

CREDIT OPINION

13 April 2026

Update



RATINGS

Eesti Energia AS

Domicile	Estonia
Long Term Rating	Baa3
Type	LT Issuer Rating - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Stable

Please see the [ratings section](#) at the end of this report for more information. The ratings and outlook shown reflect information as of the publication date.

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Eesti Energia AS

Update to credit analysis following outlook change

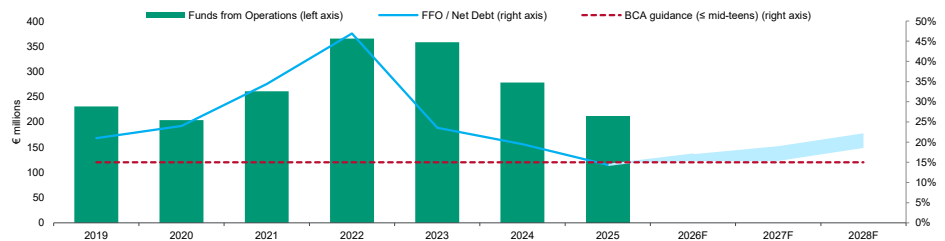
Summary

[Eesti Energia AS](#)' credit profile is underpinned by our expectation of a high probability of support from its 100% owner, the [Government of Estonia](#) (A1 stable), reflecting the group's pivotal role in Estonia's energy strategy; the sustained strong earnings contribution from its lower-risk regulated electricity network activities; and its sizeable and growing share of income from renewable power generation.

Eesti Energia's credit quality is constrained by (1) the short remaining life of its oil shale-based electricity generation activities; (2) the ongoing volatility in earnings in shale oil-related activities, driven by significant fluctuations in commodity prices; and (4) the company's small size in Europe's evolving electricity markets.

Exhibit 1

Eesti Energia's credit metrics should recover and evolve within our ratio guidance



All figures and ratios are based on adjusted financial data and incorporate Moody's Global Standard Adjustments for Non-Financial Corporations. Periods are financial year-end unless indicated.

Moody's forecasts are Moody's opinion and do not represent the views of the issuer.

Sources: *Moody's Financial Metrics™* and *Moody's Ratings forecasts*

The Baa3 rating benefits from a three-notch uplift from the company's baseline credit assessment (BCA) of ba3, given the high probability of government support in case of financial distress.

Credit strengths

- » Government support for the company's transition strategy, underpinned by a track record of equity injections and dividend restraint
- » Dominant position in Estonia's energy sector as both the largest power producer and miner of oil shale, the country's main commodity
- » Sizeable EBITDA contribution from lower-risk electricity distribution and renewables under support schemes, although subsidies will gradually expire

Credit challenges

- » Short remaining asset life of oil shale-based electricity generation units that will be phased out between 2030 and 2035
- » Exposure of earnings to volatile global oil prices through shale oil activities
- » Relatively small size, which leaves the company vulnerable to changes in the regional electricity markets

Rating outlook

The stable outlook on Eesti Energia's rating reflects our expectation that the company will continue to benefit from high support from its owner, the Estonian government. The current BCA reflects our expectation that the company will be able to maintain its leverage, expressed as funds from operations (FFO)/net debt, at least in the midteens in percentage terms.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

Upward pressure on Eesti Energia's rating is unlikely to materialise in the medium term, but could develop in the long term through a successful execution of the investment programme, and maintenance of good liquidity and a financial profile comfortably and sustainably in excess of that currently expected. A one-notch upgrade of the company's BCA may not necessarily lead to a higher rating.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

Eesti Energia's BCA could come under pressure if its FFO/net debt were to remain below the midteens in percentage terms; the company's liquidity were to significantly deteriorate; or there were significant adverse changes in the market or the regulatory environment in which the company operates that were not addressed through adequate adjustment of the financial profile. A one-notch downgrade of the company's BCA may not necessarily lead to a rating downgrade.

The rating could be downgraded if Eesti Energia were to demonstrate a significantly lower BCA that was not compensated by some form of support from the Estonian government; its structural subordination were to increase significantly; or the credit quality of the Estonian government or the support assumptions currently incorporated into our assessment were to weaken considerably.

This publication does not announce a credit rating action. For any credit ratings referenced in this publication, please see the issuer/deal page on <https://ratings.moody's.com> for the most updated credit rating action information and rating history.

Key indicators

Exhibit 2

Eesti Energia AS

(in € millions)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	LTM Sep-25	Moody's 12-18 Month Forward View
Total Assets	3,684	4,381	5,499	4,790	5,070	4,839	4,700
(FFO + Interest Expense) / Interest Expense	7.2x	10.2x	13.6x	5.7x	3.6x	1.5x	4.6x - 4.8x
FFO / Net Debt	24.0%	34.4%	46.9%	23.6%	19.5%	3.7%	21.7% - 22.1%
RCF / Net Debt	24.0%	34.4%	39.7%	18.2%	14.0%	-0.7%	17.0% - 18.1%

All figures and ratios are based on adjusted financial data and incorporate Moody's Global Standard Adjustments for Non-Financial Corporations. Periods are financial year-end unless indicated. LTM = Last 12 months.

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Sources: Moody's Financial Metrics™ and Moody's Ratings forecasts

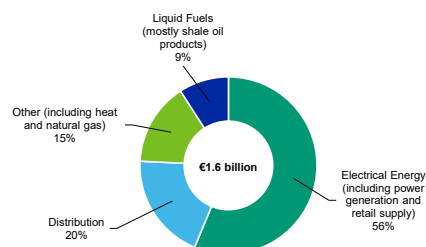
Profile

Eesti Energia AS is the dominant vertically integrated utility in Estonia. It also owns and operates most of the country's electricity distribution network via its subsidiary Elektrilevi OU.

The group owns and operates thermal electricity generation facilities of around 1.3 gigawatts (GW), consisting of the older, mostly oil-shale-fired Eesti and Balti power plants (together Narva plants) and the co-fired Auvere plant, which was commissioned in 2018. 1.0 GW of Eesti Energia's thermal power generation capacity is currently kept in reserve and is not operating. Eesti Energia is also the largest miner of oil shale, the country's primary commodity, which is a fuel source for electricity generation and the base input for the group's shale oil production. Lastly, Eesti Energia, owns and operates a 1,044-megawatt (MW) renewables portfolio, consisting of mostly onshore wind farms in the Baltics, and of cogeneration plants with 24 MW of power generation capacity and 50 MW of heat production capacity. Eesti Energia is 100% owned by the Estonian government.

Exhibit 3

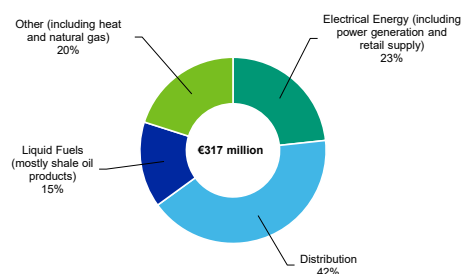
Eesti Energia's revenue split by segment (FY 2025)



Sources: Company filings and Moody's Ratings

Exhibit 4

Eesti Energia's reported EBITDA split by segment (FY 2025)



EBITDA for the remaining segments is negative and therefore is not displayed.

Sources: Company filings and Moody's Ratings

Detailed credit considerations

Eesti Energia's credit quality benefits from high government support

Eesti Energia's Baa3 rating incorporates a three-notch uplift from the group's baseline credit assessment (BCA) of ba3. This reflects the credit quality of the Estonian government, which owns 100% of Eesti Energia's shares, and our assessment of a high probability of government support for the group in the event of financial distress and a moderate level of default dependence (that is, the degree of exposure to common drivers of credit quality).

Eesti Energia is highly important to the state, given the group's pivotal role in the electricity and shale oil sector in Estonia. This was demonstrated by the government's measures to strengthen the company's capital base, such as a €125 million and €100 million equity injections for strategic investments in April 2020 and May 2025, respectively, as well as the dividend restraint over 2022-2023 energy crisis period.

Phaseout of oil-shale-based power generation (OSPG) is a key challenge, while competition from regional low-carbon generation can strain earnings

Unlike the generation profile of the wider Baltic and Nordic area, which is marked by the dominance of less carbon-intensive hydro and nuclear power, Eesti Energia's fuel mix is still primarily based on oil shale. The carbon intensity of OSPG from the older Narva plants is between 1.0 tonne and 1.3 tonnes of CO₂ per megawatt hour (MWh), which is higher than that of lignite plants.

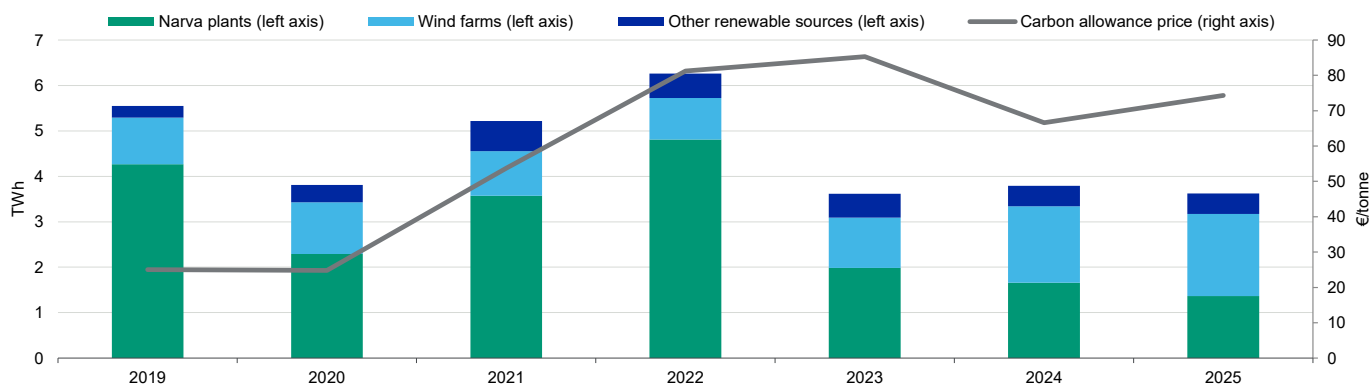
Phasing out OSPG and replacing it with cleaner dispatchable capacity by 2035 continues to be a vital component of Eesti Energia's strategy to reach carbon neutrality by 2050. According to the October 2025 Green Financing Framework, such replacement capacity includes not only renewables and electricity storage, but also a 100 megawatt hydrogen-ready gas CHP plant (commissioning planned in 2028). Against this backdrop the remaining economic lifetime of the OSPG portfolio is defined by the group's intended phase-out date and the orderly build-up of replacement generation capacity remains important to support the group's longer-term cash flow profile and to facilitate a smooth transition of the generation mix over the next five to ten years.

Notwithstanding these long-term challenges, OSPG's high carbon intensity generally creates a structural cost disadvantage for the company against low-carbon plants in the region. Accordingly, the company has been seeking to mitigate the persistent pressure on its earnings from OSPG by decommissioning the most emission-intensive units over the past few years; investing in efficiency-enhancing refurbishments; and diversifying the fuel mix of the operating units to oil shale gas and biomass.

At the same time, Eesti Energia is required to maintain and operate around 1,000 MW of OSPG capacity for security-of-supply purposes. From 2026 onward, Eesti Energia is expected to receive remuneration of up to €59.5 million annually for providing islanding capability, with the associated costs recovered from electricity consumers through regulated system charges. The remuneration is cost-based, audited and capped, with payments reduced if revenues earned on other electricity markets exceed assumed levels. Previously, Eesti Energia fully bore the costs of maintaining reserve capacity. Accordingly, this mechanism improves cash flow predictability and supports the company's credit profile; however, it compensates availability rather than generation and does not remove the structural challenges associated with OSPG assets.

Over the last few years, the increase in the carbon price was reflected in lower OSPG output volumes. However, the very high gas prices in 2022 more than offset the lower carbon intensity of gas-fired power plants, making OSPG more profitable than gas-based power production (see Exhibit 6). As a result, Eesti Energia produced about 30% more electricity from OSPG in 2022 than in 2021, accounting for around 70% of Estonia's total electricity generation. The increased OSPG output was also mirrored in a 31% increase in oil shale extraction volume. This altogether pushed up Eesti Energia's carbon emissions in 2022. With the reduction in power prices and broadly stable carbon price levels, OSPG output over 2023 to 2025 reduced again from the 2022 level.

Exhibit 5
Eesti Energia's OSPG output is generally inversely correlated with carbon prices
 Electricity generation output per fuel



Biomass and shale gas accounted for around one-third of the fuel mix in 2021, allowing for higher OSPG output despite the rise in carbon allowance prices in that year.
 Sources: Company filings and Moody's Ratings

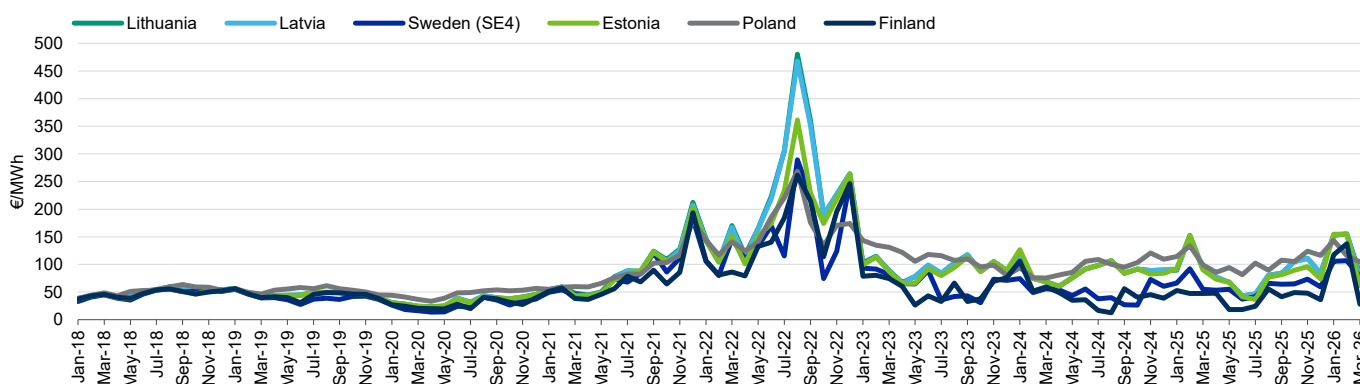
We expect the company to continue to substitute oil shale with less carbon-emitting fuels like shale gas and biomass to ensure Narva plants' profitability. The earnings prospects for the company's OSPG segment remain overall negative over the next few years given the EU's policy support for carbon prices.

The company's small scale leaves it exposed to changes in the evolving regional electricity markets

Eesti Energia had total assets of €4.8 billion as of 31 December 2025. Its small size relative to several European utility peers therefore leaves it more vulnerable to changes in the regional electricity markets. Electricity markets in the Baltic countries are well integrated among themselves and also with the Nordic countries and Poland through the common Nord Pool trading platform and the 2.2 GW interconnection capacity through the EstLink 2 (Finland-Estonia), NordBalt (Lithuania-Sweden) and LitPol (Lithuania-Poland) cables, commissioned between 2014 and 2016. The import capacity into the Baltics is around 25% of the Baltic region's total generation capacity, resulting in limited cross-border congestion and growing convergence of regional day-ahead electricity prices until year-end 2021; Polish prices have generally been higher than Baltic and Nordic prices.

Exhibit 6

The general close alignment of Baltic and Nordic wholesale prices reflects high interconnection levels Nord Pool spot day-ahead prices



Sources: Company filings, Nord Pool spot and Moody's Ratings

Generally, the Nordic countries generate electricity of around 20 terawatt hours (TWh) per year in excess of their own consumption. The low-variable-cost nature of Nordic electricity strains Baltic domestic thermal capacity, such as OSPG, which in turn results in Baltic countries' regular net imports of 10-20 TWh per year.

Shale oil earnings are exposed to maritime fuel demand and environmental standards

Eesti Energia is the largest domestic miner of oil shale, which is used as fuel in OSPG and as feedstock to produce shale oil products, namely fuel oil and naphtha (together making up shale oil), with carbon emissions being generated in the production process. Shale oil is a key component of maritime bunker fuel, appreciated for its low-sulphur content, which has gained importance since 2020 when the threshold for sulphur in marine fuels was reduced to 0.5% from 3.5%.

Eesti Energia is operating two shale oil plants with an aggregate processing capacity of around 450,000 tonnes. Given the gradual exit from the OSPG segment, which is freeing up mined oil shale volumes, and the competitiveness of shale oil as low-sulphur feedstock, the company in 2020 started the construction of a third shale oil plant, Enefit-280-2, which could increase total capacity to around 730,000 tonnes. The new plant is planned to be commissioned in 2026. The Estonian government in April 2020 injected equity of €125 million to partly cover the planned investment costs of the project of around €300 million.

In 2021, the company revealed its long-term strategy to become carbon neutral by 2045, but according to the Green Financing Framework from October 2025, Eesti Energia now plans to achieve Net Zero by 2050. The plan continues to aim for the phase out of shale oil production by 2035. The intention is to gradually replace oil shale with shredded used tyres and waste plastics as feedstock for the newer oil plants under a circular-economy approach. The assumption is that the shale oil extracted from these resources will transition from being used to produce maritime fuel to being utilized for the creation of other chemical products.

The company's sale price of shale oil is linked to that of heavy fuel oil (see Exhibit 7) and, to a lesser degree, to naphtha, both being hedging reference products for Eesti Energia. As of year-end 2025, the company's output volumes expected for 2026 under the assumption of full capacity utilisation were largely hedged. However, proxy hedging shale oil does not completely insulate earnings from fluctuations. This is especially true in periods of price volatility, which can reduce price correlation between shale oil and its proxy commodities. Additionally, not all derivative transactions entered into by Eesti Energia qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS, meaning that those derivatives' mark-to-market valuations are earnings effective before the derivative transaction has been settled which can create a temporary mismatch between earnings and operating cash flow generation.

Accordingly, the profitability of the group's shale oil business is exposed to volatile oil prices; mining costs for oil shale, which are relatively stable; resource fees paid on mined oil shale and linked to market prices of the fuel oil; and carbon prices, which are mitigated by the free allowances received under the EU's carbon leakage rules. Reported EBITDA in 2025 for this segment was €47.3 million (2024: €115.6 million).

Exhibit 7

Eesti Energia's achieved sales price development is closely aligned with the heavy fuel oil price trend



Periods are financial year-end unless indicated.

Average sales price includes gains on derivatives.

Sources: Company filings and Moody's Ratings

The company's strategy to increase shale oil production means a shift of resources to a higher-risk activity because there is some risk of adverse changes to environmental laws. These risks are mitigated by lower carbon intensity than OSPG; the economic value of byproducts, namely oil shale gas, ash and rock; and fuel cost advantages in the medium term from replacing some oil shale with shredded used tyres and recycled plastics. Overall, we expect significant volatility in the segment's earnings contributions over the next few years.

Regulated electricity distribution activities add some stability to cash flow

Eesti Energia, through its fully owned subsidiary Elektrilevi, is the largest power distribution network operator in Estonia with a share of around 90% of distributed volumes, or 6.6 TWh, in 2025. The distribution segment accounted for 42% of the company's reported EBITDA with €132 million in 2025, notably above the 2024 result of €108 million. The earnings increase was thanks to higher network charges and lower costs for power purchases to cover grid losses and for repairs and maintenance.

Tariffs charged by the distribution network operator are subject to regulation by the Estonian Competition Authority (ECA). The regulatory framework is fairly well developed and based on generally used principles of a return (measured as the weighted average cost of capital, or WACC) on a regulatory asset base (RAB). Since 2013, the regulator has adopted a light-touch approach and there are no set regulatory periods; the company may apply for a change in tariffs when it deems justified. The ECA updates WACC annually and since 2026, it is 5.55%. WACC rates, despite their annual calculation, only feed into earnings when a new tariff is determined. The latest tariff increase in 2025, incorporates a WACC of 6.27% (pretax, nominal).

Overall, regulated activities support the company's business profile by adding to cash flow stability and visibility. Therefore, the separation of Elektrilevi from the Eesti Energia group, which has recently been discussed by the Estonian government, would be a material credit negative for the company's business risk profile, if it were to occur.

Earnings contribution from retail supply will remain low

Eesti Energia is the leading electricity supplier in Estonia, with a market share of around 44% in 2025, but its share contracted by ten percentage points compared to 2023 (54%). The decrease in market share is attributable to the fact that Eesti Energia ceased providing general service from June 2024 as well as stiff competition between suppliers. Eesti Energia also holds strong positions in Latvia and Lithuania with nearly 22% and 23% of the end-customer markets, respectively. In the Baltics, the company has opportunities to build sales volume and market share with competitive prices, especially among households in Lithuania because this market segment is in the process of liberalisation. In fact, Eesti Energia gained nine percentage points market share in Lithuania, compared to 2023.

Outside the Baltics, the company sells electricity to business customers only in Poland. As of the end of May 2024, it decided to divest retail operations in Finland, where historically only a very minor portion of Eesti Energia's retail supply earnings were generated. Apart from electricity supply, in some countries, the company offers related services, such as micro-photovoltaic installations, e-mobility charging solutions, heating and cooling services, and gas supply.

Retail supply is a higher-risk activity given the potentially significant working capital requirements. We expect the cash flow contribution from retail activities to be moderate, because Eesti Energia's select retail markets are highly competitive, which weighs on margins.

We expect a modest expansion in renewable power generation capacity, following reintegration

Since 2019, Eesti Energia has concentrated its renewable power generation and combined heat and power-based district heating activities within Enefit OÜ (renamed from Enefit Green in 2026). Since the IPO of a 22.8% stake in 2021, Enefit's day-to-day operations were managed independently from the rest of the Eesti Energia group, with Eesti Energia participating only indirectly in Enefit's business through dividend payments.

However, the expansion of renewable generation assets by Enefit alone proved more expensive than initially foreseen. In addition, the operational separation between Enefit's variable renewable power generation and Eesti Energia's more flexible OSPG fleet structurally burdened Enefit's cost base. This reflected the fact that periods of high renewable output typically coincided with lower wholesale power prices, resulting in Enefit selling electricity at comparatively low prices. Conversely, during periods of weak renewable generation due to unfavourable weather conditions, wholesale prices tended to increase, requiring Enefit to purchase power at elevated prices to meet its power purchase agreement (PPA) supply obligations, which were at the time largely intra-group, with Enefit supplying power mainly to Eesti Energia under long term agreements.

To improve group-wide competitiveness, capture operating synergies and reinstate investment capacity, Eesti Energia reacquired the minority interests, delisted the business and fully reintegrated Enefit in 2025. Following reintegration, renewable generation is expected to be used primarily to hedge part of Eesti Energia's retail electricity supply obligations, with the dissolution of intra-group PPAs allowing for a more flexible allocation of output within the group. This, in our view, supports cost efficiency and enhances the group's ability to price retail contracts more competitively. A smaller share of renewable output is expected to remain subject to legacy third-party power purchase agreements or benefit from support schemes such as feed-in tariffs. While vertical integration should enable efficiency gains over time, we expect investments in new renewable capacity to remain moderate over the next two to three years, with installed renewable capacity at around 1.1–1.2 GW, compared with around 1.0 GW at end 2025.

Stabilized financial profile with leverage ratio expected to recover in 2026

When Eesti Energia announced the repurchase of minority shares in Enefit Green AS in March 2025, we anticipated a weakening in the leverage ratio in 2025 with potential covenant breaches, specifically in December 2025.

While under unaudited financial results, the FFO/net debt leverage ratio stood at around 11–12% in 2025, well below the ratio of 19.5% in 2024, Eesti Energia avoided a financial covenant breach at the December 2025 testing date and we expect that the company will remain able to manage covenant compliance. As of 31 December 2025, net debt/EBITDA stood at 3.95x, below the 4.0x covenant threshold that applied under the company's syndicated bank facility; in addition, the EIB waived covenant testing for the December 2025 test date. Following the repayment of the syndicated loan in February 2026 - funded through a combination of cash on hand and approximately €250 million raised under two bank facilities maturing between 2030 and 2032 - the EIB will be the company's only

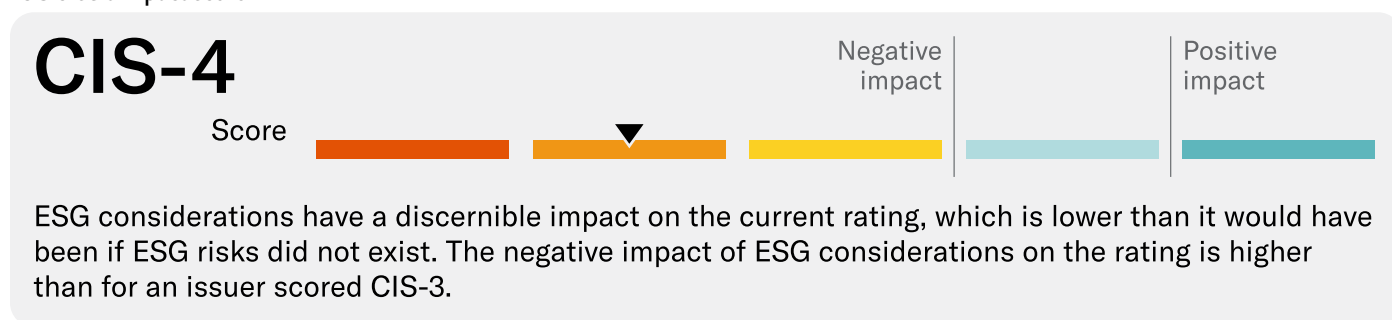
lender with a leverage financial covenant. Biannual covenant testing under the EIB loans reverted to a net debt/EBITDA threshold of 3.5x from 2026, which we expect Eesti Energia to comply with.

We expect a recovery in the leverage ratio from 2026 onwards, supported by higher EBITDA, which we estimate could range between €400 million and €450 million in 2026–27, up from €317 million in 2025. While EBITDA growth will be backed by continued RAB-accretive investments in the distribution network and the commissioning of additional renewable generation capacity, Eesti Energia's earnings growth is expected to be driven primarily by the prevailing elevated commodity price environment, in particular within its power generation and fuel oil production businesses. At the same time, we anticipate that annual capital spending of on average €320 million over 2026–28 and moderate dividend distributions will result in broadly balanced free cash flow.

ESG considerations

Eesti Energia AS' ESG credit impact score is CIS-4

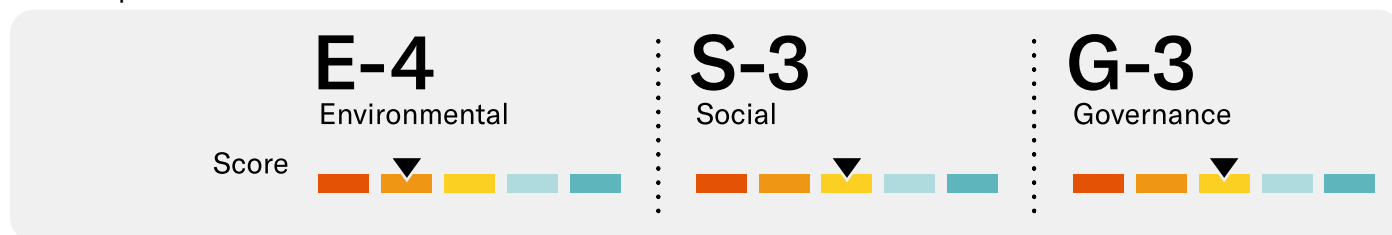
Exhibit 8
ESG credit impact score



Source: Moody's Ratings

Eesti Energia's ESG Credit Impact Score of 4 indicates that its ESG attributes have a discernible negative impact on its rating. Its score reflects highly negative environmental, moderate social as well as moderate governance risks. The effect of ESG risks to the rating is partly mitigated by our expectation that its government shareholder would support the company, if this were to become necessary.

Exhibit 9
ESG issuer profile scores



Source: Moody's Ratings

Environmental

Eesti Energia's **E-4** score reflects the company's exposure to carbon transition risk, as a still large, though declining, share of power generation stems from its carbon intensive oil-shale fueled power plants and because its shale oil-based liquid fuel products are exposed to stricter environmental policies. However, the share of renewable generation in Eesti Energia's capacity mix mitigates the carbon exposure to some degree.

Social

Eesti Energia's **S-3** score reflects on one hand risks related to employees' health & safety stemming from its oil shale mining operations, which cannot be fully mitigated, though we acknowledge the company's long track record of operating these assets without negative incidents. In addition, social risks also relate to demographic & social trends, which include adverse regulatory decisions or government

intervention in regulatory affairs. Estonia's light-touch regulatory framework has allowed the company to recover its costs in a timely manner, but still lacks transparency compared with Western European peers, not the least due to the absence of fixed regulatory periods and clearly defined building blocks for the tariffs.

Governance

Eesti Energia's **G-3** score mirrors our view of Eesti Energia's solid financial policy which balances shareholder and creditor interests and includes a commitment to an investment grade credit rating. Given Eesti Energia's status as a fully state-owned company, the company's boards lack independence, but this is mitigated by an "owner's expectation" policy that seeks to balance commercial and energy policy goals, acknowledging that Eesti Energia has to defend its position in a competitive market environment.

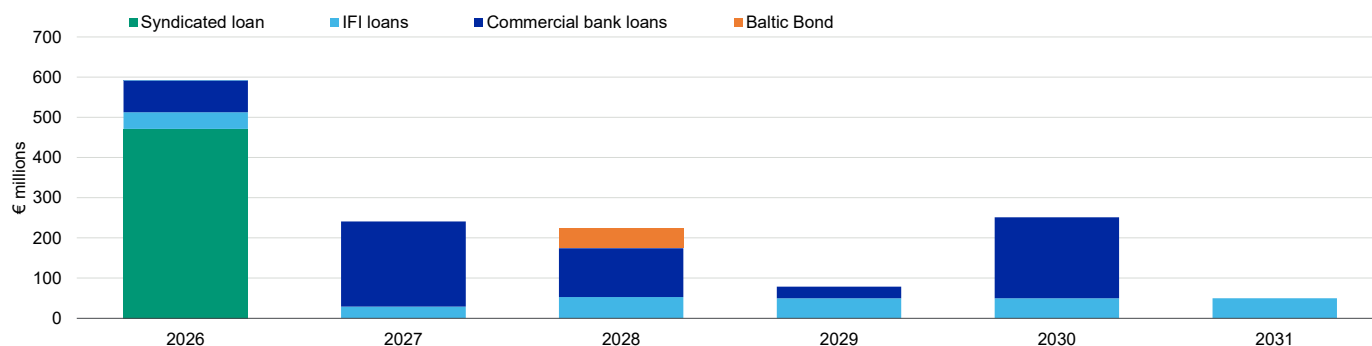
ESG Issuer Profile Scores and Credit Impact Scores for the rated entity/transaction are available on Moodys.com. In order to view the latest scores, please click [here](#) to go to the landing page for the entity/transaction on MDC and view the ESG Scores section.

Liquidity analysis

At end of December 2025, Eesti Energia held €358 million in consolidated cash and had access to €320 million of undrawn committed revolving credit facilities—€270 million available to Eesti Energia, maturing between August 2026 and September 2028, and €50 million available to Enefit OÜ, maturing between September 2026 and September 2027. Additionally, in January 2026, the group had available €250 million of accessible committed undrawn bilateral loans. Taken together, we expect these liquidity sources to cover the group's funding needs over the next 12 months, after taking into account the €471 million syndicated loan repayment in February 2026.

Exhibit 10

Following the early repayment of the syndicated loan in February 2026, Eesti Energia's maturity profile is well spread
Annual debt maturities as of YE 2025



Sources: Company filings and Moody's Ratings

Structural considerations

We expect that at end of December 2025, around 35% of total consolidated group gross debt (when including Eesti Energia's €400 million hybrid bond) was located at Enefit OÜ, an important operating subsidiary of Eesti Energia. We expect this proportion to reduce as (1) Enefit OÜ loans will gradually mature; and (2) €330 million of gross debt outstanding under different bank loans is planned to be transferred to Eesti Energia from Enefit OÜ in 2026. Given that the majority of Eesti Energia's earnings continues to be generated by fully controlled subsidiaries that are debt free, we do not apply notching to the holding company's ratings.

Methodology and scorecard

The principal methodologies used in rating Eesti Energia are the rating methodology for Unregulated Utilities and Unregulated Power Companies, and the Government-Related Issuers rating methodology.

Based on the company's forecast financial results, the scorecard-indicated outcome is Ba2, which is above the assigned BCA of ba3. Eesti Energia's BCA also reflects the transition risk arising from the shift to increased shale oil production and renewable power generation, while being significantly exposed to commodity prices and market developments in the wider Nordic/Baltic electricity market.

Exhibit 11

Eesti Energia AS

Unregulated Utilities and Unregulated Power Companies Industry Scorecard [1][2]	Current LTM September 30 2025		Moody's 12-18 Month Forward View [3]	
	Measure	Score	Measure	Score
Factor 1: Scale (10%)				
a) Total Assets (USD Billion)	5.7	Ba	5.5	Ba
Factor 2: Business Profile (35%)				
a) Market Diversification	Ba	Ba	Ba	Ba
b) Cash Flow Stability	Ba	Ba	Ba	Ba
Factor 3: Leverage And Coverage (40%)				
a) (FFO + Interest Expense) / Interest Expense	1.5x	B	4.6x - 4.8x	Baa
b) FFO / Net Debt	3.7%	Caa	21.7% - 22.1%	Ba
c) RCF / Net Debt	-0.7%	Ca	17.0% - 18.1%	Baa
Factor 4: Financial Policy (15%)				
a) Financial Policy	Ba	Ba	Ba	Ba
Ratings				
Preliminary Outcome		B1		Ba2
Construction, Development and Capital Program Risk		-0.5		-0.5
a) Scorecard-Indicated Outcome		B2		Ba2
b) Actual Rating Assigned				
Government Related Issuers				
a) Baseline Credit Assessment				ba3
b) Government Local Currency Rating				A1
c) Default Dependence				Moderate
d) Support				High
e) Actual Rating Assigned				Baa3

[1] All ratios are based on 'Adjusted' financial data and incorporate Moody's Global Standard Adjustments for Non-Financial Corporations.

[2] As of September 30, 2025(LTM)

[3] This represents Moody's Forward View; not the view of the issuer; and unless noted in the text, does not incorporate significant acquisitions and divestitures

Source: Moody's Financial Metrics™; Moody's Projections

Ratings

Exhibit 12

Category	Moody's Rating
EESTI ENERGIA AS	
Outlook	Stable
Issuer Rating	Baa3
Jr Subordinate -Dom Curr	B1
ST Issuer Rating	P-3

Source: Moody's Ratings

Appendix

Exhibit 13

Peer Comparison

Eesti Energia AS

	Eesti Energia AS Baa3 Negative			PGE Polska Grupa Energetyczna S.A. Baa1 Stable			CEZ, a.s. Baa1 Positive			Hrvatska Elektroprivreda d.d. Baa1 Stable			Latvenergo AS Baa2 Stable		
	FY Dec-23	FY Dec-24	LTM Sep-25	FY Dec-23	FY Dec-24	LTM Sep-25	FY Dec-23	FY Dec-24	LTM Sep-25	FY Dec-22	FY Dec-23	FY Dec-24	FY Dec-23	FY Dec-24	LTM Sep-25
(in € millions)															
Revenue	1,906	1,785	1,683	21,151	14,974	14,653	14,667	13,794	13,745	3,198	4,042	3,168	2,034	1,704	1,559
EBITDA	451	414	321	2,281	2,858	3,452	5,352	5,493	5,653	(648)	569	735	599	578	434
Total Assets	4,790	5,070	4,839	26,061	24,196	22,496	32,684	34,899	34,799	6,920	7,673	7,101	4,173	4,436	4,586
Total Debt	1,694	1,895	1,860	3,588	3,225	3,418	8,808	12,513	13,656	1,644	2,354	1,583	641	776	996
Net Debt	1,520	1,426	1,636	2,296	2,256	250	8,367	10,917	11,626	1,222	1,825	1,100	383	480	949
FFO / Net Debt	23.6%	19.5%	3.7%	90.0%	98.4%	1175.5%	37.4%	27.3%	26.4%	-48.0%	22.8%	58.9%	137.3%	107.5%	39.8%
RCF / Net Debt	18.2%	14.0%	-0.7%	90.0%	98.4%	1175.5%	-0.1%	16.9%	17.0%	-48.0%	22.8%	58.9%	97.3%	62.9%	20.0%
(FFO + Interest Expense) / Interest Expense	5.7x	3.6x	1.5x	9.2x	11.2x	17.0x	9.4x	7.9x	6.7x	-14.2x	6.4x	9.7x	21.0x	22.5x	16.2x
Debt / Book Capitalization	45.4%	46.8%	48.0%	24.2%	22.8%	26.2%	38.3%	46.9%	50.0%	37.6%	45.3%	33.9%	17.8%	20.5%	25.0%

All figures and ratios are based on adjusted financial data and incorporate Moody's Global Standard Adjustments for Non-Financial Corporations.

LTM = Last 12 months.

Source: Moody's Financial Metrics™

Exhibit 14

Moody's-adjusted net debt reconciliation

Eesti Energia AS

(in € millions)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	LTM Sep-25
As reported debt	1,014	957	1,059	1,694	1,696	1,649
Hybrid Securities	-	-	-	-	199	211
Moody's-adjusted debt	1,014	957	1,059	1,694	1,895	1,860
Cash & Cash Equivalents	(167)	(198)	(281)	(175)	(469)	(224)
Moody's-adjusted net debt	848	759	779	1,520	1,426	1,636

All figures and ratios are based on adjusted financial data and incorporate Moody's Global Standard Adjustments for Non-Financial Corporations.

Periods are financial year-end unless indicated. LTM = Last 12 months.

Source: Moody's Financial Metrics™

Exhibit 15

Moody's-adjusted EBITDA reconciliation

Eesti Energia AS

(in € millions)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	LTM Sep-25
As reported EBITDA	213	320	426	452	415	323
Interest Expense - Discounting	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Unusual Items	-	(5)	-	-	-	-
Moody's-adjusted EBITDA	212	314	425	451	414	321

All figures and ratios are based on adjusted financial data and incorporate Moody's Global Standard Adjustments for Non-Financial Corporations.

Periods are financial year-end unless indicated. LTM = Last 12 months.

Source: Moody's Financial Metrics™

Exhibit 16

Overview on select historical Moody's-adjusted financial data

Eesti Energia AS

(in € millions)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	LTM Sep-25
INCOME STATEMENT						
Revenue	834	1,313	2,218	1,906	1,785	1,683
EBITDA	212	314	425	451	414	321
EBIT	51	142	248	264	256	161
Interest Expense	33	28	29	76	106	117
Net income	18	98	184	44	85	(11)
BALANCE SHEET						
Net Property Plant and Equipment	2,920	2,986	3,258	3,136	3,532	3,744
Total Assets	3,684	4,381	5,499	4,790	5,070	4,839
Total Debt	1,014	957	1,059	1,694	1,895	1,860
Cash & Cash Equivalents	167	198	281	175	469	224
Net Debt	848	759	779	1,520	1,426	1,636
Total Liabilities	1,679	2,065	2,552	2,923	3,112	2,839
CASH FLOW						
Funds from Operations (FFO)	204	261	365	358	278	61
Cash Flow From Operations (CFO)	313	179	510	16	599	286
Dividends			56	82	79	72
Retained Cash Flow (RCF)	204	261	310	276	199	(11)
Capital Expenditures	(174)	(219)	(455)	(691)	(625)	(421)
Free Cash Flow (FCF)	139	(40)	(0)	(757)	(105)	(207)
INTEREST COVERAGE						
(FFO + Interest Expense) / Interest Expense	7.2x	10.2x	13.6x	5.7x	3.6x	1.5x
LEVERAGE						
FFO / Net Debt	24.0%	34.4%	46.9%	23.6%	19.5%	3.7%
RCF / Net Debt	24.0%	34.4%	39.7%	18.2%	14.0%	-0.7%
Debt / EBITDA	4.8x	3.0x	2.5x	3.8x	4.6x	5.8x
Net Debt / EBITDA	4.0x	2.4x	1.8x	3.4x	3.4x	5.1x

All figures and ratios are based on adjusted financial data and incorporate Moody's Global Standard Adjustments for Non-Financial Corporations.

Periods are financial year-end unless indicated. LTM = Last 12 months.

Source: Moody's Financial Metrics™

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