## Rai Way

## 2024-2027 Industrial Plan

2023FY results and 2024-27 Industrial Plan Analyst Call

## Disclaimer

## FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This presentation contains forward-looking statements regarding future events and the future results of Rai Way that are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about the industries in which Rai Way operates, as well as the beliefs and assumptions of Rai Way's management. In particular, certain statements with regard to management objectives, trends in results, margins, costs, rate of return and competition tend to be forward-looking in nature. Words such as "expects", "anticipates", "targets", "goals", "projects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks" and "estimates", variations of such words and similar expressions, are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will occur in the future. Therefore, Rai Way's actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements. They are neither statements of historical fact nor guarantees of future performance. Rai Way therefore cautions against relying on any of these forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, economic conditions globally, the impact of competition, political, economic and regulatory developments in Italy. Any forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of Rai Way speak only as of the date they are made. Rai Way undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect any changes in Rai Way's expectations with regard thereto or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

## Rai Way speakers



## Agenda

(€) 2023FY results

## Rai Way

## Marking the ninth consecutive year of steady growth

MIn Eur; \%
Adj. EBITDA (pre and after leases ${ }^{1}$ ) $\quad$ Adjusted EBITDA margin (pre and after leases ${ }^{1}$ )


## Key messages on 2023

- 4 Q confirmed the healthy performance of the 9 M leading to:
- Core Revenues up $\mathbf{1 0 , 8 \%}$ (or $>12 \%$ excluding non-recurring impacts) mainly driven by CPI-link and regional refarming;
$\sim 20 \%$ growth of Third-parties contribution
- Adjusted EBITDA up $\mathbf{1 9 , 4 \%}$ (margin +475 bps at $66,3 \%$ ) in line with guidance, supported by top-line growth, significant reduction in energy bill and firm cost control on other items
- Development capex at €46m (Third-Party portion >70\%), with a marked acceleration in 4Q
- Recurring cash generation up $\mathbf{> 2 0 \%}$ at $€ 114 \mathrm{~m}$
- $32,22 € /$ cent dividend proposed to the AGM, equal to $99,7 \%$ pay-out and $6,7 \%$ dividend yield ${ }^{(1)}$
- Following confirmed Board support, all diversification projects underway; Hyperscale authorization process moved to next stage
- Tower hosting benefitting from healthy demand from FWAPs and radio broadcasters
- Debt refinancing finalized
- $88 \%$ of 2021-23 Sustainability Plan's initiatives successfully completed enabling further enhancement of Company's ESG profile
- Adjusted EBITDA to keep growth trajectory in 2024, despite new infra-related costs and lack of energy tax credit
- Development capex level in line with 2023


## 2023FY Financial highlights



## Core Revenues



- Excluding non-recurring impacts (e.g. termination of a minor radio service in 3Q22):
- RAI fixed consideration up in line with CPI
- New services to RAl up by approx. 15\% benefitting from CPI-link and a number of small-size projects (e.g. DAB coverage extension, signals transport, ...)
- Third-pariies up by approx. 20\% driven by regional refarming, inflation escalator and healthy performance of FWAPs and radio broadcasters (both at ca. +20\%)

OpEx (excluding non-recurring)


- Excluding non-recurring benefits reported in 2022 and some non-core components, relatively stable underlying personnel cost (and headcount)
- Approx 10\% reduction of Other Operating costs: - energy bill down $\mathbf{3 7 \%}$ vs. 2022 as a result of sharp price decline (despite lower tax credit and incentives on ancillary tariff component) and consumption efficiency (-11\%)

|  | 2022FY | 2023FY | $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Raw energy ${ }^{(1)}$ price | 257 | 134 | $-48 \%$ |
| Tax credit impact <br> (equivalent per MWh) | -34 | -18 |  |
| Ancillary components <br> (equivalent per MWh) | 45 | 75 |  |
| Total price <br> (equivalent per MWh) | $\mathbf{2 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{- 2 9 \%}$ |
| Consumption | $\mathbf{7 5 , 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 7 , 4}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 1 \%}$ |
| Energy bill | $\mathbf{2 0 , 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 8}$ | $\mathbf{- 3 7 \%}$ |

## P\&L

Eur MIn, \%
Core Revenues

## Other Revenues \& income ${ }^{1}$

## Adj. EBITDA

\% margin
Non recurring costs

## EBITDA

\% margin
$D \& A^{2)}$
Operating Profit (EBIT)
Net financial income (expenses)
Profit before Income taxes
Income Taxes \% tax rate

| 4Q2022 | 4Q2023 | \% YoY | 2022FY | 2023FY | \% Yoy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 61,1 | 67,8 | 11,1\% | 245,4 | 271,9 | 10,8\% |
| 0,1 | 0,5 |  | 0,5 | 0,9 |  |
| 35,4 | 41,9 | 18,4\% | 151,0 | 180,3 | 19,4\% |
| 57,9\% | 61,8\% |  | 61,5\% | 66,3\% |  |
| 0,0 | $-1,7$ |  | 0,0 | -5,3 |  |
| 35,4 | 40,2 | 13,6\% | 151,0 | 174,9 | 15,8\% |
| 57,9\% | 59,2\% |  | 61,5\% | 64,3\% |  |
| -11,4 | -14,7 | 29,3\% | -47,2 | -49,0 | 3,7\% |
| 24,0 | 25,5 | 6,1\% | 103,8 | 126,0 | 21,3\% |
| -0,7 | -1,6 | 118,3\% | -2,1 | -4,5 | 118,2\% |
| 23,3 | 23,9 | 2,7\% | 101,8 | 121,5 | 19,4\% |
| -5,8 | -7,0 | 19,7\% | -28,1 | -34,8 | 23,8\% |
| 25,1\% | 29,3\% |  | 27,6\% | 28,6\% |  |
| 17,4 | 16,9 | -3,0\% | 73,7 | 86,7 | 17,7\% |

## 2023FY Neł Income up by $17,7 \%$ at $€ 86,7 \mathrm{~m}$ despite $€ 5,3 \mathrm{~m}$ non-recurring costs: <br> - Significantly higher EBITDA (+19,4\%) and profitability (+475bps vs 2022) <br> - Higher D\&A following investment activity and provisions <br> - Financial charges more than doubling reflecting higher interest rates <br> - Tax rate back to normal level (2022 positively impacted by one-off)

Net Debt bridge


2023 Recurring cash generation and dividend proposal

Dividend proposal


[^0]Rai Way $\mid 1$

## Sustainability Plan 2021-2023: targets achieved

Sustainability Plan 2021-2023

|  |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Strategic Guidelines | 6 |
| Objectives and target | $20+16$ |
| Operational initiatives | 54 |

( 1 Increased coverage of the entire DTT network as
part of the refarming process
( $\mathbf{- 2 6 . 4 \%}$ of EE consumption vs. 2020 values
( $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ purchased renewable energy
( Gender Equality Certification
(ป) Sustainable Supply Chain Policy
$\mathbf{8 8 \%}$ of completed initiatives (including recurring/compliance initiatives)
$11 \%$ of initiatives to be completed within the 20242027 Sustainability Plan
$81 \%$ of quantitative targets achieved

## ESG Rating

Feb. 2024
Score: A-

## Outlook for 2024

- Outlook based on current level of power futures for 2024(1)


Further growth of Adjusted EBITDA although limited by new infra costs and lack of energy tax credits

- Maintenance capex on sales slightly above recurring normalized level
- Development capex in line with 2023 level


## CPI-link (+0,7\% for RAI contract)

Rising contribution from $\operatorname{DAB}$ extension and regional refarming

- Higher expected energy tariff due to lack of tax credits ${ }^{(1)}$

Costs related to new infrastructure/services, partially offset by lower other opex

Maintenance includes extraordinary renovation of some towers

- Large majority of development capex devoted to diversification and other Third-Party / internal projects


## Agenda

(c) 2023FY results
20. 2024-2027 Industrial Plan

1. Assets and Market Analysis

## Industrial positioning to support value, priorities to support execution



Industrial Plan compatible with both stand-alone and consolidation scenarios

## Key levers to unlock Rai Way's full pontential addressed



2024-27 Industrial Plan: addressed value levers


## Best-in-class and diversified asset portfolio underpinning a leading role as media distribution services and integrated digital infrastructure provider



Distributed workforce

- ~600 employees, half of which across the territory

Client portfolio

- Media, telco, corporate, and PA clients to leverage for diversification (cross selling)


## - Best broadcast infrastructure

- Carrier-neutral, state of the art, integrated infrastructure one-stop-shop for clients' networks and data hosting


## The latest trends in media and digital infrastructure markets confirm the rationale behind the development guidelines



Tower and hosting market still defined by growth opportunities:

- 5G macro network expansion ongoing (in rural areas) with polarization on captive towerco
- FWA network growth, helped by Piano Italia 1Giga
- Demand from other client types (radio x DAB, IoT, ISP, ...)
- TLC clients under pressure, with risks linked to access network / operator consolidation
- TowerCos: established spin-off practice to leverage synergies and push to diversification


## Data centers:

- Demand growth due to data traffic increase, cloud adoption, new tech (AI, loT, Big Data) and GDPR; low latency applications require widespread distribution

- Offer in Italy still limited vs potential fragmented, and geographically bound


## Video consumption going up, driven by OTT \& mobile fruition

Video consumption (minutes/day), adults (18+) in Italy


## Key messages

Media consumption growth driven by OTT and mobile

Forecasted slow down in OTT plafform subscription growth with expected player consolidation

Growth of streaming subscriptions in Italy (M)


Despite the period of steep uptake of OTT, linear TV did not lose relevance remaining the platform with the highest audience and adv revenues



## A long-term view where platforms coexist remains the most likely option



Broadcasting market characterized by stable relationships between network operators and TowerCos; MUX12 still to be allocated


## Growth in video streaming and gaming fueling traffic managed by Content Delivery Networks

Forecasted CDN market volumes in Italy ('000 PB)




Post-pandemic steady growth for radio broadcasters; opportunities for DAB network coverage enabled by frequencies availability

Radio Revenues in Italy (M $€$ )


National DAB coverage


## $57 \%$

of Italian territories covered
86\%
of Italian population covered
$95 \%$
Highways covered

- Public tender to award new DAB frequencies incentivizes national networks coverage extension
- Deployment of regional DAB networks in several areas


## Telecommunication network rollout still guarantees hosting volume growth

Macro towers in Italy, 2022-2030


Clients: market trends


- Main growth drivers:
- 5G adoption spreading to non-urban areas
- Fixed Wireless Network expansion, also pushed by Piano Italia 1 Giga
- New client types
- Spin-off trend continuing
- Tower operators diversifying to grow
- Possible challenges:
- MNOs relying mostly on captive towers
- Access networks / operators consolidation (creating less demand for new towers, partially offset by RAN-sharing fees)

[^1]TowerCos are diversifying vertically towards new businesses to leverage current assets and capabilities for future-proof growth


## Digital Infra demand growth fueled by exponential increase in data traffic and Cloud services that require Data Center infrastructures



Supply however still fragmented and scarce, with opportunities for Rai Way to expand its infra portfolio with hyperscaler and edge DCs

| Limited Offer |
| :---: |
| Early-stage market with <br> fragmented and limited <br> offering |
| Quality Hyperscale assets |
| concentrated in the Milan |
| area |
| Possible competitors on |
| edge now limited and |
| with areas of weakness |
| (carrier neutrality, asset |
| quality, focus) |

Major DC distribution per region in Italy


## Colocation market expected growth at $\sim 10 \%$ p.a. (edge component even higher...)

Infrastructure implementation \& Infrastructure Managed Services market, by service type ( $\in$ B)


## Agenda

2023FY results

2024-2027 Industrial Plan
2. Industrial Plan Pillars and Related Initiatives

## Industrial Plan Pillars



Enhance Rai Way positioning as media distribution services and digital infra provider

1) Strengthening traditional businesses/assets, by:
1.a) Taking advantage of selected growth
opportunities, mainly related to network coverage extension
1.b) Increasing value of internal asset currently not used to full potential:
1.c) Improving operational efficiency, through:

- Operating model evolution
- Real Estate footprint optimization

2) Widening our role in the Media Value Chain, capturing rising demand for IP content distribution
3) Expanding digital infrastrucłure, completing roll-out and marketing the Data Center network to support digital transition
4) Speeding up strategy and improving capital structure through external growth:

Achieving synergies and reduction of time-to-market
Enhancing Shareholders' return

(Organic) Development investments: traditional businesses/assets continue to offer opportunities, acceleration of new infrastructure deployment


## Value creation on main projects



## Strengthening traditional businesses: growth opportunities



## Initiatives to extend networks and optimize tower hosting

Improve RAI DTT network coverageActivities to improve network quality

## MUX12

Hosting or network management services (in case of MUX awarding)

## DAB coverage...

Extend Rai DAB coverage, currently lower than the other 2 main market players
...and "DAB in galleria"
Improve coverage extending the signal in the main tunnels of the major highways


Start RAI 5G broadcasting coverage
5G broadcasting networks in 5 test cities

Hosting Development

- 5G rollout
- FWA
- DAB (no RAI \& local)
- MNO clients stabilization


Optimize efficiency of requests logged into the system and internal provisioning process

## Expand offering

- Fiber Backhauling in selected sites
- Radio backhauling


## Widening role in media value chain



## IP distribution of contents on proprietary CDN network: architecture and value proposition



Edge CDN creation project to be developed in 3 phases with the first two steps of set-up and scale-up to be completed by end of '24


## Digital Infrastructure Expansion



## Rai Way's new digital infrastructure



## Edge DCs roll-out plan



- ~ 3 MW IT load for the first 10 sites, possibly scalable based on demand
- Interconnected via own optic fiber and locally linked to the public network via ISP
- Built to be sustainable and create value from Rai Way's real estate


## Edge DC Phase 1 approaching completion



## Hyperscale DC | Rendering and concept design data



## Data Center Modules Configuration

- 4 Modules with 8,8 MW IT Load per Module
- Emergency power supply and air conditioning
- UPTIME Institute TIER IV compliance
- Solar panels; centralized water supply
- «Conferenza dei Servizi» underway - authorization possibly within 2024
- Construction time: 12-18 months
- First data hall availability (4,4 MW) and revenues contribution assumed from 2027


## Why Rome

- Limited hyperscale DC presence (1 live, 4 in development), while Rome expected to become next italian HS region
- Assets currently concentrated in Northern Italy
- Lower latency for Center/South of Italy vs Milan
- Traffic managed by Rome IXP expected to grow
- Strategic location to aggregate international traffic


## Commercial approach and priorities



## Valorization of internal assets



## Transmission network to be leveraged for (wholesale) transport services



## Land portfolio valorization

Rai Way analyzed possibility to create value from $\sim 40$ land plots, in 3 possible ways


## Operating Efficiency Improvements



## Enhancing efficiency in operating model improvements, corporate initiatives and real estate property management



## External growth lever to accelerate strategy and improve capital structure



External growth \& capital structure improvement

## Target M\&A - Areas of interest



## Rai Way's commitment to sustainability: 2024-2027 ESG goals

| Sustainability Plan 2024-2027 |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Strategic Guidelines | 6 |
| Objectives and target | $24+20$ |
| Operational initiatives | 38 |

- ESG risks of the ERM catalogue included in the definition of objectives and initiatives
- New topics introduced:
- Circular economy
- Biodiversity
- Developing partnership and networking activities
- Phołovoltaic system design and implementation on a few selected sites

SUSTAINABLE VALUE CREATION: 6 STRATEGIC GUIDELINES and 13 SDGs
Fight climate change and reducing environmental impact

Contribute to the social, cultural and economic development of the community and territory
Ensure high standards of health and safety throughout the value chain

Development and maintenance of a governance system aligned to best practice, integrated with sustainability profiles
Develop technological innovation and contribute to the digitisation of the country
$\square$

- Carbon Neutrality scope 1+2 by 2025
- Maintain $100 \%$ renewable energy purchase
- Cybersecurity training to at least $75 \%$ of employees
- Establishment of an internal control system related to ESG data and information ("CSRD")
- Full management alignment through the ambitious goals of the new LTI plan路


## Agenda

2024-2027 Industrial Plan
3. Financial targets

## Key financial highlights ${ }^{(1)}$



## New Core revenues breakdown

- RAI Service contract (fixed consideration \& new services)
- Broadcasting (regional Muxes, DAB networks \& other clients)
- Transmission
- Network services
- CDN
- Tower Hosting
- Connectivity
- Edge data centers
- Hyperscale data center
- Land valorization (solar energy production, leases, ...)


## 31,0

Core Revenues: 2023-27 evolution


Main drivers


Rai way | $s$

Adjusted EBITDA: 2023-27 evolution
MIn Eur; \%

- Traditional business/asset - Diversification


| $\begin{array}{r}\text { Diversifi- } \\ \text { cation }\end{array}$ | Run-rate margin : 40-50\% |
| ---: | :--- |
| Head- $\begin{array}{l}\sim+30 \text { mainly to support } \\ \text { count }\end{array}$ <br> $\begin{array}{l}\text { diversification initiatives (also } \\ \text { leveraging on internal reallocation) }\end{array}$  年 |  |

Rai Way ${ }^{\text {R }}$ 58

## Capex



## Recurring FCFE: 2023-27 evolution



[^2]
## Net Income \& Dividends

MIn Eur; \%


- Proposed pay-out of around $100 \%$ of Net Income, in continuity with the past (average dividend yield(1) equal †o ca. 6,7\%)
- Expected distribution of approx. $€ 350$ MIn cumulated dividends in the 202427 period, equal to more than $25 \%$ of current market cap(1)
(1) Based on market closing price on 20/03/2024 (4,79 €/share)


## Capital structure evolution



- On an organic basis, 2027E financial leverage (post-dividend payment) at around 1,4x NFP(1)/Adjused EBITDA, giving flexibility to pursue external growth
- Sustanaible and reasonable level of financial leverage in a $3-4 x$ range, also depending on market conditions


## M\&A FINANCIAL CRITERIA

- Even within the same asset class (e.g. towers, data centers), targets may have different risk profile (e.g., DC already built vs. to be developed, with committed demand vs. without commitment, with high vs. low \% fill rate)
$\rightarrow$ Unlevered IRR level appropriate for the risk profile of the asset


## Agenda

## 2024-2027 Industrial Plan

4. Closing remarks

## A clear industrial path...

Renewed focus on 2 business segments (media distribution and digital infra) with a clear industrial proposition enabled by a modern, integrated digital asset porffolio

Traditional business continues to offer growth opportunities (networks expansion, efficiencies, asset valorization) thanks to a unique business model and competencies

Synergic, value-creating diversification confirmed, ensuring long-łerm sustainable growth

External growth to accelerate strategy and improve capital structure
....addressing key levers to unlock Rai Way's full pontential, while preserving its distinctive features...

...and defining near-term priorities for a successful execution

Move forward with assets roll-out

Finalize commercial agreements on new infra and services

Effort to accelerate on external growth


## Investor Relations contacts

Andrea Moretti<br>Head of Investor Relations<br>+39 3355301205<br>+39 0633170391<br>( andreadanilo.moretti@raiway.it investor.relations@raiway.it<br>www.raiway.it / Investors

Appendix


## Detailed summary of 2023FY Income Statement



## Summary of 2023YE Balance Sheet

| (€m) | 2022FY | 2023FY | (€m) | 2022FY | 2023FY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Non current assets |  |  | Shareholders' Equity |  |  |
| Tangible assets | 280,8 | 297,4 | Share capital | 70,2 | 70,2 |
| Rights of use for leasing | 33,4 | 33,0 | Legal reserves | 14,0 | 14,0 |
| Intangible assets | 19,5 | 24,7 | Other reserves | 38,2 | 37,7 |
| Financial assets, holdings and other non-current assets | 0,9 | 0,9 | Retained earnings | 73,7 | 86,7 |
| Deferred tax assets | 1,8 | 2,9 | Treasury shares | $(20,0)$ | $(20,0)$ |
| Total non-current assets | 336,4 | 359,0 | Total shareholders' equity | 176,2 | 188,7 |
| Current assets |  |  | Non-current liabilities |  |  |
| Inventories | 0,8 | 0,8 | Non-current financial liabilities | - | 100,4 |
| Trade receiv ables | 66,2 | 74,8 | Non-current leasing liabilities | 22,6 | 17,5 |
| Other current receivables and assets | 2,5 | 1,4 | Employee benefits | 10,0 | 8,9 |
| Current financial assets | 1,5 | 0,3 | Provisions for risks and charges | 15,1 | 17,9 |
| Cash and cash equiv alents | 35,2 | 34,1 | Other non-current liabilities | 0,3 | 0,3 |
| Current tax receiv ables | 0,1 | 0,1 | Total non-current liabilities | 48,0 | 145,0 |
| Total current assets | 106,2 | 111,3 |  |  |  |
| TOTAL ASSEIS | 442,6 | 470,3 | Current liabilities |  |  |
|  |  |  | Trade payables | 60,5 | 65,0 |
|  |  |  | Other debt and current liabilities | 38,5 | 48,9 |
|  |  |  | Current financial liabilities | 101,5 | 1,1 |
|  |  |  | Current leasing liabilities | 17,6 | 20,2 |
|  |  |  | Current tax payables | 0,4 | 1,4 |
|  |  |  | Total current liabilities | 218,4 | 136,6 |
|  |  |  | TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | 442,6 | 470,3 |

## 2023YE Balance Sheet



[^3]2) Net funds include employee termination indemnities, provision for risks and deferred taxes

## Summary of 2023FY Cash Flow Statement

| (€m) | 4Q2022 | 4Q2023 | FY2022 | FY2023 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Profit before income taxes | 23,3 | 23,9 | 101,8 | 121,5 |
| Depreciation, amortization and write-downs | 11,4 | 13,0 | 47,2 | 47,3 |
| Provisions and (releases of) personnel and other funds | 2,5 | 5.9 | 2,8 | 7,0 |
| Net financial (income)/expenses | 0,7 | 1,5 | 1,9 | 4,3 |
| Other non-cash items | 0,9 | 0,0 | 1,1 | 0,4 |
| Net operating CF before change in WC | 38,7 | 44,3 | 154,8 | 180,4 |
| Change in inventories | 0,0 | - | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Change in trade receivables | 10,8 | 5,3 | 1,3 | (9,1) |
| Change in trade payables | 17,2 | 28,2 | 9.1 | 4,5 |
| Change in other assets | 0,3 | 2,4 | 0,8 | 1,1 |
| Change in other liabilities | $(6,4)$ | 15,4 | 1,8 | 3,6 |
| Use of funds | (1,9) | $(1,6)$ | $(2,9)$ | $(2,2)$ |
| Payment of employee benefits | $(0,8)$ | $(1,9)$ | $(3,1)$ | $(3,6)$ |
| Change in tax receiv ables and payables | $(0,8)$ | (0,1) | $(0,9)$ | $(2,3)$ |
| Taxes paid | (1,0) | $(25,5)$ | $(23,9)$ | $(25,5)$ |
| Net cash flow generated by operating activities | 56,3 | 66,7 | 137,0 | 146,9 |
| Investment in tangible assets | (28,1) | $(27,0)$ | $(68,9)$ | $(47,4)$ |
| Disposals of tangible assets | 0,0 | - | 0,0 | - |
| Investment in intangible assets | $(5,6)$ | $(5,7)$ | $(6,7)$ | $(10,0)$ |
| Disposals of intangible assets | 0,0 | - | 0,0 | - |
| Change in other non-current assets | 0,2 | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,0 |
| Change in non-current financial assets | $(0,1)$ | - | - | - |
| Net cash flow generated by investment activities | $(33,7)$ | $(32,7)$ | $(75,4)$ | $(57,4)$ |
| (Decrease)/increase in medium/long-term loans | $(32,0)$ | 100,4 | - | 100,4 |
| (Decrease)/increase in current financial liabilities | 31,7 | $(105,1)$ | 31,9 | $(101,4)$ |
| (Decrease)/increase in IFRS 16 financial liabilities | $(2,1)$ | $(4,6)$ | $(9,0)$ | $(13,4)$ |
| Change in current financial assets | 0,0 | 0,5 | $(0,3)$ | 0,1 |
| Net Interest paid | $(0,4)$ | $(1,6)$ | $(1,1)$ | $(2,6)$ |
| Dividends paid | $(0,2)$ | $(0,2)$ | $(65,2)$ | $(73,8)$ |
| Net cash flow generated by financing activities | $(3,0)$ | $(10,6)$ | $(43,7)$ | $(90,7)$ |
| Change in cash and cash equivalent | 19,6 | 23,4 | 17,9 | $(1,1)$ |
| Cash and cash equiv alent (beginning of period) | 15,6 | 10,7 | 17,2 | 35,2 |
| Cash and cash equiv alent (end of period) | 35,2 | 34,1 | 35,2 | 34,1 |

## Credit lines

- Amount: $€ \mathbf{1 8 5 m}$, of which $€ 143 \mathrm{~m}$ Term loan (with bullet repayment at maturity) $+€ 42 \mathrm{~m}$ Revolving
- Term Loan to be drawn as needed upon borrower's request
- Tenor: $\mathbf{3}$ years
- Interest: Euribor (0 floor) + 1,10\%
- Commitment fee: $35 \%$ of the spread
- One-off fees: $27,5 \mathrm{bps}$ upfront fee; $7,5 \mathrm{bps}$ coordination fee
- Covenant: Net Debt / EBITDA $\leq 3,0 x$

Cash generation and available debt to finance development initiatives


[^0]:    ) Recurring FCFE = Adj. EBITDA - Leases - Net Financial Charges - P\&L Taxes - Recurring Maintenance Capex. Leases estimated as sum of leasing right of use depreciation (excl. dismantling) + financial charges on leasing contracts
    P\&L financial charges excluding interests on employee benefit liability and interests on leasing contracts
    Development capex include $€ 4,8$ million related to fiber IRU, reported as IFRS in the financial statements
    Dividend yield based on market closing price on 20/03/2024 (4,79 €/share)
    Dividend proposal

[^1]:    Source: Berenberg, TowerXchange, Investor reports, Standard\&Poors

[^2]:    Recurring FEFE: Adjusted EBITDA - Leases - Oneri finanziari (excl. Componente leases) - Adjusted P\&L Taxes - Recurring Maintenance capex Based on market closing price on 22/03/2024 (4,8 €/share)

[^3]:    1) Including long-term financial items and the rights of use for leasing introduced from 2019 with the application of IFRS 16
