



## The Data Exchange Network Ltd

## Consulting revenue drives FY18 result

The Data Exchange Network Ltd (DXN) is an early stage company in the process of building two co-location modular data centres in Melbourne and Sydney to tap into perceived increasing demand for cloud services. The company listed on April 11, 2018 after raising \$16m at \$0.20/share. The proceeds of the offer are being used to develop a data centre in each of Sydney and Melbourne, as well as fund head office/administration expenses and working capital. These two facilities are on track to be live by Q4 CY18. The company reported FY18 revenues of \$2.0m, with this predominantly derived from its contract and manufacturing facility in Perth. Gross profit was \$0.25m and the operating loss was \$4.1m, which was higher than our forecast for an operating loss of \$2.8m and due in large part to higher employment costs from contract labour. We expect this to moderate in FY19 due to full time employees replacing contractors. We have adjusted our FY19 earnings forecasts to reflect increased contract and manufacturing revenue but also increased our costs forecasts. We now anticipate a net loss of \$2.1m in FY19, versus our previous forecast for a net loss of \$0.1m. Our financial model primarily considers the Sydney and Melbourne data centres and generates a DCF valuation of \$0.60/share (WACC 12.6%, 2% terminal growth rate).

#### **Business model**

The Data Exchange Network is building containerised co-location data centres in leased premises in Sydney and Melbourne. DXN designs, engineers and constructs its own data centre technology with the view to building data centres at a lower capital cost than traditional DC developers. The company has established an engineering and manufacturing facility in Perth to deliver data centre infrastructure to its own operations and to third parties. This facility was the company's main source of revenue in FY18, generating sales of \$1.9m and a gross profit of \$0.25m. This was ahead of our forecasts for the contracting division. Once the company commences commissioning its modular DCs in Melbourne and Sydney in Q4 CY18, revenue will be derived from manufacturing data centre modules, operating and renting rack space in the co-location data centres and from software licence fees for its monitoring, management and access control system.

#### FY19 earnings adjustments and valuation

We have adjusted our FY19 forecasts for higher contract revenues (new FY19 revenues \$8.7m vs old \$8.2m) but gross profit is forecast to lower (\$5.2m vs \$6.3m previously) due to the lower margins in contracting. We have increased our forecasts for rental and employment costs and this has resulted in a new FY19 forecast for a net loss of \$2.1m versus a net loss of \$0.1m previously. We have rolled over the financial model for the new financial year and this together with our adjustments has lifted the base case DCF valuation to \$0.60/share, (previously \$0.53/share). This assumes a longer-term utilisation rate of 90% and monthly revenue of \$2,000 per rack, which is comparable to other DC centres in Australia. We have applied a reverse DCF to determine what is implied in the current share price of \$0.18. This assumes that free cashflows from 2020-29 will grow at 10.2% per year (vs our forecast for CAGR in FCFs of 32.3% {front loaded from a low base} and the 22% forecast for the sector in Australia).

Earnings e	estimates					
Year end	Revenue (A\$m)	EBITDA (A\$m)	NPAT (A\$m)	EPS (c)	P/E (x)	EV/EBITDA
06/18a	2.0	(4.1)	(5.7)	(5.88)	na	na
06/19e	8.7	(2.1)	(1.8)	(0.86)	na	na
06/20e	23.2	4.9	2.5	1.18	15.25	6.85
06/21e	36.7	12.5	7.9	3.69	4.88	2.15
Source: RaaS	Advisory Estimate	s				

## Data Centres

### 17 September 2018

Share details	
ASX Code	DXN
Share price at 11 Sept	\$0.18
Market Capitalisation	\$32.8M
Shares on issue	182.31M
Enterprise value	\$24.8M
Net cash at June 30	\$12.0M
Free float	~58%

### Share performance (since listing)



#### **Upside Case**

- Board, management and senior advisers experienced in developing tech companies
- Capital light model compared to traditional colocation data centre models
- Modularised and smaller data centres will be critical to 5G mobile and the Internet of Things

#### **Downside Case**

- Small player in a market dominated by global players with deep pockets
- Significant data centre capacity coming to market in Q4 18
- Growth of mature centres reverts to CPI

### Substantial/Institutional Shareholders

Carason Ward Pte Ltd (Dean Coetzee and Tim Desmond) 30.55%, Herdsman Lake Capital (Peter Christie) 7.64%, Macquarie Group 5.04%, Ellerston Capital 4.8%, Smart Investments (Terry Smart) 1.95%

#### **Board of Directors**

Douglas Loh Non-Executive Chairman
Richard Carden Non-Executive Director
Terry Smart Non-Executive Director
Peter Christie Managing Director/CEO

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## FY18 results analysis

DXN reported FY18 revenues of \$2.0m, gross profit of \$0.25m and a net loss of \$5.7m. The company had \$12.05m in cash at June 30, having raised net \$18.68m in April 2018 through a share issue and from convertible notes (which converted to ordinary shares and options on 5 April 2018). Revenues were ahead of our forecasts and due to contracted sales for the manufacture of data centre modules and associated power and cooling infrastructure at the company's Perth manufacturing facility. DXN has noted that since listing, it has secured contracted sales of \$3.1m, with \$1.1m currently work in progress. Employment costs were higher than we had forecasts due in large part to contract labour, slightly higher administration costs and rental costs. We anticipate that the contract labour will be converted to full time employees in FY19 and that this should assist in containing these costs.

We have set out the FY18 P&L actual versus our forecast in the following exhibit.

Exhibit 1: FY18 result		
In A\$m unless otherwise stated	FY18 estimated	FY18 actual
Sales	0.2	2.0
COGS	0.1	1.7
Gross profit	0.1	0.3
Telecoms and technology	0.1	0.2
Marketing	0.0	0.0
Employment	1.6	2.2
Rent	1.1	1.3
Other	0.2	0.5
Operating costs	3.0	4.3
EBITDA	(2.8)	(4.1)
Depreciation & Amortisation	0.0	1.7
EBIT	(2.8)	(5.8)
Net Interest	(0.0)	(0.0)
Tax	(0.7)	-
NPAT	(2.2)	(5.8)

## **FY19 Earnings adjustments**

We have adjusted our FY19 forecasts to reflect the better than expected sales being generated by the Perth manufacturing facility. This has resulted in our forecasts for revenue increasing to \$8.7m from \$8.2m previously. The gross profit margin from contracting and manufacturing in FY18 was 15%, but we expect this to improve to 45% in FY19 as the facility improves processes, gains discipline in its sales proposals and benefits from economies of scale across multiple projects. Even so, the manufacturing facility is not expected to enjoy the gross margin levels of the co-location data centres and this has resulted in our GP forecast for FY19 declining to \$5.2m from \$6.3m.

Our FY19 forecasts have also been adjusted for higher operating costs, largely employment, rent and administration costs which have flowed through from the FY18 result. This has resulted in an increase in operating costs to \$7.3m from \$6.1m previously. We are now forecasting an EBITDA loss of \$2.1m for FY19, compared with EBITDA of \$0.4m previously. We anticipate that DXN will end FY19 with \$1.6m in net cash after completing the construction and commissioning of its co-location centres in Sydney and Melbourne. Our forecast adjustments for FY19 are set out in the following exhibit.



In A\$m unless otherwise stated	FY19 old	FY19 new
Sales	8.2	8.7
COGS	1.9	3.6
Gross profit	6.3	5.2
Telecoms and technology	0.7	0.4
Marketing	0.0	0.1
Employment	2.8	3.2
Rent	2.3	2.8
Other	0.2	0.8
Operating costs	6.1	7.3
EBITDA	0.4	(2.1)
Depreciation & Amortisation	0.7	0.6
EBIT	(0.3)	(2.7)
Net Interest	(0.1)	(0.1)
Tax	(0.1)	(0.8)
NPAT	(0.1)	(1.8)

The earnings adjustments in FY19 have had a flow on effect for our forecasts in FY20 and beyond. We took the opportunity to smooth out the take up rate of rack space in the Sydney and Melbourne co-location data centres and are anticipating that DXN's sales team will add 14 racks per month in utilised capacity by H219. This has resulted in a slight slowing of utilisation rate in FY20-21 but a re-alignment in FY22-23. We have also lifted our forecasts for employment and rental costs longer term which has also had the effect of reducing our near-term forecasts. We have factored in additional revenue and costs from the manufacturing facility which has the effect of lowering our EBITDA forecasts from FY21-22. Our revised forecasts are set out below.

Exhibit 3: Earning	gs adjustments FY	19-FY23			
Old	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Revenue	8.2	24.5	37.9	43.9	45.7
EBITDA	0.4	10.9	19.5	22.9	23.3
EBIT	(0.3)	9.5	18.1	21.5	21.8
NPAT	(0.1)	6.6	12.8	15.4	15.8
New	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Revenue	8.7	23.2	36.7	49.8	57.0
EBITDA	(2.1)	4.9	12.6	20.2	23.8
EBIT	(2.7)	3.8	11.4	19.1	22.6
NPAT	(1.8)	2.6	8.0	13.5	16.1
Source: RaaS estima	ates				

#### Key parameters in base assumptions

We have modelled each data centre individually and made some assumptions around software sales and manufacturing revenues and COGS. Our revised forecasts have incorporated increased revenues from the manufacturing facility at a lower margin (as discussed on the previous page). Our assumptions have been derived from examining other operators in the market and from discussions with management.

Our base case assumptions include the key parameters:

- Port Melbourne will have 920 racks commissioned in Q4CY18 and a utilisation rate of 90%\* after five years of operation. We previously modelled 90% utilisation at three years but this implied adding 24 racks a month and we have pulled this back to 14 per month. Revenue per rack per month continues to be forecast at \$2,000;
- Similarly for Homebush with 960 racks, the utilisation rate is forecast to get to 90% after five years of operation:
- Software sales are forecast to grow from 2 to 4 per year while contracting and manufacturing revenues are forecast to grow to 8% of total revenues longer term;



- Contract (third party) manufacturing to grow at an average rate of ~40% year on year near term (this has been increased from 20-50% previously);
- Electricity costs of 14.5c per KW per hour;
- Manufacturing COGS of 60%;
- We have not included any additional data centres in our base case, which anticipates a peak in EBITDA margin in FY23, as set out in the following Exhibit.
- The growth forecasts are front-loaded with the bulk of the growth forecasted from FY19-FY23.
  Beyond this we revert to CPI in the absence of additional centres.

\*We decided to factor in a 90% base case utilisation rate after studying existing utilisation rates at NextDC, Equinix and Digital Realty (refer to our 4 July 2018 initiation report available at www.raasgroup.com/our-research). DXN's management is of the view that DXN's utilisation rate will be 95% and potentially could go above 100% depending on the module configuration and consumed power density.

#### **DCF Valuation**

We have used the discounted cashflow methodology to value DXN, applying a WACC of 12.6%, beta of 1.5 and terminal growth rate of 2.0%, to our base case free cashflows. This derives a valuation of \$0.60 a share. It should be noted that our base case forecasts only include the Sydney and Melbourne DCs. At the current share price of \$0.20, DXN's 39.3m \$0.30 options, which have expiry dates of 30/11/20 and 5/4/21 are out of the money. We have calculated the dilution impact of these in the table below.

We have also given regard to the potential impact IFRS 16 – Changes to leases could have on DXN's DCF valuation when it comes into effect in January 2019. We have assumed that 15% of the rent payments are re-classed as interest payments and adjusted the free cashflows to reflect this. The NPV of rent payments under the lease has been added to net debt and deducted from EV. This together with the in the money options brings the base valuation back to \$0.44/share.

## **Scenario Analyses**

We have built an upside case and a downside case into the model to contemplate how different growth parameters impact profitability and the DCF valuation. We have also looked at the impact of additional data centres in Brisbane or Adelaide in early 2020. This assumes a 900-rack data centre in Brisbane or a 400-rack data centre in Adelaide and 90% utilisation rate by December 2022 for our base case.

Our upside case assumes the following parameters:

- \$2,300 per month recurring revenue per rack, 99% utilisation rate 3 years from commencement;
- 10 software licence sales a year longer term,
- 50-75% revenue growth near term for the contracting and manufacturing business,
- Electricity costs of 13c per KW hour
- Manufacturing COGS of 65%.

Our downside case assumes the following parameters:

- \$1,350 per month recurring revenue per rack, 80% utilisation rate 3.5 years from commencement;
- No software sales long term;
- 10-30% revenue growth near term for the contracting and manufacturing business;
- Electricity costs of 19c per KW hour
- Manufacturing COGS of 75%.

The DCF impact of each of these scenarios is set out below. These fully diluted valuations include the dilution effect of DXN's options and impact of IFRS 16.

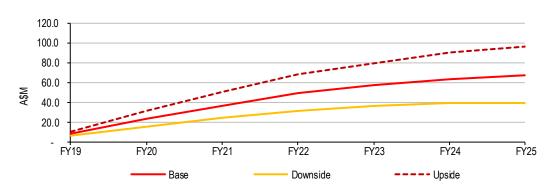


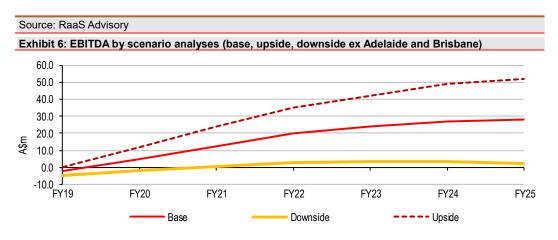
Exhibit 4: DCF Valuation by Scenario		
Scenarios	Current shares	Fully diluted*
Base case valuation	\$0.60	\$0.44
Downside case	\$(0.03)	\$(0.06)
Upside case	\$1.20	\$0.90
Base case with Adelaide	\$0.76	\$0.56
Base case with Brisbane	\$0.85	\$0.63
Base case with Adelaide and Brisbane	\$1.01	\$0.75

Source: RaaS Advisory \* fully diluted for out of the money options and IFRS 16 impact

We set out below, the base, upside and downside scenarios on both revenues and EBITDA. These exclude the prospect of Adelaide and Brisbane.

Exhibit 5: Revenues by scenario analyses (base, upside, downside ex Adelaide and Brisbane)





Source: RaaS Advisory



**Exhibit 7: Financial Summary** 

The Data Exchange Netwo	rk (DXN)					Share price (14 September :					A\$	0.
Profit and Loss (A\$m)						Interim (A\$m)	H119F	H219F	H120F	H220F	H121F	H22
//E 30 June	FY18F	FY19F	FY20F	FY21F	FY22F	Revenue	2.8	5.9	10.2	13.1	16.2	2
						EBITDA	(2.1)	(0.0)	1.7	3.2	5.0	
						EBIT	(2.1)	(0.6)	1.1	2.6	4.4	
Revenue	2.0	8.7	23.2	36.7	49.8	NPAT (normalised)	(1.4)	(0.4)	0.7	1.8	3.1	
EBITDA	(4.1)	(2.1)	4.9	12.5	20.1	Minorities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Depn	(0.0)	(0.6)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	NPAT (reported)	(1.4)	(0.4)	0.7	1.8	3.1	
Amort	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	EPS (normalised)	n/a	(2.8)	(0.8)	(0.2)	0.4	
EBIT	(5.8)	(2.7)	3.7	11.4	19.0	EPS (reported)	n/a	(2.8)	(0.8)	(0.2)	0.4	
nterest	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	(0.0)		Dividend (cps)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Tax	0.0	0.8	(1.1)	(3.4)		Imputation	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	
Minorities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	. ,	Operating cash flow	(0.6)	(5.0)	(0.5)	(0.6)	0.6	
Equity accounted assoc	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		Free Cash flow	(0.4)	(4.5)	11.6	(0.1)	1.2	
NPAT pre significant items	(5.7)	(1.8)	2.5	7.9		Divisions	H119F	H219F	H120F	H220F	H121F	H2
Significant items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		Port Melbourne	0.3	1.7	1.9	2.8	3.9	112
NPAT (reported)	(5.7)	(1.8)	2.5	7.9		Homebush	0.3	1.7	2.0	2.9	4.0	
	(3.7)	(1.0)	2.5	1.9	13.4	Adelaide	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Cash flow (A\$m)	EV40E	EV40E	EVONE	EV24E	EVANE							
//E 30 June	FY18F	FY19F	FY20F	FY21F		Brisbane Software	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
EBITDA	(4.1)	(2.1)	4.9	12.5			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
nterest	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	(0.0)		Contract Mfg	2.0	2.4	6.1	7.3	8.1	
Тах	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	(3.4)	. ,	Total Revenue	2.8	5.9	10.2	13.1	16.2	-
Working capital changes	(1.5)	0.9	(1.3)	(1.5)	. ,	COGS	1.4	2.2	4.5	5.6	6.5	
Operating cash flow	(5.6)	(1.1)	2.4	7.5		Telecommunications	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	
Vitce capex	(0.4)	(0.6)	(1.2)	(1.1)	. ,	Marketing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Free cash flow	(6.0)	(1.7)	1.2	6.4	11.8	Rent	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	
Growth capex	(0.2)	(12.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	Employment	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	
Acquisitions/Disposals	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Other costs	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Other	(1.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Total Costs	4.8	5.8	8.4	9.8	11.1	
Cash flow pre financing	(7.5)	(13.7)	1.2	6.4	11.8	EBITDA	(2.0)	0.1	1.8	3.3	5.1	
Equity	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Margins, Leverage, Returns		FY18F	FY19F	FY20F	FY21F	FY
Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	EBITDA		n/a	(24.1%)	20.9%	34.1%	40.
Dividends paid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	EBIT		n/a	(31.2%)	16.0%	31.0%	38.
Net cash flow for year	10.2	(13.7)	1.2	6.4	11.8	NPAT pre significant items		n/a	(21.1%)	10.9%	21.6%	26.
Balance sheet (A\$m)						Net Debt (Cash)		12.0	- 1.7	- 0.5	5.9	1
//E 30 June	FY18F	FY19F	FY20F	FY21F	FY22F	Net debt/EBITDA (x)	(x)	n/a	n/a	- 0.096	0.475	0.
Cash	12.0	0.3	1.5	7.9	19.8	ND/ND+Equity (%)	(%)	n/a	11.6%	2.9%	(34.1%)	(93.
Accounts receivable	1.2	1.4	3.8	6.1		EBIT interest cover (x)	(x)	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.0	-
nventory	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0		ROA	, ,	n/a	(17.5%)	21.4%	48.3%	54.
Other current assets	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	ROE			(13.4%)	17.9%	40.9%	44.
Total current assets	14.2	2.5	6.1	14.7		ROIC		0.0%	(16.3%)	(1508.6%)	75.7%	56.
PPE	0.4	11.2	11.2	11.3		NTA (per share)		0.08	0.07	0.08	0.13	1
Goodwill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		Working capital		0.6	0.9	2.2	3.7	
nvestments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		WC/Sales (%)		28.2%	9.8%	9.3%	10.1%	10
Deferred tax asset	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0		Revenue growth		<b>20.2</b> % n/a		165.7%	57.8%	35.
Other assets			1.1			EBIT growth pa					206.3%	66.
Total non current assets	1.1	1.1	13.1	1.1		Pricing		n/a <b>FY18F</b>	FY19F	(236.1%)	206.3% FY21F	FY
							(m)					
otal Assets	15.6	15.5	19.2	27.9		No of shares (y/e)	(m)	182	182	182	182	
Accounts payable	0.9	0.6	1.7	2.4		Weighted Av Dil Shares	(m)	98	182	182	182	
Short term debt	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0			/= 00	/0 aa		6.01	
Tax payable	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		EPS Reported	cps	(5.88)	(0.86)	1.18	3.69	
Other current liabilities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		EPS Normalised/Diluted	cps	(5.88)	(1.01)	1.39	4.35	
Total current liabilities	1.1	2.8	3.9	4.6		EPS growth (norm/dil)		n/a	n/a	-237%	213%	6
ong term debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		DPS	cps	-	-	-	-	
Other non current liabs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	DPS Growth		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Total long term liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Dividend yield		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.
otal Liabilities	1.1	2.8	3.9	4.6	5.2	Dividend imputation		30	30	30	30	
Net Assets	14.6	12.8	15.3	23.3	36.6	PE (x)		-	-	15.3	4.9	
						PE market		15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	
Share capital	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	Premium/(discount)			(100.0%)	0.3%	(67.9%)	(81.
Accumulated profits/losses	(5.7)	(7.6)	(5.0)	2.9		EV/EBITDA		(5.1)	(16.4)	6.8	2.1	,
Reserves	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3		FCF/Share	cps	(2.8)	(0.3)	1.9	4.8	
			0.0	0.0		Price/FCF share		(6.4)	(66.7)	9.3	3.8	
Minorities	0.0	0.0	UU									

Source: RaaS Advisory



## FINANCIAL SERVICES GUIDE

# RaaS Advisory Pty Ltd ABN 99 614 783 363

**Corporate Authorised Representative, number 1248415** 

of

BR SECURITIES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

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Effective Date: 11th May 2017



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- our services
- how we transact with you
- how we are paid, and
- complaint processes

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BR has in place Professional Indemnity Insurance which satisfies the requirements for compensation under s912B of the Corporations Act and that covers our authorized representatives.



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