



ERIK PENSER BANK

Penser Access | Alternative Power Generation | Sweden | 12 September 2022

Midsummer

Strong growth as Italian expansion continues

Persistent strong growth in Q2 22 and Italian expansion in progress

Midsummer reported sales of SEK 13.1m (10.1) and growth of 30% in Q2. Solar cell roofs grew by 27%. At SEK 18m, total order intake equates to growth of 33%. EBIT amounted to SEK -50.3m, a significant setback against the preceding year (SEK -32.8m), as the high costs of the important and significant expansion of production capacity in Italy mount up.

Weak cash flows in the near term, but large payment expected in November 22

The new plant in Italy, which will increase production capacity (from 2 MW) to 50 MW per year, is affecting cash flow and cash used in Q2 22 amounted to SEK -65.8m. On a positive note, however, the company expects a payment of EUR 22m from the Italian government in November 2022 and the balance sheet should return to showing strength in the near term.

Fair value SEK 18-20

We are lowering our fair value to SEK 18-20 (19.21) to reflect the research department's new RRR framework for small companies. We assign an EV/S multiple of 4 to the share, based on sales in 2025 discounted to present value. The EV/S multiple is in line with companies listed in the US, which we believe will provide guidance when the company is considered a major regional player when the Italian expansion is completed.

| Calendar Events | | Estimates (kr) | | | | Risk and Potential | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|---------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | 21 | 22e | 23e | 24e | Motivated value | 18.0 - 20.0 |
| Q3 report | 11 nov 2022 | | | | | Current price | SEK10.2 |
| Q4 report | 24 feb 2023 | | | | | Risk level | High |
| Key Figures (mkr) | | Sales, mkr | 94 | 146 | 151 | 369 | |
| Number of shares | 68m | Growth | 31% | 55% | 3% | 145% | |
| Market cap | 688 | EBITDA, mkr | (72.8) | (10.8) | (50.6) | 43 | |
| Net debt | 163 | EBIT, mkr | (111) | (46) | (92) | 9 | |
| EV | 851 | EPS, adjusted | (2.2) | (1.0) | (1.7) | (0.7) | |
| Free float | 82% | EPS growth | nm | nm | nm | nm | |
| Average number of daily traded shares | 149(k) | Equity/share | 3.7 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.3 | |
| Reuters/Bloomberg | MIDSU.ST/MIDS:SS | Dividend/share | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| | | EBIT margin | (117.6)% | (31.7)% | (61.0)% | 2.4% | |
| | | ROE | nm | nm | nm | nm | |
| | | ROCE | nm | nm | nm | 1.6% | |
| | | EV/Sales | 9.0x | 5.8x | 5.6x | 2.3x | |
| | | EV/EBITDA | (11.7)x | (78.9)x | (16.8)x | 19.8x | |
| | | EV/EBIT | (7.7)x | (18.4)x | (9.3)x | 95.5x | |
| | | P/E, adjusted | (4.7)x | (10.1)x | (5.8)x | (15.4)x | |
| | | P/Equity | 2.7x | 3.7x | 10.3x | 31.6x | |
| | | Dividend yield | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | |
| | | FCF yield | nm | (16.9)% | (32.1)% | (12.3)% | |
| | | Net debt/EBITDA | (0.8)g | (14.9)g | (7.1)g | 10.1g | |

One Year Performance Chart



Analysts

orjan.roden@penser.se



Overview

Strong growth as Italian expansion continues

Investment Case

In our assessment, demand for renewable energy will remain strong due to high gas and electricity prices in Europe. Solar power, unlike wind and other renewable sources of energy, is small-scale, which entails relatively short lead-times because the permit process is simpler and the energy is produced in connection with consumption, which eliminates the needs for large investments in electricity grids. A solar energy installation also increases the value of a property. Combined with the cost-lowering effect of replacing gas or electricity, this creates a strong incentive for property owners to invest in a solar installation. Although the Swedish market is a key driver of demand, we see the greatest potential in the European market because solar energy in Sweden is produced only during the day and at the time of year when demand for electrical energy is lowest.

Midsummer produces a special type of solar cells under brands including “Slim” and “Wave”, which are light-weight structures that either blend in on an existing tile roof or replace a traditional folded sheet metal roof. The light-weight structure enables installation on weak roof structures that cannot bear the load of a traditional solar cell installation. Wave blends into an existing tile roof in a completely different way than conventional solar panels in frames, and appeals to many customers who dislike the visible change resulting from a conventional solar cell installation. The product is sold at a distinctly premium price compared to traditional installations, although the price to the customer does not differ as much due to simpler installation.

Midsummer’s technology is based on thin film technology, a semiconductor applied to a steel substrate, and differs significantly from conventional solar panels in terms of production and transport. This is leading to a market-leading position in terms of carbon footprint, and a smaller footprint than wind and hydro power. We believe thin film technology is going to strongly outperform conventional solar panels, which have lost their major competitive advantages: a fully globalised world strongly dependent upon exports from China and low prices for fossil-based energy, which is the most important production factor for conventional panels.

Midsummer is building an entirely new factory in Italy, financed entirely with government grants and soft loans. This will open the Southern European market to Midsummer. Solar energy conditions are considerably better in Southern Europe than at our latitudes, which creates scope for higher growth and better margins.

Company Profile

Midsummer is a Swedish producer of solar cells. The technology is based on an internally developed production process. In brief, it is based on a semiconductor layer, which involves various metals being “deposited” onto a substrate, such as sheet metal, before they are milled and etched to obtain the desired structure.

Valuation approach

We value Midsummer with an EV/S multiple of 4 based on sales in 2025 discounted to present value with a WACC of 9.8%. The EV/S multiple is in line with larger companies listed in the US. At present, Midsummer is a small and local Swedish player, but in our assessment, the company is going to be regarded as a major regional player via its expansion in Europe, and will thus be valued in parity with comparable companies. Applying this method, we value Midsummer at SEK 19/share, which gives a fair value of SEK 18-20 per share.

The quarter in detail

Midsummer reported sales of SEK 13.1m (10.1) and growth of 30%. Solar cell roofs grew by 27%. Total order intake of SEK 18m equates to growth of 33%. EBIT amounted to SEK -50.3m, which is a significant setback against the preceding year (SEK -32.8m), as the high costs of the important and significant expansion of production capacity in Italy mount up.

According to the company, capacity in the Swedish factory is sold out through Q2 23 due to the strong demand and Midsummer is now looking at expanding production capacity in Sweden and, at a later stage, in other countries in Europe.

The new plant in Italy, which will increase production capacity (from 2 MW) to 50 MW per year, is affecting cash flow and cash used in Q2 22 amounted to SEK -65.8m. On a positive note, however, the company expects a payment of EUR 22m from the Italian government in November, meaning the balance sheet will return to showing strength in the near term.

No forecast changes

We are leaving our forecasts unchanged after the Q2 22 report.

Valuation

We have chosen to apply a relative valuation model to Midsummer. The method is preferable because equities in the renewable energy sector are normally highly valued. As peers, we have selected several larger solar cell companies based on the argument that Midsummer is about to evolve into a significant regional player, with proprietary technology that is not based on Chinese imports and which has the absolutely lowest carbon footprint of all commercially successful renewable energy sources based on established technology. This compensates for the fact that we are comparing a small company listed in Sweden with significantly lower market value than these more well-established competitors.

| Ticker | Market cap mkr | EV/Sales | | | EV/EBIT | | | P/E | | | Net debt / EBITDA | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| | | 2022e | 2023e | 2024e | 2022e | 2023e | 2024e | 2022e | 2023e | 2024e | 2022e | 2023e | 2024e |
| First Solar | 139 611 | 4,4x | 3,4x | 2,7x | 425,9x | 49,7x | 16,2x | n/a | 75,3x | 23,0x | -12,1x | -1,9x | -1,4x |
| Azure Power Global | 2 961 | 5,7x | 5,2x | n/a | 9,2x | 8,2x | n/a | 4,5x | 3,6x | n/a | 4,5x | 5,1x | n/a |
| Clearway Energy | 46 388 | 9,6x | 9,3x | 9,0x | 31,8x | 28,6x | 26,1x | 14,0x | 30,9x | 29,6x | 5,5x | 5,7x | 5,7x |
| Sunrun | 73 544 | 7,0x | 6,6x | 5,7x | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 72,6x |
| SunPower | 44 984 | 2,6x | 2,2x | 1,9x | 120,5x | 33,7x | 19,4x | 126,4x | 38,4x | 24,6x | -0,5x | -1,2x | -1,6x |
| Vivipower | 256 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| SolarEdge | 164 131 | 5,0x | 3,9x | 3,2x | 48,1x | 27,0x | 20,3x | 50,6x | 30,8x | 24,4x | -1,8x | -1,7x | -1,9x |
| Canadian Solar | 29 937 | 0,7x | 0,6x | 0,5x | 15,6x | 10,0x | 9,5x | 17,0x | 10,9x | 9,6x | 2,6x | 2,4x | 1,8x |
| Medel | 62 726 | 5,0x | 4,5x | 3,9x | 108,5x | 26,2x | 18,3x | 42,5x | 31,6x | 22,2x | -0,3x | 1,4x | 12,5x |
| Median | 45 686 | 5,0x | 3,9x | 3,0x | 39,9x | 27,8x | 19,4x | 17,0x | 30,8x | 24,4x | 1,0x | 0,6x | 0,2x |

Source: Factset

We believe the market will increasingly mark up the value of companies like Midsummer, which are working with utterly different types of barriers, compared to conventional solar panel suppliers. This is going to take time, however, and is naturally based on Midsummer successfully completing its journey from minor Swedish firm to significantly larger European market player.

We value Midsummer with an EV/S multiple of 4 based on sales in 2025 discounted to present value with a WACC of 9.8%. This WACC reflects the research department's new required rate of return framework for small companies. The EV/S multiple is in line with larger companies listed in the US, with a mean value of 5 rounded off downwards. At present, Midsummer is a small and local Swedish player, but in our assessment the company is going to be regarded as a major regional player via its expansion in Europe, and will thus be valued in parity with comparable companies in other markets.

Relative valuation

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Sales 2025e, SEKm | 583 |
| EV/S multiple (mean of peers, rounded down) | 4 |
| Enterprise value 2025e, SEKm | 2 332 |
| Net debt 2025e, SEKm | -466 |
| Equity value 2025e, SEKm | 1 867 |
| WACC | 9,8% |
| Current value, SEKm | 1 286 |
| Shares, m | 67,7 |
| Value per share | 19 |

Source: EPB

Sensitivity table multiple valuation

| EV/S | WACC | | |
|------|------|-----------|-------|
| | 8,8% | 9,8% | 10,8% |
| 3 | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| 3,5 | 17 | 16 | 15 |
| 4 | 20 | 19 | 18 |
| 4,5 | 23 | 22 | 21 |
| 5 | 26 | 25 | 24 |

Källa: EPB

Valuation DCF including sensitivity tables:

Valuation output

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Sum of PV of FCF (explicit period) | 130 700 |
| PV of terminal value (perpetuity formula) | 599 105 |
| Enterprise value | 729 806 |
| Latest net debt | 162 654 |
| Minority interests & other | - |
| Equity value | 567 152 |
| No. of shares outstanding (millions) | 67 741,4 |
| Equity value per share (SEK) | 8 |

Implicit multiples

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
|-----------|------|------|------|
| EV/Sales | 1,3 | 1,1 | 1,0 |
| EV/EBITDA | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| EV/EBIT | 12 | 10 | 9 |
| EV/NOPLAT | 15 | 12 | 11 |

Current Share price

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Upside / Downside % | 10 |
| | -16% |

WACC assumptions

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Risk free nominal rate | 2,5% |
| Risk premium | 5,5% |
| Extra risk premium | 4,0% |
| Beta | 1,0 |
| Cost of equity | 12,0% |
| Cost of debt (pre-tax) | 8,0% |
| Tax rate | 20% |
| Target debt/(debt + equity) | 40% |
| WACC | 9,8% |

Terminal value assumptions

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Long term growth rate | 4,0% |
| Long term EBIT margin | 12,0% |
| Depreciation (% of sales) | 3,0% |
| Capex (% of sales) | 3,0% |
| Working cap. (% of sales) | 25% |
| Tax rate | 20% |

Sensitivity analysis

| WACC | Long-term growth rate | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|------|----------|------|------|
| | 3,0% | 3,5% | 4,0% | 4,5% | 5,0% |
| 8,8% | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 15 |
| 9,3% | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 |
| 9,8% | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 10,3% | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 10,8% | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 |

| WACC | Long-term EBIT margin | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|------|----------|-------|-------|
| | 7,0% | 9,5% | 12,0% | 14,5% | 17,0% |
| 8,8% | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 |
| 9,3% | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 15 |
| 9,8% | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 13 |
| 10,3% | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 |
| 10,8% | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |

Källa: EPB

Historical share price and fair value



Source: Factset, EPB

P&L, SEKk

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022e | 2023e | 2024e | 2025e | 2026e |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Net sales | 184 468 | 71 954 | 94 406 | 146 230 | 150 778 | 368 933 | 583 093 | 640 202 |
| Growth | Nm | -61% | 31% | 55% | 3% | 145% | 58% | 10% |
| Capitalised work on own account | 13 845 | 23 562 | 24 868 | 21 834 | 21 862 | 21 846 | 29 155 | 32 010 |
| Other operating income | 2 857 | 23 513 | 16 995 | 101 906 | 12 000 | 12 000 | 17 493 | 19 206 |
| Costs of goods sold | -107 153 | -41 199 | -91 969 | -141 843 | -75 389 | -184 467 | -291 547 | -320 101 |
| Gross profit | 94 017 | 77 830 | 44 300 | 128 127 | 109 252 | 218 313 | 338 194 | 371 317 |
| Cost of goods sold / Net sales | 58% | 57% | 97% | 97% | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| Other external costs | -18 627 | -17 994 | -33 968 | -51 180 | -52 772 | -64 563 | -102 041 | -112 035 |
| Staff costs | -65 905 | -72 176 | -78 118 | -87 738 | -107 053 | -110 680 | -145 773 | -153 649 |
| EBITDA | 9 012 | -50 043 | -72 774 | -10 792 | -50 574 | 43 070 | 90 379 | 105 633 |
| EBITDA margin | 4,9% | -69,5% | -77,1% | -7,4% | -33,5% | 11,7% | 15,5% | 16,5% |
| Depreciation | -32 108 | -24 445 | -38 226 | -35 547 | -41 390 | -34 154 | -31 462 | -30 980 |
| EBIT | -23 096 | -74 488 | -111 000 | -46 338 | -91 963 | 8 916 | 58 918 | 74 653 |
| EBIT margin | -12,5% | -103,5% | -117,6% | -31,7% | -61,0% | 2,4% | 10,1% | 11,7% |
| Financial income | 1 380,0 | 876,0 | 1 945,0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Financial costs | -13 733 | -18 871 | -21 175 | -21 553 | -26 553 | -51 553 | -25 777 | -25 777 |
| Pre-tax profit | -35 449 | -92 483 | -130 230 | -67 892 | -118 517 | -42 638 | 33 141 | 48 877 |
| Tax, actual | -4 843 | - | 719 | - | - | -2 132 | 3 314 | 4 888 |
| Net income | -40 292 | -92 483 | -129 511 | -67 892 | -118 517 | -44 770 | 36 455 | 53 764 |
| EO items, after tax | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Net profit, adjusted | -40 292 | -92 483 | -129 511 | -67 892 | -118 517 | -44 770 | 36 455 | 53 764 |
| Net margin | -21,8% | -128,5% | -137,2% | -46,4% | -78,6% | -12,1% | 6,3% | 8,4% |

Source: Company, EPB

Balance sheet, SEKk

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022e | 2023e | 2024e | 2025e | 2026e |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Assets | | | | | | | | |
| Fixed assets | | | | | | | | |
| Intangible assets | 31 434 | 45 436 | 53 249 | 78 839 | 105 225 | 123 672 | 152 827 | 184 837 |
| Tangible assets | 35 904 | 66 571 | 142 186 | 150 508 | 124 196 | 108 489 | 103 266 | 101 096 |
| Right-of use assets | 25 204 | 14 882 | 12 333 | 12 333 | 12 333 | 12 333 | 12 333 | 12 333 |
| Financial fixed assets | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Total Fixed assets | 92 582 | 126 929 | 207 808 | 241 721 | 241 795 | 244 534 | 268 466 | 298 305 |
| Current assets | | | | | | | | |
| Inventories | 23 732 | 26 682 | 30 384 | 33 042 | 73 115 | 120 623 | 184 467 | 204 083 |
| Accounts receivable | 6 464 | 22 767 | 22 782 | 28 322 | 43 869 | 60 311 | 110 680 | 116 619 |
| Other current assets | 117 862 | 126 405 | 71 101 | 66 084 | 102 361 | 105 545 | 73 787 | 116 619 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 111 015 | 217 610 | 159 161 | 110 213 | 157 953 | 65 808 | 50 016 | 43 389 |
| Total current assets | 259 073 | 393 464 | 283 428 | 237 661 | 377 298 | 352 287 | 418 949 | 480 709 |
| Total assets | 351 655 | 520 393 | 491 236 | 479 381 | 619 093 | 596 821 | 687 415 | 779 015 |
| Equity & liabilities | | | | | | | | |
| Equity | | | | | | | | |
| Equity | 100 271 | 255 933 | 252 956 | 185 064 | 66 548 | 21 778 | 58 233 | 111 998 |
| Total long-term liabilities | | | | | | | | |
| Long-term interest-bearing liabilities | 213 774 | 209 294 | 207 823 | 257 823 | 507 823 | 507 823 | 507 823 | 507 823 |
| Long-term lease liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 1 484 | 187 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Long-term liabilities | 215 258 | 209 481 | 207 823 | 257 823 | 507 823 | 507 823 | 507 823 | 507 823 |
| Total current liabilities | | | | | | | | |
| Current interest-bearing liabilities | 8 154 | 6 331 | 7 710 | 7 710 | 7 710 | 7 710 | 7 710 | 7 710 |
| Accounts payable | 16 249 | 34 387 | 10 107 | 14 161 | 21 934 | 22 617 | 55 340 | 87 464 |
| Other current liabilities | 11 723 | 14 261 | 12 640 | 14 623 | 15 078 | 36 893 | 58 309 | 64 020 |
| Total current liabilities | 36 126 | 54 979 | 30 457 | 36 494 | 44 722 | 67 220 | 121 359 | 159 194 |
| Total equity & liabilities | 351 655 | 520 393 | 491 236 | 479 381 | 619 093 | 596 821 | 687 415 | 779 015 |

Source: Company, EPB

Cash flow statement, SEKk

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022e | 2023e | 2024e | 2025e | 2026e |
|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| EBIT | -23 096 | -74 488 | -111 000 | -67 892 | -118 517 | -42 638 | 33 141 | 48 877 |
| Paid tax/other | 7 107 | 1 912 | 22 844 | 0 | 0 | -2 132 | 3 314 | 4 888 |
| Depreciation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 547 | 41 390 | 34 154 | 31 462 | 30 980 |
| Working capital | -56 889 | -7 118 | 24 769 | 2 856 | -83 668 | -44 636 | -28 315 | -30 552 |
| Cash flow from operations | -72 878 | -79 694 | -63 387 | -29 489 | -160 795 | -55 252 | 39 602 | 54 193 |
| Cash flow from investments | | | | | | | | |
| Investments in fixed assets | -31 294 | -29 081 | -90 347 | -43 869 | -15 078 | -18 447 | -26 239 | -28 809 |
| Investments in intangible fixed assets | -13 895 | -23 919 | -25 000 | -25 590 | -26 386 | -18 447 | -29 155 | -32 010 |
| Cash flow from investments | -45 189 | -53 000 | -115 347 | -69 459 | -41 464 | -36 893 | -55 394 | -60 819 |
| Cash flow from financial activities | | | | | | | | |
| Change in liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 000 | 250 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New issue | 0 | 247 963 | 125 870 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New loans | 190 561 | -6 480 | -535 | 50 000 | 250 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leasing debt | -14 832 | -2 891 | -6 363 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cash flow from financial activities | 175 729 | 238 592 | 118 972 | 50 000 | 250 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Change in cash and cash equivalents | 57 662 | 105 898 | -59 762 | -48 948 | 47 741 | -92 145 | -15 792 | -6 627 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 111 015 | 217 610 | 159 161 | 110 213 | 157 953 | 65 808 | 50 016 | 43 389 |

Source: Company, EPB

Key ratios

Growth and margins

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022e | 2023e | 2024e | 2025e | 2026e |
|-------------------------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Revenue growth | | -61% | 31% | 55% | 3% | 145% | 58% | 10% |
| EBITDA growth, adjusted | | -655% | nm | nm | nm | nm | 110% | 17% |
| EPS growth, adjusted | | nm | nm | nm | nm | nm | nm | 47% |
| Gross margin | 51% | 108% | 47% | 88% | 72% | 59% | 58% | 58% |
| EBITDA margin, adjusted | 5% | neg | neg | neg | neg | 12% | 16% | 17% |
| EBIT margin, adjusted | neg | neg | neg | neg | neg | 2% | 10% | 12% |
| Tax rate | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | -5% | -10% | -10% |

Return

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022e | 2023e | 2024e | 2025e | 2026e |
|---------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ROE, adjusted | neg | neg | neg | neg | neg | 91% | 63% |
| ROCE, adjusted | neg | neg | neg | neg | 2% | 11% | 12% |
| ROIC | neg | neg | neg | neg | 2% | 12% | 13% |
| Inventories / total revenue | 37% | 32% | 23% | 48% | 33% | 32% | 32% |
| Working Capital / total revenue | 312% | 156% | 107% | 170% | 94% | 83% | 92% |
| Capital turnover rate | 0,1x | 0,2x | 0,3x | 0,2x | 0,6x | 0,8x | 0,8x |

Financial position

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022e | 2023e | 2024e | 2025e | 2026e |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Net debt | 110 913 | -1 985 | 56 372 | 155 320 | 357 580 | 449 725 | 465 517 | 472 144 |
| Equity ratio | 29% | 49% | 51% | 39% | 11% | 4% | 8% | 14% |
| Net debt / equity ratio | 111% | -1% | 22% | 84% | 537% | 2065% | 799% | 422% |
| Net debt / EBITDA | 12,3x | 0,0x | -0,8x | -14,4x | -7,1x | 10,4x | 5,2x | 4,5x |

Per share

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022e | 2023e | 2024e | 2025e | 2026e |
|--------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| EPS | -1,3 | -2,7 | -2,2 | -1,0 | -1,7 | -0,7 | 0,5 | 0,8 |
| EPS, adjusted | -1,3 | -2,7 | -2,2 | -1,0 | -1,7 | -0,7 | 0,5 | 0,8 |
| FCF per share | -3,8 | -3,8 | -3,0 | -1,5 | -3,0 | -1,4 | -0,2 | -0,1 |
| Dividend per share | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| BV per share | 3,2 | 4,3 | 3,7 | 2,7 | 1,0 | 0,3 | 0,9 | 1,7 |

This publication (“the Publication”) has been compiled by Erik Penser Bank (“the Bank”) exclusively for clients of the Bank. The contents are based on information from publicly available sources which have been deemed reliable. No guarantee is extended as to the accuracy and completeness of the contents of the document or the forecasts and recommendations provided therein. The Bank may permit employees of another department or analysed company (“the company”) to read facts or series of facts in order to verify the same. The Bank does not disclose conclusions or assessments included in the Publication in advance. Opinions stated in the Publication are those of the analyst at the time the Publication was prepared and such opinions are subject to change. No assurance is provided that future events will be in accordance with opinions stated in the Publication.

The information in the Publication must not be understood as encouragement or recommendation to enter into transactions. The information does not take into account an individual recipient’s investment knowledge and experience, financial situation, or investment goals. The information thus does not constitute a personal recommendation or investment advice.

The Bank disclaims all liability for direct or indirect loss that may be based upon the Publication. Investments in financial instruments are associated with financial risk. The investment may go up or down in value or become entirely worthless. Past favourable performance of an investment is not a guarantee of future performance.

Fair value and risk

The fair value reflects a value for the share on the day the analysis is published in a range corresponding to approximately 5-10%. The Bank uses several different valuation models to value financial instruments, such as cash flow models, valuation of multiples and breakup value analysis.

The valuation method and the approach for determining the fair value should be apparent in the analysis and may vary from company to company. Significant assumptions used in valuations are based on currently available market data and a scenario for the company’s future development that we consider reasonable. As regards risk, the share is classified on a High-Medium-Low scale based on a number of known parameters relevant to the company. A general guideline for being classified as low risk is that the company has positive cash flow and that no individual factor affects net sales by more than 20%. The corresponding general description of high risk is that the company has not achieved positive cash flow or that an individual factor affects net sales by more than 50%.

The research presented in the Publication was performed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the “Penser Access” service that the Bank performs on behalf of analysed companies. The analysed company remunerates the Bank for the aforementioned service. The fair value and risk classifications are continuously updated. Click here <https://www.penser.se/historiska-analysrekommendationer/> to view the history of investment recommendations issued by the Bank.

General

The Bank’s consent is required to copy or disseminate the Publication in whole or in part. The Publication must not be disseminated or made available to any natural or legal person in the United States of America (other than as provided under Rule 15a–16, Securities Exchange Act of 1934), Canada, or any other country that imposes statutory restrictions on the dissemination and availability of the contents of the material.

The Bank has prepared an Ethics Policy and a Conflicts of Interest Policy. The aim of these policies is to protect against and prevent conflicts between the interests of clients and departments within the Bank. The approach used by the Bank to prevent conflicts of interest includes restrictions on communications (Chinese Walls). The Research Department is physically separated from the Corporate Finance department, which occupies separate premises. The Corporate Finance department is not permitted to participate in the production of a Publication or to express opinions on a Publication. However, there may from time to time exist a client relationship or advisory situation between a company covered in a Publication and a department of the Bank other than the Research Department. The Bank has drawn up internal restrictions concerning when employees are permitted to conduct trades in a financial instrument that is the subject of an Investment Recommendation.

From time to time, the Bank performs assignments for a company that is mentioned in a Publication. The Bank may, for example, be acting as an advisor or issuer agent to the company or as the liquidity guarantor for one of the company’s securities. If such is the case, this has been stated in the Publication. The Bank, its owners, directors, or employees may own shares in companies mentioned in the Publication. All employees of the Bank must report their holdings in securities and must report all transactions. The Bank and its employees comply with guidelines issued by the Swedish Securities Dealers Association concerning employee transactions. The analyst who has prepared Investment Research as referred to in Chapter 11, section 8 of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority’s Regulations regarding securities (FFFS 2007:16) and others involved in this work are not permitted to trade on their own account in the covered Financial Instrument or related Financial Instruments in contravention of the applicable recommendation. The Bank’s Compliance Department monitors all employee transactions.

The Bank pays salaries to analysts, which may also consist of a share of the Bank’s profits but which is never linked to the financial performance of another department. Neither the Bank nor the individuals who compiled the Publication have holdings (long or short) in the financial instruments issued by the analysed company that exceed 0.5% of the analysed company’s share capital.

For the company in question, the Bank also conducts research in accordance with the terms of the “Penser Access” paid-for service. Click here <https://epaccess.penser.se/> for more information about this service.

Erik Penser Bank is authorised to conduct securities operations and is under the supervision of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (Finansinspektionen)

Erik Penser Bank (*publ.*)

Apelbergsgatan 27 Box 7405 103 91 STOCKHOLM

tel: +46 8 463 80 00 fax: +46 8 678 80 33 www.penser.se