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NOVA

Valuation Update issued on 21/09/2026.

All information and calculations based on closing prices on 18/09/2026.

Disclosures

Investment Research Under EU MAR and MiFID II

Author and responsible party

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Fair value rests on at least two distinct valuation methods. The methods applied here, their weights, the key assumptions and the data sources are set out on the valuation pages of this report. All data from company annual and interim reports, filed statutory accounts, exchange announcements, Kodiak Excel and AKKUR estimates unless otherwise stated. Peer data from Koyfin. AKKUR calculations where indicated.

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I. Summary and What Changed

What this update covers

Two structural changes have altered the Nova income statement since the last rating action.

The radio access network moved into Sendafélagið, a 55/45 joint venture with Sýn, on 01/01/2026, converting capital expenditure into an operating service charge. Ofar was acquired and consolidated from 01/06/2026, adding a distribution business at a 7,8% EBITDA margin.

Neither change is in the published target price, which dates from the initiation report of 03/06/2025.

Sources. Every figure traces to company annual and interim reports, filed statutory accounts, exchange announcements or observable market data. AKKUR estimates are identified as such throughout.

NOVA – Valuation Summary

Two Structural Changes Since the Last Rating Action

Target price	vs last price	Last price	Price as of	Rating	Previous TP · 03/06/2025
ISK 5,93	+80,8%	ISK 3,28	18/09/2026	BUY	ISK 7,32

Fair value build

Both methods on identical bridges at 31/12/2026, discounted back to the report date

Method	Weight	ISK/share
Group DCF (FCFF), ex-Sendafélagið	50%	6,92
Sum-of-the-parts on peer EV/EBIT	50%	5,30
Fair value at 31/12/2026	**100%**	**6,11**
less discount to 21/09/2026 at an 11,22% CoE	101 days	-0,18
Target price		**5,93**

The Sendafélagið mark, carried to the target price

The band AKKUR judges most likely is 9x to 12x EBITDA; 10,0x is the mark used

Sendafélagið EV/EBITDA	Stake, ISKm	ISK/sh	% of mkt cap	Target price
9,0x	4.881	1,42	43,4%	5,73
10,0x - the mark used	**5.596**	**1,63**	**49,8%**	**5,93**
12,0x	7.026	2,05	62,5%	6,34

Key metrics on FY2026E

EV implied by the current price, after the marks for the two equity-accounted stakes

Metric	FY2026E	Peer median
EV/EBITDA	5,68x	7,00x
EV/EBIT	10,56x	12,45x
EV/(EBITDA - capex)	8,28x	11,55x
EBITDA margin	19,0%	31,9%
Net debt/EBITDA: FY26E · LTM · co.-defined	4,25x / 4,09x / 3,41x	
WACC · CoE / implied at the price	9,90% · 11,22% / 15,69% · 20,87%	

Investment highlights

› **Two structural changes, one unrevisited rating.** The RAN moved to Sendafélagið on 01/01/2026 and Ofar consolidated from 01/06/2026. The published target of ISK 7,32 predates both.

› **The network is now a cost line.** Standalone EBITDA margin fell from 30,7% (Q2 2025) to 20,5% (Q2 2026). Roughly 10pp of that is definitional, not operational, and it is permanent.

› **The stake is the largest single input in the valuation.** 55% of Sendafélagið is carried on the balance sheet at ISKm 810 against ISKm 2.801 of consideration received. Marked at 10,0x EBITDA - the mid-point of the 9x-12x band AKKUR judges most likely - it is worth ISKm 5.596, ISK 1,63 per share and 49,8% of market capitalisation. The table opposite prices the whole band.

› **Guidance now carries the thesis.** H1 EBITDA of 1.351 against FY guidance of 3.600-3.800 requires an H2 step-up of 66-81%. The 2025 comparable step-up was 8,3%. AKKUR estimates FY2026E EBITDA of ISKm 3.681, inside the range and below the mid-point.

› **Why the two methods differ.** The dispersion sits entirely in the operating valuation: a multi-year discounted cash flow with a terminal value that is 53,0% of its own enterprise value, against a one-year peer-multiple approach. Perimeter, stakes and net debt are identical in both. The ISKm 152 shareholder-loan residual is excluded from both, since Sendafélagið is valued separately.

Investment merits

› Capex intensity 6,0% of revenue against a 15,5% peer median - conversion the EBITDA multiple does not show

› Sendafélagið stake not separately observable in the market valuation

› Ofar bought at 7,0x EBITDA against a 9,0x reseller bucket, though only at the bucket on EBIT

Key risks

› Leverage: FY2026E 4,25x; LTM reported EBITDA 4,09x; company-defined 3,41x

› Goodwill ISKm 13.070 - 46% of assets against equity of 9.315

› December 2026 ownership reset on Sendafélagið, undisclosed mechanics

What Changed Since Initiation

Two Transactions Reshaped the P&L; the Target Price Predates Both

Timeline

Initiation report published 03/06/2025 at a target price of ISK 7,32

Date	Action	Accounting effect	In the published model?
01/01/2026	Sendafélagið - 4G/5G RAN, assets and staff transferred to the JV with Sýn; Nova 55% economic, equal voting	Line-by-line consolidation at 50% replaced by the equity method; network cost moves from capex and D&A into operating expenses	No
May 2026 Mar / Aug 2026	Kosmos - wholly owned all-digital discount brand begins selling; first customer month free. Rafal - letter of intent on an IoT joint venture branded ligo, and a simplification programme announced at Q2	Kosmos costs from 01/04/2026 and revenue from May, never disclosed separately. No disclosed financial effect from Rafal; simplification effects guided to 'later in the year', unquantified	No
01/06/2026	Ofar ehf. - 100% acquired for ISKm 4.343 cash, closing 19/06/2026, Competition Authority clearance in May	Consolidated from 01/06/2026; goodwill ISKm 2.933; PPA provisional for up to 12 months	No

The damage shrinks down the P&L

Q1 2026 versus Q1 2025, ISKm - the cleanest quarter for isolating the RAN transfer

	Change	% of the EBITDA hit remaining
EBITDA	-340	100%
EBIT, after ISKm 218 of depreciation relief	-122	36%
Pre-tax profit, after ISKm 47 of associate income	-78	23%

Reading.

An EBITDA multiple applied to the new Nova charges the company for the whole ISKm 340 while a facilities-based peer carries the same economics below EBITDA as depreciation. This is the single strongest argument for weighting EV/EBIT above EV/EBITDA in the telecom leg.

Mechanics that are routinely misread

› **This was not a disposal of the joint-venture stake.** Nova contributed the radio access network into an existing joint venture in which it retained 55% economic ownership. Nova already held 50% and consolidated it proportionally. The revenue that left EBITDA is the consolidated JV share, ~ISKm 240 a quarter through 2024 and 2025, collapsing to 83 in Q1 2026. The RAN that was actually sold appears on the cost side, because Nova consumed its own network internally and never booked it as external revenue.

› **The gain sits in Q4 2025, not 2026.** Book value derecognised ISKm 2.336; consideration ISKm 1.000 in shares plus a ISKm 1.801 shareholder loan; gross gain 465, 45% (209) realised and 55% (256) deferred against the carrying value. Clean Q4 2025 EBITDA is ~ISKm 894, not 1.103.

› **Ofar is a scope change, not growth.** The Q2 revenue beat is consolidation. Ofar contributed ISKm 768 of revenue and ISKm 26 of EBITDA in June alone, against a 7,8% pro-forma margin for the half.

› **Ofar on two multiples, not one.** ISKm 4.343 against FY2025 audited EBITDA is 7,0x against an 8,95x peer bucket; against FY2025 EBIT it is 12,2x against 13,60x - bought at roughly the peer multiple, not at a bargain.

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II. Sendafélagið

Sendafélagið – What Moved

Active Radio Equipment and Staff; Nothing Passive, and No Leases

What a RAN is, and what was sold

› **A radio access network is the active layer.** Base-station radios, baseband units, antennas, spectrum-carrying electronics and the transmission that backhauls them - the equipment that turns a licence and a mast into coverage. It runs on a five-to-seven-year technology cycle and is replaced, not maintained.

› **It is not the passive layer.** Masts, towers, land, power and shelter are the passive estate. Nova and Sýn sold 367 of those sites to DigitalBridge as Íslandsturnar in December 2021. The buyer's filed consolidated accounts book the final purchase price at ISKm 12.350, about ISKm 34 per site, and disclose the earnings - so that precedent is now computable. Sendafélagið is a tenant of that estate, not a member of it.

› **What actually moved.** Rekstrarfjármunir of ISKm 2.336 net book value, being gross cost ISKm 10.360 less accumulated depreciation ISKm 8.024 - 77,4% depreciated - plus the staff and the operating cost base.

› **What stayed with Nova.** The site leases of ISKm 5.808 and the CPI-indexed site and tower obligation of ISKm 3.188, discounted at 2,35% real against nominal payments of ISKm 4.797. That obligation is ISK 0,92 per share and sits inside every enterprise value used in this report.

Three features that decide the valuation

Equal voting on a 55% economic stake. The shareholder agreement gives Nova and Sýn equal governance, which is why the holding is an associate rather than a subsidiary. Nova cannot sell without Sýn.

Two customers, who are the two owners. There is no disclosed third-party access. Nova buys all services under a single service agreement charged entirely to operating expenses; no value, term, indexation, assignability or minimum volume has been disclosed anywhere.

A December 2026 ownership reset. The 55/45 split is provisional and is revisited on December trading share. Nothing about the reset appears in the H1 2026 reporting, so the mechanics are not yet public. A reset against Nova would reduce its economic share of a joint venture AKKUR marks at 49,8% of market capitalisation. The reset date, 31/12/2026, is also the valuation date at which the 55% stake is marked.

Transaction arithmetic

Nova consolidated accounts 2025, note 25; interim accounts 30/06/2026, notes 8-10

ISKm	Amount
Net book value derecognised	2.336
Consideration - shares in Sendafélagið	1.000
Consideration - shareholder loan	1.801
Total consideration	**2.801**
Gross gain	465
of which realised (45%, Q4 2025)	209
of which deferred (55%, against carrying value)	-256
Shareholder loan repaid January 2026	1.649
Shareholder loan residual, 30/06/2026	152
Carrying value of the stake, 30/06/2026	810

Opening balance sheet of the joint venture

Shareholder loans fund 60,8% of opening assets; Nova's economic equity share is 55,0%

ISKm	Amount
Total assets	4.643
Shareholder loans	2.825
Share capital	1.818

Capex has not yet stepped down in full.
Q1 2026 capex was ISKm 415 against ISKm 1.711 for FY2025 - annualising to ~1.659. Depreciation fell 37%; capex fell 3%. The transfer was expected to convert capital expenditure into operating cost, and only half of that appeared in Q1. Q2 capex of ISKm 310, of which ISKm 86 was Ofar and Kosmos, brings Nova standalone to ISKm 224 against ISKm 411 a year earlier and does show the step-down. AKKUR carries the Q2 standalone rate.

See important disclosures on page 2

Sendafélagið – Peers and Precedents

Active Prints at 7,2x–10,2x; the Icelandic Passive Half at 19,1x

Transacted active shared infrastructure

The only two arm's-length marks computable from primary disclosure

Asset / buyer	Date	EV	EBITDA base	x
Boingo Wireless (DAS neutral host) Digital Colony	closed 02/06/2021	USDm 854 incl. 199 net debt	USDm 83,5 FY2020 adj.	10,2x
Crown Castle Fiber segment EQT + Zayo	ann. 13/03/2025	USDbn 8,5	USDm 1.188 FY2024 segment	7,2x
Wind Tre NetCo (IT) EQT 60% / CK Hutchison	signed 05/23 terminated 12/02/2024	EURbn 3,4	never disclosed	none

Weak cash conversion did not cap either multiple.

Boingo spent 127,3% of EBITDA on capex and went at 10,2x; Crown Castle Fiber spent 88,0% and went at 7,2x. Sendafélagið spends ISKm 600 of replacement capex, 46% of EBITDA, and 800 including the 5G build, 62% - below either precedent on the same measure. AKKUR found no directly comparable completed transaction in an active RAN operating company; the one attempt at exactly this asset class, Wind Tre NetCo, was terminated after network-sharing counterparty consents were not obtained - evidence that consent can matter materially in shared-network transactions, not a measure of worth.

The two Icelandic marks, both now computable from filed accounts

Neither is directly comparable to Sendafélagið

Asset	Buyer / date	Price	Multiple
Íslandsturnar - 367 sites (the passive half of this very network)	DigitalBridge Dec 2021	ISKm 12.350 15.795 incl. leases	19,1x FY2022 EBITDA 24,4x lease-inclusive
Mila - national fixed network: access, backbone and hosting	Ardian + KFM closed 30/09/2022	ISKm 69.500 (from 78 announced)	13,6x FY2021 EBITDA of ISKm 5.109

Why the obvious comparables do not work

› **The passive estate of this very network transacted at 19,1x.** Íslandsturnar's filed accounts settle what a tower multiple is in Iceland: ISKm 12.350 of purchase price over FY2022 EBITDA of ISKm 648, and 24,4x once the ISKm 3.445 of ground leases assumed at inception are added. Four filed features bought that multiple and Sendafélagið has none of them: a 40-year contract term, revenue CPI-indexed on contracts covering 100% of sales, replacement capex of about 5% of EBITDA on a 33-year tower life. The electronics Sendafélagið owns must be replaced twice inside that contract term.

› **The Míla premium is bought with regulation and owned fibre, not customer diversity.** Míla's own 2021 accounts show 78,5% of sales went to the parent and related parties, so it was as captive as Sendafélagið is. What it had that Sendafélagið does not is SMP designation in leased lines and the access network, which mandates price regulation and equal access, plus ownership of the national fibre ring. Nova has evidenced neither a regulated-access obligation nor owned fibre.

› **It is not a cost-recovery vehicle.** Suomen Yhteisverkko runs a 5,3% operating margin and MBNL's turnover is its cost base. Sendafélagið is planned at 28% EBITDA to assets and services ISKm 2.825 of shareholder loans - it was built to earn, which is what makes an independent valuation legitimate.

› **No listed pure-play exists.** Boingo was the last and went private in June 2021. Across the whole search, no listed operator has done what Nova did - a full RAN exit while retaining the NetCo stake - other than the Malaysian names and StarHub.

The two questions that decide this leg

1. **Are the service agreements arm's-length priced, or cost-recovery?** This determines both the multiple the asset can carry and whether the sum-of-the-parts double-counts. Question 3 in the Q2 2026 management Q&A asks for the charge mechanics - fixed, volume-linked or CPI-indexed, term, and first reset.

2. **Is third-party access contemplated?** If the network is exclusive to Nova and Sýn - as PremiumFiber explicitly is to MasOrange and Vodafone - the Míla and towerco premium is structurally unavailable and the asset must be valued on cash flows to the parents.

See important disclosures on page 2

Sendafélagið – Valuing the Stake

Marked at 10,0x EV/EBITDA, Inside a 9x to 12x Band

The stake at a range of exit multiples

EBITDA ISKm 1.300 · JV net debt ISKm 2.825 · Nova's 55% · replacement capex ISKm 600

EV/EBITDA	Enterprise value	Nova's 55%	ISK per share	% of market capitalisation	Implied REAL discount rate
6x	7.800	2.736	0,80	24%	8,0%
7x	9.100	3.451	1,01	31%	7,0%
8x	10.400	4.166	1,21	37%	6,2%
9x	**11.700**	**4.881**	**1,42**	**43%**	**5,6%**
10x	**13.000**	**5.596**	**1,63**	**50%**	**5,1%**
11x	**14.300**	**6.311**	**1,84**	**56%**	**4,7%**
12x	**15.600**	**7.026**	**2,05**	**62%**	**4,4%**
13x	16.900	7.741	2,26	69%	4,1%
14x	18.200	8.456	2,47	75%	3,9%
15x	19.500	9.171	2,67	82%	3,6%

Marked at 10,0x · ISKm 5.596 · ISK 1,63/sh · 49,8% of market cap

The EBITDA base.

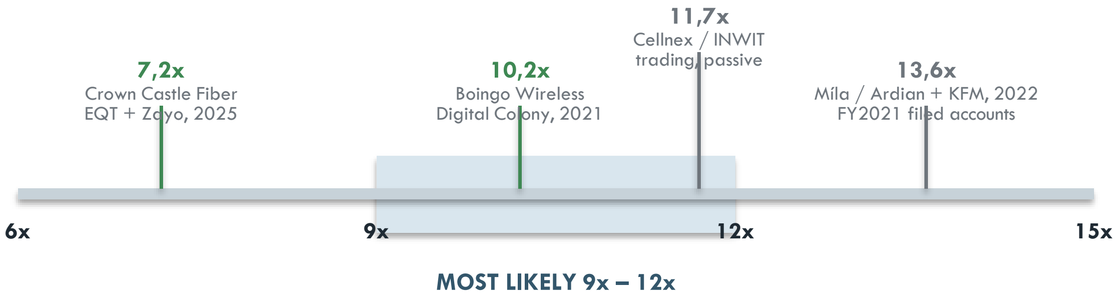
ISKm 1.300 is the company plan as guided - not audited, and the joint venture publishes nothing. Two AKKUR routes bracket it: the owner-side identity at ISKm 1.180 and the leverage reconstruction at 1.200-1.400. On the identity every row falls about 9%.

The implied real rate: how it is computed, and what it says

r = g + (EBITDA less replacement capex) x (1 - t) x (1 + g) / EV, on the joint venture as a whole, with g = 0,75% real, t = 20,0%, replacement capex ISKm 600 and working capital nil. The real basis is an AKKUR ASSUMPTION, not a disclosure. The cost base is substantially CPI-linked - the site leases are Icelandic commercial leases and Nova's own site and tower obligation is explicitly CPI-indexed - but the service agreement's own indexation has never been disclosed. Real: 5,57% at 9x, 5,09% at the mark, 4,37% at 12x against RIKS at 2,8-3,0%, a spread of 267bp to 147bp. Nominal at 2,5% inflation, which is what a fixed-price agreement implies: 8,21%, 7,72% and 6,98% against RIKB at 6,89%, 132bp down to 9bp. The bottom of the band survives on either basis; the top requires the CPI link. Íslandsturnar's 5,2-5,4% real reproduces at 9,33x and 9,75x on this formula.

Where the evidence actually sits

Transacted and traded multiples for comparable infrastructure



Reading the range

› **What is being valued.** The active 4G/5G radio network Nova and Sýn transferred at the turn of the year - base-station radios, baseband, antennas and the staff who run them. Depreciating electronics on a five-to-seven-year cycle, on leased sites, with exactly two customers who are also its two shareholders.

› **What moves the multiple.** The term, indexation and assignability of the service agreement, whether third-party access is contemplated, and the replacement capex the network actually needs. None of the three is disclosed.

› **Why the two transacted marks bracket the low end.** Crown Castle Fiber and Boingo are the only arm's-length sales of active shared infrastructure computable from primary disclosure. Everything above 11x - the listed towercos, Míla at 13,6x, Íslandsturnar at 19,1x - prices a different asset class. Sendafélagið is a tenant of that class, not a member.

The Íslandsturnar test.

Where the rate comes from, and on what basis. The 5,2-5,4% is the WACC in DigitalBridge's own goodwill impairment note - a value-in-use rate struck after the deal, not the price paid, and impairment rates are biased low. Reversing it out of the purchase price NET OF REPLACEMENT CAPEX, the same footing as the Sendafélagið calculation, gives 4,1% on FY2022 and 5,4% on FY2023, the latter reproducing the disclosed figure almost exactly. Íslandsturnar's replacement capex is not zero: PP&E depreciation is ISKm 43, about 5% of EBITDA, on a 33-year tower life. That it is a real rate is settled by the debt - 3,11% on CPI-indexed principal, about 13% nominal at 2022 inflation.

Nova Innviðir – the Network Nova Kept

Only One Balance Sheet Has Ever Been Published About It

Everything the company has disclosed about it

Demerged out of Nova hf. effective 01/01/2025 · FY2025 accounts note 24 · ISKm

Opening balance sheet, 01/01/2025	ISKm	ISK/sh
Property, plant and equipment	411	0,12
Right-of-use assets	584	0,17
Total assets transferred in	**995**	**0,29**
Lease liabilities	-625	-0,18
Opening equity	**370**	**0,11**

Ceilings on the asset base

Group figures, so Nova Innviðir is strictly less than each

	ISKm	ISK/sh
Retained telecoms equipment NBV, 31/12/2025	716	0,21
plus the unexplained depreciation reclassification	246	0,07
Generous ceiling on owned network book value	**962**	**0,28**
plus leased transmission assets, less their liabilities	-54	-0,02
Net asset ceiling	**908**	**0,26**

What it would have to earn to matter

EBITDA required at 10x, net of ISKm 578 of lease liabilities at 31/12/2025

To be worth	ISK 0,10	ISK 0,25	ISK 0,50	ISK 0,75	ISK 1,00
EBITDA required, ISKm	92	144	230	316	403
as % of the assets demerged in	9%	14%	23%	32%	40%

What Nova actually kept

› **The split is clean, and the company draws it itself.** The Q2 2026 investor presentation shows two infrastructure boxes: Nova Innviðir carries the stofnnet, Sendafélagið the dreifikerfi. Nova owns the whole active chain from the customer down to the transmission layer, MPLS and DWDM included. The passive layer, dark fibre and towers, is leased from Míla, Ljósleiðarinn and Íslandsturnar.

› **It is a regulated undertaking, not an asset shell.** Nova Innviðir is named alongside Nova hf. as supervised by Fjarskiptastofa under the Electronic Communications Act, and four of the five group directors sit on its board. Share capital is ISK 500.000.

› **The commercial case is data-centre transport.** Management cite demand for data transport for data centres as what drives continued investment in backbone capacity and security, and say the remaining property capex now consists of the continued build-out of the core and backbone. That revenue sits inside FastNet and is never disclosed separately.

› **Spectrum did not move.** The telecom licence column of the intangibles note shows no derecognition in 2025 and no transfer into Nova Innviðir at the demerger. Carrying value ISKm 135 at year end, amortised at 10%. AKKUR reads this from the absence of a movement in the note rather than from an explicit statement.

› **The only Icelandic read-across, and it bounds from above.** Míla's filed 2021 accounts disclose a separate stofnnet revenue line of ISKm 2.357, 27,5% of sales, at a group EBITDA margin of 59,5%. But Míla OWNS the national fibre ring its backbone runs on; Nova Innviðir owns the active transmission and leases the fibre, which is why ISKm 584 of right-of-use assets came in at the demerger. A ceiling on what a national backbone earns here, not a comparable.

Value grid

ISK per share · multiple x EBITDA less ISKm 578 of leases · none published

EBITDA, ISKm	6x	8x	10x	12x	14x
100	0,01	0,06	0,12	0,18	0,24
150	0,09	0,18	0,27	0,35	0,44
200	0,18	0,30	0,41	0,53	0,64
250	0,27	0,41	0,56	0,70	0,85
300	0,35	0,53	0,70	0,88	1,05
400	0,53	0,76	0,99	1,22	1,46

AKKUR's position.

On disclosed book values this is a small asset: ISK 0,11 per share of equity at the demerger against a ceiling of ISK 0,26. Any materially larger figure rests on an earnings argument the company has never quantified, so AKKUR carries it at the low end and treats the grid opposite as a sensitivity, not an estimate. Nova Innviðir and Sendafélagið are expected to publish income statements for 2026 around Q1 2027.

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III. Ofar

Ofar – What Nova Bought

Two Audited Years: Revenue Fell in 2025, EBITDA Rose 12%

The asset

› **The business.** Sale and service of computer and technology equipment for companies, institutions, resellers and individuals, from more than 150 international brands including Lenovo, Canon, Bose and Sony. Roughly 10.000 corporate customers. The five largest are 15,3% of revenue in 2025, down from 18,1%.

› **Two full audited years now exist.** The 2025 accounts were signed on 18/02/2026 and audited without qualification. Ofar was incorporated 05/07/2023 and bought the business as a going concern from Origo hf. in December 2023 for ISKm 3.710, funded with ISKm 978 of equity and ISKm 3.600 of related-party debt from Skyggnir. 2023 remains a one-month stub and must never be used as a growth comparison.

› **2025 was a margin year, not a volume year.** Revenue fell 2,8% to ISKm 7.785 while EBITDA rose 12,1% to ISKm 617. The gross margin gained 2,7pp to 31,9% and other operating expenses were cut 10,6%. Goods and software revenue fell 4,3%; services grew 12,8% and are now 10,0% of the total.

› **The loss is a capital-structure artefact.** ISKm 363 of net finance costs against ISKm 357 of EBIT, of which ISKm 296 is interest on the Skyggnir shareholder loan. That loan does not survive the acquisition. Ofar can run at a standalone loss and still be accretive inside Nova.

Three things that travel into the group

Distributor working capital, and it got worse. ISKm 1.569, or 20,2% of revenue, against 15,8% in 2024. Inventory days rose from 89 to 113 while debtor days held at 37. Operating cash flow collapsed from ISKm 495 to 26 on the inventory build.

Very low capex intensity. ISKm 205, or 2,6% of revenue, against a telecom at ~6% and a telecom peer median at 15,5%. This is what offsets the margin dilution in any cash-based valuation.

Unhedged EUR and DKK exposure, now larger. A 10% ISK strengthening would raise pre-tax profit by ISKm 8 on EUR and 18 on DKK, against 8 and 9 a year earlier. No forward contracts are used.

Filed statutory accounts

ISKm · IFRS, audited by KPMG · 2025 signed 18/02/2026

	2025	2024	change
Revenue	**7.785**	**8.011**	**-2,8%**
goods and software	7.007	7.321	-4,3%
services	778	690	+12,8%
Gross profit	**2.487**	**2.345**	**+6,0%**
gross margin	31,9%	29,3%	+2,7pp
EBITDA, IFRS 16 basis	**617**	**551**	**+12,1%**
EBITDA margin	7,9%	6,9%	+1,1pp
Depreciation and amortisation	-260	-223	
of which right-of-use	-149	-146	
EBIT	**357**	**328**	**+9,0%**
EBIT margin	4,6%	4,1%	+0,5pp
Net finance costs	-363	-356	
Result before tax	-6	-28	
Result for the year	**-5**	**-18**	

Lease-basis bridge

IFRS 16 basis against a rent-expensed basis; AKKUR quotes both

ISKm	2025	2024
EBITDA, IFRS 16 basis	617	551
less lease cash service (principal plus interest)	-177	-148
EBITDA, rent-expensed basis	**440**	**403**
margin	5,7%	5,0%

Source.
Ofar ehf. filed statutory accounts 2025 and 2024, kt. 450723-1770, audited by KPMG. The 2024 lease figure is restated: note 15 of the 2025 accounts shows ISKm 148 is principal 108 plus interest 40, not principal alone as previously labelled.

Ofar – Multiples and Group Effect

Bought at 7,0x FY2025 Audited EBITDA, and the Half-Year Basis Understates It

The acquisition multiple, now on a full audited FY2025

All inputs public: Nova interim note 11 and Ofar's filed 2025 and 2024 accounts

EV basis	EV	2025 EBITDA	2025 EBIT	2024 EBITDA	H1 26 annualised
Cash consideration as stated	4.343	7,0x	12,2x	7,9x	6,0x
plus lease liabilities assumed	4.753	7,7x	13,3x	8,6x	6,5x
plus other debt-like, less cash acquired	5.318	8,6x	14,9x	9,7x	7,3x

The EBITDA-to-EBIT gap survives the update.

Ofar's owned-asset depreciation is ISKm 111, or 1,42% of revenue, against 0,97% in 2024; the rest of the ISKm 260 charge is right-of-use. On EBITDA the asset was bought at a discount to the listed IT-reseller universe; on EBIT it was bought at roughly the reseller bucket median of 13,6x. Quote both, and state the lease basis every time.

What it does to the group

› **Ofar dilutes group margin by roughly 4-5pp.** About 28% of guidance-mid FY2026 revenue at a 7,9% EBITDA margin against a telecom running at 20,5%. No telecom in AKKUR's peer set carries an IT-reselling arm of that relative size, which is the second reason a telco EV/EBITDA median cannot be applied to group EBITDA.

› **It materially lowers group capex intensity.** Capex of 2,6% of revenue against a telecom at ~6% and a telecom peer median at 15,5%. In an EV to (EBITDA less capex) frame the margin dilution largely reverses, so post-capex conversion improves. Conversion before working capital does not: group operating cash before working-capital movements fell to ISKm 700 in Q2 2026 from ISKm 1.054, and reported operating cash flow of ISKm 1.029 was carried by a ISKm 635 working-capital inflow, ISKm 570 of it payables. Quote the acquisition on both bases.

› **The working-capital call got bigger in 2025.** Ofar's net working capital rose to 20,2% of revenue from 15,8%, on inventory days moving from 89 to 113. Group inventories rose from ISKm 330 to 2.052 across H1 2026, almost entirely Ofar, and H1 group operating cash flow was flattered by a ISKm 438 working-capital inflow that seasonality runs back the other way.

› **The question the 2025 accounts raise.** Revenue fell 2,8% in 2025 and then grew 26% in the first half of 2026. Either the business inflected, or the first half of 2025 was unusually weak. The answer changes what the run-rate multiple means, and management have not been asked.

Seasonality – what the 2025 accounts settle

Back-solved from the disclosed H1 2026 pro-forma growth rates

	Revenue	EBITDA
Disclosed H1 2026 pro forma	4.678	363
Disclosed YoY growth	+26%	+46%
Implied H1 2025	3.713	249
H1 as % of the filed FY2025	47,7%	40,3%
FY2026 on a simple 2x H1	9.356	726
FY2026 on the FY2025 seasonal split	**9.809**	**901**
Implied EV/EBITDA on the seasonal basis		**4,8x**

Bucket B – listed IT distribution and reseller peers

Four names · Koyfin, reported trailing twelve months

Company	Mkt	EV/EBITDA	EV/EBIT	EBIT mgn
Atea	NO	9,2x	13,7x	3,7%
Bechtle	DE	9,3x	13,5x	5,3%
Cancom	DE	7,4x	16,0x	1,6%
ALSO Holding	CH	8,7x	11,4x	1,7%
Median, four names		**8,95x**	**13,60x**	
Ofar, at cost on FY2025	**IS**	**7,0x**	**12,2x**	**4,6%**

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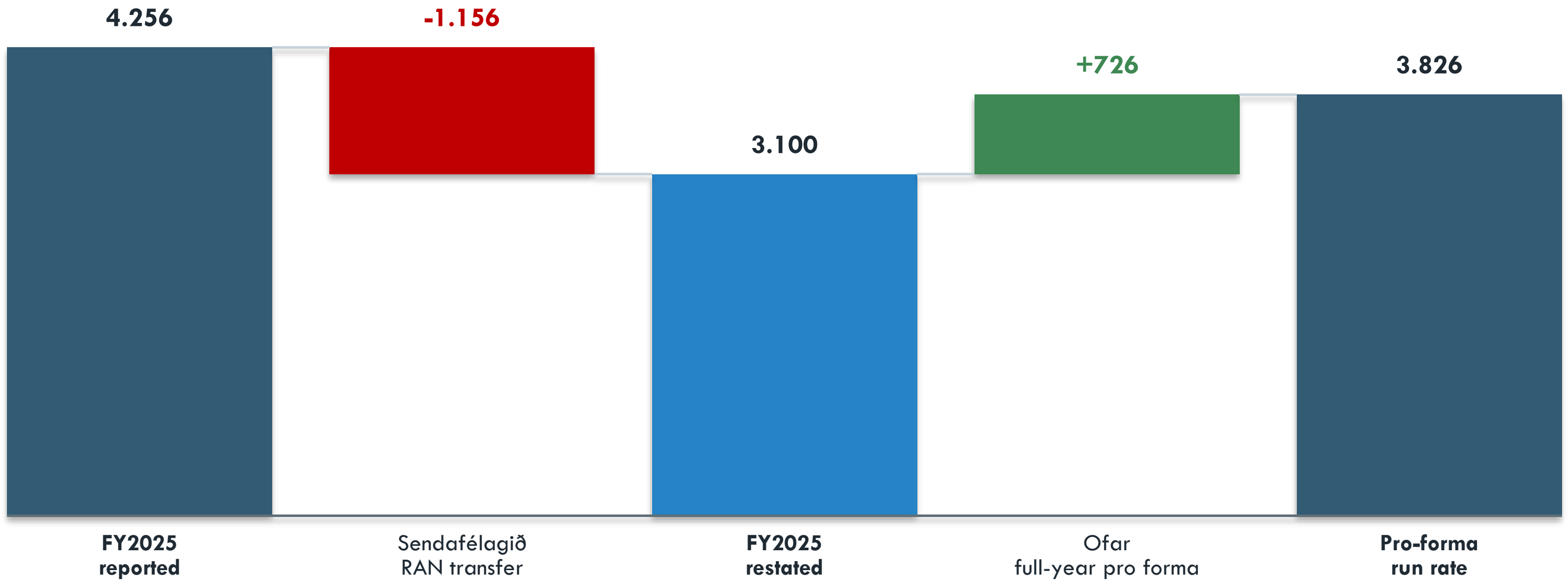
IV. The New Nova - Estimates

Pro-Forma EBITDA Bridge

Structure Rebuilds the EBITDA Line; Guidance Then Asks for Organic Growth

From FY2025 as reported to a pro-forma FY2026 run rate

ISKm · full-year effect of both corporate actions, before any organic contribution



Sources.

FY2025 reported EBITDA ISKm 4.256 on revenue ISKm 14.299 (29,8%), Q4 2025 release. The restated ISKm 3.100 on revenue ISKm 13.200 is the company's own comparative base in the Q2 2026 investor presentation, restated for the Sendafélagið changes - the ISKm 1.156 is therefore the company's number, not an AKKUR estimate, and it nets the deconsolidated joint-venture revenue against the new RAN service charge. Ofar ISKm 726 is twice the disclosed pro-forma H1 2026 EBITDA of ISKm 363 (interim note 11).

Kosmos is excluded from the run rate.

The ISKm 24 a quarter implied by Q2 is launch cost - platform build, acquisition marketing and the first free month - rather than a steady-state drag, so AKKUR does not annualise it into a run rate. It remains in the FY2026 reported reconciliation opposite, where it is a real cost of the year. Carrying it at zero in steady state is an AKKUR assumption: the company has never reported Kosmos separately, and a discount brand at ISK 2.990 could be margin-dilutive at scale. Run rate to reported: 3.826 less 303 of Ofar outside the consolidation period less 72 of Kosmos = 3.451.

Reconciliation to FY2026 guidance

Reported basis - Ofar consolidated from 01/06 only; ISKm

	ISKm
FY2025 restated base	3.100
Ofar, seven months	+423
Structural FY2026, before Kosmos	**3.523**
Kosmos start-up, three quarters	-72
Structural FY2026, reported basis	**3.451**
FY2026 guidance, mid-point	3.700
Implied Nova standalone organic	**+249**
as % of the restated base	+8,0%

What that organic figure requires

Excluding Ofar and Kosmos on both sides

Nova standalone EBITDA	ISKm	YoY
H1 2026 group reported	1.351	
less Ofar, June only	-26	
plus Kosmos start-up cost, Q2	+24	
H1 2026 Nova standalone	**1.349**	
H1 2025 restated, AKKURe	1.488	-9,3%
H2 2026 required at guidance mid	2.000	
H2 2025 restated, AKKURe	1.612	+24,1%

The question the bridge forces.

Guidance asks a further ISKm 249 of organic EBITDA from standalone Nova, which has gone backwards by ISKm 139 so far, and the whole swing falls in the second half. H1 2025 is an AKKUR allocation at 48% of the restated base.

Estimates

Four Legs, One Guidance Range, No Segment Disclosure

Guidance against delivery

ISKm; guidance updated 13/07/2026 and reaffirmed at Q2

	Revenue	EBITDA	margin
Original FY2026 guidance, pre-Ofar	13.800	3.300	23,9%
Updated guidance 13/07/2026, mid-point	19.200	3.700	19,3%
H1 2026 actual	7.423	1.351	18,2%
H2 2026 implied by guidance	**11.777**	**2.349**	**19,9%**
H1 to H2 step-up required		+66% to +81%	
H1 to H2 step-up delivered in 2025		+8,3%	
AKKUR FY2026E	**19.323**	**3.681**	**19,0%**

Capex guidance of ~ISKm 1.200 against H1 of ISKm 724 is the one line where the run rate is consistent with guidance. Nova standalone capex was ISKm 224 in Q2 against 411 a year earlier - the post-transfer step-down is now visible.

AKKUR estimates against the record

ISKm · company reports; 2026E is the estimate carried on the cash flow page

ISKm	2023A	2024A	2025A	2026E
Total revenue	**12.993**	**13.314**	**14.299**	**19.323**
FlakkNet, mobile	6.177	6.461	6.626	6.604
FastNet, fixed	3.557	3.897	4.233	4.618
EBITDA	**3.979**	**4.128**	**4.256**	**3.681**
EBITDA margin	30,6%	31,0%	29,8%	19,0%
EBIT	**1.826**	**1.862**	**1.849**	**1.980**
EBIT margin	14,1%	14,0%	12,9%	10,2%
Net income	729	807	783	688

AKKUR models the group in four legs

› **Nova standalone.** Where the margin settles now the network is a cost line is the largest single estimate in this report. 20,5% in Q2 2026 against 30,7% in Q2 2025. AKKUR builds it from the service charge and the announced cost programme rather than from a guidance-implied residual.

› **Ofar.** Forecast on its own drivers - product versus service mix, gross margin, working capital and the seasonal second-half weighting - rather than as a margin percentage applied to group revenue. All inputs are taken from the filed statutory accounts for 2025 and 2024.

› **Kosmos.** Costs from 01/04/2026 and revenue from May. First customer month free, ISK 2.990 unlimited including the EU and EEA, 25% discount for annual prepayment. No subscriber number has been published, so AKKUR sizes the launch as an investment with a defined payback. The figure is an AKKUR estimate.

› **Associates.** Sendafélagið contributed ISKm 47 and DineOut ISKm 24 in H1 2026. AKKUR models the Sendafélagið contribution consistently with the service-charge assumption used in the sum-of-the-parts.

Three gaps in the company's disclosure

No segment table. The group reports as a single operating segment with four revenue streams. There is no Nova, Ofar, Kosmos or Nova Innviðir split of revenue, EBITDA or EBIT. Every leg of the sum-of-the-parts below is therefore an AKKUR construction, and is identified as one.

No net interest-bearing debt figure. The company publishes a leverage ratio of 3,41x whose denominator includes an undisclosed estimated twelve-month EBITDA for Ofar of roughly ISKm 714. On LTM reported group EBITDA of ISKm 3.564 the same ratio is 4,09x, and on FY2026E net debt of ISKm 15.633 over EBITDA of ISKm 3.681 it is 4,25x. AKKUR builds net debt of ISKm 14.589 at 30/06/2026 from the interest-bearing lines, which gross of cash total ISKm 15.517 against total liabilities of ISKm 19.348 per the accounts.

No Sendafélagið quarterly attribution. Only the H1 total of ISKm 47 is given by the company; the quarterly split of ISKm 34 then 13 is an AKKUR derivation from the Q1 and H1 notes.

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V. Valuation

Valuation Approach

One Discounted Cash Flow and One Relative Valuation, on the Same Perimeter

Why these two, and not three

› **Two distinct approaches - and one overlap, stated.** A discounted cash flow on consolidated free cash flow, and a relative valuation applying each operating leg's own peer EV/EBIT. They are not fully independent: the house terminal value averages three methods, one a 12,0x terminal EV/EBIT, and since terminal value is 53,0% of operating enterprise value, 18,2% of that enterprise value is itself multiple-derived. Both stop at the same perimeter and both run to 31/12/2026. The ISKm 152 shareholder-loan residual is excluded from both, because Sendafélagið is valued separately and the loan already sits inside the joint-venture net debt deducted there.

› **Sendafélagið sits outside both, by construction.** It is equity-accounted, so its results fall below EBIT and never enter either operating build. It is added whole, once, in each bridge. A group discounted cash flow that stopped at consolidated free cash flow and said nothing further would omit 49,8% of market capitalisation at the mark AKKUR uses.

› **The sum-of-the-parts is the peer-multiple method, not a second discounted cash flow.** Which is why peer multiples do not also appear below as a separately weighted cross-check: that would put the same evidence into the fair value twice, at an undisclosed total weight. The two methods produce ISK 6,92 and ISK 5,30 on bridges identical line for line. The dispersion therefore sits entirely in the operating valuation: a multi-year discounted cash flow with a terminal value versus a one-year peer-multiple approach. Perimeter, stakes and net debt are identical in both.

How each leg is built, and the cross-checks

› **Why the relative leg runs on EV/EBIT and not EV/EBITDA.** Both operating businesses carry a lease or service structure that makes EBITDA non-comparable, and in both cases the wedge closes at the EBIT line. EV/EBIT is additionally indifferent to gross-versus-net revenue recognition, which is not comparable anywhere in the distribution bucket. The mechanism is set out in full on the sum-of-the-parts page.

› **Two peer buckets, because Ofar is not a telecom.** Applying a telecom median to 28% of guided FY2026 revenue earned in business-technology reselling is not a peer valuation. Bucket A is European SMID telecom, Bucket B European IT reselling, built for this update; the medians differ by 1,15 turns of EBIT.

› **EV to (EBITDA less capex) is the multiple this company most needs.** It neutralises both distortions at once. The network service charge sits above EBITDA where a peer's equivalent spend sits below it as depreciation, and Nova's capital expenditure is a third of the peer median precisely because that spend moved. On operating free cash flow the two effects cancel. Where the discounted cash flow and the EBITDA multiple disagree, this is the metric that adjudicates.

› **An asset floor.** The Sendafélagið stake at the low end of its evidenced range, plus Ofar at cost, plus spectrum, plus Nova Innviðir at its demerger equity. With leverage at 3,4-4,1x depending on the denominator and goodwill at 46% of total assets, AKKUR sets a downside anchor from assets rather than earnings.

› **Two methods AKKUR does not apply here.** A dividend discount model - leverage and the buyback make distributable capacity rather than earnings the binding constraint, and the discounted cash flow already captures it. And EV/sales - a 20,5%-margin telecom combined with a 7,8%-margin distributor, with revenue recognition not comparable across the bucket, leaves a revenue multiple no stable interpretation.

Method map

Role of each method and the weight it carries in the fair value

Method	Role	Weight
Group DCF, FCFF, blended WACC, ex-Sendafélagið	primary	50%
Sum-of-the-parts on peer EV/EBIT, two buckets	primary	50%
Total		**100%**
Group EV/EBITDA and EV/EBIT against Bucket A	check	nil
EV to (EBITDA less capex), lease-neutral	check	nil
Implied WACC and cost of equity by stake mark	check	memo
IRR on entry price by exit multiple	check	memo
Asset floor - stake, Ofar at cost, spectrum, Nova Innviðir	downside	memo

Cost of Capital

Observable Inputs, Each Named and Dated, on the Basis of Its Own Cash Flows

WACC build

Instrument, source and date stated for every input

Input	Value	Source and date
Risk-free rate	6,89%	RIKB 42 0217, Kodiak close 18/09/2026
Equity risk premium, Iceland	5,14%	Damodaran, Iceland, 05/01/2026 dataset, sole source
Unlevered beta	0,55	Damodaran global unlevered, 05/01/2026 - segment-weighted below
Target capital structure	60 / 40	Equity / debt, stated basis
Levered beta	0,84	Hamada, unlevered x (1 + (1 - t) x D/E)
Cost of equity	**11,22%**	**CAPM**
Debt premium	3,00%	Over the risk-free rate
Cost of debt, pre-tax	9,89%	Terms of the ISKm 2.700 Ofar facility are not disclosed
Tax rate	20,0%	Icelandic corporate rate
WACC	**9,90%**	

Carried at the initiation report, 03/06/2025:

WACC 9,80%, cost of equity 11,12%, risk-free 6,76% on RIKB 42, unlevered beta 0,54, market risk premium 5,27%, debt premium 3,00%, 60/40 equity to debt, terminal growth 3,0%. The 10 basis points between that build and this one decompose as risk-free +13bp, market risk premium -13bp and unlevered beta 0,54 to 0,55 on the Ofar segment weighting. Every parameter is restated as of this valuation date, from the sources named above.

Segment weighting

Nova now spans two Damodaran sectors. Telecommunication Services for the telecom leg, and Computer Services for Ofar, at 72/28 of guided FY2026 revenue. AKKUR weights the beta on EBITDA rather than revenue - telecom 0,47 at 85% and Ofar 1,00 at 15% - because Ofar's contribution to earnings is far smaller than its revenue share. Both betas are Damodaran global unlevered figures from the 05/01/2026 dataset, re-levered at 60/40 to a levered 0,84.

How the discount rates are built

› **Parameters follow AKKUR's coverage-wide framework.** The risk-free rate, equity risk premium, beta source and re-levering convention are the ones applied across all eleven covered companies, restated as of this valuation date. No illiquidity or size premium is applied to this name in isolation, and no parameter is varied for a single company.

› **Match the instrument to the basis of the cash flows.** RIKB for a nominal discount rate, RIKS for a real one. Nova's site and tower obligation is explicitly CPI-indexed and discounted at 2,35% real, and the site leases are CPI-linked, so the Sendafélagið leg is run on a REAL basis against RIKS at 2,8-3,0% rather than RIKB at 6,89%. The service agreement's own indexation has never been disclosed; treating the leg as real is therefore an AKKUR assumption, and the stake page prices the alternative. The group leg is nominal. An implied rate from one basis is never compared against a risk-free rate from the other.

› **Cost of debt is set without disclosed terms.** ISKm 2.700 of new bank debt was drawn in June 2026 to fund Ofar, but no rate, margin, maturity or indexation basis has been published. The 3,00% premium is derived instead from realised interest expense on the existing floating facility, measured against the longest RIKB, and the basis is stated rather than implied.

› **Two rates in the blend, not three.** Sendafélagið sits outside the group discounted cash flow, so it is not a leg of the blended WACC - its rate is set separately, on a real basis. The blend is Nova telecom at 85% and Ofar at 15%, weighted on EBITDA, giving the 0,55 unlevered beta above. The sum-of-the-parts uses no discount rate; all discount-rate sensitivity therefore sits in the discounted cash flow.

Group DCF – Free Cash Flow Model

FCFF at a 9,90% WACC to a 31/12/2026 Valuation Date, Excluding Sendafélagið

Discounted cash flow, FCFF

ISKm · AKKUR master model · discounted at a 9,90% WACC to 31/12/2026, mid-year convention · FY2026E shown for reference and not discounted

ISKm	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E	2035E
Revenue	19.323	23.443	24.286	25.015	25.771	26.556	27.371	28.217	29.097	30.010
Revenue growth	35,1%	21,3%	3,6%	3,0%	3,0%	3,0%	3,1%	3,1%	3,1%	3,1%
EBITDA	**3.681**	**4.224**	**4.405**	**4.546**	**4.693**	**4.820**	**4.952**	**5.089**	**5.232**	**5.380**
EBITDA margin	19,0%	18,0%	18,1%	18,2%	18,2%	18,2%	18,1%	18,0%	18,0%	17,9%
Depreciation and amortisation	-1.701	-1.704	-1.736	-1.763	-1.793	-1.825	-1.860	-1.898	-1.938	-1.982
EBIT	**1.980**	**2.520**	**2.668**	**2.783**	**2.900**	**2.995**	**3.092**	**3.191**	**3.293**	**3.398**
EBIT margin	10,2%	10,7%	11,0%	11,1%	11,3%	11,3%	11,3%	11,3%	11,3%	11,3%
Cash tax	-396	-504	-534	-557	-580	-599	-618	-638	-659	-680
NOPLAT	1.584	2.016	2.134	2.226	2.320	2.396	2.474	2.553	2.635	2.718
less capex	-1.157	-1.398	-1.448	-1.491	-1.536	-1.583	-1.632	-1.682	-1.735	-1.789
less change in net working capital	-1.122	141	-6	-7	-8	-3	-3	-4	-4	-4
Free cash flow to the firm	**1.006**	**2.463**	**2.514**	**2.455**	**2.532**	**2.594**	**2.656**	**2.721**	**2.788**	**2.859**
Present value of FCFF		**2.349**	**2.182**	**1.939**	**1.819**	**1.696**	**1.580**	**1.473**	**1.374**	**1.282**

Terminal value – triangulate

Present values; the house average of three

Method	ISKm
Value driver formula, RONIC 18,0%	15.705
Gordon growth, g = 3,00%	19.130
Terminal EV/EBIT multiple, 12,0x	18.278
Average	**17.705**
as % of operating enterprise value	53,0%

Equity bridge

At 31/12/2026 · identical to the SOTP bridge

ISKm	Value	ISK/sh
PV of FCFF, 2027E-2035E	15.693	4,58
PV of terminal value	17.705	5,16
Enterprise value, operating	**33.398**	**9,74**
plus Sendafélagið 55%, at 10,0x	5.596	1,63
plus DineOut 20%, at carrying value	372	0,11
less net debt at 31/12/2026E	-15.633	-4,56
Equity value at 31/12/2026	**23.733**	**6,92**
Value per share, ISK, basic	**3.429m sh**	**6,92**

Sensitivity – WACC by terminal growth

ISK per share, basic

	8,4%	8,9%	9,4%	9,9%	10,4%	10,9%	11,4%
g 2,0%	8,22	7,60	7,05	6,57	6,13	5,73	5,37
g 2,5%	8,52	7,84	7,25	6,73	6,27	5,85	5,47
g 3,0%	**8,88**	**8,13**	**7,48**	**6,92**	**6,42**	**5,98**	**5,58**
g 3,5%	9,31	8,47	7,76	7,14	6,60	6,13	5,71
g 4,0%	9,84	8,88	8,08	7,40	6,81	6,30	5,85

Valuation date, perimeter and dilution.

31/12/2026 is the year-end convention the initiation used, so there is no stub: FY2026E free cash flow falls before it and net debt is the projected 31/12/2026 figure, measured at the same point as enterprise value. Sendafélagið and DineOut sit below EBIT and are added whole; the ISKm 152 shareholder-loan residual is excluded because it already sits inside the joint-venture net debt deducted there. Per-share figures are basic, on 3.429,0m shares; 67,9m options at ISK 4,69 are 0,6% dilutive.

Sum-of-the-Parts on Peer EV/EBIT

Two Legs, Two Peer Buckets, and the One Multiple Both Lease Structures Survive

Step 1 – leg build, twelve months of every leg

ISKm · FY2026E · a year-end 2026 valuation needs a full twelve-month 2026 earnings base

ISKm	Revenue	EBITDA	D&A	EBIT	EBIT mgn
Group, FY2026E as guided (7 months of Ofar)	19.200	3.700			
plus Ofar, January to May	3.898	303			
Group, FY2026E pro-forma full year	**23.098**	**4.003**	**-1.810**	**2.193**	**9,5%**
Ofar, full year	9.356	726	-260	466	5,0%
Nova telecom, residual	**13.742**	**3.277**	**-1.550**	**1.727**	**12,6%**

A year-end 2026 valuation needs twelve months of both legs.

The enterprise value the price implies, ISKm 20.912, over AKKUR's FY2026E reported EBIT of ISKm 1.980 reads 10,56x; over pro-forma full-year EBIT of ISKm 2.193 it reads 9,54x - 15% and 23% below the 12,45x peer median. The gap is five months of Ofar earnings, so name the basis wherever the comparison appears. Bucket A is FY2026E and is paired with a FY2026 pro-forma base; Bucket B is trailing, and the peer page sizes what that costs the Ofar leg.

Step 2 – multiple, and the bridge to equity

Each leg on its own peer median; each stake added once; net debt deducted once

	EBIT	EV/EBIT	Peer bucket	EV	ISK/sh
Nova telecom	1.727	12,45x	A · European SMID telecom, FY2026E	21.495	6,24
Ofar	466	13,60x	B · European IT reseller, trailing	6.338	1,84
Operating enterprise value				**27.833**	**8,12**
plus Sendafélagið, 55%			10,0x EBITDA	5.596	1,63
plus DineOut, 20%			carrying value	372	0,11
Total enterprise value				**33.800**	**9,86**
less net debt at 31/12/2026E			incl. leases and CPI obligation	-15.633	-4,56
Equity value at 31/12/2026				**18.168**	**5,30**

What this method adds

› **Why EV/EBIT on both legs, and not EV/EBITDA on either.** The same defect appears twice for different reasons, and in both cases it closes at the EBIT line. The network service charge and a telecom peer's own RAN depreciation both fall above EBIT; Ofar's right-of-use depreciation and a distribution peer's owned-asset depreciation likewise both fall above EBIT. EV/EBIT is also indifferent to gross-versus-net revenue recognition, which is not comparable anywhere in Bucket B - Atea reports NOKbn 37,4 net against 60,2 gross. EV/Sales has no meaning in this bucket and is not used.

› **Bucket B did not exist before this update.** The Ofar leg had been carried on a telecom multiple or on the price paid; neither is a peer valuation. The bucket is Atea, Bechtle, Cancom and ALSO.

› **The two readings of the same purchase.** Against the ISKm 4.343 consideration, Ofar's FY2025 audited EBITDA gives 7,0x against an 8,95x bucket median. The same consideration against FY2025 EBIT gives 12,2x against a 13,60x median. On EBIT the acquisition was made at approximately the peer multiple, not at a bargain. The gap is depreciation intensity: Ofar's D&A runs at 3,3% of revenue, of which 57% is right-of-use rather than owned-asset depreciation. Bucket B's capital expenditure of 0,2% to 1,9% of revenue is separate evidence of how little owned asset the model needs, not a like-for-like comparison with Ofar's D&A.

› **Where the reconciliation bites, with the number.** Both methods stop at the same perimeter and carry identical bridge lines - the same two equity-accounted stakes and the same 31/12/2026 net debt. The discounted cash flow puts operating enterprise value at ISKm 33.398 against ISKm 27.833 here: a gap of ISKm 5.565, ISK 1,62 per share, and the whole of the difference between ISK 6,92 and ISK 5,30. What is left is the operating valuation method, not the equity bridge.

The sensitivity that matters

Telecom FY2026E EBITDA · ISK per share

Telecom FY2026E EBITDA	EBIT	EV	ISK/sh
2.650 - first half annualised	1.100	13.695	3,02
2.800	1.250	15.563	3,57
3.100	1.550	19.298	4,66
3.277 - guidance midpoint	**1.727**	**21.495**	**5,30**
3.400 - top of guidance	1.850	23.033	5,75

One denominator, no terminal value to hide behind.

H1 2026 group EBITDA of 1.351 against a guidance midpoint of 3.700 asks H2 for about 2.349, roughly 363 of it Ofar.

Peer Multiples

Two Buckets, Foreign Only - and Every Name in the Median Is Listed

Bucket A – European SMID telecom

FY2026E consensus estimates · Koyfin, as of 18/09/2026

Company	Mkt	Cap €m	EV/EBITDA	EV/EBIT	In median
Digi Communications	RO	1.124	6,8x	32,9x	EBITDA only
Cyfrowy Polsat	PL	2.019	6,9x	14,0x	both
Proximus	BE	2.123	3,9x	13,1x	EBIT only
NOS SGPS	PT	2.537	5,5x	13,9x	both
freenet	DE	2.876	7,1x	10,1x	both
1&1	DE	4.161	9,3x	29,1x	EBITDA only
Hrvatski Telekom	HR	3.048	7,0x	15,6x	EBITDA only
Elisa	FI	5.740	9,2x	14,6x	both
Magyar Telekom	HU	6.262	6,0x	8,9x	both
Telekom Austria	AT	6.721	3,7x	8,5x	EBIT only
OTE	GR	8.139	5,7x	9,5x	both
Tele2	SE	10.670	10,5x	11,8x	both
KPN	NL	15.334	8,2x	15,5x	both
Median – 11 names / 10 names			**7,00x**	**12,45x**	
Median – genuine small cap (< €3bn)			6,85x	13,50x	
Nova, FY2026E, at the price	**IS**		**5,68x**	**10,56x**	

Nova's row is not independent of the stake decision.

It is struck on the enterprise value the market price implies after deducting AKKUR's own marks for the two equity-accounted stakes, Sendafélagið and DineOut. At the 10,0x mark the implied operating enterprise value is ISKm 20.912; at zero it is 26.508, at which the same rows read 7,20x and 13,39x - above both peer medians. Denominators are AKKUR's published FY2026E EBITDA of 3.681 and EBIT of 1.980.

Sources and basis.

Every peer multiple here, and the peer margin and capex figures opposite, are Koyfin's as displayed on 18/09/2026, on the bases stated in each caption. AKKUR does not recompute them. The medians are AKKUR calculations across the flagged names; a name is excluded where Koyfin's figure for that metric is not comparable with the rest of the bucket. The Nova and Ofar rows are AKKUR's own. No Icelandic name enters either median.

The two buckets are on different bases.

Forward consensus is not available for all four Bucket B names. The Ofar leg therefore pairs a trailing multiple with a forward metric, which overstates it to the extent peer earnings grow. Pairing the same 13,60x with Ofar's FY2025 audited EBIT of ISKm 357 gives an Ofar enterprise value of ISKm 4.861 against 6.338 - ISK 0,43 per share on the sum-of-the-parts, and a fair value of ISK 5,89 rather than 6,11.

The premise problem

Why a single telecom median is wrong by construction

	EBITDA mgn	EBIT mgn	Capex/rev
Nova FY2026E, group	19,0%	10,2%	6,0%
Nova standalone, Q2 2026	20,5%		
Nova standalone, Q2 2025 (pre-transfer)	30,7%		
Icelandic operators, context only - not peers	23,2-23,3%	1,6-10,5%	10,7-16,0%
Bucket A median, eleven / eleven / twelve names	31,9%	17,5%	15,5%
Genuine small cap only, five names	21,3%	9,0%	19,7%

Three separate causes, all structural.

The radio access network is now an operating charge while every facilities-based peer capitalises the same spend - the standalone margin fell 30,7% to 20,5% across the transfer, and that ~10pp is the definitional wedge. Ofar is 28% of guided FY2026 revenue at a 7,9% margin, and every count in the median column above is stated because the included-name flags differ by metric. And Icelandic operators run structurally low margins anyway: Ásar and Sýn earn 23,2% and 23,3% on EBITDA but 10,5% and 1,6% on EBIT - which is why Icelandic EV/EBITDA reads low while Icelandic EV/EBIT does not.

Bucket B – IT reselling and distribution

Koyfin, reported trailing twelve months · Bucket A is on FY2026E

Company	Mkt	EV/EBITDA	EV/EBIT	EBIT mgn
Atea	NO	9,2x	13,7x	3,7%
Bechtle	DE	9,3x	13,5x	5,3%
Cancom	DE	7,4x	16,0x	1,6%
ALSO Holding	CH	8,7x	11,4x	1,7%
Median, four names		**8,95x**	**13,60x**	
Ofar, as acquired	**IS**	**7,0x**	**12,2x**	**4,6%**

Implied Returns

What the Price Assumes at Each Mark for the Stake, and What It Pays If It Is Wrong

Reverse DCF - implied WACC and CoE by the Sendafélagið mark

Solved so the group discounted cash flow equals the market price

Sendafélagið EV/EBITDA	Stake, ISKm	ISK/sh	Implied operating EV	Implied WACC	Implied CoE	Spread over rf
0,0x	0	0,00	26.508	12,37%	15,34%	845bp
2,0x	0	0,00	26.508	12,37%	15,34%	845bp
4,0x	1.306	0,38	25.202	13,00%	16,40%	951bp
6,0x	2.736	0,80	23.772	13,79%	17,70%	1.081bp
8,0x	4.166	1,21	22.342	14,67%	19,18%	1.229bp
10,0x - the mark used	**5.596**	**1,63**	**20.912**	**15,69%**	**20,87%**	**1.398bp**
12,0x	7.026	2,05	19.482	16,85%	22,81%	1.592bp
AKKUR base case	**5.596**	**1,63**	**33.398**	**9,90%**	**11,22%**	**433bp**

Three things this table settles.

First, the discount rate embedded in the price is not a single number - it is a function of what the reader believes the stake is worth. Across the 9x to 12x band AKKUR judges most likely, the implied WACC runs 15,16% to 16,85% and the implied cost of equity 20,00% to 22,81%. Second, the floor: below 2,2x EV/EBITDA the joint venture's enterprise value does not cover its ISKm 2.825 of net debt, so a 55% equity stake is worth nothing rather than a negative amount, and the 0,0x and 2,0x rows are identical. Third, and separately from that band: even at a stake value of zero the price still requires a 12,37% WACC and a 15,34% cost of equity against a base case of 9,90% and 11,22% - an 845bp spread over the risk-free rate against 433bp. The gap cannot be explained away by disagreeing about Sendafélagið.

Implied FY2027E multiples

FY2027 is the first clean full year of both Ofar and the new cost base

	At the market price	AKKUR base case
Implied FY2027E EV/EBITDA	4,95x	7,91x
Implied FY2027E EV/EBIT	8,30x	13,25x
Implied FY2027E EV/(EBITDA less capex)	7,40x	11,82x

No terminal growth rate reconciles the base WACC to the price.

The house terminal value averages three methods and the EV/EBIT leg does not depend on growth, so value asymptotes to roughly ISK 4,1 per share as growth falls away - still above ISK 3,28. The discount-rate row, not the growth row, carries the argument, which is why this page is built on discount rates rather than on a growth solve.

IRR - entry 18/09/2026, exit 31/12/2029

Annualised over 3,29 years · ISK entry price down, exit EV/EBIT across

Entry ISK	8,0x	9,0x	10,0x	11,0x	12,0x	13,0x
2,75	17,2%	23,1%	28,4%	33,3%	37,8%	41,9%
3,00	14,2%	19,9%	25,1%	29,8%	34,2%	38,2%
3,28 - current price	**11,1%**	**16,7%**	**21,7%**	**26,3%**	**30,6%**	**34,5%**
3,75	6,7%	12,0%	16,9%	21,3%	25,4%	29,1%
4,25	2,7%	7,8%	12,5%	16,7%	20,7%	24,3%
5,00	-2,3%	2,6%	7,1%	11,1%	14,8%	18,3%

Money multiple - same axes

Gross multiple of money, entry to exit

Entry ISK	8,0x	9,0x	10,0x	11,0x	12,0x	13,0x
2,75	1,69x	1,98x	2,28x	2,57x	2,87x	3,16x
3,00	1,55x	1,82x	2,09x	2,36x	2,63x	2,90x
3,28 - current price	**1,41x**	**1,66x**	**1,91x**	**2,16x**	**2,40x**	**2,65x**
3,75	1,24x	1,45x	1,67x	1,89x	2,10x	2,32x
4,25	1,09x	1,28x	1,47x	1,66x	1,85x	2,05x
5,00	0,93x	1,09x	1,25x	1,41x	1,58x	1,74x

Exit value at 31/12/2029, ISK per share:

4,63 at 8,0x · 5,45 at 9,0x · 6,26 at 10,0x · 7,07 at 11,0x · 7,88 at 12,0x · 8,69 at 13,0x.

Reading the grids

› **What the grids hold constant.** Exit equity is the exit multiple applied to model EBIT of ISKm 2.783 in 2029, plus the same ISKm 5.968 of non-operating assets, less model net debt of ISKm 12.336, on 3.429,0m shares. No distributions are assumed inside the period: the model's own net-debt path already absorbs the free cash flow. Net debt falls ISKm 3.297 over the period, ISK 0,96 per share of the return at any exit multiple.

› **Where the peer median sits.** Bucket A's median EV/EBIT is 12,45x. Exiting there from the current price gives ISK 8,25, a 32,4% annual return and 2,51x the money; exiting at 8,0x, a 36% discount to the median, still returns 11,1%.

Estimate Changes

FY2026E Prior Against Current, and the Q2 2026 Variance Behind It

FY2026E, prior estimate against current

ISKm · AKKUR estimates · margin lines differenced in basis points

ISKm	Prior	Current	Change
Total revenue	19.251	19.323	+0,4%
FlakkNet, mobile	6.758	6.604	-2,3%
FastNet, fixed	4.614	4.618	+0,1%
EBITDA	**3.678**	**3.681**	**+0,1%**
EBITDA margin	19,1%	19,1%	-6bp
EBIT	**2.160**	**1.980**	**-8,3%**
EBIT margin	11,2%	10,2%	-97bp
Net income	1.107	688	-37,8%

Revenue and EBITDA are essentially unchanged; everything below EBITDA is not.

EBIT falls 8,3% on a higher depreciation charge and net income 37,8% on that plus a higher finance cost, the ISKm 2.700 Ofar facility having been drawn in June. The multiple the sum-of-the-parts runs on therefore moves against Nova even though the operating estimate did not. Valuation multiples are not shown here; they are on the peer page, struck on one stated enterprise-value definition.

Q2 2026 against AKKUR estimate

ISKm · variances calculated on unrounded figures

ISKm	Actual	AKKURe	Var	%
Total revenue	4.192	3.907	+285	+7,3%
FlakkNet, mobile	1.661	1.702	-41	-2,4%
FastNet, fixed	1.142	1.144	-2	-0,2%
EBITDA	**701**	**782**	**-80**	**-10,2%**
EBITDA margin	16,7%	20,0%		-327bp
EBIT	286	417	-131	-31,5%
Net income	33	208	-175	-84,0%

Revenue beat, EBITDA missed.

The beat came from equipment sales, which grew 1,5x year on year at distribution margin, while FlakkNet fell 0,4%. Under AKKUR's telecom framework a revenue beat with an EBITDA miss is read through the gross margin, not the top line.

What moved, and why

› **Initiation issued 03/06/2025 at a target price of ISK 7,32.** Built on a WACC of 9,80%, a cost of equity of 11,12%, a risk-free rate of 6,76% on RIKB 42, an unlevered beta of 0,54, a market risk premium of 5,27%, terminal growth of 3,0% and a terminal value averaging the value-driver formula, Gordon growth and a 6,5x EBITDA multiple, on net interest-bearing debt of ISKm 10.477 and 3.547m shares outstanding. That target predates both corporate actions and reflects neither Sendafélagið, Ofar nor Kosmos.

› **AKKUR's FY2026E sits inside guidance and below its mid-point.** Revenue of ISKm 19.323 against a guided 19.000-19.400 and EBITDA of ISKm 3.681 against 3.600-3.800. The sum-of-the-parts runs on the guidance mid-point rather than the AKKUR estimate, and the two differ by ISKm 19 of EBITDA - immaterial to the leg, but stated so the basis is not ambiguous.

How the rating is set

› **Rating mechanics.** Discount or premium is (fair value less price) divided by price, dividends excluded; BUY at 15% or more below fair value, 25% on the speculative band. The price and price date are stated on the summary page. The framework, current ratings, distribution and twelve-month recommendation history are published at akkur.beehiiv.com/ratings.