Investing for sustainable returns

Swisscom Presentation
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1. Big Picture - investing for sustainable returns

A. Telecoms is a fixed cost business
   - Capital intensive (Capex)
   - Low COGS, high fixed Opex

B. Making money in fixed cost business is about scale and share
   - Scale: # customers
   - Share: position within market

C. To achieve scale and share requires best network & pricing (differentiation)
   - Transparent offers reflecting changing customer demand
   - Superb network availability

D. To sustain is about
   - Willingness and financial ability to (continue to) invest
   - Selecting the right investments from both technology and competition perspective at the right time

E. FCF generation supported by Capex, Marketshare & Pricing power
Swisscom invested around 3x more than peers on a Pop basis and over 2x more on a per customer basis. The Capex / Sales is 20% higher than peers, pointing towards the benefits of high market share and premium which can be charged on the back of best network quality.
Operating a network involves mainly fixed, and only limited variable, cash out

70% of cash out is fixed by nature
Critical mass is crucial with minimum amount of customers to breakeven (on basis EBITDA - Capex) in Switzerland probably at around 1 million

Based on 2011 figures

source: Swisscom research

Scale matters, with relative share of FCF higher than customer share
1B. Market share is crucial to generate significant FCF

Correlation FCF and Market share in the Swiss market

Based on 2011 figures

Scale matters, with share of FCF higher than (blended) share of market

source: Swisscom research
In quite some other countries, the minimum required market share for breakeven will be higher than in Switzerland, considering also large players create less FCF/pop
Swisscom market shares “more than” stable, with gap towards avg. incumbent increasing

Strategy to invest pays off in terms of market share. Ability to offer bundles (incl. 4P as of lately) helps to cement market share and drive future FCF generation. Part of which again can be used to invest and sustain returns.
1C. Customers desire more predictable pricing (less variable)

Do not fight customers’ desire to move away from metered revenues, but create bundles which compensate this.

Revenues from bundles to go from 0 in 2008 to well over CHF 1.5 bln (30% of total) in a few years.

Variable metered revenues from >50% in 2008 to around 30% in a few years. Trend to continue. Challenge: to create bundles generating a compensating amount of new revenues. Sofar it worked.
Pricing differentiation can only be maintained through transparency and superior quality

- Intuitive pricing should be on “speed” as experienced by customers, not on “data consumed”: the average customer has no idea how much data was used, and customers value what they can experience: speed of connection
- Differentiating on speed is more sustainable: preempts inroads by OTT providers (e.g. Apps such as “iVoice”) and is difficult to replicate by competitors as network quality ensuring the factual delivery of speed must be top-notch

**New mobile price plans from 25 June 2012:** offering 5 plans with all-inclusive voice/SMS/data, which differentiate on speed only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natel infinity XS</th>
<th>Natel infinity S</th>
<th>Natel infinity M</th>
<th>Natel infinity L</th>
<th>Natel infinity XL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth (max)</td>
<td>0,2 Mbit/s</td>
<td>1 Mbit/s</td>
<td>7,2 Mbit/s</td>
<td>21 Mbit/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price (CHF/month)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roaming in W-Europe (min. voice, nr SMS, Mb Data)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30/30/30</td>
<td>100/100/100</td>
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Swisscom plans to continue investment into best networks, services and availability. This will ensure market share, which in turn is the precondition for generating surplus FCF
Not just the will, but esp. the ability plays a role in who can stay at the forefront of offering best quality networks & services. With recent changes in ownership in Swiss market, competitors will face more budget constraints than Swisscom - both relatively and absolute - which is a clear window of opportunity. Where Swisscom pays 9% of its FCF in interest, the others pay 39 to 58%....
Finding the right technology mix is a constantly evolving process of optimization. It needs to take account also of competitors’ ability and speed of rollout. Swisscom will invest up to CHF 100 mm extra p.a. over the next few years (from 2012) in an extended technology mix and footprint, in order to be ahead of competition, cement future market share, and generate best excess returns.
1E. Superior FCF generation from higher Capex and market share

Investments (Capex) done by definition to cover entire country, therefore should be compared with other incumbents on a per pop basis.

CHF/pop

- EBITDA p. pop
- Capex p. pop
- FCF p. pop

<table>
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<th>Swisscom Switzerland</th>
<th>avg incumbent</th>
<th>extra FCF through higher capex</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHF/popl</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHF/million pop</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHF/popl</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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CHF 182 extra FCF/pop esp. from higher capex (better network justifying better pricing) and higher market share (as a result).

Spending 133 CHF / pop p.a. more than peers leads to higher market share, better pricing and CHF 182 more FCF p.a. per pop: “Capex is a good investment” leading to sustainable returns.

source: Swisscom and broker research
A. Telecoms is a fixed cost business

B. Making money in fixed cost business is about scale and share

C. To achieve scale and share requires best network & pricing (differentiation)

D. To sustain is about investing in right technology mix at the right time - to drive future FCF generation

E. FCF generation supported by Capex, Market share & Pricing power

1E. Conclusion - investing for sustainable returns

In a fixed cost business, size & scale drive incremental FCF. To make this sustainable, offering intuitive pricing differentiation and best networks is key, as this also drives market share. Therefore, continued investment is the most important driver for future cash flow generation.
## 2. Half-year 2012 results - same history

Change in CHF mm, total Swisscom Group, comparable *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Q1/Q1</th>
<th>Q2/Q2</th>
<th>H1/H1</th>
<th>Δ%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net revenue</td>
<td>-8</td>
<td>-10</td>
<td>-18</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBITDA</td>
<td>+10</td>
<td>+11</td>
<td>+21</td>
<td>+0.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* w/o FX, hubbing (Fastweb), extra termination & pension fund cost

Comparable key results fully in line with last year
2A. Group revenues

Change YoY (1st HY 2011 versus 1st HY 2012) in CHF mm, total Swisscom Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fastweb: -82</th>
<th>Swisscom w/o Fastweb: -19</th>
<th>∑</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1:</td>
<td>-36</td>
<td>+92</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2:</td>
<td>-17</td>
<td>+86</td>
<td>-17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sum of Bundles+1P revenue +8

5,722

-53

-30

+1

-120

-50

-25

-4

+2

5,621 (-1.8%)

(a) Average exchange rate CHF/€ ytd 2011: 1.266 vs. ytd 2012: 1.2035, i.e. a weakening of Euro against Swiss Franc of 4.9%

Core business stable. Low margin business at decline (hubbing and wholesale). Sequential improvement QoQ
2B. Group EBITDA

Change YoY (1st HY 2011 versus 1st HY 2012) in CHF mm, total Swisscom Group

Reported EBITDA down 1.5%, only driven by FX and higher termination and pension cost. Sequential improvement QoQ.
2C. Group results: P&L breakdown

Net income slightly down
2D. Swisscom payouts

- **2002**: CHF + 8.0 per share, par value reduction
- **2003**: Share buy back (10% of capital)
- **2004**: Share buy back (7.8% of capital)
- **2005**: Share buy back (7.1% of capital)
- **2006**: Extraordinary DPS
- **2007**: Share buy back (8% of capital)
- **2008**: Cancellation of all remaining treasury shares (3.1% of capital)
- **2009**: Of which CHF 9.0 from paid-in capital (being the maximum available), which is tax free income to Swiss private holders.
- **2010**: For institutions, the initial payment net of withholding tax is higher (CHF 16.80 instead of CHF 13.65 which normally would have been paid out)
- **2011**: CHF + 2.0 ordinary DPS
- **2012**: CHF + 2.0 ordinary DPS


Dividend per share (in CHF)

- 2002: CHF + 8.0 per share
- 2003: Share buy back (10% of capital)
- 2004: Share buy back (7.8% of capital)
- 2005: Share buy back (7.1% of capital)
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- 2011: CHF + 2.0 ordinary DPS
- 2012: CHF + 2.0 ordinary DPS

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