EDP - Energias de Portugal
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Friday, 11th May 2012
11:00 Hrs UK time
Chaired by Antonio Mexia

Company Participants

- **António Mexia, Chief Executive Officer**
- **Nuno Alves, Chief Financial Officer**
- **Miguel Viana, Head of Investor Relations**

Antonio Mexia

Good morning everybody. Sorry for this 10 minutes delay to the agreed hour. This delay is due to the fact we have just seen the financial closing of the sale of 21.35% of shares from the Portuguese Government to China Three Gorges. As you knew the fact, the financial closing was expected to be at this stage and, finally, it was done this morning. It's the reason why we were 10 minutes late, so we think we are in a moment that is important for the Company where we have formerly the new shareholder with everything that comes with it and that we have previously announced to the market that positives not only in terms of financials but also in terms of optionality for the future.

We are here to talk about the first quarter 2012 results. What we see is clearly resilient results. We have been using this word a lot. I have been using this word a lot in the quarterly figures why because we've been fighting everybody in the sector, and especially in Europe we have been seeing challenging times for the sector in terms of demand, in terms of regulatory frameworks all over, but clearly we have been EDP and through its policy of in terms of asset allocation, risk management, proactive regulatory management, we have been able to protect our earnings.

In terms of EBITDA, as you'll see, we reached slightly more than €1 billion, €1,003 million, so less 0.5% compared year-on-year. The important thing is that the international operations were almost compensated for the lower EBITDA in Portugal, as you see now international operations represents 61% of overall EBITDA and in terms of business segments, we see that growth in wind power with EBITDA growing 20% compensated, basically lower margin in liberalised market activities in Iberia, -22%; also, Brazil, because, as you know, the freeze – it will be explained by Miguel in detail – of the tariffs in Bandeirante's provoked, even with a good quarter in generation, a decrease of EBITDA 10% year-on-year driven by this distribution.

As you know also, in Iberia and also in Portugal, we had a very dry quarter. The water availability is 0.19 compared to 1.15 last year, so more than 80% reduction on hydro availability, let's say, and also in the first quarter you saw demand decreasing by plus 3.5%. April has already been better in terms of both rain and also demand despite the recovery, especially on the demand side either it's a most normal April, so basically what we see here is the effect, the positive effect of portfolio. The fact that we have been in different geographies, in different technologies compensated for some stress on the demand side, especially liberalised activities in Iberia.

In terms of average cost of debt, I would like to stress that we are exactly on target with 4.1% average cost in line with full year and versus a small increase compared to first quarter of last year 3.8%. As you know, we have been very focused on the adequate management of costs and of funding, so clearly, this is an issue that we have been delivering since – clearly in the recent past and we will be delivering in the future.

Net profit – by the way before net profits; efficiency, it's also something that I would like to highlight. We are by far once again in terms of net Opex over gross margin referencing the sector in Iberia with 26% as a ratio, clearly top line. I think it's good and overall in terms of net profit you see a decrease of 1.5% to €337 million.

Today, we are the first ex-dividend date. As you know, the shareholders approved €0.185 around €675 million of dividends paid to shareholders. I would also like to stress that Capex year-on-year according to our commitments in terms of deleveraging and adjusting Capex to what is the market conditions not only energy market, but also financial markets, we have been decreasing, the Capex reached €325 million, 17% lower; slowdown in capacity additions in wind power is the key driver of this smaller Capex.

In terms of regulatory receivables, I would like to highlight the fact that we have increased by €200 million in first quarter to €1.9 billion. Why? Once again, the extreme dry weather in first quarter and tariff deficit defined by the regulator in Portugal for 2012 are the key elements, so we have an increase in Portugal, a decrease in Spain, but overall just an increase of €200 million but the dry weather and tariff deficit are as already foreseen for the tariff deficits and not for the rain that are the drivers of this figure.

In terms of net debt we are flat, 16.9, and we have a decrease of net debt on EBITDA to 3.7 times ex receivables. In terms of financial liquidity details, I mentioned a key element for us, end of March we presented €4.2 billion in terms of liquidity. If you adapt the €4 billion expected from CTG deal up to 2015, gives us clear visibility about our funding needs up to the mid-2015, I think it's important.

Just to stress also that in the last weeks we have finalised successfully a retail bond, the second one that we have done in Portugal, €250 million, three years, 6% coupon to us oversubscribed, so clearly just once again to stress that we have been able to diversify our source of funding even if we have today visibility to mid-'15, we try to tackle the markets whenever it makes sense and to prove that too we have different options and to keep all those options open.

So, overall, this first quarter we see a resilient financial performance in the context of adverse market and regulatory conditions. By the way, these figures already include the impact of the Spanish regulatory changes; so clearly, with markets and regulatory conditions steps we see good results in this context. Why? Because we have a low-risk profile and diversified operations in terms of markets, in terms of activities, in terms of technologies, so portfolio, asset allocation policy, financial policy, I think overall we are doing what we should be doing in this context, market and regulatory context, so thank you and I will pass to Miguel and then we will come over to wrap-up conclusions. Thank you.

Miguel Viana

Thanks, Antonio. On Page 4, we can see the performance of the electricity and gas demand in EDP's key markets, and starting for the southeast region of Brazil, where our distribution companies Bandeirante and Escelsa operate. There was a slowdown in terms of electricity demand growth to 1.1% affected by a decline of 0.7% of demand from the industrial segment, which was compensated by growth in commercial and residential segments of, respectively, 3.7% and 1.6%.

In terms of electricity demand in Iberia, we can see that in Portugal the decline in demand was stronger than in Spain, essentially driven by the residential and SMEs and public lighting segments impacted by the increase in taxes over consumption, namely VAT since October 2011, which affected this segment.

In terms of gas, there is an impact of lower demand from electricity generation, essentially due to lower load factors in combine cycles in Iberia, which was partly offset by growth in the commercial demand for gas.

In terms of converged operating headlines at consolidated level, we can see that installed capacity increased by 5%, so 1GW spiked by 60% wind in international operations and 50% of hydropower in Portugal. Even in first quarter that was quite dry and not very windy, our rates of hydro and wind in total generation was 60% of our total production at consolidated level.

On Page 6, we can see that in terms of geographic breakdown of EBITDA, the major growth driver was definitely EDP Renewables in terms of growth of EBITDA driven by operations in USA, in Poland and also in Romania. While EBITDA of conventional operations in Portugal, Spain and Brazil recorded declines leading to 0.5% decline of consolidated EBITDA. Note that EBITDA generated outside Portugal accounted for 61% of the EBITDA of the Group in the first quarter 2012.

Regarding EBITDA breakdown by activity, I would highlight that 91% of our EBITDA came from long-term contracted or regulated activities and that the forex impact at EBITDA level is immaterial, so 0.1% of total EBITDA.

In Page 8 and moving to efficiency, we can see that total operating costs went up by 6% explained by a 2% increase in Iberia, clearly below the inflation in the period both in

Portugal and Spain, while operating costs in EDP Renewables went up by 6%, still below the 8% increase of installed capacity in the period. Finally, operating costs in Brazil went up by 18%, driven not only by the higher inflation in Brazil but also by human resources restructuring costs and some non-recurrent network operating and maintenance works during this quarter.

In terms of Capex, it went down by 17% in the period, driven by a 71% decline of Capex in wind power. I would highlight also that wind international operations either in Portugal and generation in Brazil represented 100% of expansion Capex in the quarter and that all the expansion Capex in Portugal was allocated to the new hydro programme.

On Page 10, we can see that EDP Group's net regulatory receivables increased by €227 million during the first quarter 2012, reaching €1.9 billion in March 2012. This is the result of an increase of €400 million in Portugal driven especially by the tariff deficit defined by the regulator for 2012. Also, some adverse deviations in special regime generation in the period and extreme dry weather in the first quarter 2012.

Meanwhile in Spain, we saw a decline of €167 million in terms of tariff deficit fully reflecting the securitisation deals by FADE during the period. In terms of net debt profile, our average debt maturity was at 4.2 years by March 2012 and the breakdown in terms of debt, in terms of interest rates show that floating rates represent slightly more than 50% of our total debt.

In terms of financial liquidity, it stands at €4.2 billion by March 2012, reflecting €2.3 billion of credit lines available and €1.9 billion of cash and equivalent. This financial liquidity covers all our funding needs until first half 2013, if adding to these impacts from the partnership with CTG that this extends the coverage of funding needs until first half 2015.

In Page 14, we can see that in terms of P&L to the flat EBITDA or slight decline, we should have a 2% decline in terms of net depreciations, reflecting longer useful life of wind farms from 20 years in first quarter 2011 to 25 years in the first quarter 2012, reaching an EBIT flat at €650 million.

In terms of net financial costs, the increase is essentially due to higher cost of debt from 3.8% to 4.1% and includes also interest costs with employees' responsibilities €23 million, which in first quarter 2011 were booked above EBITDA line.

To this, we should have lower income taxes, reflecting some one-off fiscal impacts in the first quarter 2012. Also, an increase in terms of non-controlling interests, which reflect an increase in net profits, both in EDP Renewables and in generation subsidiary in Brazil and also a reduction of EDP's stake in Brazil from 65% to 51% in July 2011.

Regarding performance by business areas and starting for long-term contracted generation, EBITDA fell by 3% in the period. In PPA/CMECs generation, it increased by 2% reflecting higher inflation in the period, higher availability rates of our plants and also the commissioning of 50% of Sines DeNOx facility during 2011.

EBITDA in special regime was affected by extreme dry periods in the first quarter 2012, which led to a lower output by 82% in our mini-hydro plants in Portugal.

Regarding liberalised energy activities in Iberia and in terms of operating performance, we can see that total production fell by 21%, affected by lower load factors in our combined cycles and lower production in our hydro plants which was just partly compensated by an increase in coal power production.

In terms of financial performance, still in liberalised activities in Iberia, we saw an increase of 14% in average selling price of electricity, which was not enough to compensate 20% increase in terms of average sourcing cost of that energy, resulting in the 19% decline in terms of average unit margin.

Turning to the 8% decline in volume sold, we reached to a 22% decline in terms of EBITDA of liberalised activities in Iberian market.

Moving to regulated energy networks, we can see that reported EBITDA remained flat at €275 million impacted by some positive one-offs in the first quarter 2011. As a result of this, our adjusted EBITDA increased by 5% year-on-year, essentially driven by an EBITDA growth in electricity in Portugal by 11%, reflecting higher rates of return of assets and lower sensitivities to changes in consumption. Electricity in Spain showing recurrent EBITDA 20% lower essentially because of the 9% lower regulated revenues reflecting the recent regulatory measures in Spain. While in gas in Iberia, EBITDA went up by 4% reflecting essentially the increase in regulated revenues in Spain.

In terms of efficiencies still in regulated energy networks, we can see slight improvements in the key operating efficiency ranges of Opex per kilometre of network and Opex in terms of numbers of customers connected. There is also a significant, very significant increase in terms of quality of service with equivalent interruption time in our operations of electricity distribution network in Portugal moving from 21 minutes in first quarter 2011 to 8 minutes in first quarter 2012.

Moving to EDP Renewables, we can see that the 8% increase in installed capacity and significant growth in terms of production resulted in 20% increase of EBITDA driven essentially by US operations and Rest of Europe with highlight for Poland and Romania.

Finally in Brazil, EBITDA in local currency went down by 9% or 10% in euro terms. Essentially, this performance is penalised by distribution where EBITDA fell by 34%, penalised by the freeze of Bandeirante's tariffs since October 2011, still waiting for the update in terms of the ongoing regulatory review.

In generation, EBITDA went up by 29% reflecting several occasions of generation volumes in first quarter 2012 versus first quarter 2011.

I will now pass to the CEO, Mr Antonio Mexia, for the conclusion of this presentation.

Antonio Mexia

So, thank you Miguel. Going back to a very simple idea, challenging environment and good results in terms of our EBITDA, in terms of our control cost of debt, even in terms of profit, in terms of reasonable growth, especially driven by wind; clearly, the hydro part in Brazil, the hydro part in Portugal on time on cost, so I think that's good news, so I think that will create new EBITDA. The low risk approach today is obvious when you see how Poland and Romania brings value and Brazil to renewable. It's a good example when more, let's say, the market that were driving everybody's growth in the recent past like US, and Spain are in, let's say, moratorium, global moratorium, but in future you'll see the importance of going into new countries and the fact that we have these first mover advantages in such a markets, I think it shows that we have been preparing the future.

Financial liquidities, I think your visibility is good. We have – the discipline on Capex is clear. Finally, I would like to talk about the fact that on the 23rd we'll have our Investor Day presenting our business plan and at that moment we will give, of course, the vision of our future. We will want at this stage basically, with this business plan, to improve visibility on EDP medium-term free cash flow potential. As you know, since ever we have planned that 2012 would be a turning point in terms of cash position for the company. Even with very tough years in the recent past, clearly, we will at this moment want to highlight this visibility about this change of free cash flow based on this high quality asset mix, the returns, the diversified markets and risk management, so clearly the Investor's Day will, as planned, give visibility about this.

With the first quarter figures, I would also like to stress that we feel comfortable with the consensus that is today and foreseen for 2012, so we are on track to once again fulfil what the markets expect.

So let's go for the Q&A and thank you.

Questions and Answers

Pablo Cuadrado – Bank of America Merrill Lynch

I will like to make three or four questions. The first one is regarding Brazil. It was surprising for me to see a little bit of weak performance in the distribution segment. I think you explained the higher OPEX that you had during the quarter and here I would like to know how do you expect the distribution segment performing during the next quarters if that tariff deviation could be considered a one-off. Secondly, on this front is, if you can update us about the commissioning of the Pecem coal plant, which could be the impact for H2 of the year?

Second question is on the regulation in Portugal. I think there have been a few articles in the press suggesting that the new owner is keen to have some clarification about the pending regulatory items agreed with Troika and the article was suggesting that they want to have a clear view before the summer. If you can you update us a little bit on *what is going on there, did you expect any regulatory changes for the next month on that front?*

Third question quickly is looking to liberalised segment, which is that expected that you will have in terms of the performance of the unitary margin for the next quarter; do you think that these €9 per megawatt that you have provided in Q1 could be considered as a bottom for the whole year?

The last question is focused on the regulatory receivables in Portugal, could you update us which is your best guess for the year-end with the current environment that you're facing in Portugal and did you see kind of any kind of risk on your net debt level based on higher regulatory receivables in Portugal?

António Mexia

I will start by regulation, thank you, Pablo. As you know, we are not ready today to talk about this. I believe that the Government will, as you mentioned wants visibility as soon as possible. They will communicate probably and what we expect in next days. What we would like is if possible to by the Investors Day to have something new and update everybody with a decision, so today I would prefer not to mention because it's not finalised and of course, we expect the Government to announce whatever they have to announce and we will be updating everybody hopefully the Investors Day we will have a clear message on this, so Miguel?

Miguel Viana

In terms of Brazil, in distribution essentially, we know that we are going to have a regulatory review with the decline in terms of return on RAB from 10% to 7.5% and I would say that the decision of the regulator was to freeze this tariff of Bandeirante. Given that they don't have still a final calculation, there's still only some forecast, but I would assume that we should have a negative impact from the regulatory review in terms of EBITDA, so we don't know exactly the exact figure. If it's going to be more or less than this freeze of Bandeirante tariffs, so we'll only know by 20 October by the moment in which ANEEL, the Brazilian regulator, sets the new tariff for the next 12 months. In terms of Pecem, so as you move we have – ANEEL gave us the rights to not to be penalised if we conclude construction until 23 of July, and we expect that we will conclude the two groups until then. In terms of regulatory receivables, I will pass to the CEO.

António Mexia

In terms of regulatory receivables, two of it depends very much on the next months in terms of rain, but if we have now €1.9bn, we expect eventually that maximum towards the end of the year we'll have €2.2bn, so our vision today according to what was the first quarter because really the very dry, the driest year has an impact, as you know, because of, namely of the CMEC, because the other project and CMEC has to receive that revenue.

In terms of liberalised, next quarters I would like to stress the following: the first quarter last year was particularly very good. In the financial handouts, as you know Page 4, you have revised activities in Iberia with the prices that were 120 in first quarter last year and then we were on the high 80s and low 90s, so clearly – and those margins of €9, so we expect these to be considered as a floor and, if anything, we see it slightly improved for the next quarter, so when we compare quarter-to-quarter, we compare it with a very good quarter last year, but since that moment, we have been typically flat and even increasing towards the end of the year last year and we consider these €9 as the floor. In terms of update of Pecem, you have already mentioned.

Carolina Dores – Morgan Stanley

I have three questions. First one, can you confirm if the closing of the privatisation was done at the announced conditions, there has been now a changing price, financing and whatsoever?

Second question, I notice in the press release, your earnings release that the Capex guidance has been maintained at €2 billion, but the installed capacity to be added in 2012 has come down from 1GW to 750MW. I just wanted to understand if there is a project that has been delayed, why the change.

The third question is that since the privatisation is now finalised, if you can give us an update on the €2 billion financing from the Chinese bank in terms of pricing or if you negotiated a shorter turnout?

Nuno Alves

This is Nuno Alves. Carolina, the CTG transaction closed today as expected and obviously there were no changes to the original agreement with the Government. It was closed and we published with the stock exchange at 10:30 this morning, so it's all done and clear from that side.

In that regard to your question on the financing facility, we've been working on it, but there is no further news that I can give you right now. We would expect sometime in late June to have it finalised, but as of now it's still soon to talk about.

António Mexia

In what concerns Capex, it's just a mix of slightly lower winds and the inclusion of Jari; as you know, it was not included because it was decided at the end of last year, and we were not considering it at the moment. Now we believe that it's a very good and attractive return hydro project. the scale that we like in Brazil, average project hydro project not the large ones and so lower winds and higher hydro in this case, Jari, in Brazil.

Bruno Silva – BPI

I have three questions if I may. The first one actually with EDPR's stock price at the current extremely low levels, I guess EDP has at least attempted to make something to improve visibility and add value to its shareholders apart from the expected positive impact from CTG. Now, EDP has always been ruling out a buyout of the EDPR and probably I do not expect a different answer today, but I would like to know what is your opinion on whether the benefits of a buyout of EDPR with share swap at this point do not yet compensate for the possible negative aspects of such a deal, and if you get the share reverse, under what circumstances would that be considered? Alternatively, I would like to know if you rule out a scenario of a stake sale in EDPR down to about 50% as you did with EDP Brazil, which is another core asset for EDP?

Secondly, if you can update on the scrip dividend possibility if there is any development?

Finally, I didn't quite understand the comment I think on Portuguese regulation question that you said that you were waiting for the developments to comment in the Investors Day, so I don't know if you are really expecting relevant ones or if you are not aware of any and you wait for the Investor Day to have a clearer picture.

António Mexia

Your questions, clearly, EDPR, no different answer, you are right. We will not be giving any different answer from what we have been giving in the previous quarter, so we have – it's not because of stubbornness, it is because we still think the same way.

Second question is, of course, the question of stake sale in EDPR.

Scrip dividend and regulatory issues will be clearly mentioned on the Investor Day. We are now talking about results. Having an Investor Day in 10 days does not make sense, so clearly we will spend some time talking about this too, these are important issues and we will have all the time to tackle these in a larger framework with more time and people in the room, okay.

If you don't mind a follow-up, my question on EDPR was whether if you could share with us that your opinion today is that the eventual benefits of a buyout are not enough to compensate for the negatives aspect of such a deal, is that correct?

Nuno Alves

No. We've always said it makes financial sense. The reason why we have not done it apart from timing and all of that has to do that in 2012, we will concentrate on the China Three Gorges partnership, so there is not going to be any type of distraction with the eventual buyout of the EDPR minorities. This does not mean we will do it in 2013. What we have always said is 2012 we will not consider, but financially it makes all the sense.

Fernando Garcia – Espirito Santo Investment

I have a couple of questions. First is starting with a guidance for 2012 regards on EBITDA growth of mid single digits. I want to ask if given the low rain conditions announced so the regulatory changes that we know in Spain you will continue to stick with that guidance.

Second, the cost of debt 4.1%, I will say that probably in the last quarter, this is the first one in which it does not increase and my question there is you think that you could keep this 4.1% during the following quarters or you expect some worsening in the following quarters in 2012?

Nuno Alves

EBITDA guidance, we would like to continue to maintain the guidance at middle single-digit. However, as we've seen some regulatory changes in Spain and we are expecting some in Portugal, I cannot guide exactly, but we still think that middle single-digit is a good number to strive for. As far as the financing cost for the year, we guided last year for the whole year 4.3%. We still think that's very doable number; if anything, it might surprise on the positive side.

Javier Suarez – Nomura

I have three of them. The first one is, coming back to possible and regulatory changes in Portugal, I think that the Troika will visit again Portugal soon and maybe they could be asking for additional evidence in the effort to reduce electricity tariffs. You are obviously a very significant stakeholder on all these discussions, which is your proposal to the Government to reduce electricity prices?

Second question is, we have seen the receivables in Portugal going up quite substantially. I just question myself if you could give an idea what's your view on how significantly electricity prices in Portugal should increase to absorb the generation of these significant receivable in the system? Also, a related question is with your assumption, the underlying assumption for electricity demand in Portugal that you assume for these needed electricity prices in Portugal, how is the evidence that these flattish electricity line in Portugal is achievable?

Just a final question on a follow-up after one of the question from my colleagues is on the scrip dividend policy or the possibility of a scrip dividend policy, so going forward the question is, is that something that has been already discussed with China Three Gorges and what is their position there?

António Mexia

Most of your questions will be gladly answered on Investors Day, Javier, but just to be clear, once again we have the preliminary figures for when you compare energy prices in Portugal with Europe and Spain and just sometimes people forget to see the statistics, Portugal has today lower prices, especially on industrial sector compared to Spain and compared to the European average, so clearly, we have been discussing eventually too long for what could be a competitiveness issue on Portugal about the energy prices, but it's not the case. Portugal has today lower prices of energy compared to both Spain and the European average especially on industrial sectors.

In what concerns the stability and the visibility and the absorption of the tax deficit, we still keep the same vision that we have shared with all of you in previous presentations. The difference of...the origins of the deficits in Portugal are very different from those in Spain. The scale is totally different and once again we have a clear vision and it's shared by people that produced documents, namely, to the Portuguese Government that the tariffs we will be absorbed with price increases that are on average the same as the European Commission foresees for the European market, so clearly, sometimes we struggle to see exactly why we spent too much time talking about something that has lower prices, absorbable clearly tariff deficit and that by the way the key questions are, of course, how much is the tariff deficit amount for this year because, of course, it has an impact on our balance sheet and, of course, it's important to understand how it will be absorbed, but we are confident that our vision has not changed the prices in the markets.

The only thing that we enforce both the prices of commodity and the prices of final prices compared to the European prices just to reinforce the fact that we are typically on a normal track to what was our vision to the sector.

What concerns demand electricity, the only thing that we have today in the first quarter was eventually worst than we expected, but also it was a very special moment weather-wise and everything it was a strange quarter and we see a recovery, less demand destruction than April, bigger rains, so eventually I would give you a smarter question in the next...at the end of next quarter, of this quarter, because April's shown already a change. We expect this change to keep going in terms of less demand distraction in Portugal compared to Portugal in the first quarter.

Andrew Moulder – Creditsights

Is EDP planning to return back to the Europe on market now that CTG deal has been complete?

Nuno Alves

I think we've – over the past few months we've talked about this. Our intention is to continue to diversify the financing of EDP, so the bond market is still a place where we think we will go. We have to see the spreads be at a level which they are not prohibitive. We've seen some tightening of the spreads over the last few months since the beginning of the year. We're, I would say, getting close to the levels that EDP might consider issuing, but we're not there yet, so we'll have to see what happens in the next couple of months; if the price is good for the investors and good for EDP, we would love to go back to the market.

Jose Ruiz – Exane BNP Paribas

I have three questions. First of all, if you could give a little bit more vis-à-vis on the impact of the Royal Decree 13/2012 not only on the reduction of the electricity distribution, but also on the positive effect of the Bono Social.

Second question is if you could update us on the guidance for the tax rate for the full year 2012 and the third question is about the Slide 18, where you put the cost of sourcing electricity of 52.7, my question is if that includes also the cost of producing electricity or is just a transfer price to your supply activities?

Miguel Viana

Jose, in terms of the breakdown of the impact from the regulatory changes in Spain, so the total impact is €5 million and most of it is from distribution, so I would say it's €4.5 million from distribution and €0.5 million from the other aspects, which is capacity payments and social tariff. On the sourcing cost of liberalised operations, yes, it includes also the cost of production.

Nuno Alves

As far as guidance for the tax rate for the whole year, we will expect somewhere between 22% and 25% for the whole year.

Closing Comments

Once again, thank you everybody for being here. We will be meeting soon. It's interesting to having in this day also the financial closing of the privatisation; I think it's an important moment. We had structural changes in the market and, of course, everything that relates to sovereign risk and everything, I believe that the conclusion of the privatisation process with the sale of the Portuguese Government's stake to China Three Gorges together with all the work that we have already been developing with the Company with our new shareholder gives us very new strength and new confidence, new methods to deliver what we have been doing in the market. I believe that the first quarter figures are resilient and now we have all the conditions to be even more optimistic for the future. I hope to see you all soon in the Investors Day, I think we'll have interesting moments, so thank you once again and see you soon.