

#### **EASOR PLC'S REMUNERATION POLICY**

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

This remuneration policy of Easor Plc (the "Company") sets forth the principles and decision-making processes for the remuneration of Company's Board of Directors and CEO and for the key terms of the service contract, in addition to which option schemes and performance share plans are available on Company's investor website. In addition, the Company publishes an annual remuneration report containing a description of the implementation of the Company's remuneration policy in practice and relevant information on the remuneration paid and due to the Company's management for the previous financial year. The remuneration policy has been prepared in accordance with Limited Liability Companies Act (as amended, 624/2006), Securities Markets Act (as amended, 746/2012), Ministry of Finance Decree on the remuneration policy and remuneration report of a share issuer (608/2019) and requirements of the Finnish Corporate Governance Code 2025.

The Company's remuneration principles apply to all employees of the Company. The key guiding principles of remuneration of the Company are its transparency and market orientation, as well as remuneration based on good performance. The Company's remuneration is gender neutral.

The objective of the Company's remuneration policy is to encourage and reward management for work that is in line with its current strategy and for compliance with set rules, as well as motivate them to strive for the success of Easor Group.

Effective and competitive remuneration is a central tool for recruiting and committing competent directors and executives to the Company, which contributes to the Company's financial success and good governance. Remuneration supports achievement of the Company's objectives, implementation of the strategy and long-term performance.

Remuneration in accordance with the remuneration policy consists of the following components:

- Basic salary and employee benefits that follow local market practices, legislation and regulations.
- The short-term incentive scheme which is intended to guide the performance of an individual and the
  organisation and support efficient implementation of strategic projects.
- The long-term remuneration scheme which is designed to commit Company's management and key personnel
  to the Company, to guide sustainable long-term performance, to encourage and to reward. Long-term
  remuneration scheme harmonises the interests of the Company's management with those of shareholders and
  supports increasing the shareholder value aligned with Company's strategy valid at the time.

#### **2 DECISION-MAKING PROCESS**

Easor Group's remuneration principles and policies are addressed by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company does not have a separate remuneration committee appointed by the Board of Directors for the administration of the remuneration scheme. It has not been considered necessary, taking into account the nature and scale of the Company's operations.

The Board of Directors monitors and supervises the functionality of the remuneration policy, the competitiveness of remuneration and how the remuneration policy promotes the Company's and Easor Group's long-term objectives.

The Board of Directors approves and proposes the Company's remuneration policy to the General Meeting. The significant changes are considered in a meeting of Board of Directors of the Company before presenting the remuneration policy to the General Meeting.

The remuneration policy is presented to the General Meeting at least every four years or always whenever material changes are made to it. The General Meeting decides whether it adopts the proposed remuneration policy. The decision of the General Meeting is advisory. If the General Meeting does not adopt the presented remuneration policy, the Board of Directors of the Company prepares a revised remuneration policy to be presented in the following General Meeting.

Decisions concerning the remuneration and the terms applicable to the service contract of the CEO and possible Deputy CEO are made by the Board of Directors within the limits of the valid remuneration policy. The decisions must always be based on the remuneration policy presented to the General Meeting.

The Executive Board assists the CEO in the management of operations. In addition to the CEO, the Board appoints the other members of the Executive Board and decides on the benefits paid to the members of the Executive Board and other terms of the employment contracts. In addition, the Board decides on the Company's remuneration and incentive schemes.

The General Meeting or the Board of Directors, as authorized by the General Meeting, decides on issuing of shares, options or other special rights entitling to shares. When shares, options or other special rights entitling to shares are issued to members of governing bodies as part of remuneration, it shall be done within the framework of the valid remuneration policy.

The preparation of the proposal on remuneration of the Board has been assigned to the Board of Directors of the Company. The remuneration of the Board of Directors is finally decided by the Company's General Meeting.

#### **3 DESCRIPTION OF BOARD REMUNERATION**

The General Meeting decides on the remuneration of the Board of Directors for one term of office at a time based on a proposal by the Board of Directors.

The decision on the remuneration of the Board of Directors shall be based on the valid remuneration policy presented to the General Meeting.

In accordance with the decision of the General Meeting, the members of the Board of Directors are paid annual or monthly remuneration and/or meeting fees.

Based on a decision by the General Meeting, the members of the Board of Directors may be reimbursed for travel expenses and/or other expenses directly arising from Board work.

Board and any committee fees may be paid in whole or in part as Company shares based on a decision of the General Meeting.

The members of the Board are not covered by Company's short-term performance bonus scheme, Company's option programs or Company's other long-term remuneration schemes.

## **4 DESCRIPTION OF THE CEO'S REMUNERATION**

The aim of the remuneration of the CEO is to guide and reward for reaching the strategic objectives of the Company, and to promote Company's long-term financial success, competitiveness and positive development of the shareholder value.

The remuneration of the CEO and the terms of their service contract are decided by the Board of Directors within the limits of the valid remuneration policy presented to the General Meeting.

#### 4.1 Components used in remuneration and their relative shares

The remuneration of the CEO consists of monthly salary, employee benefits and variable performance-based incentive schemes. The remuneration of the CEO may also include a supplementary pension scheme and a severance payment.

Incentive schemes consist of an annual short-term performance bonus scheme and long-term incentive schemes.

The basic salary of the CEO must be in line with the interests of the Company and its shareholders. The basic salary must be competitive in labor market comparison to attract and retain skilled professionals.

The target is that the proportion of variable remuneration in the remuneration of the CEO does not exceed 100% of the fixed annual salary.

#### 4.2 Principles for determining variable remuneration components

The target and maximum levels of variable remuneration indicators are based on the long-term strategic targets defined by the Board of Directors of the Company. Indicators are monitored regularly.

## Short-term performance bonus

The CEO may be paid an annually determined performance bonus. The Board of Directors of the Company defines the performance targets of the CEO. The performance period of the CEO's short-term performance bonus is 12 months.

If the criteria defined annually by the Board of Directors are met, the CEO may be entitled to a performance bonus, the aim of which is that the annual bonus does not exceed 50% of the fixed annual salary.

The criteria defined by the Board of Directors can consider the Company's net sales, EBITDA, operating profit, customer retention, operational efficiency, employee satisfaction, progress in product development, and product group-specific growth, as well as strategy implementation. The Board of Directors assesses the fulfillment of the criteria and decides on the remuneration based on an overall assessment.

## Long-term performance bonus

The purpose of the long-term performance bonus is to motivate the CEO to increase shareholder value over the long term and commit the CEO to the Company. Long-term performance bonus schemes may include, for example, performance share plans and option schemes.

Option and share-based rights are distributed to key employees of the Easor Group Company as part of the incentive and commitment systems for key employees of the Easor Group. The terms and conditions of the option and share-based rights specify the related commitment periods and holding obligations.

## 4.3 Other terms of the service contract

## Pension plan

CEO's pension plans are determined in accordance with the Employees' Pensions Act (as amended, 395/2006). Pension cover is based on the term of service and earnings as prescribed by the Employee's Pensions Act. The retirement age of the CEO is determined based on the Employee's Pensions Act.

# Terms of termination

The term of notice applicable to the CEO may be agreed in the service contract. The term of notice of the CEO's service contract is two (2) months for the CEO and six (6) months for the Company, unless

otherwise agreed. In addition, other terms of termination may be agreed with the CEO in the service contract, such as the CEO being entitled to an option program already issued in all situations, including termination.

4.4 Conditions for deferring remuneration and possible repayment

No deferral terms or conditions based on which repayment of paid benefits can be claimed are applied to the Company's remuneration policy apart from option rights. For stock options, the basis is that the key employee loses their options if the employment relationship with the Company ends. The Board of Directors of the Company may, however, decide to deviate from the above condition in the terms of the CEO's service contract.

#### **5 REQUIREMENTS FOR TEMPORARY DEVIATIONS**

Temporary deviation from the valid remuneration policy is possible if necessary to ensure the long-term interests of the Company, considering the Company's long-term financial success, competitiveness and development of shareholder value.

Deviations from the valid remuneration policy are possible solely in exceptional circumstances where the Company's key operating conditions have changed since the consideration of the remuneration policy at the General Meeting, for example, as a result of a change of the CEO, M&A transactions, such as a merger or a takeover bid, or regulatory changes applicable to the Company, and the valid remuneration policy of governing bodies would no longer be appropriate in the changed circumstances.

If the deviation from the remuneration policy is expected to continue on a non-temporary basis, the Company must prepare a new remuneration policy, which will be discussed at the next possible General Meeting.

Temporary deviation from the valid remuneration policy is resolved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Board of Directors of the Company assesses the need for deviation from the remuneration policy on a case-by-case basis. The possible temporary deviation and its grounds must be explained in the remuneration report published by the Company.

## **6 THE AVAILABILITY OF THE REMUNERATION POLICY**

The Company updates and keeps its valid remuneration policy available to the public free of charge on its website.

If the Company's General Meeting has voted on a remuneration policy, information on the date and result of the vote must be presented in connection with the policy.