

CREDIT OPINION

16 September 2024

Update

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RATINGS

Telenor ASA

Domicile	Oslo, Norway
Long Term Rating	Baa1
Type	Senior Unsecured - 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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Telenor ASA

Update to credit analysis - Positive market dynamics in the Nordics; cash flow metrics are weak but improving

Summary

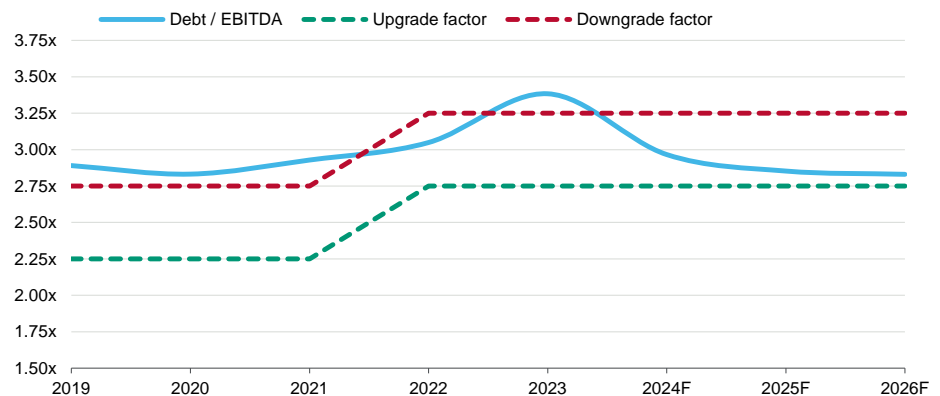
Telenor ASA's Baa1 rating reflects the company's position as the incumbent integrated telecom operator in [Norway](#) (Aaa stable) with a strong presence across Scandinavia; exposure to the positive dynamics of the Nordics market, which will support operational performance improvements; and continued commitment to its 1.8x-2.3x net leverage target.

These credit strengths are counterbalanced by our expectation of Moody's-adjusted leverage of around 3x, still subject to foreign-exchange volatility; high shareholder distributions with Telenor's free cash flow (FCF) after dividends to remain negative through 2025; and weak retained cash flow (RCF) metrics after the deconsolidation of Thailand and Malaysia.

Telenor benefits from its status as a government-related issuer (GRI) because it is 54% government owned. As a result, the company's Baa1 rating benefits from a one-notch uplift because of implicit government support.

Exhibit 1

Moody's-adjusted leverage will stay at around 3x through 2025
Evolution of Moody's-adjusted gross debt/EBITDA for 2019-26F



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. Moody's forecasts are Moody's opinion and do not represent the views of the issuer. 2020 and 2021 include operations in Myanmar and in Malaysia, respectively. Malaysia and Thailand excluded from 2022 and 2023, respectively. Sale of Pakistani operations assumed to be finalized by the end of 2024 with the unit accounted for as discontinued operation over the year.
Sources: Moody's Financial Metrics™ and Moody's Ratings forecasts

Credit strengths

- » Leading market positioning in most of its markets
- » Good track record of reducing costs
- » Potential for other fibre operators in Norway to open up their networks, which could bolster Telenor's market share
- » Dividends from Thailand to boost FCF from 2025

Credit challenges

- » Limited prospects for leverage reduction from current levels
- » High degree of shareholder distributions
- » Political situation and economic uncertainty in Bangladesh, where Telenor is the number one operator
- » Uncertainties around the potential monetisation of infrastructure assets

Rating outlook

The stable rating outlook reflects our expectation that Telenor's EBITDA will continue to improve organically over the next 12-18 months, which will help Moody's-adjusted leverage stay at around 3x. The stable outlook also captures our expectation of an improvement in Moody's-adjusted RCF/net debt as dividends from the Asian subsidiaries increase gradually.

The stable outlook also captures our expectation that Telenor will maintain good liquidity and that its financial policy will not deviate from our current expectations. No additional monetisation of infrastructure assets is embedded in our estimates.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

We would consider upgrading Telenor's rating if the group's credit metrics improve, such that its:

- » Moody's-adjusted RCF/net debt increases above 22% on a sustained basis; and
- » Moody's-adjusted debt/EBITDA drops consistently and comfortably below 2.75x.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

Negative rating pressure could develop if:

- » Telenor's Moody's-adjusted RCF/net debt were to remain well below 17% with no likelihood of an improvement;
- » its Moody's-adjusted debt/EBITDA were to remain above 3.25x on a sustained basis; or
- » the company were to adopt a more aggressive financial policy.

In addition to the above-mentioned factors that affect Telenor's BCA, the group's rating could be affected by changes in the rating of the supporting government or changes in our assessment of default dependence and government support.

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.com> for the most updated credit rating action information and rating history.

Key indicators

Exhibit 2

Telenor ASA

(in NOK millions)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024F	2025F	2026F
Revenue	113.7	122.8	110.2	99.0	80.5	75.6	77.2	78.1
Debt / EBITDA	2.9x	2.8x	2.9x	3.0x	3.4x	3.0x	2.9x	2.8x
Net Debt / EBITDA	2.6x	2.5x	2.6x	2.8x	2.8x	2.5x	2.5x	2.5x
RCF / Debt	13.2%	18.3%	18.4%	24.3%	12.2%	13.7%	14.0%	14.7%
RCF / Net Debt	14.6%	21.1%	20.7%	26.4%	14.8%	16.0%	16.0%	16.3%
(EBITDA - CAPEX) / Interest Expense	5.1x	8.7x	8.2x	7.5x	4.0x	5.9x	6.8x	7.0x
EBITDA Margin %	43.6%	44.2%	41.7%	42.4%	39.2%	45.2%	46.1%	46.3%
EBITA / Interest Expense	5.9x	7.0x	7.6x	7.5x	5.1x	5.6x	6.1x	6.2x
FCF / Debt	-5.3%	6.1%	3.9%	2.5%	-2.2%	-1.8%	-0.6%	-0.2%

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. Moody's forecasts are Moody's opinion and do not represent the views of the issuer. 2020 and 2021 include operations in Myanmar and in Malaysia, respectively. Malaysia and Thailand excluded from 2022 and 2023, respectively. Sale of Pakistani operations assumed to be finalized by the end of 2024 with the unit accounted for as discontinued operation over the year.

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

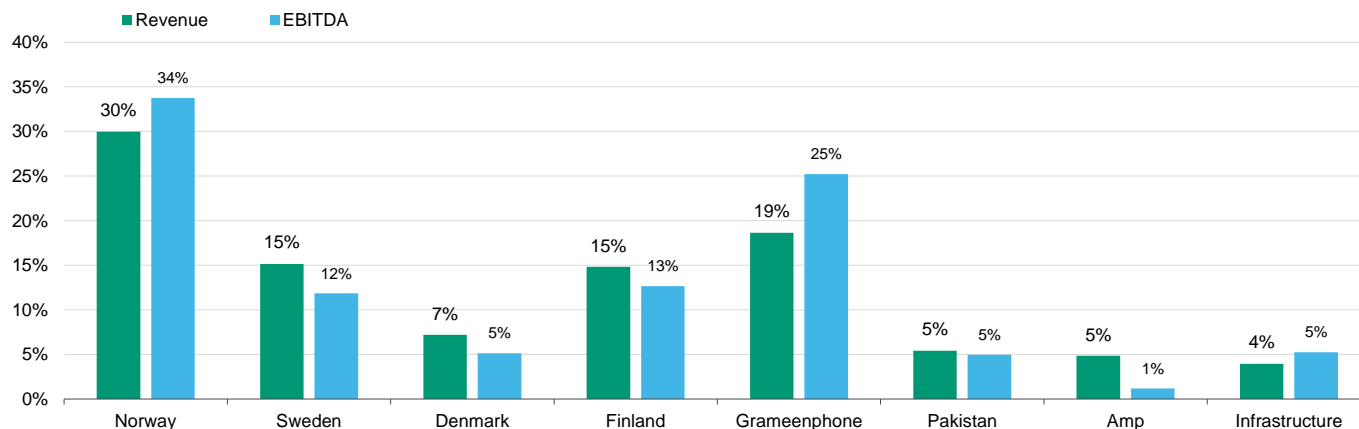
Profile

Telenor ASA is the incumbent integrated telecommunications provider in Norway. The company delivers a full range of services and products, including mobile and broadband for residential and business customers, together with a broad range of wholesale services. The company's activities outside its home market include mobile and fixed operations in Sweden, Denmark and Finland (DNA), together with mobile operations in Bangladesh (Grameenphone) and Pakistan. Telenor is also exposed to Malaysia and Thailand through a minority interest (33% and 30%, respectively) in CelcomDigi Berhad and True Corporate Public Company Ltd. Telenor is also a leading provider of television and broadcasting services in the Nordic region through its 50:50 JV Allente with Viaplay Group AB.

The company is majority owned by the Norwegian government, which holds a 54% stake in the company. For the 12 months that ended June 2024, Telenor generated revenue and company-adjusted EBITDA of NOK80 billion and NOK34 billion, respectively.

Exhibit 3

The Nordics region represents nearly 70% of Telenor's revenue and EBITDA Revenue and EBITDA breakdown by country (for the 12 months that ended June 2024)



Source: Company data

Detailed credit considerations

High geographical diversification and a strong presence in the Nordics, although its presence in Asia has been de-risked

Telenor is the incumbent telecom operator in Norway, with a 43%¹ revenue market share in the country. In mobile (see Exhibit 4), Telenor is the market leader with a 42% share, ahead of its key competitors [Telia Company AB](#) (Baa1 stable; 34%) and Lyse AS (Ice brand, 14%). In fixed broadband, Telenor is the number two operator behind Lyse (Altibox brand, 31%) and ahead of Telia (17%).

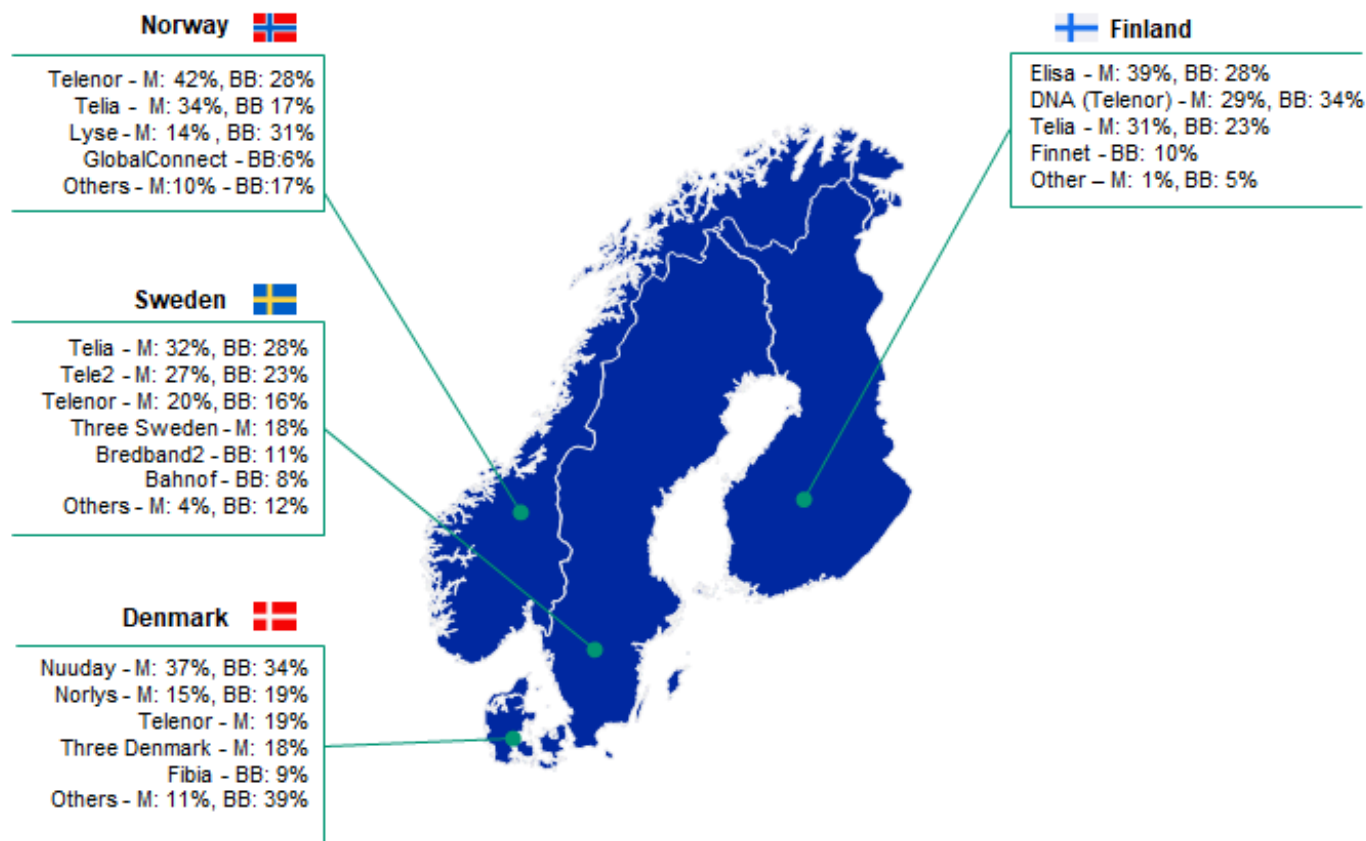
Telenor's market share position has weakened in recent years, particularly in fixed broadband, in favour of Lyse. As a result, Telenor's broadband market share levels are among the lowest for European incumbent telecom operators. Nevertheless, the potential opening up of the fibre networks of other operators could support the domestic broadband prospects and market share of Telenor. The company is currently the only full fibre operator regulated in the country.

In addition to operating in Norway, the company has operations in other Nordic countries, including Denmark, Sweden and Finland. Telenor entered the Finnish telecom market in 2019 through the acquisition of DNA. Exhibit 4 shows that Telenor is the number three operator in Sweden, number two in mobile in Denmark, and number one and three in Finnish fixed broadband and mobile, respectively.

Exhibit 4

Telenor holds a strong market position across the Nordics

Fixed broadband and mobile market shares across Norway, Denmark, Finland and Sweden in 2023



"M" and "BB" stand for mobile and fixed broadband, respectively. Mobile represents total mobile market shares for Finland and the postpaid mobile market share in the other countries. Telenor's market share in Danish broadband included under "Others".

Sources: Company data, Norwegian Communications Authority, Traficom, Denmark Agency for Data Supply and Infrastructure, Swedish Post and Telecom Authority, and Moody's Ratings

The company is also present in Asia through its operations in Bangladesh (number one operator in the country) and Pakistan (number three), although the company is likely to finalise the sale of the unit in the remainder of 2024 or the beginning of 2025, as well as Malaysia (number one) and Thailand (number one) through minority stakes in those countries after the deconsolidation of Digi and dtac.

Although Telenor's Asian presence has historically provided the company with exposure to greenfield operations, presenting stronger growth prospects than the more mature Nordic region, it has also brought increased revenue and earnings volatility, including from the appreciation and depreciation of the local currencies versus the Norwegian krone, and event risk. The military coup in Myanmar, which forced Telenor to exit the country in 2022, or the recent [political instability in Bangladesh](#) are key examples of this risk.

Since 2022, Telenor has refocused its organisational structure around four key segments with different strategic objectives: Nordics, Asia, Infrastructure and Adjacent Business. The new layered model mainly focuses on profitable growth in the Nordics, while the presence in Asia has been de-risked. Cash flow maximisation has become the unit's key priority. Key milestones in the de-risking of the region were the successful merger of Telenor's units in Malaysia and Thailand with operators Cellcom (a subsidiary of [Axiata Group Berhad](#) [Baa2 stable]) and True Corporation, respectively, as well as the disposal of its Pakistani unit.

Continued commitment towards its 1.8x-2.3x leverage target; no update on infrastructure monetisation

Telenor remains committed to maintaining its net leverage within the 1.8x-2.3x target range. As of the end of June 2024, net leverage was at the high end of this range, at 2.3x, following dividend payments and share buybacks in the second quarter but also continued weakness of the Norwegian krone against the euro and the US dollar. This is a slight increase from 2.2x in 2023.

Telenor also aims for year-on-year growth in its dividend per share. The company's payout will not be covered by FCF through 2025 according to our estimates. FCF will reach, however, broadly break-even levels because of the anticipated upstreaming of dividends from Thailand. The dividend has not been covered since the deconsolidation of operations in Thailand and Malaysia in 2022. At that time, Telenor chose to maintain its dividend policy despite a weaker cash flow profile.

Contrary to many European telecom operators, Telenor's activity in relation to the disposal of infrastructure assets has so far been limited. The only infrastructure transaction the company has completed has been [the disposal of a 30% stake in its Norwegian fibre unit, Telenor Fiber AS](#).

However, after the creation of its infrastructure unit in 2022, Telenor has been looking for opportunities to monetise minority stakes across its portfolio of infrastructure assets while retaining control. Although commercial agreements between tower and service companies are in place, Telenor has not monetised those assets yet. While one of the reasons for this approach has been the company's willingness to optimise performance before moving forward with asset monetisations, we also note that the benefits of selling towers have declined amid higher inflation and interest rates.

Revenue trajectory in the Nordics remain solid; good EBITDA growth

We forecast organic revenue growth — that is assuming the deconsolidation of the Pakistan unit from 2024 — of 0.7% and 2% in 2024 and 2025, respectively. We expect the weakness of the Norwegian krone together with positive trends in the Nordics to continue to boost the revenue trajectory of the business. At the same time, weak handset sales and a potential slowdown in Bangladesh because of political instability, as well as meteorological adversities in May/June, will limit growth to some extent over the year.

The evolution of service revenue will be different under our estimates, with the overall growth of the group at 4% and 2.8% in 2024 and 2025, respectively. The Nordics' service revenue will grow by around 4% and 2% over the same time frame.

Good momentum in the Nordics is supported by price increases, implemented under a more-for-more strategy, as well as the sale of ancillary products, such as security. However, growth in the second half of 2024 will be weaker than in the first half of the year because of stronger comparatives.

Moving into 2024, we expect revenue growth to be driven by a recovery in Bangladesh but also by further improvements in the Nordics. While positive underlying dynamics in the Nordics will remain intact, revenue growth could slow down in the context of falling inflation and sustained levels of price increases in recent years.

Company-adjusted EBITDA is likely to improve organically by nearly 5% in 2024 before a reduction to around 4% in 2025. The increase in both years will be boosted by top-line improvements, the reduction in energy costs from high levels, and ongoing cost-savings initiatives. Also, the underlying reductions in energy costs will be supported by the implementation of power-purchase agreements (PPAs) in Norway, Denmark and Finland.

Telenor has historically maintained an ambitious cost-savings programme that aims to reduce operating expenses by 1%-3% annually and boost EBITDA. This target has been reiterated for the Nordics, with Telenor aiming to achieve a 1%-3% compound annual growth rate (CAGR) reduction in operating costs in 2022-25 from network and IT (50% of savings targeted), shared service functions across the Nordics (25%) and future fit organisation (25%). The new organisational structure resulting from the creation of the Nordics unit will be key in achieving the planned reduction in costs.

Moody's-adjusted leverage will stay at around 3x

Telenor's Moody's-adjusted gross leverage was 3.4x in 2023 (see Exhibit 5). Overall levels over the year were hurt by the pre-funding of some 2024 maturities completed in 2023 and the impact of net changes in fair value of financial instruments, included in our Moody's-adjusted EBITDA. The company's Moody's-adjusted leverage excluding the pre-funding and the impact of net changes in fair value of financial instruments would have been 3.1x.

Exhibit 5

Moody's-adjusted gross leverage was 3.4x in 2023

Moody's-adjusted debt/EBITDA reconciliation

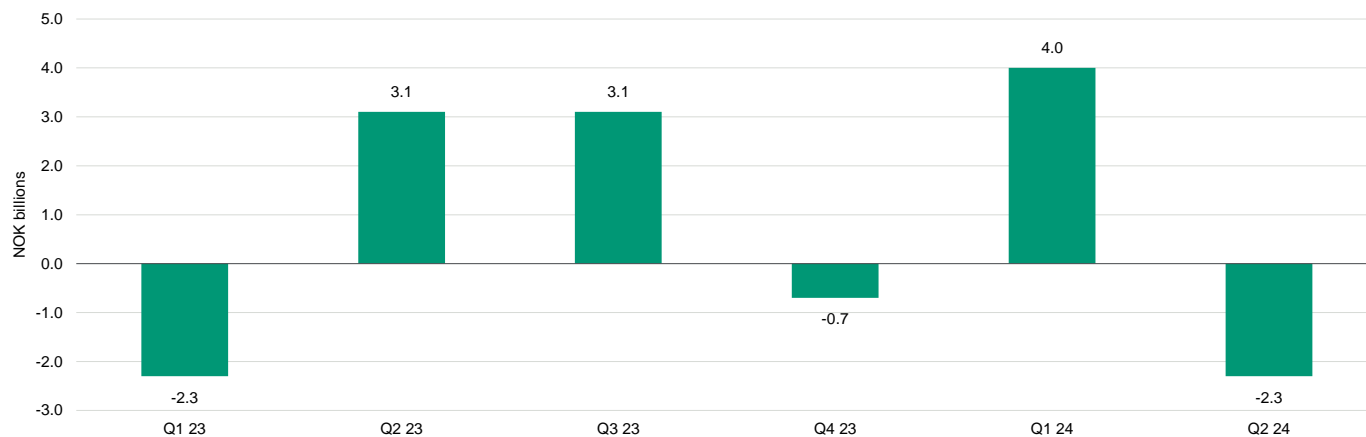
(in NOK billions)	EBITDA		Debt	
	2023	2024F	2023	2024F
			RCF	-
			Interest-bearing liabilities	87.5
			Lease liabilities	17.3
Reported EBITDA	33.5	34.0	As reported debt	104.8
Share of profit from assoc. companies and JV	(0.6)	0.9	Pensions	1.8
Financial income	1.1	1.0		
Net currency losses	(0.5)	(0.3)		
Other financial expenses	(2.0)	-		
Unusual items	-	(1.4)		
Moody's-adjusted EBITDA	31.5	34.2	Moody's-adjusted debt	106.6
Moody's-adjusted leverage				3.4x
				3.0x

Source: Moody's Financial Metrics™ and Moody's Ratings Forecasts

We expect Moody's-adjusted leverage to be around 3x and 2.9x in 2024 and 2025, respectively. The improvement over 2024 will be driven largely by the debt repayment completed over the first half of the year and by EBITDA growth. The potential finalisation of the sale of Pakistani operations over the year will have a slightly negative impact on the company's leverage levels because of the multiples involved in the transaction. For 2025, we estimate a moderate reduction in Moody's-adjusted leverage on the back of EBITDA growth. Under our current assumptions, Telenor will retain in 2024 and 2025 a cash balance of around NOK13 billion-NOK15 billion, limiting the potential for increasing debt levels to fund shareholder distributions.

Telenor's debt metrics remain exposed to the risk of adverse currency effects because of the weakness of the Norwegian krone against the euro and the US dollar. As a result, Telenor's Moody's-adjusted leverage could be lower than currently forecast should the unfavourable foreign-exchange movements in the US dollar and euro-denominated debt revert. The weakness of the Norwegian krone had a negative impact on net debt levels over 2023-24 (see Exhibit 6).

Exhibit 6
Weakness in the Norwegian krone had a negative impact on Telenor's debt levels
 Quarter-over-quarter evolution of foreign-exchange impact on net debt 2023-24



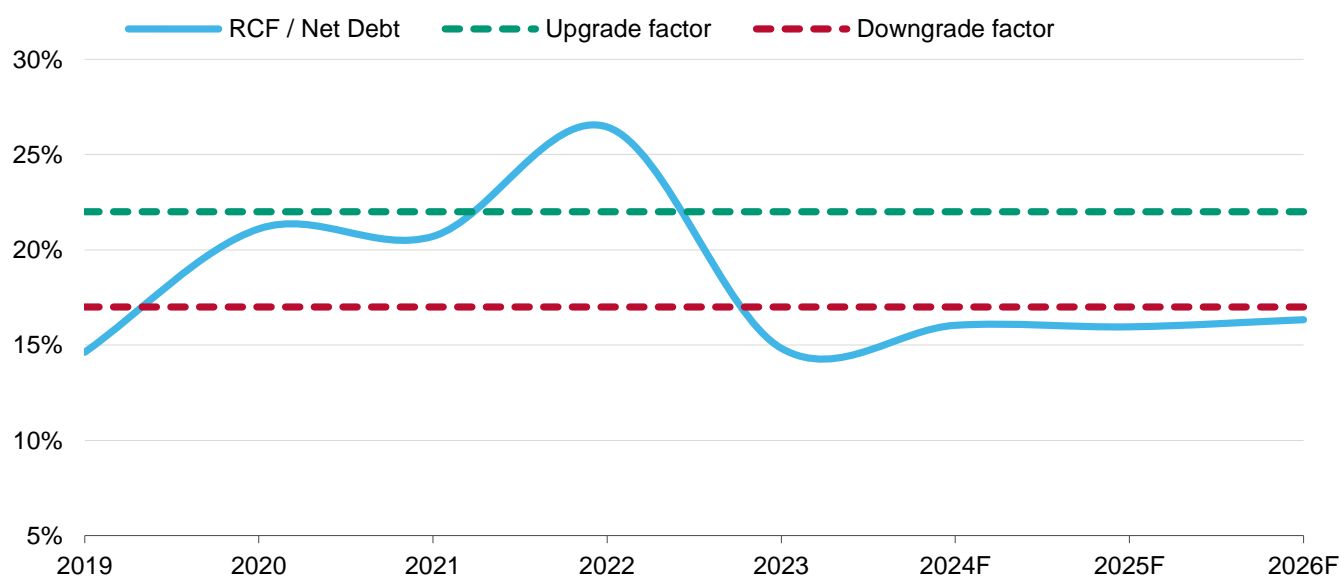
Source: Company

FCF after dividends approaching break-even levels in 2025; Moody's-adjusted RCF/net debt to improve from weak levels as Thailand's dividends kick-in

We forecast Moody's-adjusted RCF/net debt will be around 16% in 2024 and 2025 (see Exhibit 7). Per our current expectations, Telenor will benefit from a dividend stream of around NOK1.2 billion from Malaysia in 2024-25. Thailand will start supporting the company's cash flow generation only in 2025, once a large portion of the targeted synergies in the country is achieved.

Telenor's current Moody's-adjusted RCF/net debt remains lower than historical levels because of the deconsolidation of Digi and dtac, and sustained shareholder distributions amid a diminishing cash flow profile of the group.

Exhibit 7
RCF/net debt remains weak for the current rating
 Evolution of Moody's-adjusted RCF/net debt for 2019-26F



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

We forecast Telenor's dividend will continue to increase progressively, with the overall amount at NOK13.1 billion and NOK13.2 billion in 2024 and 2025, respectively. According to our estimates, the company's dividend payout will remain not covered by internally generated

FCF through 2025. Nevertheless, we estimate that FCF after dividends will improve gradually from the 2023 levels on the back of EBITDA growth and the increasing dividends received from Thailand. Contrary to our previous expectations, we are forecasting a more stable evolution of interest paid over the period.

We estimate capital intensity, as a percentage of revenue and excluding spectrum payments, to be more than 17% in 2024 before decreasing towards 15% in 2025. Telenor's investments will continue to focus on 5G deployment across its footprint and the rollout of fibre in Norway. Nevertheless, in line with company's guidance, capital intensity will reduce gradually through 2025. In terms of spectrum commitments, we are assuming a cash outflow of NOK0.8 billion in both 2024 and 2025.

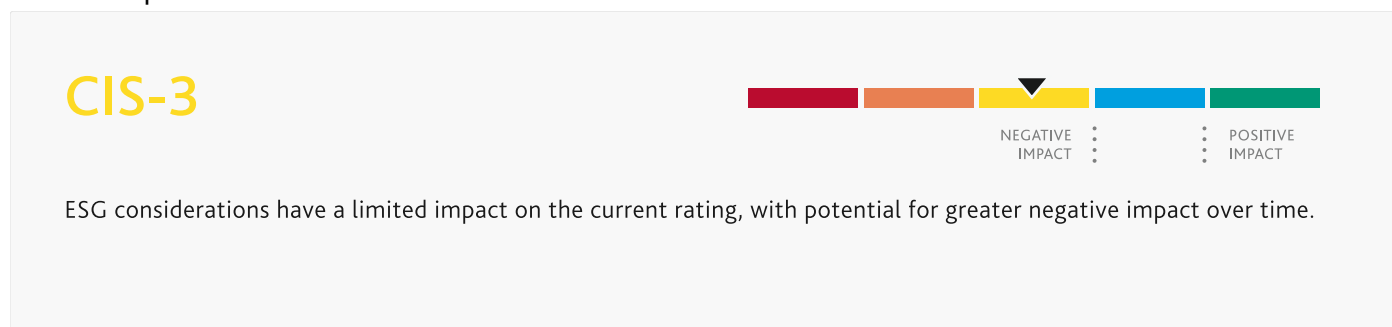
Our capital spending estimates remain somewhat subject to the future infrastructure strategy of the company and the extent to which the monetisation of minority stakes in the unit is used to accelerate investments.

ESG considerations

Telenor ASA's ESG credit impact score is CIS-3

Exhibit 8

ESG credit impact score

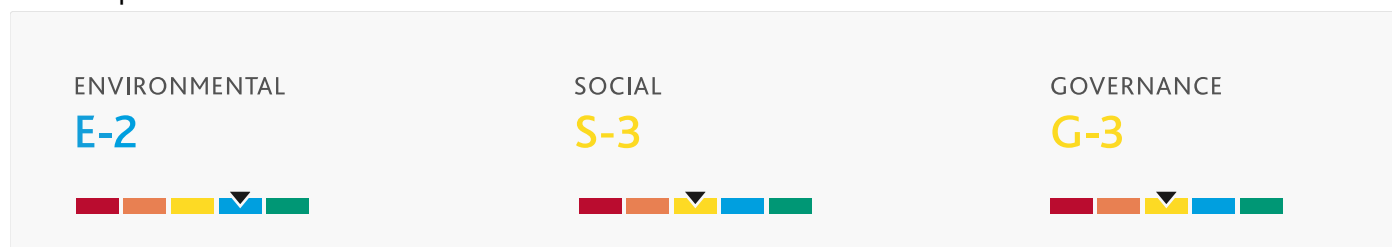


Source: Moody's Ratings

Telenor's **CIS-3** indicates that ESG considerations have a limited impact on the current rating. This reflects moderate governance risks, including through its presence in emerging countries with higher political risks and evolving regulations, as well as its complex ownership structure with part-ownership of certain Asian entities and high shareholder distributions. Telenor's **CIS-3** also reflects industrywide social challenges, including exposure to customer data security and privacy risks.

Exhibit 9

ESG issuer profile scores



Source: Moody's Ratings

Environmental

Telenor's exposure to environmental risks is low and in line with the overall industry. Despite the company's presence in several countries across Scandinavia and Asia, the environmental risk score of **E-2** reflects the limited impact of physical climate risk on Telenor's operations. The company has set ambitious goals for achieving carbon neutrality in the Nordic region by 2030, emphasizing energy efficiency in its network, acquiring renewable electricity and offering carbon-neutral services. However, progress toward carbon neutrality in Asia will be considerably slower. Telenor aims to cut carbon emissions by 50% in Asia by 2030, compared to a 2019 baseline, focusing on replacing diesel generators with solar solutions at base stations and researching other renewable options.

Social

Telenor's **S-3** score reflects the company's exposure to social risks. These risks arise from its exposure to emerging markets in Asia, although substantially reduced in recent years, which are subject to a higher degree of event risk, including from a regulatory or political standpoint. For example, the company decided to exit Myanmar in 2021 because of the negative impact on its operations in the country from a military coup launched in February 2021. These risks are mitigated by the benefits of the growing population in Asia, which will remain a positive underlying driver for Telenor's future subscriber growth in the region. Telenor's **S-3** score also reflects industrywide exposure to data privacy and security risks because the company holds significant information on its large subscriber base.

Governance

Telenor's **G-3** score reflects the complexity of the group's structure, because the company only partially owns some of its Asian assets, as well as the high shareholder distributions, with dividends not covered by free cash flow through 2025 under our estimates. These governance risks are to a large extent mitigated by the company's commitment to its 1.8x-2.3x net leverage target.

ESG Issuer Profile Scores and Credit Impact Scores for the rated entity/transaction are available on Moody's.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.

GRI considerations

Telenor qualifies as a GRI under our methodology because it is 54% government owned. Our Baa1 rating for the company reflects the combination of the following GRI inputs: a BCA of baa2, the Aaa (stable) local-currency rating of the Norwegian government, the low default dependence between Telenor and the government, and the likelihood that the government will provide a low level of support to the company, if needed.

The low level of default dependence between Telenor and the government reflects the weak correlation between the company's credit profile and the economic trends in Norway, which is mainly a result of the group's strong liquidity and increasing market diversification. More specifically, our assessment of a low level of default dependence between Telenor and the government is based on the lack of financial and operational links between the two.

Our assessment of a low level of government support available to Telenor in the event of stress is based on the following observations: there is no explicit support from the government, we are not aware of any formal verbal or written confirmation that the government will support the company in the event of a default on its financial debt, and the company does not have any special legal status that would suggest a closer link with the state or an implicit form of support.

The government's 54% ownership of Telenor and its willingness to act as a rational shareholder suggest that the government would not be the sole provider of support in a stress scenario. Instead, the government would likely only consider providing support jointly with other shareholders in the form of a capital increase. The state's rationale for its ownership of Telenor is to maintain a leading technological and industrial company with head office functions in Norway.

Liquidity analysis

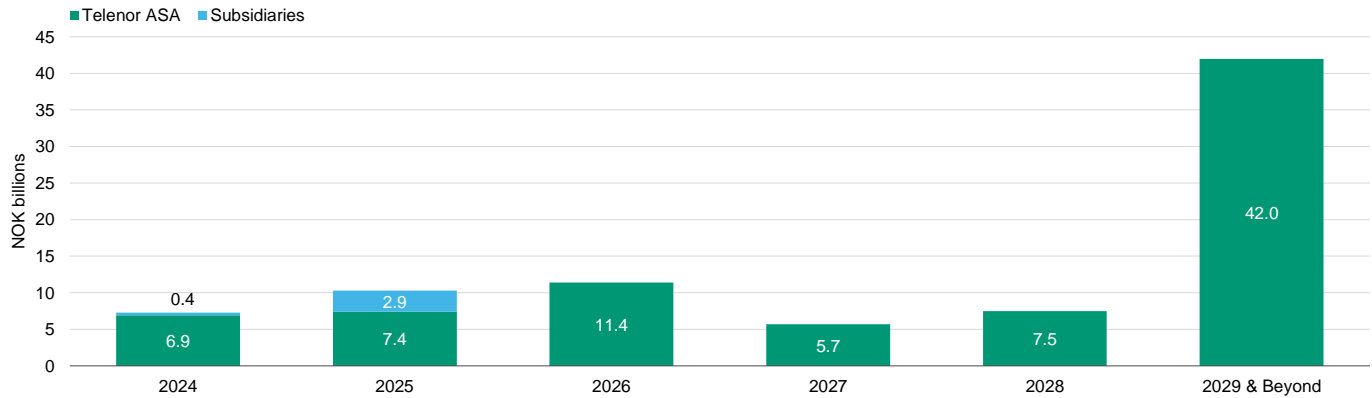
Telenor's liquidity is good, supported by the company's cash and cash equivalents of NOK13.5 billion as of June 2024 and the full availability under its €1.8 billion committed revolving credit facility maturing in June 2028, with options to extend it by 1+1 year.

Telenor's maturity profile is long-dated, with NOK7.3 billion maturing in 2024 (see Exhibit 10). As of September 2024, the company's average maturity was 4.4 years².

Exhibit 10

Telenor's debt has an average maturity of around five years

Telenor's debt maturity profile as of 30 June 2024



Source: Company data

Methodology and scorecard

The current and forward-looking scorecard-indicated outcome for Telenor is Baa2, in line with the BCA of baa2.

The principal methodologies used for rating Telenor are our Telecommunications Service Providers rating methodology, and the Government-Related Issuers Methodology.

Exhibit 11

Rating factors

Telenor ASA

Telecommunications Service Providers Industry Scorecard	Current FY2023	Moody's 12-18 Month Forward View As of 09/16/2024		
Factor 1 : Scale (10%)	Measure	Score	Measure	Score
a) Revenue (USD Billion)	\$7.6	Ba	\$7.1 - \$7.3	Ba
Factor 2 : Business Profile (25%)				
a) Competitive Position	A	A	A	A
b) Market Share	A	A	A	A
Factor 3 : Profitability and Efficiency (10%)				
a) Revenue and Margin Sustainability	Baa	Baa	Baa	Baa
Factor 4 : Leverage and Coverage (40%)				
a) Debt / EBITDA	3.4x	Ba	2.9x - 3.0x	Baa
b) RCF / Net Debt	14.8%	B	15% - 16%	B
c) (EBITDA - CAPEX) / Interest Expense	4.0x	Baa	6.0x - 7.0x	Aa
Factor 5 : Financial Policy (15%)				
a) Financial Policy	Baa	Baa	Baa	Baa
Rating:				
a) Scorecard-Indicated Outcome		Baa2		Baa2
b) Actual Rating Assigned				Baa1
Government-Related Issuer	Factor			
a) Baseline Credit Assessment		baa2		
b) Government Local Currency Rating		Aaa		
c) Default Dependence		Low		
d) Support		Low		
e) Actual Rating Assigned		Baa1		

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

Appendix

Exhibit 12
Peer comparison
Telenor ASA

	Telenor ASA Baa1 Stable			Swisscom AG A1 RUR*			Orange Baa1 Positive			Telia Company AB Baa1 Stable			Elisa Corporation Baa2 Stable		
	FY Dec-21	FY Dec-22	FY Dec-23	FY Dec-21	FY Dec-22	FY Dec-23	FY Dec-21	FY Dec-22	FY Dec-23	FY Dec-21	FY Dec-22	FY Dec-23	FY Dec-21	FY Dec-22	FY Dec-23
(in \$ millions)															
Revenue	12,828	10,335	7,627	12,238	11,585	12,328	50,310	45,816	47,713	10,304	8,495	8,374	2,364	2,244	2,358
EBITDA	5,348	4,279	2,987	4,812	4,654	5,146	16,617	15,434	15,422	3,456	2,922	2,827	826	773	822
Total Debt	15,263	12,679	10,497	9,538	8,805	9,167	53,113	51,162	52,522	10,164	8,914	10,370	1,530	1,465	1,519
Cash & Cash Equivalents	1,725	1,007	1,890	440	131	176	12,381	11,210	9,163	1,582	877	1,860	130	91	70
EBITDA Margin %	41.7%	41.4%	39.2%	39.3%	40.2%	41.7%	33.0%	33.7%	32.3%	33.5%	34.4%	33.8%	34.9%	34.4%	34.8%
(EBITDA - CAPEX) / Interest Expense	8.2x	7.5x	4.0x	15.5x	17.7x	16.6x	3.4x	4.2x	3.4x	4.4x	3.5x	2.6x	31.7x	30.3x	15.4x
Debt / EBITDA	2.9x	3.0x	3.4x	2.0x	1.8x	1.7x	3.3x	3.3x	3.3x	3.1x	3.2x	3.5x	1.9x	1.9x	1.8x
FCF / Debt	3.9%	2.5%	-2.2%	4.3%	2.5%	5.0%	-2.3%	-0.6%	1.2%	2.4%	-3.4%	1.1%	0.2%	-2.3%	-1.7%
RCF / Net Debt	20.7%	26.4%	14.8%	33.8%	35.6%	38.7%	25.2%	25.0%	24.8%	20.5%	19.1%	21.9%	23.1%	22.7%	21.8%

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 13

Overview of select historical and forecast Moody's-adjusted financial data

Telenor ASA

(in NOK millions)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024F	2025F	2026F
INCOME STATEMENT							
Revenue	122,811	110,241	98,953	80,452	75,635	77,175	78,119
EBITDA	54,223	45,959	40,968	31,507	34,200	35,557	36,192
EBITDA Margin %	44.2%	41.7%	41.4%	39.2%	45.2%	46.1%	46.3%
Company-adjusted EBITDA	56,520	49,162	42,374	34,564	33,522	34,757	35,642
Interest Expense	4,031	3,056	2,748	3,512	3,048	2,991	3,004
BALANCE SHEET							
Cash & Cash Equivalents	20,393	15,213	9,919	19,190	14,683	12,401	10,255
Total Debt	153,553	134,594	124,903	106,603	101,441	101,441	102,441
Net Debt	133,160	119,381	114,984	87,413	86,758	89,040	92,186
CASH FLOW							
Funds from Operations (FFO)	43,581	40,866	46,231	26,999	29,245	29,653	30,718
Working Capital & Other	330	1,517	(6,993)	2,319	530	500	0
Cash Flow From Operations (CFO)	43,911	42,383	39,238	29,318	29,775	30,153	30,718
Capital Expenditures	19,054	21,033	20,295	17,633	16,228	15,271	15,261
o/w Lease Repayments	5,395	5,955	5,589	3,583	3,385	3,385	3,385
Dividends	15,479	16,146	15,818	14,032	15,331	15,445	15,662
Retained Cash Flow (RCF)	28,102	24,720	30,413	12,967	13,914	14,208	15,056
RCF / Debt	18.3%	18.4%	24.3%	12.2%	13.7%	14.0%	14.7%
RCF / Net Debt	21.1%	20.7%	26.4%	14.8%	16.0%	16.0%	16.3%
Free Cash Flow (FCF)	9,378	5,204	3,125	(2,347)	(1,784)	(563)	(205)
FCF / Debt	6.1%	3.9%	2.5%	-2.2%	-1.8%	-0.6%	-0.2%
INTEREST COVERAGE							
(EBITDA - CAPEX) / Interest Expense	8.7x	8.2x	7.5x	4.0x	5.9x	6.8x	7.0x
EBITDA / Interest Expense	13.5x	15.0x	14.9x	9.0x	11.2x	11.9x	12.0x
LEVERAGE							
Debt / EBITDA	2.8x	2.9x	3.0x	3.4x	3.0x	2.9x	2.8x
Net Debt / EBITDA	2.5x	2.6x	2.8x	2.8x	2.5x	2.5x	2.5x

All figures and ratios are based on adjusted financial data and incorporate Moody's Global Standard Adjustments for Non-Financial Corporations, unless indicated. Periods are financial year-end unless indicated. Moody's forecasts are Moody's opinion and do not represent the views of the issuer. 2020 and 2021 include operations in Myanmar and in Malaysia, respectively. Malaysia and Thailand excluded from 2022 and 2023, respectively. Sale of Pakistani operations assumed to be finalized by the end of 2024 with the unit accounted for as discontinued operation over the year. Spectrum payments excluded from Capital Expenditures.

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

Exhibit 14

Peer Comparison^{[1][2]}

	Telenor ASA N/A Stable			Swisscom AG N/A Ratings Under Review			Telia Company AB N/A Stable			Elisa Corporation N/A Stable			Proximus SA de droit public N/A Stable			TIM S.p.A. N/A Positive		
	FYE	FYE	LTM	FYE	FYE	LTM	FYE	FYE	LTM	FYE	FYE	LTM	FYE	FYE	LTM	FYE	FYE	LTM
in USD millions	Dec-22	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-22	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-22	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-22	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-22	Dec-23	Jun-24	Dec-22	Dec-23	Mar-24
Revenue	\$8,029.8	\$7,626.8	\$7,561.8	\$1,585.0	\$1,328.1	\$1,489.6	\$8,495.2	\$8,374.0	\$8,358.5	\$2,244.2	\$2,358.0	\$2,362.5	\$6,168.5	\$6,480.8	\$6,614.5	\$7,639.5	\$7,625.3	\$7,766.5
OPERATING PROFITS	\$1,644.0	\$1,612.9	\$1,638.8	\$2,142.8	\$2,467.2	\$2,468.4	\$1,013.9	\$818.7	\$939.4	\$495.1	\$521.0	\$521.6	\$685.1	\$633.7	\$668.5	\$1,248.1	\$1,499.5	\$1,450.9
EBITDA	\$3,407.2	\$2,986.8	\$3,348.8	\$4,653.5	\$5,146.9	\$5,201.8	\$2,921.8	\$2,826.9	\$2,902.3	\$772.8	\$821.7	\$827.7	\$1,911.8	\$1,881.5	\$1,954.8	\$6,305.5	\$6,674.8	\$6,619.6
Total Debt (Gross)	\$12,679.0	\$10,496.9	\$9,714.5	\$8,804.6	\$9,166.5	\$4,214.3	\$8,914.0	\$10,370.5	\$8,762.8	\$1,464.9	\$1,519.3	\$1,573.8	\$4,444.0	\$5,057.5	\$5,265.5	\$6,236.2	\$7,853.3	\$3,390.4
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$1,006.9	\$1,889.5	\$1,306.2	\$130.8	\$175.4	\$1,798.6	\$877.2	\$1,860.3	\$558.3	\$91.1	\$70.0	\$83.0	\$319.1	\$790.9	\$209.0	\$5,337.5	\$5,295.3	\$3,318.8
EBIT / Interest Expense	8.0x	4.3x	5.4x	19.2x	17.6x	15.6x	3.1x	1.9x	2.1x	32.6x	17.4x	14.1x	10.6x	5.5x	4.3x	0.9x	0.8x	0.7x
Debt / EBITDA	3.8x	3.4x	2.9x	1.8x	1.7x	2.8x	3.2x	3.5x	3.0x	1.9x	1.8x	1.9x	2.3x	2.6x	2.7x	5.7x	5.6x	5.4x
RCF / Net Debt	27.1%	14.8%	17.6%	35.6%	38.7%	33.8%	19.1%	21.9%	18.9%	22.7%	21.8%	32.5%	30.7%	30.1%	24.9%	15.9%	11.6%	11.6%
FCF / Debt	2.5%	-2.2%	3.0%	2.5%	5.0%	2.2%	-3.4%	1.1%	5.1%	-2.3%	-1.7%	9.7%	-1.5%	-4.0%	-5.3%	1.3%	-0.5%	-2.0%
(EBITDA - CAPEX) / Interest Expense	6.3x	4.0x	5.4x	17.7x	16.6x	14.5x	3.5x	2.6x	2.8x	30.3x	15.4x	12.3x	7.0x	3.2x	2.9x	0.9x	1.3x	1.2x

[1] All figures & ratios calculated using Moody's estimates & standard adjustments.

[2] FYE = Financial Year-End. LTM = Last Twelve Months. RUR* = Ratings under Review, where UPG = for upgrade and DNG = for downgrade.

Source: Moody's Financial MetricsTM

Ratings

Exhibit 15

Category	Moody's Rating
TELENOR ASA	
Outlook	Stable
Senior Unsecured	Baa1
Commercial Paper	P-2

Source: Moody's Ratings

Endnotes

1 Figures from the Norwegian Communications Authority for 2023.

2 Source: Bloomberg.

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