H1 2020 results presentation

24 August 2020

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Highlights

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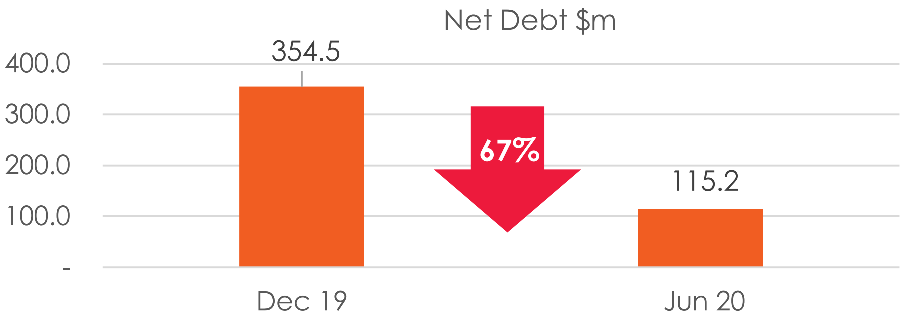
- Gearing more than halved to 1.2X
- $80m+ in cash / cost savings
- Green shoots in Q3 / New Zealand



- Decisive early action by the business to raise additional capital[1], cut costs and capex, and manage cash flows. Net debt reduced by 67% ($239m)
- Increased bank covenant to 4.0X with substantial cash liquidity of $125m at 30 June. $232m available facilities to be drawn
- Out Of Home achieved a broadly flat Q1 [2], but along with all Media[3] experienced an unprecedented decline in Q2 due to COVID-19. oOh! held share in H1
- New Zealand business demonstrated a strong recovery in late Q2 & early Q3 - August & September revenues pacing in excess of 80% of pcp. Australian Q3 green shoots
- Longer term cost and capex streamlining progress to enable oOh! to emerge as a stronger company and grow margins

"oOh! positioned well for the economic recovery with leading market share"

CEO Brendon Cook

1. $162m in net proceeds from the capital raise were received in April 2020 | 2. The OMA reported a 3% decline in Q1 with a positive Feb YTD offset by a decline in March due to the early COVID-19 impact. The OMA reported 65% decline in net revenues in Q2 | 3. The SMI reported a 39% decline in all Media and a 66% decline for Out Of Home in Q2

H1 20 key financials

Balance sheet resilience and cost control

Pre AASB 16[1] outcomes and changes vs the pcp

Revenue $205.0m	**(33%)**	**NPAT** ($23.0m)	**(355%)**
Gross Profit $69.1m	(45%)	**EPS** (5.7 cents)	(251%)
COGS and Opex $194.2	(22%)	**Interim Dividend** No dividend declared	n/a
Underlying[2] EBITDA $10.8m	(81%)	**Gearing** 1.2X	(1.3X)
Underlying[2] NPATA[3] ($16.9m)	(193%)	**Cash** $125.1m	104%

1. Pre AASB16 results highlighted as these provide the most meaningful financial results for understanding underlying earnings and cash flow expectations
2. Underlying EBITDA and NPATA reflect adjustments for certain non-operating items including acquisition-related expenses, detailed further on slides 13 and 23
3. NPATA excludes the after tax impact on acquisition related amortization charges, as outlined in slide 24

COVID-19 impact & mitigations

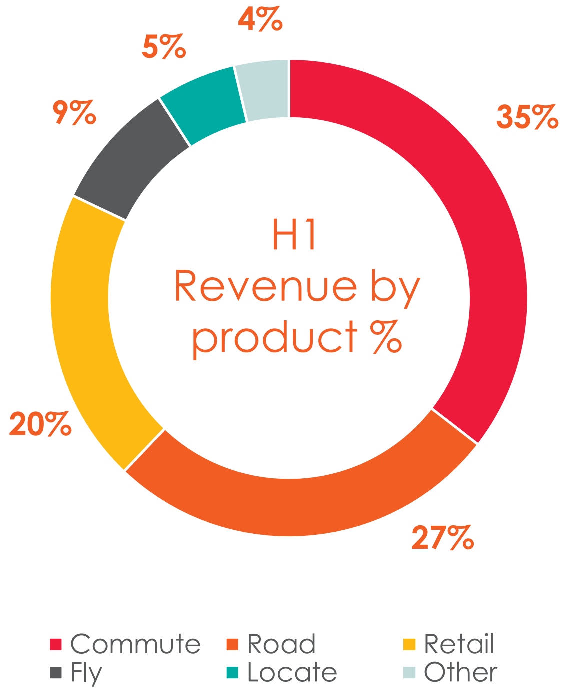
Revenues impacted in Q2 by COVID-19

oOh!'s diverse portfolio partially mitigated reduced CBD and Fly audiences

	H1 2020 ($m)	H1 2019 ($m)	Change % vs pcp	Q1 % change vs pcp	Q2 % change vs pcp
Commute	72.7	111.5	(35%)	3%	(69%)
Road	54.6	67.5	(19%)	8%	(45%)
Retail	40.9	61.6	(34%)	(14%)	(52%)
Fly	18.0	32.9	(45%)	2%	(86%)
Locate	11.2	23.1	(51%)	(5%)	(83%)
Other	7.6	8.2	(8%)	(3%)	(15%)
Total revenue	**205.0**	**304.9**	**(33%)**	**(0%)**	**(62%)**

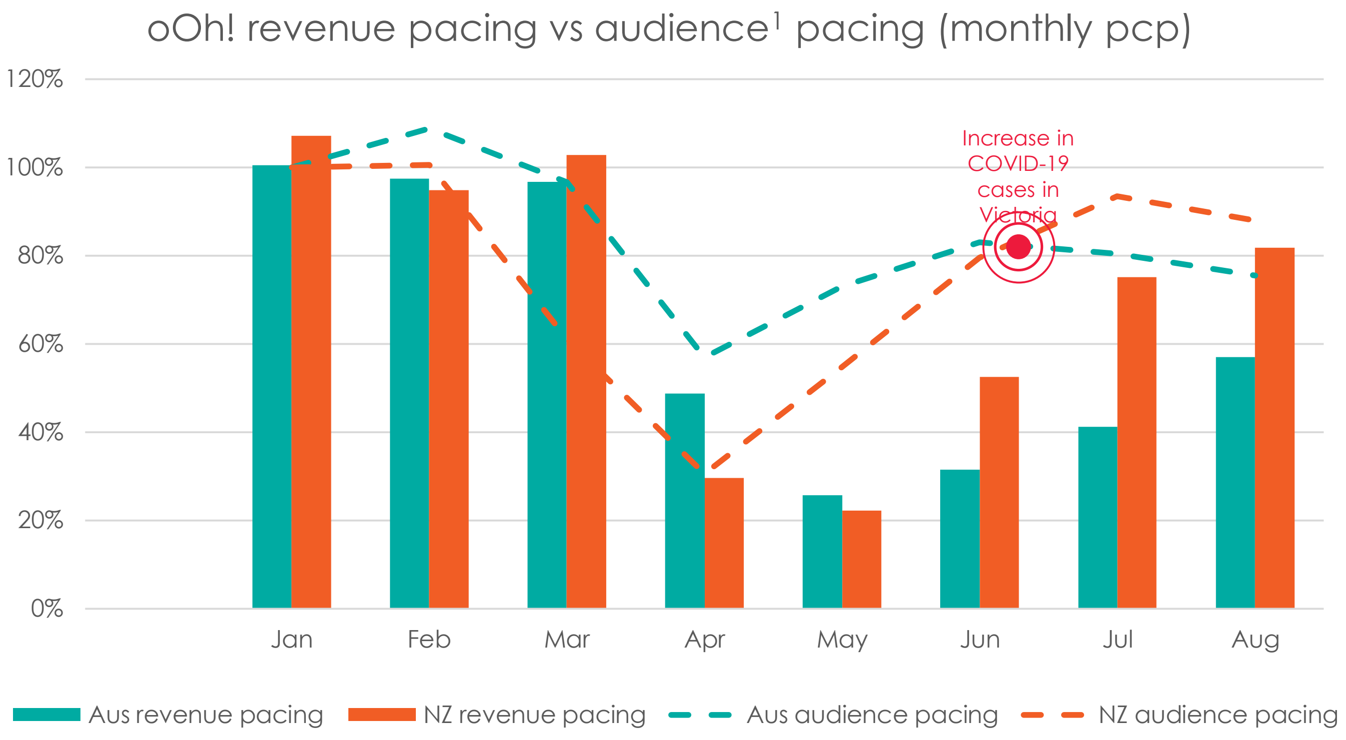
Differences in balances due to rounding

- **Q1 flat and Q2 down 62% vs pcp – share held[1]**
- Commute was heavily impacted in Q2. Rail revenue performed similar to Fly in Q2, due to passenger declines in key stations in the Sydney and Melbourne rail networks
- Road was the best performing format with audiences recovering strongly in June
- Retail was mixed with smaller / grocery weighted centres performing better than destination / Tier 1 centres and performed broadly in line with Road in Q2
- Fly and Locate were heavily impacted in Q2 with a significant reduction in passengers and CBD audiences
- Other consist of Cactus and Junkee



1. Further details regarding advertising categories on slide 22

Case study: a strong NZ rebound, Aus improving



- **New Zealand rapidly accelerated to circa 80% of pcp pacing after the initial lock down ended on 15 June[2]**
- oOh!'s presence in New Zealand is mostly represented by bus shelters and to a lesser extent retail
- **Revenues typically lag audience metrics in both Australia and New Zealand. H2 Australian audience uplifts are expected to deliver meaningful revenue growth across Q3 and Q4 vs Q2**
- **Large national advertisers in both markets increasing their briefing activity, and acting in a more measured approach vs the initial April lockdown**

GroupM Australian CEO Mark Lollback[3]: *Marketers were acting far more "optimistically" during the second wave of lockdown. He says there have been far fewer campaign cancellations, with clients learning from the first lockdown period that "activity needs to remain on".*

"What's different this time is marketers and agencies have learned how to rapidly adjust and redeploy budgets to still meet their objectives, something media owners have been a part of supporting."

1. Audience figures per month are average for each period with August representing the average for the first two weeks of August
2. The Out Of Home Association Aotearoa announced road volumes had returned to pre COVID-19 levels in early August before the subsequent Level 3 Lockdown enacted 12 August
3. MI3 11 August 2020: 'No kneejerk reactions': holding group CEOs say clients facing new lockdown wave with 'more level headedness' as agency return to work plans shift

$80m+ achieved in cash / cost savings for FY20

Item	Outlined on 26 March[1]	Updated FY20 position
Fixed rent expense savings	$10m to $15m ☑	• $31m currently confirmed for FY20, of which $17m benefitted the second quarter • Separately $14m of fixed rent payments due in 2020 have been deferred to 1H21 (cash timing benefit)
Operating expenditure savings	$10m to $15m (excluding JobKeeper) ☑	• Will exceed $15m for FY20, excluding JobKeeper. $7m benefit in the second quarter – predominantly from annual and long service leave reductions, part working week adopted and discretionary expenditure reduced materially • Job Keeper delivered a further circa $7m for the second quarter. Expect $7m for the third quarter, and a reduced amount for the fourth quarter[2]
Capex reductions	$25m to $35m ☑	• FY20 Capex projected to be below $30m versus a mid-point of $65m guidance provided in February. Savings in excess of the $25m to $35m range provided in March. H1 capex below $10m • The business will continue to develop key sites to protect market share, its investment in upgrading its operating platform and the new offices which are contractually locked in

1. It was outlined that additional measures / improved outcomes may be achieved versus these ranges
2. The business currently expects to qualify for the extended Job Keeper program on the basis that third quarter revenues meet the criteria

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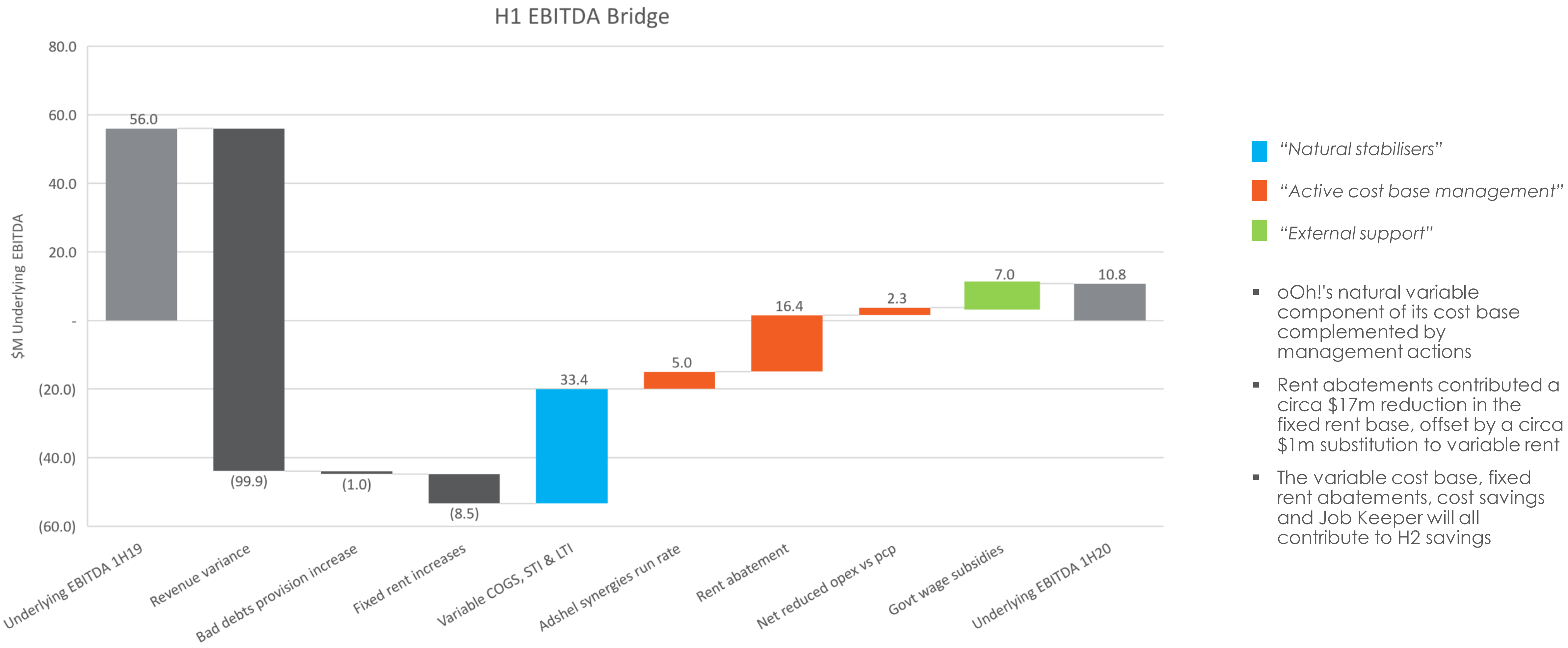
Fixed cost actions enhancing EBITDA



- oOh!'s natural variable component of its cost base complemented by management actions
- Rent abatements contributed a circa $17m reduction in the fixed rent base, offset by a circa $1m substitution to variable rent
- The variable cost base, fixed rent abatements, cost savings and Job Keeper will all contribute to H2 savings

Longer term initiatives actioned

Focusing on margin growth through the recovery cycle		
Cost of Goods Sold	**Operating expenditure**	**Capex**
▪ The business is committed to achieving rent reductions beyond 2020	▪ Restructure cost savings - a $10m exit run rate implemented in H2	▪ The business will continue to balance returns on capital and liquidity with the longer term growth opportunity in Out Of Home
▪ This will be delivered through selective site terminations with further network pruning efforts and negotiations	▪ Additional opportunities to streamline and optimize to be targeted in FY21	▪ Capex for 2021 is not expected to return to pre COVID levels

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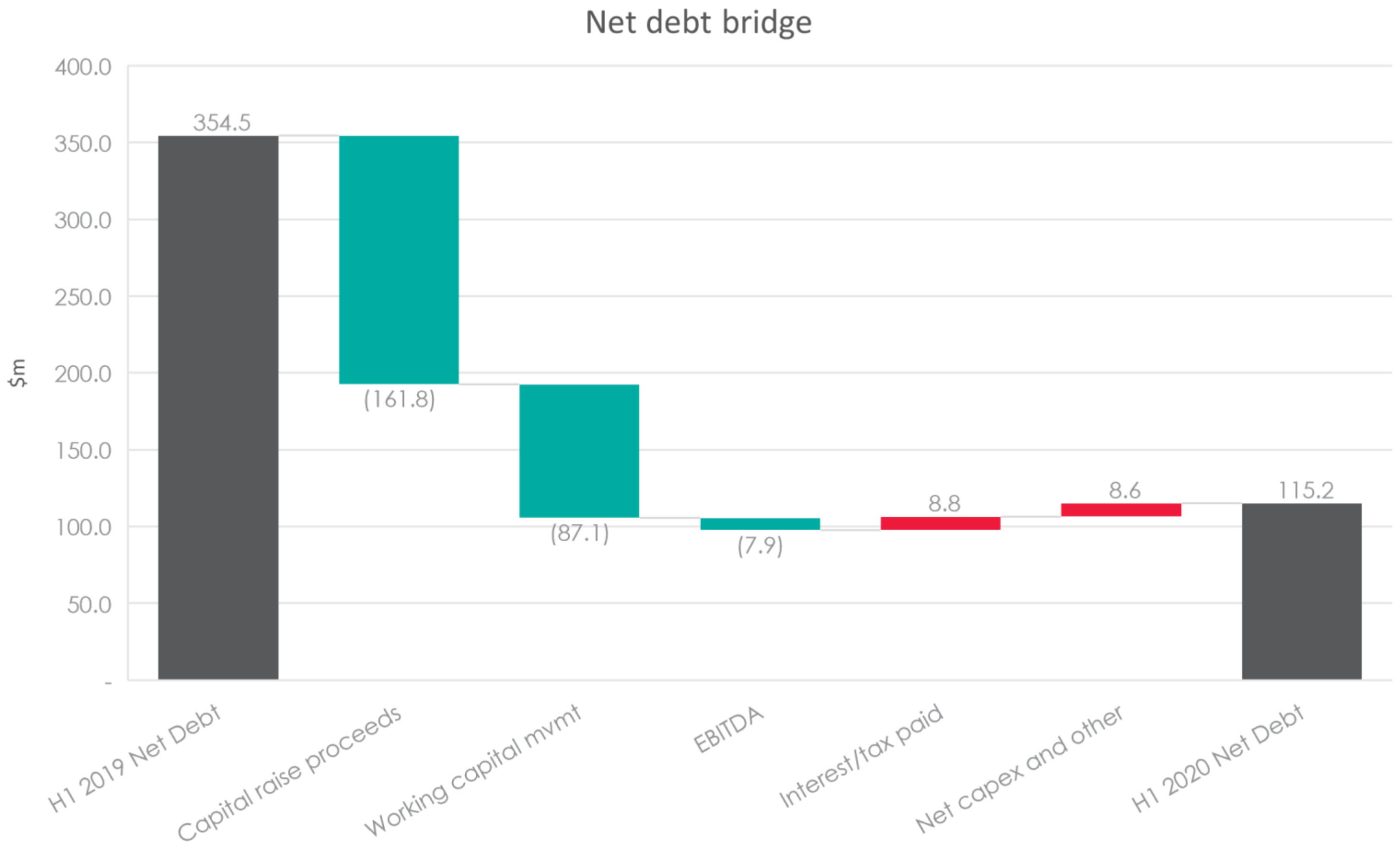
Gearing halved to 1.2X and net debt down 67%



- Early capital raise reduced FY19 proforma[1] gearing from 2.6X to 1.4X, versus a covenant of 4.0X
- Strong receivables collection, substitution of pre-paid fixed rent to post paid variable rent, and significantly reduced capex during the half further lowered 30 June net debt and LTM[2] gearing of 1.2X to historic lows
- $520m of total facilities and $125m in cash at 30 June. Circa $232m available facilities[3]
- Any STI applicable to 2020 will be paid in shares in lieu of cash

1. Pro forma gearing = Proforma FY2019 Net Debt / FY2019 Underlying EBITDA of $139.0m
2. 30 June gearing = 30 June Net Debt / Underlying EBITDA for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 of $93.7m
3. Available facilities after accounting for drawn debt of $245m and $43m in bank guarantees

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Financial performance

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Decisive cost actions partially mitigated revenue decline

P&L pre AASB 16[1]	H1 2020 ($m)	H1 2019 ($m)	Change ($m)
Revenue	205.0	304.9	(99.9)
Cost of media sites and production	(135.9)	(178.2)	42.3
Gross profit	**69.1**	**126.6**	**(57.6)**
Gross profit margin (%)	*33.7%*	*41.5%*	*-7.8 ppts*
Total operating expenditure	(58.3)	(70.6)	12.3
Underlying EBITDA	**10.8**	**56.0**	**(45.2)**
Underlying EBITDA margin (%)	*5.3%*	*18.4%*	*-13.1 ppts*
Non-operating items	(2.9)	(6.9)	4.1
EBITDA	**7.9**	**49.1**	**(41.2)**
Depreciation and amortisation	(27.8)	(24.8)	(3.0)
EBIT	**(19.9)**	**24.3**	**(44.2)**
Net finance costs	(12.2)	(10.4)	(1.8)
Profit before tax	**(32.2)**	**13.8**	**(46.1)**
Income tax expense	9.2	(4.8)	14.0
NPAT	**(23.0)**	**9.0**	**(32.1)**
Underlying NPATA[3]	**(16.9)**	**18.2**	**(35.1)**

- **Q1 flat with pcp and Q2 decline in line with Out Of Home market**
- Share held across ANZ
- Gross profit and margin decline - largely as a function of lower revenues in Q2 partially mitigated by rent abatements
- Operating expenditure declined by $12.3m through actions outlined on slides 8 and 9. This includes a Job Keeper benefit of $7m
- Non-operating items of $2.9m consists of a non-cash $1.9 impairment of the remaining goodwill and intangibles of Junkee. The balance of $0.9m represents residual integration costs relating to the Adshel acquisition
- Depreciation and amortisation increased by $3.0m due to the capitalization of new sites, including Brisbane Airport sites, key external digital sites at Sydney Airport and other Road sites
- Net finance costs have increased due to $110m of the $280m interest rate hedges no longer being effective following the capital raise. This charge includes $4.4m of current and prior year hedge losses that were previously captured in the balance sheet

1. A H1 2020 comparison between pre and post AASB 16 is provided on slide 23
2. ppts refers to percentage points
3. NPATA excludes the after tax impact on acquisition related amortization. Further details included in slide 24

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Strong H1 cash flows support financial resilience

Cash flows[1]	H1 2020 ($m)	H1 2019 ($m)	Change ($m)
EBITDA (pre AASB 16)	7.9	49.1	(41.2)
Net change in working capital and non-cash items	87.1	2.3	84.8
Interest and income tax	(8.8)	(34.2)	25.4
Net cash from operating activities	**86.2**	**17.1**	**69.1**
Capital expenditure	(9.7)	(28.3)	18.6
Proceeds from disposal of PP&E / Other	1.3	0.5	0.8
Net cash flow before financing / free cash flow	**77.8**	**(10.7)**	**88.5**
Operating cash flow / EBITDA	**1,089.1%**	**34.9%**	**1,054%**
Net proceeds from equity raised	**161.8**	**0.0**	**161.8**

Differences in balances due to rounding

- **First half free cash inflows of $77.8m compared to a $10.7m outflow in the pcp**
- Working capital benefit from receivables unwind in H1 is not expected to be repeated in H2
- Minimal tax payments were made in the half and interest payments fell in the second quarter following the capital raise
- Investment in capital expenditure of $9.7m decreased by 66% versus $28.3m in the pcp. All non-critical developments have been deferred or will no longer continue
- Other proceeds include the receipts from the disposal of two minor businesses in the half

1. Represents key cash flow items only

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Strengthened balance sheet - gearing more than halved

Balance sheet[1]	30 Jun 2020 ($m)	31 Dec 2019 ($m)	Change ($m)
Cash and cash equivalents	125.1	61.2	63.9
Trade and other receivables	37.7	133.5	(95.9)
Other assets	28.3	41.2	(12.9)
Property, plant and equipment	232.6	248.3	(15.7)
Right of use assets	758.0	807.6	(49.6)
Intangible assets and goodwill	787.3	792.0	(4.7)
Total assets	**1,969.0**	**2,083.8**	**(114.8)**
Trade payables	48.2	79.4	(31.2)
Other liabilities	62.8	71.0	(8.2)
Loans and borrowings	240.3	415.7	(175.4)
Lease liabilities	818.7	851.7	(33.0)
Total liabilities	**1,170.1**	**1,417.9**	**(247.8)**
Net assets	**798.9**	**665.8**	**133.0**
Credit metrics			
Gross debt	240.3	415.7	(175.4)
Net debt	115.2	354.5	(239.3)
Net debt / Underlying EBITDA	**1.2x**	**2.6x**	**-1.3x**

Differences in balances due to rounding

- **Strong receivables collection and cost savings complemented the capital raising to reduce net debt**
- **Gearing at an all time low of 1.2X**
- In excess of $125m held in cash as at 30 June, with further facilities of $232[2]m available
- Minimal bad debt experienced during Q2 and a significantly reduced working capital position vs the pcp
- Gearing covenants increased to 4.0X for June to December 2020 testing, and then reducing to 3.5X in March 2021[3]
- July net debt balance of $122.1m

1. Represents key balance sheet items only
2. Available facilities after accounting for drawn debt of $245m and $43m in bank guarantees
3. Fixed charge ratio at 30 June 2020 of 1.5 vs 1.25 covenant

Business strategy

oOh! is well positioned to capitalise on structural growth of Out Of Home

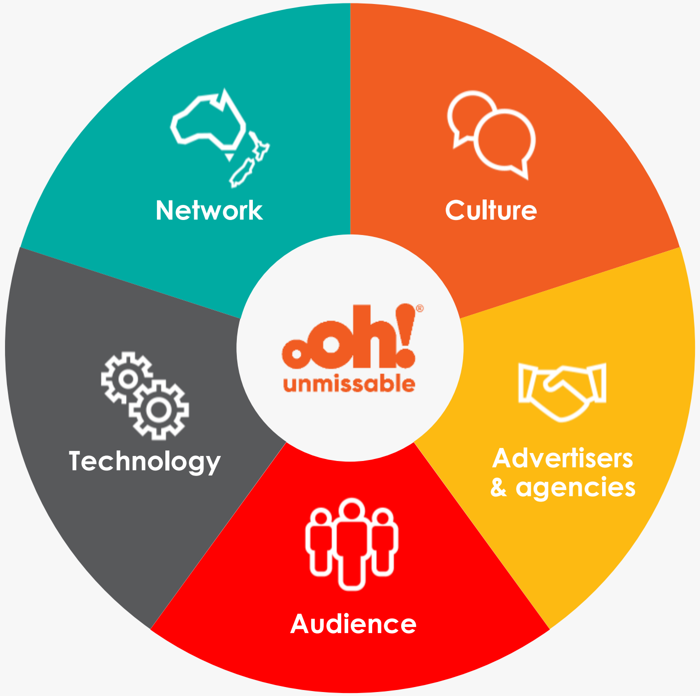
Redefine Out Of Home in ANZ as a **Public Space Media** captivating, connecting and informing citizens

Most extensive & diversified network

- Further digitisation opportunity
- Investments to drive enhanced yield and performance
- Network optimisation opportunities as business scales

Market leading tech and operating platform

- Continued investment to drive operating leverage
- Market leading new operating platform to drive growth without more headcount
- Seamless processes and experiences



Innovative and disciplined culture

- Growth and innovation culture
- Coupled with cost and capex discipline
- Robust risk management framework

Advertisers & agencies

- Market leading sales team with best in class NPS
- Strong relationships with agencies
- Direct business opportunity for growth

Biggest audience and best data

- Biggest audience reach and frequency
- Continued long term growth in audience across formats
- Market leading data enhancing audience understanding and value

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Outlook


coles
coles
OPEN
7 DAYS
30% OFF
$3
40% OFF
coles mobile
RECHARGE HERE
oOh!
AMAZON ORIGINAL SERIES
LOL
LAST ONE LAUGHING
YOU LAUGH. YOU LOSE.
JUN 19
amazon
prime video
WET FLOOR
Quick snacks
Baked beans
Canned fish
12 items or less

Outlook

FY 2020

- Trading conditions remain uncertain and difficult to forecast
- Q3 continues to build on Q2 with August currently pacing at 60% of pcp versus 25% for the month of May, and growing month on month momentum
- The market appears to be trading circa two weeks shorter than normal so it is difficult to form a view of how September will finish at this point. Briefing activity from major national advertisers continues to improve from Q2
- oOh! continues to promote its metro suburban and regional audience strength as the #1 in the market
- oOh! will continue to manage its costs and liquidity to ensure the resilience of the business to rebound when the growth cycle returns


IN 2021
WILL WE STILL APPRECIATE BEING OUTDOORS?
#OURSECONDCHANCE
oOh!

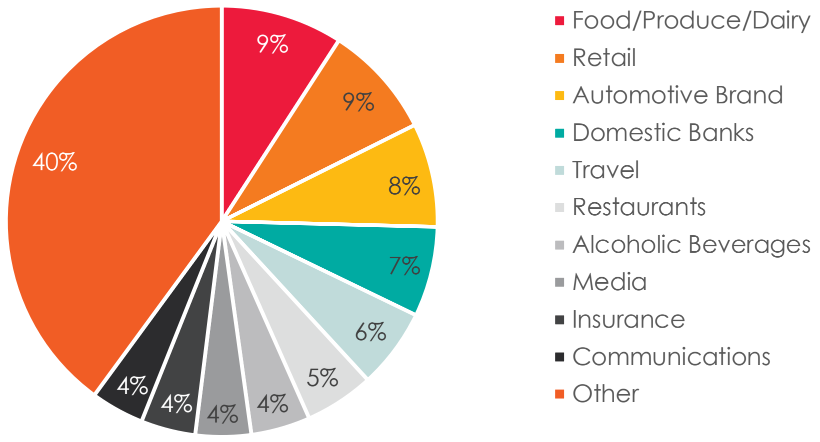
Questions

Appendix

oOh! performed in a challenged Q2 per SMI[1]

oOh! Q2	oOh! Vs Out of Home	Out of Home Vs Media Market
Food/Produce/Dairy	-8%	-28%
Domestic Banks	14%	-40%
Automotive Brand	7%	-32%
Retail	2%	-39%
Travel	4%	3%
Insurance	12%	-48%
Restaurants	7%	-39%
Communications	11%	-46%
Alcoholic Beverages	-8%	-8%
Gambling	14%	-29%
Total Top 10	5%	-30%
Other	1%	-23%
Total	4%	-27%

oOh! Australian revenues by category[2]



Q2 vs PCP

- Out Of Home impacted more heavily than other media given the greater audience impact of COVID-19
- Within Out Of Home, oOh! performed well with the agencies covered by SMI taking share in eight of the top ten categories as it responded to the COVID-19 challenged market with the diversity of its audience coverage and actionable audience insights

Advertiser category diversity improving

- oOh! has increasingly diversified its advertiser categories since IPO[3]
- It has less reliance on Auto and traditional travel, with travel now including UBER etc…

1. Data from Standard Media Index DataMiner with advertising categories defined by the SMI. SMI excludes IPG MEDIABRANDS
2. Category spend per SMI oOh! revenues for FY19
3. Top ten categories in IPO were 64% vs 60% in FY19

AASB16 Reconciliation

	H1 2020 Pre AASB 16 ($m)	H1 2020 Post AASB 16 ($m)	Change [1] ($m)
Revenue	205.0	205.0	-
Cost of media sites and production	(135.9)	(37.2)	98.7
Gross profit	**69.1**	**167.8**	**98.7**
Gross profit margin (%)	*33.7%*	*81.9%*	*48.2 ppts*
Total operating expenditure	(58.3)	(54.9)	3.4
Underlying EBITDA	**10.8**	**112.9**	**102.1**
Underlying EBITDA margin (%)	*5.3%*	*55.1%*	*49.8 ppts*
Non-operating items	(2.9)	(2.9)	-
EBITDA	**7.9**	**110.0**	**102.1**
Depreciation and amortisation	(27.8)	(115.1)	(87.3)
EBIT	**(19.9)**	**(5.1)**	**14.8**
Net finance costs	(12.2)	(33.5)	(21.3)
Profit before tax	**(32.2)**	**(38.6)**	**(6.4)**
Income tax expense	9.2	11.1	1.9
NPAT	**(23.0)**	**(27.5)**	**(4.5)**
Underlying NPATA	**(16.9)**	**(21.4)**	**(4.5)**

Differences in balances due to rounding

Key changes: EBITDA increase of $102.1m offset by a Depreciation and Amortisation increase of $87.3m and an Interest expense increase of $21.3m. Resulting NPAT & NPATA decrease of $4.5m which is temporary and non-cash over the life of lease maturity

- Revenue unaffected by AASB 16
- COGS reduced By $98.7m due to fixed rents no longer captured in COGS under AASB 16. These are now in amortization and interest. COVID-19 short term fixed rent abatements have been captured as reductions in COGS as allowed by the accounting standards
- Operating expenditure has declined by $3.4m due to the fixed rent agreements for premises being captured in amortization and interest per AASB 16
- Depreciation and amortisation has increased by circa $87.3m due the adoption of AASB 16
- Depreciation and amortization costs are disproportionally high on adoption of AASB 16 compared to later years. This is because oOh! was unable to apply the full retrospective approach to Commute's long tail leases that existed at 30 September 2018 as it was not the owner of the Commute business on the origination of the underlying leases. Additionally two material leases were renewed shortly after the adoption of this standard (Brisbane City Council and Brisbane Airport).
- Net finance costs have increased by circa $21.3m due the adoption of AASB 16
- PBT, NPAT and NPATA have all been adversely impacted by AASB 16. All of these impacts are timing differences over the average lease life and have no bearing on the business's economic performance or ability to generate cash

1. ppts refers to percentage points
2. The full retrospective approach allows for a lease to be restated under AASB 16 from its inception, as opposed to the implementation date of the standard on 1 January 2019. Generally the earlier a lease can be restated in its natural life cycle the lower the implied amortisation charge at reporting date. This difference has no impact on cash flows or the underlying economics of the business.

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NPAT to NPATA reconciliation

	H1 2020 Pre AASB 16 ($m)	H1 2019 Pre AASB 16 ($m)	Change [1] ($m)
NPAT	(23.0)	9.0	(32.0)
Add: Non-operating items	2.9	6.9	(4.0)
Less: tax impact of non-operating items	(0.3)	(2.1)	1.8
Underlying NPAT	**(20.4)**	**13.9**	**(34.3)**
Add: Amortisation relating to acquired intangibles	5.1	6.2	(1.1)
Less: tax impact of amortisation	(1.5)	(1.9)	0.4
Underlying NPATA	**(16.9)**	**18.2**	**(35.1)**
Underlying NPATA % of revenues	(8.2%)	6.0%	*-14.0 ppts*

Differences in balances due to rounding

1. ppts refers to percentage points

Financial information notice

oOh!'s Financial Statements for the half year ended 30 June 2020 presented in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

oOh!media has also chosen to include certain non-IFRS financial information. This information has been included to allow investors to relate the performance of the business to the measures used by management and the Board to assess performance and make decisions on the allocation of resources.

Non-IFRS and Underlying measures have not been subject to audit or review.

Glossary	
COMMUTE	oOh's street furniture and rail categories – acquired from the rebranded Adshel acquisition
EBIT	Earnings before interest and tax
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation
ORGANIC	Excludes the financial impact of acquisitions
NPAT	Net profit after tax
NPATA	Net profit after tax before acquired amortisation and non-cash items such as impairments
Pre AASB 16	The accounts for 1H 2020 as they would have been reported if not for the adoption of the new leasing standard AASB 16
Underlying	Financial measure which reflects adjustments for certain non-operating items including impairment, acquisition and merger-related expenses. Underlying represents the same concept as in the CY2019 Annual Report

Important notice and disclaimer

Important notice and disclaimer

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oOh!media considers that this non-IFRS financial information is important to assist in evaluating oOh!media's performance. The information is presented to assist in making appropriate comparisons with prior periods and to assess the operating performance of the business.

All dollar values are in Australian dollars (A$) unless otherwise stated.

Authorisation

The Directors of oOhmedia Limited authorise the release of the 1H 2020 results on 24 August 2020, as outlined in this presentation. The release of this document to the ASX has been authorised by the Board of Directors.

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