FINANCIAL REVIEW

STEADY COURSE

In 2025, Metinvest posted solid financial results after adjusting to a new operating reality. The Group's disciplined cost management and continued deleveraging, coupled with a stronger contribution from the Metallurgical segment, supported Metinvest's performance.

REVENUES

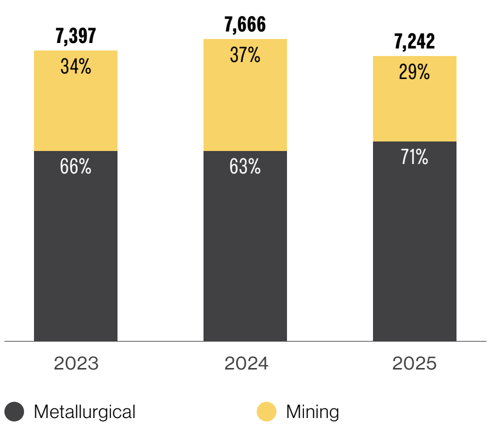
In 2025, the Group's consolidated revenues declined by 6% year-on-year to US$7,242 million. The decrease was primarily driven by the suspension of production at Pokrovske Coal and lower resales of iron ore concentrate from the Mining JV. As a result, there were no sales of coking coal concentrate and lower sales volumes of iron ore products. In addition, average selling prices followed lower global benchmark trends. These factors were partly offset by higher sales volumes of flat products and pig iron from in-house and resale operations, supported by an improved operating performance at the Metallurgical JV, greater output at the re-rollers in Italy and efficient operations at Kamet Steel.

Revenues from resales rose by 7% year-on-year to US$3,070 million in 2025. Their contribution to the overall top line expanded by five percentage points year-on-year to 42%.

REVENUES

US$7,242 mn

-6%



REVENUES BY MARKET

Metinvest's sales in Ukraine fell by 11% year-on-year to US$2,300 million in the reporting period. This result mainly reflected the absence of coking coal concentrate sales, lower resale volumes of iron ore concentrate and weaker average selling prices. This was partly offset by positive domestic market trends, including higher steel consumption in Ukraine amid GDP growth, which supported demand for the Group's steel products. Overall, Ukraine's share of consolidated revenues reached 32% (down by two percentage points).

Meanwhile, sales to other markets decreased by 3% year-on-year to US$4,942 million in 2025, accounting for 68% of overall revenues.

Sales to Europe[1] increased by 3% year-on-year, driven by higher shipments of in-house flat and long products (up by 18% year-on-year and 41% year-on-year, respectively), billets (up by 15% year-on-year), resales of flat products (up by 9% year-on-year) and pig iron (up by 2.1 times year-on-year). The region's share of total revenues rose to 44%, an increase of three percentage points year-on-year.

Sales to Asia[2] fell by 5% year-on-year, primarily due to lower resale volumes of iron ore concentrate (down by 7% year-on-year) and weaker average selling prices. The region's share of overall revenues remained unchanged at 16%.

Revenues from North America declined by 24% year-on-year, driven by an 80% decrease in shipments of long products and lower average selling prices. The region's share of consolidated revenues held steady at 4%.

Revenues from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) decreased by 29% year-on-year, mainly because of lower shipments of billets (down 34% year-on-year). The region's share of overall revenues dropped to 3%.

Sales to other regions fell by 18% year-on-year, while their share of total revenues remained flat year-on-year at 1%.

68%

share of sales outside Ukraine

1 Europe excludes Ukraine, European Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries and Türkiye.

2 Asia excludes the Middle East and Central Asia.

CASE STUDY

TAX APPROACH

Metinvest applies a systematic approach to managing its tax obligations, supported by a dedicated team within the Financial Directorate responsible for ensuring compliance with all relevant regulations and internal policies. The Group's Tax Policy sets out the main principles guiding this work:

- Declaration and payment of taxes in line with business jurisdiction rules
- Use of tax deductions and benefits as set out by legislation
- Mandatory identification and management of tax risks
- Inclusion of the tax function into the business decision-making process
- Arm's length principle.

Metinvest's Tax Policy framework also allows any violations to be reported through the Trust Line. The Group manages tax risks through an internal procedure that covers identification, assessment, mitigation and ongoing monitoring. Metinvest maintains an open working relationship with tax authorities. The Group emphasises timely payments and filing, responds to requests for information in line with legal requirements, and applies due diligence across business transactions. Metinvest's tax contributions play an important role in fostering sustainable economic development in the countries where it operates. In 2025, the Group's global tax contributions totalled US$440 million, including US$263 million paid in Ukraine.

FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)

REVENUES BY PRODUCT

METALLURGICAL SEGMENT

In 2025, the Metallurgical segment's revenues increased by 6% year-on-year to US$5,107 million. The change was mainly the result of higher sales of finished and semi-finished products, which increased by 4% year-on-year and 7% year-on-year, respectively. Another contributing factor was the 40% year-on-year growth in other products and services. Meanwhile, sales of coke declined by 20% year-on-year. The segment accounted for 71% of the overall top line in the reporting period, an increase of eight percentage points year-on-year.

PIG IRON

In 2025, pig iron sales surged by 41% year-on-year to US$371 million, mainly driven by a 53% rise in sales volumes to 857 thousand tonnes. This reflected growth in both resales and in-house shipments, which rose by 48% year-on-year and 2.5 times year-on-year, respectively. The share of resales in total volumes fell by four percentage points year-on-year to 91%. North America remained the key destination, accounting for 63% of shipments in 2025, compared with 71% in 2024. Supplies to Europe increased 2.2 times and accounted for 32% of total deliveries in 2025, an increase of nine percentage points year-on-year.

BILLETS

In 2025, billet sales fell by 16% year-on-year to US$327 million, mainly due to a 12% drop in sales volumes to 629 thousand tonnes because of lower output. Shipments to Europe increased by 42 thousand tonnes year-on-year, while deliveries to MENA declined by 121 thousand tonnes. These regions accounted for 50% and 38% of overall shipments in 2025, respectively, compared with 38% and 50% in 2024. The average selling price also decreased, in line with the square billet CFR Türkiye benchmark, which was down 11% year-on-year.

FLAT PRODUCTS

During the reporting period, sales of flat products rose by 6% year-on-year to US$2,375 million, driven by a 15% year-on-year increase in sales volumes to 3,498 thousand tonnes. This included growth of 15% year-on-year in resales and 13% year-on-year in in-house shipments. The share of resales in total volumes climbed by one percentage point year-on-year to 70%. Europe remained the primary market, accounting for 71% of total deliveries, compared with 72% in 2024. Sales volumes in the region increased by 279 thousand tonnes year-on-year amid stronger demand and the resumption of HRC production in Italy. Deliveries to Ukraine rose by 29% year-on-year, accounting for 26% of sales volumes, up from 23% in 2024. The average selling price decreased in line with the HRC CFR Italy benchmark, which fell by 7% year-on-year.

LONG PRODUCTS

In 2025, sales of long products increased by 1% year-on-year to US$960 million, driven by a 3% year-on-year rise in shipments to 1,411 thousand tonnes. Deliveries to North America dropped by 80% year-on-year due to tighter US import tariffs and accounted for 3% of total annual volumes, compared with 17% in 2024. These products were redirected to Europe, where shipments grew by 40% year-on-year, lifting the region's share by 13 percentage points year-on-year to 48% of total sales volumes. Deliveries in Ukraine increased by 4% year-on-year, representing 45% of overall volumes (unchanged year-on-year). The average selling price declined in line with the square billet CFR Türkiye benchmark.

COKE

During the reporting period, sales of coke fell by 20% year-on-year to US$390 million. The decrease was mainly caused by lower average selling prices, reflecting trends in coking coal benchmark quotations. Total shipments increased by 7% year-on-year to 1,450 thousand tonnes, due to higher sales volumes to the Metallurgical JV.

MINING SEGMENT

In 2025, the Mining segment's revenues decreased by 25% year-on-year to US$2,135 million. This result reflected the lack of coking coal concentrate sales and the 11% year-on-year reduction in iron ore product sales. The segment's contribution to the overall top line was 29%, a reduction of eight percentage points year-on-year.

IRON ORE CONCENTRATE

Sales of merchant iron ore concentrate fell by 14% year-on-year to US$1,409 million in 2025, mainly due to a 13% year-on-year reduction in total shipments to 14,376 thousand tonnes. This reflected a 22% year-on-year decrease in resale volumes as a consequence of lower output from the Mining JV and a 4% year-on-year decline in in-house volumes. As a result, shipments to Ukraine and Asia dropped by 47% year-on-year and 3% year-on-year, respectively. Accordingly, these regions contributed 11% and 78% of overall sales volumes, respectively, compared with 18% and 70% in 2024. Deliveries to Europe fell by 20% year-on-year due to lower demand, accounting for 10% of overall volumes in 2025, compared with 11% in 2024. While the 62% Fe iron ore fines CFR China benchmark declined by 8% year-on-year, the average selling price remained almost flat due to improved logistical efficiency.

PELLETS

In 2025, pellet sales decreased by 6% year-on-year to US$708 million, driven by lower average selling prices, while shipments increased by 4% year-on-year to 6,317 thousand tonnes. Most of these volumes were distributed to Europe, which accounted for 71% in 2025, down from 81% in 2024, and to Ukraine, which accounted for 25% in 2025, up from 16% in 2024.

COKING COAL CONCENTRATE[3]

In 2025, there were no sales of coking coal concentrate due to the suspension of operations at Pokrovske Coal.

3 Sales of coking coal concentrate from United Coal were excluded for both 2024 and 2025.

FINANCIAL REVIEW (CONTINUED)

NET OPERATING COSTS (EXCLUDING ITEMS SHOWN SEPARATELY)[4]

In 2025, net operating costs decreased by 5% year-on-year to US$6,854 million, mainly due to the factors outlined below.

Transportation costs fell by US$155 million, primarily reflecting reduced freight tariffs, more efficient logistics routes within Ukraine and decreased coking coal shipments.

Depreciation and amortisation expenses decreased by US$76 million, while labour costs dropped by US$67 million. The latter change was primarily due to the suspension of operations at Pokrovske Coal.

Raw materials costs declined by US$65 million, mainly because of lower prices for key raw materials, including third-party feedstock for the re-rollers, as well as lower coke consumption.

Additional factors included the effect of the write-off of trade and other payables, which amounted to US$28 million, and a US$106 million reduction in other costs.

During the year, operating foreign exchange gains totalled US$58 million, compared with operating foreign exchange losses of US$117 million a year ago. They arose mainly from the revaluation of outstanding accounts receivable and intragroup loan balances.

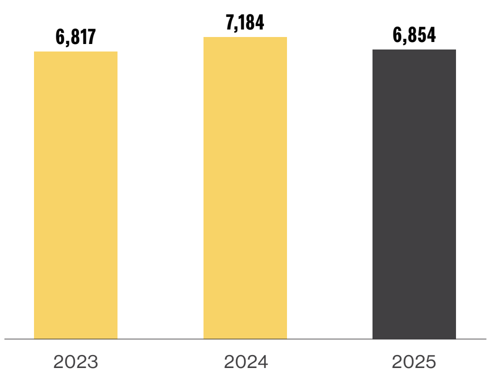
The factors mentioned above were partly compensated by a US$284 million increase in the cost of goods and services for resale as a result of stronger steel product volumes.

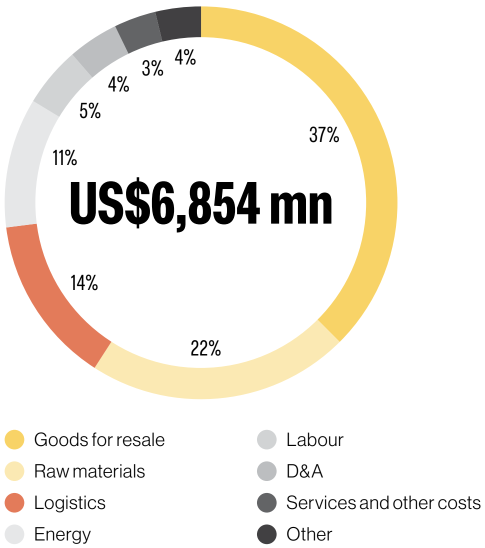
As a percentage of consolidated revenues, net operating costs were 95% in 2025, an increase of one percentage point year-on-year.

NET OPERATING COSTS

US$6,854 mn

-5%





REVERSAL FOR IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

In 2025, the Group recognised a reversal of impairment of financial assets of US$21 million, compared with an impairment of financial assets of US$23 million in 2024. As a share of consolidated revenues, the reversal of impairment of financial assets was 0.3% in 2025, compared with an impairment of financial assets equivalent to 0.3% of consolidated revenues in the prior year.

IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

In 2024, due to the high level of uncertainty regarding the future development of the military situation in Ukraine, the deteriorating security situation in the vicinity of Pokrovske Coal, the subsequent suspension of its production, and the uncertain timing of any operational restart, the Group recognised a partial impairment of assets, mainly related to Pokrovske Coal, of US$1,317 million[5]. In 2025, taking into account developments in the military situation during the reporting period, Metinvest recognised an additional impairment of property, plant and equipment of US$90 million. As a percentage of consolidated revenues, impairment of non-financial assets amounted to 1% in 2025, compared with 17% in 2024.

FINANCE INCOME

In 2025, Metinvest's finance income decreased to US$29 million from US$73 million a year earlier, primarily due to the absence of the gain on the extinguishment of notes recorded in 2024. As a share of consolidated revenues, finance income stood at 0.4% in the year ended 31 December 2025, compared with 1% a year earlier.

FINANCE COSTS

In the reporting period, finance costs declined by 37% year-on-year to US$256 million. This primarily reflected the absence of the non-cash losses of US$112 million related to factoring operations of accounts receivable with the Group's subsidiaries located in Ukraine's temporarily occupied territory and undergoing bankruptcy proceedings that were recognised in 2024. The decrease in finance costs was also supported by a US$29 million reduction in foreign exchange expenses from financing activities and a US$15 million decrease in interest expenses. As a share of consolidated revenues, finance costs edged down by one percentage point year-on-year to 4% in 2025.

RECLASSIFICATION TO PROFIT AND LOSS OF CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE UPON LOSS OF SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE AND CONTROL

In 2025, US$35 million was reclassified to profit and loss from the currency translation reserve following the loss of significant influence over the Group's associates, Yenakiieve Coke and Donetsk Coke Plant, after they entered liquidation procedures in January 2025. No such reclassification was recorded in 2024. In the reporting period, this item represented 0.5% of consolidated revenues.

SHARE OF RESULT OF ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURE

In 2025, Metinvest's share of the net result of its associates and joint ventures was US$20 million, compared with US$56 million in 2024. The decline was mainly due to higher non-cash expenses recognised by the Mining JV.

4 In the factor analysis, all costs are presented gross of the impact of exchange rate fluctuations between the hryvnia and the presentation currency. Net operating costs are presented without the effects of operational improvements.

5 The total impairment allowance recognised in 2024 included US$5 million relating to the impairment of assets other than Pokrovske Coal as a result of hostile activities in Ukraine.

INCOME TAX EXPENSE

In the reporting period, Metinvest recorded an income tax expense of US$83 million, compared with an income tax benefit of US$65 million for the year ended 31 December 2024. The change was mainly due to the deferred tax effect driven by the write-off of the related deferred tax liability following the partial impairment of Pokrovske Coal's assets recognised in 2024.

LOSS FROM OPERATIONS HELD FOR SALE

In 2025, the Group's management decided to dispose of Metinvest's US coal operations. As a result, Metinvest recorded a loss from operations held for sale of US$185 million, compared with US$79 million a year earlier.

NET LOSS

In 2025, the Group reported a net loss of US$191 million, compared with a net loss of US$1,152 million a year earlier. This was mainly attributable to a lower impact from the impairment of financial assets, decreased net operating costs, reduced finance costs and the reversal of impairment of financial assets.

These factors were partly offset by lower revenues, the loss from operations held for sale, income tax expenses, lower finance income, weaker net results from associates and joint ventures, and the reclassification to profit or loss of the currency translation reserve following the loss of significant influence and control.

The Group's net loss margin in the reporting period was 3%, compared with 14% a year earlier.

EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as earnings before income tax, finance income and costs, depreciation and amortisation, impairment and devaluation of property, plant and equipment, operating foreign exchange gains and losses (net), the share of results of associates and other expenses that the management considers extraordinary, plus the share of EBITDA of joint ventures. Throughout this report, adjusted EBITDA is referred to as EBITDA.

In 2025, Metinvest's EBITDA decreased by 24% year-on-year to US$765 million. The Mining segment's EBITDA fell by 48% year-on-year to US$424 million, while the Metallurgical segment's EBITDA rose by 51% year-on-year to US$437 million. Corporate overheads and eliminations totalled US$96 million in 2025, compared with US$100 million in 2024.

As a result, the Mining segment's contribution to the Group's EBITDA, before adjusting for corporate overheads and eliminations, fell to 49%, compared with 74% in 2024. Meanwhile, the Metallurgical segment's contribution grew to 51%, compared with 26% in 2024.

The decrease in the Group's EBITDA was driven primarily by the suspension of Ukrainian coking coal operations and softer selling prices across the entire product range.

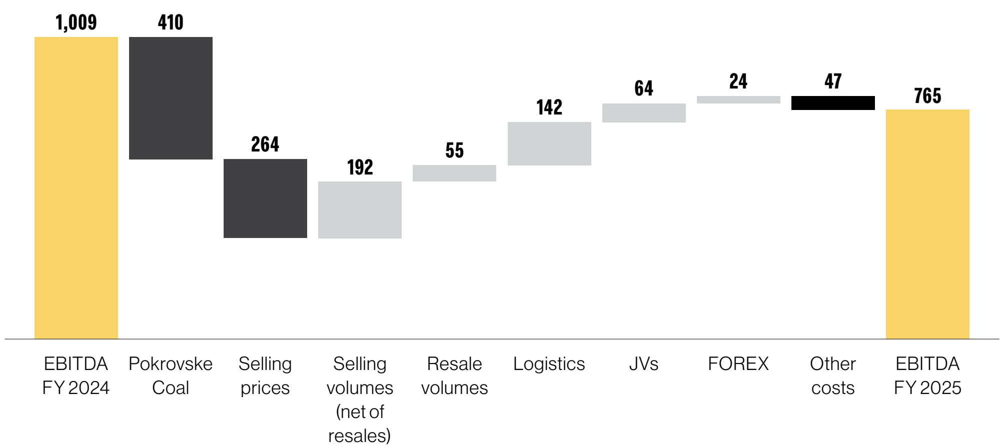
These factors were partly offset by: higher sales volumes, notably in-house sales of pig iron, finished steel products and pellets, as well as higher resale volumes; lower transportation costs, primarily reflecting reduced freight tariffs, more efficient logistics routes within Ukraine, as well as decreased coking coal shipments; improved results from both joint ventures; and decreased raw material expenses, mainly from lower prices for slabs and coke.

In 2025, the Group generated an EBITDA margin of 11%, a decrease of two percentage points year-on-year.

EBITDA

US$765 mn

-24%



CASE STUDY

OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

In 2025, Metinvest delivered materially impactful results from operational efficiencies totalling US$227 million (broadly in line with 2024 results).

The Group continued to realise improvements through a broad-based programme covering its operations. In commercial and logistics activities, gains were driven by stronger sales and procurement management and improved access to more economical markets. Another contributing factor was lower logistics costs, both for shipments within Ukraine and for the export and import of finished goods and raw materials.

In the Mining segment, a revised approach to the centralised management of iron ore assets identified synergies across individual sites, enabling more effective use of production facilities, and human and financial capital.

In the Metallurgical segment, efficiencies were achieved through the use of higher-quality raw materials in response to supply constraints arising from the full-scale war. This reduced coke consumption, supported adjustments to PCI technology and improved blast furnace performance at Kamet Steel.

Metinvest also delivered operational efficiencies across its energy assets. These included effective management of in-house electricity generation despite supply constraints and high costs, and procurement of energy supplies at prices below prevailing market rates.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

In 2025, Metinvest's operating cash flow before working capital changes decreased by 49% year-on-year to US$474 million, mainly due to the suspension of coking coal mining operations in Ukraine. Meanwhile, working capital outflow totalled US$29 million, compared with an outflow of US$198 million a year earlier. The increase in inventories mainly reflected the accumulation of iron ore products at port facilities due to infrastructure constraints following shelling of port infrastructure in Ukraine in late 2025, the build-up of coking coal and PCI stocks, and higher slab procurement by the re-rollers. This upward movement in inventory balances was partly offset by the net change in accounts payable and accounts receivable. The Group encountered issues with VAT reimbursements in Ukraine and maintained its revised export trading model. Income tax paid declined by 28% year-on-year to US$73 million, while interest paid fell by 13% year-on-year to US$140 million.

NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES

In 2025, net cash used in investing activities grew by 15% year-on-year to US$226 million. Total cash used to purchase PPE and intangible assets rose by 8% year-on-year to US$233 million. Interest received remained almost flat at US$14 million. In December 2025, the Group acquired Tubular Iași, a pipe plant in Romania.

NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES

In 2025, Metinvest allocated US$247 million to repay loans and borrowings, compared with US$236 million in 2024. The Group raised US$31 million of gross new proceeds from loans and borrowings and US$32 million of net trade finance repayments. In 2024, Metinvest recorded US$20 million of new proceeds and net trade finance repayments of US$25 million. In 2025, dividends paid by Zaporizhia Coke to its non-controlling shareholder (the Zaporizhstal JV) amounted to US$59 million (nil in 2024).

CASE STUDY

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

In 2025, Metinvest's capital investment programme prioritised personnel safety, the integrity of critical equipment, the continuity of essential production processes and greater energy resilience at its operating sites.

The Group also sought, where practicable, to ease wartime logistical constraints and support stable operations.

During the reporting period, Metinvest maintained a substantial level of investment despite the ongoing war. Capital expenditure totalled US$188 million, down 14% year-on-year.

Although maintenance projects accounted for a larger share of total capital expenditure (72% of overall expenditure, compared with 82% in 2024) than strategic initiatives, the Group retained a portfolio of core projects in Ukraine to support operational resilience and future development.

Metinvest optimised resources through value engineering and the rotation of equipment and personnel, while generally favouring shorter-life-cycle maintenance solutions and prioritising energy infrastructure measures to mitigate power disruption risk.

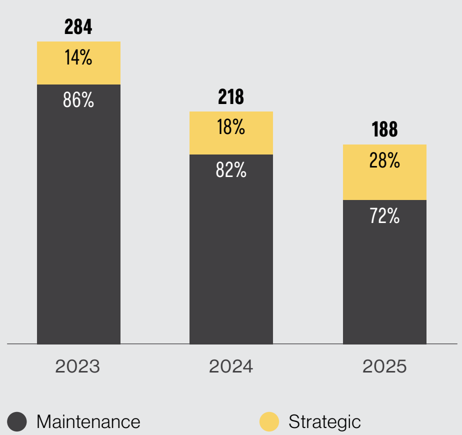
Key projects included:

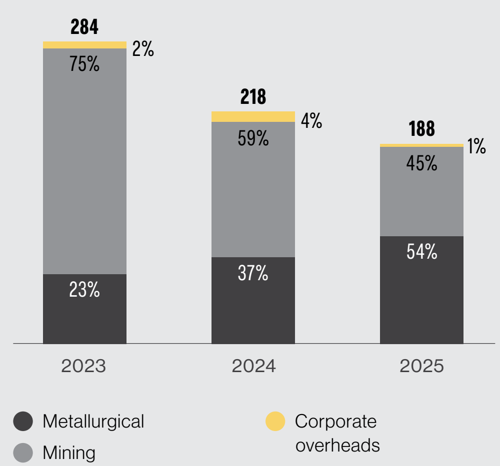
- Major overhauls at Kamet Steel's hot metal and sintering facilities, including a blast furnace overhaul
- Equipment replacement at iron ore pelletising assets and infrastructure maintenance at tailings storage facilities
- Continued implementation of energy resilience measures, including gas-piston generators and energy safety projects (for more details, please refer to page 52)
- Progress on the beneficiation waste thickening project at Northern Iron Ore
- Further development of the initiative to build a low-carbon-emission steelmaking complex in Italy.

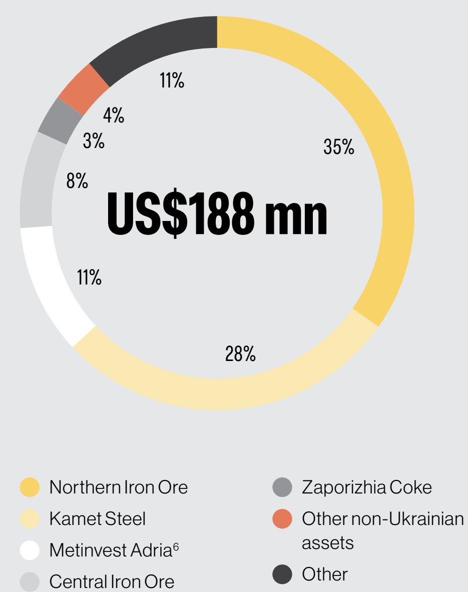
CAPEX BY PURPOSE AND BY SEGMENT

US$188 mn

-14%







6 Until reclassification of Metinvest Adria as a joint venture in September 2025.

DELEVERAGING

Metinvest delivered strong deleveraging progress during the reporting period. As a result, total debt[7] as at 31 December 2025 was US$1,441 million, down 15% year-on-year. Meanwhile, the ratio of net debt[8] to EBITDA grew to 1.4x, an increase of 0.4x year-on-year.

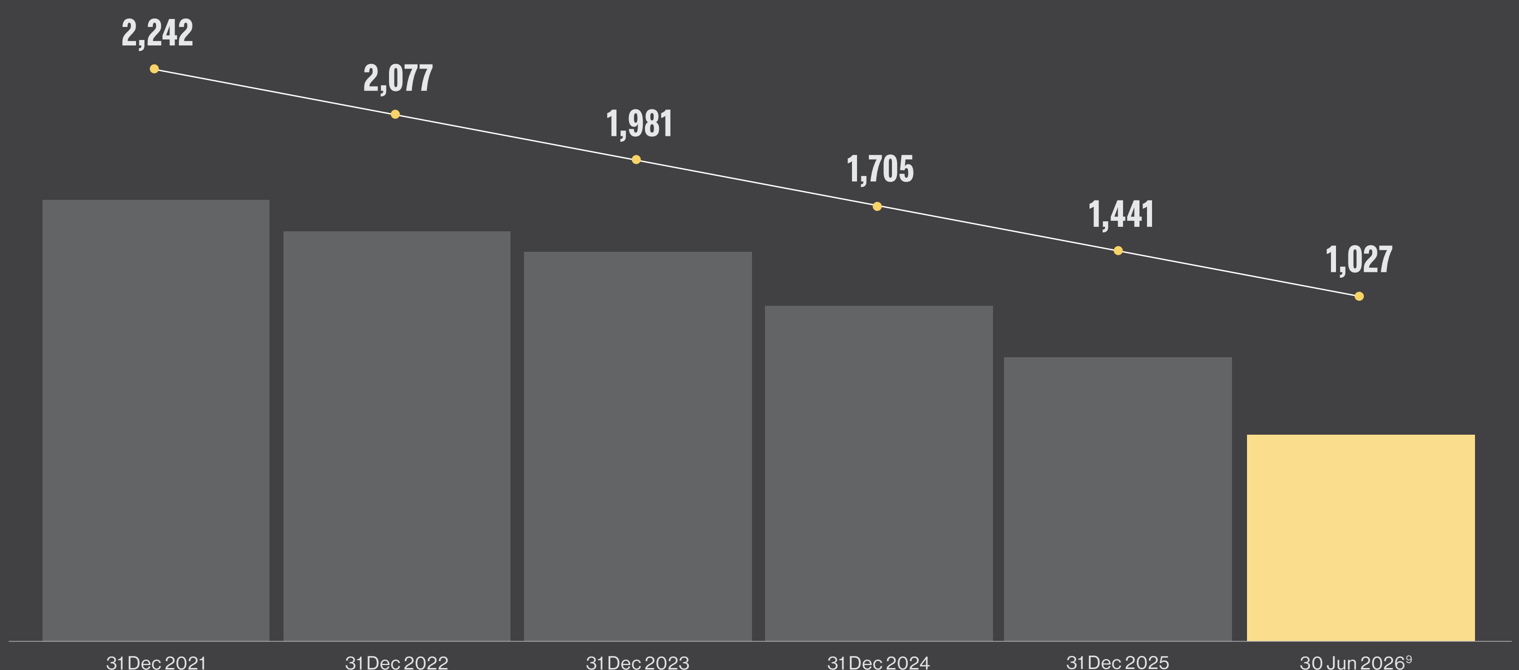
Bonds listed on the Euronext Dublin Stock Exchange continued to account for the bulk of the Group's capital structure. They made up 88% of the debt portfolio, compared with 85% as at 31 December 2024.

Metinvest continued to proactively manage its liabilities during the reporting period. In the first half of 2025, the Group fully redeemed its EUR300 million Senior Notes at maturity. This brought the total amount of debt repaid since the start of 2022 to US$801 million.

TOTAL DEBT EVOLUTION

Decrease of

US$1,200 mn



The overall debt reduction during this period was driven by the full and timely redemption of Senior Notes (two series); liability management initiatives, including cash tender offers and private buyouts; scheduled amortisation of bank facilities; lower dependence on short-term trade finance; and optimisation of lease assets. These achievements came despite wartime conditions and the loss of operational control over some Ukrainian assets.

Alongside its deleveraging efforts, Metinvest continued to secure targeted financing to support its operations and investment priorities. In July 2025, the Group secured an 11.5-year buyer credit facility of EUR23.6 million for Northern Iron Ore to finance the purchase of equipment for the enrichment waste thickening project. Covered by Finnvera, Finland's export credit agency, the facility represented Metinvest's first long-term financing secured for capital expenditure in Ukraine since the full-scale invasion. The transaction was recognised with a TXF Deals of the Year 2025 Award in the Export Finance Commodity Trader category.

In April 2026, the Group successfully completed the repayment of its 2026 bonds, marking yet another milestone during the ongoing war. Metinvest has now settled three distinct bond series, with cumulative payments under these instruments exceeding US$1 billion. These achievements came despite the challenges of the full-scale war, loss of control over some Ukrainian assets, and ongoing operational difficulties. Importantly, no borrowings have been restructured since the beginning of the war. On a pro forma basis, after reflecting the repayment of the 2026 bonds, the Group's net debt to EBITDA was lower than 1x.

7 Total debt is calculated as the sum of bank loans, non-bank borrowings, bonds, trade finance and lease liabilities.
8 Net debt is calculated as total debt less cash and cash equivalents.
9 Forecasted as at 30.06.2026 (excluding accrued interest).