Helios Towers

IMPACT 2030

CONNECTING PEOPLE, POWERING GROWTH

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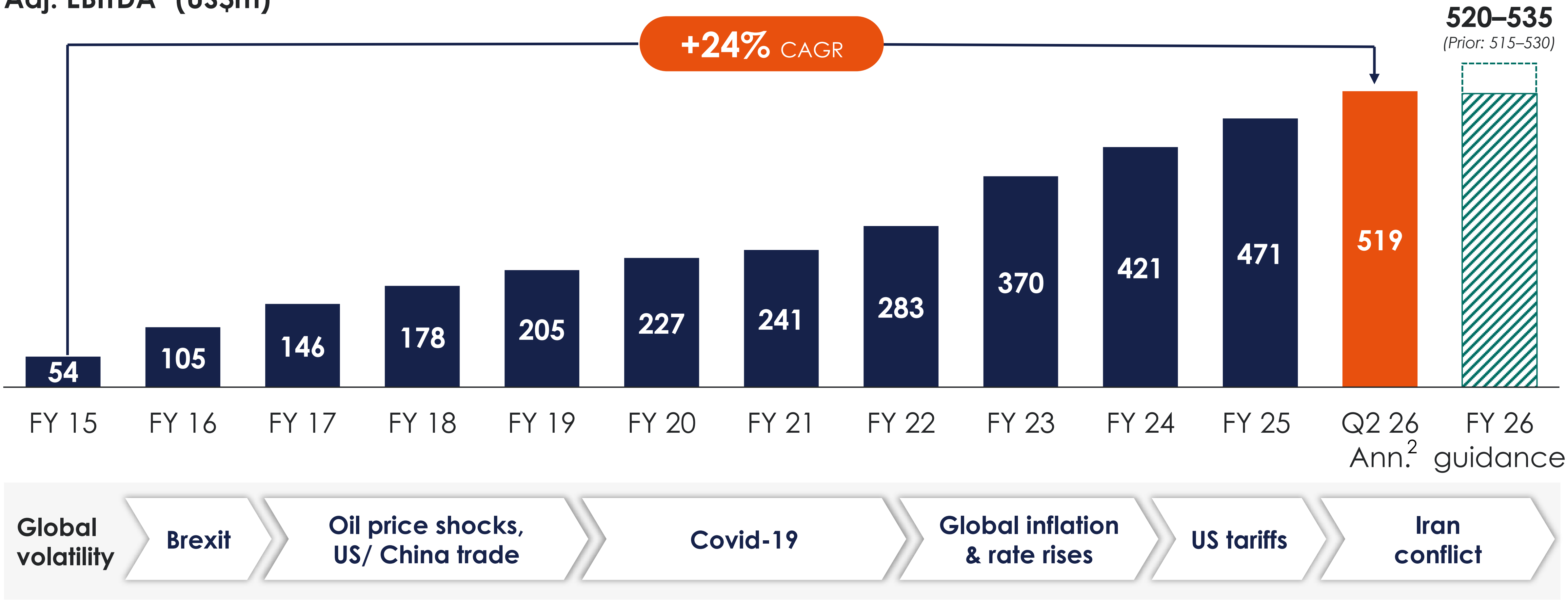
1

H1 2026 OVERVIEW

Resilient and robust business model underpins structural growth

Over ten years of consistent Adj. EBITDA growth through volatile global events

Adj. EBITDA[1] (US$m)



1. Adj. EBITDA is defined by management as profit/(loss) before tax for the year, adjusted for finance costs, other gains & losses, interest receivable, loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant & equipment, amortisation of intangible assets, depreciation & impairments of property, plant & equipment, depreciation of right-of-use assets, deal costs for aborted acquisitions, deal costs not capitalised, share-based payments & long-term incentive plan charges, & other adjusting items. Adjusting items are material items that are considered one-off by management by virtue of their size and/or incidence.
2. Annualised (Ann.) Adj. EBITDA calculated as the most recent fiscal quarter (Q2 26) multiplied by four.

Highlights – strong H1 performance and further upgraded outlook; tenancy pipeline supports a record year for roll out

01 Record tenancy demand

- **+2,511 YTD** tenancy additions, including **524** sites
- **+0.2x YoY** tenancy ratio expansion to **2.3x**
- **Record tenancy pipeline** driven by **accelerating customer investment** across our markets

02 Metronomic financial delivery

- **+14% YoY** H1 Adj. EBITDA growth to **$257m**
- **+52% YoY** H1 RFCF increase to **$106m**
- **+0.8ppt YoY** ROIC expansion to **14.4%**

03 Further capital structure improvements

- YoY net leverage reduction of **-0.4x** YoY and **-0.1x** QoQ, to **3.4x**
- **$34m share buyback** year-to-date and **$58m cumulative**[1] since the program launched in Nov-25
- **Inaugural interim dividend** of 0.604p per share ($8m total), with $25m dividends expected for fiscal FY 26[2]

04 FY 26 guidance further upgraded

- **+3,500–4,000** tenancy adds *(prior: +3,000–3,500)*
- **$520m–$535m** Adj. EBITDA *(prior: $515m–$530m)*
- **$220m–$235m** RFCF *(prior: $215m–$230m)*
- **$215m–$245m** disc. capex *(prior: $180m–$210m)*
- **$76m** shareholder distributions *(unchanged)*[2]

Structural growth and high ROIC opportunities underpinned by a **record $5.9bn contracted future revenues** and an average remaining initial life of **6.5 years**

1. Cumulative share buyback since the program's launch on 6 November 2025 through to 24 July 2026.
2. Reflects $51m share buyback and $25m dividend. Dividend expected to be paid 1/3 in FY 26 and 2/3 in H1 27 in respect of the final FY 26 dividend.

IMPACT 2030 – Disciplined and flexible capital allocation framework – with >$1.3bn recurring free cash flow[1] targeted FY 26–30

Our capital allocation priorities:		IMPACT 2030 target[2]
01 Optimised organic investments	Capital efficient investments **accretive to ROIC**	>$500m
02 Strong balance sheet	Continued **deleveraging**	2.5–3.5x
03 Attractive investor distributions	Combination of **buyback and growing dividend**	>$400m

Optimised organic investments deliver highly accretive growth for our business:

>9% Adj. EBITDA
(CAGR 2025-30)[2]

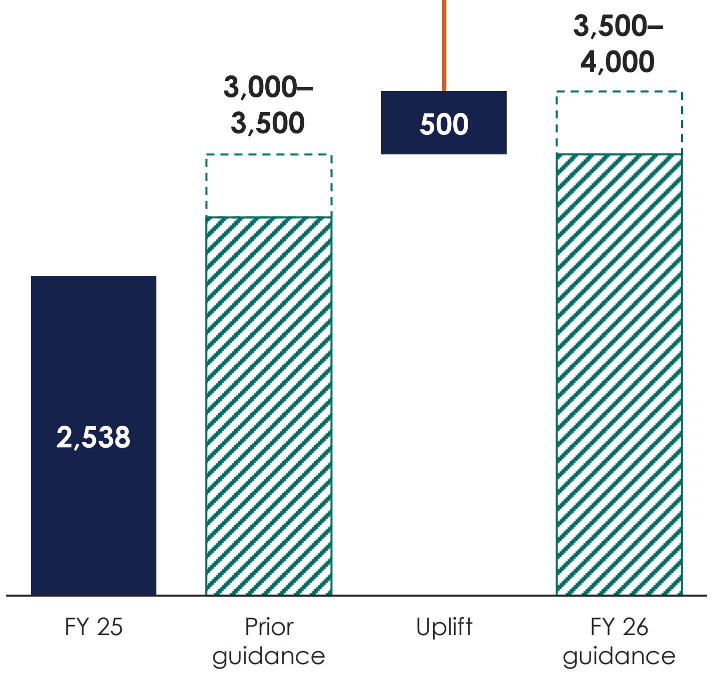
>30% incremental ROIC[3]
on growth capex 2023-25

1. Recurring free cash flow is defined as portfolio free cash flow less net payment of interest and net change in working capital. It is a measure of the Company's cash flow generation available for (i) discretionary capital expenditure and other exceptional items, and (ii) capital providers and/ or future investments.
2. Reflects expected capital allocation, net leverage and Adjusted EBITDA growth targets to FY 30, as presented at the Company's Capital Markets Day in November 2025.
3. Calculated as sum of organic PFCF ($112m) expansion across FY 23–FY 25 divided by sum of growth capex ($316m) across FY 23–FY 25.

FY 26 guidance uplift driven by robust tenancy pipeline

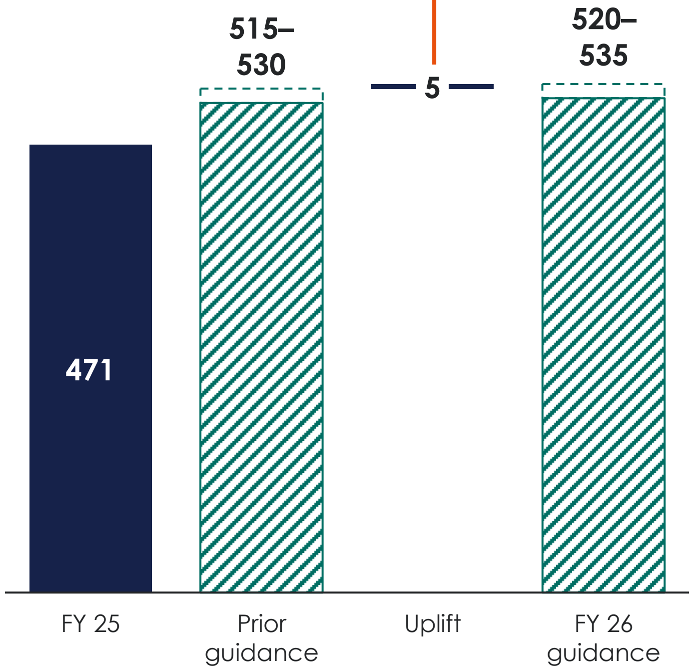
Tenancy additions (#)

c.250 sites & c.250 colocations



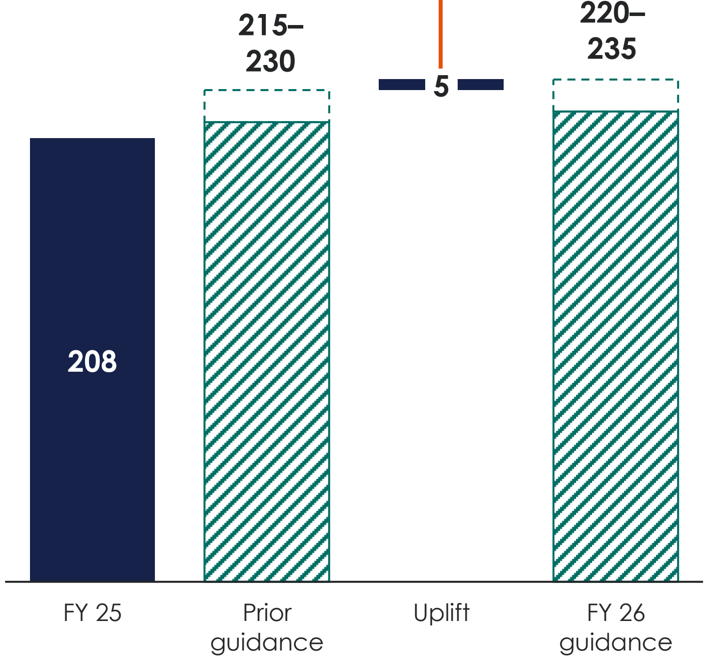
Adj. EBITDA (US$m)

>$10m annualised Adj. EBITDA from FY 27



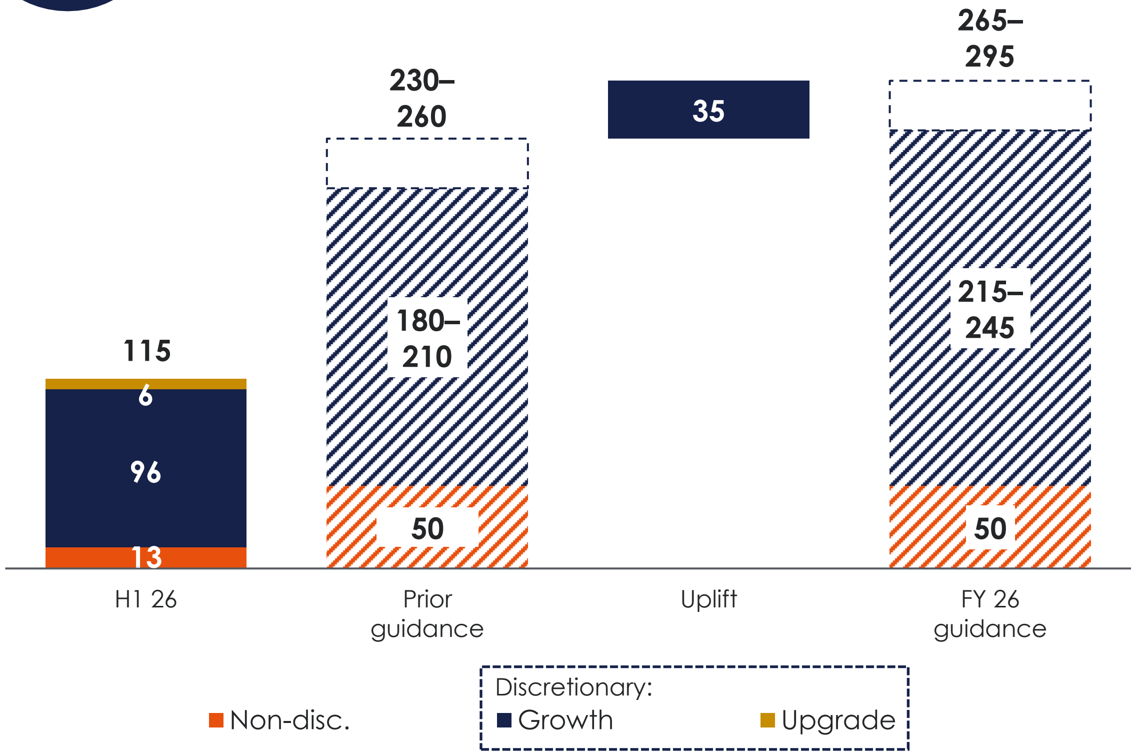
Recurring free cash flow (US$m)

>$10m annualised RFCF from FY 27



Well-invested platform supports high incremental returns from capex

Disciplined capex deployment (US$m)



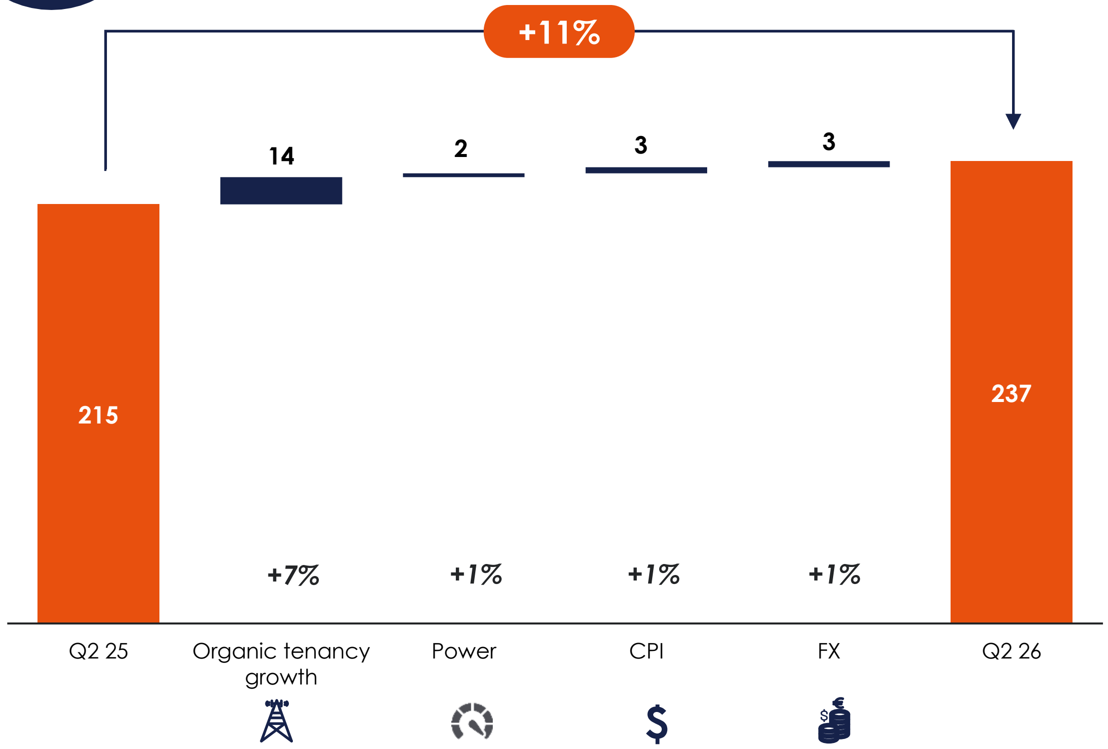
Capex overview

- **H1 26 disc. capex of $102m**, reflecting **+2,511 tenancies** (including +524 sites)
- **FY 26 guidance upgraded by $35m**, reflecting an additional +500 tenancies (including c.250 sites), with unit economics on guidance uplift **in line with market expectations**
- **$10m annualised increase** to Adj. EBITDA & RFCF, implies **c.30% ROIC** on incremental growth
- **Non-disc. capex guidance unchanged** at c.$50m
- **Buybacks** and **dividends**[1] remain unchanged at **$76m** for FY 26

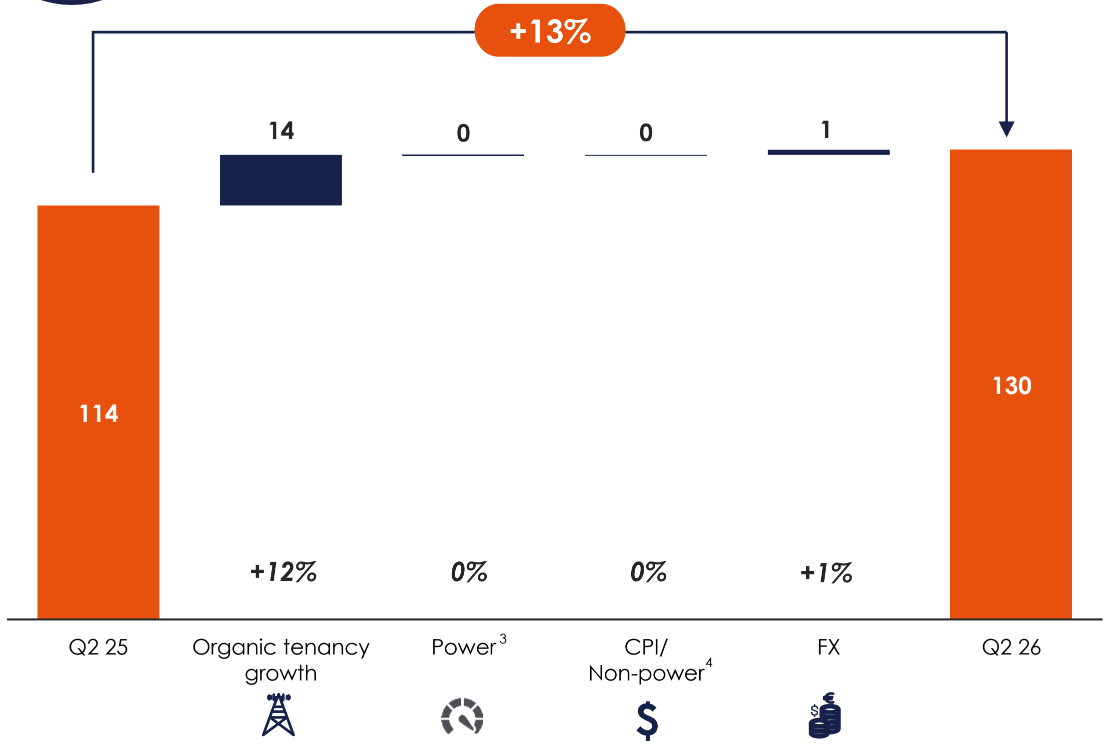
1. Reflects $51m share buyback and $25m dividend. Dividend expected to be paid 1/3 in FY 26 and 2/3 in FY 27 in respect of the final FY 26 dividend.

Adj. EBITDA growth is highly correlated to tenancy additions and resilient to FX, CPI and power price movements

Q2 26 YoY revenue walkthrough[1, 2] (US$m)



Q2 26 YoY Adj. EBITDA walkthrough[1] (US$m)



1. Figures may not sum due to rounding.
2. Revenue impact for CPI and power reflects increase in Q2 26 revenues from respective escalations effected since the beginning of Q2 25. Revenue impact from Fx reflects the YoY Fx translation impact from local currency and euro-pegged revenues into US dollars.
3. Calculated as escalations from power-linked revenues less year-on-year changes in power opex assuming Q2 26 power opex per site using HT's Q2 25 average site count.
4. Calculated as escalations from CPI-linked revenues less year-on-year changes in non-power opex and SG&A assuming Q2 26 non-power opex per site using HT's Q2 25 average site count.

Over the last ten years our Adj. EBITDA has been driven by tenancies, with minimal impact from macro volatility

Our Adj. EBITDA is driven by tenancy additions, with no correlation to local FX or oil price movements

Tenancy additions

R- Squared:

0.97

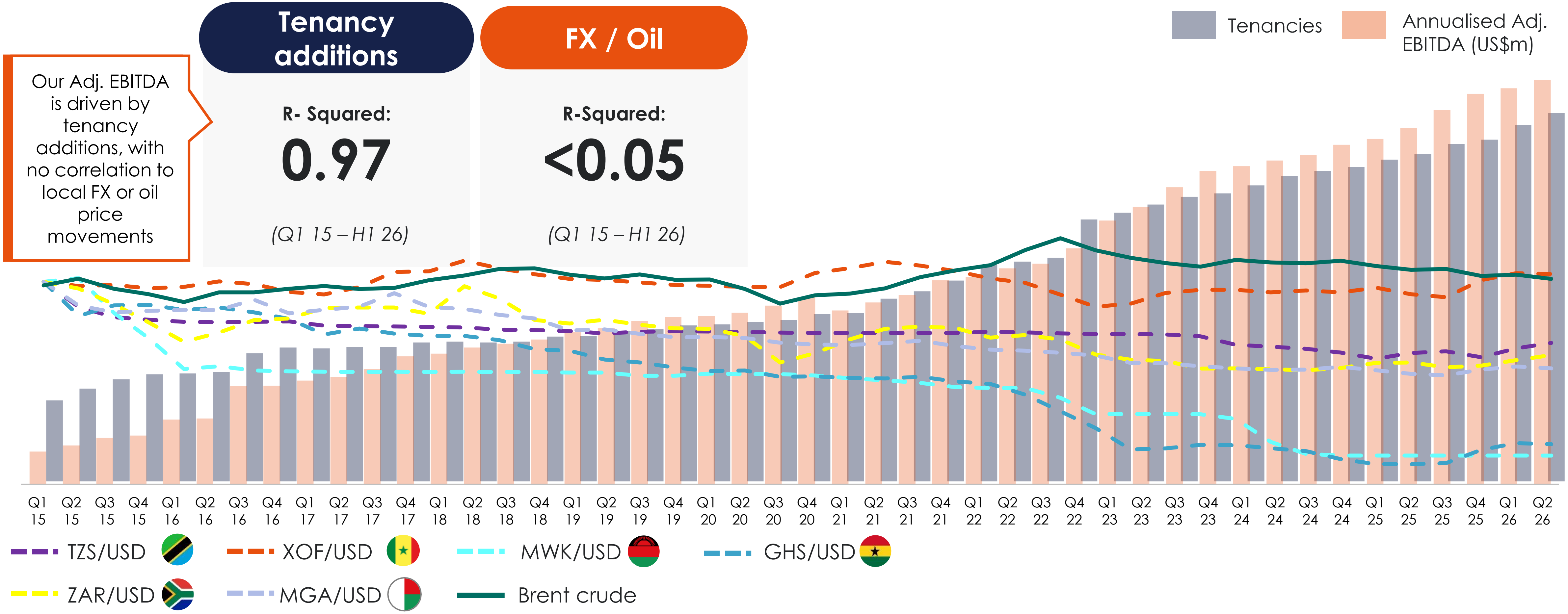
(Q1 15 – H1 26)

FX / Oil

R-Squared:

<0.05

(Q1 15 – H1 26)



FY 26 guidance – further upgraded

	FY 25 actual	FY 26 guidance prior	FY 26 guidance upgraded[1]	YoY growth[2]
Tenancy additions	+2,538	+3,000–3,500	+3,500–4,000	+10%–12%
Adj. EBITDA	$471m	$515m–$530m	$520m–$535m	+10%–13%
RFCF[3]	$208m	$215m–$230m	$220m–$235m	+6%–11%
Disc. capex[4]	$138m	$180m–$210m	$215m–$245m	+56%–78%
Shareholder distributions[5]	$24m	c.$76m	c.$76m	>3x

1. Guidance assumes the Group continues to apply the same accounting principles.
2. YoY growth relates to upgraded guidance.
3. FY 26 RFCF guidance excludes working capital movements, which were favourable in FY 25 due to timing of customer payment, year-on-year growth to the midpoint of guidance is 19%.
4. Disc. refers to discretionary capex that includes acquisitions, growth and upgrade capex.
5. Shareholder distributions comprise dividends and share buybacks. Dividend expected to be paid 1/3 in FY 26 and 2/3 in H1 27 in respect of the final FY 26 dividend.

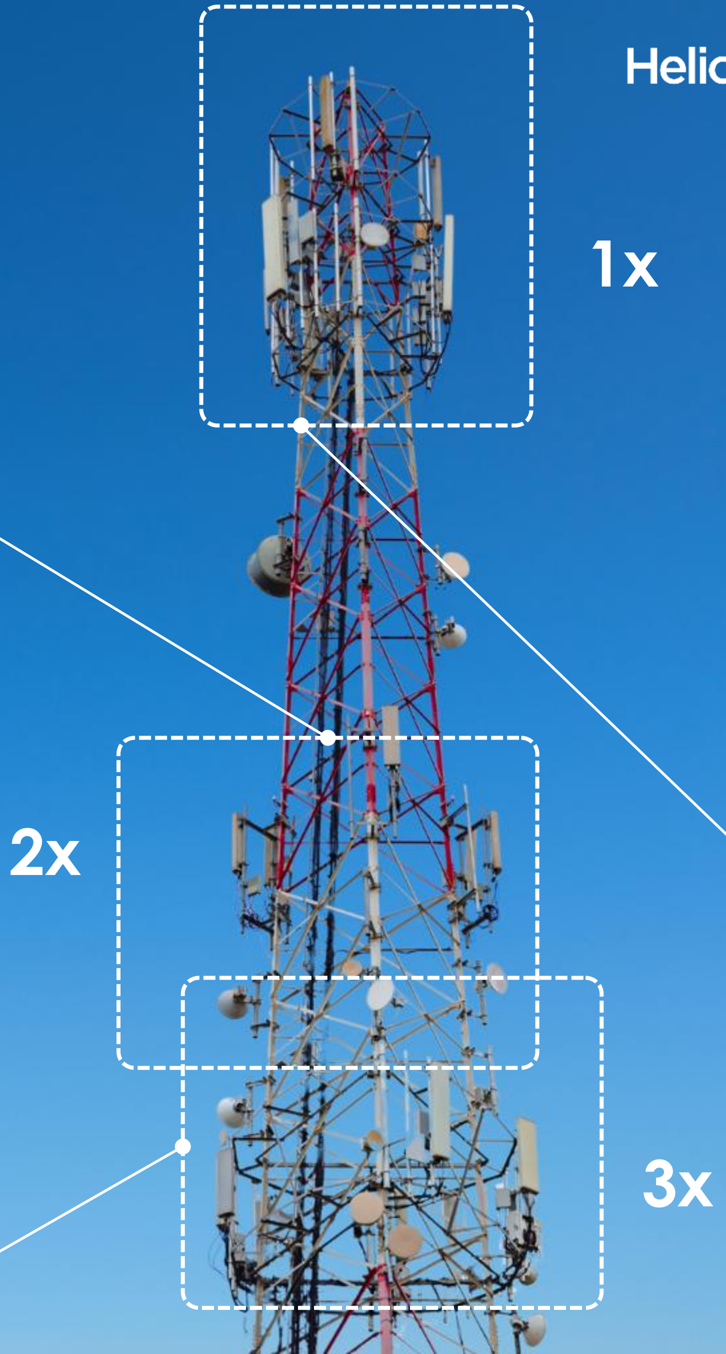
INVESTMENT THESIS

01 Multi-decade growth runway

02 World-class platform

03 Robust business model

04 Disciplined & flexible capital allocation



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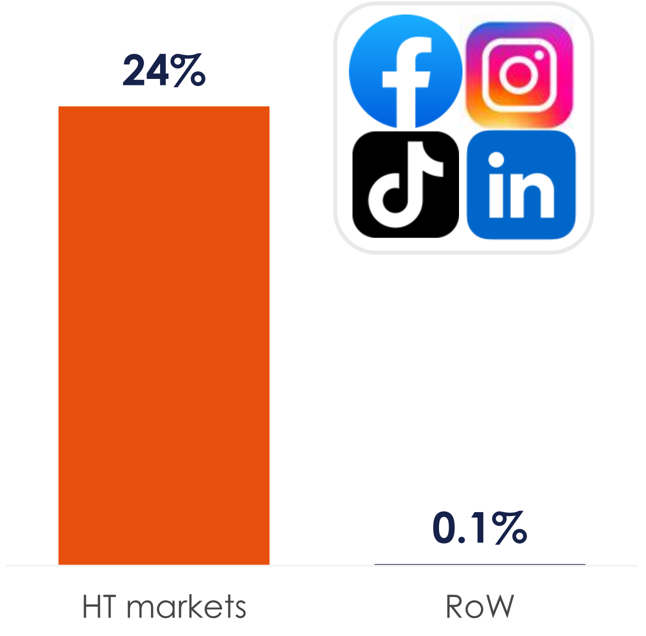
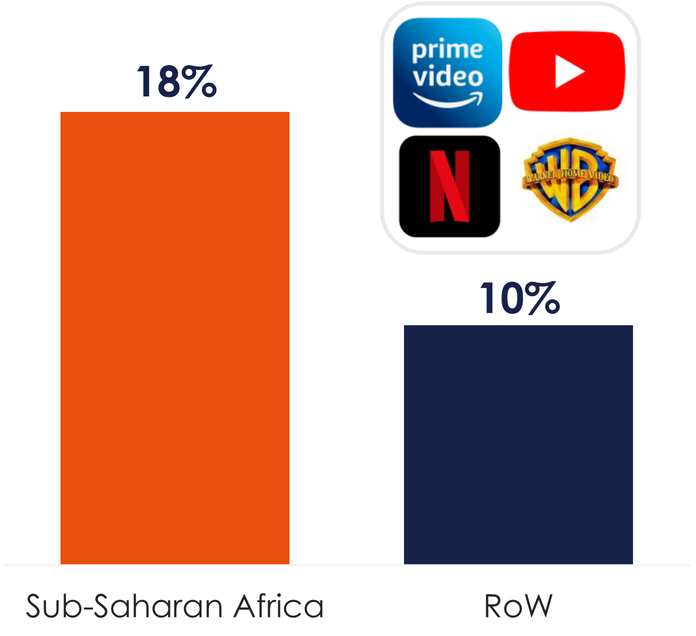
MULTI-DECADE GROWTH RUNWAY

Our markets have seen accelerated data consumption growth over recent years

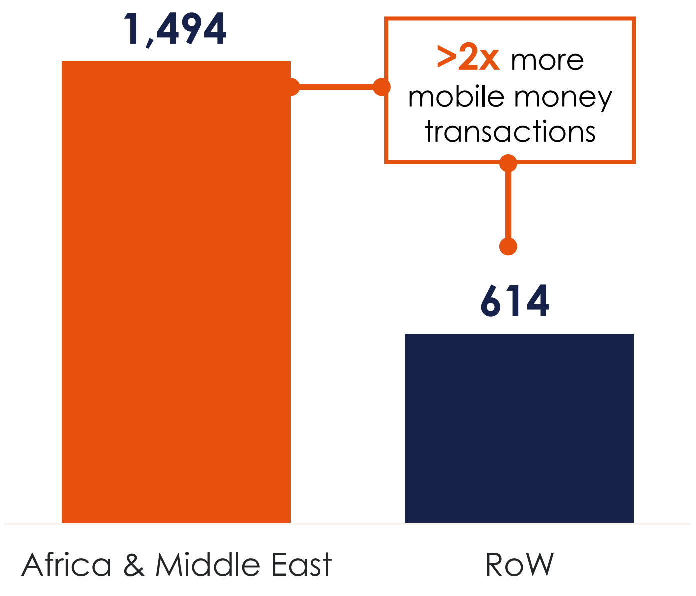
Social media growth[1]
(FY 24–FY 25, # new users)



Video data traffic[2]
(FY 24–FY 25)



Mobile money transactions value
(FY 25, US$bn)



1. Social media user growth (FY 24–FY 25 YoY), DataReportal; FTI Consulting analysis.
2. Video data traffic growth in sub-Saharan Africa (FY 24–FY 25 YoY, PB); FTI Consulting analysis.

Increasing data consumption underpins MNOs network investment

Mobile subscriber growth[1]
(FY 23–FY 26)

+14%

ARPU increase ($)[2]
(FY 23–FY 26)

+34%

Capex guidance increase[3]
(FY 23–FY 26)

+33%

"Record growth in Africa and the Middle-East, with 10 million new mobile data customers[4]" — orange

"We have accelerated our investment to capture the signifcant growth opportunity[5]" — airtel

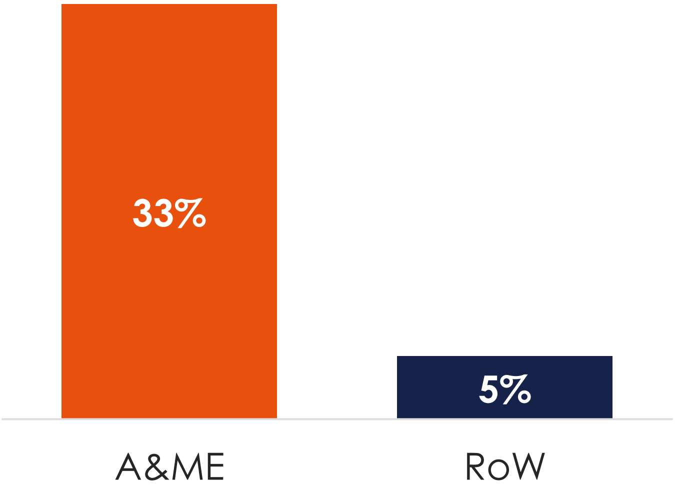
"Reflecting this stronger growth profile, we have upgraded our medium-term growth targets" — vodacom

"Over the next five years, we expect to grow our active data users by somewhere between 60 million to 70 million" — MTN

1. GSMA database, accessed June 2026. Increase in mobile subscriber refers to growth in Africa & Middle East between FY 23 and FY 26,
2. GSMA database, accessed June 2026. Reflects average revenue per user (ARPU) growth in Africa & Middle East between FY 23 and FY 26, weighted by H1 2026 site count.
3. Capex growth reflects the indexed increase in capital expenditure by the top four MNOs in Africa & Middle East(MTN Group, Airtel Africa, Orange MEA, and Vodacom Group as of June 2026.
4. Orange H1 26 Results, released 28 July 2026, Airtel Africa Q1 26 Results, released 23 July 2026, Vodacom Q1 26 Results, released 27 July 2026, and MTN CMD, released 10 June 2026.

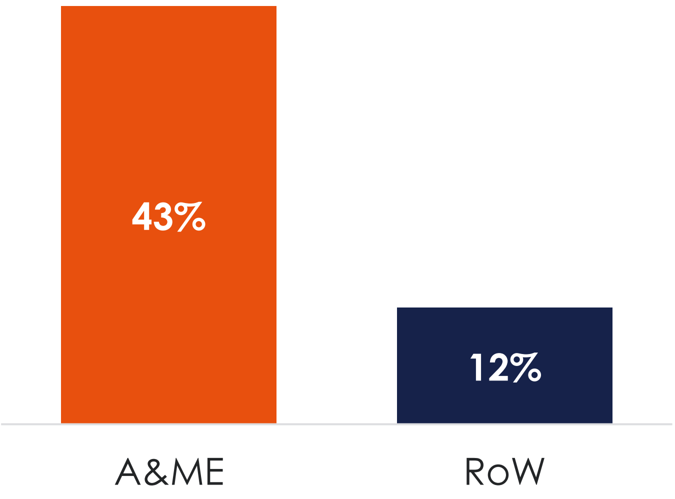
Africa & Middle East have decades of outsized population and mobile growth ahead

Population growth[1]
(FY 25–FY 40)



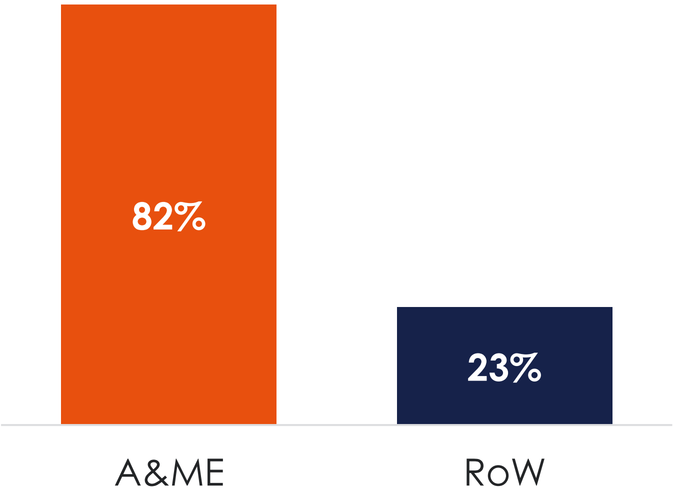
+0.6bn by 2040

Unique mobile subscribers[2]
(FY 25–FY 40)



+0.8bn by 2040

Smartphone devices[3]
(FY 25–FY 40)

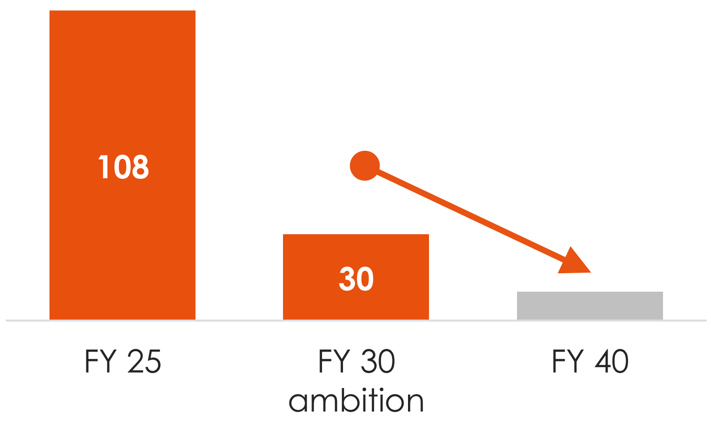


+1.0bn by 2040

1. Cap IQ population forecast.
2. Global Telecoms report - BMI a fitch solutions company - September 2025 forecast through 2034, with forecast extended through to 2040 by FTI Consulting.
3. Smartphone devices growth between 2025 and 2040, FTI Consulting analysis.

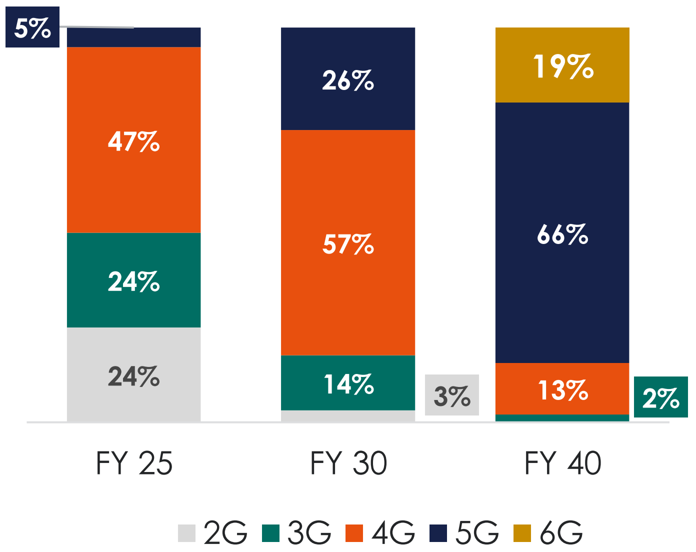
Reduction in smartphone costs and the shift to newer technologies supports continued data growth, largely through mobile

Cost of 4G smartphone[1]
($)



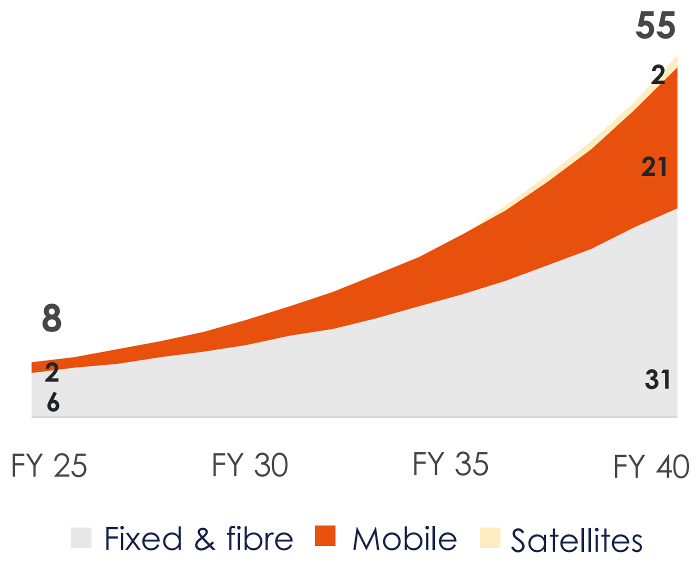
Lower smartphone costs significantly increases affordability and access

Technology mix[2]
(% connections)



Next fifteen years = 4G & 5G & 6G cycles

Global data traffic by source[3]
(ZB)

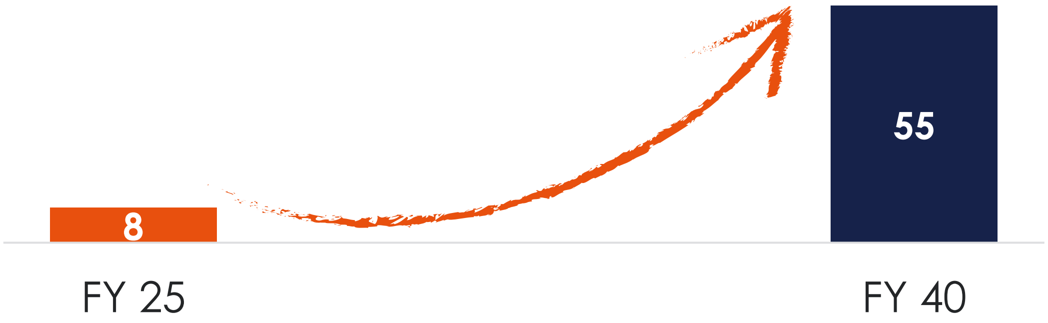


7x global data growth by 2040

1. Average Global sales price per IDC quarterly mobile tracker and FTI Consulting analysis.
2. Technology mix in our nine markets based on FTI Consulting analysis, Teleography, accessed June 2026.
3. Global data traffic indexed on a site weighted basis, using H1 26 site count. FTI Consulting analysis, Omdia, World Bank Data Hub, accessed June 2026.

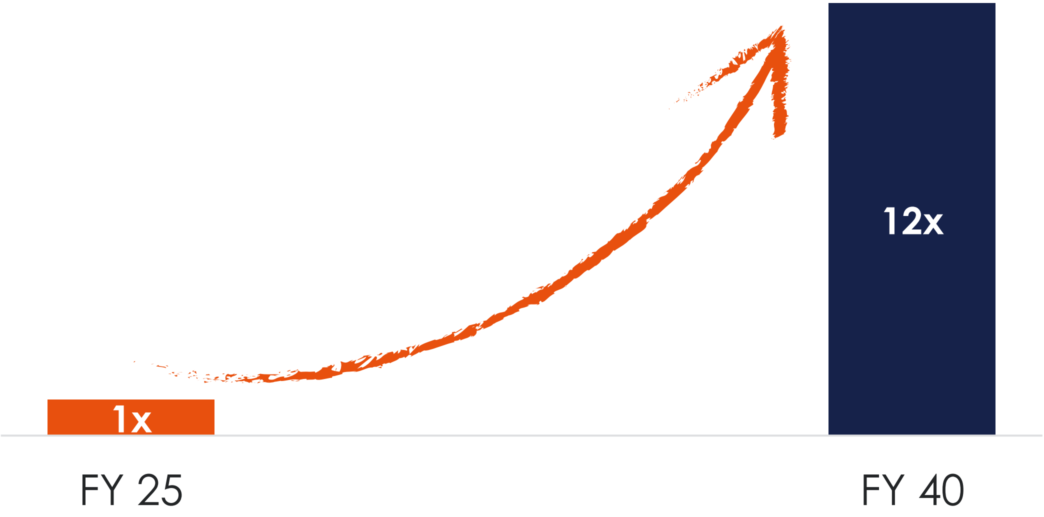
Data consumption is growing exponentially, with our markets growing at almost double the global rate

Global data consumption[1]
(FY 25–FY 40, ZB[2])



+7x by 2040

HT markets data consumption[3]
(FY 25–FY 40, indexed)



+12x by 2040

1. FTI Consulting analysis, Omdia, World Bank Data Hub, accessed June 2026.
2. ZB stands for zettabytes, a unit to measure extremely large volumes of digital data (1 ZB = 1 trillion gigabytes (GB)).
3. Data traffic in our markets indexed on a site weighted basis, using H1 26 site count. FTI Consulting analysis, Omdia, World Bank Data Hub, accessed June 2026.

Bringing it together: demographics and data consumption will drive mid-single-digit TAM growth for decades to come

A&ME Macro (FY 25–FY 40)

+600m[1] increase in population (+33%)

65%[1] below 30 years old

+4%[2] real GDP CAGR

A&ME Mobile (FY 25–FY 40)

+800m[1] more unique mobile subscribers (+43%)

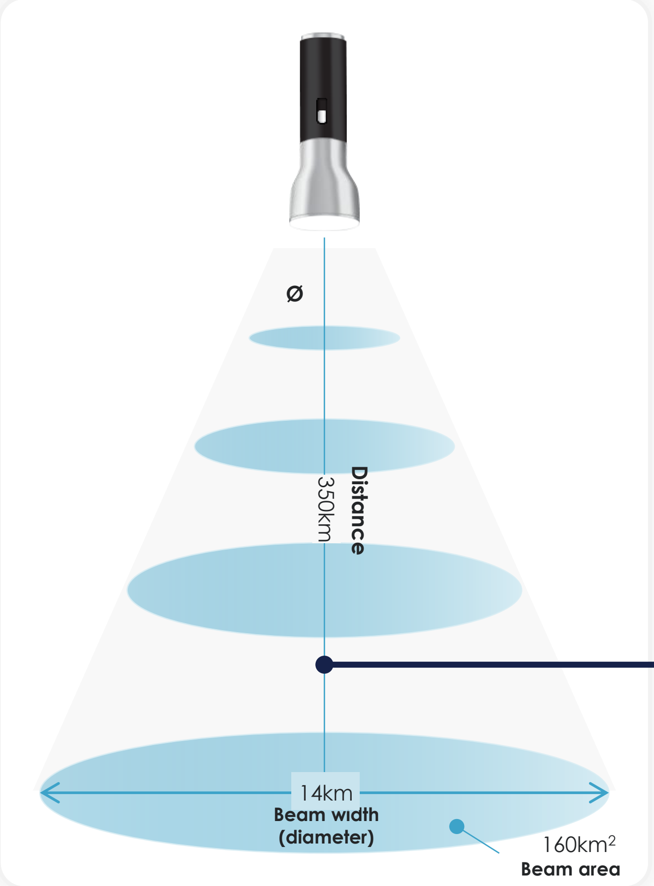
+15%[3] increase in penetration

+12x[4] increase in data consumption

+72k total addressable market tenancies growth forecast[5] – c.2x the Helios Towers footprint today

1. FTI Consulting analysis, accessed June 2026. Population, unique mobile subscribers and under-35 population growth projections for Africa & the Middle East between FY 25 and FY 40.
2. Real GDP CAGR between FY 25 and FY 40, calculated on a site weighted basis, using H1 26 site count, IMF World Economic Outlook (April 2026).
3. FTI Consulting analysis, accessed June 2026. Increase in mobile internet subscriptions per person reflecting growth between FY 25 and FY 40 for our markets, calculated on a site weighted basis, using H1 26 site count.
4. FTI Consulting analysis, Omdia, World Bank Data Hub, accessed June 2026. Increase in mobile data consumption between FY 25 and FY 40 for our markets, calculated on a site weighted basis, using H1 26 site count.
5. FTI Consulting analysis, accessed June 2026. Total addressable market tenancy growth in our nine markets between FY 25 and FY 40.

Keys to wireless: there is a minimum beam width and it gets bigger the further away you are



Distance (km)[1]	Beam width (km)	Beam area (km^2)	Application
1	0.04	0.0013	Terrestrial
10	0.5	0.2	Terrestrial
200	8	50	Minimum LEO Satellite
350	14	160	New LEO Satellites
500	20	314	Older LEO Satellites

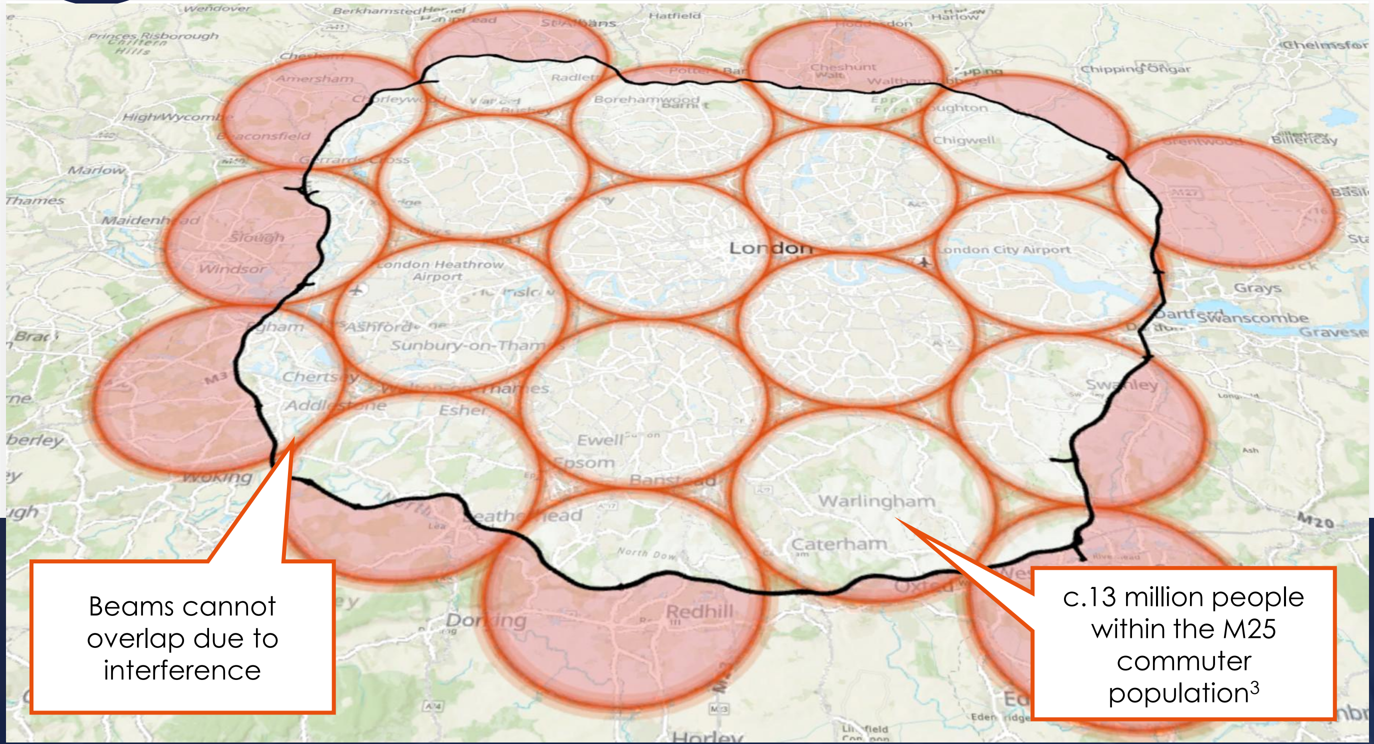
Satellite beam capacities may be similar to terrestrial cells, but the beam area is hundreds of times larger = lower capacity per user

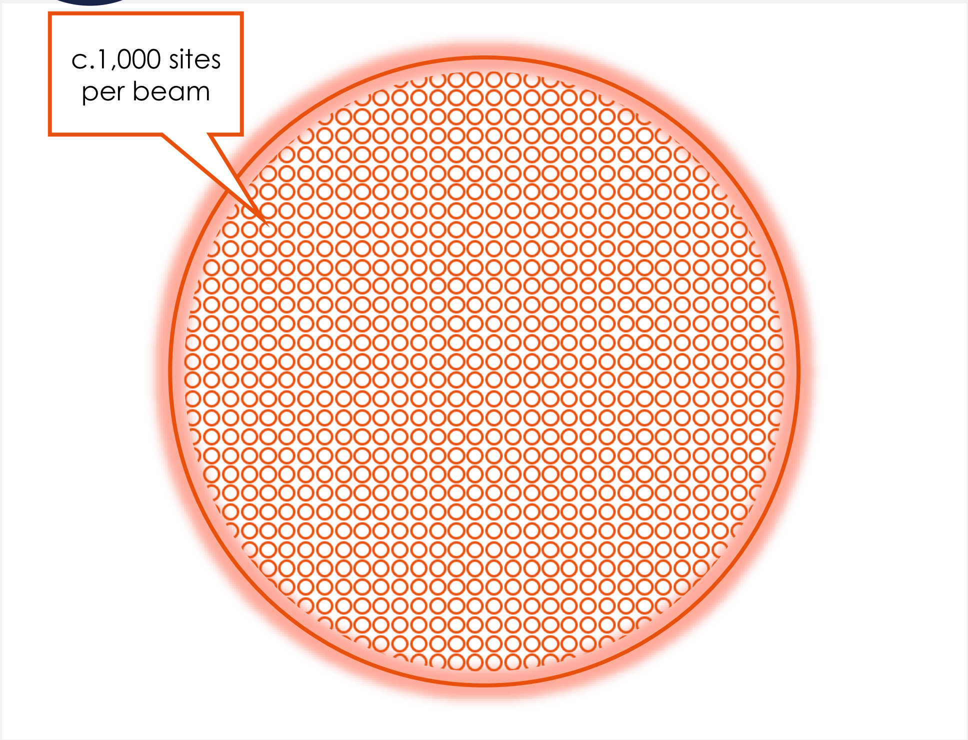
1. Assumes 2,500 MHz spectrum and a 7m effective antenna size.

Applying these physics to London (case study)

Next generation satellites[1] beam area is 160km^2, meaning a maximum of 14 beams could fit inside the M25 catering for c.7,000 users…

…while an estimated 11,000 sites[2] today catering for the M25 commuter population of c.13 million people[3]





Assuming 512 users per satellite, this connects only c.0.06% of the daily M25 commuter population

1. Reflects disclosure from Space Exploration Technologies s1, page 193.
2. Calculated using UK population within the M25 as a proxy for mobile site density (c.14% of UK population vs c.12% of UK cell sites).
3. c.13 million comprises residents within the M25 and net daily commuters. Includes tourists and other visitors. Source: Transport for London (2026).

Complementary technologies will be used to meet data demand and provide global coverage

1 **Dense urban and urban** environments will require significantly denser networks with more spectrum and new generation technologies

2 **Deep rural** environments will require scalable, cost-efficient terrestrial infrastructure, complemented by satellite technologies for backhaul

2

WORLD-CLASS PLATFORM

World-class tower platform strategically focused on high-growth Africa & Middle East

- **9** High-growth markets
- **#1** Position in seven of our markets
- **#1** Most diversified towerco across A&ME
- **$5.9bn** Contracted future revenue[2]
- **6.5yrs** Contracted future revenue avg. remaining term
- **71%** Hard currency Adj. EBITDA

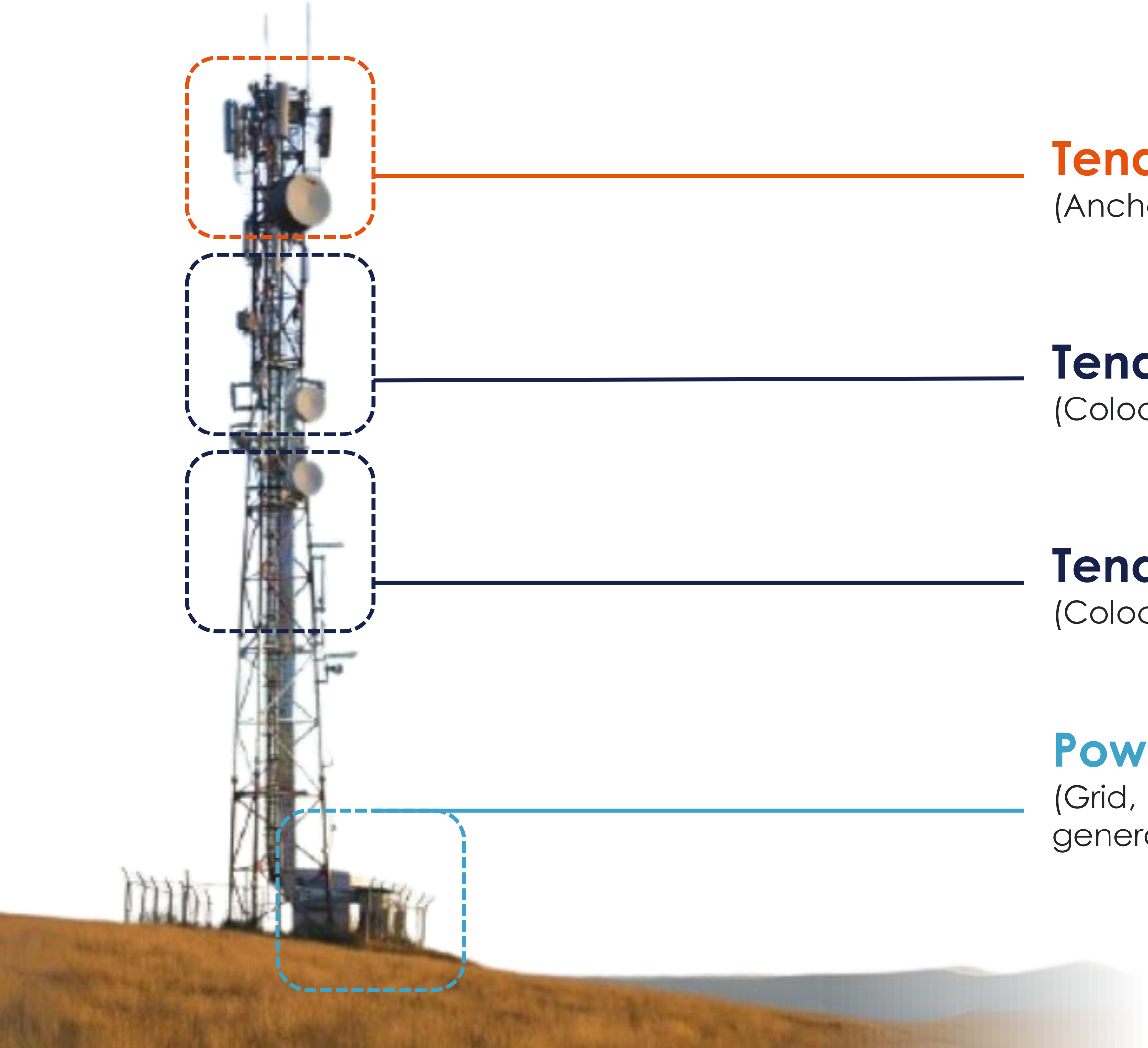
(millions)	Today	FY 30	Growth
Population[3]	369	415	+12%
Unique Subscribers[4]	169	206	+22%
HT footprint *(population covered)*	166	>190	+14%

15.3k towers

Tanzania **4.3k**	DRC **3.0k**	Oman **2.7k**
Senegal **1.5k**	Ghana **1.1k**	Malawi **935**
Madagascar **867**	Congo B **554**	South Africa **388**

1. Unless stated otherwise, all data as of Q2 26.
2. Contracted revenue refers to total undiscounted revenue as of 30 June 2026, with local currency amounts converted at the applicable average rate for US dollars held constant.
3. UN World Population Prospects, accessed July 2026.
4. Unique mobile subscribers, GSMA Intelligence Database, accessed July 2026.

Business model provides highly attractive returns and strong earnings visibility



Site ROIC[1]

Tenant 1 (Anchor) — **12%**

Tenant 2 (Colocation) — **25%**

Tenant 3+ (Colocation) — **34%+**

Power (Grid, batteries, solar & generators)

Predictable revenue:
High revenue visibility supported by 10-15 year contracts with CPI & power price escalators

High operating leverage:
Colocations feature c.80% Adj. EBITDA margin flow through

Operational moat:
Power expertise & managing complicated terrains

1. Site ROIC is for illustrative purposes only, and based on Group average build-to-suit tower economics as of December 2024. Site ROIC is calculated as site portfolio free cash flow divided by discretionary capex.

IMPACT 2030 – Disciplined and flexible capital allocation framework – with >$1.3bn recurring free cash flow[1] targeted 2026–30

Our capital allocation priorities:			IMPACT 2030 Target[2]
01	Optimised organic investments	Capital efficient investments **accretive to ROIC**	>$500m
02	Strong balance sheet	Continued **deleveraging**	2.5–3.5x
03	Attractive investor distributions	Combination of **buyback and growing dividend**	>$400m

Optimised organic investments deliver highly accretive growth for our business:

>9% Adj. EBITDA
(CAGR 2025-30)[2]

>30% incremental ROIC[3]
on growth capex 2023-25

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3. Calculated as sum of organic PFCF ($112m) expansion across FY 23–FY 25 divided by sum of growth capex ($316m) across FY 23–FY 25.

In the cash compounding sweet spot as we target continued growth & further expanding our returns above our cost of capital

2019-22: Strengthened platform	2022-25: Integrated acquisitions and drove ROIC[1] > WACC	2025-30: Cash compounding sweet spot
12 x 8 x 5	2.2x by 26	IMPACT 2030
Sites	Tenancy ratio	Tenancy ratio
7k → 14k	1.8x → 2.2x	2.2x → 2.5x
Markets	ROIC[1]	ROIC (2030)
5 → 9	10% → 14%	15% - 20%
FCF	FCF	FCF
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	-	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

1. Return on invested capital (ROIC) is defined as annualised portfolio free cash flow divided by invested capital. Invested capital is defined as gross property, plant and equipment and gross intangible assets, less accumulated maintenance and corporate capital expenditure, adjusted for IFRS 3 and IAS 29 accounting adjustments and deferred consideration for future sites. Annualised portfolio free cash flow is calculated as portfolio free cash flow (PFCF) for the last twelve months, adjusted to annualise for the impact of acquisitions closed during the period.

Our fast-growing and well-diversified customer base comprises leading global and regional mobile operators

	airtel	vodacom vodafone	orange™	عمانتل Omantel[3]	AXIAN[4]	viettel[5]	MTN
Revenue Split / # HT markets	28% (5 markets)	23% (5 markets)	11% (3 markets)	6% (1 market)	16% (4 markets)	5% (1 market)	5% (3 markets)
Credit rating[1]	Baa3/BBB-/BBB-	Baa2/BBB/BBB	Baa1/BBB+/BBB+	Baa3/BBB-/BB+	n.r./B+/B+	Ba2/BB+/BB+	Ba3/BB-/n.r.
YoY revenue growth[2]	+24%	+11%	+13%	+5%	+28%	+30%	+21%

~70% of revenue from **investment grade customers** and **100% of revenue from blue-chip operators**

1. Credit rating relates to Group or majority shareholder rating as of 31st October 2025, displayed as Moody's / S&P / Fitch. Omantel refers to the credit rating of the Omani government as its major shareholder, while Viettel refers to that of the Vietnamese government.
2. Most recently reported revenue as of 30/06: Airtel Africa Group FY 2026, Vodacom FY 2026, Orange Africa & Middle East segment, Omantel results 3m ended 30 June 2026, Axian results 3m ended 31 March 2026, Viettel results ended 31 March 2026, and MTN Q1 26.
3. Omani government owns a 51% direct stake in Omantel. Omantel (which is rated Ba1/n.r./BB+) refers to the credit rating of the Omani Government as its majority shareholder.
4. Axian Includes Tigo revenue (10%).
5. Viettel is 100% owned by the Vietnamese government.

Helios Towers

3

ROBUST BUSINESS MODEL

High quality contractual structure with global and regional mobile operators provides revenue visibility

High quality contracts

Utilising the US towerco contract structure

Long term

- 10 – 15 years initial term
- 40+ years with automatic renewals

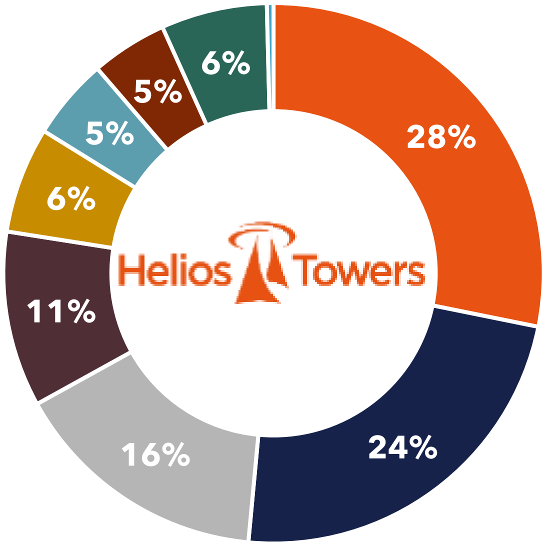
Security

- Minimal cancellation rights
- Menu pricing for amendment revenue
- Inflation & power price escalators

US$5.9bn contracted revenues[1] with minimal cancellation rights and **average remaining life of 6.5 years**

Diversified customer base

Customer revenue mix[2]



airtel	(5 markets)	Baa2/BBB-/BBB-[3]
vodacom / vodafone	(5 markets)	Baa2/BBB/BBB
Orange	(3 markets)	Baa1/BBB+/BBB+
عمانتل Omantel[4]	(1 market)	Baa3/BBB-/BBB-[4]
AXIAN TELECOM[5]	(4 markets)	n.r./B+/B+
viettel	(1 market)	Ba2/BB+/BB+
MTN	(3 markets)	Ba2/BB-/n.r.
Other blue-chip MNOs		
Other		

1. Contracted revenue refers to total undiscounted revenue as of 30 June 2026, with local currency amounts converted at the applicable average rate for US dollars held constant.
2. Customer revenue mix as of June 2026.
3. Credit ratings as of February 2026, displayed as Moody's / S&P / Fitch.
4. Omani government owns a 51% direct stake in Omantel. Omantel (which is rated Ba1/n.r./BBB-) refers to the credit rating of the Omani Government as its majority shareholder.
5. Axian Includes Tigo Revenue (10%).

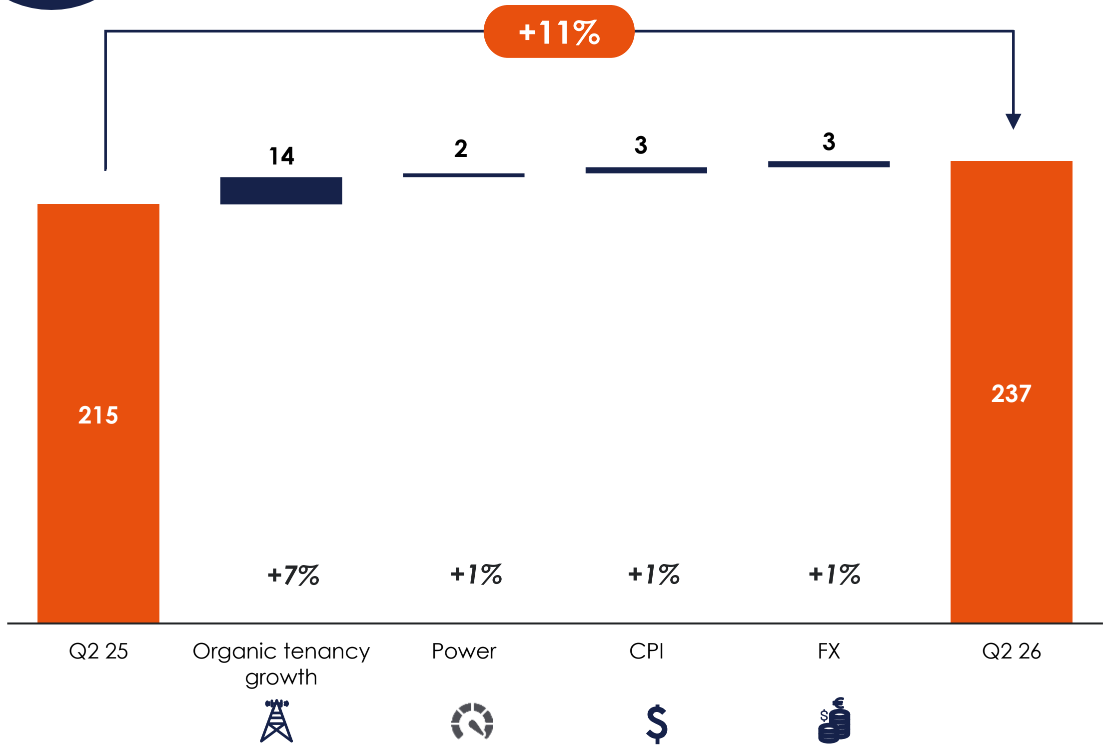
Structurally protected against movements in FX, power prices and inflation[1]

	DRC	OMAN	SENEGAL	CONGO B	TANZANIA	GHANA	MADA-GASCAR	MALAWI	SOUTH AFRICA	GROUP
FX protected *% hard currency Adj. EBITDA*	100% Dollarised economy	100% Dollar pegged	100% Euro pegged	100% Euro pegged	c.40%	<5%	c.80%	c.60%	0%	71% High hard-currency earnings
Inflation protected *Annual CPI inflation escalators*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ Our contracts have CPI escalators
Power price protected *Annual or quarterly power escalators*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Power pass-through	✓ Our contracts have power escalators

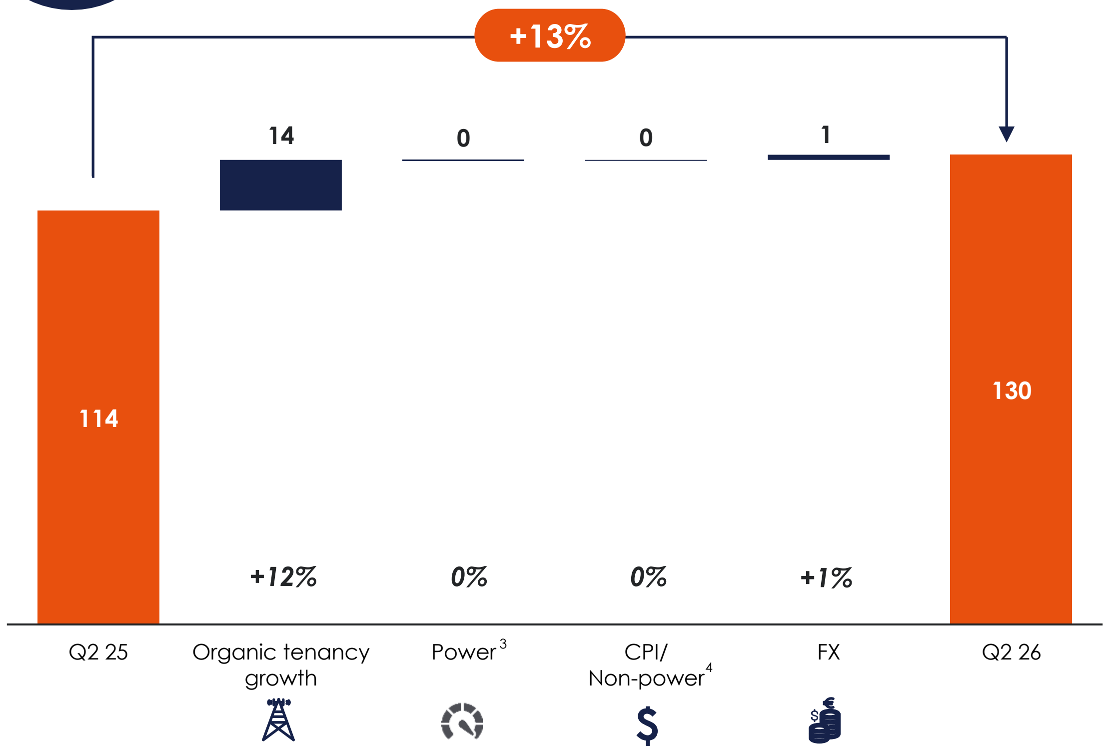
1. All data as of H1 26.

Adj. EBITDA growth is highly correlated to tenancy additions and resilient to FX, CPI and power price movements

Q2 26 YoY revenue walkthrough[1, 2] (US$m)



Q2 26 YoY Adj. EBITDA walkthrough[1] (US$m)



1. Figures may not sum due to rounding.
2. Revenue impact for CPI and power reflects increase in Q2 26 revenues from respective escalations effected since the beginning of Q2 25. Revenue impact from Fx reflects the YoY Fx translation impact from local currency and euro-pegged revenues into US dollars.
3. Calculated as escalations from power-linked revenues less year-on-year changes in power opex assuming Q2 26 power opex per site using HT's Q2 25 average site count.
4. Calculated as escalations from CPI-linked revenues less year-on-year changes in non-power opex and SG&A assuming Q2 26 non-power opex per site using HT's Q2 25 average site count.

Over the last ten years our Adj. EBITDA has been driven by tenancies, with minimal impact from macro volatility

Our Adj. EBITDA is driven by tenancy additions, with no correlation to local FX or oil price movements

Tenancy additions

R- Squared:

0.97

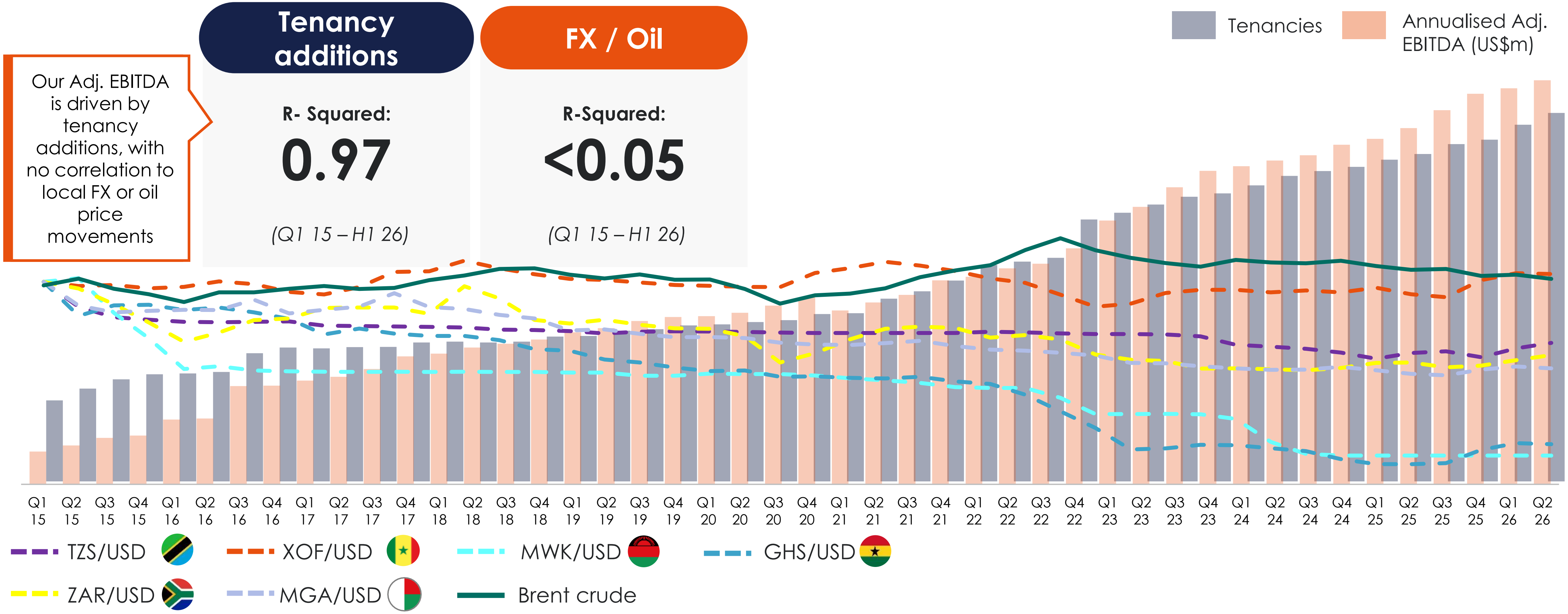
(Q1 15 – H1 26)

FX / Oil

R-Squared:

<0.05

(Q1 15 – H1 26)



4

DISCIPLINED & FLEXIBLE CAPITAL ALLOCATION

Our disciplined and flexible capital allocation framework

01 Optimised organic investments

>$500m discretionary capex for **ROIC accretive opportunities** - colocations, operational efficiencies and highly selective BTS

02 Attractive investor distributions

>$250m buybacks targeted, starting with **$58m completed since starting.**[1]

>$150m dividends[2] targeted, starting with **$25m for fiscal 2026,** growing **>10% p.a.**

03 Opportunistic M&A

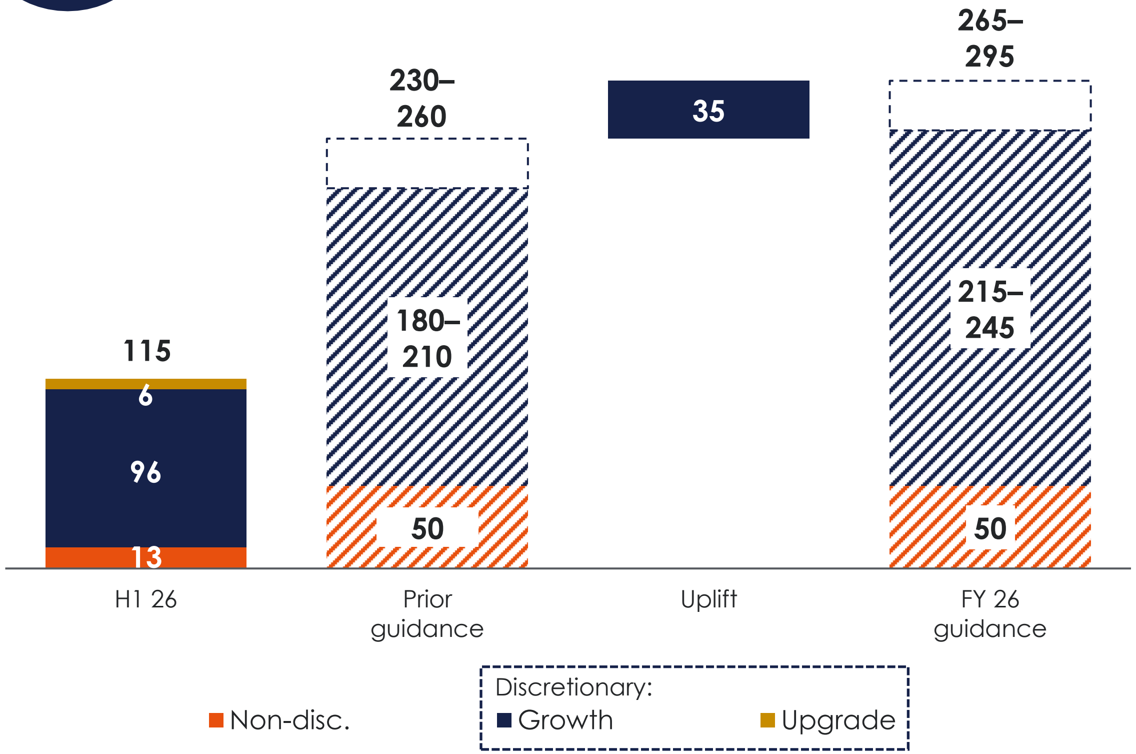
Preference for **in-market M&A**, with disciplined new market entry criteria

Underpinned by **maintaining a strong balance sheet**:
Continued deleveraging expected through IMPACT 2030 and **capacity to comfortably operate** between **2.5 – 3.5x**

1. $58m across the period between November 2025 to 24th July 2026.
2. Dividend policy structured with intention for typical interim (1/3) and final (2/3) split.

Well-invested platform supports high incremental returns from capex

Disciplined capex deployment (US$m)



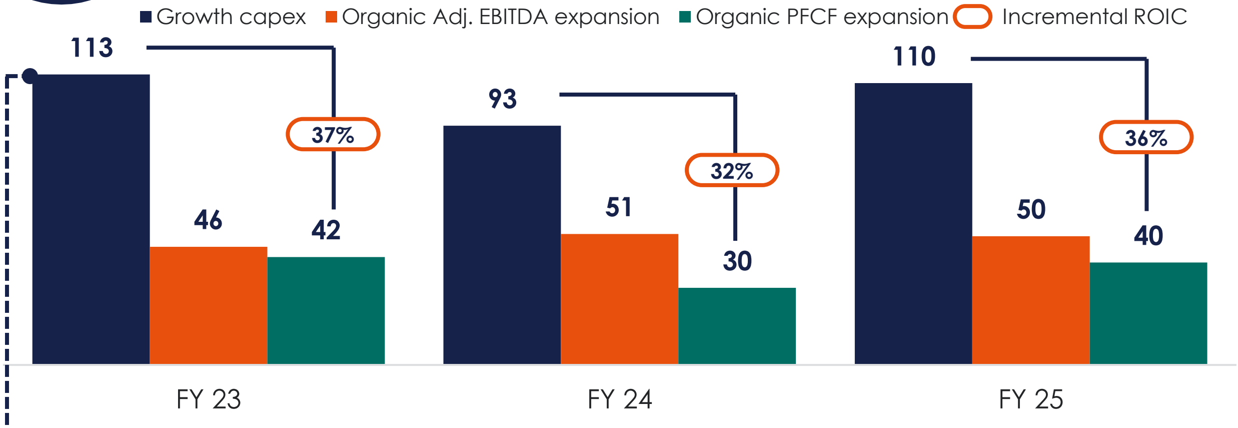
Capex overview

- **H1 26 disc. capex of $102m**, reflecting **+2,511 tenancies** (including +524 sites)
- **FY 26 guidance upgraded by $35m**, reflecting an additional +500 tenancies (including c.250 sites), with unit economics on guidance uplift **in line with market expectations**
- **$10m annualised increase** to Adj. EBITDA & RFCF, implies **c.30% ROIC** on incremental growth
- **Non-disc. capex guidance unchanged** at c.$50m
- **Buybacks** and **dividends**[1] remain unchanged at **$76m** for FY 26

1. Reflects $51m share buyback and $25m dividend. Dividend expected to be paid 1/3 in FY 26 and 2/3 in FY 27 in respect of the final FY 26 dividend.

Well-invested platform supports high incremental returns from capex

Disciplined capex deployment

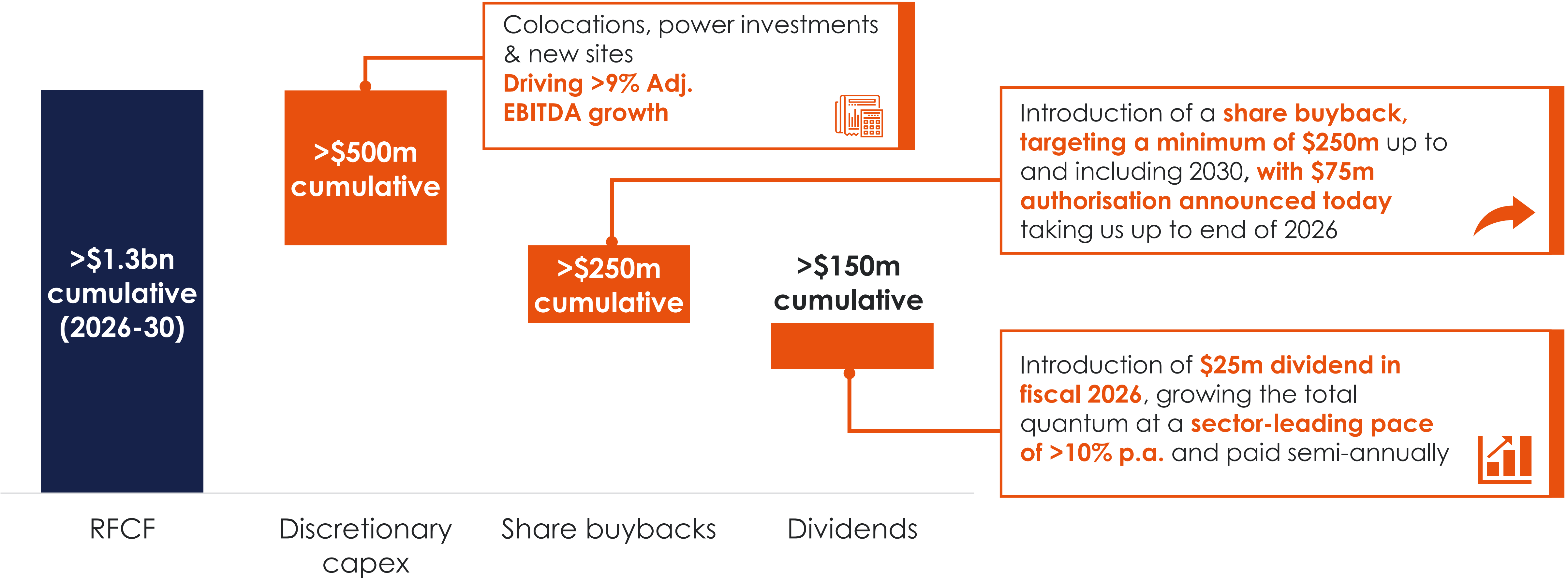


	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26
Acquisition	20	5	-	
Growth	113	93	110	
Upgrade	35	29	29	
Disc. capex	**168**	**127**	**139**	**215–245**
Non. disc. capex	35	42	41	50
Total capex	**203**	**169**	**180**	**265–295**

Capex overview

- Strategy over FY 23–FY 25 has consistently delivered incremental ROIC of **>30% on growth capex**
- IMPACT 2030 targeting continued high incremental returns on **>$500m disc. capex**, with $215m–$245m targeted in FY 26
- Disc. capex **tightly controlled** and only approved if returns achieve internal thresholds

>$500m expected to be invested in accretive organic opportunities and >$400m targeted investor distributions up to 2030



Balance sheet strengthened despite macro volatility

Strong balance sheet[1]

6.7% Group cost of debt[2]

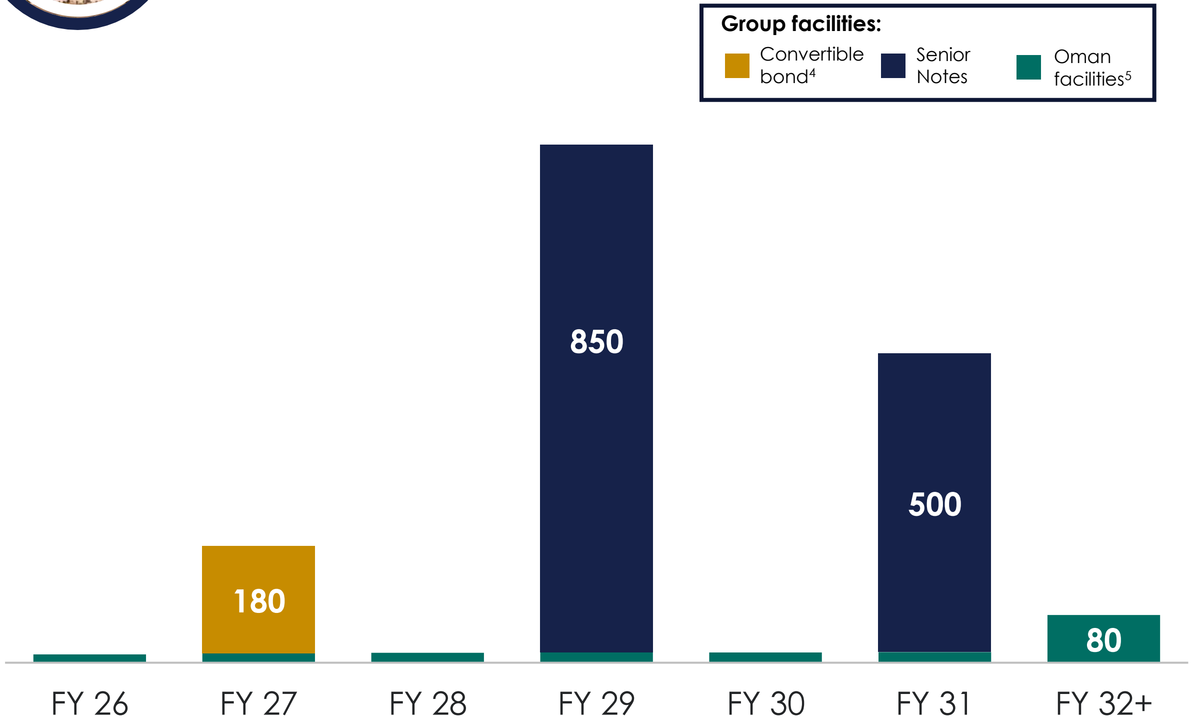
4yrs weighted average debt maturity

3.4x net leverage, down **0.4x YoY**

$250m 3yr Term Loan raised in May 2026 to manage convertible bond maturity and general corporate purposes

>$500m in available cash and undrawn debt facilities[3]

Debt maturity profile extended (US$m)

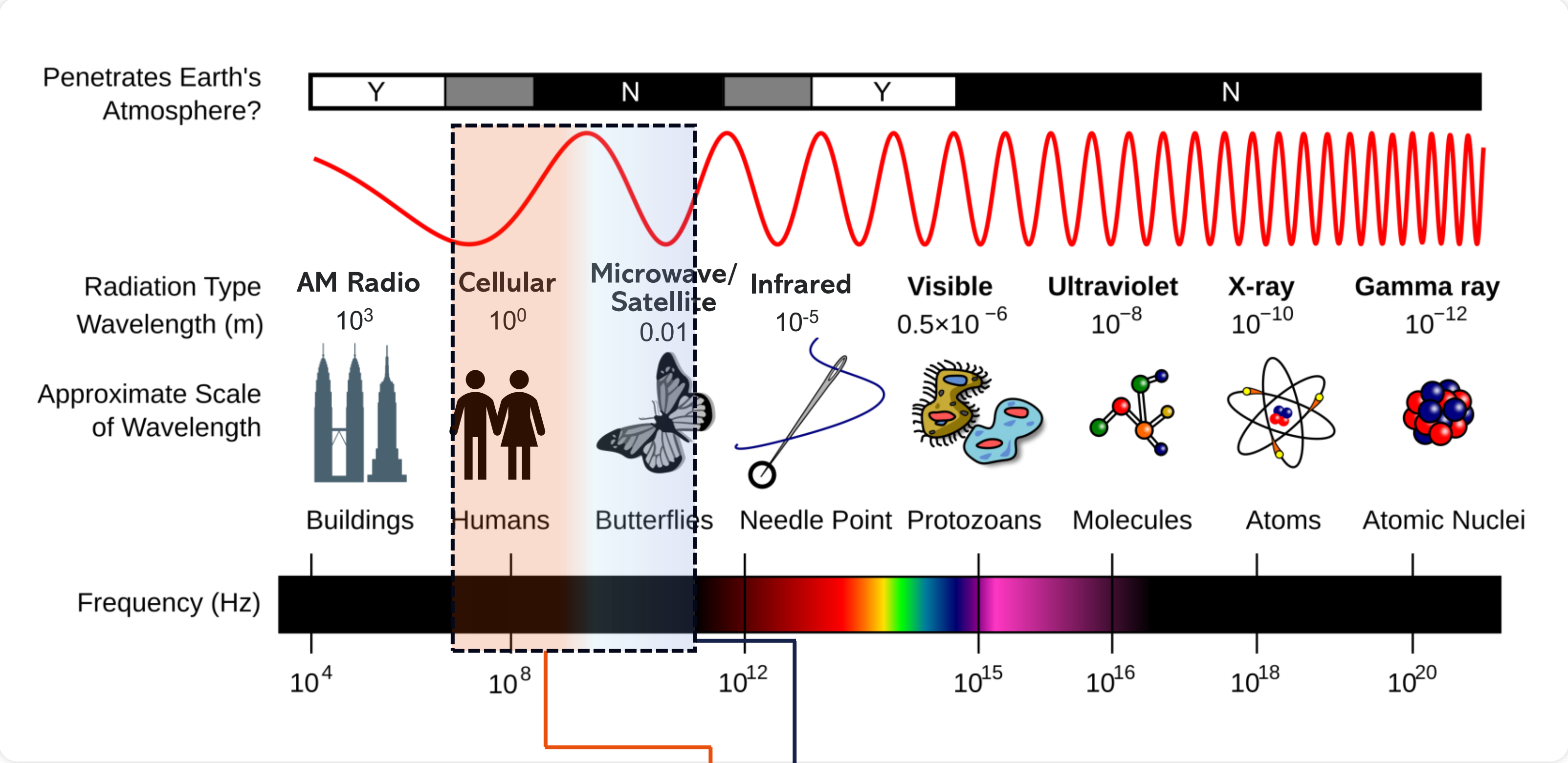


1. Group figures are as of 30 June 2026.
2. Helios Towers cost of debt calculated on a weighted basis utilising drawn debt.
3. Undrawn debt includes Oman and Group facilities. Also includes $250m Term Loan raised on 5 May 2026.
4. The convertible bond is accounted for as a compound instrument, with $148m considered as liability and $32m an equity component before transaction costs and excluding accrued interest.
5. Oman facilities feature principal amortisation through 2026 and beyond. These amounts are largely immaterial compared to the Group's total debt and therefore have not been disclosed.

5

APPENDIX

Keys to wireless (1): spectrum is finite and constrained



WHAT LIMITS COVERAGE RANGE AND USEABLE CAPACITY?

- Path loss (increases with frequency & distance)
- Atmosphere absorbs energy
- Obstacles (buildings, terrain, foliage)
- Antenna height & line-of-sight
- Transmission power & receiver sensitivity
- Regulatory power limits

Cellular bands are narrow in frequency (0.5-2 GHz) and shared between all uses (Mobile, WiFi, Military, GPS, TV etc)

Microwave and Satellite bands (2-100 GHz) attenuate significantly with distance and so must operate at much higher powers & with line of sight

Keys to wireless (2): spectrum and technology specifics for coverage & capacity

Terrestrial Networks

LOW BAND (700–900 MHz)

Better building penetration and longer range

Cell radius:
2–15+km

MID BAND (1–3.5 GHz)

Balance of capacity and coverage

Cell radius:
0.5–5km

HIGH BAND (C-BAND) (3.5–6 GHz)

Higher capacity, shorter range

Cell radius:
0.2–2km

MILLIMETER WAVE (24–100 GHz)

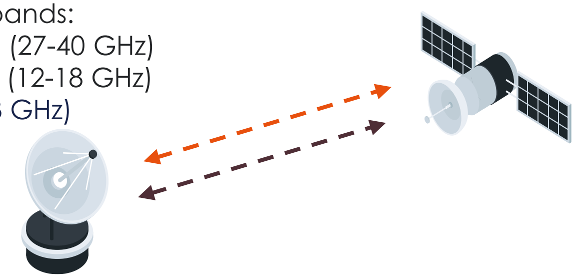
Very high capacity, very short range

Cell radius:
50–300m

Satellite Networks

Radio waves are transmitted from Earth to satellites and back (or between satellites) for global communications and navigation

Typical bands:
Ka band (27-40 GHz)
Ku band (12-18 GHz)
D2D (2–3 GHz)



Typical Ranges

GEO Satellites (**35,786km**)
MEO Satellites (**2,000–35,786km**)
LEO Satellites (**200–2,000km**)
Beam width **>8km**

Lower frequencies offer less capacity but more coverage

Higher frequencies offer more capacity but less coverage

Outdoor coverage is not the issue – the beam width is massively larger than terrestrial cells, making coverage easier to achieve but capacity challenging (and indoor impossible)

Our markets are at the beginning of their technology evolution

Tech	% OF CONNECTIONS IN OUR 9 MARKETS[1, 2] 2025	2030	2040	ILLUSTRATIVE TOWER DISTANCES[3]
2G	24%	3%	0%	2km
3G	24%	14%	2%	1-2km
4G	47%	57%	13%	0.5-1km
5G	5%	26%	66%	0.1-1km
6G	0%	0%	19%	0.1-0.3km

More tenancies

More power with each generation

More/new technology (including Edge Cloud/AI)

More revenue opportunities

1. FTI Consulting analysis, Teleography, accessed June 2026.
2. Typical assumed spectrum for the figures above, 2G: 900MHz,1,800MHz, 3G: 2,100MHz, 4G: 700MHz - 2,600MHz, 5G: +3,500MHz, 6G: +6-12GHz, >100GHz;
3. Distances are illustrative urban inter-site spacing assumptions.

Satellites expand the mobile TAM through global coverage and increase tower demand in rural areas through backhaul

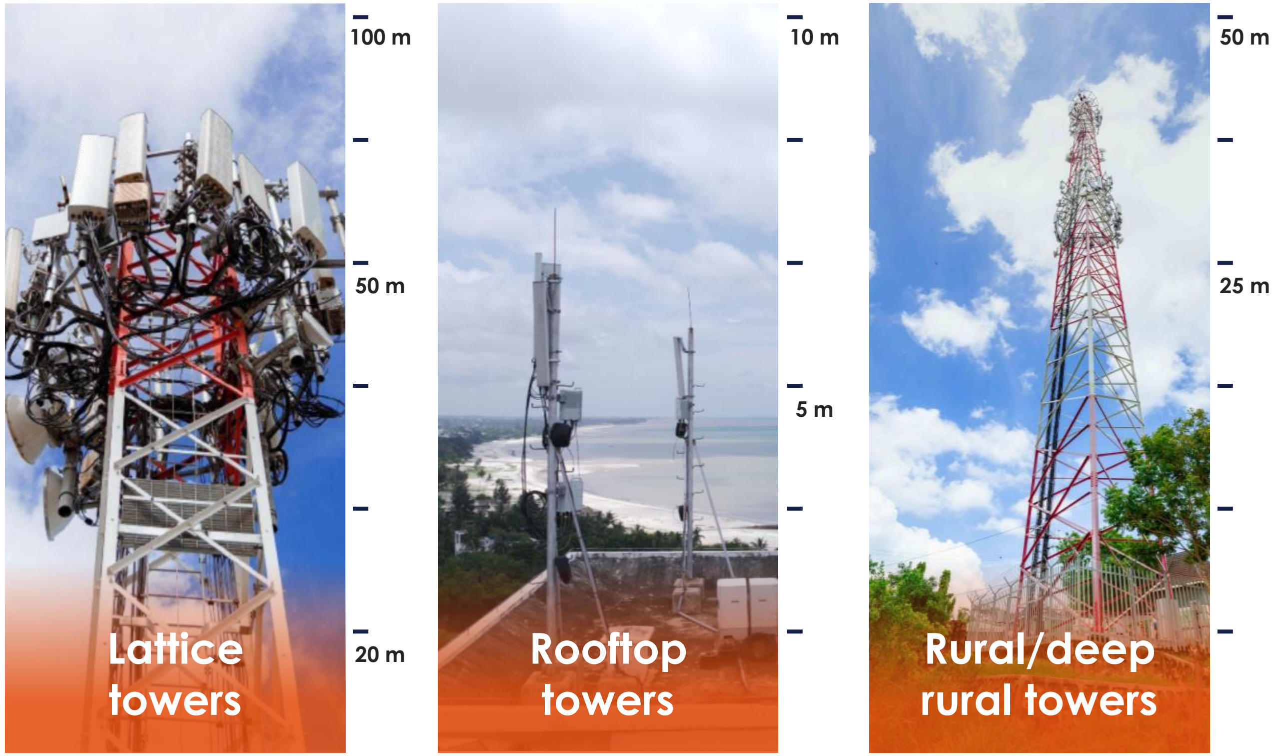
1 Satellites unlock new areas that would otherwise be uncovered

2 In denser environments satellites are capacity constrained so cannot be used direct to consumer but can be used to enhance backhaul; **driving incremental tower demand**

1. Achievable adoption for a constellation of 15,000 satellites with all MSS bands, by population density (where one satellite operator holds all MSS spectrum), GSMA – The Limits of D2D.

We have a full array of tower, power and digital network solutions to meet the structural growth in demand

Towers



Power

Digital network solutions

1. DAS refers to Distributed Antenna System.