



Auditor's Report

(Translation of the Finnish original)

To the Annual General Meeting of Fiskars Oyj Abp

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fiskars Oyj Abp (business identity code 0214036-5) for the year ended 31 December, 2021. The financial statements comprise the consolidated balance sheet, income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as well as the parent company's balance sheet, income statement, statement of cash flows and notes.

In our opinion

- the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the group's financial position as well as its financial performance and its cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU.
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the parent company's financial performance and financial position in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the preparation of financial

statements in Finland and comply with statutory requirements.

Our opinion is consistent with the additional report submitted to the Audit Committee.

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 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 2.3 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.

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.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

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.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
<p>Revenue recognition</p> <p>Refer to note 2.1 of the consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>According to the Group's accounting policies revenue is recognized when control of the good or service is transferred to the customer. Customer discounts and credits are considered when determining the revenue.</p> <p>Assessing subsequent discounts and credits require management judgment both at the time of revenue recognition as well as at the end of each reporting period. Due to the multitude and variety of contractual terms across the group's markets management judgment is needed to account for the revenue, and therefore, revenue could be subject to misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Based on above revenue recognition was a key audit matter.</p> <p>This matter is also a significant risk of material misstatement as defined by EU Regulation No 537/2014, point (c) of Article 10(2).</p>	<p>Our audit procedures to address the risk of material misstatement in respect of correct timing of revenue recognition included among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the compliance of the group's accounting policies over revenue recognition, including those relating to discounts and credits, with applicable accounting standards. • Assessment of the revenue recognition process and testing controls relating to timing of revenue recognition, and calculation of discounts and credits. • Testing the accuracy of cut-off with analytical procedures and test of details on a transaction level on either side of the balance sheet date • Analyzing credit notes issued after the balance sheet date. • Assessment of the Group's disclosures in respect of revenues.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
<p>Valuation of goodwill</p> <p>Refer to note 3.2 of the consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>The value of goodwill at the date of the financial statements 31.12.2021 amounted to 219,1 million euro representing 15 % of total assets and 27 % of equity.</p> <p>Valuation of goodwill was a key audit matter because the assessment process is complex and is based on numerous judgmental estimates and because the amount of goodwill is significant to the financial statements.</p> <p>Valuation of goodwill is based on management's estimate about the value in use calculations of the cash generating units. There are a number of underlying assumptions used to determine the value in use, including development of revenue and profitability and the discount rate applied on cash flows.</p> <p>Estimated value in use of the cash generating units may vary significantly when the underlying assumptions are changed. Changes in above-mentioned individual assumptions may result in an impairment of goodwill.</p> <p>Valuation of goodwill is also a significant risk of material misstatement as defined by EU Regulation No 537/2014, point (c) of Article 10(2).</p>	<p>Our audit procedures to address the risk of material misstatement in respect of valuation of goodwill included among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of EY valuation specialists to assist us in evaluating methodologies, impairment calculations and underlying assumptions applied by the management in impairment testing. • Testing of the mathematical accuracy of the impairment calculations. • Comparing the key assumptions applied by management in impairment tests to approved strategic plans and forecasts, information available in external sources and our independently calculated industry averages such as weighted average cost of capital used in discounting the cashflows. In addition, we compared the outcome of the impairment test with Fiskars' market capitalization. • Assessment of the Group's disclosures in respect of impairment testing.



Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
<p>Valuation of trademarks</p> <p>Refer to note 3.2 of the consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>The Group has 9 trademarks, for which the value at the date of the financial statements 31.12.2021 amounted to 203,7 million euro representing 14 % of total assets and 25 % of equity.</p> <p>Trademarks with indefinite useful life are tested for impairment at least annually.</p> <p>Valuation of trademarks is based on management's estimate about the value in use calculations of the trademarks. Management prepares the impairment tests of trademarks based on the "relief from royalty" -method. There are a number of underlying assumptions used to determine the value in use, including development of revenue for individual trademarks and the discount rate applied on cash flows.</p> <p>Valuation of trademarks was a key audit matter because the assessment process is complex and is based on numerous judgmental estimates and because the amount of trademarks is significant to the financial statements.</p> <p>Estimated value in use of the trademarks may vary significantly when the underlying assumptions are changed. Changes in above-mentioned individual assumptions may result in an impairment of trademarks.</p> <p>Valuation of trademarks is also a significant risk of material misstatement as defined by EU Regulation No 537/2014, point (c) of Article 10(2).</p>	<p>Our audit procedures to address the risk of material misstatement in respect of valuation of trademarks included among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of EY valuation specialists to assist us in evaluating methodologies, impairment calculations and underlying assumptions applied by the management in impairment testing. • Testing of the mathematical accuracy of the impairment calculations. • Comparing the key assumptions applied by management in impairment tests to approved strategic plans and forecasts, information available in external sources and our independently calculated industry averages such as weighted average cost of capital used in discounting the cashflows. In addition, we compared the outcome of the impairment test with Fiskars' market capitalization. • Assessment of the Group's disclosures in respect of impairment testing.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
<p>Valuation of inventories</p> <p>Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventories are presented net of an impairment loss recognized for obsolete and slow-moving inventories. At the balance sheet date, the total value of inventory and related provision for obsolete goods amounted to 302,8 million euro and 29,9 million euro, respectively (net 272,9 million euro).</p> <p>Valuation of inventories was a key audit matter because the carrying value of inventories and related provisions are material to the financial statements, and because valuation of inventories requires management judgment relating to future sales and the level of provision for obsolete goods.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the Group's accounting policies over inventory valuation from the perspective of applicable accounting standards • Evaluation of the analyses and calculations made by management with respect to slow moving and obsolete stock and the expected demand and net realizable value related to the inventoried items • Assessment of the Group's disclosures in respect of valuation policies and balance sheet date value of inventories.



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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 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 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 Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance on 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 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.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance 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 March 13, 2019 and our appointment represents a total period of uninterrupted engagement of three years.

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 and 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 report of the Board of Directors, our responsibility also includes considering whether the report of the Board of Directors has been prepared in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

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 accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

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, February 3, 2022

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