

2020 AN OUTSTANDING YEAR

ALTEO (the “Company”) reported 2020 full year earnings on 01 March 2021. The Company's revenue grew by 29%, while EBITDA increased by 46% year over year.

The main driver behind the revenue growth was the volume increase of the energy trading segment, the increase in the heat and electricity production in the market and KÁT segment and the additional revenue by the acquired and newly implemented power plants.

In 2020 the Company acquired 100% of the Pannon Szélerőmű Kft. near Győr. The acquired company has operated seven wind turbine units. The total electricity production capacity of the power plant is 15 MW, which is sold through the KÁT system by the middle of 2025.

Furthermore, the Company implemented six gas-fired motors in 2020, five in Győr and one in Tiszaújváros. The total capacity of the six gas fired motors is 18MW, 3 MW each. The total cost of the project was approximately HUF 2 billion.

In the end of 2020 ALTEO completed the Gibart Hydropower plant's reconstruction works. with a total cost of HUF 1.2 billion. The hydropower plant's total electricity capacity is 1MW, which is projected to be sold through KÁT by 2035.

As a result of the above, the total electricity power capacity of the Company is approximately 140MW (ca. 70MW renewable and 70MW gas-fired power plants), so the expansion of the Control Center (“virtual power plant” or “VPP”) is on the way.

Results by segments

million HUF	2019	2020	Δ
Thermal/heat and electricity production (market based)	11699	14179	21%
Electricity production (KÁT system)	2362	3585	52%
Energy services	9558	10747	12%
Energy trading	9901	11988	21%
Other	416	455	9%
Revenue	25573	32981	29%

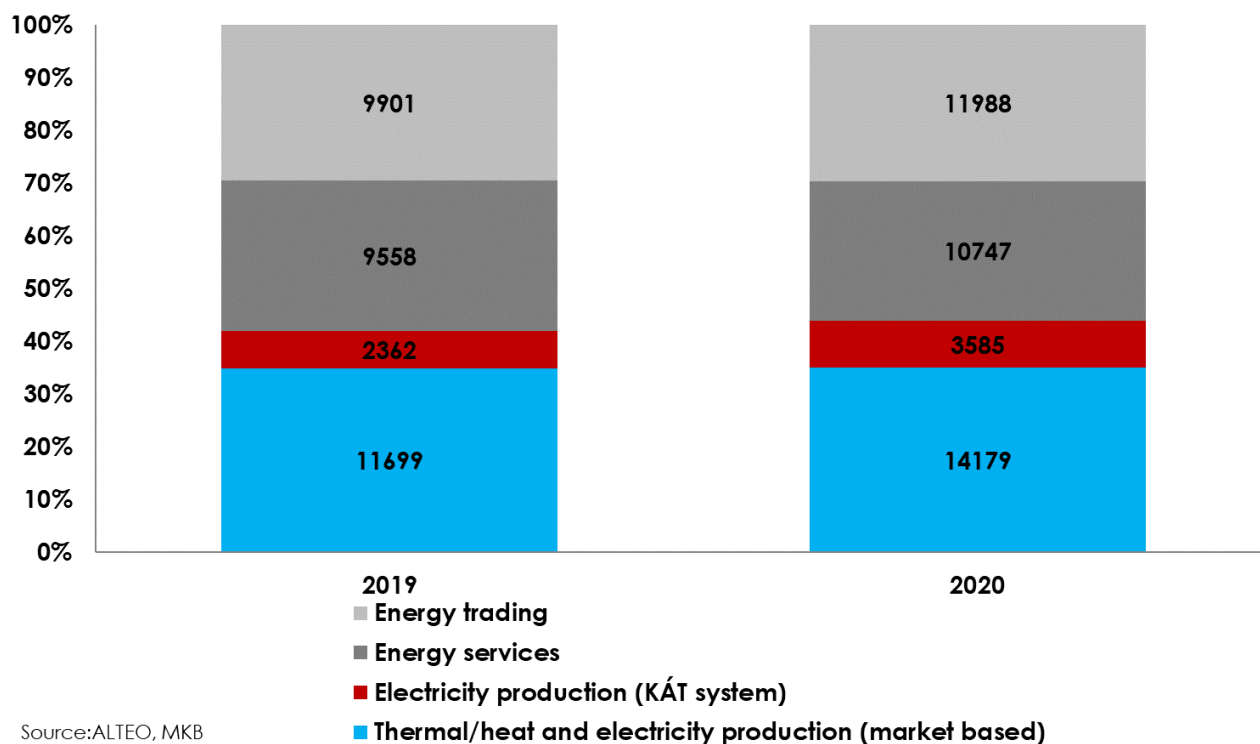
Thermal/heat and electricity production (market based)	1249	2933	135%
Electricity production (KÁT system)	1904	2955	55%
Energy services	1815	441	-76%
Energy trading	585	286	-51%
Other	-991	-1103	-11%
EBITDA	3779	5512	46%

EBITDA margin

Thermal/heat and electricity production (market based)	10,7%	20,7%	10,0%
Electricity production (KÁT system)	80,6%	82,4%	1,8%
Energy services	19,0%	4,1%	-14,9%
Energy trading	5,9%	2,4%	-3,5%

Source: ALTEO, MKB

Revenue by segments



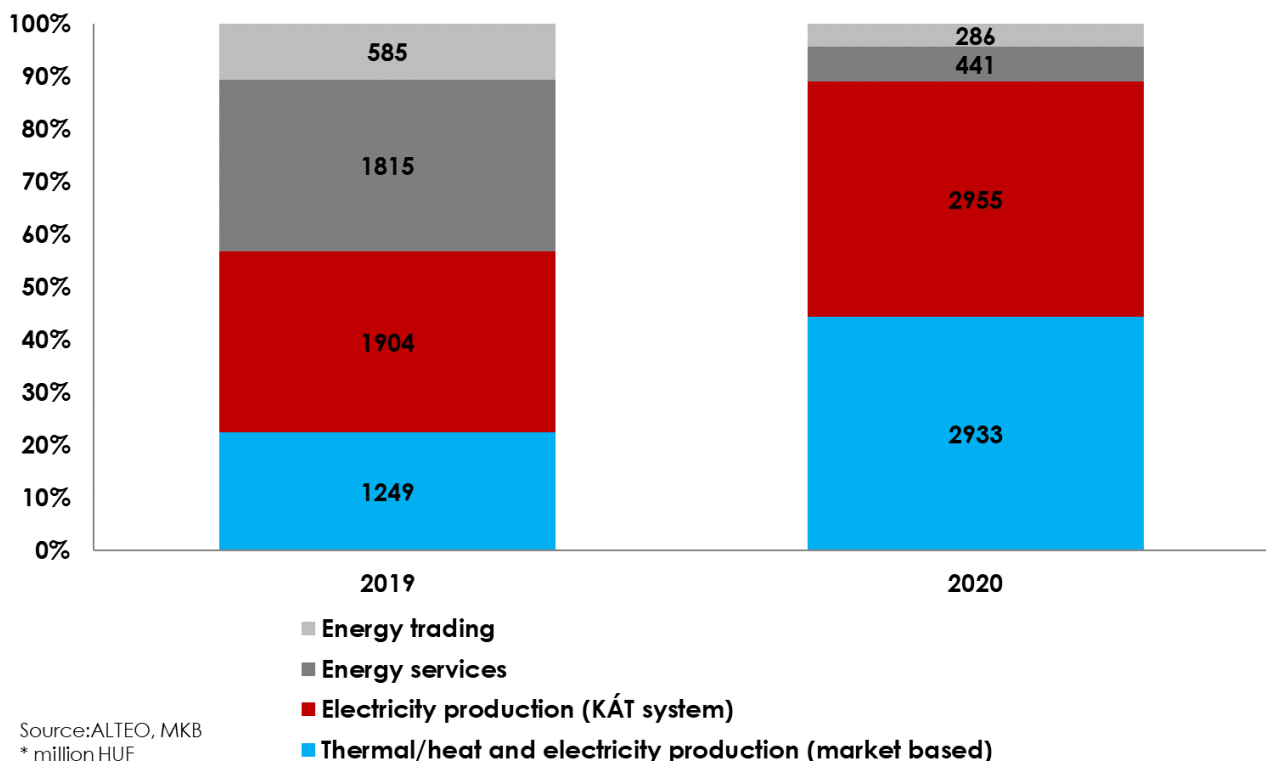
Source: ALTEO, MKB
* million HUF

RESULTS BY SEGMENTS

Production of heat/thermal and electricity (market based): the revenue and the EBITDA increased by 21% and 135% on a yearly basis. The COGS (costs of goods sold) increased only by 4% which was beneficial to the EBITDA.

The driver behind the revenue growth was the outstanding volume of energy sold in the second and third quarter of the year.

In recent months the wind power plants and hydropower systems has been integrated into the Control Center, which exhausted the electricity production in the KÁT system. These power plants were reclassified into the market-based production segment. The wind power plants are operating efficiently in tandem with gas-fired power plants due to the volatility of the weather. Therefore, it is crucial to implement properly the power plants in the VPP (Control Center).

EBITDA by segments


Electricity production (KÁT system): both the revenue and the EBITDA increased (by 52% and 55%, YoY). The KÁT segment has the highest EBITDA margin (approx.: 70-90%), so it is a crucial point to offset the exhausted limits.

On October 15, the Company acquired 100% of the Pannon Szélerőmű Kft. near Győr. The acquired company has operated seven wind turbine units. The total electricity production capacity of the power plant is 15 MW, which is sold through the KÁT system by the middle of 2025.

The higher revenue and EBITDA were due to the acquisition of the EURO-GREEN Energy Kft. in the spring of 2019 and the implementation of two solar power plant in the summer of 2019. In 2020 the earnings of these power plants were already entirely part of the sales compared to the previous year.

The total capacity of this segment reached approximately 65-70 MW.

In 2020, the Debrecen landfill gas power plant has exhausted its KÁT quota so this item slightly decreased the segment's earnings.

Energy services: The revenue increased by 12% YOY and the EBITDA decreased by 76%. In 2019 the Group was mainly focusing on self-implemented solar plan projects, but at the same time the number of external buyers (such as MOL, DUFI, BERT, LEGO, Gönyű power plant, Borsodchem, Siemens, Főttáv) also expanded.

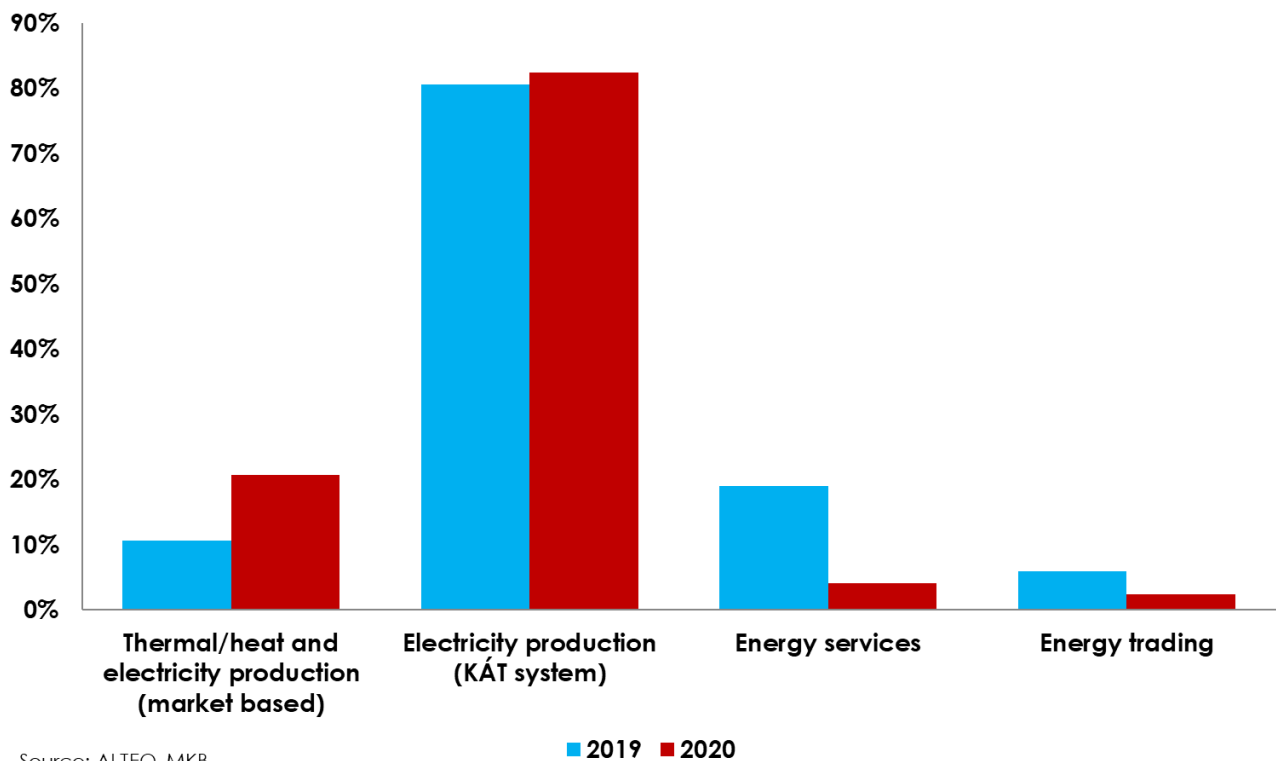
In 2020, the energy services' EBITDA from the self-implemented projects was HUF 0, so all of the EBITDA was realized through services to third parties. In 2019 the EBITDA from self-implemented projects was HUF 781 million.

Energy trading: The revenue increased by 21% and the EBITDA decreased by 51%.

In the financial report, the Company mentioned that the the COVID pandemic has had an impact in the segment's operation. The energy trading segment is most affected by the recent pandemic. The pre-purchased electricity can be sold on the prompt market while the electricity prices dropped significantly. The gas trade business line, primarily on account of its seasonality, was impacted by the pandemic only to a negligible degree.

In our opinion the COVID pandemic will affect the segment also in the near future.

EBITDA margin of the ALTEO Group



CONCLUSION

The recent financial and operational figures were in line with our expectations. The investments are slowly paying off, so our long-term forecast hasn't changed. The Company will make several additional investments, capital expenditures in the future so the EBITDA capacity can grow to approximately HUF 6.5-7 billion, which is based also on the Management's strategy plan. (For further information please read our flash note on 17. December 2019.)

We don't change our DCF model, our one year target price remains at HUF 1420 and our recommendation is "Buy".

million HUF	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
EBITDA	7073	7031	6562	6622	6631
D&A	2897	3117	3337	3557	3684
Capex	-4000	-4000	-4000	-4000	-2134
FCFF	2051	2042	1659	1739	3628
Terminal value	42436				
WACC	6,60%				
Net Debt	15782				

Source: ALTEO, Bloomberg, MKB

		Total Equity Value		
		Terminal EBITDA Multiple		
		5,0x	6,4x	8,0x
Discount	4,3%	20 791	28 312	36 907
Rate	6,6%	17 375	24 118	31 825
(WACC)	8,3%	15 110	21 341	28 462
		One Year Target Price		
		Terminal EBITDA Multiple		
		5,0x	6,4x	8,0x
Discount	4,3%	1224	1666	2172
Rate	6,6%	1023	1420	1873
(WACC)	8,3%	889	1256	1675

Source: ALTEO, Bloomberg, MKB

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Change from the prior research

Our research was published on 15 December 2017. In that Initial Coverage our price target was HUF 823 but the change in fundamental factors necessitate the regular update of our model. As of February 01 2021, our new price target is HUF 1420, which is 32.71 per cent higher than the previous target price of HUF 1070.

Prior researches

MKB Bank wrote an initiation report on 15 December 2017. The research is available on the web page of the BSE (Budapest Stock Exchange):

<https://bet.hu/Kibocsatok/BET-elemzesek/elemzesek/alteo-elemzesek>

MKB Bank wrote flash notes on 12 January 2018, and on 31 January 2018, 8 February 2018, 2 March 2018, 19 March 2018 and 11 May 2018. These researches are available on the web page of the BSE (Budapest Stock Exchange):

<https://bet.hu/Kibocsatok/BET-elemzesek/elemzesek/alteo-elemzesek>

Methodology used for equity valuation and recommendation of covered companies

The discounted cash flow valuation is a method of valuing a company (or project, assets, business, etc.) with the time value of the money. The model forecasts the company's free cash flow (free cash flow to firm) and discounts it with the average cost of capital (WACC). The cash flow is simply the cash that is generated by a business and which can be distributed to investors. The free cash flow represents economic value, while accounting metric like net earning doesn't. The WACC represents the required rate of return by the investors. If a business is risky the required rate of return, the WACC will be higher.

Discounted cash flow model (DCF): We analyze the companies using five year forecast period and set a terminal value based on the entity's long term growth or on different exit multiples like EV/EBITDA or EV/EBIT. In certain cases the forecast period may differ from five years. In this case the analysts must define the reason for difference. The cash flows are discounted by the company's WACC unless otherwise specified.

In the first step we have to forecast the company's cash flow. The free cash flow to firm (FCFF) is based on the earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT), the tax rate, depreciation and amortization (D&A), net change in working capital (which is based on the current assets and current liabilities) and the capital expenditures (CAPEX). The model requires a terminal value which can be based on the long term growth or on an exit multiple like EV/EBITDA, or EV/EBIT. Forecasting the terminal value is a crucial point because in most cases it makes up more than 50% of the net present value.

The discount rate (WACC): The average cost of capital of the company is dependent on the industry, the risk free rate, tax, the cost of debt and the equity risk premium. The cost of equity is calculated by the CAPM model, where the independent variables are the risk free rate, the industry specific levered beta, and the equity risk premium. The WACC is dependent on the capital structure, so the forecast of the equity/debt mix is crucial.

At the end we get the enterprise value (EV). The EV is the market capitalization plus the total debt and preferred equity and minority interest, minus the company's cash. In the last step we have to reduce the EV with the net debt. This figures divided by the shares outstanding we arrive at the target share price.

The discounted cash flow model includes sensitivity analysis which takes the effects of the change in the WACC, the long term growth or the used exit multiples on which the terminal value is based.

Our target price is based on a 12 month basis, ex-dividend unless stated otherwise.

Peer group valuation: For comparison we use peer group valuation. The analysis based on important indicators and multiples like P/E, EV/EBITDA, EV/EBIT, market capitalization, P/S, EBITDA margin, net debt to EBITDA, EBITDA growth, dividend yield and ROIC. If the industry justifies we may use other multiples. The peer group is compiled according to the companies' main business, with respect to the region (DM or EM market).

Recommendations

- **Overweight:** A rating of overweight means the stock's return is expected to be above the average return of the overall industry, or the index benchmark over the next 12 months.

- Underweight: A rating of underweight means the stock's return is expected to be below the average return of the overall industry, or the index benchmark over the next 12 months.
- Equal-weight: A rating of equal-weight means the stock's return is expected to be in line with the average return of the overall industry, or the index benchmark over the next 12 months.
- Buy: total return is expected to exceed 10% in the next 12 months.
- Neutral: Total return is expected to be in the range of -10 - +10% In the next 12 months.
- Sell: Total return is expected to be below -10% in the next 12 months.
- Under revision: If new information comes to light, which is expected to change the valuation significantly.