
Mäki Markus	-51	-54
Salakka Kaisa	-36	-36
Tavakka Kai	-36	-24
Ängeslevä Sonja	-36	-36
Österlund Henri	-39	-36
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits total	-198	-198
Pension benefits (defined contribution plans)	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-
Total	-198	-198

The Annual General Meeting held on April 10, 2025 decided that remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors is EUR 3,000 per month and the remuneration of the Chairman of the Board of Directors is EUR 4,500 per month.

The Annual General Meeting held on April 12, 2024 decided that remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors is EUR 3,000 per month and the remuneration of the Chairman of the Board of Directors is EUR 4,500 per month.

24.3 Transactions with other related parties and outstanding balances

There were no other significant transactions or outstanding balances with related parties during the financial year 2025 or 2024.

24.4 Management shares

Name	At Dec 31, 2025		At Dec 31, 2024	
	Shares	Percentage	Shares	Percentage
Mäki Markus	3,197,000	23.4	3,197,000	23.6
Järvi Sami	560,000	4.1	560,000	4.1
Virtala Tero (CEO until Oct 22, 2025)	301,000	2.2	300,000	2.2
Paloheimo Johannes	106,000	0.8	103,000	0.8
Österlund Henri	46,139	0.3	46,139	0.3
Kasurinen Mikael	18,000	0.1	18,000	0.1
Tavakka Kai	6,000	0.0	-	-
Salakka Kaisa	1,900	0.0	1,900	0.0
Ängeslevä Sonja	1,482	0.0	1,482	0.0
Kallionpää Santtu	1,300	0.0	1300	0.0
Vehkala Mika	400	0.0	-	-
Total	4,239,221	31.1	4,228,821	31.2

25 Events after the end of the financial year

There haven't been any significant events after the end of the fiscal year.

Parent company's financial statements

Parent company's comprehensive income statement

EUR thousand	Note	1 Jan–31 Dec 2025	1 Jan–31 Dec 2024
Revenue	2, 3	59,510	50,661
Other operating income	6	0	2
Materials and services	4, 5	-16,775	-20,888
Personnel expenses	4, 7	-21,517	-21,638
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	8	-25,678	-6,319
Other operating expenses	4, 9	-10,603	-6,389
Operating profit/(loss)		-15,063	-4,570
Financial income	10	1,114	829
Financial expenses	10	-1,930	-366
Net financial expenses		-816	462
Profit/(Loss) before income taxes		-15,879	-4,108
Income tax expense	11	2,734	293
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year		-13,146	-3,815

EUR thousand	Note	1 Jan–31 Dec 2025	1 Jan–31 Dec 2024
Other comprehensive income/(expense)			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total other comprehensive income/(expense) for the financial year		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the financial year		-13,146	-3,815
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year attributable to			
Owners of the parent company		-13,146	-3,815
Total comprehensive income/(expense) attributable to			
Owners of the parent company		-13,146	-3,815
Earnings per share	12		
Basic earnings per share, euro		-0.97	-0.28
Diluted earnings per share, euro *		-0.97	-0.28

* Diluted earnings per share is not presented as it would have a strengthening effect on earnings per share.

Parent company's balance sheet

EUR thousand	Note	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	13	27,933	39,815
Tangible assets	14	2,190	3,103
Right-of-use assets	15	2,446	1,242
Investments	16	3	3
Non-current receivables	16–17, 21	553	789
Deferred tax assets	11	8,308	5,355
Total non-current assets		41,432	50,307
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	16–17	6,396	4,250
Contract assets	2, 17	8,872	2,126
Current financial assets	16	19,754	20,115
Cash and cash equivalents	16	9,278	20,587
Total current assets		44,300	47,078
Total assets		85,733	97,385

EUR thousand	Note	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
EQUITY			
Share capital		80	80
Share premium		38	38
Invested non-restricted equity reserve		58,169	58,344
Retained earnings		-2,331	9,543
Total equity	18	55,956	68,005
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Convertible bonds	19, 21	14,838	13,331
Lease liabilities	15	1,594	255
Deferred tax liability		196	127
Total non-current liabilities		16,628	13,713
Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	15	877	1,003
Trade and other payables	19, 21–22	12,272	14,664
Total current liabilities		13,149	15,667
Total liabilities		29,777	29,380
Total equity and liabilities		85,733	97,385

Parent company's cash flow statement

EUR thousand	Note	Jan 1–Dec 31, 2025	Jan 1–Dec 31, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from sales		48,862	57,528
Proceeds from other operating income		0	2
Paid other operating expenses		-44,688	-47,582
Interest received		310	463
Interest and other financial expenses paid		-379	-119
Income taxes paid		-1	3
Net cash from operating activities (A)		4,104	10,295
Cash flows from investing activities			
Capitalized development costs	4	-10,962	-8,008
Acquisition of intangible and tangible assets		-3,873	-5,529
Investments	16	1,165	-9,392
Net cash used in investing activities (B)		-13,670	-22,930

EUR thousand	Note	Jan 1–Dec 31, 2025	Jan 1–Dec 31, 2024
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of current loans and borrowings	19	-	-918
Expenses related to long-term loans and borrowings		-	-464
Repayments and withdrawals of non-current loans and borrowings	19, 21	-	15,000
Purchase of own shares	18	-686	-
Paid increase in share capital	18	612	680
Expenses related to equity transactions	7, 18	-710	-
Repayments of lease liabilities	15	-959	-1,024
Net cash from financing activities (C)		-1,743	13,273
Net cash from (used in) operating, investing and financing activities (A+B+C)			
		-11,309	638
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			
		-11,309	638
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1		20,587	19,949
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	16	9,278	20,587

Parent company's statement of changes in equity

Equity attributable to owners of the company						
EUR thousand	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Invested non-restricted equity reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2025		80	38	58,344	9,543	68,005
Comprehensive income						
Profit (Loss) for the financial year		-	-	-	-13,146	-13,146
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		-	-	-	-13,146	-13,146
Transactions with owners of the company						
Share options granted	7.3, 24.2	-	-	-	1,982	1,982
Share issue and other share subscriptions		-	-	510	-	510
Purchase of stock option rights		-	-	-	-710	-710
Purchase of own shares		-	-	-686	-	-686
Total transactions with owners of the company		-	-	-175	1,272	1,097
Balance at December 31, 2025		80	38	58,169	-2,331	55,956

Equity attributable to owners of the company						
EUR thousand	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Invested non-restricted equity reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024		80	38	57,815	9,514	67,447
Comprehensive income						
Profit (Loss) for the financial year		-	-	-	-3,815	-3,815
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		-	-	-	-3,815	-3,815
Transactions with owners of the company						
Share options granted	7.3, 24.2	-	-	-	2,392	2,392
Share issue and other share subscriptions		-	-	529	-	529
Equity component of convertible bond issue	19, 21	-	-	-	1,452	1,452
Total transactions with owners of the company		-	-	529	3,844	4,373
Balance at December 31, 2024		80	38	58,344	9,543	68,005

Notes to the parent company's financial statements

1. Accounting policy

Remedy Entertainment Plc's financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union and in force as at December 31, 2025. International Financial Reporting Standards refer to standards and their interpretations adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The company has not early adopted any standard, amendment or interpretation that have been issued but are not yet effective. Any standard, amendment or interpretation that has become effective during 2025, hasn't had significant effect on the company's profit or loss, financial position or presentation of the financial statements.

Remedy Group's accounting policy is applied to both group's financial statements and parent company's financial statements unless otherwise mentioned.

2. Revenue

Group's revenue accrues to the parent company. Accounting policies and notes are presented in group financial statements Note 2 *Revenue*.

3. Operating segments

Accounting policies and notes are presented in group financial statements Note 3 *Operating segments*.

4. Capitalization of development costs

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Personnel costs	6,369	5,062
External services	4,593	2,946
Total	10,962	8,008

5. Materials and services

EUR thousand	2025	2024
<i>Game development related materials and services</i>		
External services	-14,304	-18,925
Capitalized development costs	4,593	2,946
Purchase expenses	-18	-38
Change in inventory	-	-6
Services purchased from subsidiary	-5,276	-4,861
Total	-15,006	-20,883
<i>Revenue related partner expenses</i>		
Platform fees	-1,754	-
Royalty expense	-15	-4
Total	-1,769	-4
Materials and services total	-16,775	-20,888

6. Other operating income

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Other operating income	0	2
Total	0	2

7. Personnel expenses

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	-21,430	-20,299
Capitalized development costs	6,369	5,062
Contributions to post-employment plans (defined contribution)	-3,737	-3,468
Other social security expenses	-737	-541
Share-based payment transactions (equity-settled)	-1,982	-2,392
Total	-21,517	-21,638

8. Depreciation, amortization and impairment

EUR thousand	2025	2024
<i>Intangible assets</i>		
Development costs	-17,622	-487
Other intangible assets	-5,751	-3,430
Total	-23,373	-3,917
<i>Tangible assets</i>		
Machinery and equipment	-1,403	-1,405
Total	-1,403	-1,405
Total depreciation and amortization, owned assets	-24,777	-5,322
<i>Right-of-use assets (leased assets)</i>		
	-901	-997
Total depreciation and amortization in profit or loss	-25,678	-6,319

In financial year 2025 the parent company recognised an impairment loss of EUR 14,919 thousand for game project FBC: Firebreak (refer to group financial statements Note 13.4 *Impairment testing of uncompleted development projects*). No impairment losses were recognized in the financial year 2024.

9. Other operating expenses

Breakdown of other operating expenses

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Voluntary personnel-related expenses	-1,179	-1,221
Office space expenses	-457	-454
IT software and hardware expenses	-3,218	-2,407
Travel expenses	-254	-416
Marketing expenses	-2,905	-235
Administrative expenses	-1,133	-1,514
Other service purchase expenses	-1,359	-
Other expenses	-98	-142
Total	-10,603	-6,389

Auditor's fees

EUR thousand	2025	2024
KPMG		
Audit fees	-124	-102
Assignments referred to in 1.1,2 § of Finnish Auditing Act	-9	-7
Other services	-11	-11
Total	-144	-120

10. Financial income and expenses

EUR thousand	2025	2024
<i>Financial income</i>		
Foreign exchange gains ¹	17	11
Interest income	292	452
Other financial income	804	366
Total	1,114	829
<i>Financial expenses</i>		
Foreign exchange losses ¹	-265	-23
Interest expenses - financial liabilities measured at amortised cost ²	-1,482	-282
Other financial expenses	-183	-61
Total	-1,930	-366
Net financial expenses	-816	462

¹ Net foreign exchange gains and losses amounted to EUR -248 thousand in 2025 (2024: -12 thousand).

² Includes the convertible bond and the lease liabilities, in 2024 also the government loan.

11. Income taxes

Income taxes recognised in profit or loss

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Current tax for the reporting year	-151	-3
Change in deferred taxes	2,885	296
Total	2,734	293

Reconciliation between income tax expense in profit or loss and tax expense calculated using the Finnish corporate tax rate

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Profit (Loss) before income tax in Finland	-15,879	-4,108
Tax using the Finnish corporate tax rate (20 %)	3,176	822
Income tax for prior years	198	-
Non-deductible expenses	-93	-47
Share option plans	-396	-478
Other	-151	-3
Income taxes in profit or loss	2,734	293

12. Earnings per share (EPS)

	2025	2024
<i>Basic earnings per share</i>		
Profit attributable to owners of the parent company (EUR thousand)	-13,146	-3,815
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year (1,000 pcs)	13,611	13,551
Basic earnings per share (euro / share)	-0.97	-0.28
<i>Diluted earnings per share</i>		
Profit attributable to owners of the parent company (EUR thousand)	-13,146	-3,815
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year (1,000 pcs)	13,611	13,551
Dilution from share options (1,000 pcs)	27	94
Weighted average number of shares adjusted for the effect of dilution (1,000 pcs)	13,638	13,645
Diluted earnings per share (euro / share) *	-0.97	-0.28

* Diluted earnings per share is not presented as it would have a strengthening effect on earnings per share.

Earnings per share's accounting policy is presented in group financial statements Note 12 *Earnings per share*.

13. Intangible assets

Company's intangible assets currently comprise group's capitalized development costs and purchased publishing rights to the CONTROL franchise. Accounting policy of intangible assets and assumptions and estimation are presented in group financial statements Note 13 *Intangible assets*.

14. Tangible assets

EUR thousand	Machinery and equipment		Other tangible assets		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cost						
Balance at January 1	9,229	8,219	1,918	1,918	11,147	10,137
Additions	490	1,010	-	-	490	1,010
Balance at December 31	9,719	9,229	1,918	1,918	11,637	11,147
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
Balance at January 1	-6,125	-4,720	-1,918	-1,918	-8,044	-6,638
Depreciation	-1,403	-1,405	-	-	-1,403	-1,405
Balance at December 31	-7,529	-6,125	-1,918	-1,918	-9,447	-8,044
Carrying amount at January 1	3,103	3,499	-	-	3,103	3,499
Carrying amount at December 31	2,190	3,103	-	-	2,190	3,103

Refer to Note 15 *Leases* for disclosures on the parent company's tangible assets acquired under lease contracts.

15. Leases

Amounts presented in cash flow statement

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Lease liability repayments	-959	-1,024
Interest on lease liabilities	-66	-41
Payments for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets	-62	-47
Total cash outflow for leases	-1,087	-1,112

Leased tangible assets

EUR thousand	Office premises		Other assets		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cost						
Balance at January 1	6,605	5,572	63	63	6,669	5,635
Additions	2,105	1,033	-	-	2,105	1,033
Balance at December 31	8,711	6,605	63	63	8,774	6,669
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
Balance at January 1	-5,364	-4,368	-63	-63	-5,427	-4,431
Depreciation	-901	-997	-	-	-901	-997
Balance at December 31	-6,265	-5,364	-63	-63	-6,329	-5,427
Carrying amount at January 1	1,242	1,204	-	-	1,242	1,204
Carrying amount at December 31	2,446	1,242	-	-	2,446	1,242

Lease liabilities

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Current	877	1,003
Non-current	1,594	255
Total	2,471	1,258

Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Within three months	233	256
Between four months and one year	700	768
Between one year and two years	934	256
Between two and three years	700	-
Total undiscounted cash flows	2,568	1,280

16. Financial assets

EUR thousand	2025	2024
<i>At amortised cost</i>		
Loan receivables	-	44
Trade receivables	4,075	1,230
Cash and cash equivalents	9,278	20,587
Total	13,353	21,861
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Investments	19,757	20,118
Current	19,754	20,115
Non-current	3	3
Total	33,110	41,978

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in banks. Investments consist of investments to publicly noted funds.

17. Other receivables

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Contract assets	8,872	2,126
Accrued income and prepayments	1,930	2,202
Tax receivables	238	359
Other	705	1,204
Total	11,746	5,891

18. Capital and reserves

		Restricted equity			Unrestricted equity			Total equity
	Pieces	Share capital	Share premium	Total	Invested non-restricted equity reserve	Retained earnings	Total	
At Jan 1, 2024	13,490,151	80	38	118	57,815	9,514	67,329	67,447
Share issue and other share subscription	84,000	-	-	-	529	-	529	529
Share option plans	-	-	-	-	-	2,392	2,392	2,392
Equity component of convertible bond issue	-	-	-	-	-	1,452	1,452	1,452
Result for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	-3,815	-3,815	-3,815
At Dec 31, 2024	13,574,151	80	38	118	58,344	9,543	67,887	68,005
At Jan 1, 2025	13,574,151	80	38	118	58,344	9,543	67,887	68,005
Share issue and other share subscription	66,300	-	-	-	510	-	510	510
Share option plans	-	-	-	-	-	1,982	1,982	1,982
Purchase of stock option rights	-	-	-	-	-	-710	-710	-710
Purchase of own shares	-50,000	-	-	-	-686	-	-686	-686
Result for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	-13,146	-13,146	-13,146
At Dec 31, 2025	13,590,451	80	38	118	58,169	-2,331	55,838	55,956

Calculation of parent company's distributable funds¹

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Invested non-restricted equity reserve	58,169	58,344
Retained earnings	9,363	11,906
Development expenses	-20,169	-26,829
Result for the financial year	-13,146	-3,815
Total	34,217	39,606

¹ Based on the Finnish Limited Liability Companies Act, Chapter 13, Subsection 5.

19. Financial liabilities

EUR thousand	2025	2024
<i>At amortised cost</i>		
Non-current financial liabilities		
Convertible bonds	14,838	13,331
Lease liabilities	1,594	255
Total	16,432	13,586
<i>Current financial liabilities</i>		
Lease liabilities	877	1,003
Trade payables	2,310	1,122
Total	3,187	2,125
Total financial liabilities	19,619	15,711

Movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	2025			2024		
EUR thousand	Lease liabilities	Convertible bonds	Government loan	Lease liabilities	Convertible bonds	Government loan
Balance at January 1	1,258	13,331	-	1,214	-	918
Withdrawal of convertible bond	-	-	-	-	13,331	-
Payment of government loan	-	-	-	-	-	-918
Payment of lease liabilities	-959	-	-	-1,024	-	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	-959	-	-	-1,024	13,331	-918
Other changes						
New leases	2,172	-	-	1,068	-	-
Interest expense related to convertible bond	-	1,507	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31	2,471	14,838	-	1,258	13,331	-

20. Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

Accounting policies and notes are presented in group financial statements Note 20 *Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities*.

21. Financial risk management

EUR thousand	Total	0–3 months	4–12 months	1–2 years	2–3 years	3–4 years	Over 4 years
At December 31, 2025							
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>							
Convertible bond	22,040	-	-	-	-	22,040	-
Trade payables	2,310	2,310	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24,350	2,310	-	-	-	22,040	-
At December 31, 2024							
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>							
Convertible bond	22,040	-	-	-	-	-	22,040
Trade payables	1,122	1,122	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23,162	1,122	-	-	-	-	22,040

Currency risk exposure

EUR thousand	EUR	USD	GBP	SEK	Total
At December 31, 2025					
Trade receivables	4,072	-	3	-	4,075
Cash and cash equivalents	4,353	4,784	112	30	9,278
Trade payables	-1,677	-76	-63	-493	-2,310
Net position	6,747	4,708	52	-463	11,043
At December 31, 2024					
Trade receivables	1,223	3	4	-	1,230
Cash and cash equivalents	19,254	1,190	48	94	20,587
Trade payables	-628	-77	-1	-416	-1,122
Net position	19,849	1,116	52	-322	20,695

Sensitivity analysis on exchange rate movements

EUR thousand	At Dec 31, 2025		At Dec 31, 2024	
	Profit or loss		Profit or loss	
	strengthening	weakening	strengthening	weakening
Cash and cash equivalents				
+/- 10% change in USD	478	-478	119	-119
+/- 10% change in GBP	11	-11	5	-5
+/- 10% change in SEK	3	-3	9	-9
Trade payables				
+/- 10% change in USD	8	-8	8	-8
+/- 10% change in GBP	6	-6	0	-0
+/- 10% change in SEK	49	-49	42	-42
Total net effect	556	-556	183	-183

Credit risk exposure per geographical area

EUR thousand	Carrying amount	
	At Dec 31, 2025	At Dec 31, 2024
Trade receivables		
Europe	11	479
Other countries	4,064	751
Total	4,075	1,230

Exposure to credit risk and loss allowance: aging analysis of trade receivables

EUR thousand	At Dec 31, 2025		At Dec 31, 2024	
	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance
Current (not past due)	-	-	753	-
Past due				
1–30 days	4,067	-	4	-
31–60 days	-	-	473	-
61–90 days	8	-	-	-
More than 90 days past due	-	-	-	-
Total	4,075	-	1,230	-

22. Other payables and accruals

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Advances received	3,540	2,674
Current income tax liabilities	196	127
Accruals and deferred income	5,861	10,404
Other current liabilities	560	465
Total	10,158	13,669

23. Provisions, contingencies and commitments

EUR thousand	2025	2024
Other collaterals given by Remedy	553	745
Credit card limit	250	250
Amount used at December 31	133	41

The company has given a credit guarantee of EUR 400 thousand for previous and possible future forward exchange contracts.

24. Related party disclosures

The parent company has service purchases in nature of it's regular operations from its subsidiary Remedy Entertainment Sweden AB and they are presented in financial statements item materials and services. Accounting policies and notes are presented in group financial statements Note 24 *Related party disclosures*.

25. Events after the end of the financial year

There haven't been any significant events after the end of the fiscal year.

26. The Board of Directors' proposal for actions regarding the company's profit/loss

Remedy Entertainment Plc had distributable funds of EUR 34,217,132.98 on December 31, 2025, of which the result for the fiscal year was EUR -13,145,666.29. The Board of Directors proposes to the Annual General Meeting that no dividend be paid based on the balance sheet to be adopted for the financial year 2025.

The company's Board of Directors has established a dividend policy aimed at maximizing ownership value through efficient allocation of capital. The payment of any dividend is influenced by business investment needs, expected return on investments and ensuring liquidity. In the event that dividend is paid, all shares of the company are entitled to equal dividend.

Signatures of the Report of the Board of Directors and the Financial Statements 2025

We confirm that:

- the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company and the companies included in its consolidated financial statements
- the report of the Board of Directors contains a true and fair view of the development and performance of the business of the company and the companies included in the consolidated financial statements, as well as a description of the most significant risks and uncertainties and other aspects of the company’s condition

Espoo, on February 9, 2026

Henri Österlund
Chairman of the Board

Kai Tavakka
Board Member

Kaisa Salakka
Board Member

Sonja Ängeslevä
Board Member

Markus Mäki
Board Member & Interim CEO

The Auditor’s Note

A report on the audit performed has been issued today.

Helsinki, on February 9, 2026

KPMG Oy Ab
Audit firm

Petri Sammalisto
Authorised Public Accountant, KHT

This document is an English translation of the Finnish auditor's report. Only the Finnish version of the report is legally binding.

Auditor’s Report

To the Annual General Meeting of Remedy Entertainment Oyj

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Remedy Entertainment Oyj (business identity code 1017278-9) for the year ended 31 December 2025. The financial statements comprise both the consolidated and the parent company's statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes, including material accounting policy information.

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

In our best knowledge and understanding, the non-audit services that we have provided to the parent company and group companies are in compliance with laws and regulations applicable in Finland regarding these services, and we have not provided any prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of regulation (EU) 537/2014. The non-audit services that we have provided have been disclosed in note 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

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

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. The materiality is determined based on our professional judgement and is used to determine the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of identified misstatements on the financial statements as a whole. The level of materiality we set is

based on our assessment of the magnitude of misstatements that, individually or in aggregate, could reasonably be expected to have influence on the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. We have also taken into account misstatements and/or possible misstatements that in our opinion are material for qualitative reasons for the users of the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. The significant risks of material misstatement referred to in the EU Regulation No 537/2014 point (c) of Article 10(2) are included in the description of key audit matters below.

We have also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls. This includes consideration of whether there was evidence of management bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

THE KEY AUDIT MATTER	HOW THE MATTER WAS ADDRESSED IN THE AUDIT
Revenue recognition (Accounting principles, consolidated financial statements note 2 and parent company's financial statement note 2)	
• Net sales of the Group and the parent company comprise different revenue streams based on different contract types, such as game development fees, game sales and royalty income. • Development fees paid by publishing partners are recognized as revenue over time based on progress of project deliverables (milestones). Revenue recognition regarding milestones involves management judgment and estimates especially on determination of performance obligations and transaction prices as well as the revenue recognition method over time. • Revenue from game sales and royalties is also recognized over time based on actual sales when the right to sales income/royalties has arisen. • Due to aforementioned facts, revenue recognition is considered a key audit matter.	• We assessed Group's revenue recognition principles in relation to IFRS standards. • Our audit procedures included evaluation of internal control environment over revenue recognition and substantive testing to assess appropriateness of revenue recognition and recording revenue in the correct period. • Regarding development fees we assessed the appropriateness of revenue recognition in relation to sales contracts and contract terms and reviewed the estimates prepared by the management.

THE KEY AUDIT MATTER	HOW THE MATTER WAS ADDRESSED IN THE AUDIT
Capitalization and valuation of development costs and other intangible assets (Accounting principles, consolidated financial statements note 13 and parent company's financial statement note 13)	
• The Group has game projects in the development phase and the release dates are in the future. Therefore the amount of capitalized development costs and other intangible assets included in the balance sheet of the Group and the parent company is significant. • Capitalized development costs and other intangible assets related to game projects are tested annually for possible impairment during the preparation of financial statements. • Determining the forecasts underlying the impairment tests requires management judgments and estimates especially relating to release date, revenues and discount rate. • Due to the high level of judgement related to the estimates used, and the significant carrying amounts involved, capitalization and valuation of development costs and other intangible assets is considered a key audit matter.	• In our audit, we have evaluated the basis for the capitalization of development costs and other intangible assets as well as performed audit procedures related to the capitalized costs in individual projects. • In addition, we assessed the impairment tests for capitalized development cost and other intangible assets prepared by the company. • Our audit work with the involvement of KPMG valuation specialists included testing the integrity of the calculations and the technical model. • We assessed the assumptions used by management in respect of forecasted revenue by comparing them to the company's forecasts and our own views. • We assessed the appropriateness of the discount rate used by comparing it to market and industry information.

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with good auditing practice will always detect a material

misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the parent company's or the group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' and the Managing Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the parent company's or the group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or,

if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the parent company or the group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events so that the financial statements give a true and fair view.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation

precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Reporting Requirements

Information on our audit engagement

We were first appointed as auditors by the Annual General Meeting on 2001, and our appointment represents a total period of uninterrupted engagement of 25 years. Remedy Entertainment Oyj has been a public interest entity since 4 May 2022. We have been the company's auditors since it became a public interest entity.

Other Information

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the report of the Board of Directors and the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements or our auditor's report thereon. We have obtained the report of the Board of Directors prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

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

In our opinion, the information in the report of the Board of Directors is consistent with the information in the financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors has been prepared in compliance with the applicable provisions.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Helsinki, 9 February 2026

KPMG OY AB
Audit Firm

Petri Sammalisto
Authorised Public Accountant, KHT



Remedy Entertainment Plc

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