

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) announces the following credit rating.

Pohjolan Voima Oyj (security code: -)

<Outlook Change>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating: A+

Outlook: from Negative to Stable

Rationale

- (1) Pohjolan Voima Oyj (PVO) is a private non-profit electricity and heat generation company based in Finland. PVO's rating is supported by its business model called "Mankala", unique to joint-venture power generators in Finland, and its position as a principal electricity supplier in the country. PVO holds a 60% equity stake in Teollisuuden Voima Oyj (TVO)'s new nuclear reactor Olkiluoto 3 (OL3). In its previous rating review, JCR expected OL3's commercial operation to start in June 2022, but it has been further put off until April 2023 due to repair and maintenance works mainly at the turbine plant. Although additional costs stemming from the delay in the OL3 project and its impact on the electricity production costs need to be closely monitored, the test operation of OL3 is in its final stage, and concerns about another significant delay have receded. In addition, PVO's price competitiveness has greatly improved as the market price of electricity has soared due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine and other factors. In light of the above, JCR has changed its rating outlook from Negative to Stable.
- (2) PVO is a principal electricity supplier in Finland, generating around 15% of the country's total electricity consumption. Of the total electricity generated by PVO in 2022, 76% was sourced from nuclear power, 14% from hydro power and 10% from thermal power. PVO's nuclear power is supplied from two reactors, Olkiluoto 1 and 2 (OL1 & 2), run by TVO which are 59% owned by PVO. As such, PVO's average generation cost is strongly affected by the prices of electricity it receives from TVO. After the commercial operation of OL3, PVO's dependence on nuclear power is expected to further increase as it will receive electricity generated at OL3 in proportion to its stake in the facility.
- (3) PVO has 23 shareholders consisting of Finnish companies and local governments. It operates under the so-called "Mankala" principle, a business model unique to joint-venture power generators in Finland. Specifically, PVO's shareholders are entitled to receive at cost the power and heat generated at the plants in which they invested through PVO. At the same time, they are obligated to pay PVO's fixed costs including debt repayments in proportion to their capital contribution, regardless of the receipt of power. They also need to pay PVO's variable costs in proportion to their energy intake after taking into account the variable costs at each power generation facility. The shareholders' commitment to PVO is solid as demonstrated in their representation on the company's board. This business model has been contributing to significantly containing PVO's operational and financial risks.
- (4) TVO and the Areva-Siemens consortium (ASC) agreed on the amendment of their Global Settlement Agreement (GSA) on arbitration proceedings concerning the delay of the project, which had set the "call-off date" for June 2021 (the amendment entered into force in July 2021). They agreed that Areva would replenish its trust mechanism established under the GSA with approximately EUR600 million, that each party would cover its own costs from July 2021 to the end of February 2022, and that when the project was not completed by the end of February 2022, ASC would pay an additional compensation, depending on the date of completion. The additional compensation would cover the period until the end of September 2022 and its maximum amount was set at EUR56.7 million. Although the completion of the OL3 project has been put off until April 2023, there is no agreement on additional compensation at this time. The impact on OL3's generation costs needs to be closely monitored.
- (5) The average market price of electricity in Finland (the Finnish area price in the Nord Pool) surged to EUR154/MWh in 2022 from EUR72/MWh in 2021. This has greatly improved PVO's cost competitiveness against the market price. JCR holds that the delayed completion of the OL3 project will result in slightly increasing PVO's generation costs compared to the estimate in the previous rating review but that its competitive edge over the market price will be maintained for the time being.

Atsushi Masuda, Shinji Asano

Rating

Issuer: Pohjolan Voima Oyj

<Outlook Change>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating: A+ Outlook: Stable

Rating Assignment Date: March 23, 2023

The assumptions for the credit ratings and the definitions of the rating symbols are published as "Types of Credit Ratings and Definitions of Rating Symbols" (January 6, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

Outline of the rating methodology is shown as "JCR's Rating Methodology" (November 7, 2014) and "Electric Power" (May 29, 2020) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

The rating stakeholder participated in the rating process of the aforementioned credit ratings.

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JCR publishes its press releases regarding the rating actions both in Japanese and in English on the same day. In case that it takes time to translate rating rationale, JCR may publicize the summary version, which will be replaced by the full translated version within three business days. (Regarding Structured Finance products, JCR only publicize the summary version in English.)



INFORMATION DISCLOSURE FORM

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Disclosure Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of Rule 17g-7

Issuer:	Pohjolan Voima Oyj
Rating Publication Date:	March 28, 2023

1 The Symbol, Number, or Score in the Rating Scale used to Denote Credit Rating Categories and Notches and, the Identity of the Obligor or the Identity and a Description of the Security or Money Market Instrument as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

2 The version of the procedure or methodology used to determine the credit rating; as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

3 The Main Assumptions and Principles used in Constructing the Procedures and Methodologies used to Determine the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, to be applied to assess the likelihood of a given debt payment in light of its issuer's condition and business environment, etc. in the relevant future. There is certain limitation, however, in the time horizon that the rating foresees.
- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, that the factors posted in the below are particularly important for such likelihood to be determined, and that the rating determination is made by evaluating each of them not only quantitatively but also employing qualitative analyses.

A) Business Bases

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to its issuer's business bases - how they can be maintained/ expanded into the future and thereby secure earnings and cash flows in adequacy and in a sustainable way.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the degree of the issuer's indebtedness and loss absorption capacity in terms of equity capital. Also notable is that a financial institution might see a significant loss of financial grounds as a result of changes in value of the assets under its possession.

C) Liquidity Positions

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the adequacy of the issuer's cash and other sources of repayment (liquidity positions).

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The likelihood of debt payment is affected one way or the other by the issuer's related parties such as parent company, subsidiary, guarantor, and the government of the issuer's business domicile, etc. - by their own conditions and/ or position of support/ assistance for the issuer.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The likelihood of debt payment can be different between given debts of the same issuer. The likelihood of debt payment for an individual debt is dependent on the issuer's discretion, and/ or its rank relative to other debts of the same issuer in the order of seniority in principal/ interest payment which is determined by design as financial product or by laws, etc.

4 The Potential Limitations of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- The objective of the credit rating herewith presented does not include any concerns other than the likelihood of debt payment, such as risks of price changes, market liquidity, etc.
- The credit rating herewith presented is necessary to be reviewed along with possible changes of the issuer of rated objects in its business performance and/ or circumstances which include regulatory environment, and hence subject to possible alteration.

5 Information on the Uncertainty of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(E) of Rule 17g-7

- The information used for the determination of credit rating as herewith presented is obtained by JCR from the issuer of rated objects and other sources that JCR trusts in terms of accuracy and reliability but possibly contains errors due to human, non-human or other causes. Consequently, the credit rating determined on the grounds of such information does not constitute, explicitly or implicitly, any representation or warrant of JCR on the information itself or any consequences of its use in terms of accuracy, relevance, timeliness, wholeness, market value, or usefulness for any specific purposes.

6 Use of Due Diligence Services of a Third Party in Taking the Rating Action as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(F) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any third-party due diligence service in the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

7 Use of Servicer or Remittance Reports to Conduct Surveillance of the Credit Rating Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(G) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any servicer or remittance report to conduct surveillance of the credit rating herewith presented.

8 The Types of Data Relied Upon for the Purpose of Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(H) of Rule 17g-7

- The information posted in the below, which includes data, is used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

A) Audited financial statements presented by the rating stakeholders

B) Explanations of business performance, management plans, etc. presented by the rating stakeholders

9 Overall assessment of the Quality of Information Available and Considered in Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(I) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR holds its basic policies for securing the quality of information as a base of due diligence for the determination of credit ratings. The information used as a base for the determination of credit rating herewith presented satisfies such policies, which include the audit by an independent auditor, the publication by the issuer, some independent media or, otherwise, JCR analyst's scrutiny, etc.
- JCR sees no particular weakness in the quality of information used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented as compared to the information used in other cases of the credit rating for comparable issuers or ratable objects.
- If the credit rating is an Indication, please see the report for Indication.

10 Information Relating to Conflicts of Interest as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(J) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR does not receive payment of compensation for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented from either one of those parties who are issuer, underwriter, depositor or sponsor.
- JCR did not receive in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from the same party for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.

11 Explanation or Measure of the Potential Volatility of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(K) of Rule 17g-7

A) Business Bases

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases, since its revenue, etc. may improve or deteriorate by the change in its business management policies, clients' preferences, competitive situation, or a technological innovation. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the business bases is large.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating is subject to alteration if the issuer increases/ decreases its debt/ capital or vice versa and thereby makes its individual debt payment liability less or more bearable and its loss absorption capacity into the future decreased or increased. Also, the changes in the quality of asset under the issuer's holding may affect the credit rating, since such changes could raise or lower the likelihood of future loss of the issuer's financial grounds. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the financial grounds and/ or asset quality is large.

C) Liquidity Positions

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's financial management policy or in the relations with fund procurement sources and the change thereby makes its liquidity positions improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's parent company or subsidiary, guarantor or other provider of credit enhancement, or the government of the issuer's business domicile, or other related parties' own conditions and/ or position of support/ assistance for the issuer, and the change thereby makes its business bases, financial grounds and/ or liquidity positions improve or deteriorate, and/ or making the effectiveness of guarantee and other credit enhancement improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment and Non-Payment Forgiven by Contract

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the rated debt's status in the order of seniority relative to other debts caused by the improvement/ deterioration of the issuer's financial condition. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large. Also, in case of the financial products for which non-payment of interest/ principal is contractually permissible, the credit rating is subject to alteration if and when the likelihood of such non-payment is projected to increase or decrease. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but often as much as a few notches.

F) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a rise/ fall in the general economy and/ or the markets inducing the issuer's revenues/ expenses to increase/ decrease and vice versa, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is exceptionally large.

G) Various Events

The credit rating is subject to alteration on occurrence of various events, such as change in the issuer's major shareholders, M&A and other organizational change, accident, violation of the law, litigation, legal/ regulatory change, natural disaster, etc., which are unforeseeable at the time when the credit rating is determined, causing a significant change on the issuer's business bases, financial grounds, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but more often than not as much as a few notches.

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Information on the Content of the Credit Rating, Including the Historical Performance of the Credit Rating and the Expected Probability of Default and the Expected Loss in the Event of Default as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(L) of Rule 17g-7

- Historical records of the credit rating herewith presented are posted in the end of this paper.
- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- Facts of the probability of default are posted as Form NRSRO Exhibit 1 on the JCR website under the URL:

<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/service/company/regu/nrsro/>

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Information on the Sensitivity of the Credit Rating to Assumptions Made as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(M) of Rule 17g-7

A) Business Bases

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's business bases and powers of earning or cash flow generation, etc. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases on some drastic change in the operational environments, etc.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's financial grounds and asset

quality. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's financial grounds and/ or asset quality on some drastic change in its business bases.

C) Liquidity Risks

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's liquidity positions. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's liquidity positions on some drastic change in its financial management policy or relations with fund procurement sources, etc.

D) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment and Non-Payment Forgiven by Contract

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the order of seniority in repayment of interests and principal. JCR assumes the resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch. The change could be as much as a few notches if the issuer's financial structure differs so much and thereby the balance between debts shifted so greatly. Rating change is also possible in case of the financial products for which non-payment of interest/ principal is contractually permissible, if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turns out to be inaccurate. The change of the credit rating is assumed to be by a notch but often as much as a few notches.

E) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the prospects of general economy and markets. JCR expects the change should be most likely by a notch but could be as much as a few notches, should the economy or the markets change so greatly.

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Information on the Representations, Warranties, and Enforcement Mechanisms of an Asset-backed Security as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(N) of rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented is not for an ABS product, and hence no relevant issue.

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The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	February 28, 2000	AA	
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	February 7, 2001	AA	
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	January 7, 2002	AA	
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	January 17, 2003	AA	
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	January 14, 2004	AA	
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	November 19, 2004	AA	
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	December 19, 2005	AA	Stable
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	February 14, 2007	AA	Stable
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	January 15, 2008	AA	Stable
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	January 21, 2009	AA	Stable
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	January 7, 2010	AA	Stable
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	February 4, 2011	AA	Stable
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	December 27, 2011	AA	Stable
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	February 18, 2013	AA	Stable
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	March 28, 2014	AA	Negative
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	January 21, 2015	AA-	Stable
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	February 17, 2016	AA-	Stable
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	December 9, 2016	AA-	Stable
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	February 6, 2018	A+	Stable
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	December 17, 2018	A+	Stable
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	December 24, 2019	A+	Stable
Pohjolan Voima Oyj	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	December 21, 2020	A+	Negative

Attestation Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of Rule 17g-7

I, Kiichi Sugiura, have responsibility to this Rating Action and to the best of my knowledge:

- A) No part of the credit rating was influenced by any other business activities.
- B) The credit rating was based solely upon the merits of the obligor, security, or money market instrument being rated.
- C) The credit rating was an independent evaluation of the credit risk of the obligor, security, or money market instrument.

杉浦 輝一

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