Making an international IPO a reality

Key legal and financial matters

11.09.2024 Tallinn

In cooperation with

A&O SHEARMAN



Agenda

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9.40 Key considerations for your IPO

A&O Shearman

10.05 Equity Capital Markets in EMEA

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11.30 Listing on Nasdaq Tallinn

Nasdaq Tallinn

11.55 Making an IPO a reality: Enefit Green's experience

Enefit Green

12.20 Summary



Key considerations for your IPO



Speaking today

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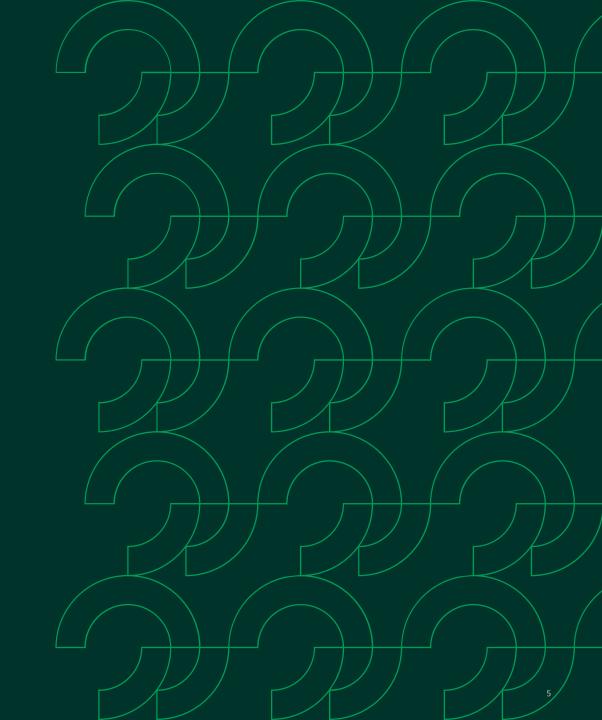
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Preparing for your IPO



An overview of what to expect

BECOMING A PUBLIC COMPANY

Cultural changes

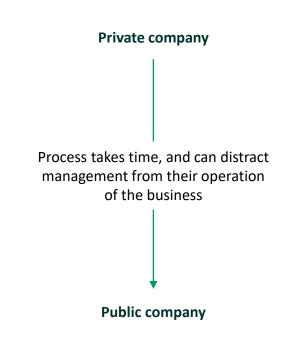
- Separation and independence from shareholders.
- Accountability to, and interaction with, a wider range of stakeholders.
- Public scrutiny and assessment.

Management changes

- Institutionalisation of governance.
- Separation of duties.
- Recruitment of additional staff (non-executive directors, investor relations, company secretarial etc.)
- Incentivisation.

Regulatory changes

- Ongoing financial reporting obligations.
- Compliance with listed company disclosure rules, including announcements.
- Controls around certain corporate actions.



Planning for an IPO

It is important to understand the time and resources involved in preparing for an IPO, and to plan accordingly

Ensure management and shareholder objectives are aligned.



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Establish a core team responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the IPO; agree reporting lines and decision making procedures.

Engage early with certain advisers.



Review existing shareholder agreements, and consider implementing shareholder IPO conduct arrangements.

Identify and understand work streams, their interaction and milestones; agree budgets.



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Address early any issues that may impact the deliverability or timing of the IPO.

Role of advisers

Adviser	Role	Timing of appointment
Financial adviser (if appointed)	 Intermediary between banks and company. Assists with selection of other advisers, and ensures company is well prepared in advance of kick-off. Increasingly has a role in early formulation of the equity story and early look investor meetings. Advice on valuation and allocations. 	Start of pre-IPO preparation
Global Coordinators	 Coordinate the entire IPO process. Lead on key workstreams, including transaction structuring, diligence and documentation and in advising on valuation and allocations. 	IPO kick-off
Joint bookrunners	 Often the same banks as the global coordinators, but may be greater in number. Responsible for the marketing of the offering, including pre-deal investor education and bookbuilding. 	IPO kick-off

Adviser	Role	Timing of appointment
Company's counsel	 Leads drafting of prospectus. 	Start of pre-IPO preparation
	 Carries out due diligence, assists with governance, employee, board and corporate documentation and pre-IPO restructuring. 	
	 Negotiates underwriting arrangements and deliverables for company. 	
	• Supervise publicity and marketing workstreams.	
Accountants	 Report on historic and pro forma financial information. 	Start of pre-IPO preparation
	 Produce diligence reports, including on historic financial information, working capital and financial reporting procedures. 	
Banks' counsel	 Carries out due diligence, participates in prospectus drafting, reviews and comments on documents prepared by company's counsel, and negotiates underwriting arrangements for banks. 	IPO kick-off
PR firm	Provides advice on public relations matters.	IPO kick-off

Indicative timeline for IPO execution

- Management presents to syndicate analysts at analyst presentation.
- Pre-deal research notes prepared.
- Audited financial accounts finalised.
- Key investors identified.
- Management preparation for deal launch.

- Price range announced to the market.
- Roadshow launch.
- Management start meeting with investors.
- One-on-one and group meetings.
- Bookbuilding process begins Banks take orders from investors to buy shares.

- Ongoing research and trading support.
- Market making.
- Corporate broking relations.
- Potential inclusion in indices.

T-10 weeks

Analyst education

Investor education

T- 2 weeks Roadshow/bookbuilding

Pricing/allocation T

T+ Aftermarket

Preparation T- 4/6 months

- Business plan/capital structure.
- Corporate governance.
- Corporate structuring.
- Preparation of financial statements.
- Financial, commercial and legal due diligence.
- Agreement on offering structure.
- Drafting of prospectus and other offer documentation.
- Regulatory review/discussions.
- Underwriting/sponsor documents.
- Early investor dialogue/meetings.

T- 4 weeks

- Finalise preliminary prospectus/regulatory sign-off .
- Sales forces briefed by management.
- Announce intention to float.
- Pre-deal research published
- Analyst investor meetings.
- Syndicate to assess initial demand profile and recommend indicative price guidance and roadshow plan.

- Closing of book.
- Demand review.
- Pricing decision.
- Execute underwriting agreement.
- Allocation of shares to investors.
- Payment of funds to the company and shareholders.

Preparation phase

Market execution phase

IPO readiness assessment – gap analysis

Equity story

Develop consistent equity story which is aligned with internal model, business plan and identified KPIs.

Board composition

Identify prospective NED candidates and address any gender and ethnic diversity representation concerns.

IFRS / budgeting and forecast

If applicable, undertake or complete transition to IFRS accounting and refresh forecasts with IFRS data.

Conflicts of interests

Create formal framework or code of conduct for identification and management of conflicts of interest.

Resourcing gaps

Identify where key functions have lean resourcing which needs to be scaled – e.g. finance, cosec, etc.

Roles and responsibilities

Create clear division of responsibilities between board and committees and roles for individuals.

Financial position and prospects

Establish procedures which allow the board to make judgements as to financial position and prospects.

MAR compliance

Prepare policies and procedures for identification and publication of inside information and share dealing.

Corporate and debt structure

Optimise corporate and financing structure of group and identify and eliminate any dividend blocks.

Define internal roles

Define finance and compliance roles, develop group tax strategy and reduce 'key person reliance'.

Risk assessment

Define and facilitate risk reporting and management, and create register of key enterprise risks.

Company policies

Review/implement key operational policies, e.g. whistle-blowing, ABAC, GDPR, HR, etc.

Dividend policy

Develop and document dividend policy which is aligned with equity story and reporting cycle.

Related parties

Create related parties register and procedures for identification of related party transactions.

Internal controls framework

Group processes and controls should be documented and tested regularly for effectiveness.

Investor relations

Develop appropriately experienced IR function and comms strategy with key milestones and messages.

Practical considerations for listing and choice of listing venue

MARKETABILITY

- Understanding the scope of marketing the IPO in different markets is a key consideration while deciding a listing venue.
- Analyst coverage and to whom the IPO is marketed are important valuation drivers.

TARGET INVESTORS

- The commercial considerations behind free float are often more important than the legal requirements:
- NYSE and Nasdaq: No minimum free float requirement but driven by commercial factors - typically 20-30% of shares comprised in the IPO.
- Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Regulated Market): Generally minimum 25%; may be lowered to minimum 10% for large issuers.
- Euronext Amsterdam: at least 25% of subscribed capital represented by the class of securities.
- London Stock Exchange (Premium and Standard Listing): Minimum 10%. Higher requirements if targeting FTSE inclusion (25% if non-U.K. incorporated).
- NASDAQ Stockholm: Generally minimum 25%; may be lowered to minimum 10% for large issuers.

FREE FLOAT

- The type of investors targeted in an IPO (Retail / Institutional investors) determines liquidity of the IPO.
- This also determines the liquidity post-IPO as the size of the investors can affect the volume of trade in the issuer's shares in the secondary market.

SETTLEMENT

- ◆ NYSE and Nasdaq: Electronic settlement via DTC.
- Frankfurt Stock Exchange: Electronic settlement via XETRA.
- Euronext Amsterdam: Electronic settlement via Euronext Clearing.
- London Stock Exchange (Premium and Standard Listing): Electronic settlement via CREST - Depositary instruments for non-U.K. incorporated companies.
- NASDAQ Stockholm: Electronic settlement via Euroclear Sweden.

Case study

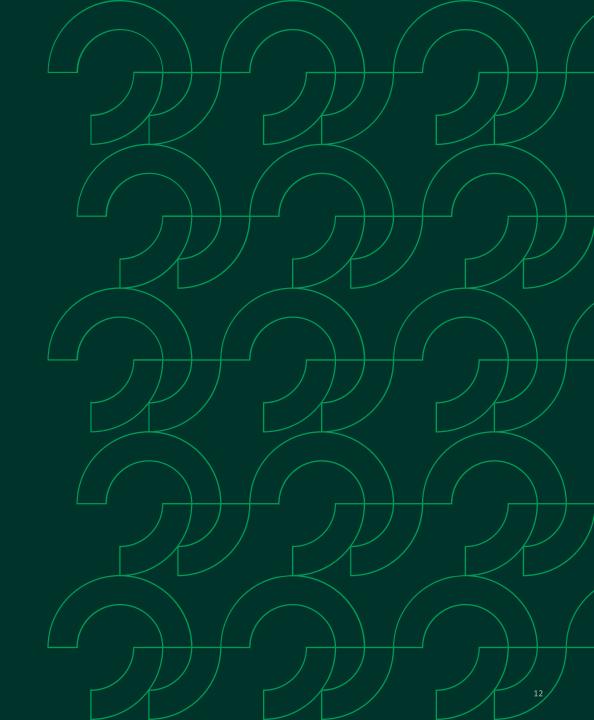
Recent dual listing of the Naspers spin off **Prosus NV** on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and Euronext Amsterdam.

The key issues in the dual listing included:

- Divergent regulatory timetables.
- Different treatment of related party transactions.
- Pending regulatory changes in the Netherlands.

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Diligence and disclosure considerations



Underwriter due diligence

Legal and regulatory

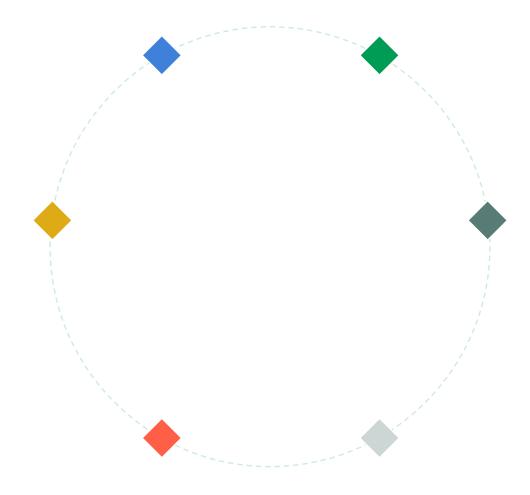
Strict standards of due diligence (Rule 10b-5) Comprehensive process covering all aspects regulatory framework, disputes, management DDQ.

Financial, business and compliance

Revenue due diligence, review of business model to ensure diversity of customers, interview with top customers, review of customer contracts, detailed review of key licences.

Tax

Underwriters work closely with the accountants on this workstream. This covers tax incentive schemes, tax credits, review of corporate tax returns of the group, taxation impact of ESOP Schemes.



Employment

Review to cover sample employee contracts, examining employment contracts with senior management, evaluating any ESOPs/ Incentive schemes.

ESG

Written ESG DDQs, ESG DD calls with management, ESG DD calls with customers / suppliers / third party accreditation bodies and third party ESG audits/reports.

Supply chain management

Study of supply chain to ensure no overreliance on one / few suppliers, detailed analysis of supplier contracts (particularly CoC and Termination clauses), interviews with suppliers, DDQ with management, studying impact of any potential disruptions to supply chain.

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Key prospectus content requirements

EQUITY STORY

- The reasons why an investor should invest in the company (strengths and strategy) – key component of prospectus and roadshow presentations.
- Equity story developed with input from financial advisor and banks, and refined with investor and analyst input.
- Aligned with the company's business plan and model.
- Peer group and KPIs identified and equity story benchmarked against.

RISK FACTORS

- Material risks that are specific to the issuer must be included in the prospectus.
- Risk factors must be adequately described, explaining how they affect the issuer/securities.
- Risk factors of the greatest/most immediate significance placed at the beginning of each group within the risk factors section.
- Quantitative information where available and appropriate.

BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

- Consider engaging industry expert to assist with drafting.
- To include a description of the issuer's:
 - Operations and principal activities, including services provided and to be introduced.
 - Principal markets (including breakdown of total revenues by segment and geographic market).
 - Business strategy and objectives.
 - Material licences and contracts.

STANDARD OF DISCLOSURE

 Sufficient information for investors to make an informed assessment of the company and its shares (higher standard to meet U.S. requirements if shares are also to be offered to Qualified Institutional Buyers in the U.S. under Rule 144A or via an SEC registered offering).

OFR / MD&A

 Narrative explanation of the financial statements to explain the financial condition and results of operation of the issuer for the period covered in the financial statements.

Financial disclosure requirements

IFRS vs U.S. GAAP

- Financial information must be prepared in accordance with IFRS (U.K./EU), U.S. GAAP,
 IFRS (IASB) or local GAAP (as applicable).
- PCAOB audit and review (if U.S. listing).

Historical financial information (HFI)

U.S.: Audited financial information to cover at least the latest two financial years and any unaudited quarter.

EU/U.K.: Audited financial information to cover the latest three financial years.

Operating and financial review / MD&A

Review of development / performance of business, including financial and non-financial operating metrics and KPIs, as well as debt position and risk management.

Significant change statement

Statement of any significant change in the financial position and trading position since the end of the last audited financial period provided by accountants.

Pro forma financial information

Included (together with report) to capture the continuing impact of a transaction (including acquisitions and disposals) that has resulted in a significant gross change of the financial position of the issuer. Intended to show the impact of the transaction for earlier periods.

EU/U.K.: A significant gross change is the variation of more than 25% to one or more indicators of the size of the issuer's business.

U.S.: Threshold is 20% for individual transactions and 50% for individually insignificant acquisitions (<20%) aggregated together for recent period.

Working capital statement

U.S. and EU: Statement required by issuer that in its opinion the working capital is sufficient for present requirements / how it will provide additional working capital; external auditors may need to confirm.

London Stock Exchange Premium Listing: Issuer should satisfy that it and its subsidiaries have sufficient working capital for the group's requirements for the next 12 months.



Profit forecast report

Profit forecast is a statement that expressly or implicitly indicates a figure or a range showing the likely profits or losses for current or future financial periods, or contains data from which calculation of future profits/losses can be made, even if no figure or the term "profit" is mentioned.

While accountant's report is not required if a profit forecast included in the prospectus, issuers may obtain comfort on a private basis

144A offer

For a parallel 144A private placement into the U.S. to QIBs, while there may be some flexibility around financial disclosure requirements compared to SEC registered IPO prospectus, AS 6101 comfort letter still required.

This is a key feature of the underwriters' "due diligence defense" against liability under U.S. securities laws.

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Managing risks of forward-looking financial information / profit forecasts



Forward-looking financial information

- Certain forward-looking financial information (including profit forecasts and estimates) is subject to specific rules in the respective jurisdictions.
- The EU and U.K. prospectus regulations hold the issuer and the issuer's management responsible for the contents of the prospectus in an IPO, thereby also making them liable for any forward-looking information or profit forecasts.
- The liability regime in the U.S. however provides for statutory safe harbour for certain forward-looking statements, when such statements are identified as forward-looking and is accompanied by meaningful cautionary statements identifying important factors which can cause actual results to materially differ from that in the forward-looking statement.
- The definition of profit forecast is wide-ranging and includes statements of future performance where no particular figure is mentioned or where neither 'loss' nor 'profit' is used focus on substance over form.
- A cautious approach should be adopted when publishing forward-looking financial information (and where businesses acquired by the issuer have previously published such information), as profit forecasts that are outstanding and valid must be included in the prospectus in accordance with the relevant rules.

Examples of profit forecasts

- A forecast of earnings per share.
- Revenue figures if allowing for a calculation of profit (likely where an issuer has previously published details of its profit margins).
- Statements of performance against market expectations if there is a clear market consensus of expectation that allows a calculation of a floor or ceiling on forecast profits.

Managing forward-looking financial information / profit forecasts

- Avoid including information from which a profit forecast can be derived for the current or future financial year.
- Opt for making references to future trends rather than predicting any precise numbers in the future
- Avoid referencing to specific time periods and provide broader time frames (eg., short term, medium term or long term).
- Adding or referring to appropriate cautionary language to avail the benefits of statutory safe harbour exemptions.

Requirements

- Profit forecasts and estimates need to be included in the prospectus and must, amongst other principles, be based on assumptions which are understandable by investors, specific and precise. In the U.S. offerings, projections are generally not permitted in the prospectus.
- A statement to be included in the prospectus that the profit forecast or estimate has been prepared on a basis which is comparable to the historical financial information and consistent with the issuer's accounting policies.
- Trend information that is reasonably likely to have a material effect on the issuer's prospects for at least the current financial year needs to be included in the prospectus.

Why is ESG important to investors?

ESG AS A STRATEGY



Increasing focus on ESG as a driver of strategy and opportunities: New products/services, evolving consumer habits, company culture and reputational considerations



ESG as part of the issuer's business plan, supported by financial and non-financial KPIs



To the extent existing customers highlight the importance they place on ESG solutions and the issuer's commitment to sustainability through its ESG offering – ESG may therefore be a key component of the equity story and future strategy

ESG AS A RISK



Greater focus on ESG risks (including physical and transitional risks) material to the issuer's business and its sustainability risk management systems and controls (including culture, behaviour and attitude)



Rise in ESG regulatory activity, reporting obligations and investor focus, resulting in increased ESG disclosures (in the prospectus and financial statements) – such disclosures will be subject to greater scrutiny owing to the issuer's ESG offering and strategy



Increased attention and engagement by activist investors and NGOs, driving greater disclosure, changes in strategy and potential impact on share price

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NEARLY

4000

LAWYERS



OVER 250 YEARS

OF COMBINED EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE

AND WE HAVE

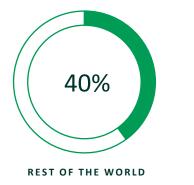
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EQUITY PARTNERS GLOBALLY









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Estonian law specifics for an IPO



Legal form of the company



- Legal form public limited liability company (aktsiaselts)
- C Reorganisation:
 - General shareholders meeting, decision by qualified majority of 2/3
 - 2-tier management
 - Minimum share capital EUR 25,000
 - Registration with the Estonian Register of Securities
 - Auditor
 - Securities accounts with central depository
 - Publication of decision
- Reorganisation completed upon registration with the Commercial Register



Company law considerations

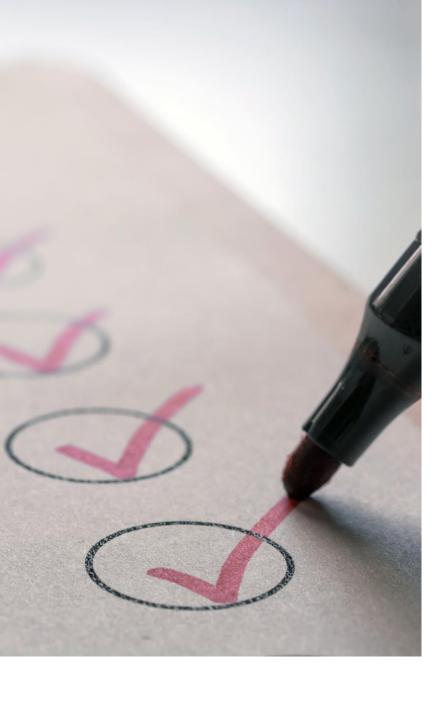
- Issue of shares for IPO
- Withdrawal of pre-emption right ¾
 majority
- Share options as means of motivation for the management

Sectors of strategic importance

- Energy
- Transport
- O IT, telecommunications, other high technology
- Payment services and cash
- Military equipment

Authorisation from the Consumer Protection and Technical Regulatory Authority on acquisition of a qualifying holding.





Preparation process

- Testing the interest of investors with bond issues
 - No prospectus under EUR 8 mln
 - Listing on regulated market or First North
- Involvement of advisers (legal and financial)
- Due diligence

Prospectus and listing

- Prospectus Regulation
 - Exemptions
 - Structure:
 - o Registration document
 - Securities note
 - Risk factors
 - o Summary
 - Passporting
 - Language requirements
- Dual listing



Disclosure post IPO



Regular reporting of:

Annual financial information
Interim financial information



Acquisition of shares above 5%:

thresholds of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50 %, as well as 1/3 and 2/3



Measures to prevent insider dealing and market manipulation under Market Abuse Regulation

Rules on public disclosure of information
Insider lists
Reporting of managers transactions

Capital markets team – Sorainen Estonia



Kätlin Krisak Partner



Krista Ševerev Senior Associate



Jane Eespõld
Counsel



Kamilla Alma Vilderson
Senior Associate



Oliver Ämarik Senior Associate



Kätlin Krisak katlin.krisak@sorainen.com

Coffee break



SORAINEN







Baltic IPOs

2021 - 2023

Attracted capital/ Capitalization on the first trading day











2022

REGULATED MARKET 2023

FIRST NORTH MARKET







2.5 MEUR/ 67 MEUR



0.78 MEUR/ 13 MEUR



0.8 MEUR/ 6.5 MEUR



BERCMAN®

0,82 MEUR/ 11 MEUR











0.7 MEUR/ 12.3 MEUR



24 MEUR

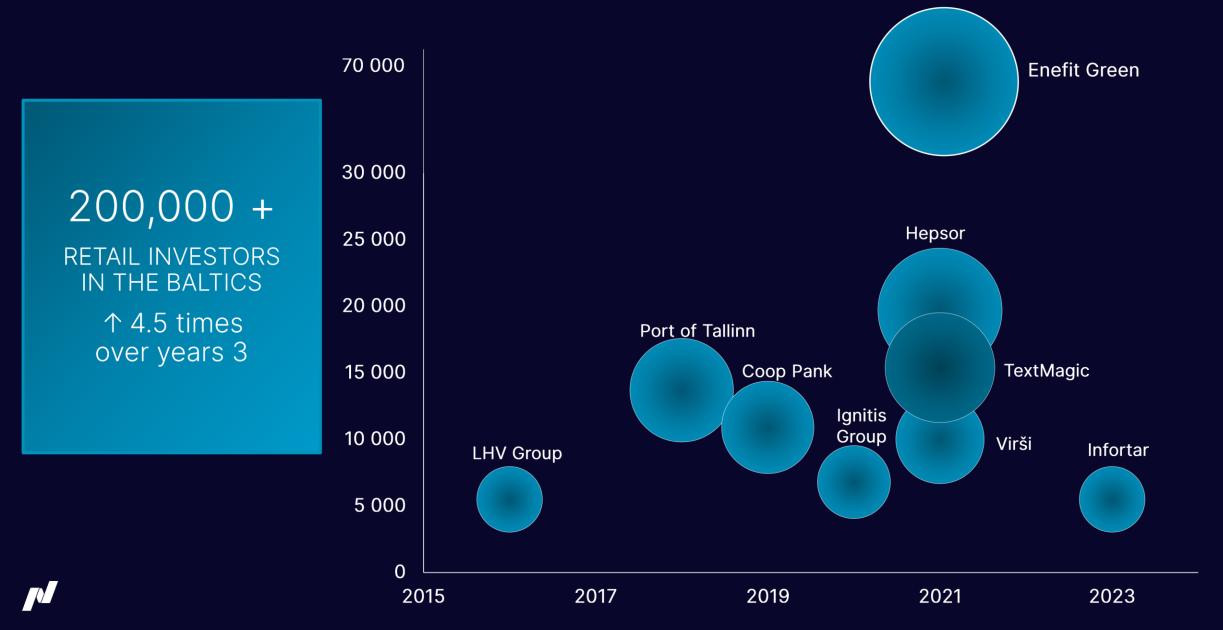
New corporate bond issues

2024 May-September

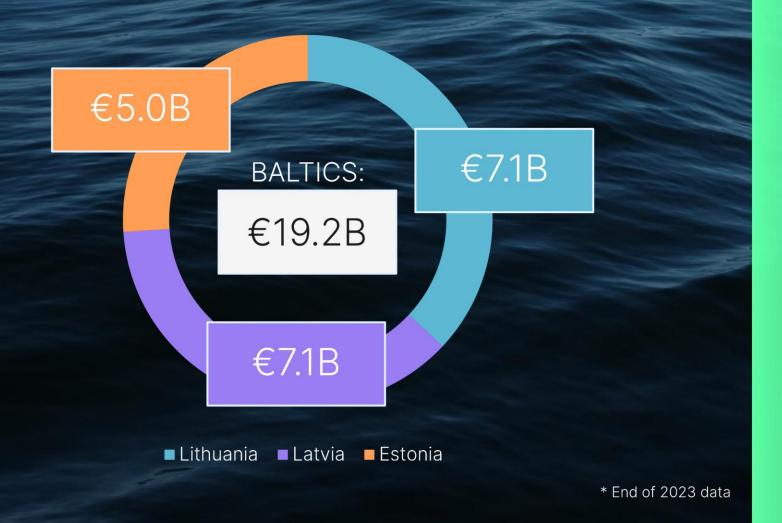




Growing retail investor engagement



Growing Assets Under Management in the Baltic pension funds*



Anchor Baltic Nordic investors

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development investments in the Baltic-listed companies:

- Port of Tallinn: 18.3 MEUR (3.6% stake, through an IPO)
- Enefit Green: 13.8 MEUR (1.5% stake, through an IPO)
- Šiaulių bankas: 52.1 MEUR (14% stake)
- Ignitis Group: 66.3 MEUR (4% stake, through an IPO)

Investor Reach through









EAST CAPITAL



Handelsbanken













Nasdaq Baltic Index Performance



NDX - Nasdaq 100 +1352%

OMXBBGI - Baltic Benchmark index +535%

SPX - S&P500 +487%

SXXP - Europe 600 +154%



Nasdaq Baltic TOP 10 companies



1 340 MEUR



1 078 MEUR



Telia

920 MEUR



838 MEUR



781 MEUR



469 MEUR



438 MEUR



383 MEUR



358 MEUR



291 MEUR



Dual listing case

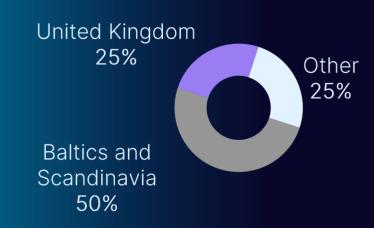
Ignitis Grupe

Offer price	EUR 22.5 (price range 22.5-28 EUR)
Attracted capital	450 MEUR
Free float	26.9%
Market cap	~EUR 1.5 BEUR
Listing venues	Nasdaq Baltic Main List and London SE
JGC and JBR	JP Morgan, Morgan Stanley, UBS, Swedbank/Kepler Cheuvreux
JBR	Bank of America

IPO investor breakdown by type



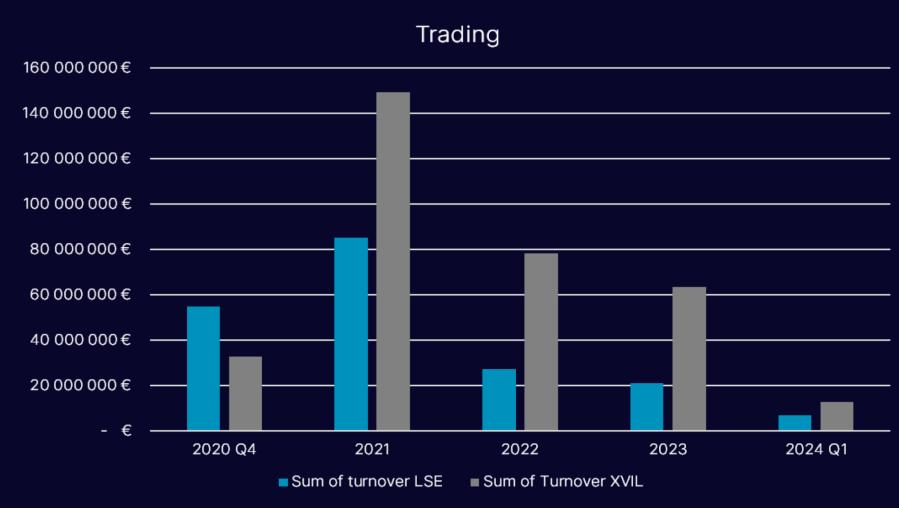
IPO investor breakdown by geography





Dual listing case

Ignitis Grupe after IPO





Dual listing cases

Icelandic Companies

Marel

Food processing

Mcap €2.4BN

Iceland / Amsterdam

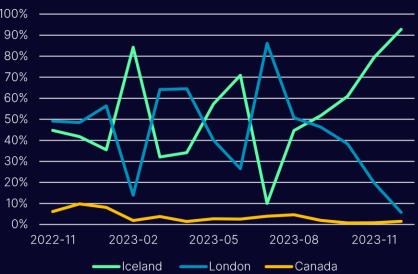


Amaroq

Mining

Mcap ~\$470M

Toronto / London / Iceland

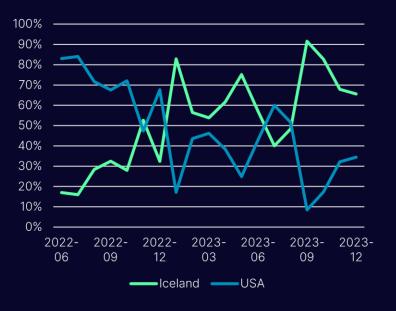


Alvotech

Biotech

Mcap \$4BN

US / Iceland





Dual listing adds liquidity

- Local market = greater visibility, buy-in from local stakeholders
- Larger markets have specialist investors, analysts and advisors but...
 - ...companies struggle with reaching generalist investors
 - "Attracting investment capital, particularly from generalists
 [...], emerged as the primary challenge for IR professionals."
 Nasdaq Global IR Pulse Report 2022
 - Dual listing = best of both worlds



Regional Index Classification

As of September 2023, MSCI considers Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania as a single market

MSCI Baltic States Investable Market Index (IMI)

Index market cap
of constituents

Estonia	Lithuania	Latvia
\$1,395m	\$949m	\$35m
8	8	2

Next step is transitioning the Baltic Market to Emerging category

Criteria

of companies meeting index criteria Company size (full mcap) Security size (float mcap) Security liquidity

Frontier

1 \$112m \$56m 2.5%

Emerging

3 \$2,251m \$1,126m 15 AVTR





Nasdaq Tallinn is unique with its high share of retail investors.

The number of securities accounts has increased significantly during large IPOs.

As proven by several cases, retail investors tend to be loyal as they are less sensitive to market fluctuations compared to institution institutional investors.

Reputable and recognized companies in the region can expect significant retail investor participation - a level no market can match - and this boosts liquidity.



-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|



Thank you!

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About me

- Member of the Management Board, CFO Enefit Green since 2017
- Energy Trading Director / Head of Financing and Investor Relations Eesti Energia since 2009
- Corporate Finance Associate
 SEB Enskilda
- Debt Capital Markets Analyst
 Dresdner Kleinwort Wasserstein
- MSc in Finance, Stockholm School of Economics
- BSc in Economics and Business Administration
 Stockholm School of Economics Riga





Long and winding road to the offering

- 3 commencements (2017, 2020, 2021)
- Listing on Nasdaq Tallinn: October 2021
- Most successful Baltic retail
 IPO to date:
 - €175m size (increased from initial €115m)
 - 4x oversubscription
 - €100m new / €75m existing shares
 - Split 55% retail / 45% institutional
 - 60k+ investors







Success factors: Stars were aligned for Enefit Green IPO in 2021

- Explicit funding need to execute ×2 growth story
- Team experience from recent major M&A transaction (€491m 4E acquisition in 2018)
- Independent management alongside strong strategic shareholder
- Enhancements to corporate governance (independent board and audit committee members, clear dividend policy)
- Strong advisors (Citi, Nordea, Swedbank, LHV + experienced legal counsels)

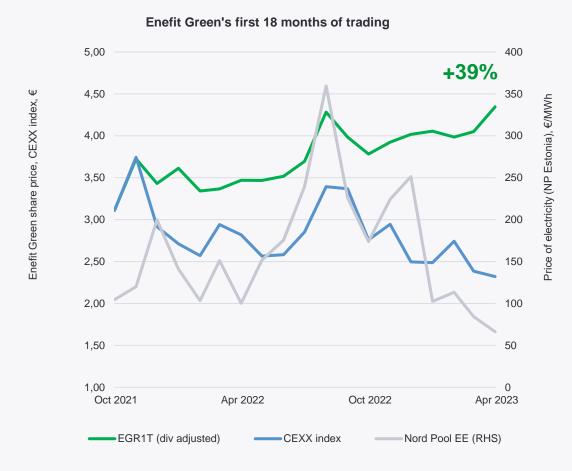
Tailwinds prevailed pre-IPO and immediately thereafter

Global

- Preceding global ESG and green energy boom
- Post COVID consumption and investment boom (accompanied by low interest rates)
- Late cycle but still benign IPO markets

Regional / local

- Successful Port of Tallinn IPO (June 2018)
- Rising retail investor culture (accounts more than doubled during 2021 to 90k+)
- Estonian pension reform (September 2021)
- Rising and then exploding energy prices (after February 2022 Russian agression against Ukraine)



Source: Bloomberg CEXX Index – NASDAQ Clean Edge Green Energy Total Return Index

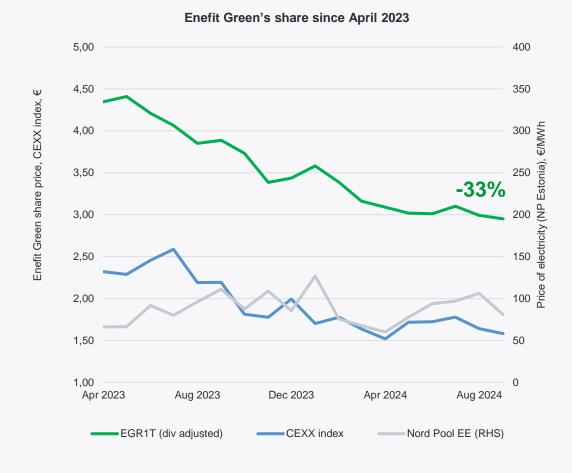
Headwinds and challenges from last 1,5 years

General and Industry specific

- Lower (but still rather high) power prices
- Growing wind/solar discounts on core markets
- High interest rates
- Cost inflation general construction and (wind) technology
- Less demand for long-term PPAs in Baltics

Company specific:

- Akmene incident stops this major wind farm for 5 months, slow ramp-up in other projects
- Low wind speeds in 2023 and 2024
- Production shortage and resulting overhedge



Source: Bloomberg CEXX Index – NASDAQ Clean Edge Green Energy Total Return Index



3-year progress report

- Excellent growth platform to navigate future market opportunities
 - Operating capacity +28% @ 587MW
 - Under construction capacity @ 637MW
 - Annual power production +73% @ 2TWh+
- Stronger voice due to strong support from 62k+ public investors
- Competitive access to debt capital and public equity markets
- Strong corporate governance and active independent board members
- Attractive employer for new talent

Thoughts for new issuers

- Experienced and motivated team
- Importance of a good equity story
- Power of local retail investors can surprise
- Local pension funds have proven to have a very steady hand
- Difficult to attract new investors to region with fair valuation
- Corporate governance can be an asset
- Spend time and effort on reporting preparations
- Choose your advisors wisely!









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