

REFINITIV

DELTA REPORT

10-K

MERC - MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

10-K - DECEMBER 31, 2024 COMPARED TO 10-K - DECEMBER 31, 2023

The following comparison report has been automatically generated

TOTAL DELTAS	4089
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CHANGES	615
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DELETIONS	1972
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ADDITIONS	1502
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 2024

OR

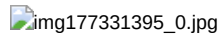
☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission File No.: 000-51826

MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)



Washington

(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

47-0956945

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

Suite 1120, 700 West Pender Street,
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
(Address of Principal Executive Office)

V6C 1G8
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number including area code: (604) 684-1099

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$1.00 per share	MERC	NASDAQ Global Select Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. ☐ Yes ☒ No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company or emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☒

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). ☐ Yes ☒ No

The aggregate market value of the Registrant's voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of **June 30, 2023** **June 30, 2024**, the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, based on the closing price of the voting stock on the NASDAQ Global Select Market on such date, was approximately **\$515.9** **564.2** million.

As of **February 13, 2024** **February 18, 2025** the Registrant had **66,524,866** **66,870,774** shares of common stock, \$1.00 par value per share, outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with its annual meeting of shareholders to be held in **2024** **2025** are incorporated by reference into Part III hereof.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes “forward-looking” statements within the meaning of the *Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995*. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They often include words such as “believes”, “expects”, “anticipates”, “estimates”, “intends”, “plans”, “seeks” or words of similar meaning, or future or conditional verbs, such as “will”, “should”, “could”, “may”, “aims”, “intends” or “projects”. A forward-looking statement is neither a prediction nor a guarantee of future events or circumstances, and those future events or circumstances may not occur. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. These forward-looking statements are all based on currently available operating, financial and competitive information, information and the current expectations, estimates, forecasts about our business, results of operations, the industry in which we operate, economic and market outlooks and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. These forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control. Our actual future results and trends may differ materially depending on a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, the risks and uncertainties discussed under Item 1. “Business”, Item 1A. “Risk Factors” and Item 7. “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”. Given these risks and uncertainties, you should not rely on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results. Any or all of the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and any other public statement made by us, including by our management, may turn out to be incorrect. We are including this cautionary note to make applicable and take advantage of the safe harbor provisions of the *Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995* for forward-looking statements. We expressly disclaim any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

INDUSTRY, MARKET AND OTHER DATA

In this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we rely on and refer to information and statistics regarding our market share and the markets in which we compete. We have obtained some of this market share information and industry data from internal surveys, market research, publicly available information and industry publications. Such reports generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but the accuracy or completeness of such information is not guaranteed. Although we believe this information is reliable, we have not independently verified, nor can we guarantee, the accuracy or completeness of that information.

Statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K concerning the production capacity of our mills are management estimates based primarily on historically achieved levels of production and assumptions regarding maintenance downtime. Statements concerning electrical generating capacity at our mills are also management estimates based primarily on our expected production (which largely determines the amount of electricity we can generate) and assumptions regarding maintenance downtime, in each case within manufacturers’ specifications of capacity.

INTERNET AVAILABILITY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we incorporate by reference certain information contained in other documents filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, referred to as the “SEC”, and we refer you to such information. We file annual, quarterly and current reports and other information with the SEC. The SEC maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains these filings. You also may access, free of charge, our reports filed with the SEC through our website. Reports filed with the SEC will be available through our website as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed. The information contained on or connected to our website, www.mercerint.com, is not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K and should in no way be construed as a part of this or any other report that we filed with the SEC.

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CURRENCY

The following table sets out exchange rates, based on the noon buying rates in New York City for cable transfers in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, referred to as the “Noon Buying Rate”, for the conversion of dollars to euros and Canadian dollars in effect at the end of the following periods, the average exchange rates during these periods (based on daily Noon Buying Rates) and the range of high and low exchange rates for these periods:

	Year Ended December 31,					Year Ended December 31,				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	(\$/€)					(\$/€)				
End of period	1.1062	1.0698	1.1318	1.2230	1.1227	1.0351	1.1062	1.0698	1.1318	1.2230
High for period	1.0453	0.9616	1.1196	1.0682	1.0905	1.0351	1.0453	0.9616	1.1196	1.0682
Low for period	1.1237	1.1487	1.2295	1.2280	1.1524	1.1184	1.1237	1.1487	1.2295	1.2280
Average for period	1.0817	1.0534	1.1830	1.1410	1.1194	1.0820	1.0817	1.0534	1.1830	1.1410
	(\$/C\$)					(\$/C\$)				
End of period	0.7575	0.7390	0.7827	0.7841	0.7715	0.6944	0.7575	0.7390	0.7827	0.7841
High for period	0.7205	0.7208	0.7727	0.6878	0.7358	0.6929	0.7205	0.7208	0.7727	0.6878
Low for period	0.7618	0.8031	0.8312	0.7865	0.7715	0.7513	0.7618	0.8031	0.8312	0.7865
Average for period	0.7412	0.7691	0.7981	0.7457	0.7537	0.7302	0.7412	0.7691	0.7981	0.7457

On February 12, 2024 February 18, 2025, the most recent weekly publication of the daily Noon Buying Rate before the filing of this Annual Report on Form 10-K reported that the Noon Buying Rate as of February 9, 2024 February 14, 2025 for the conversion of dollars to euros and Canadian dollars was \$1.0782 \$1.0498 per euro and \$0.7419 \$0.7057 per Canadian dollar.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

In this document, please note the following:

- references to “we”, “our”, “us”, the “Company” or “Mercer” mean Mercer International Inc. and its subsidiaries, unless the context clearly otherwise, and references to “Mercer Inc.” mean Mercer International Inc. excluding its subsidiaries;
- references to “\$” or “dollars” shall mean U.S. dollars, which is our reporting currency, unless otherwise stated; “€” refers to euros; and “C\$” Canadian dollars;
- references to “ADMTs” mean air-dried metric tonnes;
- references to “CLT” mean cross-laminated timber;
- references to “glulam” “glulam” mean glue-laminated timber;
- references to “m³” mean cubic meters;
- references to “Mfbm” mean thousand board feet;
- references to “MMfbm” mean million board feet;
- references to “MW” mean megawatts and “MWh” mean megawatt hours;
- references to “NBHK” mean northern bleached hardwood kraft;
- references to “NBSK” mean northern bleached softwood kraft;
- references to “tonnes” mean metric tonnes; and

- our lumber metrics are converted from m³ to Mfbm using a conversion ratio of 1.6 m³ of lumber equaling one Mfbm, which is the ratio commonly used in the industry.

Due to rounding, numbers presented throughout this report may not add up precisely to totals we provide and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

Mercer

General

We are a global forest products company and have two reportable operating segments:

- **Pulp** – consists of the manufacture, sale and distribution of pulp, electricity and chemicals at our pulp mills.
- **Solid Wood** – consists of the manufacture, sale and distribution of lumber, manufactured products (including CLT, glulam and finger joint lumber), wood pallets, electricity, biofuels and wood residuals at our sawmills and other facilities in Germany and our mass timber facilities in North America.

We have consolidated annual production capacity of approximately 2.3 million 2.1 million ADMTs of kraft pulp, 960 MMfbm of lumber, 210,000 m³ of CLT, 45,000 m³ of glulam, 17 million pallets, 230,000 tonnes of biofuels (wood pellets and briquettes) and 426.5 398 MW of electrical generation.

Pulp Segment

We are one of the world's largest producers of "market" NBSK pulp, which is pulp that is sold on the open market. Our size provides us with increased presence, better industry information in our markets and close customer relationships with many large pulp consumers.

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We operate four modern and highly efficient pulp mills. These include two NBSK mills in Eastern Germany and one NBSK mill and one "swing" kraft mill in Western Canada which produces both NBSK and NBHK.

We are the sole NBSK producer, and the only significant market pulp producer in Germany, which is the largest pulp import market in Europe. We supply the growing pulp demand in China both through our Canadian mills' ready access to the Port of Vancouver and through our Stendal mill's German mills' existing logistics arrangements.

In addition, as a result of the significant investments previously made in cogeneration equipment, all of our mills generate and sell a significant amount of surplus "green" energy. We also produce and sell tall oil from black liquor, a by-product of our production process, which is used as both a chemical additive and as a green energy source.

In the second quarter of 2023, we commissioned the lignin pilot production and research and development facility at our Rosenthal mill. This facility can produce approximately 250 300 tonnes of lignin per year. We believe lignin has the potential to be a sustainable green alternative to displace fossil fuels and hydrocarbon-based products.

Of our consolidated annual production capacity of approximately 2.3 million 2.1 million ADMTs of kraft pulp, approximately 2.0 million 1.8 million ADMTs, or 89% 86%, is NBSK and the balance is NBHK.

Key operating details for each of our pulp mills are as follows:

- **Stendal mill** – Our Stendal mill is a modern, efficient single line, ISO 9001, 14001, 38200 and 50001 certified NBSK pulp mill that has an annual production capacity of approximately 740,000 ADMTs and 148 MW of electrical generation. The Stendal mill is located near the town of Arneburg, Germany, approximately 80 miles west of Berlin.

- **Rosenthal mill** – Our Rosenthal mill is a modern, efficient ISO 9001, 14001, 38200 and 50001 certified NBSK pulp mill that has an annual production capacity of approximately 360,000 ADMTs and 57 MW of electrical generation. The Rosenthal mill is located in the town of Rosenthal am Rennsteig, Germany, approximately 185 miles south of Berlin.
- **Celgar mill** – Our Celgar mill is a modern, efficient ISO 9001 and 14001 certified NBSK pulp mill that has an annual production capacity of approximately 520,000 ADMTs and 100 MW of electrical generation. The Celgar mill is located near the city of Castlegar, British Columbia, Canada, approximately 375 miles east of Vancouver.
- **Peace River mill** – Our Peace River mill is a modern, efficient ISO 9001 and 14001 certified mill that produces both NBSK and NBHK pulp and has an annual production capacity of approximately 475,000 ADMTs and 65 MW of electrical generation. The Peace River mill is located near the town of Peace River, Alberta, Canada, approximately 305 miles north of Edmonton. Peace River also holds two 20-year renewable governmental forest management agreements and three deciduous timber allocations in Alberta with an aggregate allowable annual cut of approximately 2.9 million m³ of hardwood and softwood allocations totaling 375,000 m³. Through our Peace River mill, we have a 50% proportionate share of the annual production capacity of the Cariboo mill, with our share of its annual production capacity being approximately 170,000 ADMTs and 28.5 MW of electrical generation. The Cariboo mill is located in Quesnel, British Columbia, Canada.

Our pulp mills are some of the newest and most modern pulp mills in Europe and North America. We believe the relative age, production capacity and electrical generation capacity of our mills provide us with certain manufacturing cost and other advantages over many of our competitors. We believe our competitors' older mills do not have the equipment or capacity to produce or sell surplus power or chemicals in a meaningful amount. In addition, as a result of the relative age of our mills, they benefit from lower maintenance capital requirements and higher efficiency relative to many of our competitors' mills.

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The following table sets out our pulp production, sales and pulp revenues for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021	2024 ⁽¹⁾	2023	2022
Pulp production ('000 ADMTs)	1,965.6	1,878.6	1,863.9	1,843.1	1,965.6	1,878.6
Pulp sales ('000 ADMTs)	1,951.2	1,917.7	1,812.7	1,899.8	1,951.2	1,917.7
Pulp revenues (in thousands)	\$ 1,402,620	\$ 1,686,370	\$ 1,389,439	\$ 1,460,460	\$ 1,402,620	\$ 1,686,370

(1) In March 2024, we disposed of our 50% joint venture interest in the Cariboo Pulp & Paper Company ("CPP").

Our pulp mills generate and sell surplus electricity, providing us with a stable revenue source unrelated to pulp prices. Our German pulp mills also generate tall oil from black liquor, which is sold to third parties for use in numerous applications, including biofuels. Since our energy and chemical production are by-products of our pulp production process, there are minimal incremental costs and our surplus energy and chemical sales are highly profitable. All of our mills generate and sell surplus energy to regional utilities or the regional electrical market. Our German mills can sell energy at market prices and prices. Previously, our Stendal mill has also had the option to sell energy pursuant to a special tariff under Germany's Renewable Energy Sources Act, or the "Renewable Energy Act". However, which expired in 2023, as a result of higher energy prices resulting from reduced supply caused by the war in Ukraine, December 2024. In 2024, Stendal primarily sold energy at market prices which were generally higher than the tariff rate. Both As a result of higher energy prices stemming from the war in Ukraine, in 2022, the European Union and Germany have enacted or proposed legislation related to energy supply shortages and high energy prices resulting from the war, including adopted a regulation that introduced a mandatory cap on market revenues at of inframarginal electricity produced of €180 per MWh for inframarginal generators such as renewables, nuclear and lignite producers. The price cap came into force in February 2023 and has been extended to January 2025. On December 16, 2022, the German government approved MWh. In Germany, this was implemented through a "windfall" "windfall" profits tax on energy producers which took effect from December 2022 until it and expired in June 2023. The windfall profits tax was equivalent 2023 with respect to 90% of the revenue above a "baseline" threshold for energy electricity producers. See Item 1A. "Risk Factors – We sell surplus green energy in Germany and are subject to changing energy legislation in response to high prices and energy shortages" shortages.

Our Peace River mill sells surplus energy to its regional electrical market. Our Celgar mill is party to a fixed electricity purchase agreement with the regional public utility provider for the sale of surplus power which runs until October 2030.

The following table sets out the amount of surplus energy we produced and sold and revenues from the sale of such surplus energy and chemicals in our pulp segment for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,						Year Ended December 31,					
	2023		2022		2021		2024		2023		2022	
	(MWh)	(\$)	(MWh)	(\$)	(MWh)	(\$)	(MWh)	(\$)	(MWh)	(\$)	(MWh)	(\$)
	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)
Surplus electricity ⁽¹⁾	832,587	89,134	751,720	167,518	701,971	86,311	797,218	72,705	832,587	89,134	751,720	167,518
Chemicals		24,376		12,229		7,343		15,391		24,376		12,229
Total		113,510		179,747		93,654		88,096		113,510		179,747

(1) Does not include our 50% joint venture interest in the Cariboo mill, CPP, which is was accounted for using the equity method. In March 2024, we disposed of this interest.

We serve pulp customers in Europe, Asia and North America. We primarily work directly with customers to capitalize on our geographic diversity, coordinate sales and enhance customer relationships. We believe our ability to deliver high-quality pulp on a timely basis and our customer service makes us a preferred supplier for many customers.

Solid Wood Segment

Our solid wood segment consists of the manufacture, sale and distribution of lumber, manufactured products (including CLT, glulam and finger joint lumber), wood pallets, electricity, biofuels and wood residuals from our sawmills and other facilities located in Germany and our mass timber facilities in North America, which include the recently acquired U.S. and Canadian facilities of the Structurlam group of companies, referred to as the "Structurlam Group". America.

Since 2021, we have invested approximately \$396.6 million to expand our solid wood activities and product mix, to acquire the Mercer Spokane Mass Timber facility, referred to as the "Mercer Mercer Spokane facility" facility" in 2021, the Torgau facility in 2022 and substantially all of the assets of the Structurlam Group group of companies, referred to as the "Structurlam Group", in June 2023

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which included a mass timber production facility in Conway, Arkansas, referred to as the "Mercer Mercer Conway facility" facility" and three mass timber production facilities

(5)

in British Columbia, Canada. We combined the British Columbia facilities into one facility, referred to as the "Mercer Mercer Okanagan facility" facility" after completing the acquisition.

In addition, since 2021 we have invested approximately \$96.3 million \$134.0 million in capital expenditures in our solid wood segment to increase production, lower costs and enhance efficiency.

Our solid wood segment has an aggregate capacity of approximately 960 MMfbm of lumber, 210,000 m³ of CLT, 45,000 m³ of glulam, 17 million pallets, 230,000 tonnes of biofuels and 28 MW of electrical generation.

The following is a description of the mills and facilities comprising our solid wood segment:

- Friesau mill** – Our Friesau mill is ISO 50001 and 38200 certified and has an annual production capacity of approximately 550 MMfbm of lumber and 13 MW of electrical generation. The mill is located in Friesau, Germany, approximately 185 miles south of Berlin and 10 miles west of our Rosenthal mill and is one of the Rosenthal mill's largest fiber suppliers. The mill has a diverse product line ranging from custom rough green and dry lumber for the European market to kiln-dried, dimension lumber for the United States, Japan, United Kingdom and other export markets.
- Torgau facility** – Our Torgau facility is ISO 50001 certified and is an integrated sawmill and value-add pallet production facility, with an annual production capacity of approximately 410 MMfbm of lumber, 17 million pallets and 15 MW of electrical generation. The Torgau facility can also produce up to 230,000 tonnes of biofuels, consisting of wood pellets and briquettes, used to generate electricity and thermal energy. The Torgau facility is currently one of the world's largest producers of Euro-pallets, the standard European shipping pallet. The Torgau facility is located in Torgau, Germany, approximately 70 miles south of Berlin.
- Mercer Spokane facility** – The Mercer Spokane facility is a modern, 253,000 square foot manufacturing facility, that has with an annual production capacity of 140,000 m³ of CLT. We believe that the facility is one of the largest CLT facilities in North America, and that it currently represents representing approximately 20% of North American CLT capacity. CLT is a wood panel product, made from adhering layers of sawn lumber and is used as a more sustainable alternative to steel and concrete in building projects.
- Mercer Conway facility** – The Mercer Conway facility is a modern, state-of-the-art manufacturing facility that was built in 2021 and has an annual combined capacity of approximately 75,000 m³ of CLT and glulam. The Mercer Conway facility includes over 280,000 square feet of manufacturing space, and is strategically located in the Southern United States in proximity to growing construction markets with access to a large high-quality regional wood basket.
- Mercer Okanagan facility** – The Mercer Okanagan facility has an annual capacity of approximately 40,000 m³ of glulam and CLT. As glulam is commonly incorporated into mass timber construction projects, these assets complement our Mercer Spokane facility other mass timber facilities and enhance our ability to service the growing customer base for our mass timber business.

The European and U.S. lumber markets are very different. In the European market, lumber is generally customized in terms of dimensions and finishing. The U.S. market is driven primarily by demand from new housing starts and home renovation activities and dimensions and finishing are generally standardized. Additionally, lumber production and sales in Europe are commonly measured in m³, whereas in the U.S. they are measured in Mfbm.

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The following table sets out our major product lumber, manufactured products, pallet and biofuels production, sales and revenues in our solid wood segment for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022 ⁽¹⁾	2021	2024	2023	2022 ⁽¹⁾
Lumber production (MMfbm)	462.3	442.2	447.9	475.6	462.3	442.2
Lumber sales (MMfbm)	500.5	409.9	419.7	470.4	500.5	409.9

Lumber revenues (in thousands)	\$	217,939	\$	288,002	\$	293,166	\$	217,471	\$	217,939	\$	288,002
Energy production and sales ('000 MWh)		160.2		109.6		74.6						
Energy revenues (in thousands)	\$	21,451	\$	25,653	\$	11,547						
Manufactured products production ⁽²⁾ ('000 m3)		25.1		36.3		6.1						
Manufactured products sales ⁽²⁾ ('000 m3)		33.4		28.8		4.1						
Manufactured products production ⁽²⁾ ('000 m3)		34.0		25.1		36.3						
Manufactured products sales ⁽²⁾ ('000 m3)		30.7		33.4		28.8						
Manufactured products revenues ⁽²⁾ (in thousands)	\$	58,895	\$	22,759	\$	2,391	\$	100,565	\$	58,895	\$	22,759
Pallet production ('000 units)		10,707.2		2,568.4		—		10,243.5		10,707.2		2,568.4
Pallet sales ('000 units)		11,041.2		2,646.3		—		10,089.2		11,041.2		2,646.3
Pallet revenues (in thousands)	\$	121,424	\$	36,063	\$	—	\$	104,386	\$	121,424	\$	36,063
Biofuel production ⁽³⁾ ('000 tonnes)		167.2		45.7		—						
Biofuel sales ⁽³⁾ ('000 tonnes)		144.8		49.8		—						
Biofuel revenues ⁽³⁾ (in thousands)	\$	40,680	\$	17,691	\$	—						
Wood residuals revenues (in thousands)	\$	11,665	\$	18,290	\$	6,368						
Biofuels production ⁽³⁾ ('000 tonnes)		160.4		167.2		45.7						
Biofuels sales ⁽³⁾ ('000 tonnes)		184.4		144.8		49.8						
Biofuels revenues ⁽³⁾ (in thousands)	\$	40,082	\$	40,680	\$	17,691						

(1) Includes results of the Torgau facility since September 30, 2022.

(2) Primarily includes CLT and glulam for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. Primarily includes finger joint lumber for the year ended December 31, 2023, CLT and finger lumber for the year ended December 31, 2022 and finger joint lumber for the year ended December 31, 2021.

(3) Includes pellets and briquettes.

The Friesau mill and Torgau facility generate electricity for minimal incremental costs, all of which is sold, providing a stable revenue source unrelated to lumber prices. Both the Friesau mill and Torgau facility can sell surplus electricity at market prices or pursuant to special tariff rates under the Renewable Energy Act. In 2023, 2024, the Friesau mill and Torgau facility primarily sold energy at their special tariff rates which were generally higher than market prices.

The following table sets out the amount of surplus energy we produced and sold and revenues from the sale of surplus energy by our Friesau mill and Torgau facility for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2023		2022 ⁽¹⁾		2021	
	(MWh)	(\$)	(MWh)	(\$)	(MWh)	(\$)
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Surplus electricity	160,161	21,451	109,582	25,653	74,648	11,547

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2024		2023		2022 ⁽¹⁾	
	(MWh)	(\$)	(MWh)	(\$)	(MWh)	(\$)
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Surplus electricity	126,280	16,512	160,161	21,451	109,582	25,653

(1) Includes results of the Torgau facility since September 30, 2022.

Corporate Structure, History and Development of Business

Mercer Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Washington whose common stock is quoted and listed for trading on the NASDAQ Global Select Market (MERC).

The following chart sets out our principal operating subsidiaries, all of which are directly or indirectly 100% owned, their jurisdictions of organization and their principal activities:

Principal Operating Subsidiaries		
Name	Jurisdiction of Organization	Principal Activities
Mercer Stendal GmbH (formerly Zellstoff Stendal GmbH)	Germany	Pulp, energy and chemical production and sales
Mercer Rosenthal GmbH (formerly Zellstoff-und Papierfabrik Rosenthal GmbH)	Germany	Pulp, energy and chemical production and sales
Mercer Celgar Limited Partnership	British Columbia, Canada	Pulp, energy and chemical production and sales
Mercer Peace River Pulp Ltd.	British Columbia, Canada	Pulp and energy production and sales
Mercer Timber Products GmbH	Germany	Lumber and energy production and sales
Mercer Spokane LLC (formerly Mercer Mass Timber LLC)	Washington, U.S.A.	CLT production and sales
Mercer Torgau GmbH & Co. KG (formerly HIT Holzindustrie Torgau GmbH & Co. KG)	Germany	Pallets, lumber, biofuels and energy production and sales
Mercer Holz GmbH	Germany	Wood procurement and logistics
Mercer Conway Inc.	Delaware, U.S.A.	CLT and glulam production and sales

We entered into the pulp business in 1994 by acquiring our Rosenthal mill and in 1999 converted it to the production of kraft pulp. We subsequently expanded our pulp operations by constructing the Stendal mill at a cost of approximately \$1.1 billion in 2004 and acquired the Celgar mill in 2005 and the Peace River mill in 2018.

In 2017, we entered into the solid wood business when we acquired the Friesau mill. In 2021, we acquired the Mercer Spokane facility for approximately \$51.3 million. In September 2022, we acquired all of the outstanding shares of the parent company of Mercer Torgau GmbH & Co. KG, the owner of the Torgau facility, for approximately \$263.2 million, inclusive of working capital. In June 2023, we acquired the Mercer Conway facility and Mercer Okanagan facility from the Structurlam Group for approximately \$82.1 million.

Corporate Strategy

Our corporate strategy is designed to, among other things, grow and expand our assets in our areas of expertise in the forest products industry in a sustainable manner. This includes organic growth through targeted capital expenditures focused on enhancing our existing assets, including to diversify our product offering and revenue sources, and acquisitions of complementary or additional assets, while maintaining the integrity of our balance sheet and liquidity. We strive to operate modern world class facilities with a high standard of environmental, social and governance performance.

The maintenance of modern, reliable and energy efficient operations is key to our ability to produce stable returns through the economic cycle. The markets for our principal products are cyclical and subject to global economic influences. Further, our manufacturing operations are capital intensive and complex. Maintaining a high standard of maintenance and strategic capital expenditure programs differentiates us from older, higher cost, lower efficiency competitors. We believe that over time this will reduce our exposure to product price volatility, unexpected downtime and changes in environmental and regulatory conditions.

We focus on maintaining seek to have a balance sheet that allows us to advance our objectives through the full economic cycle, while at the same time, giving gives us some the flexibility to take advantage of strategic growth opportunities as they arise. We maintain a foundation of long-term, unsecured, senior notes with expiry dates ranging from 2026 to between 2028 and 2029. In addition to cash on hand, we have a series of revolving credit facilities intended to provide liquidity and flexibility in times of opportunity or economic slowdown.

In furtherance of this strategy, since 2021 we have completed a series of acquisitions that expanded and diversified our product mix in the solid wood segment, including the acquisition of the Mercer Spokane facility in 2021, the Torgau facility in 2022 and the Mercer Conway facility and the Mercer Okanagan facility in 2023. In particular, the acquisition of the Mercer Conway facility, along with its glulam production capabilities, positions us to capitalize on the growing market share of CLT and glulam in North American construction as customers seek more carbon-efficient building alternatives.

Pulp Industry

General

Pulp is used in the production of paper, tissues and paper-related products. Pulp is generally classified according to its fiber type, production process and degree of bleaching. Kraft pulp, a type of chemical pulp, is produced through a sulphate chemical process in which lignin, the component of wood which binds individual fibers, is dissolved in a chemical reaction. Chemically prepared pulp allows the wood's fiber to retain its length and flexibility, resulting in stronger paper products. Kraft pulp can be bleached to increase its brightness. Softwood kraft pulp is noted for its strength, brightness and absorption properties and is used to produce a variety of products, including lightweight publication grades of paper, tissues and other paper-related products.

Bleached kraft pulp is comprised of either softwood kraft made from coniferous trees and or hardwood kraft made from deciduous trees. Softwood species generally have long, flexible fibers which add strength to paper while fibers from species of hardwood contain shorter fibers which lend bulk and opacity.

We primarily produce and sell NBSK pulp manufactured using northern softwood, which is considered a premium grade because of its strength. It generally obtains the highest price relative to other kraft pulps. Our Peace River mill produces both NBSK and NBHK pulp.

Most paper users of market kraft pulp use a mix of softwood and hardwood grades to optimize production and product qualities. In 2023, 2024, market kraft pulp consumption was approximately 60% 61% hardwood bleached kraft and 37% 36% softwood bleached kraft, with the remainder comprised of unbleached pulp. Over the last several years, production of hardwood pulp, based on fast growing plantation fiber primarily from Asia and South America, has increased much more rapidly than that of softwood grades, because of longer growth cycles. Hardwood kraft generally has a cost advantage over softwood kraft as a result of lower fiber costs, higher wood yields and, for newer hardwood mills, economies of scale. As a result of this growth in supply and lower costs, kraft pulp customers have substituted some of the pulp content in their products to hardwood pulp.

However, the requirement for strength and formation characteristics in finished goods counters customers' ability to substitute cheaper hardwood pulp for NBSK. Paper and tissue makers focus on larger paper machines with higher speeds and lower basis weights for certain papers which require the strength characteristics of softwood pulp. Additionally, where paper products are lightweight or specialty papers such as premium tissue or magazine paper, or where strength or absorbency are important, softwood kraft forms a

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significant proportion of the fiber used. As a result, we believe that the ability of kraft pulp users to further substitute hardwood for softwood pulp is limited by such requirements.

Kraft pulp can be made in different grades, with varying technical specifications, for different end uses. Softwood kraft pulp is an important ingredient for tissue manufacturing and tissue demand tends to increase with living standards in developing countries. Softwood kraft pulp is also valued for its reinforcing role in mechanical printing papers and is sought after by producers of paper for the publishing industry, primarily for magazines and advertising materials.

Markets

We believe that over 158 approximately 160 million ADMTs of chemical pulp are converted annually into tissues, printing and writing papers, carton boards and other specialty grades of paper and paperboard around the world. We also believe that approximately 41% 43% of this pulp is sold on the open market as market pulp, while the remainder is produced for internal purposes by integrated paper and paperboard manufacturers.

The pulp business is highly cyclical in nature and markets are characterized by periods of supply and demand imbalance, which in turn affect prices. Pulp markets are highly competitive and are sensitive to cyclical changes in the global economy, industry capacity and foreign exchange rates, all of which can have a significant influence on selling prices and our operating results. The length and magnitude of industry cycles have varied over time but generally reflect changes in macro-economic macroeconomic conditions and levels of industry

(9)

capacity. Pulp is a commodity that is generally available from other producers. As commodity products have few distinguishing qualities from producer to producer, competition is generally based upon price, which is primarily determined by supply relative to demand.

Between 2014 2015 and 2023, 2024, overall worldwide demand for chemical market pulp overall grew at an average rate of approximately 2% annually, with worldwide demand for bleached softwood kraft market pulp generally flat over the same time period.

NBSK pulp demand is significantly impacted by global macro-economic macroeconomic trends. Certain of such trends have had a positive effect on pulp demand while others have had a negative impact.

A major long-term macro trend has been the increase in demand from emerging markets, and in particular China. In China alone, tissue production capacity has increased by approximately 8.3 million 9.5 million ADMTs over the last five years. In China, imports of chemical softwood market pulp grew overall by approximately 8% 5% per annum for the period from 2014 2015 to 2023 2024 and it is a key driver of pulp demand and consumption.

We believe that emerging markets now account for approximately 61% 59% of total global demand for bleached softwood kraft market pulp and China itself now accounts for approximately 35% 33% of such global demand.

Two other macro trends positively affecting pulp demand have been the increase in usage and demand for tissue and hygiene products, particularly in China and emerging markets generally and the global reliance on online delivery of products which has increased demand for packaging and specialty products.

Two macro-economic macroeconomic trends that have negatively impacted pulp demand are:

- the material decline in graphic and printing and writing paper demand in recent years, with a material portion of such decline not expected and
- paper demand in the historically mature markets of North America, Europe and Japan has been declining or stagnating, which has resulted in Europe currently accounting for approximately 19% 20% of global bleached softwood kraft market pulp demand compared to approximately in 2014, 2015.

(10)

The trends and changes in NBSK pulp demand by end use are reflected in the following chart which compares worldwide NBSK pulp demand by end use for the periods indicated:

NBSK Pulp Demand by End Use

img177331395_1.jpg

We believe 2023 2024 NBSK demand by end use was generally consistent with the trend in the chart above.

Oversupply of our products can result from producers introducing new capacity in response to favorable pricing trends. In 2023, 2024, there was a net increase in pulp capacity of approximately 3.3 million 2.5 million ADMTs, primarily of hardwood kraft pulp. Currently, we are aware of approximately 3.5 million 0.4 million ADMTs of

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announced net capacity increases primarily of hardwood softwood kraft pulp scheduled to come online in 2024, 2025.

NBSK Pulp Pricing

Kraft pulp is a globally traded commodity and prices are highly cyclical. Kraft pulp prices are generally quoted in dollars. Pricing is primarily influenced by the balance between supply and demand, as affected by global macro-economic macroeconomic conditions, changes in consumption and capacity, the level of customer and producer inventories and fluctuations in exchange rates. Generally, we and other producers consider global NBSK pulp supply and demand to be evenly balanced when world inventory levels are at about 32 36 days' supply.

As the majority of market NBSK pulp is produced and sold by Canadian and Northern European producers, while the price of NBSK pulp is generally quoted in dollars, pricing is often affected by fluctuations in the currency exchange rates for the dollar versus the euro and the Canadian dollar. As NBSK pulp producers generally incur costs in their local currency, while pulp is quoted in dollars, a dollar strengthening generally benefits producers' businesses and operating margins. Conversely, a weakening of the dollar versus the local currency of producers generally adversely affects producers' businesses and operating margins.

As a corollary to changes in exchange rates between the dollar and the euro and Canadian dollar, a stronger dollar generally increases costs to customers of NBSK pulp producers and results in downward pressure on prices. Conversely, a weakening dollar generally supports higher pulp pricing. However, there is invariably a time lag between changes in currency exchange rates and pulp prices. This lag can vary and is not predictable with any certainty.

Although China is now the largest market globally for pulp, Europe has also historically been a significant market. As NBSK pulp is a premium grade of pulp, the European market NBSK list price is at times used by the industry as a benchmark reference price. The **third party third-party** industry quoted average European list prices for NBSK pulp since **2014 2015** have fluctuated between a low of approximately \$790 per ADMT in 2016 and a high of **\$1,500 \$1,635** per ADMT in **2022. 2024.**

Our pulp sales realizations in Europe and North America are based on **third party third-party** industry quoted list prices, net of customer discounts, rebates and other selling concessions. Our sales to China and Asia **are generally are**

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based closer to **third-party industry quoted prices, which are quoted on a net price with significantly lower or little basis, inclusive of discounts, allowances, rebates and rebates. other selling concessions.** As a result, our net sales realizations in China are generally similar to other markets.

The following table sets out **third party third-party** industry quoted list prices (before discounts and rebates) for NBSK pulp in Europe and North America and net prices for NBSK pulp in China as of the dates indicated:

	December 31,		December 31,	
	2023	2022	2024	2023
	(\$/ADMT)		(\$/ADMT)	
Europe (List Price)	1,300	1,425	1,485	1,300
North America (List Price)	1,350	1,720	1,675	1,350
China (Net Price)	730	885	770	730

Seasonality

We are exposed to fluctuations in quarterly sales volumes and expenses due to seasonal factors. These factors are common in the kraft pulp industry. We generally have weaker pulp demand in China in the period relating to the lunar new year and in Europe during the summer holiday months. We typically have a seasonal build-up in raw material inventories in the early winter months as our mills build up their fiber supply for the winter when there is reduced availability.

Competition

The pulp market is highly fragmented and competitive with many producers competing globally. Producers ranging from small independent manufacturers to large integrated companies produce pulp worldwide. In recent years there has been a trend for industry consolidation and the creation of larger competitors. Pulp is generally a commodity product and our pulp competes with similar products manufactured and distributed

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by many other producers. While many factors influence our competitive position, particularly in weak economic times, a primary factor is price. Other factors include quality, service, access to reasonably priced fiber and convenience of location. Some of our competitors are larger than we are in certain markets and have substantially greater financial resources. These resources may afford those competitors more purchasing power, increased financial flexibility, more capital resources for expansion and improvement and enable them to compete more effectively.

Our key NBSK pulp competitors are principally located in Northern Europe and Canada and currently include Metsä Fibre, Södra Cell, Ilim, Paper Excellence, Domtar, UPM, SCA, Stora Enso SCA and Canfor Pulp.

Solid Wood Industry

General

Our solid wood segment consists of the manufacture, sale and distribution of lumber, manufactured products (including CLT, glulam and finger joint lumber), wood pallets, electricity, biofuels and wood residuals from our sawmills and other facilities in Germany and North America.

Products and Markets

Our Friesau mill has two high-volume Linck sawlines and has the ability to produce both rough and planed products. The sawmill principally manufactures finished sawn lumber milled from spruce and pine, including European metric and specialty lumber, U.S. dimensional lumber and J-grade lumber, in various sizes and grades.

The Torgau facility is an integrated sawmill and value-add pallet production facility. The facility produces, among other products, lumber, wood pallets and biofuels. The lumber produced at the facility is used for, among other things, pallet production and also for dimensional lumber for the European, U.S. and Asian markets.

Demand for lumber is cyclical and influenced by factors that affect consumer confidence and drive demand for residential construction, such as interest rates, disposable income, unemployment rates, perceived job security and other indicators of general economic conditions. Demand is also affected by the availability of

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skilled construction trades and construction finishing products, transportation costs, exchange rates, government tariffs and the competitiveness of substitute products. Demand can vary from region to region within a country and seasonal factors that determine optimal building conditions can also affect demand.

The process for manufacturing lumber results in a significant percentage of each sawlog ending up as by-products or residuals such as wood chips, trim blocks, sawdust shavings and bark. Due to the close proximity of the German pulp mills to the Friesau mill and Torgau facility, we are able to achieve fiber utilization and fiber logistics synergies. By-products at the Friesau mill are typically used as fuel for our cogeneration power plant or sold to a wide variety of customers. In addition, we utilize a significant portion of the chips from the Friesau mill at our Rosenthal mill. At the Torgau facility sawmill residuals are used by our pulp mills or used to produce heating pellets and briquettes. Bark is used to generate electricity and thermal energy.

The main markets for our lumber products are in the United States and Europe.

Our Friesau mill and Torgau facility lumber sales are to a diverse customer base. Customers include national and regional distributors, large construction firms, secondary manufacturers, retail yards and home centers.

Our Torgau facility also sells pallets and biofuels to a diverse customer base that is primarily located within a 185 mile range of the facility. The facility is one of the world's largest producers of Euro-pallets, the standard European shipping pallet.

The Mercer Spokane facility, Mercer Conway facility and Mercer Okanagan facility produce CLT, a wood panel product, made from adhering layers of sawn lumber that is used as a more sustainable alternative to steel and concrete in building projects. We believe the facilities currently represent approximately

35% 30% of North American CLT capacity. The facilities' facilities' customers are mainly building contractors or property owners. The Mercer Conway facility and Mercer Okanagan facility are also able to produce glulam, a stress-rated,

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engineered wood product comprised of wood laminations that are bonded together. It is commonly used for support structures such as columns, beams, floor-joints and trusses, offering a high degree of customization and pre-fabrication. The Mercer Spokane facility, Mercer Conway facility and Mercer Okanagan facility also produce finger joint lumber, a product which joins short pieces of wood together to form pieces of greater length.

Competition

The markets for our lumber products are highly competitive with many producers competing globally. Producers range from small independent mills to very large global producers, including integrated forest products companies. In recent years, there has been significant consolidation in the solid wood industry that has resulted in the creation of even larger global competitors. Producers compete generally on price, quality and service. With respect to lumber and certain solid wood products, these are commodities with few distinguishing features and producers primarily compete based on delivered price. Factors influencing our competitive position include, among others, the availability, quality and cost of raw materials, including fiber, energy and labor, the efficiency and productivity of our facilities and our ability to utilize or sell by-products from the lumber manufacturing process. The Friesau mill and Torgau facility lumber sales also compete in international markets subject to currency fluctuations and global business conditions. Our key competitors in the segment currently include West Fraser, Canfor, Interfor, Resolute Forest Products, Domtar, Weyerhaeuser, Binderholz, Stora Enso and Ilim.

The Torgau facility's pallets compete with other European pallet producers. The German pallet market is dominated by wood pallet producers. Since most pallets are standardized, there is limited room for product differentiation, implying that logistical organization, production capacity, and the ability to meet just-in-time demand form regional competitive advantages.

The Mercer Spokane facility, Mercer Conway facility and Mercer Okanagan facility Our mass timber facilities compete with other producers of CLT, glulam and alternative building materials such as concrete and steel. These building alternatives can be competitive on a cost basis, and have the added benefit of being in wide use for multiple years, as opposed to CLT and glulam which are relatively new in its North American adoption. These

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alternatives, however, lack the environmental attributes of CLT and glulam, in addition to its aesthetic appearance.

Generation and Sales of Green Energy and Chemicals

General

Our pulp mills are large scale bio-refineries that, in addition to pulp, also produce surplus "carbon neutral" or green energy. As part of the pulp production process, our mills generate green energy using carbon neutral biofuels such as black liquor and wood waste in a cogeneration process. Through the incineration of biofuels in the recovery and power boilers, our mills produce sufficient steam to cover all of our steam requirements and allow us to produce surplus electricity which we sell to third-party utilities or into the regional electricity market. As a result, we have benefited from green energy legislation, incentives and commercialization that

have developed over the last decades in Europe and Canada along with strong electricity prices. In addition, in recent years we have applied considerable resources to increasing our capacity to produce and sell chemicals, primarily tall oil for use in numerous applications including biofuels.

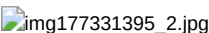
Our Friesau mill and Torgau facility also generate and sell green energy produced from their biomass cogeneration power plants.

Our surplus energy and chemical sales provide us with a stable revenue source unrelated to pulp or lumber prices. Since our energy and chemical production are by-products of our production processes, there are minimal incremental costs resulting in our surplus energy and chemical sales being highly profitable. We believe that this revenue source gives our mills a competitive advantage over other older mills which do not have the equipment or capacity to produce and/or sell surplus power and/or chemicals in a meaningful amount.

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The following chart sets out our electricity generation and surplus electricity sales for the periods indicated:

Electricity Generation and Exports⁽¹⁾

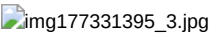


- (1) Does not include electricity generation and exports of our 50% joint venture interest in the Cariboo mill, CPP, which is was accounted for using the equity method. In March 2024, we disposed of interest.
- (2) Includes results of the Torgau facility since September 30, 2022.

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The following chart sets out our consolidated revenues from electricity and chemical sales for the periods indicated:

Energy and Chemical Revenue⁽¹⁾



- (1) Does not include energy revenues of our 50% joint venture interest in the Cariboo mill, CPP, which is was accounted for using the equity method. In March 2024, we disposed of this interest.
- (2) Includes results of the Torgau facility since September 30, 2022.

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Germany

Certain of our German mills have the option to sell their surplus electricity at special tariffs under the Renewable Energy Act. The special tariffs expire in 2029 for our Friesau mill and between 2029 and 2034 for the four cogeneration power plants at our Torgau facility. The special tariff for our Stendal mill is expired in effect until December 2024, for our Friesau mill until 2029 and for our Torgau facility's four cogeneration power plants range from 2029 to 2034, 2024.

In 2023, 2024, our Stendal mill primarily sold energy at market prices. Our Friesau mill and Torgau facility primarily sold energy at their special tariff rates which were generally higher than market prices. In 2024, our Stendal mill primarily sold energy at market prices, which were generally higher than the special tariff rate.

In 2023, 2024, energy sales for at our German mills were approximately \$92.8 million \$78.1 million or 855,728 770,303 MWh.

In connection with our focus on the growing bio-energy market, we sell tall oil, a by-product of our pulp production process, which is used as both a chemical additive and as a green energy source. In 2023, 2024, we generated approximately \$24.3 million \$15.4 million from the sale of tall oil and other chemicals from our pulp segment.

Canada

Our Celgar mill is party to an electricity sales agreement with the provincial energy utility for a ten-year term that expires in October 2030. Pursuant to the agreement, the mill agreed to supply a maximum of approximately 127,000 MWh of surplus electrical energy annually to the utility. We are pursuing market sales and other strategic initiatives with respect to the remainder of the mill's surplus power.

Our Peace River mill sells its surplus electricity into the Alberta market at market prices.

In 2023, 2024, energy sales at our Canadian mills sold were approximately 137,020 MWh of renewable electricity for proceeds of approximately \$17.8 million, \$11.1 million or 153,195 MWh.

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Production Costs

Our major costs of pulp production are fiber, labor, chemicals and energy.

Fiber

General

Fiber, comprised of wood chips and pulp logs, is our most significant operating expense for our pulp segment, representing about 55% of our pulp cash production costs in 2023, 2024. Further, fiber, in the form of sawlogs, represented about 75% of lumber cash production costs in 2023, 2024.

Given the significance of fiber to our total operating expenses and our limited ability to control its cost compared with our other operating costs, volatility in fiber costs can materially affect our margins and results of operations.

Our mills are situated in regions which generally provide a relatively stable supply of fiber. The fiber consumed by our pulp mills consists of wood chips produced by sawmills as a by-product of the sawmilling process and pulp logs. Wood chips are small pieces of wood used to make pulp and are either wood residuals from the sawmilling process or pulp logs chipped especially for this purpose. Pulp logs consist of lower quality logs not used in the production of lumber.

The Friesau mill and Torgau facility consume sawlogs and waste wood. The Mercer Spokane facility, Mercer Conway facility and Mercer Okanagan facility consume lumber. Sawlogs, waste wood and lumber are all cyclical in both price and supply.

Generally, the cost of wood chips, pulp logs and sawlogs is primarily affected by the supply and demand for lumber. Additionally, regional factors including harvesting levels, weather conditions and insect infestations can also have a material effect on the supply, demand and price for fiber.

While fiber costs and supply are subject to cyclical changes, we generally expect that we will be able to continue to obtain an adequate supply of fiber on reasonably satisfactory terms for our mills due to their locations and our long-term relationships with suppliers.

During the past few years, certain customers have endeavored to purchase pulp that is produced using fiber that meets certain recognized wood certification requirements from forest certification agencies like the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) and the Canadian Standards Association (CSA). If the fiber we purchase does not meet certain wood certifications required by customers, it may make it more difficult to, or prevent us from, selling our pulp to such customers. The chain of custody wood certification process is a voluntary process which allows a company to demonstrate that they use forest resources in accordance with strict principles and standards in the areas of sustainable forest management practices and environmental management. In an effort to procure wood only from sustainably managed sources, we employ an FSC Chain of Custody protocol and PEFC certification, which requires tracking of fiber origins and preparing risk based assessments regarding the region and operator. In the areas where we operate, we are actively engaged in the further development of certification processes. However, there is competition among private certification systems along with efforts by supporters to further these systems by having customers of forest products require products to be certified to their preferred system. Such wood certification standards continue to evolve and are not consistent from jurisdiction to jurisdiction or in how they are interpreted and applied. We currently do not expect certification requirements to have a material adverse impact on our fiber procurement and sales. However, if sufficient marketplace demand requires wood raw materials fiber to be sourced from standards that are inconsistent with those in our fiber supply regions, it could increase our operating costs and reduce available harvest levels.

Germany

With approximately 3.7 billion m³, Germany has the largest timber reserves in Europe. The principal species are spruce, pine, beech and oak. Many of the German forest areas have been certified according to PEFC or FSC standards.

We believe we are the largest consumer of wood chips and pulp logs in Germany and often provide the best long-term economic outlet for the sale of wood chips in Eastern Germany. We coordinate the wood procurement activities for our German mills to reduce overall personnel and administrative costs, provide greater purchasing power and coordinate buying and trading activities. This coordination and integration of fiber flows also allows us to optimize transportation costs, and the species and fiber mix for our mills. We are also party to joint wood purchasing arrangements with one of the largest wood consumers in Europe.

In 2023, 2024, our German pulp mills consumed an aggregate of approximately 5.4 million 5.1 million m³ of fiber. Approximately 62% 61% was in the form of pulp logs and approximately 38% 39% was in the form of sawmill wood chips.

In 2023, 2024, our pulp segment per unit fiber costs in Germany increased decreased compared to 2022, 2023 primarily as a result of stronger due to softening demand in Germany from other wood consumers such as heating pellet producers. consumers.

The core wood supply region for the Stendal mill includes most of Northeastern and Western Germany, primarily within an approximate 400 kilometer radius of the mill. We also purchase wood chips from Southwestern and Southern Germany as well as the Baltic Sea region. The fiber consumed by the Stendal mill consisted of approximately 56% 52% spruce, 42% 45% pine and 2% 3% other species in 2023, 2024. The Stendal mill has sufficient chipping capacity to almost fully operate

solely using pulp logs, if required. We source pulp logs from private and municipal forest owners and from state forest agencies. Our Stendal mill has historically also imported fiber from Poland and the Baltic Sea region.

Our Rosenthal mill sources wood chips from approximately 2729 sawmills located primarily in the German states of Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg and Thuringia and primarily within a 300 kilometer radius of the Rosenthal mill. Within this radius, the Rosenthal mill is the largest consumer of wood chips. Given its location and size, the Rosenthal mill is often the best economic outlet for the sale of wood chips in the area. In 2023, 2024, approximately 93% 90% of the fiber consumed by the Rosenthal mill was spruce and the remainder was pine.

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Wood chips for the Rosenthal mill are normally sourced from sawmills under one-year contracts with quarterly adjustments for market pricing. Substantially all of our chip supply is sourced from suppliers with which we have long-standing relationships. Pulp logs are sourced from the state forest agencies in Thuringia, Saxony and Bavaria and from private and municipal forest owners. In addition, the Rosenthal mill buys relevant volumes via imports from the Czech Republic, Czechia.

Our Friesau mill and Torgau facility are each dependent on the consistent supply of sawlog fiber. Wood fiber is the single largest input cost and accounts for about 75% of our cash costs of producing lumber in 2023. Our Friesau mill is located in an area where there is a significant amount of high-quality fiber within economic reach. The wood fiber requirements of the Friesau mill and Torgau facility are met primarily through open market purchases and contract purchases from state forestry agencies and private and municipal forest owners.

In Germany, over the last several years, the price and supply of wood chips has been affected from time to time by increasing demand from alternative or renewable energy producers and government initiatives for carbon neutral energy. In 2022 and early 2023, increasing energy prices as a result of energy supply shortages caused by the war in Ukraine increased the demand for wood chips and industrial logs for energy production.

Additionally, over for several years leading to the last few years, first half of 2023, there was a material increase in the availability of harvestable wood as a result of beetle infestation of German forests. Generally, beetle-infested wood is harvested more rapidly so as to be useable before deterioration makes the wood unsuitable for its intended purposes.

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While such beetle-infested wood increased fiber supply and led to lower prices in the short-term, such increased harvest levels can lead to challenges in maintaining a sustainable harvest level over the long-term and can lead to periods of reduced harvest levels in the future.

North America

In 2023, 2024, our Celgar and Peace River mills consumed approximately 4.2 million m³ of fiber. Approximately 55% of such fiber was in the form of sawmill wood chips and the remaining 45% came from pulp logs processed through their wood rooms or chipped by a third-party, third party. Our Canadian mills' wood rooms are able to process about 46% 47% of their fiber needs. The source of fiber at the mill mills is characterized by a mixture of species (aspen, spruce, douglas fir, hemlock, pine and cedar) and the mills they source fiber from a number of Canadian and U.S. suppliers.

In British Columbia, a combination of high harvesting rates during a past beetle endemic, subsequent governmental initiatives to reduce harvest levels and weaker lumber prices in 2022 and 2023 recent years resulted in lower sawlog availability and sawmill activity. This resulted in lower wood chip availability which increased fiber costs in British Columbia. In 2023, However, in 2024, our Canadian pulp mills' per unit fiber costs increased decreased compared to 2022, 2023, primarily due to strong demand in the mills' fiber baskets benefits from our wood room upgrades and for our Celgar mill, a decrease in the availability of wood chips as a result of regional sawmill curtailments, generally stable supply.

The availability of fiber for our mills is in large part influenced by the strength of the lumber market. Lumber markets are primarily driven by U.S. housing starts, home renovation activities and, to a lesser degree, demand from China.

In 2023, 2024, our Canadian mills had access to approximately 25 different chip suppliers, most of whom are in Canada and, in the case of the Celgar mill, are also in the United States. Chips are purchased in Canada and the United States in accordance with chip purchase agreements. Generally, pricing is reviewed and adjusted periodically to reflect market conditions. The contracts for the Celgar mill are generally for one-year terms with quarterly adjustments or on three-month terms. The chip contracts for the Peace River mill are generally for three to five years with monthly adjustments indexed to the average pulp price.

To secure the volume of pulp logs required by its wood room and field chippers, the Celgar mill has entered into pulp log supply agreements. Such agreements can range from three-month one-month to one-year terms, with a number of different suppliers, many of whom are also contract chip suppliers for the mill. All of the pulp log agreements can be terminated by either party for any reason, the Celgar mill upon seven days' written notice. The Celgar mill also bids on British Columbia timber sales from time to time.

(17)

Peace River holds two 20-year renewable governmental forest management agreements and three deciduous timber allocations in Alberta with an aggregate allowable annual cut of approximately 2.9 million m³ of hardwood, of which it currently harvests approximately 44%, and 375,000 m³ of softwood, which it sells or trades to sawmills surrounding the Peace River mill in exchange for wood chips. The forest management agreements were last renewed for a 20-year term expiring in 2029. While our Peace River mill can satisfy all of its hardwood fiber requirements from its forest management agreements and timber allocations, in order to optimize its fiber flow, it satisfies a small portion of its needs from third-party owned timberlands. Softwood fiber supply is from residual sawmill chips from local surrounding sawmills.

The Mercer Spokane facility, Mercer Conway facility and Mercer Okanagan facility primarily source lumber through open market purchases or short-term contracts with regional producers in the U.S. Pacific Northwest, Western Canada and the U.S. South.

Labor

Our labor costs have increased over time due to inflation in wages and health care costs.

(18)

Energy

Our energy is primarily generated from renewable carbon neutral sources, such as black liquor and wood waste. Our mills produce all of our electrical energy requirements and generate excess energy which we sell to third-party utilities and to regional electrical markets. We utilize fossil fuels, such as natural gas,

primarily in our lime kilns and we use a limited amount for start-up and shut-down operations. Additionally, from time to time, mill process disruptions occur and we consume small quantities of purchased electricity and fossil fuels to maintain operations. As a result, all of our mills are subject to fluctuations in the prices for electricity and fossil fuels. Our per unit energy costs decreased in 2024.

Chemicals

Our pulp mills use certain chemicals which are generally available from several suppliers and sourcing is primarily based upon pricing and location. Our After a period of several years of increases in chemical costs, have increased our per unit chemical costs decreased in recent years. 2024.

Sales, Marketing and Distribution

Our global sales and marketing group is responsible for conducting all sales and marketing of the pulp produced at our mills and currently has approximately 20 employees. This group largely handles all European and North American sales directly. Sales to Asia are made directly or through commission agents overseen by our sales group. The global sales and marketing group handles sales to over 270 approximately 250 customers. We coordinate and integrate the sales and marketing activities of our German mills to realize on a number of synergies between them. These include reduced overall administrative and personnel costs and coordinated selling, marketing and transportation activities. We also coordinate pulp sales across our mills on a global basis, thereby providing our larger customers with seamless service across all major geographies. In marketing our pulp, we seek to establish long-term relationships by providing a competitively priced, high-quality, consistent product and excellent service. In accordance with customary practice, we maintain long-standing relationships with our customers, pursuant to which we periodically reach agreements on specific volumes and prices.

Our solid wood segment sales are handled by our sales teams in Germany and Vancouver. We also sell lumber through commissioned agents in certain markets.

(18)

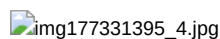
The following table sets out our pulp segment revenues by geographic area for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022	2024	2023
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
United States	\$ 123,818	\$ 236,862	\$ 151,053	\$ 123,818
Germany	349,685	553,935	334,361	349,685
China	551,945	495,668	574,264	551,945
Other countries	490,682	579,652	488,878	490,682
Total ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,516,130	\$ 1,866,117	\$ 1,548,556	\$ 1,516,130

(1) Excludes intercompany sales.

(19)

The following charts set out the geographic distribution of our pulp segment revenues as a percentage of our total pulp segment revenues for the periods indicated:



(1) Excludes intercompany sales.

The following table sets out the distribution of our pulp sales volumes by end use for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022	2024	2023
	(in thousands of ADMTs)		(in thousands of ADMTs)	
Tissue	778	682	821	778
Specialty	333	406	328	333
Printing & Writing	700	768	708	700
Other	140	62	43	140
Total	1,951	1,918	1,900	1,951

The following table sets out our solid wood segment revenues by geographic area for the periods indicated:

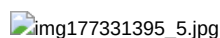
	Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022 ⁽¹⁾	2024	2023
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
United States	\$ 169,883	\$ 177,917	\$ 194,880	\$ 169,883
Germany	224,741	142,846	195,867	224,741
Other countries	77,430	87,695	95,244	77,430
Total ⁽²⁾ (1)	\$ 472,054	\$ 408,458	\$ 485,991	\$ 472,054

(1) Includes results of the Torgau facility since September 30, 2022.

(2) Excludes intercompany sales.

(20) (19)

The following charts set out the geographic distribution of our solid wood segment revenues as a percentage of our total solid wood segment revenues for the periods indicated:



(1) Excludes intercompany sales.

Our pulp segment and solid wood segment sales are on customary industry terms. As of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, we had no material payment delinquencies. In 2023 2024 and 2022, 2023, no customer accounted for 10% or more of our revenues. We do not believe our pulp segment or solid wood segment sales are dependent upon the activities of any single customer and the loss of any single customer would not have a material adverse effect on us.

Transportation

We transport our pulp and solid wood products generally by rail, ocean carrier and truck through third-party carriers. We have a small fleet of trucks in Germany that deliver some of our German mills' pulp. In Germany, we also lease a significant number of railcars - both for inbound transport of fiber and outbound shipping of products.

Our German pulp mills are currently the only market kraft pulp producers in Germany, which is the largest import market for kraft pulp in Europe. We therefore have a competitive transportation cost advantage compared to Canadian and Northern European pulp producers when shipping to customers in Europe. Due to the location of our German mills, we are able to deliver pulp to many of our customers primarily by rail and truck.

Our Canadian mills' pulp is transported to customers by truck, rail and ocean carrier through third-party carriers. The majority of our Canadian mills' pulp for overseas markets is initially delivered primarily by rail to the Port of Vancouver for shipment overseas by ocean carrier. Based in Western Canada, our Canadian mills are well positioned to service Asian customers. The majority of our Canadian mills' pulp for domestic markets is shipped by rail directly to the customer or to third-party warehouses in the United States. We also operate a logistics and reload center near Trail, British Columbia to provide us with additional warehouse space and greater transportation flexibility in terms of access to rail and trucking options.

The Friesau mill's lumber is transported to customers by rail, ocean carrier and truck through third-party carriers.

The Torgau Mercer Spokane, Mercer Conway and Mercer Okanagan facilities' mass timber facilities' products are primarily transported by truck.

In 2023 both 2024 and 2022, 2023, outbound transportation costs comprised approximately 10% and 12%, respectively, of our each years' total consolidated costs and expenses.

(21) (20)

Capital Expenditures

We have continued to make capital investments designed to increase pulp, green energy and chemical production, reduce costs and improve efficiency and environmental performance at our pulp mills. The improvements made over the years have increased the competitive position of our pulp mills. Since its acquisition, the acquisitions, we have also made capital investments to optimize sawmill production at the Friesau mill, mill and Torgau facility.

The following table sets out the total capital expenditures by segment (excluding any related governmental grants) for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022	2024	2023
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Pulp segment ⁽¹⁾	\$ 90,126	\$ 146,635	\$ 46,400	\$ 90,126 ⁽¹⁾
Solid wood segment	45,707	31,190 ⁽²⁾	37,732	45,707
Total	\$ 135,833	\$ 177,825	\$ 84,132	\$ 135,833

(1) Includes expenditures to rebuild the wood chip conveying systems at the Stendal mill which were damaged by a fire in 2022. The rebuild was financed with insurance proceeds, of which \$12.2 million received in 2023 and \$2.2 million was received in 2022.

(2) Includes results of the Torgau facility since September 30, 2022. 2023.

In our pulp segment, capital investments at the Stendal mill in 2024 and 2023 primarily related to completing the rebuild of the wood chip conveying systems that were damaged by fire in 2022 and maintenance projects. In 2022, they primarily related to capacity expansion projects, initial costs to rebuild the wood chip conveying systems and other maintenance projects.

Capital investments at our the Rosenthal mill in 2023 2024 primarily related to the completion purchase of the lignin plant a digester evaporator and maintenance projects. In 2022, they 2023, capital investments at the Rosenthal mill primarily related to the initial construction completion of the lignin plant and maintenance projects.

Capital investments at our Canadian pulp mills in 2024 primarily related to enhancements to soot blowers at the Celgar and Peace River mill and for both mills, in improvements to the wood rooms and maintenance projects. In 2023, capital investments at the Peace River and 2022 Celgar mills primarily related to wood room upgrades and maintenance projects.

In our solid wood segment, capital investments in 2024 at our Torgau facility primarily related to log yard improvements and sawing and planer machine upgrades. For the Friesau facility, capital investments in 2024 primarily related to sorter line upgrades and maintenance projects. For our mass timber facilities, capital investments in 2024 primarily related to production and sorter line upgrades. In 2023, capital investments were primarily related to optimization projects, including sorter line upgrades at our Friesau mill and Mercer Spokane facility, log yard improvements at our Torgau facility and other maintenance projects. In 2022, capital investments were primarily related to sorter line upgrades at our Friesau mill and other production improvement and maintenance projects at the Mercer Spokane facility.

Qualifying capital investments at industrial facilities in Germany that reduce pollutants in the effluent discharge can be used to offset wastewater fees that would otherwise be required to be paid. For more information about our environmental capital expenditures, see “– Environmental”.

In 2024, 2025, excluding amounts being financed through government grants, we currently expect our total capital expenditures to be approximately \$75 million \$100.0 million to \$100 million \$120.0 million, principally comprised of maintenance projects. projects at our pulp mills and sawmills and optimization projects, including upgrades to the wood room at the Celgar mill, the digester evaporator at the Rosenthal mill, the sorter line at the Mercer Spokane facility and log yard improvements at both the Friesau facility and Torgau facility.

Innovation

We utilize our expertise with wood, its processing and by-products to expand our product mix. As a result, we seek to develop new products based on our expertise in wood processing and working with derivatives of the kraft pulping process. Currently these processes are focused on:

- the production and sale of CLT glulam and other value-added wood products like finger joint products glulam at our Mercer Spokane facility Conway facility and Mercer Okanagan facility;

(21)

- the further refinement of materials contained in black liquor, the extractive chemical and lignin containing compounds that are a result of pulping process; and

(22)

- the further refinement of cellulose materials that are currently the basis of pulp.

We are working on some of these initiatives on our own, with others and in conjunction with industry associations or joint venture partners.

In an effort to further grow our chemical sales and bring additional value to our by-product stream, we invested in a pilot lignin plant at our Rosenthal mill. This plant will allow us to research the commercial opportunities of this product. Lignin has many potential uses in the manufacture of green alternative products such

as adhesives and carbon black.

Environmental

Our operations are subject to a wide range of environmental laws and regulations, dealing primarily with:

- air, water and land;
- solid and hazardous waste management;
- waste disposal;
- remediation and contaminated sites; and
- chemical usage.

Compliance with these laws and regulations generally involves capital expenditures as well as additional operating costs. We cannot easily quantify the future amounts of capital expenditures we might have to make to comply with these laws and regulations or the effects on our operating costs because in some instances compliance standards have not been developed, have not become final or definitive or may be amended in the future. In addition, it is difficult to isolate the environmental component of most manufacturing capital projects.

We devote significant management and financial resources to comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations. In particular, the operation of our plants is subject to permits, authorizations and approvals and we must comply with prescribed emission limits. Compliance with these requirements is monitored by local authorities and non-compliance may result in administrative orders, fines or closures of the non-compliant mill. Our total capital expenditures on environmental projects at our mills were approximately \$3.9million in 2024 and approximately \$2.8 million in 2023 and approximately \$4.8 million in 2022, 2023. In 2024, 2025, capital expenditures for environmental projects are expected to be approximately \$6.5 million, \$7.0 million.

Environmental responsibility is a priority for our operations. To ensure compliance with environmental laws and regulations, we regularly monitor emissions at our mills and periodically perform environmental audits of operational sites and procedures both with our internal personnel and outside consultants. These audits identify opportunities for improvement and allow us to take proactive measures at the mills as considered appropriate.

We believe we have obtained all required environmental permits, authorizations and approvals for our operations. We believe our operations are currently in material compliance with the requirements of all applicable environmental laws and regulations and our respective operating permits.

Under German state environmental rules relating to effluent discharges, industrial users are required to pay wastewater fees based upon the amount of pollutants they discharge in their effluent. These rules also provide that an industrial user who undertakes environmental capital expenditures and lowers certain effluent pollutants to prescribed levels may offset the amount of these expenditures against the wastewater fees that they would otherwise be required to pay. We expect capital investment programs and other environmental initiatives at our German mills will offset the wastewater fees that are payable if we demonstrate the reduced wastewater emissions and we believe they will ensure that our operations continue in substantial compliance with prescribed standards.

(23) (22)

In Canada, in addition to existing provincial air quality regulations, an air quality management system, referred to as "AQMS", outlines a comprehensive national approach for improving air quality in Canada. Under the AQMS, all levels of government are to work collaboratively to respond to different air quality challenges across the country. The AQMS includes four elements:

- Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), meant to drive local air quality improvements. They provide the basis for provincial governments to determine the level of action needed.
- A framework for regional and local air quality management through air zones and regional airsheds.
- Base-level Industrial Emissions Requirements (BLIERs) for certain major industries.
- Improved intergovernmental collaboration to reduce emissions from the transportation sector.

In 2016, Environment Canada released the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change. The framework put in place a national, sector-based greenhouse gas reduction program applicable to a number of industries. In addition, the various provincial governments, including British Columbia and Alberta, have introduced legislation and standards with the intention of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

British Columbia has, for example, introduced a carbon tax and low-carbon fuel standards. British Columbia has also implemented performance standards, such as emissions by, among other things, implementing greenhouse gas emissions benchmarks for select industrial facilities and sectors, and new greenhouse gas emissions reporting regulations, for certain industrial operations. British Columbia has also established greenhouse gas emissions offset projects, carbon taxes and carbon offsets.

In 2019, the Canadian federal government began phasing in a federal carbon tax pricing system in provinces and territories without a provincial carbon tax program that meets the minimum national stringency requirements. The federal carbon tax pricing system which has two parts: a regulatory charge on fossil fuels like gasoline and natural gas (the “fuel charge”) and a performance-based system for industries (the output-based pricing system or “OBPS”). Under the OBPS, industrial emitters will be taxed at current rates on any emissions emitted above the performance standard or receive carbon credits if they are below the standard. As of January 1, 2024 January 1, 2025, the federal fuel charge applies to Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador, as well as the territories of Nunavut and the Yukon, while the OBPS applies to British Columbia, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, as well as the territories of Nunavut and the Yukon. British Columbia has announced that it will transition to the OBPS in 2024.

We believe that these water and air emission measures in Germany and Canada have not had, and in 2024 2025 will not have, a significant effect on our operations. Although these measures could have a material adverse effect on our operations in the future, we expect that we will not be disproportionately affected by these measures as compared with owners of comparable operations. We also expect that these measures will not significantly disrupt our planned operations.

Future regulations or permits may place lower limits on allowable types of emissions, including air, water, waste and hazardous materials, and may increase the financial consequences of maintaining compliance with environmental laws and regulations or conducting remediation. Our ongoing monitoring and policies have enabled us to develop and implement effective measures to maintain emissions in substantial compliance with environmental laws and regulations to date in a cost-effective manner. However, there can be no assurance that this will be the case in the future.

Climate Change

Changing weather patterns and climatic conditions due to natural and man-made causes have added to the unpredictability and frequency of natural disasters, such as hurricanes, wildfires and wind, rain, hail, snow and ice storms. Such changes and resulting conditions can adversely affect our operations, including as a result of variations in the cost and availability of raw materials, such as fiber, unplanned downtime, changes in operating rates and disruptions in transportation and logistics.

(24)

As there is uncertainty about the severity, extent and speed at which climate change is occurring, we are unable to identify and predict all of the consequences of climate change and the timing of the same on our business and operations.

The actual and perceived effects of climate change and social and governmental responses have created both

(23)

opportunities and negative consequences for our business.

The focus on climate change has generated a substantial increase in demand and in legislative requirements for carbon neutral or green energy. Pulp mills consume wood residuals, being wood chips and pulp logs, as the base raw material for their production process. Wood chips are residuals left over from lumber production and pulp logs are generally lower quality logs left over from logging that are unsuitable for the production of lumber. Sawmills consume sawlogs and produce residuals, like wood chips, which are generally sold to other industrial consumers like pulp and pellet producers.

As part of their production process, our pulp mills take wood residuals and process them through a digester where cellulose is separated from the wood to be used in pulp production and the remaining residuals, called black liquor, are used for green energy production. As a result of their use of wood residuals and because our mills generate combined heat and power in a process known as cogeneration, they are efficient producers of energy. Our Friesau mill and Torgau facility utilize residual bark and shavings from consumed logs to produce energy. This energy is carbon neutral and produced from a renewable source. Our relatively modern mills generate a substantial amount of energy that is surplus to their operational requirements.

These factors, along with governmental initiatives in respect of renewable or green energy legislation, have provided business opportunities for us to enhance our generation and sales of green energy to regional utilities.

We are constantly exploring other initiatives to enhance our generation and sales of surplus green energy and chemical by-products. Other potential opportunities that may result from climate change include:

- greater demand for sustainable energy and cellulosic biomass fuels;
- the expansion of softwood forests and increased growth rates for such forests;
- more intensive forestry practices and timber salvaging versus harvesting standing timber;
- additional governmental incentives or requirements to enhance biomass energy production; and
- additional social or investor focus or demand for biomass, green energy or sustainability initiatives.

Additionally, increased focus on climate change at the governmental level has generally led to increased demand in alternative building solutions such as CLT and glulam.

Historically, the principal driver behind reducing the effects of climate change and moving to a carbon neutral economy primarily resulted from initiatives from governmental or international bodies, including the United Nations and international treaties amongst various countries. However, over the last few years, there has been a significant push and focus on climate change and carbon reduction by private institutions including, among others, institutional investors, ratings agencies, shareholders, communities, other stakeholders and the public generally. This has resulted in, among other things, a significant amount of capital being provided for "green" green or carbon neutral initiatives, on favorable terms, some of which are referred to as "green bonds" "green bonds". The demand for renewable energy services has recently been further increased as a result of the war in Ukraine.

We cannot currently predict which, if any, of these potential opportunities will be realized by us or their economic effect on our business.

While not all of the specific consequences to our business from climate change are predictable, one of the most significant adverse consequences is that the focus on renewable energy has created greater demand and competition for wood residuals or fiber from renewable energy producers like the pellet industry in Germany.

(25)

In Europe, the price and supply of wood residuals has been periodically affected by an increasing demand from alternative or renewable energy producers and governmental initiatives for carbon neutral energy. In 2022 and early 2023, there was increasing demand for wood residuals and lower quality industrial logs from energy and heating pellet manufacturers as a result of energy shortages caused by the war in Ukraine.

Additionally, the growing interest and focus in British Columbia on renewable green energy has created additional competition for such fiber. Such additional demand for wood residuals may increase the competition and prices for wood residuals used by our mills over time.

In response to climate change risks, there have been governmental initiatives and legislation on the international, national, state and local levels. Such governmental action or legislation can have an important effect on the demand and prices for fiber. As governments pursue green energy initiatives, they risk creating incentives and demand for wood residuals from renewable energy producers that "cannibalizes" or adversely affects traditional users, such as lumber and pulp and paper producers. We are continually engaged in dialogue with governments to educate and try to ensure potential initiatives recognize the traditional and continuing role of our mills in the overall usage of forestry resources and the economies of local communities.

Other potential negative consequences from climate change that can affect our business include:

- a greater susceptibility of northern forests to disease, fire and insect infestation, which could negatively impact fiber availability;
- the disruption of transportation systems and power supply lines due to more severe storms;
- the loss of fresh water transportation for logs and pulp due to lower water levels;
- decreases in the quantity and quality of processed water for our mills' operations;
- the loss of northern forests in areas in sufficient proximity to our mills to competitively acquire fiber; and
- lower harvest levels decreasing the supply of harvestable timber and, as a consequence, wood residuals.

Well-publicized events have been attributed at least in part to climate change, including a beetle infestation that has damaged significant amounts of forest lands and harvestable timber in Western Canada and more recently over the last few years in Germany. Beetle infestation of forest lands has both short-term and long-term consequences for our business. In the short-term, there is often a material increase in harvest levels of infested forests as parties seek to utilize such wood before it deteriorates too much to be useable for its intended purposes. As a result, there can be a material increase in fiber availability and lower fiber prices resulting both from such increased supply and the lower quality of such infested fiber. Over the last few years, our German mills benefited from such lower fiber prices. However, infestation and increased harvest levels resulting therefrom can create over-harvesting and challenges for maintaining sustainable harvest levels over the long-term and can result in lower harvest levels in future periods.

Changes in climate conditions have also been attributed at least in part to increasingly frequent and severe wildfires in the interior of Western Canada and portions of the Western United States and Europe. We cannot currently predict whether such climate-affected conditions will continue, or the frequency or severity of the same in the future.

Human Capital

We believe the strength of our workforce is one of the significant contributors to our success as a global company. All our employees contribute to our success and help us drive strong financial performance. Attracting, developing and retaining global talent with the right skills to drive our business is central to our purpose, mission and long-term growth strategy.

As of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, we employ approximately 3,508 3,580 people, of which approximately 2,315 2,345 of whom work in our German operations, approximately 1,010 1,050 of whom work in our Canadian operations and approximately 150 160 of whom work in our U.S. operations. Our pulp segment employs approximately 1,813 1,900 people and

our solid wood segment employs approximately 1,583 1,565 people. The majority of our employees in both segments are bound by collective agreements. We consider the relationships with our employees and the unions and works councils which represent them to be good. Collaborative labor management relations are fundamental to our operations. Accordingly, we recognize and work cooperatively with the unions and works councils to ensure we build and maintain superior working conditions, a supportive work environment, training and growth opportunities and fair compensation and benefits packages.

(25)

We employ a collaborative group of skilled, dedicated, resourceful and innovative individuals who support our core purpose and reflect our values every day. Investment in our people drives our excellence and accordingly, we are committed to attracting, retaining and developing quality personnel. By the nature of the industries in which we operate, many of our employees are professionals who require specialized knowledge and skills and include various categories of engineers and licensed trade persons and equipment operators. Our senior managers and directors have extensive experience in the forest products industry, and we have experienced managers at all of our mills. Our management has a proven track record of implementing new initiatives and capital projects in order to increase production and efficiency, improve safety, reduce costs and harness new revenue opportunities.

We aim to support our employees with a competitive compensation package, fulfilling career opportunities and a balanced and secure future accompanied by time away from work. All of our employees are provided receive competitive benefits packages that provide pension, medical, dental, and vision care benefits. Employees are also able to access specialized assistance such as physiotherapy and counselling counseling services. We provide offer a diversity of training activities and programs to help our people grow and be more effective in their current and future roles.

We conduct confidential engagement surveys of our workforce that are administered and analyzed by an independent third party. Aggregate The aggregate survey results are reviewed by executive officers and the board of directors. We create action plans at global, operational and managerial levels. By acting on results both at an aggregate enterprise level and an operational level, we believe we have been able to enhance our culture and improve our overall engagement.

Maintaining a robust pipeline of talent is crucial to our ongoing success and is a key aspect of succession planning efforts across the organization. Our leadership and human resources teams are responsible for attracting and retaining top talent by facilitating an environment where employees feel supported and encouraged in their professional and personal development. Specifically, we promote employee development by reviewing strategic positions regularly and identifying potential internal candidates to fill those roles, evaluating job skill sets to identify competency gaps and creating developmental plans to facilitate employee professional growth. We invest in our employees through training and development programs, on the job experiences and coaching. We provide technical, managerial and leadership programs across the organization that enable colleagues to grow skills and capabilities to become more successful. We also have dedicated talent development programs that support and accelerate leadership development and strengthen our succession plans. Additionally, we understand the importance of maintaining competitive compensation, benefits and appropriate training that provides growth, developmental opportunities and multiple career paths for our employees.

Health and Safety

Safety is a core value of our company. The industries in which we operate have their own particular set of risks including hazards from our complex industrial manufacturing facilities such as manufacturing processes, mobile equipment, heavy and complex equipment, high pressure high-pressure boilers, energy production, and the use and recovery of chemicals. Accordingly, there is no initiative that attracts a higher degree of focus for our management team than our "Road to Zero" health and safety program, which is a company-wide initiative designed to create healthy, safe and productive work environments with a goal of zero workplace incidents.

We have developed tools to analyze potential and incurred incidents and we have resources to develop prevention initiatives. In particular, we focus on modelling modeling responses to eliminate the risk, where possible, by using the "hierarchy of controls" adopted by many of the world's leading health and safety

organizations.

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Our priority is the elimination of hazards, followed by safe administrative practices and appropriate personal protective equipment. We identify, monitor, educate, and take a data-driven approach to drive workplace safety improvements. Many of our programs revolve around education, hazard identification, and risk mitigation strategies. These proactive initiatives bring safety to the forefront of our work practices. Our teams of safety professionals are dedicated to finding and utilizing the right tools to prevent all workplace injuries. The Senior Safety Leadership Committee, referred to as the "SSLC", provides governance and high-level support to the programs. The SSLC meets on a regular basis to review performance, learn from experience

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and share best practices. Our team of safety professionals are dedicated to supporting line management and embedded safety committees who lead safety on a daily basis. We analyze all incidents carefully and adjust our prevention efforts accordingly.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

We believe that a culture of diversity and inclusion is critical in making the best decisions for our people and achieving sustainable business success. While gender is only one aspect under diversity, a number of our top management positions were and continue to be held by women. We continue to effect changes to our recruiting and training processes to make our workplaces even more reflective of the diversity that exists in our communities. We believe that making our workplace more equal and inclusive will make us a stronger, more resilient and more sustainable business over the long-term.

We have adopted an enterprise-wide diversity management program. Its goal is to respond to the particular conditions at each of our operations to develop diversity within our teams. One of the first objectives of the program has been to enhance equal opportunities for women in our business. This is a key goal, not just to improve diversity but also to address demographic changes and potential shortages of skilled workers in the future by inspiring more women to take up technical positions in our industry.

Currently, women comprise 27%30% of our board of directors, about 30%25% of our 100 senior management positions and about 17%20% of our total workforce. Our goal is to improve our recruitment of women so that they comprise 30%25% of our new hires by 2030.

In Canada, our operations work closely and partner with regional First Nations groups to foster mutually-beneficial mutually beneficial economic activities and relationships. We are party to a logging joint venture with one First Nations group and are working to expand the scope and size of the business and to include other regional groups. We are also pursuing additional joint business or venture opportunities with First Nations groups. Additionally, we have programs to provide training and job skills to regional First Nations groups.

We have an extensive apprenticeship program and outreach events for prospective employees. We believe that these programs and events, among other things, help us to reach out and attract new employees, including more female employees who perhaps in the past had not considered technical or operating employment opportunities at our mills or the forest products industry generally.

We do not employ nor do we contract with any parties that employ people who are subjected to unsafe conditions. The majority of our employees are part of a union or are represented by a works council with whom we have worked to design conditions that are safe from harassment and discrimination. In addition, as a

supportive workplace, we do our best to accommodate the distinct circumstances of our employees that may require modified workplaces. We have also adopted a written Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and other corporate policies to support a corporate culture which, among other things, promotes a work environment that prohibits intimidation and harassment and encourages and promotes diversity and inclusion.

Community Involvement

We make donations to community groups and charitable organizations in the communities in which we operate and live. We believe this commitment and engagement with local communities helps us to attract and retain employees and enhances our social license in such communities.

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Commitment to Sustainability

We manage and operate our business, including the natural resources under our care or direction, with a long-term view and focus on sustainability. We believe by doing so we will be able to deliver value to our customers, employees, shareholders, communities and other stakeholders. We strive to maintain the highest environmental, social and governance standards. We believe that by caring for the health and safety of our workers, maintaining the environmental quality of our operations and being part of and actively engaged in the communities in which we operate, we enhance the value for all of our various stakeholders and our social license to operate. We work to build all of these values and goals into our corporate culture or what we refer

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to as the "Mercer Way". We believe that focusing on sustainability as a key driver in all of our operations and business will enhance our decision-making, our business success and our relationships with our various stakeholders and communities in which we operate. We believe all of the foregoing elements are interconnected and are vital to our long-term future, success and sustainability.

We focus significant attention on minimizing our environmental impact with the goal of reducing the environmental footprint of our existing operations to make them sustainable over the long-term, to ensure we have a social license to operate and to offset or reduce the impact of our operations. We endeavor to adapt to emerging trends, support new technologies and foster environmental stewardship in the areas in which we operate. We are signatory to the United Nations Global Compact that helps align our endeavors with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, internationally recognized Responsible Business Principles, and other key environmental standards in the areas of low carbon transition, water stewardship, waste, sustainable forestry, air emissions, recycling, circularity, responsible sourcing and biodiversity.

As part of our commitment and focus on sustainability, we have, among other things:

- increased our focus on sustainability including improved management, goal setting and recording tracking capabilities that will be communicated to stakeholders to ensure proper acknowledgment of our sustainability accomplishments and initiatives;
- conducted commenced a thorough double materiality assessment to further understand both the topics that are important for our stakeholders as those material to our business;
- validated commenced developing a Climate Transition Plan to align our business strategy and model to reduce greenhouse gas reduction in line with the Science Based Target Initiative to support our climate change ambition emissions (GHG) in line with a trajectory well-below 1.5 degree pathway net zero carbon future by 2050. As part of aligning to a 2 degrees Celsius increase for earth; 1.5 degree pathway, we raised our scope 1 emissions intensity reduction target from 35% to 50%;

- further enhanced updated our procurement policies with an updated Supplier Code of Conduct 2030 corporate sustainability targets, including water, forest certification and mass timber-related targets to align with the emerging legal growth of our business;
- incorporated further sustainability considerations into our governance process to ensure our strategic investments are aligned with our sustainability goals;
- adopted a third-party technology solution to further enhance our compliance with relevant supply chain due diligence regulations and requirements;
- incorporated the key learnings from conducted our second third climate change scenario analysis that evaluated the risks and opportunities of climate change as part of our adoption of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure recommendations. We evaluated our business resilience to the climate change scenarios model that were developed by the Network for Greening the Financial System with extensive input from the community, and augmented with industry trends and climate projections. The scenarios were analyzed to identify and assess the potential for climate change-related risks and opportunities on the Company. As a result of this process, we identified three areas of our strategy that present risks and opportunities across the scenarios: (i) shifting market demand; (ii) wood and fiber supply; and (iii) supply chain resilience. Further information on the key parameters and assumptions used to develop the various models is available on our website; Company;
- conducted participated in a water risk evaluation for each of three-month Climate Ambition Accelerator program through our pulp mill operations to better understand water quality membership with the United Nations Global Compact, further aligning our business strategy with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and availability in strengthening our network with the respective watersheds where our mills operate. This effort will support our efforts in reducing water consumption and improving effluent quality; international sustainability community;
- expanded registered as an adopter of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures recommendations and reaffirming our commitment and support towards developing our corporate biodiversity disclosure disclosures. This also includes the identification and resolution of how we impact nature-related impacts and depend on nature dependencies and how we seek to enhance our practices to manage biodiversity risks as part of our commitment to report using the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosure recommendations;

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- completed a multi-site forest certification process for our North American operations, including our mass timber business, to support our efforts to increase our percentage of wood sourced from certified forests; and opportunities;
- published our second third annual sustainability report with improved alignment which integrates our recent acquisitions and provides a comprehensive overview of the progress on our 2030 aspirational goals to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals;
- incorporated our scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity reduction targets into our management incentives program;
- enhanced our tracking, measuring water and reporting system which included scope 3 GHG emissions for our global operations; biodiversity assessments, customer engagement, and employee engagement; and
- spent considerable time closely engaged with our stakeholders including governments and First Nations to expand strengthen our relationships in key areas of our business.

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Description of Certain Indebtedness

The following summarizes certain material provisions of our senior notes and revolving credit facilities. The summaries are not complete and are qualified by reference to the applicable documents and the applicable amendments to such documents on file with the SEC, and incorporated by reference herein.

Senior Notes

In September 2023, we issued \$200.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 12.875% senior notes due October 1, 2028, referred to as the "2028 Senior Notes". In October 2024, we completed a \$200.0 million add-on offering of the 2028 Senior Notes at a 103.000% premium to their principal amount, for a yield to worst of 11.624%. The proceeds and cash on hand were used to redeem \$300.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 5.500% senior notes due 2026, referred to as the "2026 Senior Notes". After giving effect to the foregoing transaction, transactions, we now have outstanding the following issues of senior notes, collectively referred to as the "Senior Notes":

- \$300.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 5.500% senior notes due 2026, referred to as the "2026 Senior Notes";
- \$200.0 400.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 2028 Senior Notes; and
- \$875.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 5.125% senior notes due 2029, referred to as the "2029 Senior Notes".

The 2026 Senior Notes mature on January 15, 2026 and interest on the 2026 Senior Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on each January 15 and July 15. Commencing July 15, 2018, interest is payable to holders of record of the 2026 Senior Notes on the immediately preceding January 1 and July 1 and is computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. Commencing January 15, 2023, the 2026 Senior Notes became redeemable at our option at a price equal to 100.000%.

The 2028 Senior Notes mature on October 1, 2028 and interest on the 2028 Senior Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on each April 1 and October 1. Commencing April 1, 2024, interest is payable to holders of record of the 2028 Senior Notes on the immediately preceding March 15 and September 15 and is computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. Commencing October 1, 2025, the 2028 Senior Notes will be redeemable at our option at a price equal to 106.438% of the principal amount redeemed and declining rateably on October 1 of each year thereafter to 100.000% on or after October 1, 2027.

The 2029 Senior Notes mature on February 1, 2029 and interest on the 2029 Senior Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on each February 1 and August 1. Commencing August 1, 2021, interest is payable to holders of record of the 2029 Senior Notes on the immediately preceding January 15 and July 15 and is computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. Commencing February 1, 2024, the 2029 Senior Notes are were redeemable at our option at a price equal to 102.563% of the principal amount redeemed and declining rateably on February 1 of each year thereafter to 100.000% on or after February 1, 2026.

The indentures governing the Senior Notes contain covenants limiting, among other things, our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to: incur additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock; pay

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dividends or make other distributions to our shareholders; purchase or redeem capital stock or subordinated indebtedness; make investments; create liens; incur restrictions on the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other payments to us; sell assets; consolidate or merge with or into other companies or transfer all or substantially all of our assets; and engage in transactions with affiliates. As of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, all of our subsidiaries were restricted subsidiaries.

The Senior Notes are unsecured and are not guaranteed by any of our operating subsidiaries, most of which are located outside the United States. Our obligations under the Senior Notes rank: effectively junior in right of payment to all of our existing and future secured indebtedness, to the extent of the assets securing such indebtedness, and all indebtedness and liabilities of our subsidiaries; equal in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured senior indebtedness; and senior in right of payment to any of our future subordinated indebtedness.

Pan-German Revolving Credit Facility

In September 2022, certain of our German subsidiaries entered into a new €300.0 million joint revolving credit facility, referred to as the "German Revolving Facility", with a group of bank lenders, which replaced a €200.0 million joint revolving credit facility. lenders. In September 2023, we increased the borrowing capacity of our German Revolving Facility by €70.1 million to €370.1 million.

The principal terms of the facility include:

- The total availability under the facility is €370.1 million.
- The facility matures in September 2027.
- The facility is unsecured and is jointly and severally guaranteed by our principal German subsidiaries.
- Interest under the facility is payable on loans of Euribor plus a variable margin ranging from 1.40% to 2.35% dependent on conditions including but not limited to a prescribed leverage ratio.
- The facility is sustainability linked, whereby the interest rate margin is subject to upward or downward adjustments of up to 0.05% per annum depending on achievement of certain specified sustainability targets.
- A commitment fee equal to 35% of the applicable margin on the unused and uncanceled amount of the German Revolving Facility is payable in arrears.
- The facility contains financial maintenance covenants which are tested on a quarterly basis which require: (i) our German subsidiaries that thereto to maintain a leverage ratio of "net debt" (excluding shareholder loans) to EBITDA of not greater than 3.50:1.00; and (ii) defined capital less than €500.0 million.
- The facility contains other customary restrictive covenants which, among other things, govern the ability of our German subsidiaries to incur assets, incur indebtedness, make acquisitions with proceeds from the facility, enter into joint ventures or repurchase or redeem shares. The facility also contains customary events of default.

The German Revolving Facility is available to all of the borrowers, subject to maximum borrowing sub-limits for certain of the borrowers.

As of December 31, 2023, approximately €146.0 million of this facility was drawn and accruing interest at a rate of 5.296% per annum, approximately €13.6 million was supporting bank guarantees and approximately €210.6 million was available. As of December 31, 2024, approximately €162.5 million (\$161.3 million) of this facility was drawn and accruing interest at a rate of 4.470% per annum, approximately €14.1 million was supporting bank guarantees and approximately €194.0 million (\$232.7 million) was available.

Canadian Revolving Credit Facility

In January 2022, certain of our Canadian subsidiaries entered into a new C\$160.0 million revolving credit facility with a syndicate of three North American banks, referred to as the "Canadian Revolving Facility".

This In June 2024, the facility replaced and discharged a prior C\$60.0 million revolving facility was amended to transition from the Canadian Dollar Offered Rate (CDOR) benchmark to the Adjusted Term Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average (CORRA) benchmark for applicable Canadian dollar denominated advances under the credit facility for our Celgar mill and a C\$60.0 million revolving credit facility for our Peace River mill, as the CDOR benchmark was discontinued on June 28, 2024.

The principal terms of the Canadian Revolving Facility include:

- The total availability under the facility is C\$160.0 million.
- The facility matures in January 2027.
- The facility is available by way of: (i) Canadian dollar denominated advances, which bear interest at a designated prime rate per annum; (ii)

acceptance equivalent loans, Canadian dollar denominated advances, which bear interest at the applicable Canadian dollar acceptance Adjusted Term CORRA plus 1.20% to 1.45% per annum; (iii) dollar denominated base rate advances at the greater of the federal f plus 0.50%, an Adjusted Term SOFR Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) for a one month tenor plus 1.00% and the bank's applicable rate for U.S. dollar denominated loans; and (iv) dollar denominated SOFR advances, which bear interest at Adjusted Term SOFR plus 1.20% per annum.

- The facility includes a C\$15.0 million sub-limit for letters of credit for all borrowers, at rates of 1.20% to 1.45% per annum, plus a 0.125% a where there is more than one lender under the facility, on issued letters of credit.

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- The availability of the facility is subject to a borrowing base limit that is based on the borrowers' combined eligible inventory levels and acc certain eligible equipment from time to time.
- The facility is secured by, among other things, a first priority charge on substantially all of the assets of the borrowers.
- The facility includes a springing financial covenant, which is measured when either excess availability under the facility is less than the greater of the line cap thereunder and C\$14.0 million, in either case, for five consecutive days or less than the greater of 7.5% of the line cap an million, at any time, and which requires the borrowers to comply, on a combined basis, with a 1.00:1.00 fixed charge coverage ratio.
- The facility also contains restrictive covenants which, among other things, restrict the ability of the borrowers to declare and pay dividend indebtedness, incur liens, make investments, including in its existing joint ventures, and make payments on subordinated debt. The facility customary events of default.

As of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, approximately C\$62.5 0.5 million (\$47.3 0.3 million) of this facility was drawn and accruing interest at a rate of 6.614% 5.450% per annum, approximately C\$1.4 0.6 million (\$1.0 0.4 million) was supporting letters of credit and approximately C\$84.1 146.9 million (\$63.6 102.1 million) was available.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The statements in this "Risk Factors" "Risk Factors" section describe material risks to our business and should be considered carefully. You should review carefully the risk factors listed below, as well as those factors listed in other documents we file with the SEC. In addition, these statements constitute our cautionary statements under the *Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995*. Our disclosure and analysis in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and in our annual report to shareholders contain some forward-looking statements that set forth anticipated results based on management's current plans and assumptions. If any of the risks and uncertainties described in the cautionary factors described below actually occur or continue to occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations and the trading price of our common stock could be materially and adversely affected. Moreover, the risks below are not the only risks we face and additional risks not currently known to us or that we presently deem immaterial may emerge or become material at any time and may negatively impact our business, reputation, financial condition, results of operations or the trading price of our common stock.

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Risks Related to our Business

Our business is highly cyclical in nature.

The forest products industry is highly cyclical in nature and markets are characterized by periods of supply and demand imbalance, which in turn can cause material fluctuations in prices. The markets for our principal products, being pulp and lumber, are sensitive to cyclical changes in the global economy, industry capacity and foreign exchange rates, all of which can have a significant influence on selling prices and our operating results. The length and magnitude of industry cycles have varied over time but generally reflect changes in macro-economic macroeconomic conditions and levels of industry capacity. Pulp and lumber are commodities that are generally available from other producers. Because commodity products have few distinguishing qualities from producer to producer, competition is generally mainly based upon price, which is generally determined by supply relative to demand.

Industry capacity can fluctuate as changing industry conditions can influence producers to idle production capacity or permanently close mills. In addition, to avoid substantial cash costs in idling or closing a mill, some producers will choose to operate at a loss, sometimes even a cash loss, which can prolong weak pricing environments due to oversupply. Oversupply of our products can also result from producers introducing new capacity in response to favorable pricing trends. Certain integrated pulp and paper producers have the ability to discontinue paper production by idling their paper machines and selling their pulp production on the market, if market conditions, prices and trends warrant such actions.

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Currently, we are aware of 3.5 million approximately 0.4 million ADMTs of announced net pulp production capacity increases, primarily of hardwood softwood kraft pulp scheduled to come online in 2024, 2025. However, we cannot predict whether additional new capacity will be announced or will come online in the future. If any new capacity, particularly for NBSK pulp, is not absorbed in the market or offset by curtailments or closures of older, high-cost pulp mills, the increase could put downward pressure on pulp prices and materially adversely affect our results of operations, margin and profitability. Additionally, while NBHK pulp is not a direct competitor to NBSK pulp, if any future increases in NBHK pulp supply are not absorbed by demand growth, such supply could put downward pressure on NBSK pulp prices as well.

Demand for each of pulp and lumber has historically been determined primarily by general global macro-economic macroeconomic conditions and has been closely tied to overall business activity. Both pulp and lumber prices have been and are likely to continue to be volatile and can fluctuate widely over time. Demand for CLT, glulam and other mass timber products is primarily driven by commercial and industrial construction demand and customers' desire to take advantage of the characteristics and environmental attributes of such products.

A pulp producer's actual sales realizations are third party third-party industry quoted list prices net of customer discounts, rebates and other selling concessions. Our sales realizations may also be affected by price movements between the order and shipment dates.

Global pulp and lumber markets have historically been characterized by considerable swings in prices which have and will result in variability in our earnings. Prices for pulp and lumber are driven by many factors outside our control. We have little influence over the timing and extent of price changes. Because market conditions beyond our control determine the prices for pulp and lumber, prices may fall below our cash production costs, requiring us to either incur short-term losses on product sales or reduce or cease production at one or more of our mills. Therefore, our profitability depends on managing our cost structure, particularly raw materials which represent a significant component of our operating costs and can fluctuate based upon factors beyond our control. If the prices of our products decline, or if prices for our raw materials increase, or both, our results of operations and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

Cyclical fluctuations in the price and supply of our raw materials, particularly fiber, could adversely affect our business.

Our main raw material is fiber in the form of wood chips, pulp logs, sawlogs and lumber. Fiber represented approximately 55% of our pulp cash production costs and approximately 75% of our lumber cash production costs in 2023, 2024. Fiber is a commodity and both prices and supply are cyclical. Fiber pricing is subject to regional

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market influences and our costs of fiber may increase in a region as a result of local market shifts. The costs of wood chips, pulp logs and sawlogs are primarily affected by the supply and demand for lumber. Demand for these raw materials is generally determined by the volume of pulp and paper products and solid wood products produced globally and regionally.

Governmental regulations related to the environment, forest stewardship and green or renewable energy can also affect the supply of fiber. In Europe, governmental initiatives to increase the supply of renewable energy have led to more renewable energy projects, including in Germany. Demand for wood residuals from such energy producers has generally put upward pressure on prices for wood residuals. In addition, the reduction in natural gas supply and increase in energy prices in Germany resulting from the Ukraine war has also previously increased both the demand and prices for wood chips and residuals. This has resulted residuals resulting in higher per unit fiber costs for our German mills. mills in recent years.

The lumber industry is highly cyclical and the slowdown in sawmilling activities in 2022 and 2023 recent years reduced the availability of both wood chips and pulp logs and put upward pressure on fiber costs. There is no assurance that sawmill activity will stabilize or not decline further or that fiber prices will not increase in the future.

Following the expiration of a softwood lumber trade agreement in 2016, the United States and Canada have renewed a long-standing trade dispute regarding lumber exports from Canada to the United States. In November 2016, a petition was filed by a coalition of U.S. lumber producers to the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. International Trade Commission requesting an investigation into alleged subsidies provided to Canadian lumber producers. Since then, the U.S. Department of Commerce announced various countervailing and anti-dumping duty rates on Canadian softwood lumber and the United States and Canada have engaged in proceedings under the North American Free Trade Agreement and through the World Trade

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Organization. In July 2023, September 2024, the U.S. Department of Commerce announced the published amended final results of for its fourth fifth administrative review, setting the countervailing duty at 1.79% 6.74% and the anti-dumping rate at 6.20% 7.66%, for combined final duty rates of 7.99% 14.40% for "all other" "all other" Canadian lumber producers. In November 2023, as part September 2024, Canada announced that it is challenging the final results of its five-year sunset reviews, the U.S. International Trade Commission voted to maintain its countervailing and anti-dumping duties on Canadian softwood lumber. Department of Commerce's fifth administrative review. It is uncertain when or if the United States and Canada may settle a new agreement and what terms or restrictions it may contain. Further, additional tariffs, duties or other restrictions may be imposed. Duties or other restrictions imposed on Canadian softwood lumber exports by the United States can negatively impact Canadian sawmill production in our Canadian pulp mills' mills' supply area and result in reduced availability and increased costs for wood chips for our Canadian mills. While we believe this may be partially offset by increased wood chip supply from U.S. sawmills and pulp log availability, we cannot currently predict the effect on our Canadian mills' mills' overall fiber costs.

Availability of fiber may be further limited by adverse responses to and prevention of wildfires, weather, insect infestation, disease, ice storms, windstorms, flooding and other natural causes. In addition, the quantity, quality and price of fiber we receive could be affected by man-made causes such as those resulting from industrial disputes, material curtailments or shut down of operations by suppliers, government orders and legislation (including new taxes or tariffs). In our Western Canadian operations, fiber supply may also be impacted by unsettled land and title claims by, and government relations and actions relating to, Indigenous Nations. Any or a combination of these factors can affect fiber prices in a region.

The cyclical nature of pricing for fiber represents a potential risk to our profit margins if pulp and lumber producers are unable to pass along price increases to their customers or we cannot offset such costs through higher prices for our surplus energy.

Other than the renewable forest licenses of our Peace River mill, we do not own any timberlands or have any material long-term governmental timber concessions. We also currently have few long-term fiber contracts at our German operations. Fiber is available from a number of suppliers and prices are cyclical.

Our fiber requirements have increased and may continue to do so as we expand capacity through capital projects, other efficiency measures at our mills and acquisitions. As a result, we may not be able to purchase sufficient quantities of fiber to meet our production requirements at prices acceptable to us during times of tight supply. An insufficient supply of fiber or reduction in the quality of fiber we receive would materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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In addition to the supply of fiber, we are, to a lesser extent, dependent on the supply of certain chemicals and other inputs used in our production facilities. Any disruption in the supply of these chemicals or other inputs could affect our ability to meet customer demand in a timely manner and could harm our reputation. Any material increase in the cost of these chemicals or other inputs could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Inflation or a sustained increase in our key production and other costs would lead to higher manufacturing costs which could reduce our margins.

Our key production input costs are for fiber, chemicals and energy. Other material costs in our business include maintenance, freight and labor and transportation costs. The prices for fiber and energy can be volatile, are affected by inflation and can change rapidly. Additionally, our costs for chemicals, maintenance and transportation freight are also subject to inflationary pressure. Also, our costs for service providers, contractors and labor may increase due to inflation and shortages of skilled labor.

Continued inflationary pressures would increase our manufacturing costs. If we are unable to pass along such operating costs cost increases to our customers, it could reduce our margins, contribute to earnings volatility and adversely affect our results of operations.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected by disruptions in the global and European economies caused by geopolitical conflicts, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Ukraine and conflicts in the Middle East.

The global economy has been negatively impacted by increasing tension, uncertainty and tragedy resulting

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from Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Ukraine and conflicts in the Middle East. The adverse and uncertain economic conditions resulting therefrom have and may further negatively impact global demand, cause supply chain disruptions and increase costs for transportation, energy and other raw materials. Furthermore, governments in the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Canada and others have imposed financial and economic sanctions on certain industry segments and various parties in Russia. We are monitoring the conflict conflicts including the potential impact of financial and economic sanctions on the global economy and particularly the economies of Europe. Increased trade barriers, sanctions and other restrictions on global or regional trade could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Although we have no operations in Russia or Ukraine, the destabilizing effects of Russia's invasion of Ukraine could have other adverse effects on our business, including transportation, logistics, fiber supply and energy availability. Further escalation of geopolitical tensions related to this military conflict and/or its expansion could result in loss of property, expropriation, cyberattacks, supply disruptions, plant closures and an inability to obtain key supplies and materials, as well as adversely affect both our and our customers' supply chains and logistics, particularly in Europe.

In many cases, both our German operations and those of European customers depend on the availability of natural gas for use in their manufacturing operations. A very significant proportion of Germany's natural gas supply historically originated from Russia. There have been significant reductions in and disruptions to the natural gas supply to Europe and in particular Germany, resulting from sanctions, counter-measures by Russia, including restricting supply, other restrictions, damage to infrastructure, logistics and other factors related to the war. The Ukraine military conflict has had a destabilizing effect and materially and adversely impacted European and global natural gas and oil markets. Such material disruptions to the natural gas supply of Germany could adversely affect its availability to industry and our ability to operate our German pulp and lumber mills in the ordinary course which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Additionally, both the European Union and Germany have adopted or proposed legislation in response to energy supply shortages and high energy prices, including price caps and "windfall" "windfall" taxes on energy sales resulting from the war in Ukraine. Such price caps have been extended to January 2025 and the windfall taxes These expired in June 2023. 2023 with respect to electricity.

In addition, the effects of the war in Ukraine existing and other future conflicts could heighten and increase many of the other risks described in this Item 1A.

The impacts of proposed tariffs or other trade barriers by the United States, or other nations, may adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

On February 1, 2025 the President of the United States signed executive orders directing the United States to impose a 25% tariff on all goods originating from Canada and Mexico, and an additional 10% tariff on goods imported from China. While 30-day pauses in tariffs against Canada and Mexico were announced on February 3, 2025, we do not currently know when or if such tariffs will take effect or their duration. Tariffs on Canadian goods (and any new tariffs, retaliatory tariffs or other trade protectionist measures implemented in connection therewith) and threatened imposition of tariffs against the European Union could have a material adverse impact on the sales of our products to customers in the United States. In 2024, a significant portion of pulp segment revenues from our Canadian pulp mills and approximately 10% of our overall pulp segment revenues were from the United States. The U.S. market accounted for approximately 47% of our lumber revenues and approximately 41% of our lumber sales volumes in 2024.

If implemented, the tariffs and any retaliatory measures could also impact our raw material costs and result in volatility in transportation costs and logistics disruptions and delays. For example, in 2024, our Celgar pulp mill sourced a significant portion of its fiber requirements from United States suppliers. It is also possible that tariffs between the United States and other countries, such as China and the European Union may benefit certain aspects of our business, including potential positive impacts on our Canadian dollar and Euro denominated costs, lowering our fiber costs or making our European Union solid wood products more competitive against those of United States competitors.

While we are taking steps to seek to mitigate their potential impact on our business, given that developments are ongoing with respect to these proposed tariffs and other measures, their impacts are uncertain and could

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adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face intense competition in the forest products industry.

We compete with numerous forest products companies, some of which have greater financial resources. The trend toward consolidation in the forest products industry has led to the formation of sizable global producers that have greater flexibility in pricing and financial resources for marketing, investment, research and development, innovation, and expansion. Additionally, certain of our competitors are fully or more vertically integrated than we are and may have different priorities when operating their respective businesses. Because the markets for our products are highly competitive, actions by competitors can affect our ability to compete and the volatility of prices at which our products are sold.

The forest products industry is also capital intensive, and we require significant investment to remain competitive. Some of our competitors may be lower-cost producers in some of the businesses in which we operate. For example, the sizable low-cost hardwood grade pulp capacity in South America, which continues to grow as a result of ongoing investment and whose costs are thought to be very competitive, and the actions those mills take to gain market share, could continue to adversely affect our competitive position in similar grades. Failure to compete effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Additionally, in our solid wood products segment, demand for our CLT, glulam and other wood products may be impacted by the entry of new competitors or improved product capabilities, innovation or production capacity by existing competitors, which may adversely affect our market share for such products.

Our business is subject to risks associated with climate change and social and government responses thereto.

Our operations and those of our suppliers are subject to climate change variations which can impact the productivity of forests, the abundance of species, harvest levels and fiber supply. Further, over the last few years, changing weather patterns and climate conditions due to natural and man-made causes have added to the frequency and unpredictability of natural disasters like wildfires, insect infestation of softwood forests, floods, rain, wind, snow and ice storms. One or a combination of these factors could adversely affect our fiber supply which is our largest cash production cost. There are differing scientific studies and opinions relating to the severity, extent and speed at which climate change is or may be occurring around the world. As a result, we are currently unable to identify and predict all of the specific consequences of climate change on our business and operations.

Further, governmental initiatives and social focus in response to climate change also have an impact on operations. Their demand for carbon neutral green energy has created greater demand and competition for the wood residuals and fiber that is consumed by our pulp mills as part of their production processes. This can drive up the cost of fiber for our mills.

If our fiber costs increase and we cannot pass on these costs to our customers or offset them through higher prices for our sales of surplus energy, it will negatively affect our operating margins, results of operations and financial position. If we cannot obtain the fiber required to operate our mills, we may have to curtail and/or shut down production. This could have a material adverse effect on our operations, financial results and financial position.

Other risks to our business from climate change include:

- a greater susceptibility of northern forests to disease, fire and insect infestation, which could diminish fiber availability;
- the disruption of transportation systems and power supply lines due to more severe storms;
- the loss of fresh water transportation for logs and pulp due to lower water levels;
- decreases in the quantity and quality of processed water for our mills' operations;

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- the loss of northern forests in areas in sufficient proximity to our mills to competitively acquire fiber; and

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- lower harvest levels decreasing the supply of harvestable timber and, as a consequence, wood residuals.

Any of these natural disasters could also affect woodlands or cause variations in the cost of raw materials, such as fiber or restrict or negatively impact our logistics and transportation of goods and materials. Changes in precipitation could make wildfires more frequent or more severe, and could adversely affect timber

harvesting and the supply of fiber to our operations. The effects of global, regional and local weather conditions, and climate change, including the costs of complying with evolving climate change regulations and transition costs relating to a low carbon economy could also adversely impact our results of operations.

If we are unable to offer products certified to globally recognized forestry management and chain of custody standards or meet customers' product or project specifications, it could adversely affect our ability to compete.

We market and sell pulp, lumber and other solid wood products with specific designations to certain globally recognized forest management and chain of custody standards as well as product specifications to meet customers' requirements. Our ability to conform to new or existing guidelines for certification depends on a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control, such as: changes to the standards or the interpretation or the application of the standards; the collaboration of our suppliers in the timely sharing of product information; the adequacy of government-implemented conservation measures; and in Canada the existence of or potential territorial disputes between First Nations peoples and governments. If we are unable to offer certified products, or to meet commitments to supply certified product or meet the product specifications of our customers, it could adversely affect the marketability of our products and our ability to compete with other producers.

Our solid wood segment includes the manufacture, sale and distribution of CLT and other mass timber products that may be based on project-specific customer requirements. Some of these sales are based upon fixed-price contracts. Underestimates in the bidding process, changes in the timing of deliveries, design errors or other project delays caused by us, customers or others may adversely impact our operating results.

Our operations require substantial capital and we may be unable to maintain adequate capital resources to provide for such capital requirements.

Our business is capital intensive and requires that we regularly incur capital expenditures to maintain our equipment, improve efficiencies and, as a result of changes to environmental regulations that require capital expenditures, bring our operations into compliance with such regulations. In addition, we may approve projects in the future that will require significant capital expenditures. Increased capital expenditures could have a material adverse effect on our cash flow and our ability to satisfy our debt obligations. If our available cash resources and cash generated from operations are not sufficient to fund our operating needs and capital expenditures, we would have to obtain additional funds from borrowings or other available sources or reduce or delay our capital expenditures. Our indebtedness could adversely limit or impair our ability to raise additional capital. We may not be able to obtain additional funds on favorable terms or at all. If we cannot maintain or upgrade our equipment as may be required from time to time, we may become unable to manufacture products that compete effectively. An inability to make required capital expenditures in a timely fashion could have a material adverse effect on our growth, business, financial condition or results of operations.

Trends in non-print media and changes in consumer habits regarding the use of paper have and are expected to continue to adversely affect the demand for market pulp.

Trends in non-print media are expected to continue to adversely affect demand for traditional print media, including for printing, writing and graphic papers. Neither the timing nor the extent of these trends can be predicted with certainty. Our paper, magazine, book and catalog publishing customers could increase their use of, and compete with, non-print media, including multimedia technologies, electronic storage and communication platforms which could further reduce their consumption of papers and in turn their demand for market pulp. The demand for such paper products has weakened significantly over the last several years

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and has accelerated since the COVID-19 pandemic as confinement and work from home has altered consumer habits, which could become permanent and further negatively impact the demand for market pulp.

Fluctuations in prices and demand for lumber and mass timber products could adversely affect our business.

The financial performance of the Friesau mill and Torgau facility depends on the demand for and selling price of lumber, which is subject to significant fluctuations. The markets for lumber are highly volatile and are affected by economic conditions in Europe, Asia and the United States, the strength of housing markets and the home renovations activity in such regions, the growing importance of the Asian market, changes in industry production capacity, changes in inventory levels and

other factors beyond our control. Interest rates also have a significant impact on residential construction and renovation activity, which in turn influence the demand for and price of lumber. Additionally, demand for mass timber products is driven, in part, by commercial and industrial construction demand. As such, periods of volatility or decreases in demand for our lumber and other wood products could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our solid wood segment lumber products are vulnerable to declines in demand due to competing technologies or materials.

Our lumber products may compete with alternative products. For example, plastic, wood/plastic or composite materials may be used by builders as alternatives to the lumber products produced by our solid wood segment. Changes in the prices for oil, chemicals and other products can change the competitive position of our solid wood segment lumber products relative to available alternatives and could increase substitution of those products for our solid wood segment products. If use of these alternative products grows, demand for and pricing of our solid wood segment products could be adversely affected.

We may experience material disruptions to our production.

A material disruption at one of our manufacturing facilities could prevent us from meeting customer demand, reduce our sales and/or negatively impact our results of operations. Any of our mills could cease operations unexpectedly due to a number of events, including:

- unscheduled maintenance outages;
- prolonged power failures;
- equipment failures;
- employee errors or failures;
- design error or contractor error;
- chemical spill or release or industrial fire;
- explosion of a boiler;
- disruptions in the transportation infrastructure, including roads, bridges, railway tracks, tunnels, canals and ports;
- fires, floods, earthquakes, windstorms, pest infestations, severe weather conditions or other natural catastrophes affecting our production of the supply of raw materials like fiber;

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- prolonged supply disruption of major inputs;
 - labor difficulties;
 - capital projects that require temporary cost increases or curtailment of production;
 - health pandemics and related restrictions, including the lingering impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic; restrictions; and
 - other operational problems.

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Any such downtime or facility damage could prevent us from meeting customer demand for our products and/or require us to make unplanned capital expenditures. If any of our facilities were to incur significant downtime, our ability to meet our production capacity targets and satisfy customer requirements would be impaired and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Acquisitions may result in additional risks and uncertainties in our business.

In order to grow our business, we may seek to acquire additional assets or companies. For example, in September 2022, we acquired the Torgau facility for approximately \$263.2 million and, in June 2023, we acquired the Mercer Conway facility and Mercer Okanagan facility for approximately \$82.1 million. Our ability to pursue selective and accretive acquisitions is dependent on management's ability to identify, acquire and develop suitable acquisition targets in both new and existing markets. In pursuing acquisition and investment opportunities, we face competition from other companies having similar growth strategies, many of which may have substantially greater resources than us. Competition for these acquisitions or investment targets could result in increased acquisition or investment prices, higher risks and a diminished pool of businesses or assets available for acquisition.

Acquisitions also frequently result in the recording of goodwill and other intangible assets, which are subject to potential impairments in the future that could have a material adverse effect on our operating results. Furthermore, the costs of integrating acquired businesses (including restructuring charges associated with the acquisitions, as well as other acquisition costs, such as accounting fees, legal fees and investment banking fees) could significantly impact our operating results.

Although we perform diligence on the businesses we purchase, in light of the circumstances of each transaction, an unavoidable level of risk remains regarding the actual condition of these businesses. We may not be able to ascertain the value or understand the potential liabilities of the acquired businesses and their operations until we assume operating control of the assets and operations of these businesses.

Furthermore, acquisitions could entail a number of risks, including:

- diversion of management's attention from our ongoing business;
- difficulty integrating the operations, including financial and accounting functions, sales and marketing procedures, technology and other administrative functions of the combined operations;
- increased operating costs;
- exposure to substantial unanticipated liabilities;
- difficulty in realizing projected synergies, efficiencies and cost savings;
- exposure to facilities with different health and safety standards than ours and difficulty in integrating their practices to our standards;
- difficulty maintaining relationships with present and potential customers, distributors and suppliers due to uncertainties regarding service, quality and prices; and
- problems retaining key employees.

If we are unable to address any of these risks, our results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

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Our operations require substantial capital and we may be unable to maintain adequate capital resources to provide for such capital requirements.

Our business is capital intensive and requires that we regularly incur capital expenditures to maintain our equipment, improve efficiencies and, as a result of changes to environmental regulations that require capital expenditures, bring our operations into compliance with such regulations. We may approve projects in the future that will require significant capital expenditures. Increased capital expenditures could have a material adverse effect on our cash flow and our ability to satisfy our debt obligations. If our available cash resources and cash generated from operations are not sufficient to fund our operating needs and capital expenditures, we would have to obtain additional funds from borrowings or other available sources or reduce or delay our capital expenditures. Our indebtedness could adversely limit or impair our ability to raise additional capital. We may not be able to obtain additional funds on favorable terms or at all. If we cannot maintain or upgrade our equipment as may be required from time to time, we may become unable to manufacture products that compete effectively. An inability to make required capital expenditures in a timely fashion could have a material adverse effect on our growth, business, financial condition or results of operations.

Trends in non-print media and changes in consumer habits regarding the use of paper have and are expected to continue to adversely affect the demand for market pulp.

Trends in non-print media are expected to continue to adversely affect demand for traditional print media, including for printing, writing and graphic papers. Neither the timing nor the extent of these trends can be predicted with certainty. Our paper, magazine, book and catalog publishing customers could increase their use of, and compete with, non-print media, including multimedia technologies, electronic storage and communication platforms which could further reduce their consumption of papers and in turn their demand for market pulp. The demand for such paper products has weakened significantly over the last several years and was negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which further altered consumer habits.

We are subject to risks related to our employees.

The majority of our employees are part of a union or are represented by a works council and we have collective agreements in place with our employees at all of our mills, other than the Peace River mill, Mercer Spokane facility, Torgau facility and Mercer Conway facility, which are non-union and not represented by a works council. Although we have not experienced any material work stoppages in the past, there can be no assurance that we will be able to negotiate acceptable collective agreements or other satisfactory

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arrangements with our employees upon the expiration of our collective agreements. This could result in a strike or work stoppage by the affected workers. The registration or renewal of the collective agreements or the outcome of our wage negotiations could result in higher wages or benefits paid. Many of the employment positions in our operations require technical or other operating training and/or experience. Changing demographics may make it more difficult for us to recruit skilled employees in the future. Accordingly, we could experience a significant disruption of our operations or higher ongoing labor costs, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, whenever we seek to reduce the workforce at any of our mills, the affected mill's labor force could seek to hinder or delay such actions, we could incur material severance or other costs and our operations could be disrupted.

We are dependent on key personnel.

Our future success depends, to a large extent, on the efforts and abilities of our executive and senior mill operating officers. Such officers are industry professionals, many of whom have operated through multiple business cycles. The loss of one or more of our officers could make us less competitive, which could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. We do not maintain key person life insurance for any of our executive or senior mill operating officers.

In addition, by nature of the industries in which we operate, many of our employees are professionals who require specialized knowledge and skills, including various categories of engineers and licensed trade persons and equipment operators. Any inability to attract, train and retain such employees could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

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If our long-lived assets become impaired, we may be required to record non-cash impairment charges that could have a material impact on our results of operations.

We review the carrying value of long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Should the markets for our products deteriorate or should we decide to invest capital differently or should other cash flow assumptions

change, it is possible that we will be required to record non-cash impairment charges in the future that could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our insurance coverage may not be adequate.

We have obtained insurance coverage that we believe would ordinarily be maintained by an operator of facilities similar to our mills. Our insurance is subject to various limits and exclusions. Damage or destruction to our facilities could result in claims that are excluded by, or exceed the limits of, our insurance coverage. Additionally, the weak global and financial markets have also reduced the availability and extent of credit insurance for our customers. If we cannot obtain adequate credit insurance for our customers, we may be forced to amend or curtail our planned operations which could negatively impact our sales revenues, results of operations and financial position.

We rely on third parties for transportation services.

Our business primarily relies upon third parties for the transportation of products to our customers, as well as for the delivery of our raw materials to our mills. Our products and raw materials are principally transported by truck, barge, rail and sea-going vessels, all of which are highly regulated. Increases in transportation rates can also materially adversely affect our results of operations.

Further, if our transportation providers fail to deliver our products in a timely manner, it could negatively impact our customer relationships and we may be unable to manufacture pulp or lumber in response to customer orders or sell them at full value. Also, if any of our transportation providers were to cease operations, we may be unable to replace them at a reasonable cost. The occurrence of any of the foregoing events could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

(40) If we are unable to offer products certified to globally recognized forestry management and chain of custody standards or meet customers' product or project specifications, it could adversely affect our ability to compete.

We market and sell pulp, lumber and other solid wood products with specific designations to certain globally recognized forest management and chain of custody standards as well as product specifications to meet customers' requirements. Our ability to conform to new or existing guidelines for certification depends on a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control, such as: changes to the standards or the interpretation or the application of the standards; the collaboration of our suppliers in the timely sharing of product information; the adequacy of government-implemented conservation measures; and in Canada the existence of or potential territorial disputes between First Nations peoples and governments. If we are unable to offer certified products, or to meet commitments to supply certified product or meet the product specifications of our customers, it could adversely affect the marketability of our products and our ability to compete with other producers.

Our solid wood segment includes the manufacture, sale and distribution of CLT, glulam and other mass timber products that may be based on project-specific customer requirements. Some of these sales are based upon fixed-price contracts. Underestimates in the bidding process, changes in the timing of deliveries, design errors or other project delays caused by us, customers or others may adversely impact our operating results.

Failures or security breaches of our information technology systems could disrupt our operations and negatively impact our business.

We use information technologies to manage our operations and various business functions. We rely on various technologies to process, store and report on our business and to communicate electronically between

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our facilities, personnel, customers and suppliers as well as for administrative functions and many of such technology systems are dependent on one another for their functionality. We also use information technologies to process financial information and results of operations for internal reporting purposes and to comply with regulatory, legal and tax requirements. We rely on **third party third-party** providers for some of these information technologies and support. Our ability to effectively manage our business and coordinate the production, distribution and sale of our products is highly dependent on our technology systems. Despite our security design and controls and other operational safeguards, and those of our **third party third-party** providers, our information technology systems may be vulnerable to a variety of interruptions, including during the process of upgrading or replacing hardware, software, databases or components thereof, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, telecommunications failures, computer viruses, cyberattacks, hackers, unauthorized access attempts and other security issues or may be breached due to employee error, malfeasance or other disruptions. Any such interruption or breach could result in operational disruptions or the misappropriation of sensitive data that could subject us to **civil and criminal penalties, additional reporting requirements, litigation, governmental investigations or proceedings** or have a negative impact on our reputation. There can be no assurance that such disruptions or misappropriations and the resulting repercussions will not negatively impact our cash flows and materially affect our results of operations or financial condition.

In addition, many of our information technology systems, such as those we use for administrative functions, including human resources, payroll, accounting and internal and external communications, as well as the information technology systems of our third-party business partners and service providers, whether cloud-based or hosted in proprietary servers, contain personal, financial or other information that is entrusted to us by our customers and personnel. Many of our information technology systems also contain proprietary and other confidential information related to our business, such as business plans and research and development initiatives. **To the extent** If we or a **third party third-party** were to experience a material breach of our or such **third party's third-party's** information technology systems that results in the unauthorized access, theft, use, destruction or other compromises of our customers' or personnel's data or confidential information stored in such systems, including through cyberattacks or other external or internal methods, it could result in a violation of applicable privacy and other laws and subject us to **additional reporting requirements, litigation and governmental investigations and proceedings**, any of which could result in our exposure to material liability.

There is increased focus on Evolving sustainability reporting and the importance of environmental, social and governance scores from preferences of customers, investors and other stakeholders which may impact our business.

Sustainability/ Sustainability and environmental, social and governance reporting frameworks are numerous and evolving rapidly. Sustainability governance, performance and disclosures are reviewed and monitored by investors, customers, other stakeholders and environmental, social and governance scoring service providers using different methodologies, which may impact how they perceive, justifiably or not, us and our business. In the event we were unable to achieve our stated sustainability targets, goals and commitments or if our sustainability statements were challenged as erroneous, inaccurate or incomplete, whether justifiably or not, our reputation and customer and other relationships may be adversely affected and we may also be exposed to potential litigation and liability. In addition, evolving standards and regulations related to climate change, sustainability and environmental, social and governance reporting may also result in additional expenditures and divert management attention from our business.

We have limited control over the operations of the Cariboo mill.

Our 50% ownership interest in the Cariboo mill is through an unincorporated joint venture partnership. The ownership and operation of such mill is subject to an underlying agreement and its day-to-day operations are principally conducted by our joint venture partner. Joint venture partnerships generally involve special risks, including that the business and strategic interests of the joint venture partner and us may not coincide or that the joint venture partner may be unable to meet its economic or other obligations thereunder. We have limited control over the actions of the joint venture partner in respect of the Cariboo mill, including any non-performance, default or bankruptcy of such party. Any non-performance by our joint venture partner or other

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actions taken by the joint venture partner in connection with the day-to-day operation of the Cariboo mill may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Related to our Debt

Our level of indebtedness could negatively impact our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

As of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024**, we had approximately **\$1,609.4 million** **\$1,474.0 million** of indebtedness outstanding. We may also incur additional indebtedness in the future. Our high debt levels may have important consequences for us, including, but not limited to the following:

- our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, general corporate and other purposes or to fund future operations may not be available on terms favorable to us or at all;

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- a significant amount of our operating cash flow is dedicated to the payment of interest and principal on our indebtedness, thereby diminishing the amount of cash that would otherwise be available for our operations and for other purposes;
- increasing our vulnerability to current and future adverse economic and industry conditions;
- a substantial decrease in net operating cash flows or increase in our expenses could make it more difficult for us to meet our debt requirements, which could force us to modify our operations;
- our leveraged capital structure may place us at a competitive disadvantage by hindering our ability to adjust rapidly to changing market conditions, making us vulnerable to a downturn in our business or the economy in general;
- causing us to offer debt or equity securities on terms that may not be favorable to us or our shareholders;
- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes and opportunities in our business and our industry; and
- our level of indebtedness increases the possibility that we may be unable to generate cash sufficient to pay the principal or interest due on our indebtedness.

The indentures that govern our Senior Notes, and our credit facilities contain restrictive covenants which impose operating and other restrictions on us and our subsidiaries. These restrictions will affect, and in many respects will limit or prohibit, our ability to, among other things, incur or guarantee additional indebtedness, pay dividends or make distributions on capital stock or redeem or repurchase capital stock, make investments or acquisitions, create liens and enter into mergers, consolidations or transactions with affiliates. The terms of our indebtedness also restrict our ability to sell certain assets, apply the proceeds of such sales and reinvest in our business.

Certain of the agreements governing our indebtedness have covenants that require us to maintain prescribed financial ratios and tests. Failure to comply with such covenants could result in events of default and could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, results of operations and financial condition.

Our ability to repay or refinance our indebtedness will depend on our future financial and operating performance. Our performance, in turn, will be subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions, as well as financial, business, legislative, regulatory, industry and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. Our ability to meet our future debt service and other obligations may depend in significant part on the extent to which we can successfully implement our business strategy. We cannot assure you that we will be able to implement our strategy fully or that the anticipated results of our strategy will be realized. Over the next several years, we will require financing to refinance maturing debt obligations (unless extended), and such refinancing may not be available on favorable terms or at all.

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Changes in credit ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations could adversely affect our cost of financing and have an adverse effect on the market price of our securities.

Credit rating agencies rate our debt securities on factors that include our operating results, actions that we take, their view of the general outlook for our industry and their view of the general outlook for the economy. Actions taken by the rating agencies can include maintaining, upgrading or downgrading the current rating or placing the company on a watch list for possible future downgrading. Downgrading the credit rating of our debt securities or placing us on a watch list for possible future downgrading could limit our access to credit markets, increase our cost of financing and have an adverse effect on the market price of our securities, including our Senior Notes.

We are exposed to interest rate fluctuations.

Interest on borrowings under our revolving credit facilities are at "floating" "floating" rates. As a result, increases in interest rates will increase our costs of borrowing and reduce our operating margins, results.

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Risks Related to Macro-eco Macroeconomic Conditions

A weakening of the global economy, including capital and credit markets, could adversely affect our business and financial results and have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and capital resources.

As demand for our products has principally historically been determined by general global macro-economic macroeconomic activities, demand and prices for our products have historically decreased substantially during economic slowdowns. A significant economic downturn may affect our sales and profitability. Further, our suppliers and customers may also be adversely affected by an economic downturn. Additionally, restricted credit and capital availability restrains our customers' ability or willingness to purchase our products, resulting in lower revenues. Depending on the severity and duration, the effects and consequences of a global economic downturn could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and capital resources, including our ability to raise capital, if needed, and otherwise negatively impact our business and financial results.

In addition, financial Financial uncertainties and other events in our major international markets, including inflation and other market factors, may negatively impact the global economy and consequently, our results of operations.

Political uncertainty, an increase in trade protectionism or geopolitical conflict could have a material adverse effect on global macroeconomic activities and trade and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The rise of economic nationalist sentiments, trade protectionism and geopolitical security has led to increasing political uncertainty and unpredictability throughout the world. Additionally, there can be no assurance that additional or new trade tensions, imposition of import and export restrictions and tariffs will not arise between various trade partners. These potential developments, market perceptions concerning these and related issues and the attendant regulatory uncertainty regarding, for example, the posture of governments with respect to international trade or national security issues, could have a material adverse effect on global trade and economic growth which, in turn, can adversely affect our business, results of operation and financial condition.

Increased trade protectionism or the perception that it may occur could materially adversely affect our business. Increasing trade protectionism may cause an increase in the cost of products exported from regions globally, the length of time required to transport products, and the risks associated with exporting products. Such increases may have an adverse impact on our business, operating schedule and financial condition. If the current global economy or outlook is undermined by downside risks and there is a prolonged economic downturn, governments may resort to new or enhanced trade barriers to protect their domestic industries against imports, thereby depressing demand.

International security issues and adverse developments in respect thereof such as the war in Ukraine and the conflicts in the Middle East could materially adversely affect global trade and economic activity and cause logistics disruptions or delays.

Protectionist developments or adverse international political tensions or developments, or the perception they may occur, may have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions, and may significantly reduce global trade. Increasing trade protectionism in the markets could increase the risks associated with exporting goods to such markets. These developments could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We are exposed to currency exchange rate fluctuations.

We have manufacturing operations in Germany, Canada and the United States. Most of the operating costs and expenses of our German mills are incurred in euros and those of our Canadian mills in Canadian dollars. However, the majority of our sales are in products quoted in dollars. Our results of operations and financial condition are reported in dollars. As a result, our costs generally benefit from a strengthening dollar but are adversely affected by a decrease in the value of the dollar relative to the euro and to the Canadian dollar. Such declines in the dollar relative to the euro and the Canadian dollar reduce our operating margins and the cash flow available to fund our operations and to service our debt. This could have a material adverse effect

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on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Further, while a strengthening dollar generally lowers our costs and expenses in Germany and Canada, it increases the cost of pulp to our customers and generally puts downward pressure on pulp prices and reduces our energy, chemical, pallet, biofuel, wood residual and European lumber sales revenues as they are sold in euros and Canadian dollars.

Although we report in dollars, we hold certain assets and liabilities, including our mills, in euros and Canadian dollars. We translate foreign denominated assets and liabilities into dollars at the rate of exchange on the balance sheet date. Equity accounts are translated using historical exchange rates. Unrealized gains or losses from these translations are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) and do not affect our net earnings, operating income (loss) or Operating EBITDA.

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Certain intercompany dollar advances between Mercer Inc. and its foreign subsidiaries are held in euros and Canadian dollars. Mercer Inc. holds some cash in foreign currencies and certain foreign subsidiaries hold some cash and other balances in dollars. When such advances, cash and other balances are translated into the applicable local currency at the end of each reporting period, the gains or losses thereon are reflected in net earnings.

Globally, various central banks have raised interest rates in 2022 and 2023 in response to high inflation rates, leading to a relatively high interest rate environment, which could dampen macro-economic macroeconomic conditions and business activity which could and reduce demand for our products.

As a result of higher than acceptable rates of inflation, many central banks globally have raised interest rates through 2022 and 2023 and may continue to do so 2023. While various central banks initiated interest rate reductions in the future to reduce second half of 2024, interest rates remain at relatively high levels. They may also fluctuate in the rate of inflation. future.

Such High interest rate increases rates can, among other things, dampen macro-economic macroeconomic conditions and business activity and lead to a recession. Such weakened economic activity could reduce demand and prices for our products which could reduce our margins and adversely affect our results of

operations.

In addition, the effects of rising a high interest rates rate environment and a weakening of global economic activity could heighten and increase many of the other risks described in this Item 1A.

Political uncertainty, an increase in trade protectionism or geo-political conflict could have a material adverse effect on global macro-economic activities and trade and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The rise of economic nationalist sentiments, trade protectionism and geo-political security has led to increasing political uncertainty and unpredictability throughout the world. Additionally, there can be no assurance that additional or new trade tensions and tariffs will not arise between various trade partners. These potential developments, market perceptions concerning these and related issues and the attendant regulatory uncertainty regarding, for example, the posture of governments with respect to international trade or national security issues, could have a material adverse effect on global trade and economic growth which, in turn, can adversely affect our business, results of operation and financial condition.

Increased trade protectionism could materially adversely affect our business. If the current global economy or outlook is undermined by downside risks and there is a prolonged economic downturn, governments may resort to new or enhanced trade barriers to protect their domestic industries against imports, thereby depressing demand. Changes in the trade policies of the U.S. and other countries, such as the announcement of unilateral tariffs on imported products, have already triggered retaliatory actions from affected countries, resulting in "trade wars" that could have a material adverse effect on global trade and economic growth.

International security issues and adverse developments in respect thereof such as the war in Ukraine and potentially western security alliances could materially adversely affect global trade and economic activity and cause logistics disruptions or delays.

Protectionist developments or adverse international political tensions or developments, or the perception they may occur, may have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions, and may significantly reduce global trade. Increasing trade protectionism in the markets could increase the risks associated with exporting goods to such markets. These developments could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Health epidemics or pandemics could adversely affect our business and financial results.

Health epidemics or pandemics have in the past and may in the future impact macroeconomic conditions, supply chains and other global economic activities. Governmental responses thereto, including operational restrictions adversely affect our business, operations and financial results. The duration and scope of a health epidemic or pandemic can be difficult to predict and depends on many factors, including the emergence of new variants and the availability, acceptance and effectiveness of preventative measures. The extent that an epidemic or pandemic may impact our business, operations and financial results will depend on numerous factors, which may be evolving and not subject to accurate prediction. Additionally, a health epidemic or

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pandemic may also heighten other risks disclosed in these risk factors, including, but not limited to, those related to the availability and costs of labor, raw materials and supply chain interruptions.

We may incur losses as a result of unforeseen or catastrophic events, including terrorist attacks or natural disasters.

The occurrence of unforeseen or catastrophic events, terrorist attacks or natural disasters could create economic and financial disruptions and could lead to operational difficulties (including travel limitations) that could impair our ability to manage or operate our business and adversely affect our results of operations.

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Legal and Regulatory Risks

We are subject to extensive environmental regulation and we could incur substantial costs as a result of compliance with, violations of or liabilities under applicable environmental laws and regulations.

Our operations are subject to numerous environmental laws and regulations as well as permits, guidelines and policies relating to the protection of the environment. These laws, regulations, permits, guidelines and policies govern, among other things:

- discharges to land, air, water and sewers;
- waste collection, storage, transportation and disposal;
- hazardous waste;
- dangerous goods and hazardous materials and the collection, storage, transportation and disposal of such substances;
- the clean-up of unlawful discharges;
- land use planning;
- municipal zoning; and
- employee health and safety.

In addition, as a result of our operations, we may be subject to remediation, clean-up or other administrative orders or amendments to our operating permits and we may be involved from time to time in administrative and judicial proceedings or inquiries. Future orders, proceedings or inquiries could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Environmental laws and land use laws and regulations are constantly changing. New regulations or the increased enforcement of existing laws could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition. In addition, compliance with regulatory requirements is expensive, at times requiring the replacement, enhancement or modification of equipment, facilities or operations. There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain our profitability by offsetting any increased costs of complying with future regulatory requirements.

We are subject to liability for environmental damage at the facilities that we own or operate, including damage to neighboring landowners, residents or employees, particularly as a result of the contamination of soil, groundwater or surface water and especially drinking water. The costs of such liabilities can be substantial. Our potential liability may include damages resulting from conditions existing before we purchased or operated these facilities. We may also be subject to liability for any offsite environmental contamination caused by pollutants or hazardous substances that we or our predecessors arranged to transport, treat or dispose of at other locations. In addition, we may be held legally responsible for liabilities as a successor owner of businesses that we acquire or have acquired. Except for the Stendal mill, the Mercer Spokane facility and the Mercer Conway facility, our facilities have been operating for decades and we have not done invasive testing to determine whether or to what extent any such environmental contamination exists. As a result, these businesses may have liabilities for conditions that we discover or that become apparent, including liabilities arising from non-compliance with environmental laws by prior owners. Because of the limited availability of insurance coverage for environmental liability, any substantial liability for environmental damage could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

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We have incurred, and we expect to continue to incur, significant capital, operating and other expenditures as a result of complying with applicable environmental laws and regulations.

Further, enactment of new environmental laws or regulations, changes in existing laws or regulations or the interpretation of these laws and regulations might require significant capital expenditures. We may be unable to generate sufficient funds or access other sources of capital to fund unforeseen environmental

liabilities or expenditures.

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We sell surplus green energy in Germany and are subject to changing energy legislation in response to high prices and energy shortages.

In Germany, our mills sell surplus green energy at market prices or certain of our mills have the option to sell at fixed prices or tariffs pursuant to the Renewable Energy Act. The fixed price tariff for our Stendal mill expires expired in December 2024 for our Friesau Stendal mill, and expires in 2029 for our Friesau mill and between 2029 to 2034 for our Torgau facility's four cogeneration power plants range from 2029 to 2034. plants.

In October 2022, the Council of the European Union formally adopted emergency measures to address high energy prices resulting from the war in Ukraine. The Council implemented adopted a Regulation regulation containing temporary measures including a mandatory cap on market revenues at €180 per MWh hour for inframarginal electricity generators such as renewables, nuclear and lignite producers, which came into force in February 2023. This cap applied to both electricity traded in producers. In Germany, this was implemented through the adoption of a centralized marketplace, as well as electricity traded bilaterally and has been extended to January 2025.

On December 16, 2022, the German government approved a "windfall" "windfall" profits tax in December 2022 on energy electricity producers which took effect from December 2022 until it expired in June 2023. The windfall profits tax was equivalent to 90% of the revenue above a "baseline" "baseline" threshold for energy producers.

We cannot predict if either Germany or the European Union will adopt new legal measures if there are further energy shortages and high prices resulting from the Ukraine conflict or otherwise in the future.

The effect of the foregoing and any similar legislation may negatively impact our revenues and after tax income from surplus green energy sales during applicable periods.

Further, the availability of tariffs and other incentives for our green energy production activities is dependent, to a large extent, on political and policy developments relating to environmental concerns in the regions in which we operate. We cannot currently predict the scope of any such measures, whether they will provide similar economic incentives as under the tariffs, when, if at all, they will be implemented or their potential application and impact on the expiry of their existing tariffs for certain of our German mills.

Our international sales and operations are subject to applicable laws relating to trade, export controls, foreign corrupt practices and competition laws, the violation of which could adversely affect our operations.

As a result of our international sales and operations, we are subject to trade and economic sanctions and other restrictions imposed by the United States, Canada and other governments or organizations, including prohibitions in the United States against foreign competitors' (including our operating subsidiaries) receipt of certain unlawful foreign governmental benefits. We are also subject to the U.S. *Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977*, the Canadian *Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act* and other anti-bribery laws that generally bar bribes or unreasonable gifts to governments or officials. Changes in trade sanction laws could restrict our business practices, including cessation of business activities in sanctioned countries or with sanctioned entities, and may result in modifications to compliance programs. Violations of these laws or regulations could result in sanctions including fines, loss of authorizations needed to conduct our international business, the imposition of tariffs or duties and other penalties, which could adversely impact our business, operating results and financial condition.

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Product liability claims could adversely affect our operating results.

Our solid wood segment includes the manufacture, sale and distribution of CLT, **glulam** and other mass timber products, that are based on specific requirements of each customer. We believe that future orders of such products will depend on our ability to maintain the performance, quality and timely delivery standards required by customers. These products may, from time to time, be subject to product liability and warranty claims. If such products have performance or quality issues, or are installed incorrectly by customers or others, we may experience, among other things, warranty and other expenses, replacement costs or reduced or cancelled orders. In addition, product liability and warranty claims could result in costly and time-consuming litigation that could require significant time and attention of management and/or significant monetary damages that could negatively impact our operating results. No assurance can be given that coverage under insurance policies, to the extent applicable, will be adequate to cover any such claims if they arise in the future.

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Risks Related to Ownership of our Shares

The price of our common stock may be volatile.

The market price of our common stock may be influenced by many factors, some of which are beyond our control, including those described above and the following:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results or our competitors' operating results;
- announcements by us or our competitors of new products, capacity changes, significant contracts, acquisitions or strategic investments;
- our growth rate and our competitors' growth rates;
- the financial market and general economic conditions;
- changes in stock market analyst recommendations regarding us, our competitors or the forest products industry generally or lack of analyst coverage of our common stock;
- sales of common stock by our executive officers, directors and significant shareholders;
- changes in accounting principles; and
- changes in laws and regulations.

In addition, there has been significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of securities of companies operating in the forest products industry that often has been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. Some companies that have had volatile market prices for their securities have had securities litigation brought against them. If litigation of this type is brought against us, it could result in substantial costs and would divert **management's management's** attention and resources.

A small number of our shareholders could significantly influence our business.

There are a few significant shareholders of our common stock who own a substantial percentage of the outstanding shares of our common stock. These few significant shareholders, either individually or acting together, may be able to exercise significant influence over matters requiring shareholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, such as a merger or other sale of the company or our assets. This concentration of ownership may make it more difficult for other shareholders to effect substantial changes in the company, may have the effect of delaying, preventing or expediting, as the case may be, a change in control of the company and may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. Further, the possibility that one or more of these significant shareholders may sell all or a large portion of their common stock in a short period of time could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock. Also, the interests of these few shareholders may not be in the best interests of all shareholders.

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ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY

We maintain comprehensive programs and technologies to ensure that our information systems are effective and prepared for data privacy and cybersecurity risks, including regular oversight of our security programs for monitoring internal and external threats to ensure the confidentiality and privacy of our data. As the volume and complexity of **cyber-attacks** **cyberattacks** continue to evolve, we continue to enhance our security capabilities by continued investment in cyber technologies, further developing our internal cybersecurity personnel and educating our workforce regarding cybersecurity, and leveraging emerging technologies.

Risk Management and Strategies

We regularly perform evaluations of our security program and continue to implement controls aligned with industry guidelines to identify threats, detect attacks and protect data. Our risk management strategy is

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focused on three areas: (i) technology, being our hardware and software systems; (ii) processes, being our cybersecurity reporting, testing and other processes; and (iii) people, which refers to our internal cybersecurity personnel, external service providers and individual training and human interaction within our information technology and cybersecurity processes. We seek to align our cybersecurity program with practices recommended under ISO 27001 and by the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the Center for Internet Security Critical Security Controls.

When reviewing **third party** **key third-party** information technology service providers, our engagement process customarily includes, among other things, a review of such **providers** **providers** cybersecurity measures. Additionally, we use **third party** **third-party** data, such as Security Scorecard, to review and monitor such providers and as an indicator in respect of our cybersecurity environments.

We periodically undertake cybersecurity audits **or other independent assessments**, the results of which are reported to our Audit Committee. We have also implemented security monitoring programs designed to alert us of any suspicious activity, and have developed an incident response program in the event of a security breach. **We have also engaged a third-party vendor to, among other things, provide continuous monitoring and respond to cybersecurity events.**

We implement various training programs periodically to ensure that our employees and other personnel comply with internal processes and to enhance their cybersecurity awareness.

Additionally, we have engaged **third party** **third-party** providers to supplement our response capabilities for both informational and operational technology incidents, as needed.

See

As of the date of this filing, we have not identified any cybersecurity threats or incidents that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition. However, there can be no assurance that we, or our third-party partners or service providers, will not experience a cybersecurity threat or incident in the future that could materially adversely affect our business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition.

For further discussion of the risks related to cybersecurity, see also Item 1A. "Risk Factors – Risks Related to our Business - Failures or security breaches of our information technology systems could disrupt our operations and negatively impact our business".

Governance

Our board of directors oversees our risk management processes and has tasked our Audit Committee with oversight of our cybersecurity and information governance, including periodically reviewing and discussing with management our risk exposures relating to data privacy and cybersecurity, and reviewing the steps we have taken to identify, assess, monitor, mitigate and manage such exposure and cybersecurity risks. At the management level, our Director of Cybersecurity is responsible for overseeing our cybersecurity processes and risk management, working together with our Chief Information Officer to implement our cybersecurity initiatives.

Our Audit Committee and management meet with the Board on a quarterly basis to provide updates on cybersecurity risks, material cyber-attacks and security incidents as they occur, as well as to promote company-wide cyber risk and security awareness. Additionally, our Chief Information Officer and Director of Cybersecurity meet periodically with the Board or the Audit Committee to brief them on technology and information security matters.

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Our Director of Cybersecurity is informed of any cybersecurity incidents by applicable personnel, and oversees remediation efforts in accordance with our policies and processes. Our Chief Information Officer reports to our Audit Committee on significant incidents periodically. Our Chief Information Officer has over 30 years of technology leadership experience and is, among other things, a Certified Information Systems Security Professional and a Certified Secure Infrastructure Specialist. Our Director of Cybersecurity has over 20 years of experience as a cybersecurity and information technology professional. He has held various leadership positions where he developed, managed and implemented security programs and controls. He also holds,

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among other information technology certifications, the Certified Information Systems Security Professional designation.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We own the Stendal, Rosenthal, Celgar, Peace River pulp mills, and their underlying properties and have a 50% joint venture interest in the Cariboo pulp mill. We also own the Friesau mill and the Torgau, Mercer Spokane, facility, the Torgau facility, a timber processing and value-add pallet production facility in Torgau, Germany and a wood processing facility in Dahlen, Germany that produces garden products. We also acquired in June 2023, the Mercer Conway, facility and Mercer Okanagan facility, which produce mass timber. facilities and their underlying properties.

Stendal Mill. The Stendal mill is situated on a 335 acre site that is part of a larger 3,090 acre industrial park near the town of Arneburg in the state of Saxony-Anhalt, approximately 185 miles north of the Rosenthal mill and 80 miles west of Berlin. The mill is adjacent to the Elbe River and has access to harbor facilities for water transportation. The mill is a single line mill with a current annual design production capacity of approximately 740,000 ADMTs of kraft pulp. The Stendal mill is self-sufficient in steam and electrical power. Some excess electrical power which is constantly being generated is sold to the regional power grid. The facilities at the mill include:

- an approximately 740,000 square feet fiber and roundwood storage area;
- debarking and chipping facilities for pulp logs;

- a fiber line, which includes 12 SuperBatch™ digesters and bleaching facilities;
- a pulp machine, which includes a dryer, a cutter and two baling lines;
- an approximately 105,000 square feet finished goods storage area;
- a chemical recovery line, which includes a recovery boiler, evaporation plant, recausticizing plant and lime kiln;
- a tall oil plant;
- a turpentine plant;
- a methanol plant;
- a fresh water plant;
- a wastewater treatment plant; and
- a power station with two turbines capable of producing 148 MW of electrical power.

Rosenthal Mill. The Rosenthal mill is situated on a 230 acre site in the town of Rosenthal am Rennsteig in the state of Thuringia, approximately 185 miles south of Berlin. The Saale River flows through the site of the mill. In late 1999, we completed a major capital project which converted the Rosenthal mill to the production of kraft pulp. It is a single line mill with a current annual production capacity of approximately 360,000 ADMTs of kraft pulp. The mill is self-sufficient in steam and electrical power. Some excess electrical power which is constantly generated is sold to the regional power grid. The facilities at the mill include:

- an approximately 425,000 square feet fiber storage area;
- debarking and chipping facilities for pulp logs;
- an approximately 625,000 square feet roundwood yard;
- a fiber line, which includes a Kamyr continuous digester and bleaching facilities;
- a pulp machine, which includes a dryer, a cutter and a baling line;
- an approximately 60,000 square feet finished goods storage area;
- a chemical recovery line, which includes a recovery boiler, evaporation plant, recausticizing plant and lime kiln;
- a fresh water plant;

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- a wastewater treatment plant;
- a tall oil plant;
- a lignin plant; and
- a power station with a turbine capable of producing 57 MW of electrical power from steam produced by the recovery boiler and a power boiler.

Celgar Mill. The Celgar mill is situated on a 400 acre site near the city of Castlegar, British Columbia. The mill is located on the south bank of the Columbia River, approximately 375 miles east of the port city of Vancouver, British Columbia, and approximately 20 miles north of the Canada-U.S. border. The city of Seattle, Washington is approximately 405 miles southwest of Castlegar. The Celgar mill is a single line mill with a current annual production capacity of approximately 520,000 ADMTs of kraft pulp. The mill is self-sufficient in steam and electrical power. Some excess electrical power which is constantly generated is sold to the regional power grid. The facilities at the Celgar mill include:

- an approximately 450,000 square feet fiber storage area and an approximately 440,000 square feet log storage; storage area;
- a wood room containing debarking and chipping facilities for pulp logs;
- a fiber line, which includes a dual vessel hydraulic digester, a two stage oxygen delignification system and a four stage bleach plant;
- two pulp machines, which each include a dryer, a cutter and a baling line;
- an approximately 28,000 square feet on-site finished goods storage area and an approximately 29,000 square feet off-site finished goods stor

- a chemical recovery line, which includes a recovery boiler, evaporation plant, recausticizing plant and lime kiln;
- a wastewater treatment system; and
- a power station with two turbines capable of producing approximately 100 MW of electrical power.

Peace River Mill. The Peace River mill is situated on a 791 acre site near the town of Peace River, Alberta, approximately 305 miles north of Edmonton, Alberta. The mill has an annual production capacity of approximately 475,000 ADMTs of kraft pulp. The mill is self-sufficient in steam and electrical power. Some excess electrical power which is constantly generated is sold to the regional power grid. The facilities at the Peace River mill include:

- an approximately 1,130,000 square feet fiber storage area and an approximately 2,700,000 square feet log storage; storage area;
- an approximately 189 railcar siding/storage capacity;
- a fiber line which includes a dual vessel hydraulic digester, a single stage oxygen delignification system and a four stage bleach plant;
- a pulp machine, which includes a dryer, cutter and two baling lines;
- an approximately 56,000 square feet on-site finished goods storage area;
- a chemical recovery line, which includes a recovery boiler, evaporation plant, recausticizing plant and a lime kiln;
- a fresh water treatment plant;
- a wastewater treatment system; and
- two turbines capable of producing approximately 65 MW of electrical power.

Friesau Mill. The Friesau mill is situated on a 150 acre site in the town of Saalburg-Ebersdorf, Germany, approximately 185 miles south of Berlin and only 10 miles from the Rosenthal mill. It is a two line two-line sawmill

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with an annual production capacity of approximately 550 MMfbm of lumber on a continuously operating

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basis. The mill also sells electrical power to the regional power grid. The mill is self-sufficient in thermal power. The facilities at the Friesau mill include:

- an approximately 1,000,000 square feet roundwood storage area;
- three log debarking and two sorting lines;
- two Linck sawlines;
- 42 34 lumber kilns capable of matching sawmill production;
- three continuous kilns;
- two planer lines;
- an approximately 663,800 square feet finished goods storage area; and
- a biomass fueled cogeneration power plant capable of producing 13 MW of electrical power.

Torgau Facility. The Torgau site is situated on a 270 acre site in the town of Torgau, Germany, approximately 70 miles south of Berlin and approximately 95 miles north of the Friesau and Rosenthal mills. It is an integrated production site with two sawmills (with two lines each) with an annual lumber capacity of approximately 410 MMfbm and a pallet production capacity of 17 million pallets and two biofuel plants (wood pellets and briquettes) with a total capacity of 230,000 tonnes. The mill also sells electrical power to the regional power grid. The mill is self-sufficient in thermal power. The its facilities at the Torgau mill include:

- four logyards totaling approximately 1,000,000 square feet with log debarking and sorting lines;
- four three sawlines (one Linck, one EWD and two one Hew sawlines sawline with Kalfass sorting lines) and one milling line;
- EPAL pallet production with eight Coralli and one Storti line;
- two progressive kilns and nine drying kilns capable of matching pallet and sawmill production;
- one planer line;
- pellet production with six Münch presses as well as two Salmatec presses;
- briquette production with 12 lines (Nielsen);
- two storage silos for pellets with a total capacity of 5,000 cubic tonnes; and
- four biomass fueled cogeneration power plants capable of producing 15 MW of electrical power.

Mercer Torgau also owns a wood processing facility in Dahlen, Germany that produces garden products.

Mercer Spokane Facility. The Mercer Spokane facility is situated on approximately 54 acres of land near Spokane, Washington. The Mercer Spokane facility has an annual production capacity of approximately 140,000 m³ or 13 million square feet of 5-ply CLT panels. Its facilities include:

- a Transverse High Grader sorting line;
- a Lineal High Grader Sorting Line;
- a finger jointing line;
- a continuous kiln;
- a pneumatic CLT press;
- three CNC machines; and
- three Gilbert planers.

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Mercer Conway Facility. The Mercer Conway facility is situated on approximately 124 acres of land near Conway, Arkansas. The Mercer Conway facility has an annual production capacity of approximately 75,000 m³ of CLT and glulam. Its facilities include:

- a Transverse High Grader sorting line;
- an industry-first glulam press;
- a Lineal High Grader Sorting Line;
- a finger jointing line;
- a hydraulic CLT press;
- three CNC machines; and
- one Rex planer.

Mercer Okanagan Facility. The Mercer Okanagan facility is located in Okanagan Falls, British Columbia, and is situated on approximately 20 acres of land. The Mercer Okanagan facility has an annual production capacity of approximately 40,000 m³ of CLT and glulam. Its facilities include:

- large portal glulam CNC machine;
- glulam jigs, including an arch-line;
- a glulam beam planer and sander;
- two finger jointing lines; and
- a hydraulic CLT press.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are subject to routine litigation incidental to our business. We do not believe that the outcome of such litigation will have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

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PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

- (a) *Market Information.* Our shares are quoted for trading on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "MERC".
- (b) *Shareholder Information.* As of February 13, 2024 February 18, 2025, there were approximately 176 172 holders of record of our shares and a total of 66,524,866 66,870,774 shares were outstanding.
- (c) *Dividend Information.* On February 15, 2024 February 20, 2025, we announced that our board of directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.075 per share to be paid to holders of our common stock on April 4, 2024 April 2, 2025 to shareholders of record on March 27, 2024 March 26, 2025.
- In 2023, 2024, our board of directors approved four quarterly dividend payments of \$0.075 per share each, paid on April 5, 4, July 6, 3, October 4, 3 and December 28, 2023. December 26.

The further declaration and payment of dividends is at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon various factors, including our earnings, financial condition, restrictions imposed by our credit facilities and the terms of any other indebtedness that may be outstanding, cash requirements, future prospects and other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors. The indentures governing our Senior Notes and our credit facilities limit our ability to pay dividends or make other distributions on capital stock. See Item 1. "Business – Description of Certain Indebtedness".

- (d) *Equity Compensation Plans.* The following table sets forth information as of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024 with respect to the shares of our common stock that may be issued under our existing equity compensation plans:

	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b) (\$)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Plan Category			
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	—	—	2,238,320 1,13 6,333
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders	—	—	—

- (1) Excludes 54,227 21,054 outstanding restricted shares and 27,591 93,760 deferred stock units, all of which vest in 2024 and 3,672,227 outstanding performance share units, 1,073,184 43,363 of which had vested as of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024 and 4,379,461 outstanding performance share units, 1,142,097 of which had vested as of December 31, 2024. The underlying share common stock relating to the vested performance share units will be issued in February 2024 2025. Of the remaining 2,599,043 3,237,364 performance share units, 1,205,667 1,263,178 will vest in 2024 2026 and 1,393,376 1,974,186 will vest in 2025 2027. The actual number of shares of common stock issued in respect of the performance share units will vary from 0% to 200% of performance share units granted, based upon achievement of performance objectives established for such awards.
- (2) Represents the number of shares of our common stock remaining available for issuance under the 2022 Stock Incentive Plan as of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024.

In May 2022, the Company our board of directors adopted an amended and restated stock incentive plan (the “2022 Stock Incentive Plan”) which provides for stock options, restricted stock units, which under the prior plan were called “restricted stock rights”, deferred stock units, restricted shares, performance shares, performance share units, and stock appreciation rights to be awarded to employees, consultants and non-employee directors. The 2022 Stock Incentive Plan replaced the Company’s 2010 stock incentive plan (the “2010 Stock Incentive Plan”). However, the 2010 Stock Incentive Plan will govern prior awards until all awards granted under the 2010 Stock Incentive Plan have been exercised, forfeited, cancelled, expired, or otherwise terminated in accordance with the

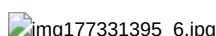
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terms thereof. The Company may grant up to a maximum of 2.5 million common shares under the 2022 Stock Incentive Plan.

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- (e) *Performance Graph.* The following graph shows a five-year comparison of cumulative total shareholder return, calculated on an assumed dividend reinvested basis, for our common stock, the S&P SmallCap 600 Index, a group of peer companies, referred to as the “Peer Group”, a group of peer companies previously used by us, referred to as the “Prior Peer Group”, and Standard Industrial Classification Code Index or “SIC” (SIC Code 2611 - pulp mills), referred to as the “SIC Code Index”. The graph assumes \$100 was invested in each of our common stock, the S&P SmallCap 600 Index, the Peer Group the Prior Peer Group and the SIC Code Index on December 31, 2018 December 31, 2019. Data points on the graph are annual.

Comparison of Cumulative Total Return

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Assumes \$100 Invested December 31, 2018 December 31, 2019

Assumes Dividends Reinvested

Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Mercer International Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 122.69	\$ 107.03	\$ 127.82	\$ 127.03	\$ 107.09	\$ 100.00	\$ 87.24	\$ 104.19	\$ 103.54	\$ 87.29	\$ 62.33
S&P SmallCap 600 Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 122.78	\$ 136.64	\$ 173.29	\$ 145.39	\$ 168.73	\$ 100.00	\$ 111.29	\$ 141.13	\$ 118.41	\$ 137.42	\$ 149.37
SIC Code Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 85.22	\$ 90.59	\$ 97.24	\$ 117.68	\$ 74.74	\$ 100.00	\$ 106.31	\$ 114.10	\$ 138.09	\$ 87.71	\$ 96.95
Peer Group ⁽¹⁾	\$ 100.00	\$ 121.07	\$ 141.18	\$ 138.45	\$ 120.15	\$ 138.31	\$ 100.00	\$ 116.61	\$ 114.36	\$ 99.24	\$ 114.24	\$ 106.38
Prior Peer Group ⁽¹⁾	\$ 100.00	\$ 123.43	\$ 142.05	\$ 150.49	\$ 135.98	\$ 150.59						

- (1) The Peer Group is determined by our Human Resources Committee and is comprised of Borregaard ASA, Canfor Pulp Products Inc., Empresas CMPC S.A., ENCE Energía y Celulosa S.A.,

International Paper, Klabin S.A., Metsä Board Oyj, Rayonier Advanced Materials Inc., Rottneros AB, Stora Enso Oyj, Suzano S.A., Svenska Cellulosa AB SCA, UPM-Kymmene Oyj, and West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd. The Peer Group, was determined by our Human Resources Committee as part of its compensation review and relevant comparator criteria, and is identical to the Prior Peer Group, with the exception of the addition of Empresas CMPC S.A., International Paper, Klabin S.A., Metsä Board Oyj and Svenska Cellulosa AB SCA and the removal of Resolute Forest Products as its shares are no longer publicly traded.

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NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains “non-GAAP financial measures”, that is, financial measures that either exclude or include amounts that are not excluded or included in the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, referred to as “GAAP”. Specifically, we make use of the non-GAAP financial measures “Operating EBITDA” and “Operating EBITDA margin”.

We define Operating EBITDA as operating income (loss) plus depreciation and amortization and non-recurring capital long-lived asset impairment charges. Operating EBITDA margin is Operating EBITDA expressed as a percentage of revenues.

We use Operating EBITDA and Operating EBITDA margin as benchmark measurements of our own operating results and as benchmarks relative to our competitors. We consider them to be meaningful supplements to operating income (loss) as performance measures primarily because depreciation expense and non-recurring capital long-lived asset impairment charges are not actual cash costs and depreciation expense varies widely from company to company in a manner that we consider largely independent of the underlying cost efficiency of our operating facilities. In addition, we believe Operating EBITDA is commonly used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties to evaluate our financial performance.

Operating EBITDA does not reflect the impact of a number of items that affect our net income (loss), including financing costs, income taxes and the effect of derivative instruments. Operating EBITDA is not a measure of financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to net income (loss) or operating income (loss) as a measure of performance, or as an alternative to net cash from (used in) operating activities as a measure of liquidity. Operating EBITDA and Operating EBITDA margin are internal measures and therefore may not be comparable to other companies.

Operating EBITDA has significant limitations as an analytical tool, and should not be considered in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are that Operating EBITDA does not reflect: (i) our cash expenditures, or future requirements, for capital expenditures or contractual commitments; (ii) changes in, or cash requirements for, working capital needs; (iii) the significant interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our outstanding debt; (iv) the impact of realized or marked to market changes in our derivative positions, which can be substantial; and (v) the impact of non-recurring impairment charges against our investments or long-lived assets. Because of these limitations, Operating EBITDA should only be considered as a supplemental performance measure and should not be considered as a measure of liquidity or cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business. Because all companies do not calculate Operating EBITDA in the same manner, Operating EBITDA as calculated by us may differ from Operating EBITDA or EBITDA as calculated by other companies. We compensate for these limitations by using Operating EBITDA as a supplemental measure of our performance and by relying primarily on our GAAP financial statements.

Operating EBITDA and Operating EBITDA margin are non-GAAP financial measures at the consolidated level and are considered different from Operating EBITDA at the segment level, referred to as “Segment Operating EBITDA”, which is our single measure of segment profit or loss presented in our financial statements under GAAP. For more information on Segment Operating EBITDA, refer to the segment information note within our consolidated financial statements.

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ITEM 6. [RESERVED]

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of our operations for the years ended December 31, 2023, December 31, 2024 and 2022, 2023 is based upon and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report. Please refer to Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 for a discussion of our results of operations for 2021, 2022 and financial position as of December 31, 2021, December 31, 2022. This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, including statements respecting our plans, estimates and beliefs and outlook on the markets in which we operate. Our actual results may differ materially from those indicated in forward-looking statements. See "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and Item 1A. "Risk Factors".

Results of Operations

General

We have two reportable operating segments:

- **Pulp** – consists of the manufacture, sale and distribution of pulp, electricity and chemicals at our pulp mills.
- **Solid Wood** – consists of the manufacture, sale and distribution of lumber, manufactured products (including CLT, glulam and finger joint lumber), wood pallets, electricity, biofuels and wood residuals at our sawmills and other facilities in Germany and our mass timber facilities in North America.

Each segment offers primarily different products and requires different manufacturing processes, technology and sales and marketing.

Markets for kraft pulp are global, cyclical and commodity based. Our financial performance depends on a number of variables that impact sales and production costs. Sales and production results for kraft pulp are influenced largely by the market price for kraft pulp, fiber costs and foreign currency exchange rates. Kraft pulp prices are highly cyclical and primarily determined by the balance between supply and demand. Pricing and demand are influenced by global macro-economic, macroeconomic conditions, changes in consumption and industry capacity, the level of customer and producer inventories and fluctuations in exchange rates. The third party, third-party industry quoted average European list prices for NBSK pulp between 2014, 2015 and 2023, 2024 have fluctuated between a low of \$790 per ADMT in 2016 to a high of \$1,500, \$1,635 per ADMT in 2022, 2024. In the same period, third party, third-party industry quoted average North American list prices for NBHK pulp have fluctuated between a low of \$820 per ADMT in 2016 to a high of \$1,620 per ADMT in 2022.

Our pulp sales realizations are based on third party, third-party industry quoted list prices, net of customer discounts, rebates and other selling concessions. Our sales to China and Asia are generally based closer to third-party industry quoted prices, which are quoted on a net price with significantly lower or little basis, inclusive of discounts, allowances, rebates and rebates, other selling concessions.

The market for lumber is cyclical and generally driven by macroeconomic conditions, producer inventories and fluctuations in exchange rates. As a key construction material, the pricing and demand for lumber is significantly influenced by the number of housing starts, especially in the U.S. In the U.S., third party, third-party industry quoted monthly average western spruce/pine/fir ("WSPF") 2 x 4 #2&Btr prices between 2014, 2015 and 2023, 2024 have fluctuated between a low of \$245 per Mfbm in 2015 to a high of \$1,604 per Mfbm in 2021. Similarly, the demand for CLT is primarily driven by the wood construction market and increased government policies focused on a low-carbon economy.

European and U.S. lumber markets differ. In the European market, lumber is generally customized in terms

of dimensions and finishing, whereas the U.S. market is driven primarily by demand from new housing starts

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and home renovation activities and dimensions and finishing are generally standardized and competition is primarily price driven.

Energy and chemical production and sales are key revenue sources for us. Further initiatives to increase our generation and sales of renewable energy, chemicals and other by-products will continue to be a key focus for us. Such further initiatives may require additional capital spending.

Energy and chemicals are by-products of our pulp and lumber production and the volumes generated and sold are primarily related to the rate of production. Prices for our energy and chemical sales are generally stable and unrelated to cyclical changes in pulp or lumber prices.

Our production costs are influenced by the availability and cost of raw materials, energy and labor, and our plant efficiencies and productivity. Our main raw material is fiber in the form of wood chips, pulp logs, sawlogs and lumber. Wood chip, pulp log and sawlog Fiber costs are primarily affected by the supply of, and demand for, lumber and pulp, which are both highly cyclical. Higher fiber costs could affect producer profit margins if they are unable to pass along price increases to pulp, lumber, pallet and biofuel customers or purchasers of surplus energy.

Our financial performance is also impacted by changes in the dollar to euro and Canadian dollar exchange rates. Changes in currency rates affect our operating results because most of our operating costs at our German mills are incurred in euros and those at our Canadian mills are in Canadian dollars. These costs do not fluctuate with the dollar to euro or Canadian dollar exchange rates. Thus, an increase in the strength of the dollar versus the euro and the Canadian dollar decreases our operating costs and increases our operating margins and income from operations. Conversely, a weakening of the dollar against the euro and the Canadian dollar tends to increase our operating costs and decrease our operating margins and income from operations. Our energy, chemical, pallet, biofuel, wood residual and European lumber sales are made in local currencies and, as a result, decline in dollar terms when the dollar strengthens and increase when the dollar weakens.

As a corollary to changes in exchange rates between the dollar and the euro and Canadian dollar, a stronger dollar generally increases costs to our customers and results in downward pressure on pulp and lumber prices. Conversely, a weakening dollar generally supports higher pulp and lumber pricing. However, there is invariably a time lag between changes in currency exchange rates and prices. This lag can vary and is not predictable with any precision.

Production costs also depend on the total volume of production. High operating rates and production efficiencies permit us to lower our average per unit cost by spreading fixed costs over more units. Higher operating rates also permit us to increase our generation and sales of surplus renewable energy, chemicals and biofuels. Our production levels are also dependent on, among other things, the number of days of maintenance downtime at our mills.

Unexpected maintenance downtime can be particularly disruptive in our industry.

Selected 2023 2024 Highlights

In 2023, 2024, we:

- further grew refinanced our mass timber business with 2026 Senior Notes using cash on hand and proceeds from an add-on offering of our 2028 Senior Notes, thereby extending the acquisition maturity of the Mercer Conway facility our earliest senior notes to 2028, and the Mercer C facility, which increased both decreased our production capacity and our product range to include glulam; long-term debt by over \$100.0 million
- continued exited the CPP joint venture, which allowed us to ramp up operations, securing customer contracts and building up the order book resources to areas aligned with our mass timber business;
- enhanced liquidity with the issue of \$200.0 million 2028 Senior Notes and expanding availability under the German Revolving Facility million; long-term focus; and
- completion of successfully completed two large-scale mass timber building projects in the Rosenthal lignin plant which has a production capacity of approximately 250 tonnes of lignin per year. U.S.

Current Market Environment

We currently expect modestly increasing NBSK pulp prices to modestly increase in Europe all our markets in the first half of 2024 2025 as a result of stronger stable demand due to the easing of inflationary pressures, and continued supply constraints. For China and North America NBHK pulp prices, we currently expect prices to be generally stable in the first part of 2024, with reduced supply offset by continued weak demand. For NBHK pulp we currently expect stable prices a modest increase in the first half of 2024. 2025 due to stable demand.

In our solid wood segment, we currently expect a modest increase in U.S. lumber prices to increase slightly in the first half of 2024 driven by increased housing activity and low customer inventory levels. 2025 as a result of limited supply. In Europe, we currently expect lumber prices to be relatively flat as demand remains weak modestly increase due to continued high interest rates and stronger demand driven by improved economic uncertainty, conditions in certain European countries. We currently expect mass timber prices to be stable decrease in the first half of 2024 due 2025 as the relatively high interest rate environment continues to continued strong demand for green alternative building products, soften demand. Pallet prices are expected to be generally stable in the first half of 2024. 2025.

Demand and pricing for our products may be further impacted by ongoing developments regarding U.S. trade policies involving Canada and the European Union. See Item 1. "Risk Factors" for further information.

Summary Financial Highlights

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022 ⁽¹⁾
	(in thousands, other than percent and per share amounts)	
Statement of Operations Data		
Pulp segment revenues	\$ 1,516,130	\$ 1,866,117
Solid wood segment revenues	472,054	408,458
Corporate and other revenues	5,660	6,362
Total revenues	\$ 1,993,844	\$ 2,280,937
Pulp segment operating income (loss)	\$ (48,262)	\$ 340,664
Solid wood segment operating income (loss)	(87,663)	70,642
Corporate and other operating loss	(52,849)	(18,938)
Total operating income (loss)	\$ (188,774)	\$ 392,368
Pulp segment depreciation and amortization	\$ 114,151	\$ 112,058
Solid wood segment depreciation and amortization	57,320	31,170
Corporate and other depreciation and amortization	1,031	925
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 172,502	\$ 144,153
Operating EBITDA ⁽²⁾	\$ 17,462	\$ 536,521
Operating EBITDA margin ⁽²⁾	1 %	24 %
Impairment of sandalwood business held for sale	\$ 33,734	\$ —

Income tax recovery (provision)	\$	27,767	\$	(98,264)
Net income (loss)	\$	(242,056)	\$	247,039
Net income (loss) per common share				
Basic	\$	(3.65)	\$	3.74
Diluted	\$	(3.65)	\$	3.71
Common shares outstanding at period end		66,525		66,167

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(in thousands, other than percent and per share amounts)	
Statement of Operations Data		
Revenues from external customers		
Pulp segment	\$ 1,548,556	\$ 1,516,130
Solid wood segment	485,991	472,054
Corporate and other	8,813	5,660
Total revenues	<u>\$ 2,043,360</u>	<u>\$ 1,993,844</u>
Pulp Segment Operating EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$ 260,914	\$ 65,889
Solid wood Segment Operating EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	(4,390)	(30,343)
Corporate and other	(12,802)	(18,084)
Operating EBITDA ⁽²⁾	<u>\$ 243,722</u>	<u>\$ 17,462</u>
Operating EBITDA margin ⁽²⁾	12 %	1 %
Net loss	\$ (85,141)	\$ (242,056)
Net loss per common share		
Basic	\$ (1.27)	\$ (3.65)
Diluted	\$ (1.27)	\$ (3.65)
Common shares outstanding at period end	66,871	66,525

- (1) Includes results Segment Operating EBITDA is a measure of segment profit or loss presented in our financial statements under GAAP. Refer to the [Torgau facility since September 30, 2022](#), segment information note in our consolidated financial statements for more information.
- (2) See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for a description of Operating EBITDA and Operating EBITDA margin are non-GAAP measures. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for their description limitations and why we consider them to be useful measures. The following table provides a reconciliation of net income (loss) to operating income (loss) and Operating EBITDA for the years indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022 ⁽¹⁾	2024	2023
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Net income (loss)	\$ (242,056)	\$ 247,039		
Income tax provision (recovery)	(27,767)	98,264		
Net loss	\$ (85,141)	\$ (242,056)		
Income tax recovery	(1,774)	(27,767)		
Interest expense	88,246	71,499	109,150	88,246
Other income	(7,197)	(24,434)	(7,228)	(7,197)
Operating income (loss)	(188,774)	392,368	15,007	(188,774)
Add: Depreciation and amortization	172,502	144,153	170,793	172,502
Add: Impairment of sandalwood business held for sale	33,734	—	—	33,734
Add: Loss on disposal of investment in joint venture	23,645	—		
Add: Goodwill impairment	34,277	—		
Operating EBITDA	\$ 17,462	\$ 536,521	\$ 243,722	\$ 17,462

Selected Production, Sales and Other Data

	Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022 ⁽¹⁾	2024	2023
Pulp Segment				
Pulp production ('000 ADMTs)				
NBSK	1,714.4	1,607.6	1,589.1	1,714.4
NBHK	251.2	271.0	254.0	251.2
Annual maintenance downtime ('000 ADMTs)	82.9	111.0	86.9	82.9
Annual maintenance downtime (days)	71	80	57	71
Pulp sales ('000 ADMTs)				
NBSK	1,689.0	1,660.8	1,647.5	1,689.0
NBHK	262.2	257.0	252.3	262.2
Average NBSK pulp prices (\$/ADMT) ^{(2) (1)}				
Europe	1,257	1,427	1,519	1,257
China	747	949	774	747
North America	1,448	1,704	1,646	1,448
Average NBHK pulp prices (\$/ADMT) ^{(2) (1)}				
China	592	794	645	592
North America	1,227	1,514	1,356	1,227
Average pulp sales realizations (\$/ADMT) ^{(3) (2)}				
NBSK	729	876	784	729
NBHK	627	869	637	627
Energy production ('000 MWh) ^{(4) (3)}	2,142.0	2,028.1	2,125.3	2,142.0
Energy sales ('000 MWh) ^{(4) (3)}	832.6	751.7	797.2	832.6
Average energy sales realizations (\$/MWh) ^{(4) (3)}	107	214 ⁽⁵⁾	91	107
Solid Wood Segment				
Lumber				
Production (MMfbm)	462.3	442.2	475.6	462.3
Sales (MMfbm)	500.5	409.9	470.4	500.5
Average sales realizations (\$/Mfbm)	435	703	462	435
Energy				
Production and sales ('000 MWh)	160.2	109.6	126.3	160.2
Average sales realizations (\$/MWh)	134	224 ⁽⁵⁾	131	134
Manufactured products ^{(6) (4)}				
Production ('000 m³)	25.1	36.3	34.0	25.1
Sales ('000 m³)	33.4	28.8	30.7	33.4
Average sales realizations (\$/m³)	1,514	715	3,006	1,514

Pallets				
Production ('000 units)	10,707.2	2,568.4	10,243.5	10,707.2
Sales ('000 units)	11,041.2	2,646.3	10,089.2	11,041.2
Average sales realizations (\$/unit)	11	14	10	11
Biofuels ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁵⁾				
Production ('000 tonnes)	167.2	45.7	160.4	167.2
Sales ('000 tonnes)	144.8	49.8	184.4	144.8
Average sales realizations (\$/tonne)	281	355	217	281
Average Spot Currency Exchange Rates				
\$ / € ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽⁶⁾	1.0817	1.0534	1.0820	1.0817
\$ / C\$ ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽⁶⁾	0.7412	0.7691	0.7302	0.7412

(1) Includes results of the Torgau facility since September 30, 2022.

(2) Source: RISI pricing report. Europe and North America are list prices. China are net prices which include discounts, allowances and rebates.

(3) (2) Sales realizations after customer discounts, rebates and other selling concessions. Incorporates the effect of pulp price variations occurring between the order and shipment dates.

(4) (3) Does not include our 50% joint venture interest in the Cariboo mill, CPP, which is accounted for using the equity method. In 2024, we disposed of this interest.

(5) Energy sales realizations for the year ended December 31, 2022 are net of the German energy windfall tax of \$6.7 million for the pulp segment and \$1.1 million for the solid wood segment.

(6) (4) Manufactured products primarily includes CLT glulam and finger joint lumber, glulam.

(7) (5) Biofuels includes pellets and briquettes.

(8) (6) Average Federal Reserve Bank of New York Noon Buying Rates over the reporting period.

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Year Ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023

Consolidated – Year Ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023

Total revenues in 2024 modestly increased to \$2,043.4 million from \$1,993.8 million in 2023 decreased as higher pulp, manufactured products and lumber sales realizations were offset by approximately 13% to \$1,993.8 million lower sales realizations from \$2,280.9 million in 2022 primarily due to our other products and lower pulp lumber and energy sales realizations partially offset by the inclusion of Torgau for a full year and higher lumber sales volumes.

Costs and expenses in 2023 increased 2024 decreased by approximately 16% 7% to \$2,028.4 million from \$2,182.6 million from \$1,888.6 million in 2022 2023 primarily as a result of the inclusion of Torgau for a full year, higher lower per unit fiber production costs due to the easing of inflationary pressure and cost reduction initiatives, lower sales volumes and foreign exchange gains mainly on dollar denominated accounts receivables held at our operations as the dollar strengthened relative to the euro and the Canadian dollar at the end of 2024. In 2024, costs and expenses included a non-cash loss of \$23.6 million recognized in connection with the dissolution of the CPP joint venture and a non-cash goodwill impairment of \$34.3 million related to the Torgau facility, which was recognized as a result of ongoing weakness in lumber, pallet and biofuels markets in Europe stemming from high interest rates and other economic conditions. We have achieved some of the planned synergies from the Torgau acquisition and expect to achieve further synergies as market and economic conditions improve. In 2023, we received insurance proceeds of \$46.4 million relating to the 2021 turbine downtime at the Rosenthal mill and the 2022 fire at the Stendal mill and we recognized a \$33.7 million non-cash impairment recognized in connection with the classification of our sandalwood business as held for sale sale.

In 2024, cost of sales depreciation and amortization was \$170.5 million compared to \$172.2 million in 2023.

The dollar was relatively flat against the Canadian dollar and euro in 2024 compared to 2023.

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by approximately 6% to \$116.4 million in 2024 from \$123.2 million in 2023 primarily as a result of lower employee compensation and consulting fees.

Our operating income increased to \$15.0 million in 2024 from an operating loss of \$188.8 million in 2023. The increase was primarily due to higher pulp, manufactured products and lumber sales volumes, realizations, lower per unit fiber and other production costs and the positive foreign exchange impact of a stronger dollar. These increases were partially offset by lower per unit energy sales realizations from our other products and freight the \$57.9 million recognized under costs and the receipt of \$46.4 million of insurance proceeds in 2023 relating to the 2021 turbine downtime at the Rosenthal mill and the July 2022 fire at the Stendal mill. In 2022, we received insurance proceeds of \$17.3 million expenses related to the Stendal fire.

In 2023, cost of sales depreciation and amortization increased by approximately 20% to \$172.2 million from \$144.1 million in 2022 primarily due to the inclusion of Torgau for a full year.

The dollar was 3% weaker against the euro in 2023 compared to 2022, which increased our euro denominated costs and expenses. In the same period, the dollar was 4% stronger against the Canadian dollar compared to 2022, which decreased our Canadian dollar denominated costs and expenses.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by approximately 16% to \$123.2 million in 2023 from \$105.8 million in 2022 primarily due to the inclusion of Torgau for a full year.

In 2023, we committed to a plan to seek the sale of our sandalwood business, which consists of sandalwood plantations and a processing and extraction plant in Western Australia. We have commenced a process to sell such business and currently anticipate it will be completed in the next 12 months. Accordingly, the assets and associated liabilities related to such business were valued at fair market value and classified as held for sale as at December 31, 2023, which resulted in our recognition of a \$33.7 million non-cash goodwill impairment in 2023.

Our operating loss was \$188.8 million in 2023 compared to operating income of \$392.4 million in 2022. The decrease was primarily due to lower pulp, lumber and energy sales realizations, higher per unit fiber costs, and the impairment recognized in connection with non-cash loss on disposal of the classification of our sandalwood business as held for sale, partially offset by lower per unit energy and freight costs and higher insurance proceeds received in 2023. CPP joint venture investment.

Interest expense in 2023 2024 increased by approximately 23% 24% to \$109.2 million from \$88.2 million from \$71.5 million in 2022 2023 primarily as a result of higher borrowings on our revolving credit facilities, higher interest rates and the issuance of \$200.0 million of senior notes additional 2028 Senior Notes in September 2023.

Other income decreased to was \$7.2 million in 2023 from \$24.4 million in 2022. each of 2024 and 2023. Other income in 2024 and 2023 primarily consisted of interest earned on cash and in 2022 primarily consisted of foreign exchange gains on dollar denominated cash held at our operations, as the dollar strengthened in 2022. cash.

In 2024, we had an income tax recovery of \$1.8 million, or an effective tax rate of approximately 2% primarily due to the non-deductibility of the non-cash goodwill impairment recognized in 2024 and because we do not recognize a tax recovery for certain entities which we do not expect to realize a tax benefit. In 2023, we had an income tax recovery of \$27.8 million, or an effective tax rate of approximately 10%, as we do not recognize a tax recovery for certain entities for which we do not currently expect to realize a tax benefit. In 2022, the provision for income taxes was \$98.3 million, or an effective tax rate of 28%.

In 2023, 2024, our net loss was \$85.1 million, or \$1.27 per share, compared to \$242.1 million, or \$3.65 per share compared to in 2023. The net income loss in 2024 included a total of \$247.0 million \$57.9 million, or \$3.74 \$0.87 per basic share, related to the non-cash goodwill impairment and \$3.71 per diluted share in 2022. the non-cash loss recognized on disposal of our CPP joint venture investment.

In 2023, 2024, Operating EBITDA was increased to \$243.7 million from \$17.5 million compared to \$536.5 million in 2022 2023 primarily due to lower higher pulp, lumber manufactured products and energy lumber sales realizations, and higher lower per unit fiber and other production costs and the positive foreign exchange impact of a stronger dollar. These increases were partially offset by lower per unit energy and freight costs and higher sales realizations from our other products. In 2023, we received insurance proceeds received. of \$46.4 million relating to the 2021 turbine downtime at the Rosenthal mill and the 2022 fire at the Stendal mill.

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Pulp Segment – Year Ended ~~December 31, 2023~~ December 31, 2024 Compared to Year Ended ~~December 31, 2022~~ December 31, 2023

Selected Financial Information

	Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022	2024	2023
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Pulp revenues	\$ 1,402,620	\$ 1,686,370	\$ 1,460,460	\$ 1,402,620
Energy and chemical revenues	\$ 113,510	\$ 179,747	\$ 88,096	\$ 113,510
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 114,151	\$ 112,058		
Operating income (loss)	\$ (48,262)	\$ 340,664		
Segment Operating EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$ 260,914		\$ 65,889	

(1) Segment Operating EBITDA is a measure of segment profit or loss presented in our financial statements under GAAP. Refer to the segment information note in our consolidated financial statements for more information.

Pulp segment revenues, decreased by approximately 19% comprised of pulp, energy and chemical revenues, modestly increased to \$1,548.6 million in 2024 from \$1,516.1 million in 2023 from \$1,866.1 million in 2022 reflecting the overall weak as higher pulp market revenues were partially offset by lower energy and lower energy chemical revenues.

Pulp revenues decreased increased by approximately 17% 4% to \$1,460.5 million in 2024 from \$1,402.6 million in 2023 from \$1,686.4 million in 2022 primarily due to lower higher sales realizations partially offset by modestly higher slightly lower sales volumes.

Energy and chemical revenues decreased by approximately 37% 22% to \$88.1 million in 2024 from \$113.5 million in 2023 from \$179.7 million in 2022 primarily due to as a result of lower sales realizations partially offset by higher sales volumes. realizations.

Pulp Total pulp production increased decreased by approximately 5% 6% to 1,843,071 ADMTs in 2024 compared to 1,965,581 ADMTs in 2023 compared primarily as a result of the dissolution of the CPP joint venture and unplanned downtime events in 2024 partially offset by the market curtailment at the Peace River and CPP mills and the port strike related curtailment at the Celgar mill in 2023. In 2024, our pulp mills had 117 days of downtime (approximately 180,400 ADMTs) which included 57 days of planned annual maintenance, 53 days of unplanned downtime at our Peace River and Celgar mills and seven additional days due to 1,878,612 ADMTs in 2022 driven by stable production at all of our mills, slower than expected start-up. In 2023, our pulp mills had 132 days of downtime (approximately 152,500 ADMTs) which included a total of 71 days of planned annual maintenance downtime and 61 days for market curtailments at the Peace River, Cariboo CPP and Celgar mills. In 2022, our pulp mills had 86 days of downtime (approximately 119,400 ADMTs) comprised of 80 days of annual maintenance downtime and an additional six days at our Celgar mill caused by slower than planned start up.

We estimate that annual maintenance downtime in 2023 2024 adversely impacted our operating loss Segment Operating EBITDA by approximately \$62.0 million \$78.0 million, comprised of approximately \$45.6 million \$56.1 million in direct out-of-pocket expenses and the balance in reduced production. We estimate that unplanned downtime at the Peace River and Celgar mills in 2024 adversely impacted our Segment Operating EBITDA by approximately \$23.7 million in direct out-of-pocket expenses and reduced production.

In 2024, 2025, we currently have scheduled planned maintenance downtime for our pulp mills of an aggregate of 48 78 days, or approximately 75,300 114,800 ADMTs, which will be comprised of 30 21 days in the first quarter, 21 days in the second quarter, 18 days in the third quarter and 18 days in the third fourth quarter.

Pulp sales volumes modestly increased remained relatively flat at 1,899,754 ADMTs in 2024 compared to 1,951,206 ADMTs in 2023 compared to 1,917,744 ADMTs in 2022. 2023.

In 2023, 2024, third-party industry quoted average list prices for NBSK pulp decreased increased in both Europe and North America from 2022, largely as a result of weaker demand. Third party 2023. Third-party industry quoted average net prices for NBSK pulp in China also increased in 2024 compared to 2023. Average list prices for NBSK pulp in Europe and North America were approximately \$1,519 per ADMT and \$1,646 per ADMT, respectively, in 2024 compared to

approximately \$1,257 per ADMT and \$1,448 per ADMT, respectively, in 2023 compared to approximately \$1,427 per ADMT and \$1,704 per ADMT, respectively, in 2022. Third party industry quoted average 2023. Average NBSK net prices for NBSK pulp in China were approximately \$774 per ADMT in 2024 compared to approximately \$747 per ADMT in 2023 compared to approximately \$949 per ADMT in 2022. 2023. Prices quoted for China are net of discounts, allowances and rebates whereas quoted prices for Europe and North America are before applicable discounts, allowances and rebates.

Third party Third-party industry quoted average list prices for NBHK pulp in North America were approximately \$1,356 per ADMT in 2024 compared to approximately \$1,227 per ADMT in 2023 compared to approximately \$1,514 per ADMT in 2022. Third party 2023. Third-party industry quoted

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average net prices for NBHK pulp in China were approximately \$645 per ADMT in 2024 compared to approximately \$592 per ADMT in 2023 compared to approximately \$794 per ADMT in 2022. 2023.

Average NBSK pulp sales realizations decreased increased by approximately 17% 8% to \$784 per ADMT in 2024 from \$729 per ADMT in 2023 from \$876 per ADMT in 2022 and average NBHK pulp sales realizations decreased by approximately 28% modestly increased to \$637 per ADMT in 2024 from \$627 per ADMT in 2023 from \$869 per ADMT in 2022. 2023.

In 2023, 2024, we had a net negative positive impact of approximately \$6.4 million \$26.8 million on operating loss Segment Operating EBITDA due to foreign exchange compared to 2022, 2023 primarily as a result of foreign exchange gains on dollar denominated accounts receivable held at our operations as the negative effect of a weaker dollar on our strengthened relative to the euro denominated costs and expenses partially offset by the positive effect of a stronger dollar on our Canadian dollar denominated costs and expenses.

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In 2023, we recorded net inventory impairment charges at the end of \$58.6 million as a result of low pulp prices and high per unit fiber costs at our Canadian pulp mills. 2024.

Costs and expenses in 2024 decreased by approximately 8% to \$1,436.1 million from \$1,565.4 million in 2023 modestly increased to \$1,565.4 million from \$1,525.5 million in 2022 primarily due to higher as a result of lower per unit fiber, energy and chemical costs due to the easing of inflationary pressure and higher cost reduction initiatives, lower pulp sales volumes and the positive foreign exchange impact of a stronger dollar. These decreases were partially offset by lower energy and freight costs and the receipt non-cash loss on disposal of the CPP joint venture investment of \$23.6 million. In 2023, we received insurance proceeds of \$46.4 million of insurance proceeds in 2023 relating to the 2021 turbine downtime at the Rosenthal mill and the July 2022 fire at the Stendal mill. In 2022, we received insurance proceeds of \$17.3 million related to the Stendal fire.

On In 2024, overall average in 2023, overall per unit fiber costs increased decreased by approximately 15% 10% from 2022 2023 primarily due to higher the benefits from our wood room upgrades and generally stable supply at our Canadian mills and softening demand in Germany from other wood consumers. In 2025, we currently expect per unit fiber costs for all of our mills. Our German mills had higher to increase in Germany due to tight supply offset by modestly lower per unit fiber costs as a result of strong demand from other wood consumers such as heating pellet manufacturers in response to energy shortages early in 2023 caused by the war in Ukraine. For our Canadian pulp mills, per unit fiber costs increased as a result of strong demand in the mills' fiber baskets and for our Celgar mill a decrease in the availability of wood chips because of regional sawmill curtailments. In 2024, we expect a modest decrease of per unit fiber costs due to a stable supply, Canada.

Transportation costs for our pulp segment decreased by approximately 12% 6% to \$145.7 million in 2024 from \$154.9 million in 2023 from \$176.2 million in 2022 driven by lower freight rates, rates and pulp sales volumes.

In 2023, depreciation and amortization modestly 2024, Segment Operating EBITDA increased to \$114.2 million \$260.9 million from \$112.1 million \$65.9 million in 2022.

In 2023 our primarily due to higher pulp segment had an operating loss of \$48.3 million compared to operating income of \$340.7 million in 2022 primarily as a result of lower pulp and energy sales realizations, and higher lower per unit fiber costs partially offset by lower energy and freight other production costs, and the receipt positive foreign exchange impact of a stronger dollar. In 2023, we received insurance proceeds, proceeds of \$46.4 million relating to the 2021 turbine downtime at the Rosenthal mill and the 2022 fire at the Stendal mill.

Solid Wood Segment – Year Ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023

Selected Financial Information

	Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022 ⁽¹⁾	2024	2023
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Lumber revenues	\$ 217,939	\$ 288,002	\$ 217,471	\$ 217,939
Energy revenues	\$ 21,451	\$ 25,653	\$ 16,512	\$ 21,451
Manufactured products revenues ⁽²⁾ (1)	\$ 58,895	\$ 22,759	\$ 100,565	\$ 58,895
Pallet revenues	\$ 121,424	\$ 36,063	\$ 104,386	\$ 121,424
Biofuels revenues ⁽³⁾ (2)	\$ 40,680	\$ 17,691	\$ 40,082	\$ 40,680
Wood residuals revenues	\$ 11,665	\$ 18,290	\$ 6,975	\$ 11,665
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 57,320	\$ 31,170		
Operating income (loss)	\$ (87,663)	\$ 70,642		
Segment Operating EBITDA ⁽³⁾		\$ (4,390)	\$ (30,343)	

(1) Includes results of the Torgau facility since September 30, 2022.

(2) Manufactured products primarily includes CLT glulam and finger joint lumber, glulam.

(3) (2) Biofuels includes pellets and briquettes.

(3) Segment Operating EBITDA is a measure of segment profit or loss presented in our financial statements under GAAP. Refer to the segment information note in our consolidated financial statements for more information.

In 2023, solid Solid wood segment revenues modestly increased by approximately 16% to \$486.0 million in 2024 from \$472.1 million from \$408.5 million in the same period 2023 as a result of 2022 primarily because of the inclusion of Torgau for a full year and the ramp-up of our mass timber operations higher manufactured products revenues partially offset by a decline in lumber lower pallets, energy and energy wood residuals revenues.

In Lumber revenues in 2024 were flat at \$217.5 million compared to \$217.9 million in 2023 lumber as higher sales realizations were offset by lower sales volumes.

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Energy and wood residuals revenues in 2024 decreased by approximately 24% 29% to \$217.9million \$23.5 million from \$288.0 million \$33.1 million in 2022, 2023 primarily due to lower sales realizations partially offset by higher sales volumes. In 2023, both U.S. and European realized lumber prices decreased as a result of lower demand caused by higher interest rates wood residuals sales realizations and an uncertain economic outlook lower energy sales volumes. Biofuels revenues in 2024 were flat at \$40.1 million compared to 2022, \$40.7 million in 2023.

In 2024, our mass timber business had strong production of CLT and glulam and completed two large-scale projects. Manufactured products revenues increased by approximately 71% to \$100.6 million from \$58.9 million in 2023.

Pallet revenues in 2024 decreased by approximately 14% to \$104.4 million from \$121.4 million in 2023 due to lower sales volumes and sales realizations as weak economic conditions in Europe negatively impacted demand.

Lumber production modestly increased to 475.6 MMfbm in 2024 from 462.3 MMfbm in 2023.

Lumber sales volumes decreased by approximately 6% to 470.4 MMfbm in 2024 from 500.5 MMfbm in 2023 primarily due to timing of sales.

Average lumber sales realizations increased by approximately 6% to \$462 per Mfbm in 2024 from \$435 per Mfbm in 2023, driven by an increase in demand in both the U.S. and European markets. The U.S. market accounted for approximately 55% 47% of our lumber revenues and approximately 48% 41% of our lumber sales volumes in 2023 2024. The majority of the balance of our lumber sales were to Europe.

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Energy and wood residuals revenues decreased by approximately 25% to \$33.1 million in 2023 from \$43.9 million in 2022 as a result of lower sales realizations.

In 2023, our mass timber business continued to ramp up operations and manufactured products revenues more than doubled to \$58.9 million from \$22.8 million in 2022.

In 2023, as a result of the inclusion of Torgau for the full year, pallet revenues and biofuel revenues increased to \$121.4 million and \$40.7 million, respectively, from \$36.1 million and \$17.7 million, respectively, in 2022.

Lumber production increased by approximately 5% to 462.3 MMfbm in 2023 from 442.2 MMfbm in 2022 as a result of the inclusion of Torgau for a full year and upgrades at the Friesau mill.

Lumber sales volumes increased by approximately 22% to 500.5 MMfbm in 2023 from 409.9 MMfbm in 2022 primarily because of higher production and the timing of sales.

Average lumber sales realizations decreased by approximately 38% to \$435 per Mfbm in 2023 from \$703 per Mfbm in 2022, primarily as a result of lower demand in both the U.S. and European markets. Demand was negatively impacted in 2023 by higher interest rates, inflationary pressures and an uncertain economic outlook.

In 2023, manufactured Manufactured products sales realizations increased to \$3,006 per m³ in 2024 from \$1,514 per m³ from \$715 per m³ in 2022 2023 as a result of higher CLT and glulam sales volumes, which generate higher sales realizations relative to other manufactured products.

In 2024, due to ongoing weakness in lumber, pallet and biofuels markets in Europe stemming from high interest rates and other economic conditions, we recognized a non-cash goodwill impairment of \$34.3 million related to the Torgau facility.

Fiber costs were approximately 75% of our lumber cash production costs in 2023 2024. In 2023 2024, per unit fiber costs for lumber were flat decreased by approximately 4% compared to the same period of 2022 as the availability of lower cost beetle damaged wood in Europe offset the impact of strong fiber demand in Germany.

In 2023 depreciation and amortization increased to \$57.3 million from \$31.2 million in 2022 primarily because of the inclusion of Torgau for a full year. stable supply. In 2025, we currently expect per unit fiber costs to increase due to tight supply.

Transportation costs for our solid wood segment increased decreased by approximately 33% 13% to \$52.9 million in 2024 from \$60.5 million in 2023 from \$45.6 million in 2022 primarily due to the inclusion as a result of Torgau for a full year lower sales volumes and higher lumber sales volumes. freight rates.

In 2023, our solid wood segment had an operating loss of \$87.7 million. 2024, Segment Operating EBITDA was negative \$4.4 million compared to operating income of \$70.6 million negative \$30.3 million in 2022 2023 primarily because of lower per unit fiber and energy costs, higher lumber sales realizations, realizations and higher mass timber sales volumes partially offset by lower sales realizations from our other products.

Sensitivities Sensitivities

The following sensitivity analysis provides only a limited point-in-time view of the pulp price, lumber price, fiber costs, foreign exchange rates and inflation discussed. The actual impact of the underlying price, rate and inflation changes may differ materially from that shown in the sensitivity analysis.

Our earnings are sensitive to, among other things, fluctuations in:

Pulp Price. Pulp is a global commodity that is priced in dollars, whose markets are highly competitive and cyclical in nature. As a result, our earnings are sensitive to pulp price changes. Based upon our 2023 2024 sales volume and assuming all other factors remained constant, each \$10.00 per tonne change in pulp third party third-party industry quoted list prices yields a change in pulp revenues of approximately \$14.7 million \$13.5 million.

Lumber Price. Lumber markets are highly competitive and cyclical in nature. As a result, our earnings are sensitive to lumber price changes. Based upon our 2023 2024 sales volume and assuming all other factors remain

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constant, each \$10.00 per Mfbm change in lumber price yields a change in lumber revenues of approximately \$5.0 million \$4.7 million.

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Fiber Costs. Our main raw material is fiber in the form of wood chips, pulp logs, sawlogs and lumber. Fiber is a commodity and both prices and supply are cyclical. As a result, our operating costs are sensitive to fiber cost changes. For our pulp segment, based upon our 2023 2024 fiber costs and assuming all other factors remained constant, each 1% change in per unit fiber cost yields a change in annual operating costs of approximately \$6.3 million \$5.6 million. For our solid wood segment, based upon our 2023 2024 fiber costs and assuming all other factors remained constant, each 1% change in per unit fiber cost yields a change in annual operating costs of approximately \$2.4 million.

Foreign Exchange. Our operating costs are primarily in euros for our German mills and Canadian dollars for our Canadian mills. As a result, our operating costs will fluctuate with changes in the value of the dollar relative to the euro and Canadian dollar. Based on our 2023 2024 operating costs and assuming all other factors remained constant, each \$0.01 change in the value of the dollar relative to the euro yields a total change in annual operating costs of approximately \$10.4 million. Based on our 2024 operating costs and assuming all other factors remained constant, each \$0.01 change in the value of the dollar relative to the Canadian dollar yields a total change in annual operating costs of approximately \$9.7 million. Based on our 2023 operating costs and assuming all other factors remained constant, each \$0.01 change in the value of the dollar relative to the euro yields a total change in annual operating costs of approximately \$11.3 million \$8.3 million.

Our energy, chemical, pallet, biofuel, wood residual and European lumber sales are made in local currencies and, as a result, will fluctuate with changes in the value of the dollar relative to the euro and Canadian dollar. Based on our 2023 2024 energy, chemical, pallet, biofuel, wood residual and European lumber revenues and assuming all other factors remained constant, each \$0.01 change in the value of the dollar relative to the euro yields a total change in revenues of

approximately \$3.3 million \$2.9 million. Based on our 2023 2024 energy and chemical revenues and assuming all other factors remained constant, each \$0.01 change in the value of the dollar relative to the Canadian dollar yields a total change in energy and chemical revenues of approximately \$0.2 million.

Inflation. Our key production input costs are for fiber, chemicals and energy. Other material costs in our business include labor and transportation. As a result, our operating costs are sensitive to inflation. For our pulp segment, based upon our 2023 2024 cash production costs and assuming all other factors remained constant, each 1% change in per unit cash production cost yields a change in annual cash production costs of approximately \$11.5 million \$10.3 million. For our solid wood segment, based upon our 2023 2024 cash production costs and assuming all other factors remained constant, each 1% change in per unit cash production cost yields a change in annual cash production costs of approximately \$4.3 million.

Seasonal Influences. We are exposed to fluctuations in quarterly sales volumes and expenses due to seasonal factors. These factors are common in the pulp and lumber industries. We generally have weaker pulp demand in Europe during the summer holiday months and in China in the period relating to the lunar new year. We typically have a seasonal build-up in raw material inventories in the early winter months as the mills build up their fiber supply for the winter when there is reduced availability.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Summary of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022 ⁽¹⁾
	(in thousands)	
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	\$ (69,005)	\$ 360,660
Net cash used in investing activities	(199,867)	(424,610)
Net cash from financing activities	228,624	80,898
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	208	(8,526)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (40,040)	\$ 8,422

(1) Includes results of the Torgau facility since September 30, 2022.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(in thousands)	
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	\$ 90,204	\$ (69,005)
Net cash used in investing activities	(66,992)	(199,867)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	(152,783)	228,624
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	504	208
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (129,067)	\$ (40,040)

We operate in a cyclical industry and our operating cash flows vary accordingly. Our principal operating cash expenditures are for fiber, labor, chemicals and debt service.

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expenditures are for production costs, such as fiber, chemicals and energy costs, and other material operating costs for maintenance, freight and labor.

Working capital levels fluctuate throughout the year and are affected by maintenance downtime, changing sales patterns, seasonality and the timing of receivables and the payment of payables and expenses. Generally, finished goods inventories are increased prior to scheduled maintenance downtime to

maintain sales volume while production is stopped. Our fiber inventories exhibit seasonal swings as we increase pulp log, sawlog and wood chip inventories to ensure adequate supply of fiber to our mills during the winter months. Changes in sales volume can affect the level of receivables and influence overall working capital levels. We believe our management practices with respect to working capital conform to common business practices.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash from (used in) operations includes:

- cash received from customers;
- cash paid to employees and suppliers;
- cash paid for interest on our debt; and
- cash paid or received for taxes.

Cash used in In 2024, operating activities was provided cash of \$90.2 million compared to using cash of \$69.0 million in 2023 compared to 2023. An increase in accounts receivable used cash provided of \$360.7 million \$32.1 million in 2022. A 2024 and a decrease in accounts receivable provided cash of \$52.5 million in 2023 and an increase 2023. Adjusting for inventory impairments of \$9.0 million, a decrease in accounts receivable used inventories provided cash of \$20.5 million \$23.9 million in 2022. An 2024 and adjusting for inventory impairments of \$58.6 million, an increase in inventories used cash of \$15.8 million, adjusting for net inventory impairments of \$58.6 million, in 2023 and \$63.2 million in 2022. 2023. A decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses used cash of \$17.7 million in 2024 and \$98.2 million in 2023 and an increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses provided cash of \$66.8 million in 2022, 2023.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Cash from (used in) investing activities includes:

- acquisitions of property, plant and equipment and businesses;
- proceeds from the sale of assets; and
- purchases and sales of short-term investments.

Investing In 2024, investing activities in 2023 used cash of \$199.9 million \$67.0 million. In 2024, we incurred \$84.3 million of capital expenditures primarily related to log yard upgrades and other strategic projects at our Torgau facility, optimization projects at our Peace River mill and mass timber facilities and maintenance projects across all mills and facilities. In 2024, we received \$19.9 million of proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment primarily related to the sale of land from our sandalwood business.

In 2023, investing activities used cash of \$199.9 million. In 2023, we acquired the Structurlam Mass Timber Corporation and its subsidiaries for \$82.1 million and incurred capital expenditures of \$136.3 million and acquisition costs of \$82.1 million for the Mercer Conway facility and Mercer Okanagan facility. In 2023, capital expenditures primarily related to costs to complete the rebuild of the wood chip conveying system at our Stendal mill and the Rosenthal lignin plant, upgrades to the wood rooms at our Canadian mills and maintenance and optimization projects at our German mills and the Mercer Spokane facility. In 2023, we received \$12.2 million of property insurance proceeds for the July 2022 fire at our Stendal mill and we received \$5.6 million of government grants mainly for the Peace River wood room project.

Investing activities in 2022 used cash of \$424.6 million primarily related to the acquisition of Torgau for \$256.6 million and capital expenditures of \$178.7 million. In 2022, capital expenditures related primarily to upgrades to the wood rooms at our Canadian mills, capacity expansion projects and initial costs to rebuild the wood chip conveying systems at our Stendal mill and initial costs to construct the Rosenthal lignin plant. In 2022, we received property insurance proceeds of \$8.6 million which included the final payment of \$6.4 million for the Peace River recovery boiler claim and the initial payments of \$2.2 million for the Stendal fire claim.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash from (used in) financing activities includes:

- issuances and payments of debt;
- borrowings and payments under revolving lines of credit; and

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- payments of cash dividends and repurchases of stock.

In 2024, financing activities used cash of \$152.8 million. In 2024, we redeemed the \$300 million 2026 Senior Notes using cash on hand and the proceeds from the issuance of \$200.0 million of additional 2028 Senior Notes at a 103.0% premium. In 2024, we repaid approximately \$25.1 million under our revolving credit facilities, paid dividends of \$20.1 million and incurred aggregate debt issuance costs of \$4.5 million related to the issuance of the 2028 Senior Notes.

In 2023, financing activities provided cash of \$228.6 million primarily. In 2023, we received proceeds from the proceeds of the issuance of \$200.0 million of 2028 Senior Notes and borrowing borrowed approximately \$61.3 million under our revolving credit facilities. In 2023, we paid dividends of \$20.0 million and incurred aggregate debt issuance costs of \$4.9 million related to the issuance of senior notes and the increase of in our maximum borrowing capacity under our German Revolving Facility.

In 2022, financing activities provided cash of \$80.9 million primarily from borrowings of approximately \$115.3 million under our revolving credit facilities to partially finance the acquisition of Torgau. In 2022, we paid dividends of \$19.8 million and incurred aggregate debt issuance costs of \$3.9 million for the German Revolving Facility and Canadian Revolving Facility.

Balance Sheet Data

The following table is a summary of selected financial information for the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,				As of December 31,			
	2023		2022		2024		2023	
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	313,992	\$	354,032	\$	184,925	\$	313,992
Working capital	\$	806,468	\$	800,114	\$	653,466	\$	806,468
Total assets	\$	2,662,578	\$	2,725,037	\$	2,262,932	\$	2,662,578
Long-term liabilities	\$	1,740,731	\$	1,508,192	\$	1,576,619	\$	1,740,731
Total shareholders' equity	\$	635,410	\$	838,784	\$	429,775	\$	635,410

Sources and Uses of Funds

Our principal sources of funds are cash flows from operations and cash and cash equivalents on hand. Our principal uses of funds consist of operating expenditures, capital expenditures and interest payments on our Senior Notes.

The following table sets out our total capital expenditures and interest expense for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,				Year Ended December 31,			
	2023		2022 ⁽¹⁾		2024		2023	
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Capital expenditures ⁽²⁾	\$	136,324	\$	178,742	\$	84,318	\$	136,324 ⁽¹⁾
Cash paid for interest expense ^{(3) (2)}	\$	79,620	\$	67,103	\$	105,483	\$	79,620
Interest expense ^{(4) (3)}	\$	88,246	\$	71,499	\$	109,150	\$	88,246

(1) Includes results of the Torgau facility since September 30, 2022.

(2) Includes Capital expenditures in 2023 included expenditures to rebuild the wood chip conveying systems at the Stendal mill which were damaged by a fire in 2022. The rebuild was financed insurance proceeds, of which \$12.2 million was received in 2023 and \$2.2 million was received in 2022. 2023.

(3) (2) Amounts differ from interest expense which includes non-cash items. See supplemental disclosure of cash flow information from our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows included in this report.

(4) (3) Interest on our 2026 2028 Senior Notes is paid semi-annually in January April and July October of each year. Interest on our 2029 Senior Notes is paid semi-annually in February and August of each year. Interest Prior to their redemption in October 2024, interest on our 2028 2026 Senior Notes is was paid semi-annually in April January and October July of each year.

As of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024**, we had cash and cash equivalents of **\$314.0** **\$184.9** million and approximately **\$296.3** **\$303.7** million available under our revolving credit facilities providing us with aggregate liquidity of approximately **\$610.3** **\$488.6** million.

As of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024**, we had no material commitments to acquire assets or operating businesses.

In **2024**, **2025**, excluding amounts being financed through government grants, we currently expect capital expenditures to be approximately **\$75.0 million** **\$100.0 million** to **\$100.0 million** **\$120.0 million**.

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We currently consider the majority of undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries to be indefinitely reinvested and, accordingly, no U.S. income tax has been provided on such earnings. However, if we were required to repatriate funds to the United States, we believe that we currently could repatriate the majority thereof without incurring any material amount of taxes as a result of our shareholder advances and U.S. tax reform. However, it is currently not practical to estimate the income tax liability that might be incurred if such earnings were remitted to the United States. Substantially all of our undistributed earnings are held by our foreign subsidiaries outside of the United States.

Based upon the current level of operations and our current expectations for future periods in light of the current economic environment, and in particular, current and expected pulp and lumber pricing and foreign exchange rates, we believe that cash flow from operations and available cash, together with available borrowings under our revolving credit facilities, will be adequate to finance the capital requirements for our business including the payment of our quarterly dividend during the next 12 months.

In the future we may make acquisitions of businesses or assets or commitments to additional capital projects. To achieve the long-term goals of expanding our assets and earnings, including through acquisitions, capital resources will be required. Depending on the size of a transaction, the capital resources that will be required can be substantial. The necessary resources will be generated from cash flow from operations, cash on hand, borrowing against our assets or the issuance of securities.

Credit Facilities and Debt Covenants

We had the following principal amounts outstanding under our credit facilities and Senior Notes as of the dates indicated:

	As of December 31,		As of December 31,	
	2023	2022	2024	2023
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
German Revolving Facility ⁽¹⁾	\$ 161,330	\$ 109,326	\$ 168,822	\$ 161,330
Rosenthal €2.6 million loan	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Canadian Revolving Facility	\$ 47,255	\$ 31,749	\$ 347	\$ 47,255
2026 Senior Notes ⁽¹⁾	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ —	\$ 300,000
2028 Senior Notes ⁽²⁾	\$ 200,000	\$ —	\$ 400,000	\$ 200,000
2029 Senior Notes	\$ 875,000	\$ 875,000	\$ 875,000	\$ 875,000

(1) In September 2022, replaced the prior €200.0 million facility for our German subsidiaries. Redeemed in October 2024.

(2) Issued \$200.0 million issued in September 2023. An add-on offering of \$200.0 million was completed in October 2024.

For a description of such indebtedness, see Item 1. "Business – Description of Certain Indebtedness".

Certain of our long-term obligations contain various financial tests and covenants customary to these types of arrangements.

Under the German Revolving Facility, the Obligors must not exceed a ratio of net debt to EBITDA of 3.50:1.00 in any 12 month period and maintain defined capital of not less than €500.0 million.

The Canadian Revolving Facility includes a covenant that so which requires the borrowers to comply, on a combined basis, with a 1.00:1.00 fixed charge coverage ratio as long as the excess amount under the facility is less than the greater of 10% of the line cap thereunder and C\$14.0 million, in either case, for five consecutive days or less than the greater of 7.5% of the line cap and C\$10.0 million, at any time, and which requires the borrowers to comply, on a combined basis, with a 1.00:1.00 fixed charge coverage ratio. time.

The German Revolving Facility is provided by a syndicate of six financial institutions and the Canadian Revolving Facility is provided by three financial institutions. To date we have not experienced any reductions in credit availability with respect to these credit facilities. However, if any of these financial institutions were to default on their commitment to fund, we could be adversely affected.

The indentures governing the Senior Notes do not contain any financial maintenance covenants and there are no scheduled principal payments until maturity. Interest on our 2026 Senior Notes is payable semi-annually

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in arrears on January 15 and July 15, at the rate of 5.50% and they mature in January 2026. Interest on our 2028 Senior Notes is payable semi-annually

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in arrears on April 1 and October 1, at the rate of 12.875% and they mature in October 2028. Interest on our 2029 Senior Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on February 1 and August 1, at the rate of 5.125% and they mature in February 2029.

As of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, we were in full compliance with all of the covenants of our indebtedness.

Foreign Currency

Our reporting currency is the dollar. However, we hold certain assets and liabilities in euros and Canadian dollars and the majority of our expenditures are denominated in euros or Canadian dollars. Accordingly, our consolidated financial results are subject to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

We translate foreign denominated assets and liabilities into dollars at the rate of exchange on the balance sheet date. Equity accounts are translated using historical exchange rates. Unrealized gains or losses from these translations are recognized in our other comprehensive income (loss) and do not affect our net earnings.

As a result of the weakening strengthening of the dollar versus the euro and Canadian dollar as of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, we recorded a non-cash increase decrease of \$49.5 million \$104.4 million in the carrying value of our net assets denominated in euros and Canadian dollars, consisting primarily of our property, plant and equipment. This non-cash increase decrease does not affect our net loss, Operating EBITDA or cash but is reflected in our other comprehensive income (loss) and as an increase a decrease to our total equity. As a result, our accumulated other comprehensive loss decreased increased to \$126.7 million \$230.8 million.

Based upon the exchange rate as of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024**, the dollar was approximately **4% weaker** **6% stronger** against the euro and **2% weaker** **8% stronger** against the Canadian dollar since **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**. See Item 7A. "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk".

Credit Ratings of Senior Notes

We and our Senior Notes are rated by Standard & Poor's Rating Services, referred to as "S&P", and Moody's Investors Service, Inc., referred to as "Moody's". In September 2023, S&P lowered its outlook and Fitch Ratings, referred to negative from stable and downgraded its rating on our Senior Notes to B from B+ as "Fitch". Its recovery rating decreased to "4" from "3". Moody's lowered its outlook to negative from stable and downgraded its rating on our Senior Notes to B2 from Ba3.

S&P, Moody's and Moody's Fitch base their assessment of the credit risk on our Senior Notes on the business and financial profile of Mercer Inc. and our restricted subsidiaries under the indentures governing the Senior Notes. As of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024**, all of our subsidiaries were restricted subsidiaries. Factors that may affect our credit rating include changes in our operating performance and liquidity. Credit rating downgrades can adversely impact, among other things, future borrowing costs and access to capital markets.

In August 2024, Moody's downgraded its rating on our Senior Notes to B3 from B2 and confirmed its outlook is negative. In October 2024, S&P confirmed its outlook is negative and confirmed its rating on our Senior Notes is B. In October 2024, Fitch assigned its first time rating on our Senior Notes as B+ and issued a stable rating for its outlook.

Credit ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal by the assigning rating organization. Each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect both the amount and the timing of recording of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying note disclosures. Our management routinely makes judgments and estimates about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. As the number of variables and assumptions affecting the probable future resolution of the uncertainties increase, these judgments become even more subjective and complex.

Our significant accounting policies are disclosed in Note 1 to our audited annual consolidated financial

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statements included in Part IV of this Annual Report. While all of the significant accounting policies are

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important to the consolidated financial statements, some of these policies may be viewed as having a high degree of judgment. On an ongoing basis using currently available information, management reviews its estimates, including those related to accounting for, among other things, future cash flows associated with impairment testing for goodwill and long-lived assets, depreciation and amortization, pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations, deferred income taxes (valuation allowance and permanent reinvestment), the allocation of the purchase price in a business combination to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed,

revenues under long-term contracts, inventory impairment, assets and liabilities classified as held for sale and the fair value of disposal groups, and legal liabilities and contingencies. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates, and changes in these estimates are recorded when known.

The following accounting policies require management's most difficult, subjective and complex judgments, and are subject to a fair degree of measurement uncertainty.

Goodwill

Goodwill is evaluated for impairment annually or whenever we identify certain triggering events or circumstances that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying value. Application of the goodwill impairment test requires significant judgment, including the identification of reporting units, assignment of assets and liabilities to reporting units, assignment of goodwill to reporting units, and determination of the fair value of each reporting unit. Fair value determinations require considerable judgment and are sensitive to changes in underlying assumptions, estimates, and market factors. The fair value of a reporting unit is estimated primarily through the use of a discounted cash flow model, using market participant assumptions, and requires us to make certain assumptions and estimates regarding industry economic factors and the future profitability of the reporting unit. This analysis requires significant judgments, including estimation of future cash flows, which is dependent on internal forecasts, estimation of the long-term rate of growth for our business, estimation of the useful life over which cash flows will occur, sales volumes, selling prices and costs and capital expenditures, and determination of the discount rate. The estimates used to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit may change from year to year based on operating results, market conditions, and other factors. Changes in these assumptions and estimates could materially affect the determination of fair value and goodwill impairment for each reporting unit.

Goodwill was In June 2024, we performed an impairment test for goodwill assigned to the our Torgau facility, the reporting unit, which benefits due to ongoing weakness in lumber, pallet and biofuels markets in Europe stemming from the synergies arising from the business combination. high interest rates and other economic conditions. The annual goodwill impairment test conducted as of August 31, 2023, was based on the discounted cash flow methodology. Some of the more significant assumptions inherent in estimating fair value include the prospective cash flows which anticipates the impact of market cyclicality in the next five years and the terminal period, the terminal value growth rate which reflects modest long-term growth, in line with the outlook for inflation, and the selected discount rate based on the weighted average cost of capital which considers the risk and nature of the reporting unit's cash flows and the rates of return market participants would expect when investing their capital in the reporting unit.

After completing our annual impairment reviews, we concluded that goodwill was not impaired. The fair value of the reporting unit exceeded its carrying value by approximately 6%. The carrying value of goodwill was approximately \$35.4 million as of December 31, 2023.

As showed the fair value of the reporting unit tested is sensitive to market conditions, we will continue to monitor was less than its carrying value and this difference was greater than the key assumptions and other factors used in the August 31, 2023, impairment test. It is reasonably possible that changes in key assumptions such as the discount rate, long-term growth rates and forecasted cash flows could occur and as such, result in impairment charges in future periods. For example, a further weakening in the global economy may result in impairment charges in future periods and such charges may be material to our results of operations and financial condition.

Since the annual goodwill impairment test conducted on August 31, 2023, there have been no triggering events or circumstances that would, more likely than not, have reduced the fair carrying value of the reporting unit and no interim goodwill. Accordingly, we recognized an impairment against all of the goodwill impairment test was required. in 2024.

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Long-Lived Assets

As of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, we had long-lived assets recorded in our Consolidated Balance Sheet of \$1,462.6 million \$1,304.5 million. These long-lived assets include property, plant and equipment, net and amortizable intangible assets, net. In 2023, 2024, we recorded depreciation and amortization of \$172.5 million \$170.8 million and no impairment charges. Depreciation and amortization and impairment charges are based on accounting estimates.

The calculation of depreciation and amortization of long-lived assets requires us to apply judgment in selecting the remaining useful lives of the assets. The remaining useful life of an asset must address both physical and economic considerations. The remaining economic life of a long-lived asset may be shorter than its physical life. The pulp industry has historically been characterized by considerable uncertainty in business conditions. Estimates of future economic conditions for our long-lived assets and therefore, their remaining useful economic life, require considerable judgment.

If our estimate of the remaining useful life changes, such a change is accounted for prospectively in our determination of depreciation and amortization. Actual depreciation and amortization charges for an individual asset may therefore be significantly accelerated if the outlook for its remaining useful life is shortened considerably.

The unit of accounting for impairment testing for long-lived assets is its "Asset Group", which includes

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property, plant and equipment, net, amortizable intangible assets, net, and liabilities directly related to those assets. We evaluate an Asset Group for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable, such as continuing operating losses. When an indicator that the carrying value of an Asset Group may not be recoverable is triggered, we compare the carrying value of the Asset Group to its forecasted undiscounted future cash flows. If the carrying value of the Asset Group is greater than the undiscounted future cash flows an impairment charge is recorded based on the excess of the Asset Group's carrying value over its fair value.

Impairment testing for long-lived assets requires us to apply judgment in estimating the future cash flows of the Asset Group. The significant estimates in the future cash flows include periods of operation, projections of product pricing, production levels, fiber and other production costs and maintenance spending. When performing impairment tests, we estimate the fair values of the assets using management's best assumptions, which we believe would be consistent with the assumptions that a hypothetical marketplace participant would use. Estimates and assumptions used in these tests are evaluated and updated each period an impairment indicator is triggered.

Actual asset impairment losses could vary considerably from estimated impairment losses if actual results are not consistent with the assumptions and judgments used in estimating future cash flows.

Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Obligations

We maintain defined benefit pension plans and an other post-retirement benefit plan for certain employees of our Peace River mill and our Celgar mill which are funded based on actuarial estimates and requirements and are non-contributory. We recognize the net funded status of the plans and we record net periodic benefit costs associated with these net obligations. As of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024**, we had pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations aggregating **\$96.5 million** **\$91.6 million** and accumulated pension plan assets with a fair value of **\$88.8 million** **\$89.1 million**. Our **2023** **2024** net periodic pension and other post-retirement benefit cost was **\$5.2 million** **\$1.3 million**. The amounts recorded for the net pension and other post-retirement obligations include various judgments and uncertainties.

The Judgment is required for the following inputs **which** are used to determine our net obligations and our net periodic benefit costs each **year and the determination of these inputs requires judgment: year:**

- discount rate – used to determine the net present value of our pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations and to determine the int component of our net periodic pension and other post-retirement benefit costs;

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- return on assets – used to estimate the growth in the value of invested assets that are available to satisfy pension obligations and to determine expected return on the plan assets component of our net periodic pension costs;
- mortality rate – used to estimate the impact of mortality on pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations;
- rate of compensation increase – used to calculate the impact future pay increases will have on pension benefit obligations; and
- health care cost trend rate – used to calculate the impact of future health care costs on other post-retirement benefit obligations.

For the discount rate, we use the rates available on high-quality corporate bonds with a duration that is expected to match the timing of expected pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations. High-quality corporate bonds are those with a rating of “AA” or better.

In determining the expected return on assets, we consider the historical long-term returns, expected asset mix and the active management premium.

For the mortality rate we use actuarially-determined mortality tables that are consistent with our historical mortality experience and future expectations for mortality of the employees who participate in our pension

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and other post-retirement benefit plans.

In determining the rate of compensation increase, we review historical compensation increases and promotions, while considering current industry conditions, the terms of collective bargaining agreements with employees and the outlook for the industry.

For the health care cost trend rate, we consider historical trends for these costs, as well as recently enacted health care legislation. We also compare our health care rate to those of our industry.

Variations in assumptions described above could have a significant effect on the pension and other post-retirement benefits, net periodic benefit cost and obligation reported in our consolidated financial statements. For example, a one-percentage point change in any one of the following assumptions would have increased (decreased) our 2023 2024 net periodic benefit cost and our accrued benefit obligation as follows:

	Net periodic benefit cost				Accrued benefit obligation				Net periodic benefit cost				Accrued benefit obligation			
	1%		1%		1%		1%		1%		1%		1%		1%	
	increase	decrease	increase	decrease	increase	decrease	increase	decrease	increase	decrease	increase	decrease	increase	decrease	increase	decrease
	(in thousands)								(in thousands)							
Assumptions																
Discount rate	\$ 9	\$ 62	\$ (9,175)	\$ 11,479	\$ (292)	\$ 351	\$ (16,260)	\$ 13,026								
Return on assets	\$ (870)	\$ 880	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (869)	\$ 870	\$ —	\$ —								
Rate of compensation	\$ 406	\$ (389)	\$ 2,481	\$ (2,932)	\$ 557	\$ (206)	\$ 2,276	\$ (2,694)								
Health care cost trend rate	\$ 116	\$ (112)	\$ 436	\$ (469)	\$ 103	\$ (98)	\$ 441	\$ (478)								

Deferred Income Taxes

As of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, we had \$97.3 million in a deferred income tax liabilities liability of \$74.8 million and a \$0.7 million deferred income tax asset of \$17.8 million, resulting in a net deferred income tax liability of \$96.7 million \$57.0 million. Our deferred income tax assets are net of a \$78.7 million \$81.8 million valuation allowance. Our deferred income tax assets are comprised primarily of income tax loss and interest carryforwards and deductible temporary differences, all of which will reduce taxable income in the future. We assess the realization of these deferred income tax assets at each reporting period

to determine whether it is more likely than not that the deferred **income** tax assets will be realized. Our assessment includes a review of all available positive and negative evidence, including, but not limited to, the following:

- the history of the **income** tax loss carryforwards and their expiry dates;
- future reversals of temporary differences;

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-
- our historical and projected earnings; and
 - tax planning opportunities.

Significant judgment is required when evaluating the positive and negative evidence, specifically **the Company's** **our** estimates of future earnings. The weight given to negative and positive evidence is commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. Operating results during the most recent three-year period are generally given more weight than expectations of future profitability, which are inherently uncertain. A cumulative loss position during the most recent three-year period is considered significant negative evidence in assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets that is difficult to overcome.

Once our evaluation of the evidence is complete, if we believe that it is more likely than not that some of the deferred **income** tax assets will not be realized, based on currently available information, **an income tax** a valuation allowance is recorded against the deferred **income** tax assets.

If market conditions improve or tax planning opportunities arise in the future, we may reduce our valuation allowance, resulting in future **income** tax benefits. If market conditions deteriorate in the future, we may increase our valuation allowance, resulting in future **income** tax expenses. Any change in tax laws may change the valuation allowances in future periods.

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Business Combination

We allocate the total purchase price of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values as of the business combination date. In developing estimates of fair values for long-lived assets, including identifiable intangible assets, we utilize a variety of inputs including forecasted cash flows, discount rates, estimated replacement costs and depreciation and obsolescence factors. Determining the fair value for specifically identified intangible assets, such as contracts, involves significant judgment. We may refine our estimates and make adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed over a measurement period, not to exceed one year. Upon the conclusion of the measurement period or the final determination of the values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, whichever comes first, any subsequent adjustments are charged to earnings. Subsequent actual results of the underlying business activity supporting the specifically identified intangible assets could change, requiring us to record impairment charges or accelerate the remaining useful life.

Revenues Under Long-Term Contracts

We have **revenue** **revenues** from long-term contracts which **is** **are** recognized over the contract term as the work **progresses**. **progresses towards completion**. The timing of revenue recognition involves a judgmental process of estimating costs and profit for the performance obligation. Cost of sales is recognized as incurred. The amount we report as revenues is determined by adding a proportionate amount of the estimated profit to the amount reported as cost of sales. We recognize revenue as costs are incurred as this provides an objective measure of progress and thereby best depicts the extent of transfer of control to the customer. Estimating cost to complete requires us to apply judgment and is largely based on negotiated or estimated purchase contract terms, historical performance trends and other economic projections. Factors that influence these estimates may include inflationary trends, internal and supplier performance, asset utilization,

amongst others. Actual costs to complete could vary considerably from the estimated costs to complete and have a significant impact on the revenue we recognize.

Revenue and cost estimates for all significant long-term contract performance obligations are reviewed quarterly. Changes in estimated revenues, cost of sales and the related effect on operating income (loss) our earnings are recognized using a cumulative catch-up adjustment which recognizes in the current period the cumulative effect of the changes on current and prior periods based on the contract's percentage-of-completion.

Inventories

Inventories of raw materials, finished goods and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost, using the weighted-average cost method, or net realizable value and are released from inventory on the same basis.

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Estimating net realizable value requires us to apply judgment and is based on current and expected selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion.

Assets and Liabilities Classified as Held For Sale

Assets (and disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered primarily through a sale as opposed to continued use by the Company. The classification of assets (and disposal groups) as held for sale requires us to apply judgment in determining when the held for sale criteria are met, including whether a future sale is probable. The analysis of whether the held for sale criteria are met (or no longer met) is performed at each reporting date for each disposal group that we intend or intended to sell.

When the held for sale criteria are met, assets or disposal groups are measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Fair value determinations require considerable judgment and are sensitive to changes in underlying assumptions, estimates, and market factors. The fair value of assets (and disposal groups) held for sale are estimated based on preliminary indicative offers from third parties or through the use of a discounted cash flow model. The estimates used to calculate the fair value of assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale may change from period over period based on operating results, market conditions, and other factors. Changes in these assumptions and estimates could materially affect the determination of fair value and, if applicable, the preliminary impairment charges recognized.

Contingent Liabilities

We are subject to lawsuits, investigations and other claims related to environmental, product and other matters, and are required to assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes to these matters, as well as potential ranges of probable losses. We disclose contingent liabilities when there is a reasonable possibility that an ultimate loss may occur and we record contingent liabilities when it becomes probable that we will have to make payments and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated.

Assessing probability of loss and estimating probable losses requires analysis of multiple factors, including, but not limited to, the following:

- historical experience;
- judgments about the potential actions of third-party claimants and courts; and
- recommendations of legal counsel.

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Contingent liabilities are based on the best information available and actual losses in any future period are inherently uncertain. If estimated probable future losses or actual losses exceed our recorded liability for such claims, we would record additional charges. These exposures and proceedings can be significant and the ultimate negative outcomes could be material to our operating results or liquidity in any given quarter or year.

New Accounting Standards

See Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to risks associated with fluctuations in:

- foreign currency exchange rates;
- prices for the products we manufacture;
- fiber costs;
- credit risk; inflation;
- inflation; interest rates; and
- interest rates. credit risk.

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For a discussion of our earnings sensitivities to foreign exchange rates, pulp and lumber prices, fiber costs, foreign exchange rates and inflation, see Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Sensitivities" on page 63 62 hereof.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We compete with producers from around the world, particularly Europe and North America, in our product lines. We sell our principal product, pulp, U.S. lumber and mass timber products mainly in transactions denominated in dollars but sell certain other products including energy, chemicals, pallets, biofuels, wood residuals and European lumber in local currencies, being euros and Canadian dollars. Changes in the relative strength or weakness of the dollar versus the euro and the Canadian dollar affect our operating costs and margins. A stronger dollar lowers our operating costs but can in turn increase the cost of pulp to our customers and thereby create downward pressure on prices. On the other hand, a weaker dollar tends to increase our operating costs but tends to support higher pulp prices.

We are particularly sensitive to changes in the value of the dollar versus the euro and Canadian dollar. We expect exchange rate fluctuations to continue to impact costs and revenues, but we cannot predict the magnitude or direction of this effect for any period, and there can be no assurance of any future effects.

Furthermore, certain of our assets and liabilities are denominated in euros and Canadian dollars. A depreciation of these currencies against the dollar will decrease the fair value of such financial instrument assets and an appreciation of these currencies against the dollar will increase the fair value of such financial instrument liabilities, thereby decreasing our fair value. An appreciation of these currencies against the dollar will increase the fair value of such financial instrument assets and a depreciation of these currencies against the dollar will decrease the fair value of financial instrument liabilities, thereby increasing our fair value. As a result, our earnings can be subject to the potentially significant effect of foreign currency translation gains or losses in respect of these euros and Canadian dollar items.

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The following table provides information about our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations for the carrying amount of financial instruments sensitive to such fluctuations as of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024** and expected cash flows from these instruments:

	As of December 31, 2023								As of December 31, 2024								
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Expected maturity date						Carrying Value	Fair Value	Expected maturity date						
			2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Thereafter			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Thereafter	
			(in thousands)									(in thousands)					
Financial Instruments in euros																	
Cash and cash equivalents	24,236	24,236	24,236	—	—	—	—	—	30,756	30,756	30,756	—	—	—	—	—	
Accounts receivable, net	87,582	87,582	87,582	—	—	—	—	—	95,118	95,118	95,118	—	—	—	—	—	
Accounts payable and other	120,290	120,290	120,290	—	—	—	—	—	107,874	107,874	107,874	—	—	—	—	—	
Finance lease liabilities	39,165	39,165	6,120	5,497	5,645	5,705	5,278	10,920									
Operating lease liabilities	6,415	6,415	3,008	2,053	935	393	17	9									
Long-term debt	146,000	146,000	—	—	—	146,000	—	—	162,501	162,501	—	—	162,501	—	—	—	
in Canadian dollars																	
Cash and cash equivalents	12,046	12,046	12,046	—	—	—	—	—	19,477	19,477	19,477	—	—	—	—	—	
Accounts receivable, net	15,071	15,071	15,071	—	—	—	—	—	5,595	5,595	5,595	—	—	—	—	—	
Accounts payable and other	72,294	72,294	72,294	—	—	—	—	—	68,406	68,406	68,406	—	—	—	—	—	
Finance lease liabilities	6,708	6,708	1,395	1,216	1,170	1,200	991	736									
Operating lease liabilities	4,155	4,155	876	813	700	629	600	537									
Long-term debt	62,500	62,500	—	—	—	62,500	—	—	500	500	—	—	500	—	—	—	

Product Price Risk

Historically, economic and market shifts, fluctuations in capacity and changes in foreign currency exchange rates have created cyclical changes in prices, sales volume and margins for our principal products, being kraft pulp and lumber. In general, our products are commodities that are widely available from other producers

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and, because these products have few distinguishing qualities from producer to producer, competition is based primarily on price which is determined by supply relative to demand. The overall levels of demand for the products we manufacture, and consequently our sales and profitability, reflect fluctuations in end user demand.

Fiber Price Risk

Fiber in the form of wood chips, pulp logs, sawlogs and lumber represents our largest operating cost. Fiber is a market-priced commodity and, as such, is subject to fluctuations in prices based on supply and demand. Increases in the prices of fiber will tend to increase our operating costs and reduce our operating margins.

Inflation Risk

Our key production input costs are for fiber, chemicals and energy. Other material costs in our business include maintenance, freight and labor and transportation costs. As a result, our operating costs are sensitive to inflation. Increases in inflation will tend to increase our operating costs and reduce our operating margins.

Interest Rate Risk

Fluctuations in interest rates may affect the fair value of fixed interest rate financial instruments which are sensitive to such fluctuations. A decrease in interest rates may increase the fair value of such fixed interest rate financial instrument assets and an increase in interest rates may decrease the fair value of such fixed interest rate financial instrument liabilities, thereby increasing our fair value. An increase in interest rates may decrease the fair value of such fixed interest rate financial instrument assets and a decrease in interest rates may increase the fair value of such fixed interest rate financial instrument liabilities, thereby decreasing our fair value. We may seek to manage our interest rate risks through the use of interest rate derivatives.

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The following table provides information about our exposure to interest rate fluctuations for the financial instruments sensitive to such fluctuations as of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024 and expected cash flows from these instruments:

	As of December 31, 2023								As of December 31, 2024							
	Total	Fair Value	Expected maturity date						Total	Fair Value	Expected maturity date					
			2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Thereafter			2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Thereafter
	(in thousands other than percentages)								(in thousands other than percentages)							
Liabilities																
Long-term debt:																
Fixed rate \$(1)	300,000	287,235	—	—	300,000	—	—	—	400,000	430,580	—	—	—	400,000	—	—
Interest rate	5.500%	5.500%			5.500%				12.875%	12.875%				12.875%		
Fixed rate \$(2)	200,000	218,610	—	—	—	—	200,000	—	875,000	756,341	—	—	—	—	875,000	—
Interest rate	12.875%	12.875%					12.875%		5.125%	5.125%					5.125%	
Fixed rate \$(3)	875,000	751,581	—	—	—	—	—	875,000								
Variable rate (\$)																
(3)	168,822	168,822	—	—	168,822	—	—	—								

Interest rate	5.125%	5.125%						5.125%	4.470%	4.470%	4.470%					
Variable rate (\$) ⁽⁴⁾	161,330	161,330	—	—	—	161,330	—	—	347	347	—	—	347	—	—	—
Interest rate	5.296%	5.296%						5.296%	5.450%	5.450%	5.450%					
Variable rate (\$) ⁽⁵⁾	47,255	47,255	—	—	—	47,255	—	—								
Interest rate	6.614%	6.614%						6.614%								

(1) 2026 Senior Notes bearing interest at 5.50%, principal amount \$300.0 million.

(2) 2028 Senior Notes bearing interest at 12.875%, principal amount \$200.0 million \$400.0 million.

(3) (2) 2029 Senior Notes bearing interest at 5.125%, principal amount \$875.0 million.

(4) (3) The German Revolving Facility bearing interest by way of: Euribor plus a variable margin ranging from 1.40% to 2.35% dependent on conditions including but not limited to a prescribed leverage. The facility is sustainability linked whereby the interest rate margin is subject to upward or downward adjustments of up to 0.05% per annum if the Company achieves, or fails to achieve, certain sustainability targets.

(5) (4) The Canadian Revolving Facility bearing interest by way of: (i) Canadian dollar denominated advances, which bear interest at a designated prime rate per annum; (ii) banker's acceptance equivalent loans, Canadian dollar denominated advances, which bear interest at the applicable Canadian dollar banker's acceptance Adjusted CORRA plus 1.20% to 1.45% per annum; (iii) dollar denominated rate advances at the greater of the federal funds rate plus 0.50%, an Adjusted Term SOFR for a one month tenor plus 1.00% and the bank's applicable reference rate for U.S. dollar denominated loans and (iv) dollar denominated SOFR advances, which bear interest at Adjusted Term SOFR plus 1.20% to 1.45% per annum.

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Credit Risk

Our credit risk is primarily attributable to cash held in bank accounts and accounts receivable. We maintain cash balances in foreign financial institutions in excess of insured limits. We limit our credit exposure on cash held in bank accounts by periodically investing cash in excess of short-term operating requirements and debt obligations in low risk government bonds, or similar debt instruments. Our credit risk associated with our sales is managed through setting credit limits, the purchase of credit insurance and for certain customers a letter of credit is received prior to shipping the product. We review new customers' credit history before granting credit and conduct regular reviews of existing customers' credit. Concentrations of credit risk are with customers and agents based primarily in Germany, China and the U.S.

Risk Management and Derivatives

We seek to manage these risks through internal risk management policies as well as, from time to time, through the periodic use of derivatives. We may also from time to time use derivatives to reduce or limit our exposure to interest rate and currency risks. We may also use derivatives to reduce or limit our exposure to fluctuations in pulp and lumber prices. We may use derivatives to reduce our potential losses or to augment our potential gains, depending on our management's perception of future economic events and developments. These types of derivatives are generally highly speculative in nature. They are also very volatile as they are highly leveraged given that margin requirements are relatively low in proportion to notional amounts.

The principal derivatives we have periodically previously used are interest rate derivatives, pulp price derivatives, energy derivatives and foreign exchange derivatives.

Many of our strategies, including the use of derivatives, and the types of derivatives selected by us, are based on historical trading patterns and correlations and our management's expectations of future events. However, these strategies may not be effective in all market environments or against all types of risks. Unexpected market developments may affect our risk management strategies during this time, and unanticipated

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developments could impact our risk management strategies in the future. If any of the variety of instruments and strategies we utilize is not effective, we may incur significant losses.

As of December 31, 2023, December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, we had no outstanding derivatives.

However, in the future, we may from time to time use foreign exchange derivatives to convert some of our costs (including currency swaps relating to our long-term indebtedness) from euros or Canadian dollars to dollars as our principal product is priced in dollars. We have also converted some of our costs to dollars by issuing long-term dollar-denominated debt in the form of our Senior Notes. We may also from time to time use pulp or lumber derivatives to fix price realizations and interest rate derivatives to fix the rate of interest on indebtedness.

We record unrealized gains and losses on our outstanding derivatives when they are marked to market at the end of each reporting period and realized gains or losses on them when they are settled. We determine market valuations based primarily upon valuations provided by our counterparties.

We are exposed to modest credit related risks in the event of non-performance by counterparties to derivative contracts.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The consolidated financial statements required with respect to this Item 8, and as listed in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, are included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K commencing on page 84, 82.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

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ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act), as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on such evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in recording, processing, summarizing and reporting, on a timely basis, information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act.

It should be noted that any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions designed to obtain reasonable (and not absolute) assurance as to its effectiveness, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Mercer's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP.

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Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of Mercer's internal control over financial reporting as of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024**. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework*, as issued in 2013 by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on our assessment and those criteria, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024**.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024** has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their attestation report which appears in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Changes in Internal Controls

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the **period** **last fiscal quarter** that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not **Not** applicable.

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Executive Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Directors

We are governed by a board of directors, referred to as the “Board”, each member of which is elected annually. The following sets forth information relating to our directors and executive officers.

Jimmy S.H. Lee, Executive Chairman and Director *William D. McCartney*, age 66, 69, has served as Chairman since 2024, and as a director since May 1985, as Executive Chairman January 2003 and Lead Director since July 2015 and as May 28, 2021. He has been the President and Chief Executive Officer from 1992 of Pemcorp Management Inc., a corporate finance and management consulting firm, since its inception in 1990. From 1984 to 2015, Mr. Lee 1990, he was a director founding partner of Golden Valley Mines Ltd. from 2016 to 2021. Previously, during the period when MFC Bancorp Ltd. was our affiliate, Davidson & Company, Chartered Accountants, where he served as a director from 1986 specialized in business advisory services. He has been involved with numerous capital restructuring and President from 1988 to December 1996 when it was spun out. During Mr. Lee's tenure with Mercer, we acquired the Rosenthal mill financing events involving several public companies and converted it brings substantial knowledge relating to the production financial accounting and auditing processes. He is a chartered professional accountant and has been a member of kraft pulp, constructed and commenced operations at the Stendal mill and acquired the Celgar mill, the Friesau mill, the Peace River mill, the Mercer Mass Timber facility and the Torgau facility. Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada since 1980. He holds a Bachelor of Science Arts degree in Chemical Engineering Business Administration from the University of British Columbia, Canada, Simon Fraser University. Mr. Lee possesses particular knowledge and McCartney has extensive experience in our business as a “founder” and as our Chief Executive Officer for over 25 years. He also has broad knowledge and experience in finance and banking, credit markets, international pulp markets, derivative risk management accounting, financial and capital allocation markets.

Juan Carlos Bueno, Chief Executive Officer, President and Director, age 55, 56, has served as Chief Executive Officer and President and as a director since May 2022. His previous roles included from 2018 to March 2022 serving as the Chairman of the Board and co-founder of Global Energy which produces novel green energy generation devices. Prior to that, from 2011 to 2017, Mr. Bueno was Executive Vice President and Divisional CEO, Biomaterials, for Stora Enso, a manufacturer of pulp, paper and other forest products. At Stora Enso he designed and led their new biomaterials division, growing sales and profitability. The business included six manufacturing sites and a team of approximately 2,000 employees. Mr. Bueno created a vision and strategy to expand into new sectors such as lignin and hemicellulose. He also has broad experience in investor relations, board interaction and other key CEO functions. Prior to that, Mr. Bueno served in executive positions including Vice President, Crop Protection, President Agar Cross, Commercial Manager, Global Financial Analyst and Business Consultant with El DuPont de Nemours & Company in Brazil, UK, Argentina, Colombia and USA. El Dupont de Nemours & Company merged with the Dow Chemical Company to create DowDuPont. Mr. Bueno holds, among other things, a BSc., Industrial Engineering degree and a graduate degree in Negotiation & International Relations. Mr. Bueno has extensive global industrial and product experience and a proven track record of achieving commercial and operational excellence over a 30-year career.

William D. McCartney, age 68, has served as a director since January 2003 and Lead Director since May 28, 2021. He has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of Pemcorp Management Inc., a corporate finance and management consulting firm, since its inception in 1990. From 1984 to 1990, he was a founding partner of Davidson & Company, Chartered Accountants, where he specialized in business advisory services. He has been involved with numerous capital restructuring and financing events involving several public companies and brings substantial knowledge relating to the financial accounting and auditing processes. He is a chartered professional accountant and has been a member of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada since 1980. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Business Administration from Simon Fraser University. Mr. McCartney has extensive experience in accounting, financial and capital markets.

James Shepherd, age 71, 72, has served as a director since June 2011. Mr. Shepherd was President and Chief Executive Officer of Canfor Corporation from 2004 to 2007 and Slocan Forest Products Ltd. from 1999 to 2004. He is also the former President of Crestbrook Forest Industries Ltd. and Finlay Forest Industries Limited and the former Chairman of the Forest Products Association of Canada. Mr. Shepherd has previously served as a director of Conifex Timber Inc., Canfor Corporation and Canfor Pulp Income Fund (now Canfor Pulp Products Inc.). Mr. Shepherd holds a degree in Mechanical Engineering from Queen's University. Mr. Shepherd has also held several chief executive officer leadership and other senior positions in the forest industry.

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Alan Wallace, age 64, 65, has served as a director since June 2018. Mr. Wallace is currently the Chief Executive Officer of Peloton Advisors Inc., a corporate financial advisory firm. Since 2021, Mr. Wallace has served as a director and is the chair of the board of directors of Swiss Water Decaffeinated Coffee Inc. a global provider of decaffeinated coffee. He is based in Vancouver, British Columbia. Mr. Wallace was the Vice Chairman, Investment Banking, CIBC World Markets Inc. from 1987 to 2013 where he was also the Co-Head of its Paper and Forest Products Group from 1995 to 2013. Mr. Wallace holds a Master of Business Administration from the University of Chicago and a Bachelor of Applied Science (Mech) from the University of Toronto. Mr. Wallace has significant capital markets and mergers and acquisitions experience, including relating to debt and equity financings, corporate credit facilities and financial advisory assignments. He also has extensive forest products experience relating to financings and strategic transactions in the industry.

Linda Welty, age 68, 69, has served as a director since June 2018. Ms. Welty is currently an independent director of Huber Engineered Materials, a global manufacturer of engineered specialty ingredients, a portfolio

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company of J.M. Huber Corporation and has served in that role since 2014. From 2020 to September 2022, Ms. Welty was also elected as a director of GCP Applied Technologies Inc. which is a global provider of specialty construction products technologies. She is the President chemicals and Chief Executive Officer of Welty Strategic Consulting, LLC, an advisory firm focused on the development and execution of value creation strategies. building materials. She formerly served as chairman and a director of the Atlanta Chapter of the National Association of Corporate Directors, whose mission is to advance excellence in corporate governance. From 2010 to 2011 she served as a director and member of the special committee of Massey Energy Company. She served as an independent director of Vertellus Specialties, Inc. from 2007 to 2016. Ms. Welty was President and Chief Operating Officer of Flint Ink Corp., a global producer of printing inks for packaging and publication from 2003 to 2005. From 1998 to 2003, she served as President of the Specialty Group of H.B. Fuller Company, a global manufacturer of adhesives, sealants and coatings. She also served for over twenty years in global leadership roles for Hoechst AG and its former U.S. subsidiary, Celanese. She Ms. Welty is a National Association of Corporate Directors (NACD) Certified Director and NACD Board Leadership Fellow and holds a Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering from the University of Kansas.

Rainer Rettig, age 64, 65, has served as a director since February 2020. Mr. Rettig has served as Senior Vice-President of the Circular Economy Program at Covestro AG (formerly known as Bayer Material Science, a subgroup of Bayer AG), one of the world's leading manufacturers of high-tech polymer materials. Mr. Rettig brings significant experience in sales, marketing and strategy development in the field of chemicals and plastics. He had several senior leadership roles in Germany, Japan, Hong Kong and China. He holds a Ph.D in polymer chemistry and polymer processing from the Technical University of Darmstadt in Germany.

Alice Laberge, age 67, 68, has served as a director since February 2021. Ms. Laberge is currently a director of NutrienLtd., an agriculture products and services company, and Russel Metals Inc., a metal distribution company, and has served in such roles that role since 2018 and 2007, respectively. 2007. Ms. Laberge is also a director of the Canadian Public Accountability Board. Ms. Laberge also served as a director of Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan from 2003 to 2018, and NutrienLtd. from 2018 to May 2024. She most recently retired from the board of the Royal Bank of Canada in January 2021, on which she served for over 15 years. She formerly served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Fincentric Corporation, a global provider of software solutions to financial institutions, until 2005, and was previously Chief Financial Officer and Senior Vice-President, Finance for MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. Ms. Laberge is a Fellow of the Institute of Corporate Directors, and holds an MBA from the University of British Columbia and a Bachelor of Science from the University of Alberta. Ms. Laberge brings to the Board extensive senior executive experience relevant to our operations and an understanding of the forest products business. She also brings significant corporate governance and public company board experience from a wide variety of companies. Ms. Laberge also has extensive knowledge in financial and accounting matters.

Janine North, age 63, 64, has served as a director since February 2021. Ms. North is currently a director of Conifex Timber Inc., a forest products company, and Imperial Metals Corporation, a Canadian mining company. She is also a director of the Fraser Basin Council and formerly a director of the BC Ferry Services Corp. Ms. North retired from the Northern Development Initiative Trust in 2016 after serving 11 years as the founding Chief Executive Officer. Ms. North holds a Diploma in Management Studies from the Executive MBA Program at Simon Fraser University and a Bachelor of Science from the University of Alberta. Ms. North

brings with her significant public company board experience, and in particular, with companies involved in the resource sector. In particular, she has extensive knowledge and experience relevant to the

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Company's operations in the forest products industry, including financings and strategic transactions in the industry, as well as corporate governance and talent management.

Torbjörn Lööf, age 59, 60, has served as a director since May 2023. Mr. Lööf is currently a director of Essity AB, a leading global hygiene and health company, listed on Nasdaq Stockholm, Husqvarna Group, a Swedish manufacturer of outdoor power products listed on the Nasdaq Stockholm, and AB Blåkläder, a family-owned company within the workwear industry. Since March 2024, Mr. Lööf has been the chairman of the board of directors of Electrolux AB, a leading global appliance company listed on Nasdaq Stockholm. He was Chief Executive Officer of Inter IKEA Holding (The Netherlands) from 2016 to 2020 and Chief Executive Officer of Inter IKEA Systems, the world-wide IKEA franchisor and owner of the IKEA concept and brand, from 2013 to 2016. From 1989 to 2013 he held a number of leading positions and roles in different areas at IKEA in Sweden and in Italy, including Managing Director, IKEA of Sweden as of 2007. His role also included different board assignments both as Chairman and member for different IKEA companies, as well as being a member of IKEA Group Management. Mr. Lööf led the acquisition and transaction of 70 companies

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consisting of 26,000 employees in 30 different countries within two years. He developed and launched a new IKEA direction, Three Roads Forward, which is valid until 2025 and constitutes a major strategic shift for IKEA. In addition, he developed and implemented a new strategy which resulted in a complete restructuring for IKEA with the goal to become a global leader in furniture production with world class development and innovation capabilities. Torbjörn Lööf graduated from a Technical Industry program in Sweden and completed his financial education at MCE Management Centre Europe, Brussels.

Thomas Kevin Corrick, age 68, 69, has served as a director since May 2023. Mr. Corrick served as Chief Executive Officer for Boise Cascade, one of the largest producers of engineered wood products and plywood in North America and a leading U.S. wholesale distributor of building products, from 2015 to 2020. Mr. Corrick began his Boise Cascade career in 1980 in finance, including roles in audit, treasury, and planning, and then moved into several leadership roles with the Wood Products manufacturing division. Under his leadership as Vice President, then Senior Vice President, the engineered wood products business grew to a market leadership position and became one of the key growth and profit engines for the company. He led the acquisition of several mills to fill product and geography gaps and nearly doubled the size of the company's existing operations. He also focused on the supply chain, and doubled the capacity of the feeder mills supporting the business. Key accomplishments as CEO include implementing a systematic, company-wide focus on mission and values, significantly expanding leadership development and succession planning activities, with a focus on diversity and inclusion, and leading an initiative to create an owner-focused capital allocation strategy and mindset across the company. During his tenure as CEO, the company substantially improved its competitive position by expanding core capacity, selling and closing non-strategic assets, and strengthening its balance sheet by refinancing its entire debt portfolio. Mr. Corrick has served on several advisory committees and boards. He currently serves as a board member for the Treasure Valley YMCA and the St. Luke's Health System. Previously he served as a director for the Salt Lake City branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and the American Wood Council (AWC), where he served as chair. He received both his bachelor's and master's degrees in business administration from Texas Christian University.

Other Executive Officers

Richard Short, age 56, 57, has served as Chief Financial Officer and Secretary since June 2023 and was previously the Vice President, Controller since February 2014 and as Controller from November 2010 to February 2014, prior to which he served as Director, Corporate Finance since joining Mercer in 2007. Previous roles include Controller, Financial Reporting from 2006 to 2007 and Director, Corporate Finance from 2004 to 2006 with Catalyst Paper Corporation and Assistant Controller at The Alderwoods Group Inc. Mr. Short holds a Bachelor of Arts in Psychology from the University of British Columbia and has been a member of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada since 1993.

Adolf Koppensteiner, age 62, 63, has been Chief Operating Officer, Pulp Products since August 2022, and previously served as Chief Operating Officer since January 1, 2018 and has served as Managing Director, Operations and Technical of the Stendal mill since October 2013. Previously, he served as Mill Manager at the Rosenthal mill since joining Mercer in 2007. In the past, Mr. Koppensteiner was Managing Director of Kvaerner Central Europe, where he was responsible for sales and service for fifteen years. His whole career has been in the pulp and paper industry, where he has held a variety of positions building up significant experience in engineering, project work, and pulp mill start-ups, as well as the development and optimization of operating processes.

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Wolfram Ridder, age 62, 63, has served as Senior Vice President of Innovation & Government Relations since February 2023, and previously served as Vice President of Business Development since 2005, prior from 2005. Prior to which this, he served as Managing Director at Mercer's Stendal mill from 2001 to 2005. Mr. Ridder also served as Vice President Pulp Operations, Assistant to CEO Chief Executive Officer from 1999 to 2005 and Assistant Managing Director at the Rosenthal mill from 1995 to 1998. Prior to joining Mercer, Mr. Ridder worked as a Scientist for pulping technology development at the German Federal Research Center for Wood Science and Technology in Hamburg from 1988 to 1995. Mr. Ridder has a Master of Business Administration and a Master of Wood Science and Forest Product Technology from Hamburg University.

Leonhard Nossol, age 66, has served as our Group Controller for Europe since August 2005. He was also Managing Director of Rosenthal from 1997 until March 2023. In October 2023, he was appointed Managing Director of our Celgar mill. Before joining Mercer, Mr. Nossol was Director, Finance and Administration for a German household appliance producer from 1992 to 1997. Prior to this, he was Operations Controller at Grundig AG (consumer electronics) in Nürnberg. Mr. Nossol holds a Political Science degree from Freie Universität Berlin and a degree in Business Management from the University of Applied Sciences in Berlin.

Cindy Alekson, age 50, 51, has served as Vice President, Controller since April 2023. Before this, she held the position of Director, External Reporting since joining Mercer in November 2011. Her previous roles include

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management positions responsible for financial reporting for public companies across several industries, including mining, high-tech and consumer products. Ms. Alekson holds a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of British Columbia and is a member of the Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia.

Genevieve Stannus, age 53, 54, has served as Vice President, Treasurer since February 2021 and as Treasurer from July 2005 to February 2021, prior to which she served as Senior Financial Analyst since joining Mercer in August 2003. Prior to her role at Mercer, Ms. Stannus held Senior Treasury Analyst positions with Catalyst Paper Corporation and Pacifica Papers Inc. Ms. Stannus has over twenty years of experience in the forest products industry. She is a member of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada.

Brian Merwin, age 50, has served as Senior Vice President, Mass Timber since June 2023 and was previously the Vice President, Corporate Development, since February 2019, and Vice President, Strategic Initiatives since February 2009. Mr. Merwin previously held roles within Mercer such as Director, Strategic and Business Initiatives, and Business Analyst. Mr. Merwin has a Master of Business Administration from the Richard Ivey School of Business in Ontario, Canada and a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of British Columbia, Canada. He has over 18 years of industry experience, including M&A, corporate development, strategy, capital projects, innovation and business integration.

Dr. Carsten Merforth, age 57, 58, has served as Chief Operating Officer, Wood Products since August 2022, prior to which he was the Managing Director of the Friesau mill since April 2017. Dr. Merforth was previously the managing director of several high-capacity sawmills for Rettenmeier Holding AG from 2000 to 2010 and from 2013 to 2014 and Pfeifer Holz GmbH from 2010 to 2012. Dr. Merforth serves as a board member of the German Sawmill Association DeSH and is the Vice President of the Main Association of the German Wood Industry HDH. He is also the spokesperson for the Raw Wood Working Group. He holds a Master of Forestry from Georg August University and a Doctorate of Forestry Economics from Albert Ludwigs University.

Wolfgang Beck, age 50, 51, has served as Senior Vice President, Global Product Sourcing since September 1, 2022. Mr. Beck has served in different leading functions in Mercer's German wood business since 2005, and most recently, he was Managing Director of Mercer Holz since 2016. In the past, Mr. Beck worked for a German state forest organization and in the German financial sector at the beginning of his career. He has been Managing Director of wood2M since 2016, a Joint Venture Company of Mercer and another Pulp and Paper Manufacturer. Mr. Beck is a committee chairman or member of various wood industry associations.

Guy Arguin, age 59, 60, has served as Chief Human Resources Officer since January 2022, prior to which he was Senior Vice President, Human Resources for the Global Resources sector of SNC-Lavalin and Senior Vice President Human Resources and Human Resources Director roles with British American Tobacco across the Middle East, Northern Europe, France and Canada. Mr. Arguin started his professional career with Domtar in Montreal. Mr. Arguin has diverse Human Resources experiences across several sectors, such as

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Engineering and Consulting Services, Oil & Gas, Mining, Consumer Products and Pulp and Paper. Mr. Arguin holds a Master's Degree in Industrial Relations and Human Resources from the Université du Québec en Outaouais and a Bachelor of Arts in Industrial Relations from McGill University. He is also a Certified Human Resources Professional and a certified Executive Coach from the Academy of Executive Coaching in the U.K.

We also have experienced mill managers at all of our mills who have operated through multiple business cycles in the pulp industry.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and Anti-Corruption Policy

The Board has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to our directors, employees and executive officers and an Anti-Corruption Policy. The code and the policy are available on our website at www.mercerint.com/our-company/governance/. Copies of the code and the policy may also be obtained without charge upon request to Investor Relations, Mercer International Inc., Suite 1120, 700 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 1G8 (Telephone: (604) 684-1099).

The remaining information required by this Item 10 is incorporated herein by reference to the sections entitled "Proposal 1 - Election of Directors", "Share Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners", "Corporate Governance and Board Matters" and "Corporate Governance and Board Matters – Delinquent Section 16(a) Insider Reports" in our proxy statement relating to our annual meeting to be held in 2024, 2025.

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ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item 11 is incorporated by reference from the proxy statement relating to our annual meeting to be held in 2024, 2025.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this Item 12 is incorporated by reference from the proxy statement relating to our annual meeting to be held in 2024, 2025.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item 13 is incorporated herein by reference to the section entitled “Corporate Governance and Board Matters – Review and Approval of Related Party Transactions” of our proxy statement relating to our annual meeting to be held in 2024, 2025.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item 14 is incorporated by reference from the section entitled “Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm – Fees of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm” of our proxy statement relating to our annual meeting to be held in 2024, 2025.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)(1) Financial Statements

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(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules

All schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

(a)(3) Exhibits

Exhibits that are not filed herewith have been previously filed with the SEC and are incorporated herein by reference.

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
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- 3.1 [Articles of Incorporation of Mercer International Inc., as amended. Incorporated by reference from Form 8-A filed March 2, 2006.](#)
- 3.2 [Bylaws of Mercer International Inc. Incorporated by reference from Form 10-K filed February 17, 2022.](#)
- 4.1 [Indenture dated December 20, 2017 between Mercer International Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee, relating to the 2026 Senior Notes. Incorporated by reference from Form 8-K filed December 20, 2017.](#)
- 4.2 [Description of Securities. Incorporated by reference from Form 10-K filed February 13, 2020.](#)
- 4.3 [Indenture dated January 26, 2021 between Mercer International Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee, relating to the 2029 Senior Notes. Incorporated by reference from Form 8-K filed January 26, 2021.](#)
- 4.4 [Indenture dated September 21, 2023 between Mercer International Inc. and Computershare Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, relating to the 2028 Senior Notes. Incorporated by reference from Form 8-K filed September 21, 2023.](#)
- 10.1 [Revolving Credit Facility Agreement dated January 21, 2022 among Mercer Peace River Pulp Ltd., Mercer Celgar Limited Partnership and Mercer Forestry Services Ltd. et al. and Royal Bank of Canada, as Agent and the other Lenders thereto. Incorporated by reference from Form 10-K filed February 17, 2022.](#)
- 10.2 [First Amendment to Credit Agreement dated June 10, 2024 among Mercer Peace River Pulp Ltd., Mercer Celgar Limited Partnership and Mercer Forestry Services Ltd. et al. and Royal Bank of Canada, as Agent and the other Lenders thereto. Incorporated by reference from Form 10-Q filed April 8, 2024.](#)
- 10.3 [Revolving Facility Agreement dated September 15, 2022 among Zellstoff-Und Papierfabrik Rosenthal GmbH, Mercer Timber Products GmbH, Zellstoff Stendal GmbH, Mercer Holz GmbH, Stendal Pulp Holding GmbH, Zellstoff Stendal Transport GmbH, Mercer Timber](#)

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[Products Stendal GmbH, Unicredit Bank AG, Commerzbank AG, Berlin Branch, Landesbank Baden-Württemberg and Unicredit Bank AG. Incorporated by reference from Form 10-Q filed October 27, 2022.](#)

10.3 10.4 [Amendment and Restatement Agreement dated March 22, 2023 among Mercer Rosenthal GmbH, Mercer Timber Products GmbH, Mercer Stendal GmbH, Mercer Holz GmbH, Mercer](#)

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[Europe GmbH, Mercer Stendal Logistik GmbH, Mercer Timber Products Stendal GmbH, Mercer Torgau GmbH & Co. KG, Unicredit Bank AG, Commerzbank AG, Berlin Branch, Landesbank Baden-Württemberg and others relating to Revolving Facility Agreement dated September 15, 2022. Incorporated by reference from Form 10-Q filed May 4, 2023.](#)

10.4† 10.5†	Form of Trustee's Indemnity Agreement between Mercer International Inc. and its Trustees. Incorporated by reference from Form 10-K filed March 31, 2003.
10.6†	Mercer International Inc. 2022 Stock Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference from Appendix A to Mercer International Inc.'s definitive proxy statement on Schedule 14A filed April 18, 2022.
10.6† 10.7†	Employment Agreement dated October 2, 2006 between Stendal Pulp Holding GmbH and Wolfram Ridder. Incorporated by reference from Form 8-K filed October 3, 2006.
10.7†	Second Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Mercer International Inc. and Jimmy S.H. Lee, dated for reference September 29, 2015. Incorporated by reference from Form 8-K filed September 29, 2015.
10.8†	Chief Operating Officer and Managing Director Service Agreement, as amended, dated June 1, 2019 between Stendal Pulp Holding GmbH and Adolf Koppensteiner. Incorporated by reference from Form 10-K filed February 13, 2020.
10.9†	Employment Agreement between Mercer International Inc. and Juan Carlos Bueno, dated March 11, 2022. Incorporated by reference from Form 8-K filed March 16, 2022.
10.10†*	Employment Agreement between Mercer International Inc. and Richard Short, dated April 14, 2015. Incorporated by reference from Form 10-K filed February 15, 2024.
19.1*	Securities Law Compliance Policy.
21.1*	List of Subsidiaries of Registrant.
23.1*	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.
31.1*	Section 302 Certificate of Chief Executive Officer.
31.2*	Section 302 Certificate of Chief Financial Officer.
32.1*	Section 906 Certificate of Chief Executive Officer.
32.2*	Section 906 Certificate of Chief Financial Officer.
97.1* 97.1	Policy relating to recovery of erroneously awarded compensation, as required by applicable listing standards adopted pursuant to 17 CFR 240.10D-1 - Mercer International Inc. Clawback Policy. Incorporated by reference from Form 10-K filed February 15, 2024.
101*	The following financial statements from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024 , formatted in inline Extensible Business Reporting Language (iXBRL): (i) Consolidated Statements of Operations; (ii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss); (iii) Consolidated Balance Sheets; (iv) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity; (v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows; and (vi) Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
104*	The cover page from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024 , has been formatted in iXBRL.

* Filed herewith.

† Denotes management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

None.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the **Shareholders and** Board of Directors **and Shareholders** of Mercer International Inc.

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Mercer International Inc. and its subsidiaries (together, the Company) as of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024** and **2022, 2023**, and the related consolidated statements of operations, **of** comprehensive income (loss), **of** changes in shareholders' equity and **of** cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024**, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the consolidated financial statements). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024**, based on criteria established in *Internal Control* **— Integrated Framework**(2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024** and **2022, 2023**, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024** in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024**, based on criteria established in *Internal Control* **— Integrated Framework** (2013) issued by the COSO.

Basis for Opinions

The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under **Item** **Item** 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company's consolidated financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Goodwill impairment assessment for the Torgau reporting unit (Torgau)

As described in Note 10 11 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company's Company fully impaired the goodwill balance was \$35.4 million as of December 31, 2023, which fully relates related to Torgau. Torgau during the year ended December 31, 2024. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as of August 31, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate the existence of potential impairment loss. Management has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment assessment. Management determined that there were indicators of impairment and therefore performed a quantitative goodwill impairment test for Torgau as of August 31, 2023 June 30, 2024, which involves the comparison of the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying value. If the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, goodwill is written down for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the estimated fair value. Management estimated the fair value of the reporting unit by using a discounted cash flow model. This required management to make significant estimates and assumptions related to future estimated sales volumes, selling prices and costs, capital expenditures and the discount rate. No A goodwill impairment charge of \$34.3 million was recorded recognized as a result of the annual impairment test.

test for Torgau.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the goodwill impairment assessment for Torgau is a critical audit matter are (i) the significant judgment by management when developing the estimated fair value of Torgau; (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort in performing procedures and evaluating management's significant assumptions related to future estimated sales volumes, selling prices and costs, capital expenditures and the discount rate; and (iii) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These

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procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to management's goodwill impairment assessment, including controls over the valuation of Torgau. These procedures also included, among others, (i) testing management's process for developing the fair value estimate; (ii) evaluating the appropriateness of the discounted cash flow model used by management; (iii) testing the completeness and accuracy of underlying data used in the discounted cash flow model; and (iv) evaluating the reasonableness of the significant assumptions used by management related to future estimated sales volumes, selling prices and costs, capital expenditures and the discount rate. Evaluating management's assumptions related to future estimated sales volumes, selling prices and costs and capital expenditures involved evaluating whether the assumptions used by management were reasonable considering (i) the current and past

performance of Torgau; (ii) the consistency with external market and industry data; and (iii) whether the assumptions were consistent with evidence obtained in other areas of the audit, as applicable. Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge were used to assist in evaluating the reasonableness of the discount rate.

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, Canada

February 15, 2024 20, 2025

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2007.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share data)

	For the Year Ended December 31,			For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021	2024	2023	2022
Revenues	\$ 1,993,844	\$ 2,280,937	\$ 1,803,255	\$ 2,043,360	\$ 1,993,844	\$ 2,280,937
Costs and expenses						
Cost of sales, excluding depreciation and amortization	1,853,482	1,638,672	1,245,622	1,683,456	1,853,482	1,638,672
Cost of sales depreciation and amortization	172,223	144,064	132,117	170,542	172,223	144,064
Selling, general and administrative expenses	123,179	105,833	78,933	116,433	123,179	105,833
Impairment of sandalwood business held for sale	33,734	—	—	—	33,734	—
Loss on disposal of investment in joint venture	23,645	—	—			
Goodwill impairment	34,277	—	—			
Operating income (loss)	(188,774)	392,368	346,583	15,007	(188,774)	392,368
Other income (expenses)						
Interest expense	(88,246)	(71,499)	(70,047)	(109,150)	(88,246)	(71,499)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	—	—	(30,368)			
Other income	7,197	24,434	14,399	7,228	7,197	24,434
Total other expenses, net	(81,049)	(47,065)	(86,016)	(101,922)	(81,049)	(47,065)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(269,823)	345,303	260,567	(86,915)	(269,823)	345,303
Income tax recovery (provision)	27,767	(98,264)	(89,579)	1,774	27,767	(98,264)
Net income (loss)	\$ (242,056)	\$ 247,039	\$ 170,988	\$ (85,141)	\$ (242,056)	\$ 247,039
Net income (loss) per common share						
Basic	\$ (3.65)	\$ 3.74	\$ 2.59	\$ (1.27)	\$ (3.65)	\$ 3.74
Diluted	\$ (3.65)	\$ 3.71	\$ 2.58	\$ (1.27)	\$ (3.65)	\$ 3.71
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.300	\$ 0.300	\$ 0.260	\$ 0.300	\$ 0.300	\$ 0.300

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

	For the Year Ended December 31,			For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021	2024	2023	2022
Net income (loss)	\$ (242,056)	\$ 247,039	\$ 170,988	\$ (85,141)	\$ (242,056)	\$ 247,039
Other comprehensive income (loss)						
Gain related to defined benefit pension plans	4,063	10,755	19,206	5,128	4,063	10,755
Income tax provision	(252)	(2,356)	(4,485)	(653)	(252)	(2,356)
Gain related to defined benefit pension plans, net of tax	3,811	8,399	14,721	4,475	3,811	8,399
Foreign currency translation adjustments	49,480	(97,568)	(77,939)	(104,392)	49,480	(97,568)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	53,291	(89,169)	(63,218)	(99,917)	53,291	(89,169)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (188,765)	\$ 157,870	\$ 107,770	\$ (185,058)	\$ (188,765)	\$ 157,870

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

	December 31,		December 31,	
	2023	2022	2024	2023
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 313,992	\$ 354,032	\$ 184,925	\$ 313,992
Accounts receivable, net	306,166	351,993	327,345	306,166
Inventories	414,161	450,470	361,682	414,161
Prepaid expenses and other	23,461	21,680	17,601	23,461
Assets classified as held for sale	35,125	—	18,451	35,125
Total current assets	1,092,905	1,178,175	910,004	1,092,905
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,409,937	1,341,322	1,254,715	1,409,937
Investment in joint ventures	41,665	45,635	3,348	41,665
Amortizable intangible assets, net	52,641	61,497	49,829	52,641
Goodwill	35,381	30,937	—	35,381
Operating lease right-of-use assets	11,725	15,049	7,598	11,725
Pension asset	5,588	4,397	9,378	5,588
Deferred income tax assets	17,778	661		
Other long-term assets	12,736	48,025	10,282	12,075

Total assets	\$ 2,662,578	\$ 2,725,037	\$ 2,262,932	\$ 2,662,578
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and other	\$ 278,986	\$ 377,306	\$ 248,661	\$ 278,986
Pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations	826	755	732	826
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	6,625	—	7,145	6,625
Total current liabilities	286,437	378,061	256,538	286,437
Long-term debt	1,609,425	1,346,508	1,473,986	1,609,425
Pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations	12,483	12,178	11,134	12,483
Operating lease liabilities	7,755	9,475	4,793	7,755
Deferred income tax liabilities	74,772	97,324		
Other long-term liabilities	13,744	14,072	11,934	13,744
Deferred income tax	97,324	125,959		
Total liabilities	2,027,168	1,886,253	1,833,157	2,027,168
Shareholders' equity				
Common shares \$1 par value; 200,000,000 authorized; 66,525,000 issued and outstanding (2022 – 66,167,000)	66,471	66,132		
Common shares \$1 par value; 200,000,000 authorized; 66,871,000 issued and outstanding (2023 – 66,525,000)	66,850	66,471		
Additional paid-in capital	359,497	354,495	362,782	359,497
Retained earnings	336,113	598,119	230,912	336,113
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(126,671)	(179,962)	(230,769)	(126,671)
Total shareholders' equity	635,410	838,784	429,775	635,410
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,662,578	\$ 2,725,037	\$ 2,262,932	\$ 2,662,578
Commitments and contingencies (Note 23)				
Subsequent event (Note 16)				

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Common shares						Common shares					
	Number	Amount,	Additional	Accumulated		Total	Number	Amount,	Additional	Accumulated		Total
	(thousands of shares)	at Par Value	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Loss	Shareholders' Equity	(thousands of shares)	at Par Value	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Loss	Shareholders' Equity
Balance as of December 31,												
2020	65,868	\$ 65,800	\$ 345,696	\$ 217,106	\$ (27,575)	\$ 601,027						

Shares issued on grants of restricted shares	49	68	(68)	—	—	—
Shares issued on grants of performance share units	120	120	(120)	—	—	—
Stock compensation expense	—	—	2,394	—	—	2,394
Net income	—	—	—	170,988	—	170,988
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(17,167)	—	(17,167)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(63,218)	(63,218)

Balance as of December 31, 2021	66,037	65,988	347,902	370,927	(90,793)	694,024	66,037	\$ 65,988	\$ 347,902	\$ 370,927	\$ (90,793)	\$ 694,024
Shares issued on grants of restricted shares	35	49	(49)	—	—	—	35	49	(49)	—	—	—
Shares issued on grants of performance share units	95	95	(95)	—	—	—	95	95	(95)	—	—	—
Stock compensation expense	—	—	6,737	—	—	6,737	—	—	6,737	—	—	6,737
Net income	—	—	—	247,039	—	247,039	—	—	—	247,039	—	247,039
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(19,847)	—	(19,847)	—	—	—	(19,847)	—	(19,847)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(89,169)	(89,169)	—	—	—	—	(89,169)	(89,169)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	66,167	66,132	354,495	598,119	(179,962)	838,784	66,167	66,132	354,495	598,119	(179,962)	838,784
Shares issued on grants of restricted shares	54	35	(35)	—	—	—	54	35	(35)	—	—	—
Shares issued on grants of performance share units	254	254	(254)	—	—	—	254	254	(254)	—	—	—

Shares issued on grants of restricted share units	50	50	(50)	—	—	—	50	50	(50)	—	—	—
Stock compensation expense	—	—	5,341	—	—	5,341	—	—	5,341	—	—	5,341
Net loss	—	—	—	(242,056)	—	(242,056)	—	—	—	(242,056)	—	(242,056)
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(19,950)	—	(19,950)	—	—	—	(19,950)	—	(19,950)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	53,291	53,291	—	—	—	—	53,291	53,291
Balance as of December 31, 2023	66,525	\$ 66,471	\$ 359,497	\$ 336,113	\$ (126,671)	\$ 635,410	66,525	66,471	359,497	336,113	(126,671)	635,410
Shares issued on grants of restricted shares	21	54	(54)	—	—	—						
Shares issued on grants of performance share units	325	325	(325)	—	—	—						
Stock compensation expense	—	—	3,664	—	—	3,664						
Net loss	—	—	—	(85,141)	—	(85,141)						
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(20,060)	—	(20,060)						
Disposal of investment in joint venture	—	—	—	—	(4,181)	(4,181)						
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(99,917)	(99,917)						
Balance as of December 31, 2024	66,871	\$ 66,850	\$ 362,782	\$ 230,912	\$ (230,769)	\$ 429,775						

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

	For the Year Ended December 31,			For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021	2024	2023	2022
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities						
Net income (loss)	\$ (242,056)	\$ 247,039	\$ 170,988	\$ (85,141)	\$ (242,056)	\$ 247,039
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to cash flows from operating activities						
Depreciation and amortization	172,502	144,153	132,199	170,793	172,502	144,153
Deferred income tax provision (recovery)	(36,392)	7,003	18,791	(35,721)	(36,392)	7,003
Inventory impairment	58,600	—	—	9,000	58,600	—
Impairment of sandalwood business held for sale	33,734	—	—	—	33,734	—
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	—	—	30,368			
Loss on disposal of investment in joint venture	23,645	—	—			
Goodwill impairment	34,277	—	—			
Defined benefit pension plans and other post-retirement benefit plan expense	5,214	1,708	2,831	1,272	5,214	1,708
Stock compensation expense	5,922	6,737	2,394	3,859	5,922	6,737
Foreign exchange transaction losses (gains)	3,905	(16,802)	(16,597)	(8,311)	3,905	(16,802)
Other	(5,092)	(1,241)	384	2,087	(5,092)	(1,241)
Defined benefit pension plans and other post-retirement benefit plan contributions	(1,152)	(2,942)	(4,258)	(675)	(1,152)	(2,942)
Changes in working capital						
Accounts receivable	52,507	(20,476)	(121,579)	(32,094)	52,507	(20,476)
Inventories	(15,836)	(63,184)	(96,442)	23,907	(15,836)	(63,184)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(98,182)	66,796	75,589	(17,680)	(98,182)	66,796
Other	(2,679)	(8,131)	(12,454)	986	(2,679)	(8,131)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	(69,005)	360,660	182,214	90,204	(69,005)	360,660
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities						
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(136,324)	(178,742)	(159,440)	(84,318)	(136,324)	(178,742)
Acquisition, net of cash acquired (Note 2)	(82,100)	(256,604)	(51,258)			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	19,874	3,408	1,689			
Acquisition, net of cash acquired	—	(82,100)	(256,604)			
Property insurance proceeds	12,203	8,616	21,540	773	12,203	8,616
Proceeds from government grants	5,569	1,067	9,333	787	5,569	1,067
Purchase of term deposit	—	(75,000)	—	—	—	(75,000)
Proceeds from sale of term deposit	—	75,519	—	—	—	75,519
Other	785	534	2,031	(4,108)	(2,623)	(1,155)
Net cash from (used in) investing activities	(199,867)	(424,610)	(177,794)	(66,992)	(199,867)	(424,610)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities						
Redemption of senior notes	—	—	(824,557)	(300,000)	—	—
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes	200,000	—	875,000	206,000	200,000	—
Proceeds from (repayment of) revolving credit facilities, net	61,272	115,330	(33,396)	(25,061)	61,272	115,330
Dividend payments	(19,950)	(19,847)	(17,167)	(20,060)	(19,950)	(19,847)

Payment of debt issuance costs	(4,865)	(3,871)	(14,483)	(4,515)	(4,865)	(3,871)
Payment of finance lease obligations	(7,785)	(10,003)	(7,850)	(8,918)	(7,785)	(10,003)
Other	(48)	(711)	3,616	(229)	(48)	(711)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	228,624	80,898	(18,837)	(152,783)	228,624	80,898
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	208	(8,526)	(1,071)	504	208	(8,526)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(40,040)	8,422	(15,488)	(129,067)	(40,040)	8,422
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	354,032	345,610	361,098	313,992	354,032	345,610
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 313,992	\$ 354,032	\$ 345,610	\$ 184,925	\$ 313,992	\$ 354,032
Supplemental cash flow disclosure:						
Cash paid for interest	\$ 79,620	\$ 67,103	\$ 73,088	\$ 105,483	\$ 79,620	\$ 67,103
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 63,551	\$ 86,037	\$ 22,950	\$ 22,494	\$ 63,551	\$ 86,037
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:	Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:			Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Leased production and other equipment	\$ 3,310	\$ —	\$ 29,344	\$ 11,906	\$ 3,310	\$ —

See accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Note 1. The Company and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Background

Mercer International Inc. ("Mercer Inc.") is a Washington corporation and its shares of common stock are quoted and listed for trading on the NASDAQ Global Select Market.

Mercer Inc. owns and operates four pulp manufacturing facilities, two in Canada and two in Germany, has a 50% joint venture interest in a pulp mill in Canada, one sawmill and one timber processing and value-add pallet production facility in Germany. The Company also owns three mass timber production facilities, two located in Spokane, Washington the U.S. and since acquiring the assets of Structurlam Mass Timber Corporation and its subsidiaries ("Structurlam") on June 15, 2023, one in Conway, Arkansas and British Columbia, Canada.

In these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are expressed in U.S. dollars ("\$"). The symbol "€" refers to euros and the symbol "C\$" refers to Canadian dollars.

Basis of Presentation

These consolidated financial statements contained herein include the accounts of Mercer Inc. and all of its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company"). The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("GAAP"). All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Mercer Inc. owns 100% of its subsidiaries with subsidiaries. In 2024, the exception Company disposed of the its 50% joint venture interest in the Cariboo Pulp & Paper Company ("CPP") with West Fraser Mills Ltd., ("West Fraser") which is prior to the disposal was accounted for using the equity method.

Use of Estimates

Preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Significant management judgment is required in determining the accounting for, among other things, future cash flows associated with impairment testing for goodwill and long-lived assets, depreciation and amortization, pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations, deferred income taxes (valuation allowance and permanent reinvestment), the allocation of the purchase price in a business combination to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, revenues under long-term contracts, inventory impairment, assets and liabilities classified as held for sale and the fair value of disposal groups, legal liabilities and contingencies. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates, and changes in these estimates are recorded when known.

Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash held in bank accounts and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are recorded at cost, net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company reviews the collectability of accounts receivable at each reporting date and maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts at an amount estimated to cover the expected losses on uninsured accounts receivable. Any amounts that are determined to be uncollectible and uninsured are offset against the allowance. The allowance is based on the Company's evaluation of numerous factors, including the payment history, financial position of the debtors and current market conditions.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Note 1. The Company and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Company's credit risk associated with its sales is currently managed through the purchase of credit insurance, obtaining letters of credit and setting credit limits prior to the sale. The Company reviews new customers' customers' credit history before granting credit and conducts regular reviews of existing customers' customers' credit.

Inventories

Inventories of raw materials, finished goods and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost, using the weighted-average cost method, or net realizable value and are released from inventory on the same basis. Spare parts and other materials are valued at the lower of cost and replacement cost. Cost includes labor, materials and production overhead and is determined by using the weighted-average cost method. Raw materials inventories include pulp logs, sawlogs, wood chips and lumber. These inventories are located both at the mills and at various offsite locations. In accordance with industry practice, physical inventory counts utilize standardized techniques to estimate quantities of such inventory volumes. These techniques historically have provided reasonable estimates of such inventories.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation of buildings and production equipment is based on the estimated useful lives of the assets and is computed using the straight-line method. The amortization periods have been provided in the Property, Plant and Equipment, Net Note.

The costs of major rebuilds, replacements and those expenditures that substantially increase the useful lives of existing property, plant and equipment are capitalized. The Company capitalizes interest on borrowings during the construction period of major capital projects as part of the related asset. The cost of repairs and maintenance as well as planned shutdown maintenance performed on manufacturing facilities, composed of labor, materials and other incremental costs, is recognized as an expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as incurred.

The Company provides for asset retirement obligations when there is a legislated or contractual basis for those obligations. An obligation is recorded as a liability at fair value in the period in which the Company incurs a legal obligation associated with the retirement of an asset. The associated costs are capitalized as part of the carrying value of the related asset and amortized over its remaining useful life. The liability is accreted using a credit adjusted risk-free interest rate.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets include "Property, plant and equipment, net" and "Amortizable intangible assets, net". The unit of accounting for impairment testing for long-lived assets is its "Asset Group", which includes the long-lived assets and liabilities directly related to those assets. The Company evaluates an Asset Group for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable, such as continuing operating losses. When an indicator that the carrying value of an Asset Group may not be recoverable is triggered, the Company compares the carrying value of the Asset Group to its forecasted undiscounted future cash flows. If the carrying value of the Asset Group is greater than the undiscounted future cash flows an impairment charge is recorded based on the excess of the Asset Group's carrying value over its fair value.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Note 1. The Company and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Leases

The Company determines if a contract contains a lease at inception. Leases are classified as either operating or finance leases. Leases with a term of less than 12 months are not recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, and are expensed over the term of the lease in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Operating and finance lease right-of-use assets and the related liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date based on the present value of the future lease payments over the term of the lease. Renewal and termination options are included in the lease terms when it is reasonably certain that they will be

exercised. In determining the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the implicit rate when readily determinable, or the Company's estimated incremental borrowing rate, which is based on information available at the lease commencement date.

Government Grants

The Company records grants from federal, provincial and state governments when the conditions of their receipt are complied with and there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received. Grants related to assets are government grants whose primary condition is that the company qualifying for them should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long-term assets. Secondary conditions may also be attached, including restricting the type or location of the assets and/or other conditions that must be met. Grants related to assets are deducted from the cost of the assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and amortized over the same period as the related asset in "Cost of sales depreciation and amortization" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Grants related to income are government grants which are either unconditional, related to reduced environmental emissions or related to the Company's normal business operations, and are reported as a reduction of related expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company is required to pay certain fees based on wastewater emissions at its German mills. Accrued fees can be reduced upon the mills' demonstration of lower wastewater emissions. The fees are expensed as incurred and the fee reduction is recognized once the Company has reasonable assurance that the German regulators will accept the lower level of wastewater emissions. Both the fees and the fee reduction are recognized in "Cost of sales, excluding depreciation and amortization" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. There may be a significant period of time between recognition of the wastewater expense and recognition of the wastewater fee reduction.

Amortizable Intangible Assets

Amortizable intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided based on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Intangible assets and is computed using the straight-line method. The amortization periods have been provided in the Amortizable Intangible Assets, Net Note.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net identifiable assets upon acquisition of a business. The carrying value of goodwill, which is not amortized, is assessed for impairment annually as of August 31 or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances arise that suggest the carrying value of goodwill may be impaired. Goodwill is allocated to reporting units that are expected to benefit from the synergies arising from business combinations.

The impairment test of goodwill is performed at the reporting unit level. A reporting unit is an operating segment or one level below an operating segment (also known as a component). The Company has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment assessment. The quantitative impairment test compares the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill. If the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, goodwill is written down for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the fair value.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Note 1. The Company and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

However, the impairment charge recognized cannot exceed the carrying amount of goodwill. The fair value of a reporting unit is estimated using a discounted cash flow model, based on market participant assumptions. This requires significant estimates and assumptions related to future estimated sales volumes, selling prices and costs, capital expenditures and the discount rate. The assumptions used are consistent with internal forecasts. Unanticipated market and

macroeconomic events and circumstances may occur and could affect the accuracy of management assumptions. Sensitivities of these assumptions are also performed.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.
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(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Pension Plans

The Company maintains defined benefit pension plans for its Peace River employees and its salaried employees at the Celgar mill which are funded and non-contributory. The cost of the benefits earned by the employees is determined using the projected unit credit benefit method prorated on years of service. The pension expense reflects the current service cost, the interest on the unfunded liability and the amortization over the estimated average remaining service life of the employees of: (i) prior service costs, and (ii) the net actuarial gain or loss that exceeds 10% of the greater of the accrued benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets as of the beginning of the year. The Company recognizes the net funded status of the plan.

The Company also has a multiemployer pension plan and defined contribution plans for which contributions are expensed in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Foreign Operations and Currency Translation

The Company determines its foreign subsidiaries' functional currency by reviewing the currency of the primary economic environment in which the foreign subsidiaries operate, which is normally the currency of the environment in which the foreign subsidiaries generate and expend cash. The Company translates assets and liabilities of its non-U.S. dollar functional currency subsidiaries into U.S. dollars using the rate in effect at the balance sheet date and revenues and expenses are translated at the average rate of exchange throughout the period. Foreign currency translation gains and losses are recognized within "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of each operation using exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency using historical exchange rates. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions related to operating activities are included in "Cost of sales, excluding depreciation and amortization" while those related to non-operating activities are included in "Other income" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Where intercompany loans are of a long-term investment nature, exchange rate changes are included as a foreign currency translation adjustment within "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when obligations under the terms of a contract with its customer are satisfied; generally this occurs with the transfer of control of the products sold. Transfer of control to the customer is based on the standardized shipping terms in the contract as this determines when the Company has the right to payment, the customer has legal title to the asset and the customer has the risks of ownership. Payment is due, and revenue and a receivable is recognized after control has transferred to the customer. Payment terms are defined in the contract as typically due within three months after control has transferred to the customer, and as such, the contract does not have a significant financing component.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Note 1. The Company and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A contract liability is created when the customer prepays for goods prior to the Company transferring control over those goods to the customer. The contract liability is reduced and revenue is recognized once control of the goods is transferred to the customer.

The Company excludes value-added taxes, sales and other taxes it collects from the customer on behalf of third parties concurrent with revenue-producing activities from revenues.

The Company may arrange shipping and handling activities as part of the sale of its products. The Company has elected to account for shipping and handling activities that occur after the customer has obtained control of the product as a fulfillment cost rather than as an additional promised service.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

The following is a description of the principal activities from which the Company generates its revenues. For a breakdown of revenues by product and geographic location see the Segment Information Note.

Pulp and Lumber Revenues

For European sales sent by truck or train from the mills directly to the customer, the contracted sales terms are such that control transfers once the truck or train leaves the mill. For orders sent by ocean freighter, the contract terms state that control transfers at the time the product passes the ship's rail. For North American sales shipped by truck or train, the contracts state that control transfers once the truck or train has arrived at the customer's specified location.

The transaction price is included in the sales contract and is net of customer discounts, rebates and other selling concessions.

The Company's pulp sales are to tissue and paper producers and the Company's lumber sales are to manufacturers and retailers. The Company's sales in Europe and North America are direct to the customer. The Company's pulp sales to overseas customers are primarily through third party third-party sales agents and the Company's lumber sales to overseas customers are either direct to the customer or through third party third-party sales agents. The Company is the principal in all of the arrangements with third party third-party sales agents.

Energy Revenues

Energy sales are to utility companies in Canada and Germany. Sales of energy are recognized as the electricity is consumed by the customer and is based on contractual usage rates and meter readings that measure electricity consumption.

Pallet, Chemical, Biofuel and Wood Residual Revenues

Pallet, chemical, biofuel and wood residual revenues sold from the German mills are sold primarily into the European market. Pallet and biofuel sales are sold to the customer or to a trader. Chemical and wood residual sales are sold direct to the customer. These sales typically have shipping terms where control transfers once the product is loaded onto the truck at the mill.

Mass Timber Revenues

Mass timber includes CLT cross-laminated timber ("CLT") and glulam, glue-laminated timber ("glulam"), manufactured at our mass timber production facilities. A mass timber sales contract will typically represent a single distinct performance obligation due to the highly interdependent and interrelated nature of the underlying goods and services provided.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Note 1. The Company and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Mass timber contract revenue is recognized over the contract term as the work progresses because of the continuous transfer of control to the customer. The customer typically controls the work in process as evidenced by the Company's right to payment of the transaction price associated with work performed to date on products or services that do not have an alternative use to the Company.

The accounting for the mass timber contracts involves a judgmental process of estimating total sales, costs and profit for the performance obligation. Cost of sales is recognized as incurred. The amount reported as revenues is determined by adding a proportionate amount of the estimated profit to the amount reported as cost of sales. Recognizing revenue as costs are incurred provides an objective measure of progress and thereby best depicts the extent of transfer of control to the customer. Changes in estimated revenues, cost of sales and the related effect on operating income (loss) are recognized using a cumulative catch-up adjustment which recognizes in the current period the cumulative effect of the changes on current and prior periods based on the contract's percentage-of-completion.

The Company's Company has elected to omit disclosure of information about the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations and when revenue will be recognized for its mass timber contracts have remaining performance obligations which are exempt from disclosure as these contracts are expected to be complete completed within twelve 12 months.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Shipping and Handling Costs

Amounts charged to customers for shipping and handling costs are recognized in "Revenues" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Shipping and handling costs incurred by the Company are included in "Cost of sales, excluding depreciation and amortization" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations at the time the related revenue is recognized.

Insurance Claims

The Company records business interruption insurance proceeds once the insurance provider acknowledges that the claim is covered and agrees in writing to the amount to be paid for the claim. The Company reports business interruption insurance proceeds in "Cost of sales, excluding depreciation and amortization" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company records property insurance proceeds up to the amount of the related impairment when it is probable the proceeds will be received. Proceeds in excess of the impairment are recorded once the insurance provider acknowledges that the claim is covered and agrees in writing to the amount to be paid for the claim. The Company reports property insurance proceeds in the same line item in which the related impairment was recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company's stock incentive plan consists of stock options, restricted stock units ("RSUs" ("RSUs")), deferred stock units ("DSUs" ("DSUs")), restricted shares, performance shares, performance share units ("PSUs" ("PSUs")) and stock appreciation rights. The stock-based compensation expense is recognized over an award's requisite service period based on the award's fair value in "Selling, general, and administrative expenses" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company issues new shares upon the exercise of stock-based compensation awards.

PSUs provide the holder the right to receive upon vesting a common share of the Company, a cash payment or a combination of common shares or cash, as determined by the Company, if certain market and/or performance goals established by the Company are met. The performance objective period is generally three years. The fair value of PSUs granted with a performance condition is based upon the targeted number of shares to be awarded and the quoted market price of the Company's shares at that date.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Note 1. The Company and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The fair value of PSUs granted with a market and performance condition is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation model using historical volatility and a risk-free interest rate.

The Company estimates forfeitures of PSUs based on management's expectations and recognizes compensation cost only for those awards expected to vest. Estimated forfeitures are adjusted to actual experience at each balance sheet date.

The fair value of equity settled restricted shares, RSUs, and DSUs ("Equity DSUs") is determined based upon the number of shares or units granted and the quoted price of the Company's common shares on the date of grant. The vesting period is generally one year.

DSUs which are settled in cash ("Cash Only DSUs"), are settled at the quoted price of the Company's common shares on the redemption date. Cash Only DSUs are accounted for as a liability and measured based on the quoted price of the Company's common shares on the balance sheet date. The change in the fair value of the outstanding Cash Only DSUs is recorded as an expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The vesting period is generally one year or less.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are recognized using the asset and liability method, whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis, and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Valuation allowances are provided if, after considering both positive and negative available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the net deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Deferred income taxes are determined separately for each tax-paying component of the Company. For each tax-paying component, all deferred tax liabilities and assets are offset and presented as a single net amount.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company occasionally enters into derivative financial instruments to manage certain market risks. These derivative instruments are not designated as hedging instruments and accordingly, are recorded at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheets with the changes in fair value recognized in "Other income" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Periodically, the Company enters into derivative contracts to supply materials for its own use and as such are exempt from mark-to-market accounting.

Fair Value Measurements

The fair value methodologies and, as a result, the fair value of the Company's financial instruments assets and liabilities measured at fair value are determined based on the fair value hierarchy provided in the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures topic of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification, and are as follows:

Level 1 – Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2 – Valuations based on observable inputs in active markets for similar assets and liabilities, other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted commodity prices or interest or currency exchange rates.

Level 3 – Valuations based on significant unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity, such as discounted cash flow methodologies based on internal cash flow forecasts.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Note 1. The Company and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The financial instrument's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Net Income (Loss) Per Common Share

Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is calculated to give effect to all potentially dilutive common shares outstanding by applying the "Treasury Stock" and "If-Converted" methods. Instruments that could have a potentially dilutive effect on the Company's weighted average shares outstanding include all or a portion of outstanding stock options, RSUs, Equity DSUs, restricted shares, performance shares, PSUs and stock appreciation rights.

Business Combinations

The Company uses the acquisition method in accounting for a business combination that meets the definition of a business. Under this approach, identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at their respective fair market values at the date of acquisition. In developing estimates of fair market values for long-lived assets, including identifiable intangible assets, the Company utilizes a variety of inputs including forecasted cash flows, discount rates, estimated replacement costs and depreciation and obsolescence factors. Valuations are performed by management or independent valuation specialists under management's supervision, where appropriate. Acquisition costs, as well as costs to integrate acquired companies, are expensed as incurred in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Assets and Liabilities Classified as Held for Sale

Assets (and disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered primarily through a sale as opposed to continued use by the Company. Assets (and disposal groups) to be disposed that meet the held for sale criteria are reported at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and are no longer depreciated.

Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Company for which discrete financial information is available and whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker (the "CODM") to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenue and incur expenses, including revenue and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other operations. The Company makes adjustments and eliminations in preparing the financial statements and allocates revenues, expenses, and gains and losses in determining the reported segment performance measures, only if they are included in the performance measures used by the CODM.

New Accounting Pronouncements Adopted

Reference Rate Reform

In March 2020, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2020-04, which provides optional guidance for a limited time to ease the potential burden associated with transitioning away from reference rates that are expected to be discontinued. These amendments were effective immediately and are applied prospectively to contract modifications made and hedging relationships entered into or evaluated on or before December 31, 2022. In March 2021, the FASB deferred the expiration date to December 31, 2024. The Company has applied this guidance to account for contract modifications that are related to replacement of eligible reference rates. The application of ASU 2020-04 did not have a material impact to the consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures

In November 2023, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") ASU 2023-07, which requires the disclosure of significant segment expenses that are part of an entity's segment measure of profit or loss, and regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker. In addition, it CODM, and adds or makes clarifications to other segment-related disclosures, such as clarifying that disclosure requirements are required for entities with a single reportable segment and

that an entity may disclose multiple measures of segment profit and loss. disclosures. ASU 2023-07 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023 and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2024 thereafter with early adoption permitted. The Company currently does not expect has applied this guidance in the adoption of ASU 2023-07 Segment Information Note.

Accounting Pronouncements to have a material impact to the consolidated financial statements and will continue to assess the potential impact. be Adopted

Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, which requires additional disaggregation of the reconciliation between the statutory and effective tax rate for an entity and of income taxes paid. The amendments improve the transparency of income tax disclosures by requiring consistent categories and greater disaggregation of information by jurisdiction. ASU 2023-09 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. The Company will continue continues to assess the potential impact. impact of ASU 2023-09 to the consolidated financial statements.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Note 1. The Company and Summary Disaggregation of Significant Accounting Policies (continued) Income Statement Expenses

Reference Rate Reform

In March 2020, November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04, 2024-03, which provides optional guidance for a limited time to ease expands disclosures about specific expense categories presented on the potential burden in accounting for reference rate reform. These amendments are effective immediately and may be applied prospectively to contract modifications made and hedging relationships entered into or evaluated on or before December 31, 2022. In March 2021, the intended cessation date face of the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") income statement and addresses requests from investors for more detailed information about the types of expenses (including purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation and amortization) in commonly presented expense captions (such as cost of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses). ASU 2024-03 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026 and interim periods thereafter with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently assessing the U.S. was extended impact of ASU 2024-03 to June 30, 2023. Accordingly, ASU 2022-06 defers the expiration date to December 31, 2024.

As of December 31, 2023, the Company does not have any debt agreements that utilize LIBOR as one of the alternative applicable rates. Therefore, the discontinuation of LIBOR did not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position. statements.

Note 2. Acquisitions

2023 Structurlam

On June 15, 2023, the Company acquired substantially all the assets of Structurlam Mass Timber Corporation, including a mass timber production facility located in Conway, Arkansas (the "Mercer Conway facility") and mass timber production facilities in British Columbia, Canada, for cash consideration of \$82,100 net of a \$2,400 break fee and expense reimbursement and including \$1,000 of acquisition costs.

The transaction is accounted for as an acquisition of a group of assets as management determined it does not qualify as an acquisition of a business under GAAP. Substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired was concentrated in a group of similar identifiable assets, being the land, building and production equipment at the Mercer Conway facility.

2022 Torgau

On September 30, 2022, the Company acquired all the issued and outstanding shares of Wood Holdco GmbH, which is the parent company of Holzindustrie Torgau KG ("Torgau") for consideration of €270.0 million (\$263,196) cash. The acquisition results in 100% ownership of a timber processing and value-add pallet production facility in Torgau, Germany and a wood processing facility in Dahlen, Germany that produces garden products. The acquisition of Torgau expands the Company's solid wood business and further diversifies the Company's product offerings.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

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(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Note 2. Acquisitions (continued)

The following summarizes the allocation of the purchase price to the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date:

	Purchase Price Allocation
Cash	\$ 6,592
Accounts receivable	13,202
Inventories	50,900
Other current assets	2,548
Property, plant and equipment	205,450
Amortizable intangible assets (a)	25,141
Goodwill (b)	31,213
Other long-term assets	3,934
Total assets acquired	338,980
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	(43,905)
Deferred income tax	(29,390)
Other long-term liabilities	(2,489)
Total liabilities assumed	(75,784)
Net assets acquired	\$ 263,196

(a) Amortizable intangible assets include an order backlog, which has an estimated fair value of \$15,243 and was amortized on a straight-line basis over six months and an energy sales agreement, which has an estimated fair value of \$9,898 and is being amortized on a straight-line basis over 12 years.

(b) The goodwill is primarily for expected synergies from combining the operations of Torgau with the Company's existing German operations. The goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

Management applied significant judgment in estimating the fair value of certain property, plant and equipment acquired using the cost approach, which involved the use of assumptions with respect to estimated replacement costs, estimated useful lives, as well as physical, functional and economic obsolescence, as applicable, at the time of acquisition.

Torgau is a business under GAAP, accordingly the Company began consolidating its results of operations, financial position and cash flows in the consolidated financial statements as of the acquisition date. The amount of Torgau's revenues and net loss included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$64,364 and \$13,450, respectively. In the year ended December 31, 2022, \$1,945 of acquisition related costs were recognized in "Selling, general and administrative expenses" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The following unaudited pro forma information represents the Company's results of operations as if the acquisition of Torgau had occurred on January 1, 2021. This pro forma information does not purport to be indicative of the results that would have occurred for the periods presented or that may

be expected in the future.

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Revenues	\$ 2,532,271	\$ 2,071,896
Net income	\$ 295,066	\$ 196,017

The unaudited pro forma information had no material nonrecurring adjustments directly attributable to the acquisition.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.
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Note 3. Disposal of Investment in Joint Venture

In 2024, the Company entered into an agreement with West Fraser to dissolve the CPP joint venture and effectively relinquished its contractual sharing of control over the joint venture. A non-cash loss in the Consolidated Statements of Operations of \$23,645 was recognized as the estimated proceeds, comprised of inventory, were less than the net carrying amount of the disposal group. The disposal group includes the equity investment and the actuarial gains related to a defined benefit pension plan recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss. The estimated fair value of the proceeds was determined using Level 2 inputs based on the market value of inventory.

Note 4. Assets and Liabilities Classified as Held for Sale

In the fourth quarter of 2023, the Company committed to a plan to sell the sandalwood business. Efforts to sell the business have started and a sale is expected to occur within the next 12 months. Accordingly, classified the assets and associated liabilities of the business, referred to as the "disposal group" are classified, as held for sale in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, sale. Concurrently with this classification, the Company determined the net book value of the disposal group exceeded its estimated fair value of \$28,500 as of December 31, 2023. As and recognized a result, a preliminary non-cash impairment charge of \$33,734 was recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

In 2024, certain parcels of land were sold from the disposal group at amounts in line with the initial estimated fair value and therefore no gain was recognized on disposition. As the fair value exceeded the carrying value of the land parcels sold, the impairment reserve was increased to reflect the sale. Due to unexpected circumstances beyond the Company's control, the sale of the remaining disposal group was not completed within a one-year period. The Company continues to actively market the sandalwood business and expects a sale to occur within the next 12 months. Accordingly, the disposal group continues to be classified as held for sale in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The disposal group's estimated fair value was determined using Level 3 inputs based on preliminary indicative offers from third parties.

The following summarizes the major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024.

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalent	\$ 979	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,379	
Accounts receivable, net	510	1,248

Inventories	15,232	21,427
Prepaid expenses	163	
Property, plant and equipment, net	15,118	3,288
Operating lease right-of-use-assets	4,388	4,894
Sandalwood tree plantations	32,469	23,408
Loss recognized on classification as held for sale	(33,734)	
Assets held for sale	\$ 35,125	
Impairment reserve	(40,215)	
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	3,022	
Assets classified as held for sale	\$ 18,451	
Accounts payable and other	\$ 2,579	\$ 2,370
Operating lease liabilities	4,046	4,775
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	\$ 6,625	\$ 7,145

Note 4.5. Business Interruption Insurance

In 2021, For the Rosenthal mill turbine was taken down to complete extensive repair work. In June 2023, year ended December 31, 2024, the Company settled the received business interruption portion insurance payments of C\$2.3 million (\$1,688) and property insurance payments of C\$1.1 million (\$773) as a result of damage to the Celgar mill's lime kiln equipment.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company received business interruption insurance claim for payments of €15.2 million (\$16,553) as a result of damage to the Rosenthal mill's turbine in 2021. In July 2022, a fire occurred in 2023, the woodyard of the Stendal mill. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the insurance provider paid nonrefundable Company also received business interruption insurance payments of €16.3 million (\$17,665) and property insurance payments of €11.2 million (\$12,203). For related to a fire which occurred in the year ended December 31, 2022, woodyard of the insurance provider paid nonrefundable business interruption insurance payments Stendal mill in 2022.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands of € U.S. dollars, except share and per share data) 14.4

million (\$15,143) and property insurance payments of €2.1 million (\$2,206).

The business interruption and property insurance proceeds for the year ended December 31, 2023 of €42.7 million (\$46,421) (2022 – €16.5 million (\$17,349)) was were recognized in "Cost of sales, excluding depreciation and amortization" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Note 5.6. Other Income

Other income for the years ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, 2022 2023 and 2021 2022 was comprised of the following:

	For the Year Ended December 31,			For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021	2024	2023	2022
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	\$ (1,821)	\$ 17,975	\$ 12,674	\$ (4,532)	\$ (1,821)	\$ 17,975
Interest income and other	9,018	6,459	1,725	11,760	9,018	6,459

\$	7,197	\$	24,434	\$	14,399	\$	7,228	\$	7,197	\$	24,434
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(103) Note 7. Accounts Receivable, Net

Accounts receivable, net as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, was comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Trade, net of allowance of \$1,285 (2023 — \$621)	\$ 309,501	\$ 281,248
Sales and income taxes receivable	8,643	13,132
Other	9,201	11,786
	<u>\$ 327,345</u>	<u>\$ 306,166</u>

Note 8. Inventories

Inventories as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, were comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Raw materials	\$ 131,396	\$ 127,126
Finished goods	101,121	144,407
Spare parts and other	129,165	142,628
	<u>\$ 361,682</u>	<u>\$ 414,161</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recorded inventory impairment charges of \$9,000 as a result of low hardwood pulp prices. As of December 31, 2024, \$3,500 of the write-down was recorded against raw materials inventory and \$1,500 was recorded against finished goods inventory.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded net inventory impairment charges of \$58,600 as a result of low pulp prices and high per unit fiber costs for the Canadian mills. As of December 31, 2023, \$5,400 of the write-down was recorded against raw materials inventory and \$1,100 was recorded against finished goods inventory.

The inventory impairment charges are recorded in "Cost of sales, excluding depreciation and amortization" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Note 6. Accounts Receivable, Net

Accounts receivable, net as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, was comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Trade, net of allowance of \$621 (2022 — \$876)	\$ 281,248	\$ 296,192
Sales and income taxes receivable	13,132	40,240
Other	11,786	15,561
	<u>\$ 306,166</u>	<u>\$ 351,993</u>

Note 7. Inventories

Inventories as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, were comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Raw materials	\$ 127,126	\$ 160,442
Finished goods	144,407	158,082
Spare parts and other	142,628	131,946
	<u>\$ 414,161</u>	<u>\$ 450,470</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded net inventory impairment charges of \$58,600 (2022 and 2021 – \$nil) as a result of low pulp prices and high per unit fiber costs for the Canadian mills. The net inventory impairment charges are recorded in "Cost of sales, excluding depreciation and amortization" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. As of December 31, 2023, \$5,400 of the write-down was recorded against raw materials inventory and \$1,100 was recorded against finished goods inventory. As of December 31, 2022, there were no inventory impairment charges.

Note 8.9. Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

Property, plant and equipment, net as of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, was comprised of the following:

	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)	December 31,		Estimated Useful Lives (Years)	December 31,	
		2023	2022		2024	2023
Land		\$ 86,693	\$ 90,202		\$ 82,015	\$ 86,693
Buildings	10 - 50	402,271	354,048	10 - 50	386,559	402,271
Production and other equipment	5 - 25	2,447,228	2,243,571	5 - 25	2,355,131	2,447,228
		2,936,192	2,687,821		2,823,705	2,936,192
Less: accumulated depreciation		(1,526,255)	(1,346,499)		(1,568,990)	(1,526,255)
		<u>\$ 1,409,937</u>	<u>\$ 1,341,322</u>		<u>\$ 1,254,715</u>	<u>\$ 1,409,937</u>

As of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, property, plant and equipment was net of \$132,708 107,196 of unamortized government grants (2022 (2023 – \$144,096 132,708). Amortization expense related to government grants for the year ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024 was \$18,233 (2023 – \$18,720 (2022 ; 2022 – \$18,103; 2021 – \$19,855). In 2023, 2024, the Company received government grants of \$787 (2023 – \$5,569 (2022 ; 2022 – \$1,067; 2021 – \$9,333) primarily to partially finance innovation and greenhouse gas reduction projects at the Canadian mills. These grants were netted against "Property, plant and equipment, net" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Company maintains industrial landfills on its premises for the disposal of waste, primarily from the mills' pulp processing activities. The mills have obligations under their landfill permits to decommission these disposal facilities pursuant to certain regulations. As of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, the Company had recorded \$11,099 9,931 (2022 (2023 – \$11,892 11,099) of asset retirement obligations in "Other long-term liabilities" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Note 10. Amortizable Intangible Assets, Net

Amortizable intangible assets, net as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, were comprised of the following:

	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
		Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Energy sales agreements	11-12	\$ 26,186	\$ (12,978)	\$ 13,208	\$ 27,852	\$ (11,347)	\$ 16,505
Timber cutting rights	30	34,992	(7,071)	27,921	38,069	(6,423)	31,646
Order backlog	0.5	—	—	—	17,279	(17,279)	—
Software and other intangible assets	5	34,177	(25,477)	8,700	30,432	(25,942)	4,490
		<u>\$ 95,355</u>	<u>\$ (45,526)</u>	<u>\$ 49,829</u>	<u>\$ 113,632</u>	<u>\$ (60,991)</u>	<u>\$ 52,641</u>

Amortization expense related to intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$5,953 (2023 – \$13,645; 2022 – \$11,882).

Amortization expense for the next five years related to intangible assets as of December 31, 2024 is expected to be as follows:

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Amortization expense	\$ 5,615	\$ 5,178	\$ 4,891	\$ 3,693	\$ 2,558
	(104)	(102)			

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Note 9. Amortizable Intangible Assets, Net

Amortizable intangible assets, net as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, were comprised of the following:

	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
		Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Energy sales agreements	11-12	\$ 27,852	\$ (11,347)	\$ 16,505	\$ 26,884	\$ (8,590)	\$ 18,294
Timber cutting rights	30	38,069	(6,423)	31,646	37,175	(5,032)	32,143
Order backlog	0.5	17,279	(17,279)	—	16,678	(8,339)	8,339
Software and other intangible assets	5	30,432	(25,942)	4,490	26,977	(24,256)	2,721
		<u>\$ 113,632</u>	<u>\$ (60,991)</u>	<u>\$ 52,641</u>	<u>\$ 107,714</u>	<u>\$ (46,217)</u>	<u>\$ 61,497</u>

Amortization expense related to intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$13,645 (2022 – \$11,882; 2021 – \$4,767).

Amortization expense for the next five years related to intangible assets as of December 31, 2023 is expected to be as follows:

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Amortization expense	\$ 4,619	\$ 4,200	\$ 3,813	\$ 3,766	\$ 3,652

Note 10, 11. Goodwill

	December 31,		December 31,	
	2023	2022	2024	2023
Beginning of year balance	\$ 30,937	\$ —	\$ 35,381	\$ 30,937
Acquisition	—	28,274		
Purchase price allocation adjustment	2,939	—	—	2,939
Goodwill impairment	(34,277)	—		
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	1,505	2,663	(1,104)	1,505
End of year balance	<u>\$ 35,381</u>	<u>\$ 30,937</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 35,381</u>

The In 2024, the Company tests performed an impairment test for goodwill for impairment annually on August 31 at the reporting unit level. Goodwill was assigned to the Torgau facility, the reporting unit, due to ongoing weakness in lumber, pallet and biofuels markets in Europe stemming from high interest rates and other

economic conditions. The fair value measurement of the reporting unit is classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as it was determined based on a discounted cash flow model which benefits from uses significant unobservable inputs, including future estimated sales volumes, selling prices and costs, capital expenditures and the synergies arising from discount rate. As a result of the business combination. The annual lower revised cash flow forecast, the impairment test showed the fair value of the reporting unit was completed less than its carrying value and this difference was greater than the carrying value of the goodwill. Accordingly, the Company recognized an impairment against all of the goodwill in 2024.

Concurrently with the goodwill impairment test, the Company performed an impairment test on August 31, 2023 the Torgau facility asset group. The carrying value of the asset group was less than the undiscounted cash flows and no impairment was identified. There were no indicators of goodwill impairment during the remainder of the year. recognized.

Note 11. Other Long-Term Assets

Other long-term assets as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, were comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Sandalwood tree plantations (a)	\$ —	\$ 32,556
German carbon certificates	7,960	10,680
Other	4,776	4,789
	<u>\$ 12,736</u>	<u>\$ 48,025</u>

(a) As of December 31, 2023, the sandalwood tree plantations were classified as held for sale. Refer to the Assets and Liabilities Classified as Held for Sale Note.

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Note 12. Accounts Payable and Other

Accounts payable and other as of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, was comprised of the following:

	December 31,			
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	2024	2023
Trade payables	\$ 61,099	\$ 92,848	\$ 53,610	\$ 61,099
Accrued expenses	87,413	96,979	73,755	87,413
Interest payable	34,542	26,756	33,312	34,542
Income tax payable	21,807	99,827	30,459	21,807
Payroll-related accruals	27,512	34,353	24,100	27,512
Deposits for mass timber sales contracts	15,262	—		
Wastewater fee (a)	6,721	8,614		
Deposits for mass timber sales contracts (a)	4,345	15,262		
Wastewater fee (b)	6,324	6,721		
Finance lease liability	7,664	7,368	9,415	7,664
Operating lease liability	4,043	5,255	2,874	4,043

Other	12,923	5,306	10,467	12,923
	\$ 278,986	\$ 377,306	\$ 248,661	\$ 278,986

- (a) Revenues recognized for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 from amounts recorded as deposits, advances or progress billings within "Accounts payable and other" at the beginning of each year were \$15,262 and \$nil, respectively.
- (b) The Company is required to pay certain fees based on wastewater emissions at its German mills. Accrued fees can be reduced upon the mills' demonstration of reduced wastewater emissions. Reduction to the wastewater fee for the year ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024 was \$4,348 2,189 (2022 (2023 – \$12,847 4,348; 2021 2022 – \$nil 12,847).

Note 13. Debt

Debt as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, was comprised of the following: (103)

	Maturity	December 31,	
		2023	2022
Senior notes (a)			
5.500% senior notes	2026	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
12.875% senior notes	2028	200,000	—
5.125% senior notes	2029	875,000	875,000
Credit arrangements			
€370.1 million German joint revolving credit facility (b)	2027	161,330	109,326
C\$160.0 million Canadian joint revolving credit facility (c)	2027	47,255	31,749
€2.6 million demand loan (d)		—	—
Finance lease liability		48,349	51,129
		1,631,934	1,367,204
Less: unamortized senior note issuance costs		(14,845)	(13,328)
Less: finance lease liability due within one year		(7,664)	(7,368)
		\$ 1,609,425	\$ 1,346,508

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Note 13. Debt (continued)

Debt as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, was comprised of the following:

	Maturity	December 31,	
		2024	2023

Senior notes (a)			
5.500% senior notes	2026	\$ —	\$ 300,000
12.875% senior notes	2028	400,000	200,000
5.125% senior notes	2029	875,000	875,000
Credit arrangements			
€370.1 million German joint revolving credit facility (b)	2027	168,822	161,330
C\$160.0 million Canadian joint revolving credit facility (c)	2027	347	47,255
€2.6 million demand loan (d)		—	—
Finance lease liability		48,214	48,349
		1,492,383	1,631,934
Less: unamortized senior note issuance costs		(8,982)	(14,845)
Less: finance lease liability due within one year		(9,415)	(7,664)
		\$ 1,473,986	\$ 1,609,425

The maturities of the principal portion of debt as of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024** were as follows:

	Senior Notes and Credit Arrangements		Finance Leases		Senior Notes and Credit Arrangements		Finance Leases	
2024	\$	—	\$	9,036				
2025		—		8,016	\$	—	\$	10,747
2026		300,000		7,905		—		10,499
2027		208,585		7,749		169,169		9,401
2028		200,000		6,873		400,000		8,157
2029		875,000		4,889				
Thereafter		875,000		12,876		—		7,925
		1,583,585		52,455		1,444,169		51,618
Less imputed interest		—		(4,106)		—		(3,404)
Total payments	\$	1,583,585	\$	48,349	\$	1,444,169	\$	48,214

Certain of the Company's debt instruments were issued under agreements which, among other things, may limit its ability and the ability of its subsidiaries to make certain payments, including dividends. These limitations are subject to specific exceptions. As of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024**, the Company was in compliance with the terms of its debt agreements.

- (a) In **September 2023, October 2024**, the Company **issued completed a \$200,000 in aggregate principal amount add-on offering of the existing 12.875% senior notes which mature on October 1, 2028 (the "2028 Senior Notes")**, at a 103.000% premium to their principal amount. The net proceeds of the offerings were **\$202,008 after deducting the underwriter's discount and offering expenses. The net proceeds and cash on hand were used to redeem \$300,000 in principal amount of senior notes which were to mature in January 2026.**

In September 2023, the Company issued \$200,000 in aggregate principal amount of 2028 Senior Notes. The net proceeds from **the 2028 Senior Notes this** issuance was \$195,668 after deducting the underwriter's discount and offering expenses.

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The senior notes which mature on February 1, 2029 (the "2029 Senior Notes") and on January 15, 2026 (the "2026 Senior Notes" and collectively with the 2029 Senior Notes and 2028 Senior Notes, the "Senior Notes") and the 2028 Senior Notes are general unsecured senior obligations of the Company. The Company may redeem all or a part of the Senior Notes upon not less than 10 days' or more than 60 days' notice at the redemption price plus accrued and unpaid interest to (but not including) the applicable redemption date. The 2026 Senior Notes redemption price is 100.000% of the principal amount.

The following table presents the redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount) and the redemption periods of the 2028 Senior Notes and the 2029 Senior Notes:

2028 Senior Notes	2028 Senior Notes	2029 Senior Notes		2028 Senior Notes	2029 Senior Notes	
12 Month Period Beginning	Percentage	12 Month Period Beginning	Percentage	Percentage	12 Month Period Beginning	Percentage
October 1, 2025	106.438%	February 1, 2024	102.563%	106.438%	February 1, 2025	101.281%
October 1, 2026	103.219%	February 1, 2025	101.281%	103.219%	February 1, 2026 and thereafter	100.000%
October 1, 2027 and thereafter	100.000%	February 1, 2026 and thereafter	100.000%	100.000%		

- (b) In September 2023, the Company increased the borrowing capacity of the A €370.1 million joint revolving credit facility for the German mills by €70.1 million to €370.1 million. The credit facility that matures in September 2027. Borrowings under the facility are unsecured and bear interest at Euribor plus a variable margin ranging from 1.40% to 2.35% dependent on conditions including but not limited to a prescribed leverage ratio. The facility is sustainability linked whereby the interest rate margin is subject to upward or downward adjustments of up to 0.05% per annum if the Company achieves, or fails to achieve, certain specified sustainability targets. As of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, approximately €146.0 162.5 million (\$161,330 168,822) of this facility was drawn and accruing interest at a rate of 5.296 4.470%, approximately €13.6 million (\$14,986 14,104) was supporting bank guarantees and approximately €210.6 194.0 million (\$232,672 201,596) was available.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

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(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Note 13. Debt (continued)

- (c) A C\$160.0 million joint revolving credit facility for the Celgar mill, Peace River mill and certain other Canadian subsidiaries that matures in January 2027. The facility is available by way of: (i) Canadian dollar denominated advances, which bear interest at a designated prime rate per annum; (ii) banker's acceptance equivalent loans, Canadian dollar denominated advances, which bear interest at the applicable Adjusted Term Canadian dollar banker's acceptance Overnight Repo Rate Average ("CORRA") plus 1.20% to 1.45% per annum; (iii) dollar denominated base rate advances at the greater of the federal funds rate plus 0.50%, an Adjusted Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR" ("SOFR") for a one month tenor plus 1.00% and the bank's applicable reference rate for U.S. dollar denominated loans; and (iv) dollar denominated SOFR advances, which bear interest at Adjusted Term SOFR plus 1.20% to 1.45% per annum. As of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, approximately C\$62.5 0.5 million (\$47,255 347) of this facility was drawn and accruing interest at a rate of 6.614 5.450%, approximately C\$1.4 0.6 million (\$1,037 448) was supporting letters of credit and approximately C\$84.1 146.9 million (\$63,608 102,061) was available.

In June 2024, the Company amended the revolving credit facility agreement to transition from the Canadian Dollar Offered Rate ("CDOR") benchmark to the CORRA benchmark for applicable Canadian dollar denominated advances under the credit facility as the CDOR benchmark was discontinued as of June 28, 2024. The discontinuation of CDOR did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

- (d) A €2.6 million demand loan for Rosenthal that does not have a maturity date. Borrowings under this facility are unsecured and bear interest at the rate of the three-month Euribor plus 2.50%. As of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, approximately €2.6 million (\$2,820 2,651) of this facility was supporting bank guarantees and approximately \$nil was available.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.
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Note 14. Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Obligations

Defined Benefit Plans

Pension benefits are based on employees' earnings and years of service. The defined benefit plans are funded by contributions from the Company based on actuarial estimates and statutory requirements. Information about the Celgar and Peace River defined benefit plans, in aggregate for the year ended **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024** was as follows:

	2023			2024		
	Pension	Other Post-Retirement Benefits	Total	Pension	Other Post-Retirement Benefits	Total
Change in benefit obligation						
Benefit obligation, December 31, 2022	\$ 94,130	\$ 10,012	\$ 104,142			
Benefit obligation, December 31, 2023	\$ 85,988	\$ 10,516	\$ 96,504			
Service cost	2,397	117	2,514	2,745	125	2,870
Interest cost	4,539	495	5,034	3,861	461	4,322
Benefit payments	(4,019)	(542)	(4,561)	(3,059)	(550)	(3,609)
Actuarial losses	3,603	189	3,792			
Settlements	(16,305)	—	(16,305)			
Actuarial losses (gains)	27	(469)	(442)			
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	1,643	245	1,888	(7,180)	(829)	(8,009)
Benefit obligation, December 31, 2023	85,988	10,516	96,504			
Benefit obligation, December 31, 2024	82,382	9,254	91,636			
Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets						
Fair value of plan assets, December 31, 2022	95,606	—	95,606			
Fair value of plan assets, December 31, 2023	88,783	—	88,783			
Actual returns	10,692	—	10,692	10,242	—	10,242
Contributions	1,152	—	1,152	675	—	675
Benefit payments	(4,025)	—	(4,025)	(2,996)	—	(2,996)
Settlements	(16,305)	—	(16,305)			
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	1,663	—	1,663	(7,556)	—	(7,556)
Fair value of plan assets, December 31, 2023	88,783	—	88,783			
Funded status, December 31, 2023	\$ 2,795	\$ (10,516)	\$ (7,721)			
Fair value of plan assets, December 31, 2024	89,148	—	89,148			
Funded status, December 31, 2024	\$ 6,766	\$ (9,254)	\$ (2,488)			

Components of the net benefit cost recognized							
Service cost	\$	2,397	\$	117	\$	2,514	\$ 2,745 \$ 125 \$ 2,870
Interest cost		4,539		495		5,034	3,861 461 4,322
Expected return on plan assets		(5,389)		—		(5,389)	(5,160) — (5,160)
Settlement loss		3,502		—		3,502	
Amortization of unrecognized items		518		(965)		(447)	55 (815) (760)
Net benefit cost	\$	5,567	\$	(353)	\$	5,214	\$ 1,501 \$ (229) \$ 1,272

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.
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Note 14. Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Obligations (continued)

Information about the Celgar and Peace River defined benefit plans, in aggregate for the year ended **December 31, 2022** December 31, 2023 was as follows:

	2022			2023		
	Other Post-Retirement			Other Post-Retirement		
	Pension	Benefits	Total	Pension	Benefits	Total
Change in benefit obligation						
Benefit obligation, December 31, 2021	\$ 125,975	\$ 13,339	\$ 139,314			
Benefit obligation, December 31, 2022	\$ 94,130	\$ 10,012	\$ 104,142			
Service cost	3,553	191	3,744	2,397	117	2,514
Interest cost	3,756	410	4,166	4,539	495	5,034
Benefit payments, net	(4,163)	(534)	(4,697)			
Actuarial gains	(28,292)	(2,960)	(31,252)			
Benefit payments	(4,019)	(542)	(4,561)			
Actuarial losses	3,603	189	3,792			
Settlements	(16,305)	—	(16,305)			
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	(6,699)	(434)	(7,133)	1,643	245	1,888
Benefit obligation, December 31, 2022	94,130	10,012	104,142			
Benefit obligation, December 31, 2023	85,988	10,516	96,504			
Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets						
Fair value of plan assets, December 31, 2021	121,381	—	121,381			
Fair value of plan assets, December 31, 2022	95,606	—	95,606			
Actual returns	(17,654)	—	(17,654)	10,692	—	10,692
Contributions	2,942	—	2,942	1,152	—	1,152

Benefit payments	(4,037)	—	(4,037)	(4,025)	—	(4,025)
Settlements	(16,305)	—	(16,305)			
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	(7,026)	—	(7,026)	1,663	—	1,663
Fair value of plan assets, December 31, 2022	95,606	—	95,606			
Funded status, December 31, 2022	\$ 1,476	\$ (10,012)	\$ (8,536)			
Fair value of plan assets, December 31, 2023	88,783	—	88,783			
Funded status, December 31, 2023	\$ 2,795	\$ (10,516)	\$ (7,721)			
Components of the net benefit cost recognized						
Service cost	\$ 3,553	\$ 191	\$ 3,744	\$ 2,397	\$ 117	\$ 2,514
Interest cost	3,756	410	4,166	4,539	495	5,034
Expected return on plan assets	(5,800)	—	(5,800)	(5,389)	—	(5,389)
Settlement loss	3,502	—	3,502			
Amortization of unrecognized items	290	(692)	(402)	518	(965)	(447)
Net benefit cost	\$ 1,799	\$ (91)	\$ 1,708	\$ 5,567	\$ (353)	\$ 5,214

The components of the net benefit cost other than service cost are recognized in "Other income" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The amortization of unrecognized items relates to net actuarial losses (gains) and prior service costs.

The Company anticipates that it will make contributions to the defined benefit plans of approximately \$689.86 in 2024, 2025. Estimated future benefit payments under these plans as of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024 were as follows:

	Other Post-Retirement		Other Post-Retirement	
	Pension	Benefits	Pension	Benefits
2024	\$ 3,684	\$ 569		
2025	\$ 3,982	\$ 590	\$ 3,642	\$ 500
2026	\$ 4,239	\$ 610	\$ 3,906	\$ 517
2027	\$ 4,465	\$ 630	\$ 4,118	\$ 534
2028	\$ 4,662	\$ 648	\$ 4,314	\$ 551
2029-2033	\$ 26,280	\$ 3,464		
2029	\$ 4,502	\$ 564		
2030-2034	\$ 25,214	\$ 2,994		

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Note 14. Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Obligations (continued)

Weighted Average Assumptions

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine the benefit obligations at the measurement dates and the net benefit costs for the years ended **December 31, 2023**, **December 31, 2024**, **2022** and **2021** were as follows for Celgar's defined benefit plan:

	For the Year Ended December 31,			For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021	2024	2023	2022
Benefit obligations						
Discount rate	4.60 %	5.00 %	3.10 %	4.70 %	4.60 %	5.00 %
Rate of compensation increase	2.50 %	2.50 %	2.50 %	2.50 %	2.50 %	2.50 %
Net benefit cost for year ended						
Discount rate	5.00 %	3.10 %	2.70 %	4.60 %	5.00 %	3.10 %
Rate of compensation increase	2.50 %	2.50 %	2.50 %	2.50 %	2.50 %	2.50 %
Expected rate of return on plan assets	5.45 %	3.60 %	4.00 %	5.45 %	5.45 %	3.60 %

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine the benefit obligations at the measurement dates and the net benefit costs for the years ended **December 31, 2023**, **December 31, 2024**, **2022** and **2021** were as follows for Peace River's defined benefit plan:

	For the Year Ended December 31,			For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021	2024	2023	2022
Benefit obligations						
Discount rate	4.60 %	5.00 %	3.10 %	4.70 %	4.60 %	5.00 %
Rate of compensation increase	2.75 %	2.75 %	2.75 %	2.75 %	2.75 %	2.75 %
Net benefit cost for year ended						
Discount rate	5.00 %	3.10 %	2.70 %	4.60 %	5.00 %	3.10 %
Rate of compensation increase	2.75 %	2.75 %	2.75 %	2.75 %	2.75 %	2.75 %
Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.18 %	5.48 %	4.93 %	6.18 %	6.18 %	5.48 %

The discount rate assumption is adjusted annually to reflect the rates available on high-quality debt instruments, with a duration that is expected to match the timing and amount of expected pension and other post-retirement benefit payments. High-quality debt instruments are corporate bonds with a rating of "AA" or better.

The expected rate of return on plan assets is a management estimate based on, among other factors, historical long-term returns, expected asset mix and an active management premium.

The expected rate of compensation increase is a management estimate based on, among other factors, historical compensation increases and promotions, while considering current industry conditions, the terms of collective bargaining agreements with employees and the outlook for the industry.

The assumed health care cost trend rates used to determine the other post-retirement benefit obligations as of **December 31, 2023**, **December 31, 2024** and **December 31, 2022** were as follows:

	December 31,		December 31,	
	2023	2022	2024	2023
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	4.75%	4.75%	4.50%	4.75%
Rate to which the cost trend is assumed to decline (ultimate trend rate)	3.50%	4.00%	3.50%	3.50%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2029	2026	2029	2029

The expected health care cost trend rates are based on historical trends for these costs, as well as recently enacted health care legislation. The Company also compares health care cost trend rates to those of the industry.

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Note 14. Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Obligations (continued)

Investment Objective and Asset Allocation

The investment objective for the defined benefit pension plans is to sufficiently diversify invested plan assets to maintain a reasonable level of risk without imprudently sacrificing the return on the invested funds, and ultimately to achieve a long-term total rate of return, net of fees and expenses, at least equal to the long-term interest rate assumptions used for funding actuarial valuations. To achieve this objective, the Company's overall investment strategy is to maintain an investment allocation mix of long-term growth investments (equities) and fixed income investments (debt securities). Investment allocation targets have been established by asset class after considering the nature of the liabilities, long-term return expectations, the risks associated with key asset classes, funded position, inflation and interest rates and related management fees and expenses. In addition, the defined benefit pension plan's investment strategy seeks to minimize risk beyond legislated requirements by constraining the investment managers' investment options. There are a number of specific constraints based on investment type, but they all have the general purpose of ensuring that the investments are fully diversified and that risk is appropriately managed. For example, there are constraints on the book value of assets that can be invested in any one entity or group, and all equity holdings must be listed on a public exchange. Reviews of the investment objectives, key assumptions and the independent investment managers are performed periodically.

Pension De-Risking Actions

In 2017, the Company initiated a pension de-risking strategy for Celgar's defined benefit plan. The first step of the strategy resulted in changing the target investment mix to 80% debt securities, to more effectively hedge the plan liabilities for inactive members, and 20% equity securities, to consider the inflationary effect of future salary increases for the remaining active members.

In 2018, the Company used the debt security investments in Celgar's defined benefit plan to purchase buy-in annuities for all inactive members. This transaction fully hedges the plan liabilities for the majority of inactive members.

In 2023, as part of the Company's efforts to reduce pension plan obligations, the Company transferred \$16,305 of pension assets and obligations under Celgar's defined benefit plan to a third party third-party insurance provider by converting the buy-in annuity to a buy-out annuity. In connection with this transaction, for the year-ended December 31, 2023, the Company recognized a non-cash settlement loss of \$3,502 in "Other income" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The settlement accelerated the recognition of previously unrecognized losses in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets that would have otherwise been recognized in subsequent periods.

Concentrations of Risk in the Defined Benefit Pension Plan's Plans' Assets

The Company has reviewed the defined benefit pension plan's plans' equity investments and determined that they are allocated based on the specific investment managers' stated investment strategies with only slight over- or under-weightings within any specific category, and that those investments are within the constraints that have been set by the Company. Those constraints include a limitation on the value that can be invested in any one entity or investment category. The Company has concluded that there are no significant concentrations of risk.

The following table presents the Celgar and Peace River defined benefit pension plans' assets fair value measurements as of December 31, 2024 under the fair value hierarchy:

Asset Category	Fair value measurements as of December 31, 2024 using:			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity securities	\$ —	\$ 57,338	\$ —	\$ 57,338
Debt securities	—	29,621	—	29,621

Other	—	2,189	—	2,189
Total assets	\$ —	\$ 89,148	\$ —	\$ 89,148

The following table presents the Celgar and Peace River defined benefit pension plans' assets fair value measurements as of December 31, 2023 under the fair value hierarchy:

Asset Category	Fair value measurements as of December 31, 2023 using:			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity securities	\$ —	\$ 56,532	\$ —	\$ 56,532
Debt securities	—	30,863	—	30,863
Other	—	1,388	—	1,388
Total assets	\$ —	\$ 88,783	\$ —	\$ 88,783

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.
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Note 14. Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Obligations (continued)

The following table presents the Celgar and Peace River defined benefit pension plans' assets fair value measurements as of December 31, 2022 under the fair value hierarchy:

Asset Category	Fair value measurements as of December 31, 2022 using:			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity securities	\$ —	\$ 52,640	\$ —	\$ 52,640
Debt securities	—	23,071	—	23,071
Buy-in annuity	—	—	18,402	18,402
Other	—	1,493	—	1,493
Total assets	\$ —	\$ 77,204	\$ 18,402	\$ 95,606

The change in Level 3 fair value measurements of plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

	Buy-in Annuity
Balance as of December 31, 2021	\$ 24,458
Actual return on plan assets	623
Benefit payments	(1,709)
Actuarial gains	(3,589)
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes	(1,381)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	18,402
Actual return on plan assets	691
Benefit payments	(1,374)

Actuarial gains	(1,027)
Conversion of buy-in annuity to buy-out annuity	(16,305)
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes	(387)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ —

Defined Contribution Plans

Effective December 31, 2008, the defined benefit plans at the Celgar mill were closed to new members. In addition, the related defined benefit service accrual ceased on December 31, 2008, and members began to receive pension benefits, at a fixed contractual rate, under a new defined contribution plan effective January 1, 2009. The Company's head office employees also participate in a defined contribution plan. During the year ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, the Company made contributions of \$2,477 2,634 to these plans (2022 (2023 – \$1,982 2,477; 2021 2022 – \$1,768 1,982).

Multiemployer Plan

The Company participates in a multiemployer plan for the hourly-paid employees at the Celgar mill. The contributions to the plan are determined based on a percentage of pensionable earnings pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement. The Company has no current or future contribution obligations in excess of the contractual contributions. During the year ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, the Company made contributions of \$2,193 2,128 to this plan (2022 (2023 – \$2,175 2,193; 2021 2022 – \$2,370 2,175).

Plan details for the years ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, 2022 2023 and 2021 2022 were as follows:

Legal name	Provincially Registered Plan	Expiration Date of Collective Bargaining Agreement	Are the Company's Contributions Greater Than 5% of Total Contributions			Provincially Registered Plan	Expiration Date of Collective Bargaining Agreement	Are the Company's Contributions Greater Than 5% of Total Contributions		
	Number		2023	2022	2021	Number		2024	2023	2022
The Pulp and Paper Industry Pension Plan	P085324	April 30, 2025	Yes	Yes	Yes	P085324	April 30, 2025	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Note 15. Income Taxes

The components of income (loss) before income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, 2022 2023 and 2021 2022 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,			For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021	2024	2023	2022
U.S.	\$ (69,116)	\$ (75,566)	\$ (75,955)	\$ (80,257)	\$ (69,116)	\$ (75,566)
Foreign	(200,707)	420,869	336,522	(6,658)	(200,707)	420,869
	\$ (269,823)	\$ 345,303	\$ 260,567	\$ (86,915)	\$ (269,823)	\$ 345,303

Income tax recovery (provision) recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, 2022 2023 and 2021 2022 was comprised of the following:

	For the Year Ended December 31,			For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021	2024	2023	2022
U.S. Federal and State current income tax provision (recovery)	\$ (1,564)	\$ 297	\$ 156	\$ 640	\$ (1,564)	\$ 297
Foreign current income tax provision	10,189	90,964	70,632	33,307	10,189	90,964
Total current income tax provision	8,625	91,261	70,788	33,947	8,625	91,261
Foreign deferred income tax provision (recovery)	(36,392)	7,003	18,791	(35,721)	(36,392)	7,003
Total income tax provision (recovery)	\$ (27,767)	\$ 98,264	\$ 89,579	\$ (1,774)	\$ (27,767)	\$ 98,264

During For the year years ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the foreign current income tax provision is provisions were primarily for German entities.

The Company's effective income tax rate can be affected by many factors, including but not limited to, changes in the mix of earnings in tax jurisdictions with differing statutory rates, changes in corporate structure, changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, the result of audit examinations of previously filed tax returns and changes in tax laws and rates. The asset and liability approach is used to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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The Company and/or one or more of its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S., Germany, Canada and Australia. Currently, the Company does not anticipate that the expiration of the statute of limitations or the completion of audits in the next fiscal year will result in liabilities for uncertain income tax positions that are materially different than the amounts accrued or disclosed as of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024. However, this could change as tax years are examined by taxing authorities, the timing of which are uncertain at this time. The German tax authorities have completed examinations up to and including the 2017 tax year for all but one German entity which had its examination completed up to and including the 2013 tax year. The Company is generally not subject to U.S. or Canadian income tax examinations for tax years before 2020 2021 and 2019, 2020, respectively. The Company believes that it has adequately provided for any reasonable foreseeable outcomes related to its tax audits and that any settlement will not have a material adverse effect on its consolidated results.

The liability in the Consolidated Balance Sheets related to unrecognized tax benefits was \$nil as of December 31, 2023 (2022 December 31, 2024 (2023 – \$nil). The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in "Income tax recovery (provision)" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. During the years ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, 2022 2023 and 2021 2022 the Company did not record any interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits.

(113) Differences between the U.S. Federal statutory and the Company's effective rates for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
U.S. Federal statutory rate	21%	21%	21%
Income tax recovery (provision) using U.S. Federal statutory rate on income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 18,252	\$ 56,663	\$ (72,570)
Tax differential on foreign income (loss)	(1,243)	9,049	(30,054)

Effect of foreign earnings (a)	(5,169)	—	(5,329)
Valuation allowance	(2,392)	(39,810)	4,311
Tax benefit of partnership structure	1,479	3,132	3,132
Non-taxable foreign subsidies	2,332	3,297	2,704
Non-deductible goodwill impairment	(10,039)	—	—
True-up of prior year taxes	(363)	(4,553)	199
Other	(1,083)	(11)	(657)
Income tax recovery (provision)	<u>\$ 1,774</u>	<u>\$ 27,767</u>	<u>\$ (98,264)</u>

(a) Primarily due to the impact of the global intangible low-taxed income provision in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017.

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Note 15. Income Taxes (continued)

Differences between the U.S. Federal statutory and the Company's effective rates for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
U.S. Federal statutory rate	21%	21%	21%
Income tax recovery (provision) using U.S. Federal statutory rate on income (loss) before income taxes \$	56,663	\$ (72,570)	\$ (54,724)
Tax differential on foreign income (loss)	9,049	(30,054)	(25,361)
Effect of foreign earnings (a)	—	(5,329)	(7,524)
Valuation allowance	(39,810)	4,311	(12,048)
Tax benefit of partnership structure	3,132	3,132	3,132
Non-taxable foreign subsidies	3,297	2,704	2,936
True-up of prior year taxes	(4,553)	199	5,616
Other	(11)	(657)	(1,606)
Income tax recovery (provision)	<u>\$ 27,767</u>	<u>\$ (98,264)</u>	<u>\$ (89,579)</u>

(a) Primarily due to the impact of the global intangible low-taxed income provision in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 were comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
German tax loss carryforwards	\$ 12,668	\$ 7,946
U.S. tax loss carryforwards and credits	47,808	32,012
Canadian tax loss carryforwards	42,274	14,107

Australian tax loss carryforwards	7,178	6,580
Basis difference between income tax and financial reporting with respect to operating pulp mills	(147,822)	(160,561)
Amortizable intangible assets	(8,972)	(8,826)
Other long-term assets	1,045	(6,986)
Debt	(6,604)	(5,183)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	4,805	4,765
Deferred pension liability	2,693	2,997
Finance leases	13,482	14,881
Scientific research and experimental development investment tax credit and expenditure pool	5,818	3,119
Other	7,653	8,069
	<u>(17,974)</u>	<u>(87,080)</u>
Valuation allowance	<u>(78,689)</u>	<u>(38,879)</u>
Net deferred income tax liability	<u>\$ (96,663)</u>	<u>\$ (125,959)</u>
Comprised of:		
Deferred income tax asset	\$ 661	\$ —
Deferred income tax liability	<u>(97,324)</u>	<u>(125,959)</u>
Net deferred income tax liability	<u>\$ (96,663)</u>	<u>\$ (125,959)</u>

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	December 31,	
	2024	2023
German tax loss carryforwards	\$ 18,843	\$ 12,668
U.S. tax loss carryforwards and credits	61,318	47,808
Canadian tax loss carryforwards	34,758	42,274
Australian tax loss carryforwards	5,544	7,178
Basis difference between income tax and financial reporting with respect to operating pulp mills	(112,852)	(147,822)
Amortizable intangible assets	(6,973)	(8,972)
Other long-term assets	2,550	1,045
Debt	(4,545)	(6,604)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,100	4,805
Deferred pension liability	1,023	2,693
Finance leases	10,799	13,482
Scientific research and experimental development investment tax credit and expenditure pool	6,390	5,818
Other	4,849	7,653
	<u>24,804</u>	<u>(17,974)</u>
Valuation allowance	<u>(81,798)</u>	<u>(78,689)</u>
Net deferred income tax liability	<u>\$ (56,994)</u>	<u>\$ (96,663)</u>
Comprised of:		
Deferred income tax asset	\$ 17,778	\$ 661
Deferred income tax liability	<u>(74,772)</u>	<u>(97,324)</u>
Net deferred income tax liability	<u>\$ (56,994)</u>	<u>\$ (96,663)</u>

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Note 15. Income Taxes (continued)

The following table details the scheduled expiration dates of the Company's net operating loss, interest, investment tax credit and other tax attributes carryforwards as of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024**:

	Amount	Expiration	Amount	Expiration
U.S.				
Net operating loss	\$ 25,700	Indefinite	\$ 26,900	Indefinite
Interest	\$ 202,000	Indefinite	\$ 265,000	Indefinite
Germany				
Trade tax loss	\$ 6,200	Indefinite		
Corporate and trade tax loss	\$ 95,400	Indefinite		
Interest	\$ 23,300	Indefinite	\$ 21,900	Indefinite
Canada				
Net operating loss	\$ 165,600	2036 – 2042	\$ 96,500	2036 – 2043
Scientific research and experimental development investment tax credit	\$ 5,700	2030 – 2042	\$ 4,500	2030 – 2043
Australia				
Net operating loss	\$ 23,900	Indefinite	\$ 18,500	Indefinite

At each reporting period, the Company assesses whether it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized, based on the review of all available positive and negative evidence, including future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, estimates of future taxable income, past operating results and prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. The carrying value of the Company's deferred tax assets reflects its expected ability to generate sufficient future taxable income in certain tax jurisdictions to utilize these deferred income tax benefits. Significant judgment is required when evaluating this positive and negative evidence.

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Changes in valuation allowances related to net deferred tax assets for the years ended **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024** and **2022** **2023** were as follows:

	December 31,		December 31,	
	2023	2022	2024	2023
Beginning of year balance	\$ 38,879	\$ 43,190	\$ 78,689	\$ 38,879
Additions (reversals)				
U.S.	20,450	10,839	8,727	20,450
Canada	19,815	(15,926)	(7,815)	19,815
Australia	610	—		

The impact of changes in foreign exchange rates

End of year balance

(455)	776	1,587	(455)
\$ 78,689	\$ 38,879	\$ 81,798	\$ 78,689

As of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024**, the Company has recognized the deferred tax assets of its German entities and has a full valuation allowance against the net deferred tax assets of its U.S. and Canadian entities.

The Company has not recognized a tax liability on the undistributed earnings of its foreign subsidiaries as of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024** because these earnings are expected to be permanently reinvested outside the U.S. or repatriated without incurring a tax liability. As of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024**, the cumulative amount of undistributed earnings upon which U.S. income taxes have not been provided was approximately \$**233,746** **217,970**.

Global Corporate Minimum Tax Rate

On December 12, 2022, the European Union member states agreed to the implementation of **in 2021**, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's **Development** proposed a global corporate minimum tax rate of 15%, to be effective as of January 2024 (the "Pillar Two" rules). On February 1, 2023, the FASB staff announced that the global corporate minimum tax imposed under the Pillar Two rules is an alternative minimum tax and that deferred taxes would not be recognized or adjusted for the effect of global minimum taxes that conform to Pillar Two rules. Accordingly, the incremental effects of such taxes would be accounted for as a period cost in the period when the tax law is effective.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

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Note 15. Income Taxes (continued)

As of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024**, Germany, **has** **Canada and Australia have** enacted laws to conform with the Pillar Two rules, but **Canada**, the U.S. **has not**. The enacted Pillar Two rules have not had a material impact to the Company's effective tax rates and **Australia have not**. tax liabilities as of **December 31, 2024**. The Company will continue to monitor the impact of proposed and enacted legislative changes in the geographic regions in which we operate.

Note 16. Shareholders' Equity

Dividends

The Company's board of directors declared quarterly dividends during the years ended **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024** and **2022 2023** as follows:

Date Declared	Dividend Per Common Share	Amount
February 16, 2023	\$ 0.075	\$ 4,982
May 4, 2023	0.075	4,989
August 3, 2023	0.075	4,989
November 2, 2023	0.075	4,990
	\$ 0.300	\$ 19,950

Date Declared	Dividend Per Common Share	Amount
February 15, 2024	\$ 0.075	\$ 5,014

May 9, 2024	0.075	5,015
August 8, 2024	0.075	5,015
October 31, 2024	0.075	5,016
	<u>\$ 0.300</u>	<u>\$ 20,060</u>

Date Declared	Dividend Per	
	Common Share	Amount
February 17, 2022	\$ 0.075	\$ 4,960
April 28, 2022	0.075	4,962
July 28, 2022	0.075	4,963
October 27, 2022	0.075	4,962
	<u>\$ 0.300</u>	<u>\$ 19,847</u>

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Date Declared	Dividend Per	
	Common Share	Amount
February 16, 2023	\$ 0.075	\$ 4,982
May 4, 2023	0.075	4,989
August 3, 2023	0.075	4,989
November 2, 2023	0.075	4,990
	<u>\$ 0.300</u>	<u>\$ 19,950</u>

On February 15, 2024 20, 2025, the Company's board of directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.075 per common share. Payment of the dividend will be on April 4, 2024 2, 2025 to all shareholders of record on March 27, 2024 March 26, 2025. Future dividends are subject to approval by the board of directors and may be adjusted as business and industry conditions warrant.

Share Capital

Preferred shares

The Company has authorized 50,000,000 preferred shares (2022 2023 – 50,000,000) with \$1 par value issuable in series, of which 2,000,000 shares have been designated as Series A. The preferred shares may be issued in one or more series. Designations and preferences for each series shall be stated in the resolutions providing for the designation and issuance of each such series adopted by the Company's board of directors. The board of directors is authorized by the Company's articles of incorporation to determine the voting, dividend, redemption and liquidation preferences pertaining to each such series. As of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, no preferred shares had been issued by the Company.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has a stock incentive plan which provides for stock options, RSUs, DSUs, restricted shares, performance shares, PSUs, and stock appreciation rights to be awarded to employees, consultants and non-employee directors. During the year ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, there were no

issued and outstanding stock options, RSUs, performance shares or stock appreciation rights. As of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, after factoring in all allocated shares, there remain approximately 2.21.1 million common shares available for grant.

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Note 16. Shareholders' Equity (continued)

As of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, the total compensation cost related to unvested PSUs, restricted shares, RSUs and DSUs not recognized was approximately \$5,672 5,226 which will be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately one year two years.

In May 2023, the board of directors adopted the 2023 Non-Employee Director Compensation Plan which allows non-employee directors to elect on an annual basis to receive, in lieu of annual cash retainers, either restricted stock or DSUs. In addition, the board of directors receive annual equity compensation of restricted stock unless they elect to receive DSUs. The election for DSUs may be in the form of Equity DSUs or Cash Only DSUs and are redeemable by the director at their option following their separation from the board of directors. The value of the Cash Only DSUs redeemed is the fair market value on the redemption date. The Cash Only DSUs are accounted for as a liability and the other equity awards are accounted for as equity.

PSUs

PSU activity during the year ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024 was as follows:

	Number of PSUs	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Unit
Outstanding as of January 1, 2023	3,484,154	\$ 12.87
Granted	1,617,428	11.36
Vested and issued	(253,508)	11.00
Forfeited	(1,175,847)	11.44
Outstanding as of December 31, 2023	3,672,227	\$ 12.80

The weighted-average grant date fair value per unit of all PSUs granted in 2022 and 2021 was \$13.61 and \$13.72, respectively. The total fair value of PSUs vested and issued in 2023, 2022 and 2021 was \$2,943, \$1,208 and \$1,642, respectively.

Restricted Shares, RSUs and DSUs

Restricted share, RSU and DSU activity during the year ended December 31, 2023 was as follows:

	Number of PSUs	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Unit
Outstanding as of January 1, 2024	3,672,227	\$ 12.80
Granted	2,330,672	7.71
Vested and issued	(324,854)	13.72
Forfeited	(1,298,584)	12.11
Outstanding as of December 31, 2024	4,379,461	\$ 10.22

	Equity Based Awards				Liability Based Awards
	Number of Restricted Shares	Number of RSUs	Number of Equity DSUs	Weighted Average	Number of Cash Only DSUs
				Grant Date Fair Value Per Share	
Outstanding as of January 1, 2023	34,699	50,000	11,554	\$ 15.64	—
Granted	54,227	—	28,866	8.83	93,232
Vested	(34,699)	(50,000)	(12,829)	15.55	(33,555)
Outstanding as of December 31, 2023	54,227	—	27,591	\$ 8.83	59,677

The weighted-average grant date fair value per share of all restricted shares granted in 2022 and 2021 was \$15.65 and \$14.84, respectively. The total fair value of restricted shares and DSUs vested and issued in 2023, 2022 and 2021 was \$920, \$793 and \$1,011, respectively. (114)

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The weighted-average grant date fair value per unit of all PSUs granted in 2023 and 2022 was \$11.36 and \$13.61, respectively. The total fair value of PSUs vested and issued in 2024, 2023 and 2022 was \$2,609, \$2,943 and \$1,208, respectively.

Restricted Shares and DSUs

Restricted share and DSU activity during the year ended December 31, 2024 was as follows:

	Equity Based Awards			Liability Based Awards
	Number of Restricted Shares	Number of Equity DSUs	Weighted Average	Number of Cash Only DSUs
			Grant Date Fair Value Per Share	
Outstanding as of January 1, 2024	54,227	27,591	\$ 8.83	59,677
Granted	21,054	50,397	9.43	31,581
Vested	(54,227)	(27,591)	8.83	(59,677)
Outstanding as of December 31, 2024	21,054	50,397	\$ 9.43	31,581

The weighted-average grant date fair value per share of all restricted shares and Equity DSUs granted in 2023 and 2022 was \$8.83 and \$15.65, respectively. The total fair value of restricted shares and Equity DSUs vested and issued in 2024, 2023 and 2022 was \$787, \$920 and \$793, respectively.

Note 17. Net Income (Loss) Per Common Share

The reconciliation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share for the years ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, 2022 2023 and 2021 2022 was as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31,	For the Year Ended December 31,
---------------------------------	---------------------------------

	2023	2022	2021	2024	2023	2022
Net income (loss)						
Basic and diluted	\$ (242,056)	\$ 247,039	\$ 170,988	\$ (85,141)	\$ (242,056)	\$ 247,039
Net income (loss) per common share						
Basic	\$ (3.65)	\$ 3.74	\$ 2.59	\$ (1.27)	\$ (3.65)	\$ 3.74
Diluted	\$ (3.65)	\$ 3.71	\$ 2.58	\$ (1.27)	\$ (3.65)	\$ 3.71
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:						
Basic (a)	66,407,248	66,100,040	65,944,494	66,821,951	66,407,248	66,100,040
Effect of dilutive instruments:						
PSUs	—	468,931	312,455	—	—	468,931
Restricted shares	—	17,842	27,054	—	—	17,842
RSUs	—	11,886	—	—	—	11,886
Equity DSUs	—	3,687	—	—	—	3,687
Diluted	66,407,248	66,602,386	66,284,003	66,821,951	66,407,248	66,602,386

- (a) For the year ended **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024**, the basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding excludes **54,227** **21,054** restricted shares which have been issued, but have not vested as of **December 31, 2023** (**2022** **December 31, 2024** (**2023** – 54,227 restricted shares; **2022** – 34,699 restricted **shares**; **2021** – 49,195 restricted **shares**).

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The calculation of diluted net income (loss) per common share does not assume the exercise of any instruments that would have an anti-dilutive effect on net income (loss) per common share. Instruments excluded from the calculation of net income (loss) per common share because they were anti-dilutive for the years ended **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024**, **2022** **2023** and **2021** **2022** were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
PSUs	3,672,227	—	—
Restricted shares	54,227	—	—
Equity DSUs	44,914	—	—
	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
PSUs	4,379,461	3,672,227	—
Restricted shares	21,054	54,227	—
Equity DSUs	50,397	44,914	—

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

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Note 18. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The change in accumulated other comprehensive loss by component (net of tax) for the years ended **December 31, 2023**, **December 31, 2024**, **2022** and **2021** was as follows:

	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Defined Benefit Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Items	Total	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Defined Benefit Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Items	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2020	\$ (19,578)	\$ (7,997)	\$ (27,575)			
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(77,939)	14,834	(63,105)			
Amounts reclassified	—	(113)	(113)			
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(77,939)	14,721	(63,218)			
Balance as of December 31, 2021	(97,517)	6,724	(90,793)	\$ (97,517)	\$ 6,724	\$ (90,793)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(97,568)	8,801	(88,767)	(97,568)	8,801	(88,767)
Amounts reclassified	—	(402)	(402)	—	(402)	(402)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(97,568)	8,399	(89,169)	(97,568)	8,399	(89,169)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	(195,085)	15,123	(179,962)	(195,085)	15,123	(179,962)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	49,480	756	50,236	49,480	756	50,236
Amounts reclassified	—	3,055	3,055	—	3,055	3,055
Other comprehensive income	49,480	3,811	53,291	49,480	3,811	53,291
Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ (145,605)	\$ 18,934	\$ (126,671)	(145,605)	18,934	(126,671)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(104,392)	5,235	(99,157)			
Amounts reclassified	—	(760)	(760)			
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(104,392)	4,475	(99,917)			

Disposal of investment in joint venture	—	(4,181)	(4,181)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	\$ (249,997)	\$ 19,228	\$ (230,769)

Foreign currency translation adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) include intra-entity foreign currency loans that are of a long-term investment nature. For the year ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, the foreign currency translation gain loss from these transactions was \$2,190 1,355 (2022 (2023 – gain of \$1,598 2,190; 2021 2022 – loss gain of \$6,905 1,598).

Note 19. Related Party Transactions

The Company enters into related party transactions with its joint ventures. For the year ended December 31, 2023, December 31, 2024 and prior to the disposal of the investment in the CPP joint venture in 2024, pulp purchases from the Company's 50% owned CPP mill, which are were transacted at the CPP mill's cost, were \$97,836 19,707 (2022 (2023 – \$101,095 97,836; 2021 2022 – \$88,073) and as of December 31, 2023 the Company had a payable balance to the CPP mill of \$90 (December 31, 2022 – payable of \$4,409 101,095).

For the year ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, services from the Company's 50% owned logging and chipping operation which are transacted at arm's length negotiated prices, were \$7,356 (2023 – \$11,350 (2022 ; 2022 – \$12,545; 2021 – \$12,775) and as of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024 the Company had a receivable balance from the operation of \$1,912 348 (December 31, 2022 2023 – receivable of \$522 1,912).

For the year ended December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, services from the Company's 50% owned wood purchasing and import logistics operations, which are transacted at arm's length negotiated prices were \$342 (2022 – \$277; 2021 – \$491) and as of December 31, 2023 the Company had a payable balance to the operation of \$5 (December 31, 2022 – payable of \$14).

For the year ended December 31, 2023, services from the Company's Company's 26% owned wood purchasing operations which are transacted at arm's length negotiated prices were \$5,044 (2023 – \$2,274 (2022 ; 2022 – \$1,938; 2021 – \$nil) and as of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, the Company had a receivable balance from the operation of \$563 50 (December 31, 2022 2023 –receivable of \$544 563).

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Note 20. Segment Information

The Company is managed based on the primary products it manufactures: pulp and solid wood, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker CODM to assess segment performance and to make decisions about resource allocation. The Company's CODM is the Chief Executive Officer. Accordingly, the Company's four pulp mills and its 50% interest in the Cariboo pulp mill are aggregated into the pulp segment. The Friesau sawmill, the Torgau facility and the mass timber facilities are aggregated into the solid wood segment. The Company's sandalwood business is included in corporate and other as it does not meet the criteria to be reported as a separate reportable segment.

None of the income or loss items following operating income (loss) in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations are allocated to the segments, as those items are reviewed separately by management. Information about certain segment data for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, was as follows:

Corporate

Year Ended December 31, 2023	Pulp	Solid Wood	Corporate and Other	Consolidated
Revenues from external customers	\$ 1,516,130	\$ 472,054	\$ 5,660	\$ 1,993,844
Operating loss	\$ (48,262)	\$ (87,663)	\$ (52,849)	\$ (188,774)
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 114,151	\$ 57,320	\$ 1,031	\$ 172,502
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 90,126	\$ 45,707	\$ 491	\$ 136,324
Total assets (a)	\$ 1,727,851	\$ 696,551	\$ 238,176	\$ 2,662,578
Revenues by major products				
Pulp	\$ 1,402,620	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,402,620
Lumber	—	217,939	—	217,939
Energy and chemicals	113,510	21,451	5,660	140,621
Manufactured products (b)	—	58,895	—	58,895
Pallets	—	121,424	—	121,424
Biofuels (c)	—	40,680	—	40,680
Wood residuals	—	11,665	—	11,665
Total revenues	\$ 1,516,130	\$ 472,054	\$ 5,660	\$ 1,993,844
Revenues by geographical markets (d)				
U.S.	\$ 123,818	\$ 169,883	\$ 1,227	\$ 294,928
Foreign countries				
Germany	349,685	224,741	472	574,898
China	551,945	2,981	—	554,926
Other countries	490,682	74,449	3,961	569,092
	1,392,312	302,171	4,433	1,698,916
Total revenues	\$ 1,516,130	\$ 472,054	\$ 5,660	\$ 1,993,844

(a) Total assets for the pulp segment includes the Company's \$41,665 investment in joint ventures, primarily for the CPP mill. Total assets for the solid wood segment includes \$35,381 of goodwill from the acquisition of Torgau. Total assets under corporate and other includes \$35,125 of assets for the Company's sandalwood business which have been classified as held for sale.

(b) Manufactured products primarily includes CLT, glulam and finger joint lumber.

(c) Biofuels includes pellets and briquettes.

(d) Sales are attributed to countries based on the ship-to location provided by the customer.

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Note 20. Segment Information (continued)

Year Ended December 31, 2022	Pulp	Solid Wood	Corporate and Other	Consolidated
Revenues from external customers	\$ 1,866,117	\$ 408,458	\$ 6,362	\$ 2,280,937
Operating income (loss)	\$ 340,664	\$ 70,642	\$ (18,938)	\$ 392,368

Depreciation and amortization	\$ 112,058	\$ 31,170	\$ 925	\$ 144,153
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 146,635	\$ 31,190	\$ 917	\$ 178,742
Total assets (a)	\$ 1,768,628	\$ 613,171	\$ 343,238	\$ 2,725,037
Revenues by major products				
Pulp	\$ 1,686,370	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,686,370
Lumber	—	288,002	—	288,002
Energy and chemicals	179,747	25,653	6,362	211,762
Manufactured products (b)	—	22,759	—	22,759
Pallets	—	36,063	—	36,063
Biofuels (c)	—	17,691	—	17,691
Wood residuals	—	18,290	—	18,290
Total revenues	<u>\$ 1,866,117</u>	<u>\$ 408,458</u>	<u>\$ 6,362</u>	<u>\$ 2,280,937</u>
Revenues by geographical markets (d)				
U.S.	\$ 236,862	\$ 177,917	\$ 1,329	\$ 416,108
Foreign countries				
Germany	553,935	142,846	392	697,173
China	495,668	1,774	—	497,442
Other countries	579,652	85,921	4,641	670,214
	<u>1,629,255</u>	<u>230,541</u>	<u>5,033</u>	<u>1,864,829</u>
Total revenues	<u>\$ 1,866,117</u>	<u>\$ 408,458</u>	<u>\$ 6,362</u>	<u>\$ 2,280,937</u>

(a) Total assets for the pulp segment includes the Company's \$45,635 investment in joint ventures, primarily for the CPP mill. Total assets for the solid wood segment includes \$30,937 of goodwill from the acquisition of Torgau.

(b) Manufactured products primarily includes CLT and finger joint lumber.

(c) Biofuels includes pellets and briquettes.

(d) Sales are attributed to countries based on the ship-to location provided by the customer.

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Note 20. Segment Information (continued)

December 31, 2021	Pulp	Solid Wood	Corporate and Other	Consolidated
Revenues from external customers	\$ 1,483,093	\$ 313,472	\$ 6,690	\$ 1,803,255
Operating income (loss)	\$ 251,724	\$ 106,092	\$ (11,233)	\$ 346,583
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 115,293	\$ 15,784	\$ 1,122	\$ 132,199
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 139,312	\$ 19,379	\$ 749	\$ 159,440
Total assets (a)	\$ 1,882,078	\$ 313,354	\$ 155,800	\$ 2,351,232
Revenues by major products				

Pulp	\$ 1,389,439	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,389,439
Lumber	—	293,166	—	293,166
Energy and chemicals	93,654	11,547	6,690	111,891
Manufactured products (b)	—	2,391	—	2,391
Wood residuals	—	6,368	—	6,368
Total revenues	<u>\$ 1,483,093</u>	<u>\$ 313,472</u>	<u>\$ 6,690</u>	<u>\$ 1,803,255</u>
Revenues by geographical markets (c)				
U.S.	\$ 183,198	\$ 159,153	\$ 2,836	345,187
Foreign countries				
Germany	459,725	62,986	—	522,711
China	375,891	1,245	—	377,136
Other countries	464,279	90,088	3,854	558,221
	<u>1,299,895</u>	<u>154,319</u>	<u>3,854</u>	<u>1,458,068</u>
Total revenues	<u>\$ 1,483,093</u>	<u>\$ 313,472</u>	<u>\$ 6,690</u>	<u>\$ 1,803,255</u>

(a) Total assets for the pulp segment includes the Company's \$49,651 investment in joint ventures, primarily for the CPP mill.

(b) Manufactured products primarily includes finger joint lumber.

(c) Sales are attributed to countries based on the ship-to location provided by the customer.

Revenues between segments are accounted for at prices that approximate fair value. These include revenues from the sale of residual fiber from the solid wood segment to the pulp segment for use in the pulp production process and from the sale of residual fuel from the pulp segment to the solid wood segment for use in energy production. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the pulp segment sold \$1,037 of residual fuel to the solid wood segment (2022 – \$nil; 2021 – \$336) and the solid wood segment sold \$41,351 of residual fiber to the pulp segment (2022 – \$34,236; 2021 – \$12,661).

Reconciliation to Income (Loss) before Income Taxes

The reconciliation Change in segment measure of profit or loss

In 2024, the Company changed its segment measure from operating income (loss) to net income (loss) before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization and impairments of long-lived assets ("Segment Operating EBITDA"). The CODM uses Segment Operating EBITDA as the primary measure in assessing the operating performance of each reportable segment through periodic reviews and comparison of segment operating trends and identifying strategies to improve the allocation of resources amongst the reportable segments. Segment Operating EBITDA is different from operating income taxes for (loss) as it excludes depreciation and amortization and impairment of long-lived assets, as those items are not considered indicative of ongoing core operations. Comparative periods have been recast to conform with the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 was as follows: current period's presentation.

Total assets and the income or loss items following Segment Operating EBITDA, other than depreciation, amortization and impairment of long-lived assets, are not allocated to the segments, as those items are reviewed separately by management.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
Operating income (loss)	\$ (188,774)	\$ 392,368	\$ 346,583
Other expenses, net	(81,049)	(47,065)	(86,016)
Income (loss) before income taxes	<u>\$ (269,823)</u>	<u>\$ 345,303</u>	<u>\$ 260,567</u>

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Note 20. Information about certain segment data for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, was as follows:

Year Ended December 31, 2024	Pulp	Solid Wood	Total of Segments (a)
Revenues from external customers	\$ 1,548,556	\$ 485,991	\$ 2,034,547
Intersegment revenues	842	34,482	35,324
	1,549,398	520,473	2,069,871
Less segment expenses:			
Fiber	555,832	238,992	
Maintenance (b)	148,978	45,080	
Freight	145,706	52,890	
Labor (c)	88,460	54,884	
Chemicals	121,053	—	
Energy	58,835	28,488	
Purchase of pulp from CPP (d)	19,707	—	
Other (e)	149,913	104,529	
Segment Operating EBITDA	\$ 260,914	\$ (4,390)	\$ 256,524
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 46,400	\$ 37,732	\$ 84,132

(a) The total of segments' revenues, Segment Information (continued) Operating EBITDA and purchases of property, plant and equipment are reconciled to corresponding consolidated amounts as follows:

Year Ended December 31, 2024	Pulp	Solid Wood	Total
Reconciliation of revenues			
Total of segments' revenues			\$ 2,069,871
Santanol chemical revenues			8,813
Elimination of intersegment revenues			(35,324)
Consolidated revenues			\$ 2,043,360
Reconciliation to loss before income taxes			
Total of segments' Segment Operating EBITDA			\$ 256,524
Segment depreciation and amortization	(119,501)	(50,430)	(169,931)
Loss on disposal of investment in joint venture	(23,645)	—	(23,645)
Goodwill impairment	—	(34,277)	(34,277)
Interest expense			(109,150)
Other income			7,228
Corporate expenses and eliminations			(13,664)
Consolidated loss before income taxes			\$ (86,915)
Reconciliation of purchases of property, plant and equipment			
Total of segments' purchase of property, plant and equipment			\$ 84,132
Corporate and other			186
Consolidated purchase of property, plant and equipment			\$ 84,318

- (b) Maintenance expense for the pulp segment includes expenditures for planned annual maintenance downtime at our pulp mills.
- (c) Labor expense excludes maintenance and indirect labor costs.
- (d) Purchases of pulp inventory from the CPP mill prior to the disposition in 2024.
- (e) Other expenses primarily includes selling, general and administrative expenses and the net change in finished goods inventories.

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Year Ended December 31, 2024	Pulp	Solid Wood	Corporate and Other	Consolidated
Revenues from external customers by major products				
Pulp	\$ 1,460,460	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,460,460
Lumber	—	217,471	—	217,471
Energy and chemicals	88,096	16,512	8,813	113,421
Manufactured products (a)	—	100,565	—	100,565
Pallets	—	104,386	—	104,386
Biofuels (b)	—	40,082	—	40,082
Wood residuals	—	6,975	—	6,975
Total revenues from external customers	<u>\$ 1,548,556</u>	<u>\$ 485,991</u>	<u>\$ 8,813</u>	<u>\$ 2,043,360</u>
Revenues from external customers by geography (c)				
U.S.	\$ 151,053	\$ 194,880	\$ 2,497	\$ 348,430
Foreign countries				
Germany	334,361	195,867	721	530,949
China	574,264	2,488	—	576,752
Other countries	488,878	92,756	5,595	587,229
	<u>1,397,503</u>	<u>291,111</u>	<u>6,316</u>	<u>1,694,930</u>
Total revenues from external customers	<u>\$ 1,548,556</u>	<u>\$ 485,991</u>	<u>\$ 8,813</u>	<u>\$ 2,043,360</u>

- (a) Manufactured products primarily includes CLT and glulam.
- (b) Biofuels includes pellets and briquettes.
- (c) Sales are attributed to countries based on the ship-to location provided by the customer.

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Total of Segments

Year Ended December 31, 2023	Pulp	Solid Wood	(a)
Revenues from external customers	\$ 1,516,130	\$ 472,054	\$ 1,988,184
Intersegment revenues	1,037	41,351	42,388
	1,517,167	513,405	2,030,572
Less segment expenses:			
Fiber	633,141	243,369	
Maintenance (b)	128,511	45,526	
Freight	154,918	60,459	
Labor (c)	85,092	48,499	
Chemicals	152,120	—	
Energy	97,649	39,358	
Purchase of pulp from CPP	97,836	—	
Other (d)	102,011	106,537	
Segment Operating EBITDA	\$ 65,889	\$ (30,343)	\$ 35,546
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 90,126	\$ 45,707	\$ 135,833

(a) The total of segments' revenues, Segment Operating EBITDA and purchases of property, plant and equipment are reconciled to the corresponding consolidated amounts as follows:

Year Ended December 31, 2023	Pulp	Solid Wood	Total
Reconciliation of revenues			
Total of segments' revenues			\$ 2,030,572
Santanol chemical revenues			5,660
Elimination of intersegment revenues			(42,388)
Consolidated revenues			\$ 1,993,844
Reconciliation to loss before income taxes			
Total of segments' Segment Operating EBITDA			\$ 35,546
Segment depreciation and amortization	(114,151)	(57,320)	(171,471)
Impairment of sandalwood business held for sale			(33,734)
Interest expense			(88,246)
Other income			7,197
Corporate expenses and eliminations			(19,115)
Consolidated loss before income taxes			\$ (269,823)
Reconciliation of purchases of property, plant and equipment			
Total of segments' purchase of property, plant and equipment			\$ 135,833
Corporate and other			491
Consolidated purchase of property, plant and equipment			\$ 136,324

(b) Maintenance expense for the pulp segment includes expenditures for planned annual maintenance downtime at our pulp mills.

(c) Labor expense excludes maintenance and indirect labor costs.

(d) Other expenses primarily includes selling, general and administrative expenses and the net change in finished goods inventories.

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Year Ended December 31, 2023	Pulp	Solid Wood	Corporate and Other	Consolidated
Revenues from external customers by major products				
Pulp	\$ 1,402,620	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,402,620
Lumber	—	217,939	—	217,939
Energy and chemicals	113,510	21,451	5,660	140,621
Manufactured products (a)	—	58,895	—	58,895
Pallets	—	121,424	—	121,424
Biofuels (b)	—	40,680	—	40,680
Wood residuals	—	11,665	—	11,665
Total revenues from external customers	<u>\$ 1,516,130</u>	<u>\$ 472,054</u>	<u>\$ 5,660</u>	<u>\$ 1,993,844</u>
Revenues from external customers by geography (c)				
U.S.	\$ 123,818	\$ 169,883	\$ 1,227	\$ 294,928
Foreign countries				
Germany	349,685	224,741	472	574,898
China	551,945	2,981	—	554,926
Other countries	490,682	74,449	3,961	569,092
	<u>1,392,312</u>	<u>302,171</u>	<u>4,433</u>	<u>1,698,916</u>
Total revenues from external customers	<u>\$ 1,516,130</u>	<u>\$ 472,054</u>	<u>\$ 5,660</u>	<u>\$ 1,993,844</u>

(a) Manufactured products primarily includes CLT and glulam.

(b) Biofuels includes pellets and briquettes.

(c) Sales are attributed to countries based on the ship-to location provided by the customer.

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Year Ended December 31, 2022	Pulp	Solid Wood	Total of Segments (a)
Revenues from external customers	\$ 1,866,117	\$ 408,458	\$ 2,274,575
Intersegment revenues	—	34,236	34,236
	<u>1,866,117</u>	<u>442,694</u>	<u>2,308,811</u>
Less segment expenses:			
Fiber	522,957	184,768	
Maintenance (b)	152,499	23,712	
Freight	176,207	45,570	
Labor (c)	87,966	22,378	
Chemicals	140,351	—	

Energy	120,693	17,859	
Purchase of pulp from CPP	101,095	—	
Other (d)	111,627	46,595	
Segment Operating EBITDA	<u>\$ 452,722</u>	<u>\$ 101,812</u>	<u>\$ 554,534</u>
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 146,635	\$ 31,190	\$ 177,825

(a) The total of segments' revenues, Segment Operating EBITDA and purchases of property, plant and equipment are reconciled to the corresponding consolidated amounts as follows:

Year Ended December 31, 2022	Pulp	Solid Wood	Total
Reconciliation of revenues			
Total of segments' revenues			\$ 2,308,811
Santanol chemical revenues			6,362
Elimination of intersegment revenues			(34,236)
Consolidated revenues			<u>\$ 2,280,937</u>
Reconciliation to income before income taxes			
Total of segments' Segment Operating EBITDA			\$ 554,534
Segment depreciation and amortization	(112,058)	(31,170)	(143,228)
Interest expense			(71,499)
Other income			24,434
Corporate expenses and eliminations			(18,938)
Consolidated income before income taxes			<u>\$ 345,303</u>
Reconciliation of purchases of property, plant and equipment			
Total of segments' purchase of property, plant and equipment			\$ 177,825
Corporate and other			917
Consolidated purchase of property, plant and equipment			<u>\$ 178,742</u>

(b) Maintenance expense for the pulp segment includes expenditures for planned annual maintenance downtime at our pulp mills.

(c) Labor expense excludes maintenance and indirect labor costs.

(d) Other expenses primarily includes selling, general and administrative expenses and the net change in finished goods inventories.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Year Ended December 31, 2022	Pulp	Solid Wood	Corporate and Other	Consolidated
Revenues from external customers by major products				
Pulp	\$ 1,686,370	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,686,370
Lumber	—	288,002	—	288,002
Energy and chemicals	179,747	25,653	6,362	211,762
Manufactured products (a)	—	22,759	—	22,759

Pallets	—	36,063	—	36,063
Biofuels (b)	—	17,691	—	17,691
Wood residuals	—	18,290	—	18,290
Total revenues from external customers	\$ 1,866,117	\$ 408,458	\$ 6,362	\$ 2,280,937
Revenues from external customers by geography (c)				
U.S.	\$ 236,862	\$ 177,917	\$ 1,329	\$ 416,108
Foreign countries				
Germany	553,935	142,846	392	697,173
China	495,668	1,774	—	497,442
Other countries	579,652	85,921	4,641	670,214
	1,629,255	230,541	5,033	1,864,829
Total revenues from external customers	\$ 1,866,117	\$ 408,458	\$ 6,362	\$ 2,280,937

(a) Manufactured products primarily includes finger joint lumber.

(b) Biofuels includes pellets and briquettes.

(c) Sales are attributed to countries based on the ship-to location provided by the customer.

The Company's long-lived assets by geographic area based on the location of the assets as of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 were as follows:

	December 31,		December 31,	
	2023	2022	2024	2023
U.S.	\$ 136,790	\$ 53,291	\$ 140,627	\$ 136,790
Foreign countries				
Germany	830,469	844,085	725,229	830,469
Canada	442,678	428,447	388,859	442,678
Australia	—	15,499		
	1,273,147	1,288,031	1,114,088	1,273,147
	\$ 1,409,937	\$ 1,341,322	\$ 1,254,715	\$ 1,409,937

In 2023, 2024, no single customer accounted for greater than 10% of the Company's total revenues (2022 (2023 – no customer; 2021 2022 – no customer).

Note 21. Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurement

Due to their short-term maturity, the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable and other, approximates their fair value.

The estimated fair values of the Company's outstanding debt under the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 were as follows:

Description	Fair value measurements as of December 31, 2023 using:				Fair value measurements as of December 31, 2024 using:			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Revolving credit facilities	\$ —	\$ 208,585	\$ —	\$ 208,585	\$ —	\$ 169,169	\$ —	\$ 169,169
Senior notes	—	1,257,426	—	1,257,426	—	1,186,921	—	1,186,921
	\$ —	\$ 1,466,011	\$ —	\$ 1,466,011	\$ —	\$ 1,356,090	\$ —	\$ 1,356,090

Fair value measurements as of

Description	December 31, 2022 using:			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Revolving credit facilities	\$ —	\$ 141,075	\$ —	\$ 141,075
Senior notes	—	1,015,633	—	1,015,633
	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,156,708</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,156,708</u>

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Description	Fair value measurements as of December 31, 2023 using:			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Revolving credit facilities	\$ —	\$ 208,585	\$ —	\$ 208,585
Senior notes	—	1,257,426	—	1,257,426
	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,466,011</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,466,011</u>

The carrying value of the revolving credit facilities classified as Level 2 approximates the fair value as the variable interest rates reflect current interest rates for financial instruments with similar characteristics and maturities.

The fair value of the senior notes classified as Level 2 was determined using quoted prices in a dealer market, or using recent market transactions. The Company's senior notes are not carried at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2023, December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2022. However, fair value disclosure is required. The carrying value of the Company's senior notes, net of note issuance costs is \$1,360,155 as of December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022 – \$1,161,672).

Credit Risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash held in bank accounts and accounts receivable. The Company maintains cash balances in foreign financial institutions in excess of insured limits.

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Note 21. Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurement (continued)

The Company limits its credit exposure on cash held in bank accounts by periodically investing cash in excess of short-term operating requirements and debt obligations in low risk government bonds, or similar debt instruments. The Company's credit risk associated with its sales is managed through setting credit limits, the purchase of credit insurance and for certain customers a letter of credit is received prior to shipping the product. The Company reviews new customers' credit

history before granting credit and conducts regular reviews of existing customers' credit. Concentrations of credit risk on its sales are with customers and agents based primarily in Germany, China and the U.S.

The Company's exposure to credit losses may increase if its customers' production and other costs are adversely affected by inflation, inflation and interest rates. Although the Company has historically not experienced significant credit losses, it is possible that there could be a material adverse impact from potential adjustments of the carrying amount of trade receivables if the cash flows of the Company's customers are adversely impacted by inflation and interest rate levels. rates. As of December 31, 2023 December 31, 2024, the Company has not had significant credit losses.

The As of December 31, 2024, the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2023 of \$313,992 184,925 and accounts receivable as of December 31, 2023 of \$306,166 327,345 recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Note 22. Lease Commitments

The Company has finance leases primarily for railcars and production equipment. The railcars primarily have a remaining lease term of five four to nine eight years with annual renewal options thereafter. The production equipment has a weighted average remaining lease term of six five years. The Company has operating leases primarily for land to support the sandalwood tree plantations and for offices. The land leases have remaining terms of one to eight seven years with options to renew for up to 17 years. The office leases have remaining terms of four three to six five years with options to renew up to five years. A majority of the operating leases are subject to annual changes to the Consumer Price Index ("CPI"). Changes to the CPI are treated as variable lease payments and recognized in the period in which the obligation for those payments is incurred. A 100-basis-point increase in CPI would not have a material impact on lease costs.

The components of lease expense for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
Lease cost:			
Operating lease cost	\$ 7,439	\$ 6,130	\$ 4,086
Finance lease cost:			
Amortization of right-of-use assets	7,296	6,869	7,481
Interest on lease liabilities	1,365	1,429	1,635
Total lease cost	\$ 16,100	\$ 14,428	\$ 13,202

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:			
Operating cash flow payments for operating leases	\$ 7,439	\$ 6,130	\$ 4,086
Operating cash flow payments for finance leases	\$ 1,365	\$ 1,429	\$ 1,635
Financing cash flow payments for finance leases	\$ 7,785	\$ 10,003	\$ 7,850

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Note 22. Lease Commitments (continued) The components of lease expense for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Lease cost:			
Operating lease cost	\$ 5,993	\$ 7,439	\$ 6,130
Finance lease cost:			
Amortization of right-of-use assets	8,808	7,296	6,869
Interest on lease liabilities	1,560	1,365	1,429
Total lease cost	\$ 16,361	\$ 16,100	\$ 14,428

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:			
Operating cash flow payments for operating leases	\$ 5,993	\$ 7,439	\$ 6,130
Operating cash flow payments for finance leases	\$ 1,560	\$ 1,365	\$ 1,429
Financing cash flow payments for finance leases	\$ 8,918	\$ 7,785	\$ 10,003

Other information related to leases for the years ended December 31, 2023, December 31, 2024, 2022, 2023 and 2021, 2022 was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021	2024	2023	2022
Weighted average remaining lease term:						
Operating leases	4 years	5 years	5 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
Finance leases	7 years	9 years	8 years	6 years	7 years	9 years
Weighted average discount rate:						
Operating leases	5 %	5 %	6 %	6 %	5 %	5 %
Finance leases	3 %	3 %	3 %	3 %	3 %	3 %

The discount rate used to calculate the present value of the minimum lease payments is the incremental borrowing rate that the subsidiary entering into the lease would have to pay to borrow on a collateralized basis over a similar term an amount equal to the lease payments in a similar economic environment.

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 was as follows:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Operating Leases		
Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 11,725	\$ 15,049
Operating lease right-of-use assets held for sale	\$ 4,388	\$ —
Other current liabilities	\$ 4,043	\$ 5,255
Operating lease liabilities	7,755	9,475
Total operating lease liabilities	\$ 11,798	\$ 14,730
Operating lease liabilities associated with assets held for sale	\$ 4,046	\$ —

Finance Leases		
Property and equipment, gross	\$ 82,500	\$ 77,954
Accumulated depreciation	(35,046)	(28,290)
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 47,454</u>	<u>\$ 49,664</u>
Other current liabilities	\$ 7,664	\$ 7,368
Long-term debt	40,685	43,761
Total finance lease liabilities	<u>\$ 48,349</u>	<u>\$ 51,129</u>

Maturities of operating lease liabilities as of December 31, 2023 were as follows:

	Operating Leases
2024	\$ 5,047
2025	3,530
2026	1,960
2027	1,250
2028	505
Thereafter	425
Total lease payments	12,717
Less: imputed interest	(919)
Total lease liability	<u>\$ 11,798</u>

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 was as follows:

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Operating Leases		
Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 7,598	\$ 11,725
Operating lease right-of-use assets held for sale	\$ 4,894	\$ 4,388
Other current liabilities	\$ 2,874	\$ 4,043
Operating lease liabilities	4,793	7,755
Total operating lease liabilities	<u>\$ 7,667</u>	<u>\$ 11,798</u>

Operating lease liabilities associated with assets held for sale	\$ 4,775	\$ 4,046
Finance Leases		
Property and equipment, gross	\$ 88,557	\$ 82,500
Accumulated depreciation	(41,219)	(35,046)
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 47,338</u>	<u>\$ 47,454</u>
Other current liabilities	\$ 9,415	\$ 7,664
Long-term debt	38,799	40,685
Total finance lease liabilities	<u>\$ 48,214</u>	<u>\$ 48,349</u>

Maturities of operating lease liabilities as of December 31, 2024 were as follows:

	Operating Leases
2025	\$ 3,712
2026	2,175
2027	1,294
2028	511
2029	391
Total lease payments	8,083
Less: imputed interest	(416)
Total lease liability	<u>\$ 7,667</u>

Note 23. Commitments and Contingencies

- (a) In the normal course of business, the Company has entered into purchase obligations primarily for fiber. As of **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024** these commitments were as follows:

	Commitments	Commitments
2024	\$ 79,158	
2025	29,745	\$ 54,555
2026	7,229	23,213
2027	5,261	17,569
2028	4,288	3,329
2029	3,670	
Thereafter	809	79
	<u>\$ 126,490</u>	<u>\$ 102,415</u>

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MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands of U.S. dollars, except share and per share data)

- (b) The Company is involved in legal actions and claims arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of any legal actions and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, it is the opinion of management that the outcome of any such claims which are pending or threatened, either individually or collectively,

combined basis, will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity of the Company.

- (c) The Company is subject to regulations that require the handling and disposal of asbestos in a prescribed manner if a property undergoes a major renovation or demolition. Otherwise, the Company is not required to remove asbestos from its facilities. Generally asbestos is found on steam and condensate piping systems as well as certain cladding on buildings and in building insulation throughout older facilities. The Company's obligation for the proper removal and disposal of asbestos products from the Company's mills is a conditional asset retirement obligation. As a result of the longevity of the Company's mills, due in part to maintenance procedures and the fact that the Company does not have plans for major changes that require the removal of asbestos, the timing of the asbestos removal is indeterminate. As a result, the Company is currently unable to reasonably estimate the fair value of its asbestos removal and disposal obligation. The Company will recognize a liability in the period in which sufficient information is available to reasonably estimate its fair value.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

Dated: February 15, 2024 February 20, 2025

By: /s/ JUAN CARLOS BUENO

Juan Carlos Bueno

Chief Executive Officer and Director

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/ JIMMY S.H. LEE

Date: February 15, 2024

Jimmy S.H. Lee

Executive Chairman and Director

/s/ JUAN CARLOS BUENO

Date: February 15, 2024 February 20, 2025

Juan Carlos Bueno

Chief Executive Officer, Principal Executive Officer and Director

/s/ RICHARD SHORT

Date: February 15, 2024 February 20, 2025

Richard Short

Executive Vice President,

Chief Financial Officer, Principal Financial

Officer and Principal Accounting Officer

/s/ WILLIAM D. MCCARTNEY

Date: February 15, 2024 February 20, 2025

William D. McCartney

Chairman of the Board and Director

/s/ JAMES SHEPHERD

Date: February 15, 2024 February 20, 2025

James Shepherd
Director

/s/ ALAN WALLACE
Alan Wallace
Director

Date: February 15, 2024 February 20, 2025

/s/ LINDA WELTY
Linda Welty
Director

Date: February 15, 2024 February 20, 2025

/s/ RAINER RETTIG
Rainer Rettig
Director

Date: February 15, 2024 February 20, 2025

/s/ ALICE LABERGE
Alice Laberge
Director

Date: February 15, 2024 February 20, 2025

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/s/ JANINE NORTH
Janine North
Director

Date: February 15, 2024 February 20, 2025

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/s/ TORBJÖRN LÖÖF
Torbjörn Lööf
Director

Date: February 15, 2024 February 20, 2025

/s/ THOMAS CORRICK
Thomas Corrick

Date: February 15, 2024 February 20, 2025

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EXHIBIT 10.10

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT OF RICHARD SHORT
EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT dated for reference the 17th day of April, 2015.

BETWEEN:

MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC., a corporation
organized under the laws of the State of Washington and
having an office at Suite 1120, 700 West Pender Street,
Vancouver, BC V6C 1G8
(hereinafter referred to as the "Corporation")
OF THE FIRST PART 19.1

AND:

SECURITIES LAW COMPLIANCE POLICY

General

RICHARD SHORT This document (the

(hereinafter referred "Policy") contains Mercer's policy concerning the handling of material, nonpublic information relating to as Mercer International Inc. and its subsidiaries ("Mercer" or "we") or other companies with whom we deal and with the "Executive")
OF THE SECOND PART buying and selling of stock and other securities of Mercer and those other companies.
(the Corporation and the Executive being hereinafter 1.

singularly also referred to as a "Party" and collectively Insider Trading Prohibited
referred to as the "Parties" as the context so requires)

WHEREAS:

A. The Corporation is engaged Except in a Permitted Transaction as described in Section 5, no director, employee, or agent may purchase or sell securities of Mercer or of any other company with whom Mercer deals while aware of material, nonpublic information concerning Mercer or the business (the "Business") of producing pulp and generating and selling surplus "green" energy to regional utilities through other company until at least two full trading days have elapsed after the operations of its three NBSK pulp mills, two of which are located in Germany and one in Western Canada, which have a consolidated annual production capacity of approximately 1.5 million ADMTs of NBSK pulp and 300 MW of electrical generation;

B. The Corporation recognizes that the Executive has acquired special skills and experience in the pulp industry and desires to employ the Executive as the Vice President, Controller public disclosure of the Corporation as of the Effective Date; and

C. Both the Corporation and the Executive wish formally to agree to the terms and conditions of the Executive's employment with the Corporation and the terms and conditions that will, in certain circumstances hereinafter set forth, govern in the event of a termination of the employment of the Executive by the Corporation. information.

NOW THEREFORE (a) in consideration of the premises hereof Directors, Employees, and of the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter set forth and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged by each of the parties hereto, the parties hereby covenant and agree as follows: Agents

ARTICLE I

RECITALS This Policy applies to all directors, employees, and agents of Mercer and its subsidiaries. When we refer to "you" or to "directors, employees, or agents" in this Policy, in addition to you, we also mean members of your immediate family or other person with whom you share a household, persons who are your economic dependents, and any person over whom or entity over which you have control. We will regard trades made at your direction or at the direction of those named in the preceding sentence as trades made by you.

1.1 (b) Recitals. The parties hereby represent and warrant that the above recitals are true and correct.

ARTICLE II

INTERPRETATION

2.1 Headings. The headings of the Articles, Sections and subsections herein are inserted for convenience of reference only and shall not affect the meaning or construction hereof. Material, Nonpublic Information

2.2 Information is considered "material" if (1) a reasonable investor would consider it important in making a decision on whether to buy, sell, or hold the security or (2) a reasonable investor would view the information as significantly altering the total mix of information in the marketplace about the issuer of the security. Information is considered nonpublic if the information has not been broadly disseminated to the public for a period sufficient to be reflected in the price of the security. Examples of material, nonpublic information might include information about upcoming earnings or losses, negotiation of a merger or acquisition, news of a significant sale of assets, the declaration of a stock split, the offering of additional securities, changes in top management, significant new products, and the gain or loss of a substantial customer or supplier. Either positive or negative information may be material. Information is nonpublic until it has been "publicly disclosed," meaning that it is published in such a way as to provide broad, non-exclusionary distribution of the information to the public. Examples of public disclosure include the filing of a Form 8-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). For the purposes of this Agreement, the following terms shall have the following meanings, respectively: a press release.

(a) "Accrued Benefits" has the meaning ascribed to such term in Section 4.1(b)(iv) hereof; (c) Other Companies

(b) "Agreement" means this Employment Agreement and all schedules and amendments hereto;

(c) "Annual Bonus" has the meaning ascribed to such term in the Policy; While the Policy prohibits trading in Mercer securities when you are aware of material, nonpublic information about Mercer, it also prohibits trading in securities of any other company about which you learn material, nonpublic information in the course of performing your duties for Mercer. For example, you may be involved in a transaction in which Mercer expects to buy a substantial amount of stock in Section 3.6(a) hereof;

(d) "Base Salary" has the meaning ascribed to such term in the Policy; Another company or enter into a new venture or other relationship with the meaning ascribed to such term in Section 3.6(a) hereof;

(e) "Board" means the board of Directors of the Corporation; Even though the amount of the transaction may be immaterial to Mercer, it may be

(f) "Business" has the meaning ascribed to such term in the Policy; other company. The Policy prohibits you from trading in the recitals.

(g) "Change of Control" means the occurrence of any of the following events:

(i) The receipt by the Corporation of a Schedule 13D or other statement filed under Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act indicating that any "person" (as such term is used in Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Exchange Act): (a) has become the "beneficial owner" (as defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, of securities of the Corporation representing more than 50% of the Common Shares; or (b) has sole and/or shared voting, or dispositive, power over more than 50% of the Common Shares; or

this information as long as it remains nonpublic.

(ii) (d)

A change in the composition of the Board of Directors

The Policy prohibits certain transactions in the composition of the Board occurring within a two-year period prior to such change, as a result of which fewer than a majority of the Directors are Incumbent Directors. "Incumbent Directors" shall mean Directors who are either: (a) Directors of the Corporation as of the Effective

Date; or (b) elected, or nominated for election, to the Board with the affirmative votes of at least a majority of the Directors who had been Directors two (2) years prior to such change and who were still in office at the time of such election or nomination; or

(iii) The consummation of a merger, amalgamation or consolidation of the Corporation with or into another entity or any other corporate reorganization, if more than 50% of the combined voting power of the continuing or surviving entity's securities outstanding immediately after such merger, amalgamation, consolidation or reorganization are owned by persons who were not shareholders of the Corporation immediately prior to such merger, amalgamation, consolidation or reorganization; or

(iv) The consummation of a sale, transfer or disposition by the Corporation of all or substantially all of the assets of the Corporation; or

(v) The commencement of any proceeding by or against the Corporation seeking to adjudicate it as bankrupt or insolvent, or seeking liquidation, winding-up, reorganization, arrangement, adjustment, protection, relief or composition of the Corporation or its debts, under any law relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization or relief of debtors, or seeking the entry of an order for relief or for the appointment of a receiver, trustee, custodian Mercer or other similar official for companies. Though it or for any substantial part of its property; or

(vi) The approval by the shareholders of the Corporation of a plan of complete liquidation or dissolution of the Corporation.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in is usually the case of that the occurrence of any of the events set forth in subsection 2.2(g)(i) – (iv), a Change of Control shall not be deemed to occur unless such transaction constitutes a change in ownership of the Corporation or a change in effective control of the Corporation, and in the case of the occurrence of any of the events set forth in subsection 2.2(g)(v), a Change of Control shall be deemed to occur immediately prior to the occurrence of any such events. An event shall not constitute a Change of

Control if its sole purpose is to change the jurisdiction of the Corporation's organization or to create a holding company, partnership or trust that information you gain will be owned in substantially the same proportions by the persons who held the Corporation's securities immediately before such event. Additionally, a Change of Control will not be deemed to have occurred, material with respect to the Executive, equity securities of Mercer, Mercer may also issue debt or convertible debt securities that are subject to the Policy, as are such securities of other companies with whom we deal.

(e) Purchase and Sale

The Policy prohibits all purchases and sales of securities while you are aware of material, nonpublic information. These terms encompass not only traditional purchases and sales but any arrangement by which you change your economic exposure to changes in the price of the securities. For example, a "purchase" or "sale" would include a purchase of standardized put or call options, the writing of put or call options, selling stock short, buying or selling securities convertible into other securities, or merely engaging in a private agreement where the value of the agreement varies in relation to the price of the underlying security.

(f) Two Full Trading Days

Two full trading days following public disclosure have elapsed when, after the public disclosure, trading in the security has opened for trading, then closed. For example, suppose you are aware that Mercer is considering a stock repurchase program that has not been announced to the public. You are prohibited from trading in Mercer's stock until two full trading days after release of the announcement. If the announcement is made on Tuesday at 8:00 a.m., EST, before the opening of NASDAQ, you can begin trading again on Thursday morning because, after the announcement, trading on Mercer's stock opened and closed on Tuesday and Wednesday. On the other hand, if the Executive is part of a purchasing group that consummates the Change of Control event;

(h) "Common Shares" means the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of the Corporation;

(i) "Compensation Committee" means the independent committee of the Board, consisting of two or more Directors announcement were not employed by the Corporation and each of whom is a Disinterested Director (as defined in the Incentive Plan) made until Tuesday at 11:00 a.m., which is responsible for making any and all decisions to grant awards under the Incentive Plan to officers of the Corporation, and in the event the Corporation does not have a

Compensation Committee all references herein to Compensation Committee shall be deemed to refer to the Board as a whole;

(j) "Competing Business" has the meaning ascribed thereto in Section 6.1(a) hereof.

(k) "Confidential Information" has the meaning ascribed thereto in Section 5.1(a) hereof.

(l) "Date of Termination" means the date of termination of the Executive's employment with the Corporation;

(m) "Directors" means the directors of the Corporation, and "Director" means any one of them.

(n) "Disability" shall mean the Executive's failure to substantially perform his duties for the Corporation on a full-time basis for six (6) consecutive months, or for an aggregate of a six (6) month period within any consecutive twelve (12) months, as a result of physical or mental incapacity; provided however, in the event the Corporation temporarily replaces the Executive, or transfers the Executive's duties or responsibilities to another individual on account of the Executive's inability to perform such duties due to physical or mental incapacity which is, or is reasonably expected to become, a Disability, then the Executive's employment shall not be deemed terminated by the Corporation and the Executive shall you would not be able to resign with Good Reason as a result thereof; trade until after the open and close of trading on Thursday, that is, on the opening of trading on Friday, after two full trading days have elapsed.

(o) "Disability Termination" has the meaning ascribed thereto in Section 4.1 hereof;(g)Margin Loans

(p) "Effective Date" means April 1, 2015; Purchases or sales of securities can result in liability whether executed in the public markets or in a private transaction. In addition, you should be aware that sales forced because you have borrowed money and pledged securities as security for the loan are not exempt from the insider trading rules. Accordingly, you should be careful when making a margin loan in a brokerage account. Under margin arrangements, the broker may be entitled to sell your shares without your permission if the value of your securities falls below the broker's margin requirements. The sale, even though not initiated at your request, is still a sale for your benefit and may subject you to liability under the insider trading rules if made at a time when you are aware of material, nonpublic information. Similar cautions apply to a bank or other loans for which you have pledged stock as collateral.

(q) "Exchange Act" means 2.Unauthorized Disclosure of Material, Nonpublic Information Prohibited

No director, employee, or agent may disclose material, nonpublic information about Mercer or any company with whom Mercer deals to anyone outside Mercer unless authorized to do so. Authorized disclosure to those not subject to the Policy may require you to have the party to whom you are disclosing information agree not to disclose the information or trade in the securities until the information is publicly disclosed.

(a)Tippling

You can be held responsible not only for your own insider trading, but also for trading performed by anyone to whom you disclose material, nonpublic information. Even if those to whom you disclose such information do not trade while aware of the information, you can be responsible for the trades of persons who received material, nonpublic information indirectly from you if you are the ultimate source of their information. Because even casual remarks by you recommending a purchase, sale, or hold of Mercer's or another company's securities could be misconstrued by others as being based on material, nonpublic information, you should exercise caution in making any such recommendations.

(b)Authorization to Disclose Material, Nonpublic Information

Mercer authorizes only certain employees and agents of Mercer to make disclosures of material, nonpublic information. Unless you are authorized to do so by senior management, you should refrain from discussing material, nonpublic information with anyone not subject to the Policy. Even in discussions with others subject to the Policy, you should consider the consequences of disclosing material, nonpublic information to them. By doing so, you would cause these individuals to be prohibited from trading in Mercer's securities until the information is publicly disclosed. Accordingly, you should restrict the dissemination of material, nonpublic information to those employees and agents having a need to know in order to serve Mercer's interests.

(c)Regulation FD (Fair Disclosure)

The SEC has enacted rules explicitly banning selective disclosure. Generally, the regulation provides that when a public company (such as Mercer) discloses material, nonpublic information, it must provide broad, non-exclusionary public access to the information. Violations of this regulation can result in SEC enforcement actions, resulting in injunctions and severe monetary penalties. Regulation FD applies largely to a limited group of senior executives who regularly communicate with securities market professionals and shareholders. Remember that no other Mercer employees are authorized to communicate with securities market professionals or shareholders.

(d) Non-Disclosure Agreements

Those involved in transactions or other negotiations that require disclosure of material, nonpublic information with parties other than Mercer's employees or agents should have those to whom the information is being disclosed sign a non-disclosure agreement. The non-disclosure agreement must require that the recipient of the information not disclose the information to others and should require them not to trade on such information.

3. Blackout Periods

The following persons may not purchase or sell Mercer's securities or enter into a Trading Plan (as defined below) during the following blackout periods:

- for directors and "designated employees" (except for Permitted Transactions (as defined below)), during the period beginning on the 10th day prior to the end of the last month of each fiscal quarter and ending at the close of trading on the first full trading day following the release of financial results;
- for those identified in the announcement or otherwise (except for Permitted Transactions as possibly modified by the announcement), during any period when Mercer has announced a blackout period with respect to a transaction or other event; and

•for directors and executive officers, to the extent and during the periods required by Section 306 of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act* of 2002 and its implementing regulations.

(a) Pre-Earnings Blackouts

Because of the particular sensitivity of trading by those who have access to Mercer's financial information as Mercer's financial statements are being prepared, all directors, executive officers, and designated employees are subject to blackout on trading during the period leading up to the release of quarterly financial statements. Those subject to this blackout are members of Mercer's board of directors, Mercer's executive officers—those subject to reporting under Section 16 of the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended*, (the "Exchange Act")—and those employees that are directly involved in the preparation of Mercer's consolidated and group financial statements or that have access to information from those financial statements while they are being prepared. Mercer's Chief Financial Officer is responsible for determining who will be considered "designated employees" for purposes of this section of the Policy.

Notice that, if you are an employee subject to this section, you are still subject to Section 1 (which prohibits transactions at any time when you are aware of material, nonpublic information) during periods outside the blackout period. For example, you are not necessarily free to trade in the second month of each quarter simply because it is not during a blackout period. You must also make sure that you are not aware of material, nonpublic information during these periods or otherwise prohibited from trading under the Policy.

(b) Transactional Blackouts

Mercer reserves the right to impose a trading blackout from time to time on specified groups of its directors, employees, or agents when, in the judgment of any one of Mercer's Audit Committee, CEO or CFO, a blackout is warranted. Though these blackouts generally will arise because Mercer is involved in a material transaction, they may be declared for any reason. If any one of the Audit Committee, CEO or CFO declares a blackout to which you are subject, we will notify you when the blackout begins and when it ends.

(c) Entering into Trading Plans

During a blackout period, not only are you prohibited from trading, but you are also prohibited from entering into a Trading Plan as defined in Section 5 below.

4. Section 16 Reporting Persons

Directors and certain executive officers of Mercer are subject to the reporting provisions, liability and trading restrictions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act and the underlying rules and regulations promulgated **thereunder**, by the SEC ("Section 16 Reporting Persons").

(a) Pre-Clearance Requirement

To ensure compliance with the reporting requirements of Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act, all Section 16 Reporting Persons must, before entering into a purchase or sale of Mercer's securities or a Trading Plan, notify Mercer's Secretary to obtain clearance of the transaction and, immediately following completion of the transaction, notify Mercer's Secretary of the date, quantity, price, and the nature of the transaction. Section 16 Reporting Persons do not have to pre-clear or provide immediate notice of Permitted Transactions unless the transaction is subject to the two-business-day or other accelerated reporting under Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act. In general, other employees

of Mercer do not need to pre-clear their trades with Mercer. In all cases, Mercer's Secretary is available to answer any questions on the application of the Policy, but ultimate responsibility for trading in securities lies with you.

(b) Notification Requirement

Under Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act, Section 16 Reporting Persons must file certain forms (Forms 3, 4 and 5) with the SEC when they engage in transactions in Mercer's securities. Form 4s disclosing changes in a Section 16 Reporting Person's share ownership must be filed within two business days following the date of the transaction. Accordingly, Section 16 Reporting Persons must immediately notify Mercer of sufficient details of the transaction to allow time to prepare and file the required report within the two-business-day deadline. Since Mercer requires a day to prepare the Form 4 and a day to transmit same to the SEC, you must report the details of the transaction to us at least by the close of business on the date the transaction occurred. Although Permitted Transactions are generally not subject to this requirement, to the extent any of them are subject to the two-business-day or other accelerated reporting deadline, they are nonetheless subject to the pre-clearance and notification requirements.

(c) Section 16(b) Short-Swing Liability

Section 16(b) of the Exchange Act imposes liability on Section 16 Reporting Persons for any profit derived by them as a result of a purchase and sale of Mercer securities occurring within any six-month period, whether or not the trading was actually based on material, non-public information. Any excess of the sale price over the purchase price is considered to be "profit" and is recoverable by Mercer. It does not matter whether the purchase or sale occurred first, and it is not necessary for the same securities to be involved in each of the matched transactions. Transactions are paired so as to extract the maximum profit by matching the lowest purchase price with the highest sale price within a six-month period. Losses of any kind, including those for taxes paid, cannot be offset.

(d) Section 16(c) Trading Restrictions

Section 16(c) of the Exchange Act prohibits Section 16 Reporting Persons from short-selling Mercer securities. A short sale is a sale of securities not owned by the seller, or if owned, not delivered, or any other transaction in which the person engaging in such transaction derives a benefit as a result of a decline in the price of the securities.

(e) Margin Loans

Although not prohibited, directors and executive officers should understand the potential difficulties that may be caused by borrowing money in transactions in which stock of Mercer is used as collateral and is subject to being sold upon a decline in the market price of the stock. Sales made by a lender in these "margin loans" can be difficult to manage and can easily lead to violations of the pre-clearance and notification requirements of this Policy as well as the same may be amended, modified or restated and any successor or replacement thereto; two-business day reporting deadline under Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act. Also, see the discussion in section 1(g) of this Policy on page 2 of the insider trading implications associated with margin loans.

(r) "Good Reason" means, without5. Permitted Transactions

No transaction is a Permitted Transaction until the written consent director or employee proposing to enter into the transaction, before execution of the Executive, the occurrence of any of the following events:

- (i) Any material reduction or diminution (except temporarily during any period of physical or mental incapacity or disability of the Executive) in the Executive's titles, status or positions, transaction, has fully disclosed to Mercer any material, reduction nonpublic information that (1) the director or diminution in the Executive's authority, duties employee is aware of; and (2) that Mercer may not be aware of. Disclosure to Mercer means disclosure to senior management or, responsibilities with the Corporation (including any position or duties as a Director of the Corporation and the failure to re-elect the Executive as a Director and to the Board);
- (ii) A breach by the Corporation of any material provision of this Agreement, including, but not limited to, a breach of the obligations of the Corporation under Sections 3.6, 9.1 and 10.7 (other than a general reduction in the Executive's Base Salary that affects all similarly situated senior officers of the Corporation in substantially the same proportions) or any failure to timely pay any part of the Executive's compensation hereunder, including, without limitation, the Executive's Base Salary, Annual Bonus and any other bonuses payable to him or to materially provide, in the aggregate, the level of benefits contemplated herein;
- (iii) The failure of the Corporation to obtain and deliver to the Executive a written agreement, in the form satisfactory to the Executive acting reasonably, to be entered into with any successor, assignee or transferee of the Corporation to assume and agree to perform this Agreement in accordance with Section 11.10 hereof, other than in the case of the Chief Executive Officer or a Permitted Assignment; and

director, to the board of directors or the Audit Committee. Subject to the foregoing, "Permitted Transaction" means:

- (iv) Any failure by acceptance or purchase of a stock option issued or offered under one of Mercer's stock option plans, including elections to acquire stock options in lieu of other compensation or the Corporation cancellation or forfeiture of options pursuant to provide the Executive with the number of paid vacation days to which he is entitled, as set forth herein.

plans;

The Executive cannot terminate his employment for Good Reason vesting of stock options or shares of restricted stock and any related stock withholding;

exercise of stock options issued under Section 4.3 hereof unless he has provided written notice to the Corporation a Mercer stock option plan in a stock-for stock exercise, payment of the exercise price in shares of stock, and any related stock withholding transactions but not any sale of the circumstances providing grounds for termination for Good Reason within thirty (30) stock acquired in the option exercise;

- days acceptance of shares of restricted stock;

transferring shares to an entity that does not involve a change in the beneficial ownership of the initial existence shares, for example, to an inter vivos trust of such grounds and which you are the Corporation has had at least sixty (60) days from the date on which such notice is provided sole beneficiary during your lifetime;

acquisition or disposition of stock in a stock split, stock dividend, or other transaction affecting all stockholders equally;

execution of a transaction pursuant to cure such circumstances. If the Executive does not terminate his employment for Good Reason within ninety (90) days after the first occurrence of the applicable grounds (and such circumstances giving rise to such grounds remain uncured), then the Executive will be deemed to have waived his right to terminate for Good Reason a contract, instruction, or plan described in Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1(c)(1)(i)(A) (called a "Trading Plan") but only if, with respect to such grounds; directors and executive officers, the contract, instruction, or plan requires the broker or other counter-party to notify Mercer's Secretary immediately upon execution of a transaction pursuant to the plan; or

(s) "Incumbent Directors" has any other transaction designated by the meaning ascribed thereto in Section 2.2(g)(ii); board of directors or any committee thereof or senior management, with reference to the Policy, as a Permitted Transaction.

(t) "Incentive Plan" means (a) Pre-Disclosure of Undisclosed Material, Nonpublic Information

You may not enter into any transaction, including transactions listed above as Permitted Transactions under the 2010 Stock Incentive Policy, unless you have disclosed to Mercer's senior management any material, nonpublic information which you are aware of but Mercer is not. If you are a member of senior management, the information must be disclosed to the Chief Executive Officer, and if you are the Chief Executive Officer or a director, you must disclose the information to Mercer's board of directors or the Audit Committee before any transaction listed above qualifies as a Permitted Transaction. This ensures that Mercer is fully aware of any material information affecting any security before you execute the transaction.

(b) Director and Employee Benefit Plan Transactions

Included in the definition of Permitted Transactions are most of the Corporation, ongoing transactions you might enter into under Mercer's equity-based benefit plans. Transactions in employee stock options are considered Permitted Transactions if there is no related sale to third parties. Notice, however, that a sale of stock following or in connection with an option exercise is not a transaction with Mercer and is, therefore, not a Permitted Transaction. Thus, you may engage in a cash exercise of an option only if you retain the stock you buy in the exercise.

(c) Transactions not Changing Beneficial Ownership

Certain transactions involve merely a change in the form in which you own securities. For example, you may transfer shares of stock to a trust if you are the only beneficiary of the trust during your lifetime. Likewise, changing the form of ownership to include a member of your immediate household as a joint owner is a Permitted Transaction since members of your household are considered the same may be amended, modified or restated and any replacement or successor thereto; as you for purposes of the Policy.

(u) "Intellectual Property Rights" has the meaning ascribed thereto in Section 7.2 hereof. (d) Trading Plans

(v) "Inventions" The SEC has the meaning ascribed thereto in Section 7.1 hereof.

(w) "Just Cause" has the meaning commonly ascribed to the phrase "cause" or "just cause" for termination at common law and, without limiting the foregoing, includes the occurrence of any enacted rules that provide an affirmative defense against violations of the following events:

- (i) Serious misconduct insider trading rules. In general, these rules provide for an affirmative defense if you into a contract, provide instructions, or default adopt a written plan for trading in securities when you are aware of material, non-public information. The contract, instructions, or plan must (a) specify the amount, and date of the Executive directly related to transaction, (b) specify an objective method for determining performance of his duties for the Corporation which results from a willful act or omission or from negligence amount, price, and which is materially injurious to the operations, financial condition or business reputation date of the Corporation;
- (ii) Failure by transaction, or (c) place the Executive to comply with any valid discretion for determining amount price, and legal directive date of the Board;
- (iii) Failure and continued failure by transaction in another person who is not, at the Executive to substantially perform his duties under this Agreement (other than any such failure resulting from his incapacity or physical or mental disability or impairment);
- (iv) Violation by the Executive of a material policy time of the Corporation;
- (v) The Executive's embezzlement, misappropriation transaction, aware of material, nonpublic information. You not exercise discretion or fraud, whether or not related to influence over the Executive's employment with Company;
- (vi) Theft, fraud, dishonesty or misconduct amount, price, and date of the Executive involving transaction entering into the property, business arrangement. The rules regarding Trading Plans are complex and must be complied with completely to be effective. You should consult with your legal advisor before proceeding with a Trading Plan, if used at all, should avoid purchases or sales shortly before known announcements, such as earnings announcements. Even though transactions executed in accordance with a properly formed Trading Plan are exempt from the insider trading rules, the trades may nonetheless occur at times shortly before Mercer announces material news, and the investing public and media may not understand the nuances of trading pursuant to a Trading Plan. This could result in negative publicity for you and Mercer and is something you should consider when entering into a Trading Plan. Finally, if you are a director or an executive officer, Trading Plans require special care. Because in a Trading Plan you can specify conditions that trigger a purchase or sale, you may not be aware that the Corporation or in the carrying out of the duties of his employment;
- (vii) Any material failure by the Executive transaction has taken place and you may not be able to comply with Corporation's written policies or rules, as they may be in effect from time new Sarbanes-Oxley requirements require you report transactions to time during the Term; or
- (viii) Any other material breach SEC within two business days of this Agreement by their execution. According to transactions pursuant to a Trading Plan are not Permitted Transactions unless the Executive.

For purposes of this Agreement, no act, or failure Trading Plan requires the broker to act, by the Executive shall be "willful" unless it is done, or omitted to be done, in bad faith and without a reasonable belief that the act or omission was in the best interests notify Mercer immediately of the Corporation;

- (x) "Party" has the meaning ascribed to such term in the recitals hereto;
- (y) "Permitted Assignment" means an assignment by the Corporation execution of the rights and obligations of the Corporation contained in this Agreement to a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation, provided that the Corporation is not, as a result of such assignment, relieved of its liabilities, obligations and duties under this Agreement;
- (z) "Prime Rate" means the rate of interest expressed as a rate per annum that the Royal Bank of Canada, at its main branch in Vancouver, British Columbia, establishes and announces from time to time as the reference rate of interest that it will charge for Canadian dollar demand loans to its customers in Canada and which it refers to as its "prime rate";

- (aa) "Prorated Bonus" has the meaning ascribed to such term in Section 4.1(c) hereof; and
- (bb) "Statements" has the meaning ascribed thereto in Section 6.2 hereof.

ARTICLE III

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT transaction.

3.1 6. Employment. The Corporation does hereby employ the Executive as its Vice President, Controller, and the Executive hereby accepts such employment by the Corporation, as Administration of the Effective Date, all upon and subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement. The

Executive agrees to serve, at no additional remuneration, in such other executive capacities and to assume such responsibilities and perform such duties consonant with his position as an executive of the Corporation as the Corporation may require and assign to him from time to time, including with subsidiaries of the Corporation. **Policies**

3.2 (a) Duties and Functions. The Executive shall be responsible to and shall report to the CFO of the Corporation. The Chief Financial Officer (the "CFO") may vary the conditions, duties and services provided **Administration** by the Executive from time to time according to the operational and other needs of the business of the Corporation, provided that his duties will reasonably reflect the responsibilities conferred by this Agreement. The Corporation expects the Executive to produce timely and good quality work, acting in a competent, trustworthy and loyal manner. The Executive agrees to carryout, using his reasonable best efforts and in a manner that will promote the interests of the business of the Corporation, such duties and functions as the Chief Executive Officer (the "CEO") and CFO may request from time to time, including, but not limited to, the duties and functions set forth in Schedule "A" hereto. **Secretary**

3.3 Orders **The day-to-day administration of Board.** The Executive shall always act in accordance with the Policy will be carried out by Mercer's Secretary. If you have any reasonable decision questions concerning the interpretation of and obey and carry out all lawful and reasonable orders given the Policy, you should direct your questions to him by the CEO, the CFO and/or the Board. **him.**

3.4 (b) Time and Energy Confidentiality of Policy Decisions. Unless prevented by ill health, or physical or mental disability or impairment, Employees should keep certain information concerning the Executive shall, during operation of the term hereof, devote substantially all Policy in strict confidence, since knowledge of his business time, care and attention certain decisions made pursuant to the business Policy could itself constitute material, nonpublic information. For example, if you are made subject to a special blackout pursuant to Section 3, you should keep that fact confidential.

(c) Amendment of the Corporation in order to properly discharge his duties hereunder and shall not, without the prior written consent of the Board, which may be withheld by the Board in its discretion, engage in any other business, profession or occupation, or become an officer, director, employee, contractor for service, agent or representative of any other corporation, partnership, firm, person, organization or enterprise. Policy

3.5 Faithful Service; Conflict of Interest. The Executive shall well and faithfully serve the Corporation and use his reasonable efforts to promote the interests thereof and shall not use for his own purposes, or for any purposes other than those of the Corporation, any non-public information he may acquire with respect to the business, affairs and operations of the Corporation. The Executive will refrain from any situation in which the Executive's personal interests conflicts, or may appear to conflict, with the executive's duties with the Corporation. The Executive acknowledges that in case of any doubt in this respect, the Executive will inform the Board and obtain written authorization.

3.6 Compensation. During the term of this Agreement, and any extension thereof, the Corporation shall pay and provide the Executive the following:

(a)

Base Salary. As compensation for his services to the Corporation, the Executive shall receive a base salary (the "Base Salary") and in addition to the Base Salary shall be eligible to receive in respect of each calendar year (or portion thereof) additional variable cash compensation, in an amount determined in accordance with any bonus, profit sharing or short term incentive compensation program which may be established by the Board either for the Executive or for senior officers of the Corporation (the "Annual Bonus"). As of the Effective Date, the Executive's annualized Base Salary shall be \$217,500. During the term of this Agreement the Board shall review the Executive's Base Salary and Annual Bonus then in effect at least annually to ensure that such amounts are competitive with awards granted to similarly situated executives of publicly held companies comparable to the Corporation and shall increase such amounts as the Board may approve. The Board shall not reduce the Executive's Base Salary except as set forth herein. The Board may reduce the Executive's Base Salary provided such reduction in the Executive's Base Salary does not exceed an aggregate total of ten percent (10%) of the Executive's Base Salary in effect as of the Effective Date and which reduction applies, in equal percentages, to all senior officers of the Corporation. The Executive's Base Salary and Annual Bonus shall be payable in accordance with the Corporation's normal payroll practices or on such other basis as mutually agreed between the Corporation and the Executive and shall be subject to deductions in respect of statutory remittances, including, without limitation, deductions for income tax, pension plan premiums and employment insurance premiums. The Base Salary may be increased from time to time in the sole discretion of the Board or Compensation Committee.

(b) Incentive Plan. The Executive shall be entitled to participate in the Incentive Plan in accordance with the terms thereof as in effect from time to time. The Corporation agrees to grant to the Executive awards under the Incentive Plan in such amount as determined by the Compensation Committee based on and commensurate with the Executive's performance and position with the Corporation.

(c) Employee Benefits. The Executive shall, to the extent eligible, be entitled to participate at a level commensurate with his

position in all of the Corporation's employee benefit, welfare and retirement plans and programs, as well as equity plans, employee incentive plans and bonus plans, provided by the Corporation to its senior officers in accordance with the terms thereof as in effect from time to time. The Corporation

Mercer reserves the right to amend or cancel any such plans at any time in its sole discretion, subject to and interpret the terms of such plans and applicable law.

(d) **Automobile.** The Executive shall be entitled to the lease and use of an automobile pursuant to the Corporation's policy on automobiles for executives as may be in effect Policy from time to time.

(e) **Fringe Benefits and Perquisites.** The Executive shall be entitled to participate in any fringe benefits or perquisites which other senior officers of Remember, the Corporation are entitled to receive, subject to the terms and conditions of such fringe benefits or perquisites.

(f) **Business and Entertainment Expenses.** Upon submission of appropriate documentation in accordance with its policies in effect from time to time, the Corporation shall pay or reimburse the Executive ultimate responsibility for all reasonable business expenses which the Executive incurs in the performance of his duties under this Agreement, including, but not limited to, travel, entertainment, professional dues and subscriptions, and all dues, fees, and expenses associated with membership in various professional, business, and civic associations and societies in which the Executive participates in accordance complying with the Corporation's policies in effect from time to time.

(g) **Vacation.** The Executive is entitled to twenty (20) days of paid vacation per year, prorated for any partial year of employment. The timing of the vacation will be subject to the Corporation's business needs at the time

3.7 **Term.** Subject to the terms of Article IV hereof, this Agreement shall remain in effect for a period of twenty-four (24) months from the Effective Date. In the event that the Corporation does not deliver written notice to the Executive, not later than twelve (12) months prior to the expiration of the original term, that the Corporation does not wish to renew this Agreement, the term hereof shall renew automatically for an additional period of twelve (12) months from the expiration of the original term. Thereafter, it shall automatically renew for successive periods of twelve (12) months unless the Corporation provides written notice to the Executive that it does not wish to renew the term of this Agreement at least 360 days prior to the expiry of the Policy and applicable term hereof.

3.8 **Clawback Provisions.** Notwithstanding any other provisions in this Agreement to the contrary, any incentive-based compensation, or any other compensation, paid to the Executive pursuant to this Agreement or any other agreement or arrangement laws and regulations rests with the Corporation which is subject to recovery under any law, government regulation or stock exchange listing requirement, will be subject to such deductions you. You should use your best judgment and clawback consult with your legal and financial advisors, as may be required to be made pursuant to such law, government regulation or stock exchange listing requirement (or any policy adopted by the Corporation and pursuant to any such law, government regulation or stock exchange listing requirement).

ARTICLE IV

OBLIGATIONS OF THE CORPORATION UPON TERMINATION

4.1 **Death or Disability.** The Corporation may terminate the Executive's employment in the event the Executive has been unable to perform his material duties hereunder because of Disability by giving the Executive notice of such termination while such Disability continues (a "Disability Termination"), which shall set forth the Date of Termination. The Executive's employment shall automatically terminate on the Executive's death, which shall be the Date of Termination for purposes of this Agreement. In the event the Executive's employment with the Corporation terminates during the Term by reason of the Executive's death or as a result of a Disability Termination, then upon and immediately effective on the Date of Termination:

(a) notwithstanding the terms of the Incentive Plan or any applicable award agreements, all outstanding unvested options or equity awards granted by the Corporation to the Executive during the Term shall become fully and immediately exercisable;

(b) the Corporation shall promptly pay and provide the Executive (or in the event of the Executive's death, the Executive's estate):

(i) any unpaid Base Salary and any outstanding and accrued regular and special vacation pay through the Date of Termination;

(ii) any unpaid Annual Bonus and other bonuses accrued with respect to the fiscal year ending on or preceding the Date of Termination;

(iii) reimbursement for any unreimbursed expenses incurred through to the Date of

Termination;

(iv) all other payments, benefits or fringe benefits to which the Executive may be entitled, subject to and in accordance with the terms of any applicable compensation arrangement or benefit, equity or fringe benefit plan or program or grant, and amounts which may become due under this Agreement (the payments referred to herein in subsections 4.1(b)(i) to 4.1(b)(iv) shall, collectively, be referred to as "Accrued Benefits"); and

(v) any unpaid amounts payable under the Incentive Plan with respect to the fiscal year ending on or preceding the Date of Termination; and

(c) the Corporation shall pay to the Executive (or in the event of the Executive's death, the Executive's estate) at the time other senior executives are paid under any cash bonus or long term incentive plan, a *pro rata* Annual Bonus equal to the amount the Executive would have received if his employment continued (without any discretionary cutback) multiplied by a fraction where the numerator is the number of days in each respective bonus period prior to the Executive's termination and the denominator is the number of days in the bonus period (the "Prorated Bonus").

4.2 Termination for Just Cause. The Corporation may immediately terminate this Agreement and the Executive's employment with the Corporation at any time for Just Cause, without notice or pay in lieu of notice of any other form of compensation, severance pay or damages. In the event that the Executive's employment with the Corporation is terminated during the term of this Agreement by the Corporation for Just Cause, the Executive shall not be entitled to any additional payments or benefits hereunder (including, without limitation, any payments under the Incentive Plan), other than the Accrued Benefits (including, but not limited to, any then vested options or equity grants granted by the Corporation to the Executive) and the Prorated Bonus which the Corporation shall pay or provide to the Executive immediately upon the Date of Termination.

4.3 Termination by Executive for Good Reason; Termination by Corporation Other Than for Just Cause. The Executive may terminate his employment with the Corporation for Good Reason subject to the satisfaction of the requirements set forth under Section 2.2(r) hereof. If the Executive terminates his employment with the Corporation for "Good Reason" or the Executive is terminated by the Corporation other than for "Just Cause", then the Corporation shall pay or provide the Executive with the following:

(a) any Accrued Benefits;

(b) any unpaid amounts payable under the Incentive Plan with respect to the fiscal year ending on or preceding the Date of Termination;

(c) subject to (d) below, a severance amount equal to one (1) times the sum of: (A) the Executive's then Base Salary; and (B) the higher of (x) the Executive's then current Annual Bonus and (y) the highest variable pay and average incentive bonus over the last two (2) years received by the Executive from the Corporation for the two (2) fiscal years last ending prior to such termination, which severance amount is payable in substantially equal installments over twelve (12) months in accordance with the Corporation's standard payroll practice; provided, however, that in the event of a Change of Control following such termination, the unpaid portion of such severance amount, if any, shall be paid to the Executive in full in a single lump sum cash payment immediately following such Change of Control;

(d) if such termination occurs in contemplation of, at the time of, or within twelve (12) months after a Change of Control, the Executive shall instead be entitled to a lump sum cash payment immediately following such termination equal to one and a half (1.5) times the sum of: (A) the Executive's then Base Salary; and (B) the higher of (x) the Executive's then current Annual Bonus and (y) the highest variable pay and average incentive bonus over the last two (2) years received by the Executive for the two (2) fiscal years last ending prior to such termination; and

(e) notwithstanding the terms of the Incentive Plan or any applicable award agreements, all unvested options or equity awards granted by the Corporation to the Executive during the Term shall become fully and immediately exercisable on the Date of Termination.

For greater certainty, if such termination occurs in contemplation of, at the time of, or within twelve (12) months after a Change of Control, the Executive shall be entitled to the payments set out in Subsection 4.3(d) hereof and will not be entitled to any payments or other amounts under Subsection 4.3(c) hereof and any amounts paid by the Corporation to the Executive pursuant to Subsection 4.3(c) shall be set off from and credited as payments made by the Corporation to the Executive pursuant to Subsection 4.3(d) hereof.

4.4 Termination by Executive Without Good Reason. The Executive may terminate his employment at any time without Good Reason by not less than thirty (30) days' written notice to the Corporation, which the Corporation may waive in whole or in part. In the event that the Executive's employment with the Corporation is terminated during the term of this Agreement by the Executive without Good Reason,

the Executive shall not be entitled to any additional payments or benefits hereunder (including, without limitation, any payments under the Incentive Plan), other than Accrued Benefits (including, but not limited to, any then vested options or equity grants granted by the Corporation to the Executive) and the Prorated Bonus, in each case earned by the Executive up to the Date of Termination and all of which the Corporation shall pay or provide to the Executive immediately upon the Date of Termination.

4.5 Change of Control Vesting Acceleration. Notwithstanding the terms of the Incentive Plan or any applicable award agreements, in the event of a "Change of Control", immediately effective the date of such Change of Control, all unvested options or equity awards granted by the Corporation to the Executive during the Term shall become fully and immediately exercisable.

4.6 Executive to Provide Release. Subject to the Corporation's making the payments under Sections 4.1 or 4.3 herein, the Executive or his estate, as applicable, shall execute and deliver to the Corporation a full and final release of the Corporation, in the form provided by the Corporation, in respect of the Executive's employment under this Agreement and otherwise.

4.7 Return of Property. All documents and materials in any form or medium and including, but not limited to, files, forms, brochures, books, correspondence, memoranda, manuals and lists, money, securities and all other similar items pertaining to the business of the Corporation that may come into the possession and control of the Executive, will at all times remain the property of the Corporation and, on termination of the Executive's employment for any reason, the Executive will promptly deliver to the Corporation all property of the Corporation in possession of the Executive or directly or indirectly under the control of the Executive.

ARTICLE V

CONFIDENTIALITY

5.1 The Executive acknowledges that:

(a) the Executive may, during the course of employment with the Corporation, acquire information which is confidential in nature or of great value to the Corporation and its subsidiaries including, without limitation, matters or subjects concerning corporate assets, cost and pricing data, customer listing, financial reports, formulae, inventions, know-how, marketing strategies, products or devices, profit plans, research and development projects and findings, computer programs, suppliers, and trade secrets, whether in the form of records, files, correspondence, notes, data, information, or any other form, including copies or excerpts thereof (collectively, the "Confidential Information"); the disclosure of any of which to competitors, customers, clients or suppliers of the Corporation, unauthorized personnel of the Corporation or to third parties would be highly detrimental to the best interests of the Corporation; and

(b) the right to maintain the confidentiality of Confidential Information, and the right to preserve the Corporation's goodwill, constitute proprietary rights which the Corporation is entitled to protect.

5.2 The Executive will, while employed with the Corporation and at all times thereafter:

(a) hold all Confidential Information that the Executive receives in trust for the sole benefit of the Corporation and in strictest confidence;

(b) protect all Confidential Information from disclosure and will not take any action that could reasonably be expected to result in any Confidential Information losing its character as Confidential Information, and will take all lawful action necessary to prevent any Confidential Information from losing its status as Confidential Information; and

(c) neither, except as required in the course of performing duties and responsibilities under this Agreement, directly or indirectly use, publish, disseminate or otherwise disclose any Confidential Information to any unauthorized personnel of the Corporation or to any third party, nor use Confidential Information for any purpose other than the purposes of the Corporation, without the prior written consent of the Corporation, which consent may be withheld in the Corporation's sole and absolute discretion.

5.3 The restrictions on the Executive's use or disclosure of all Confidential Information, as set forth in this Article V, shall continue following the expiration or termination of the Executive's employment with the Corporation regardless of the reasons for or manner of such termination.

5.4 Notwithstanding Section 5.2 herein, the Executive may, if and solely to the extent required by lawful subpoena or other lawful process, disclose Confidential Information but, to the extent possible, shall first notify the Corporation of each such requirement so that the

Corporation may seek an appropriate protective order or waive compliance with the provisions of this Agreement. The Executive will co-operate fully with the Corporation at the expense of the Corporation in seeking any such protective order.

ARTICLE VI

NON-COMPETITION, NON-SOLICITATION AND NON-DISPARAGEMENT

6.1 Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation.

(a) In this Agreement, "Competing Business" means the business activity the same as or in direct competition with the Business carried on by the Corporation or its subsidiaries as of the date of the Executive's termination of employment with the Corporation.

(b) The Executive covenants that for a period of twelve (12) months following the Date of Termination for any reason, including his resignation, the Executive will not do any of the following, directly or indirectly, whether individually or in conjunction with any other person or entity:

1. Influence or attempt to influence, or solicit, any employee, consultant, supplier, contractor, agent, strategic partner, distributor, customer or other person to terminate or modify any written or oral agreement, arrangement or course of dealing with the Corporation or its subsidiaries; or
2. Solicit for employment, employ or retain (or arrange to have any other person or entity employ or retain) any person who is at such time employed or retained by the Corporation or its subsidiaries or has been employed or retained by the Corporation or its subsidiaries within the preceding twelve (12) months.

(c) The Executive acknowledges that the Corporation competes on a worldwide basis and that the geographical scope of the limitations in Section 6.1 above are reasonable and necessary for the protection of the Corporation's trade secrets, business interests, and other Confidential Information. The Executive confirms that the obligations in Section 6.1 above are reasonably necessary for the protection of the Corporation and its shareholders and, given the Executive's knowledge and experience, will not prevent the Executive from being gainfully employed.

6.2 Non-Disparagement. The Executive undertakes and covenants that he will permanently refrain from directly or indirectly disclosing, expressing, publishing or broadcasting, or causing to be disclosed, expressed, published or broadcast, or otherwise disseminated or distributed in any manner, in his own name, anonymously, by pseudonym or by a third party, to any person whatsoever, any comments, statements or other communications (the "Statements"), which a reasonable person would regard as reflecting adversely on the character, reputation or goodwill of the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries or any of its or their employees, officers, directors, investors, shareholders or agents, or which a reasonable person would regard as reflecting adversely on their publications, products, or services, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, such Statements shall not be made by means of oral communications, press releases, articles,

letters, telephone calls, telephone messages, e-mail messages, or in postings on the Internet on websites, or to newsgroups or to listservers.

ARTICLE VII

OWNERSHIP OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

7.1 Definitions. In this Agreement, "Inventions" means, collectively, all:

(a) discoveries, inventions, ideas, suggestions, reports, documents, designs, technology, methodologies, compilations, concepts, procedures, processes, products, protocols, treatments, methods, tests, improvements, work product and computer programs (including all source code, object code, compilers, libraries and developer tools, and any manuals, descriptions, data files, resource files and other such materials relating thereto), and

(b) each and every part of the foregoing;

that are conceived, developed, reduced to practice or otherwise made by the Executive either alone or with others or, in any way, relate to the present or proposed programs, services, products or business of the Corporation, or to tasks assigned to the Executive in connection with the Executive's duties or in connection with any research or development carried on or planned by the Corporation, whether or not such Inventions are conceived, developed, reduced to practice or otherwise made during the Executive's

employment or during regular working hours and whether or not the Executive is specifically instructed to conceive, develop, reduce to practice or otherwise make same.

7.2 Exclusive Property. The Executive agrees that all Inventions, and any and all services and products which embody, emulate or employ any such Invention, shall be the sole property of the Corporation and all copyrights, patents, patent rights, trademarks, service marks, reproduction rights and all other proprietary title, rights and interest in and to each such Invention, whether or not registrable (collectively, the "Intellectual Property Rights"), shall belong exclusively to the Corporation.

7.3 Work for Hire. For purposes of all applicable copyright laws to the extent, if any, that such laws are applicable to any such Invention or any such service or product, it shall be considered a work made for hire and the Corporation shall be considered the author thereof.

7.4 Disclosure. The Executive will promptly disclose to the Corporation, or any persons designated by it, all Inventions and all such services or products.

7.5 Assignment. The Executive hereby assigns and further agrees to, from time to time as such Inventions arise, assign to the Corporation or its nominee (or their respective successors or assigns) all of the Executive's right, title and interest in and to the Inventions and the Intellectual Property Rights without further payment by the Corporation.

7.6 Moral Rights. The Executive hereby waives and further agrees to, from time to time as such Inventions arise, waive for the benefit of the Corporation and its successors or assigns all the Executive's moral rights in respect of the Inventions.

7.7 Further Assistance. The Executive agrees to assist the Corporation in every proper way (but at the Corporation's expense) to obtain and, from time to time, enforce the Intellectual Property Rights and to the Inventions in any and all countries, and to that end will execute all documents for use in applying for, obtaining and enforcing the Intellectual Property Rights in and to such Inventions as the Corporation may desire, together with any assignments of such Inventions to the Corporation or persons designated by it. The Executive's obligation to assist the Corporation in obtaining and enforcing such Intellectual Property Rights in any and all countries shall continue beyond the termination of this Agreement.

7.8 Representations and Warranties. The Executive hereby represents and warrants that the Executive is subject to no contractual or other restriction or obligation that will in any manner limit the Executive's obligations under this Agreement or activities on behalf of the Corporation. The Executive hereby represents and warrants to the Corporation that the Executive has no continuing obligations to any person (a) with respect to any previous invention, discovery or other item of intellectual property or (b) that require the Executive not to disclose the same.

ARTICLE VIII ENFORCEMENT

8.1 Enforcement. The Executive acknowledges and agrees that the covenants and obligations under Articles V, VI and VII are reasonable, necessary and fundamental to the protection of the Corporation's business interests, and the Executive acknowledges and agrees that any breach of these Articles by the Executive would result in irreparable harm to the Corporation and loss and damage to the Corporation for which the Corporation could not be adequately compensated by an award of monetary damages. Accordingly, the Executive agrees that, in the event the Executive violates any of the restrictions referred to in Articles V, VI and VII, the Corporation shall suffer irreparable harm and shall be entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief and any other remedies in law or in equity which the court deems fit.

ARTICLE IX INDEMNIFICATION

9.1 Indemnification. In the event that the Executive is made a party, or is threatened to be made a party, to any action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative of any nature whatsoever (a "Proceeding"), other than any Proceeding initiated by the Executive or the Corporation related to any contest or dispute between the Executive and the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates with respect to this Agreement or the Executive's employment hereunder, by reason of, or as a result of, the fact that the Executive is or was an officer, employee, Director or agent of the Corporation, or any subsidiary or affiliate of the

Corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, member, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, including service with respect to employee benefit plans, whether or not the basis of such Proceeding is the Executive's alleged action in an official capacity while serving as an officer, employee, Director or agent of the Corporation, the Executive shall be indemnified and held harmless by the Corporation to the fullest extent legally permitted or authorized by the Corporation's constating documents or, if greater, by applicable federal, state or provincial legislation, against all costs, expenses, liability and losses of any nature whatsoever (including, without limitation, attorney's fees, judgments, fines, interest, taxes or penalties and amounts paid or to be paid in settlement) reasonably incurred or suffered by the Executive in connection therewith (collectively, the "Indemnification Amounts"), and such indemnification shall continue as to the Executive even if he has ceased to be an officer, director, employee, Director or agent of the Corporation or other entity and shall inure to the benefit of the Executive's heirs, executors and administrators.

ARTICLE X

ARBITRATION

10.1 Arbitration. Except as otherwise specifically provided by this Agreement, all disputes or differences arising out of or in connection with this Agreement, or in respect of any legal relationship associated therewith or derived therefrom, including but not limited to disputes or differences relating to the terms or termination of the Executive's employment, shall be referred to and finally resolved by arbitration in the City of Vancouver, or any other mutually agreeable location, by the British Columbia International Commercial Arbitration Centre in accordance with its rules. The Arbitrator shall have the power to order costs in favour of the successful party. The Corporation or the Executive may, without waiving their respective rights to compel arbitration, seek injunctive or other provisional relief from a court of competent jurisdiction in aid of arbitration to prevent any arbitration award from being rendered ineffectual, to enforce the covenants and obligations under Articles V, VI and VII hereof, and for any other purposes in the interests of the Corporation or the Executive.

ARTICLE XI

GENERAL

11.1 Resignation of Positions. The Executive agrees that after termination of his employment with the Corporation he will tender his resignation from any position he may hold as an officer or Director of the Corporation or any of its affiliated or associated companies if so requested by the Board.

11.2 Withholding. The Corporation shall have the right to withhold from any amount payable hereunder any federal, provincial and local taxes in order for the Corporation to satisfy any withholding tax obligation it may have under any applicable law or regulation.

11.3 Rights and Obligations Survive. The respective rights and obligations of the parties hereunder shall survive any termination of the Executive's employment to the extent necessary to preserve such rights and obligations. For greater

certainty, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, the parties hereto acknowledge and agree that Sections 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5, 4.6, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 6.1, 6.2, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 9.1, 11.3, 11.5, 11.7, 11.8, 11.14, 11.15 and 11.17 shall survive the termination of the Executive's employment with the Corporation and remain in full force and effect.

11.4 Beneficiaries. The Executive shall be entitled, to the extent permitted under any applicable law, to select and change a beneficiary or beneficiaries to receive any compensation or benefit payable hereunder following the Executive's death by giving the Corporation written notice thereof. In the event of the Executive's death or a judicial determination of his incompetence, reference in this Agreement to the Executive shall be deemed, where appropriate, to refer to his beneficiary, estate or other legal representative.

11.5 Independent Legal Advice. The Executive hereby represents and warrants to the Corporation and acknowledges and agrees that he had the opportunity to seek, was not prevented nor discouraged by the Corporation from seeking and did obtain, independent legal advice prior to the execution and delivery of this Agreement.

11.6 Fair and Reasonable Provisions. The Corporation and Executive acknowledge and agree that the provisions of this Agreement regarding further payments of the Executive's Base Salary, Annual Bonus and other bonuses, and the exercisability and vesting of the options or equity grants granted by the Corporation to the Executive, constitute fair and reasonable provisions for the consequences of such

termination, do not constitute a penalty, and such payments and benefits shall not be limited or reduced by amounts the Executive might earn or be able to earn from any other employment or ventures during the remainder of the agreed term of this Agreement.

11.7 Lump Sum Payment. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Agreement, the Corporation shall pay the Executive any lump sum payment due to him under this Agreement within ten (10) business days of the Date of Termination. Any payments due to the Executive under this Agreement that are not paid within such time shall accrue interest, compounded quarterly, on the total unpaid amount payable under this Agreement, such interest to be calculated at a rate equal to one (1) percent in excess of the Prime Rate then in effect from time to time during the period of such non-payment.

11.8 Liability Insurance. The Corporation shall use its reasonable best efforts to obtain and continue coverage of the Executive under directors' and officers' liability insurance both during and, while potential liability exists, after the Executive's employment with the Corporation in the same amount and to the same extent, if any, as the Corporation covers its other Directors and/or officers.

11.9 No Derogation of Rights. Nothing herein derogates from any rights the Executive may have under applicable law.

11.10 Assignability. This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective successors, heirs (in the case of the Executive) and assigns. No rights or obligations of the Corporation under this Agreement may be assigned or transferred by the Corporation except: (i) in the case of a "Permitted Assignment"; and (ii) such rights or obligations may be assigned or transferred pursuant to a merger, amalgamation, reorganization, continuance or consolidation in which the Corporation is not the continuing entity, or the sale or liquidation of all or substantially all of the assets of the Corporation, provided that the assignee or transferee is the successor to all or substantially all of the assets of the Corporation and such assignee or transferee assumes the liabilities, obligations and duties of the Corporation, as contained in this Agreement, either contractually or as a matter of law. No rights or obligations of the Executive under this Agreement may be assigned or transferred by the Executive other than: (a) his rights to compensation and benefits, in whole or in part, which may be transferred by the Executive to (i) a corporation owned or controlled by the Executive or members of the Executive's family, and (ii) a trust, the beneficiaries of which are the Executive or members of the Executive's family; (b) to a corporation through which the Executive shall provide the services required of him hereunder; and (c) as provided in Section 10.3 hereof.

11.11 Representations of the Executive. The Executive represents and warrants to the Corporation that:

(a) The Executive's employment with the Corporation and the performance of his duties hereunder will not conflict with or result in a violation of, a breach of, or a default under any contract, agreement or understanding to which he is a party or is otherwise bound.

(b) The Executive's acceptance of employment with the Corporation and the performance of his duties hereunder will not violate any non-solicitation, non-competition or other similar covenant or agreement of a prior employer.

11.12 Representations of the Corporation. The Corporation represents and warrants that it is fully authorized and empowered to enter into this Agreement and perform its obligations hereunder, which performance will not violate any agreement between the Corporation and any other person, firm or organization nor breach any provisions of its constituting documents or governing legislation.

11.13 Amendment or Waiver. No provision in this Agreement may be amended unless such amendment is agreed to in writing and signed by the Executive and an authorized officer of the Corporation. No waiver by either party hereto of any breach by the other party hereto of any condition or provision contained in this Agreement to be performed by such other party shall be deemed a waiver of a similar or dissimilar condition or provision at the same or any prior or subsequent time. Any waiver must be in writing and signed by the Executive or an authorized officer of the Corporation, as the case may be.

11.14 Interpretation of Incentive Plan and Agreements Thereunder. In the event of a conflict between, or inconsistency with, any, or any part, of the terms or provisions of this Agreement and the terms or provisions of the Incentive Plan or any agreements entered into pursuant to the Incentive Plan, as the case may be, the terms and provisions of this Agreement shall be deemed to govern, supersede, and take precedence over such inconsistent or conflicting terms and provisions contained in the Incentive Plan and the agreements entered into pursuant to the Incentive Plan, as the case may be.

11.15 Governing Law and Venue. The situs of this Agreement is Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, and for all purposes this Agreement shall be governed exclusively by and construed and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada, and the federal laws of Canada applicable therein.

11.16 Notices. Any notice required or permitted to be given under this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be properly given if delivered or mailed by prepaid registered mail addressed as follows:

(a) in the case of the Corporation:

Mercer International Inc.

Suite 1120, 700 West Pender Street

Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1G8

(b) in the case of the Executive:

to the last address of the Executive in the records of the Corporation and its subsidiaries or to such other address as the parties may from time to time specify by notice given in accordance herewith.

Any notice so given shall be conclusively deemed to have been given or made on the day of delivery, if delivered, or if mailed as aforesaid, upon the date shown on the postal return receipt as the date upon which the envelope containing such notice was actually received by the addressee.

11.17 Severability. If any provision contained herein is determined to be void or unenforceable for any reason, in whole or in part, it shall not be deemed to affect or impair the validity of any other provision contained herein and the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect to the fullest extent permissible by law.

11.18 Entire Agreement. This Agreement and the Corporation's policies and procedures as amended from time to time constitute the entire understanding and agreement between the parties concerning the subject matter hereof and supersede all prior agreements, understandings, discussions, negotiations and undertakings, whether written or oral, between the parties with respect thereto.

11.19 Currency. Unless otherwise specified herein all references to dollar or dollars are references to Canadian dollars.

11.20 Further Assurances. Each of the Executive and the Corporation will do, execute and deliver, or will cause to be done, executed and delivered, all such further acts, documents and things as the Executive or the Corporation may require for the purposes of giving effect to this Agreement.

11.21 Counterparts/Facsimile Execution. This Agreement may be executed in several parts in the same form, and by facsimile, and such parts as so executed shall together constitute one original document, and such parts, if more than one, shall be read together and construed as if all the signing parties had executed one copy of the said Agreement.

11.22 Affiliated Entities. The Executive acknowledges and agrees that all of the Executive's covenants and obligations to the Corporation, as well as all of the rights of the Corporation under this Agreement, shall run in favour of and shall be enforceable by the subsidiaries and affiliates of the Corporation. The Executive acknowledges that notwithstanding references in this Agreement to subsidiaries and affiliates, this Agreement is between the Executive and the Corporation. The Executive shall have no right to enforce this Agreement against any party other than the Corporation unless this Agreement is assigned to any entity in accordance with Section 11.10 hereof.

[signature page follows]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties have executed this Agreement as of the date first above written.

MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

By: "David M. Gandossi"

Name: David M. Gandossi

Title: FVP, CFO + Secretary

SIGNED, SEALED and DELIVERED)

by RICHARD SHORT)

in the presence of:)

)
"David K. Ure") "Richard Short"
Witness) RICHARD SHORT
David K. Ure)
Address)
14420 29TH Ave)
)
CHARTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT)
Occupation)

SCHEDULE A
EXECUTIVE'S DUTIES needed.

1.

Supervision and management of all accounting and financial reporting functions of the Corporation;

2. Supervision and management of all other internal financial functions and controls of the Corporation;
3. Supervision and management of all tax compliance, risk management and insurance placement activities;
4. Supervision and management of all employees in the financial and accounting departments of the Corporation;
5. Work closely with the Treasurer regarding the preparation of all budgets and business plans, and reporting on the same;
6. Participation in the development of policies and programs, and reporting on the same;
and
7. Performance of such other functions and duties normally performed by a senior vice president, finance and/or executive vice-president of publicly held companies comparable to the Corporation, and such other duties and functions consistent with the Executive's position which the CEO and CFO shall, from time to time, reasonably direct.

EXHIBIT 21.1

SUBSIDIARIES OF MERCER INTERNATIONAL INC.

In accordance with Item 601(b)(21) of Regulation S-K, the following list excludes certain subsidiaries which, considered in the aggregate as a single subsidiary, would not constitute a significant subsidiary as defined in Rule 1-02(w) of Regulation S-X.

Name of

State or Other Jurisdiction of

Subsidiary ⁽¹⁾	Incorporation or Organization
Mercer Rosenthal GmbH	Germany
Mercer Stendal GmbH	Germany
Mercer Timber Products GmbH	Germany
Mercer Holz GmbH	Germany
Mercer Torgau GmbH & Co. KG	Germany
Mercer Celgar Limited Partnership	Canada
Mercer Peace River Pulp Ltd.	Canada
Mercer Spokane LLC	Washington State
Mercer Conway Ltd.	Delaware

⁽¹⁾ All the subsidiaries are conducting business under their own names.

Exhibit 23.1

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-3 (No. 333-266466) (No.333-266466) and Form S-8 (No. 333-265437) of Mercer International Inc. of our report dated February 15, 2024 February 20, 2025 relating to the financial statements and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which appears in this Form 10-K.

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Vancouver, Canada

February 15, 2024 20, 2025

CERTIFICATION OF PERIODIC REPORT

I, Juan Carlos Bueno, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Mercer International Inc. (the "Registrant");
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
4. The Registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this annual report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this annual report any change in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the Registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of this annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the Registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 15, 2024 February 20, 2025

/s/ JUAN CARLOS BUENO

Juan Carlos Bueno

Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION OF PERIODIC REPORT

I, Richard Short, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Mercer International Inc. (the "Registrant");
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
4. The Registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this annual report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this annual report any change in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the Registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of this annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the Registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 15, 2024 February 20, 2025

/s/ Richard Short RICHARD SHORT

Richard Short

Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATION OF PERIODIC REPORT PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Juan Carlos Bueno, Chief Executive Officer of Mercer International Inc. (the "Company"), certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* , that, to my knowledge:

- (1) the annual report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024** (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934* ; and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: **February 15, 2024** **February 20, 2025**

/s/ JUAN CARLOS BUENO

Juan Carlos Bueno

Chief Executive Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* has been provided to Mercer International Inc. and will be retained by Mercer International Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

This certification accompanies the Report pursuant to Section 906 of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* and shall not, except to the extent required by the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* **2002** 2, be deemed filed by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934* , as amended.

Exhibit 32.2

CERTIFICATION OF PERIODIC REPORT PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Richard Short, Chief Financial Officer of Mercer International Inc. (the "Company"), certify pursuant 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* , that, to my knowledge:

- (1) the annual report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended **December 31, 2023** **December 31, 2024** (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934* ; and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: **February 15, 2024** **February 20, 2025**

/s/ **Richard Short** **RICHARD SHORT**

Richard Short

Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* has been provided to Mercer International Inc. and will be retained by Mercer International Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

This certification accompanies the Report pursuant to Section 906 of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* and shall not, except to the extent required by the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*, be deemed filed by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934* , as amended.

Clawback Policy (Effective October 31, 2023)

Introduction

The Board of Directors (the "Board") of Mercer International Inc. (the "Company") believes that it is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders to create and maintain a culture that emphasizes integrity and accountability and that reinforces the Company's pay-for-performance compensation philosophy. The Board has therefore adopted this clawback policy (the "Policy"), as amended and restated as of the date hereof, which provides for the recoupment of certain executive compensation in the event of an accounting restatement resulting from material noncompliance with financial reporting requirements under the federal securities laws of the United States and in certain other cases of misconduct. This Policy is designed to comply with, and shall be interpreted to be consistent with Section 10D of the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934*, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), Rule 10D-1 promulgated under the Exchange Act ("Rule 10D-1") and Nasdaq Listing Rule 5608 (the "Listing Standards").

Administration

This Policy shall be administered by the Board or, if so designated by the Board, the Human Resources Committee (the "Committee"), in which case references herein to the Board shall be deemed references to the Committee. Any determinations made by the Board shall be final and binding on all affected individuals.

Covered Executives; Incentive Compensation

This Policy applies to Incentive Compensation received by a Covered Executive: (a) after beginning services as a Covered Executive; (b) if that person served as a Covered Executive at any time during the performance period for such Incentive Compensation; and (c) while the Company has a listed class of securities on a national securities exchange. A "Covered Executive" is any current and former executive officer of the Company as determined by the Board in accordance with the definition of executive Officer set forth in Rule 10D-1 and the Listing Standards, and such other senior executives/employees who may from time to time be deemed by the Board and/or the Committee to be subject to the Policy.

Definitions

For the purposes of this Policy, the following defined terms shall have the following meanings:

"Accounting Restatement" means an accounting restatement due to the Company's material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws, including any required accounting restatement to correct an error in previously issued financial statements that is material to the previously issued financial statements, or that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period.

"Applicable Period" means the three completed fiscal years immediately preceding the date on which the Company is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement, as well as any transition period (that results from a change in the Company's fiscal year) within or immediately following those three completed fiscal years (except that a transition period that comprises a period of at least nine months shall count as a completed fiscal year). The "date on which the Company is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement" is the earlier to occur of (a) the date the Board concludes, or reasonably should have

concluded, that the Company is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement or (b) the date a court, regulator or other legally authorized body directs the Company to prepare an Accounting Restatement, in each case regardless of if or when the restated financial statements are filed.

"Erroneously Awarded Compensation" has the meaning ascribed to it under "Recoupment of Erroneously Awarded Compensation" below.

"Financial Reporting Measure" means any measure that is determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing the Company's financial statements, and any measure that is derived wholly or in part from such measures. Stock price and total shareholder return (and any measures that are derived wholly or in part from stock price or total shareholder return) shall, for purposes of this Policy, be considered financial reporting measures. For the avoidance of doubt, a Financial Reporting Measure need not be presented in the Company's financial statements or included in a filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Financial Reporting Measures, include, without limitation:

- Company stock price;
- Operating EBITDA or EBITDA (as defined by the Company from time to time);
- Financial ratios;
- Absolute and relative total shareholder return;
- Net income;
- Operating income;
- Revenues;
- Funds from operations;
- Other earnings measures, such as earnings per share;
- Liquidity measures such as working capital or operating cash flow;
- Return measures such as return on invested capital, return on assets, return on investments and/or similar type measures; and
- Any such Financial Reporting Measures relative to a peer group, where the Company's Financial Reporting Measure is subject to an Accounting Restatement.

"Incentive Compensation" means any compensation that is granted, earned or vested based wholly or in part upon the attainment of a Financial Reporting Measure. Incentive Compensation is "received" for purposes of this Policy in the Company's fiscal period during which the Financial Reporting Measure specified in the Incentive Compensation award is attained, even if the payment or grant of such Incentive Compensation occurs after the end of that period.

Recoupment of Erroneously Awarded Compensation

In the event the Company is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement, the Company shall reasonably promptly recoup the Erroneously Awarded Compensation received by any Covered Executive, as calculated pursuant to this Policy, during the Applicable Period.

The amount of "Erroneously Awarded Compensation" subject to recovery under this Policy, as determined by the Board, is the amount of Incentive Compensation received by the Covered Executive that exceeds the amount of Incentive Compensation that would have been received by the Covered Executive had it been determined based on the restated amounts. Erroneously Awarded Compensation shall be computed by the Board without regard to any taxes paid by the Covered Executive in respect of the Erroneously Awarded Compensation.

In the case of Incentive Compensation based on (or derived from) the Company's stock price or total shareholder return, where the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation is not subject to mathematical recalculation directly from the information in the applicable Accounting Restatement:

a) the amount to be repaid or returned shall be determined by the Board based on a reasonable estimate of the effect of the Accounting Restatement on the Company's stock price or total shareholder return upon which the Incentive Compensation was received; and

b) the Company shall maintain documentation of the determination of such reasonable estimate and provide the relevant documentation as required to the Nasdaq.

Other Misconduct

In addition to recoupment of Erroneously Awarded Compensation under other parts of this Policy, if (a) the Company is required to undertake an accounting restatement due to the Company's material non-compliance, as a result of misconduct by a Covered Executive, with any financial reporting requirement under applicable securities laws; or (b) the Board determines that a Covered Executive has engaged in Misconduct, then the Board may, in its sole discretion, take remedial action against such Covered Executive, including: (i) the recovery of any or all of the Recoverable Amounts that such Covered Executive was awarded and paid during the period commencing thirty-six (36) months immediately prior to the date of Misconduct and ending thirty-six (36) months following such Misconduct; (ii) the cancellation of some or all the Covered Executive's then outstanding vested but unsettled equity or other incentive awards and outstanding unvested equity or other incentive awards; and (iii) the forfeiture of any Recoverable Amounts that have not yet become due or payable.

For purposes of Section, the following definitions will apply:

"Misconduct" means the: (i) Covered Executive's conviction of, or plea of no contest to, a felony (excluding motor vehicle violations); (ii) the Covered Executive's theft or embezzlement, or attempted theft or embezzlement, of money or property or assets of the Company; (iii) the Covered Executive's commission of, or participation in, intentional acts of fraud or dishonesty that in either case results in material harm to the business or reputation of the Company; (iv) material breach by the Covered Executive of the Covered Executive's employment agreement or any of the Company's policies, including its Code of Conduct and Business Ethics, and that results in material harm to the reputation or business of the Company; (v) gross negligence or willful misconduct in the performance of the Covered Executive's duties; (vi) the Covered Executive's intentional, material refusal to follow the lawful directions of the Board, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, or his or her direct manager (other than as a result of physical or mental illness); or (vii) breach by the Covered Executive of any fiduciary duty owed to the Company, including, without limitation, engaging in competitive acts while employed by the Company.

"Recoverable Amounts" means any: (i) equity compensation (including stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance-based restricted stock units and any other equity awards) awarded under the Company's equity or other long term incentive plans; and (ii) any severance or cash incentive-based compensation (other than base salary), in any case to the extent permitted under applicable law. Recoverable Amounts shall not include Erroneously Awarded Compensation that has been recouped pursuant to this Policy.

If the Board determines to seek recovery of Recoverable Amounts under this Section, the Board has the right to demand that the applicable Covered Executive repay such Recoverable Amounts to the Company. In addition, the Committee may seek to recover any shares of common stock issued in connection with Recoverable Amounts and to require the Covered Executive to pay to the Company the proceeds resulting from the sale or other disposition of shares issued upon the exercise of options or the settlement or vesting of equity awards.

To the extent the Covered Executive does not reimburse the Company for the demanded Recoverable Amounts, the Company shall have the right to sue for repayment, and enforce the repayment through the reduction or cancellation of outstanding and future incentive compensation, if applicable. To the extent any shares have been issued under vested awards or such shares have been sold by the Covered Executive, the Company shall have the right to cancel any other outstanding stock-based awards with a value equivalent to incentive compensation that the Board has determined should be subject to recoupment under this Section.

Method of Recoupment

The Board will determine, in its sole discretion, the timing and method for promptly recouping Erroneously Awarded Compensation or Recoverable Amounts hereunder, which may include, without limitation:

- a) requiring reimbursement of cash Incentive Compensation previously paid;
- b) seeking recovery of any gain realized on the vesting, exercise, settlement, sale, transfer or other disposition of any equity-based awards;
- c) offsetting the recouped amount from any compensation otherwise owed by the Company to the Covered Executive;
- d) cancelling outstanding vested or unvested equity awards; and/or
- e) taking any other remedial and recovery action permitted by law, as determined by the Board.

The Company is authorized and directed pursuant to this Policy to recoup Erroneously Awarded Compensation in compliance with this Policy unless the Committee has determined that the recovery would be impracticable solely for the following limited reasons, and subject to the following procedural and disclosure requirements:

- a) the Committee has determined that the direct expenses paid to a third party to assist in enforcing the Policy would exceed the amount to be recovered. Before making this determination, the Company must make a reasonable attempt to recover the Erroneously Awarded Compensation, documented such attempt(s) and provided such documentation to the Nasdaq; or
- b) recovery would likely cause an otherwise tax-qualified retirement plan, under which benefits are broadly available to employees of the Company, to fail to meet the requirements of Section 401(a)(13) or Section 411(a) of the *Internal Revenue Code of 1986*, as amended, and regulations thereunder.

No Indemnification

The Company shall not indemnify any Covered Executives against the loss of any incorrectly awarded Incentive Compensation, including any payment or reimbursement for the cost of third-party insurance purchased by any Covered Executives to fund potential clawback obligations under this Policy.

Interpretation

The Board is authorized to interpret and construe this Policy and to make all determinations necessary, appropriate or advisable for the administration of this Policy. It is intended that this Policy be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of Section 10D of the Exchange Act and any other applicable law, regulation, rule or interpretations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the rules and standards of any national securities exchange on which the Company's securities are listed, including the Listing Standards.

Effective Date

This Policy shall be effective as of the date it is adopted by the Board (the "Effective Date"). The terms of this Policy shall apply to any Incentive Compensation or Recoverable Amounts that is received by the Covered Executives on or after the Effective Date (even if such compensation was granted prior to the Effective Date). Without limiting the generality of the foregoing sentence, and subject to applicable law, the Board may affect recovery under this Policy from any amount of compensation approved, awarded, granted, payable or paid to the Covered Executive prior to, on or after the Effective Date. To the extent Incentive Compensation or Recoverable Amounts received by Covered Executives prior to the Effective Date are not subject to this Policy, the Company's applicable Clawback Policy for such periods shall continue to apply thereto.

Amendment; Termination

The Board may amend, modify, supplement, rescind or replace all or any portion of this Policy at any time and from time to time in its discretion, and shall amend this Policy as it deems necessary to comply with applicable law, including Rule 10D-1, and any rules and standards adopted by a national securities exchange on which the Company's securities are listed (including the Listing Standards).

Other Recoupment Rights

The Board intends that this Policy will be applied to the fullest extent of the law. The Board may require that any employment agreement, equity award agreement or similar agreement entered into on or after the Effective Date shall, as a condition to the grant of any benefit thereunder, require a Covered Executive to agree to abide by the terms of this Policy. Any right of recoupment under this Policy is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any

other remedies or rights of recoupment that may be available to the Company pursuant to the terms of any similar policy in any employment agreement, equity award agreement, or similar agreement and any other legal remedies available to the Company.

This Policy does not preclude any other arrangements as agreed to between the Company and a Covered Executive, including an agreement to offset recoupment against future income to the extent permissible under applicable law and the rules and standards of any national securities exchange on which the Company's securities are listed, including the Listing Standards.

Successors

This Policy shall be binding and enforceable against all Covered Executives and their respective beneficiaries, heirs, executors, administrators or other legal representatives.

Mandatory Disclosure

A copy of this Policy and any amendments thereto shall be posted on the Company's website and filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K. In the event of an Accounting Restatement, the Company will disclose such information as may be required by applicable law, including, Rule 10D-1 and the Listing Standards.

DISCLAIMER

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