

Restructure in the Telco and Media industry – wrong time for "business as usual"

Conference Presentation

Vienna, June 27, 2017

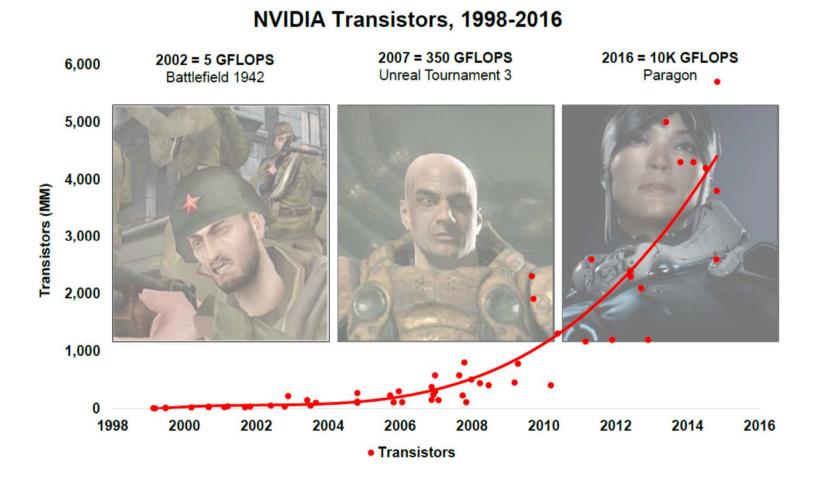
The telco sector has to restructure – a challenging journey but with an enormous value creation potential

Abstract

- Dramatic need for restructuring Old paradigms do not prevail anymore
- Now : customers enjoy better, more innovative services from digital players
- For telcos: Costs are exploding, but returns are not
- Operators have to re-invent themselves: either as a lean data transportation company, or they participate in the competition for customers
- Irrespective of the option: operating model of the past does not fit. OM needs to be leaner, more agile, more customer centric, more digital
- Not every telco player can do this some will! With better digital services, better customer experience, generating good returns
- Public telcos are disadvantaged, not being listed is a virtue and brings rigor for: (1) Digitizing the core operations (covering factory as well as customer interface), (2) Winning market share by superior marketing (learning from the un-carrier success), (3) Tapping into digital revenue streams
- No question this can be done market leaders show the path
- Following is possible within 3-4 years: (1) Up to 50% lower Opex, (2) Traditional revenue increase of 20-30%, (3) Digital revenue share of 20-30% on top

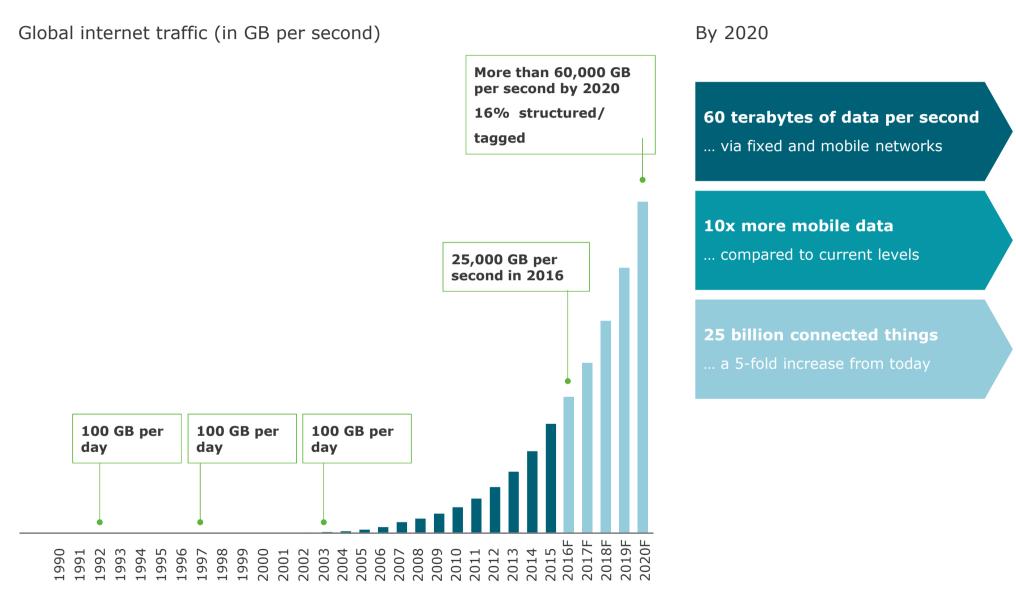
The root cause for the digital revolution is the persistence of Moore's law: GPU processing power ramp continues

Example



Source: NVIDIA Note: 1 GFLOP = 1B FLOPS, or "floating point operations per second."

Hence, exponential growth in data traffic shows no sign of abating – in fact it is set to grow in multiples to 2020



Source: Cisco

Exponential growth leads to an acceleration of new business realities –paradigms are not stable

Acceleration of Paradigm Shifts

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Era of the "Smart Cloud"										
	Era of "Working Nomads"									
		Era of the "SensorEconomy"								
	Era of the "OnLife"									
	Era of the "The Internet of Things									
					"Semantic Networks"					

Companies cannot afford to optimize over years

Correspondingly, value creation happens within the US/Chinese Tech-Hardware/Software/Internet scene – not within telco

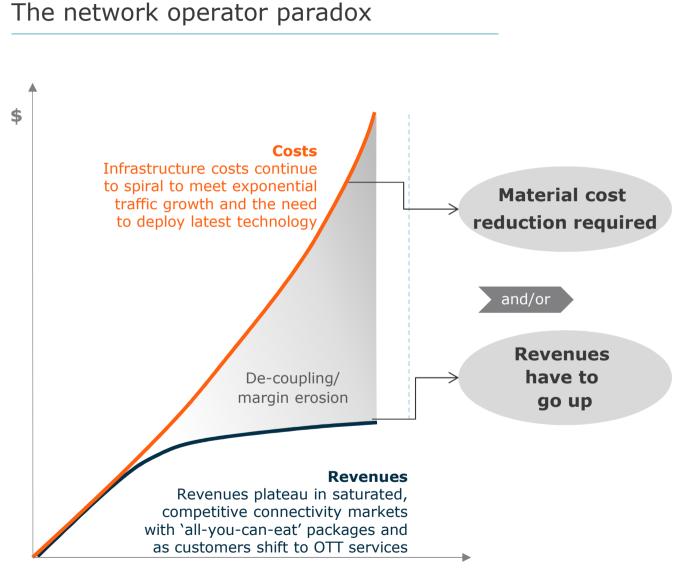
Rank	Company	Region	Industry Segment	Current Market Value (\$B)	2016 Revenue (\$B)	
1	Apple	USA	Tech – Hardware	\$801	\$218	
2	Google / Alphabet	USA	Tech – Internet	680	90	
3	Microsoft	USA	Tech – Software	540	86	
4	Amazon	USA	Tech – Internet	476	136	
5	Facebook	USA	Tech – Internet	441	28	
6	Berkshire Hathaway	USA	Financial Services	409	215	
7	Exxon Mobil	USA	Energy	346	198	
8	Johnson & Johnson	USA	Healthcare	342	72	
9	Tencent	China	Tech – Internet	335	22	
10	Alibaba	China	Tech – Internet	314	21	ower.
11	JP Morgan Chase	USA	Financial Services	303	90	
12	ICBC	China	Financial Services	264	85	
13	Nestlé	Switzerland	Food / Beverages	263	88	
14	Wells Fargo	USA	Financial Services	262	85	
15	Samsung Electronics	Korea	Tech – Hardware	259	168	
16	General Electric	USA	Industrial	238	120	
17	Wal-Mart	USA	Retail	237	486	
18	AT&T	USA	Telecom	234	164	
19	Roche	Switzerland	Healthcare	233	51	
20	Bank of America	USA	Financial Services	231	80	
Total				\$7,207	\$2,497	-

Source: CapIQ. Market value data as of 5/26/17

Note: For public companies, colors denote current market value relative to Y/Y market value. Green = higher, red = lower.

Why do telcos not benefit from the data explosion?

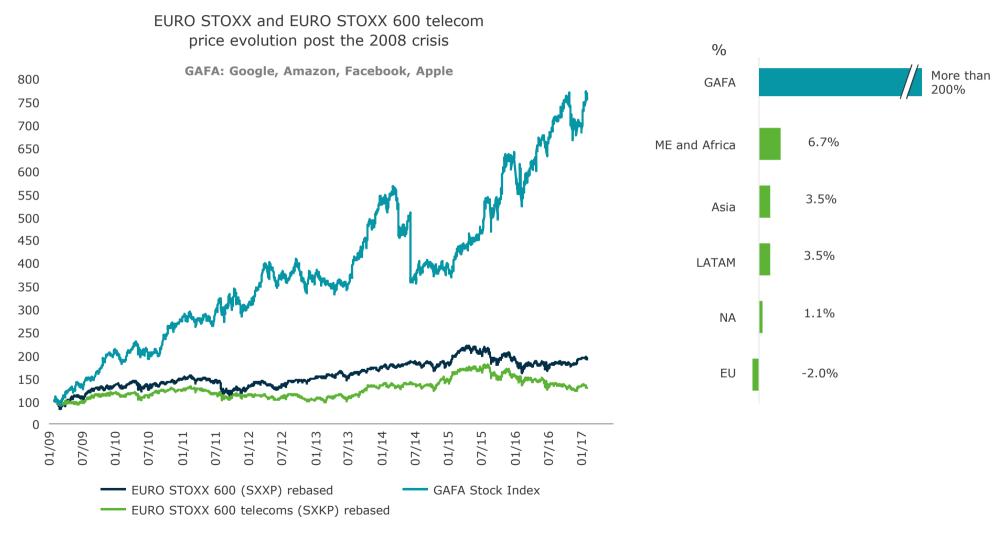
Why do telcos not benefit from the data explosion? It is the operator paradox: costs go up, revenues are flat



Investors are not favouring telco stocks – no wonder, as growth is in the "GAFA segment"

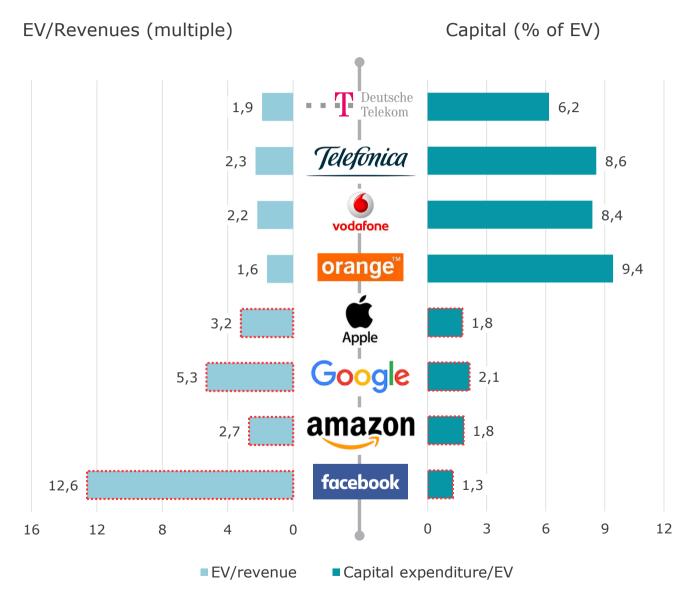
Telco stocks performance versus GAFA

Revenue change 2011 to 2015



NOTE: Indexes rebased to be 100 on the 09/03/2009 (Market Bottom post financial crisis of 2007/2008); Source: Bloomberg, statista, company reports, Citybank, AlixPartners analysis

As a consequence, investors are shying away to finance future networks but it is clear, future investment is essential



Investment need is evident

A large scale FTTP programme would cost billions on top of that already invested in FTTC by DT

One kilometre of glass fibre costs approximately €70,000

Nearly \$48 billion will be spent globally in the next 10 years upgrading the LTE network

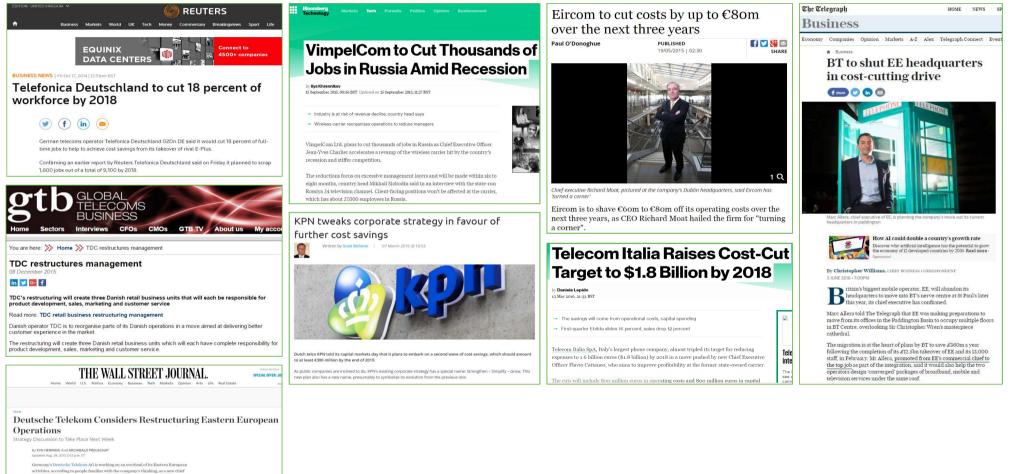
Forecast for building and deploying 5G networks will cost \$56 billion in addition to LTE upgrades

Source: Capital IQ, AlixPartners

Costs Down

We are seeing more and more telcos pursuing structural cost reduction

Telco cost cutting announcements



activities, according to people familiar with the co executive is expected to take over by year's end.

Source: Press

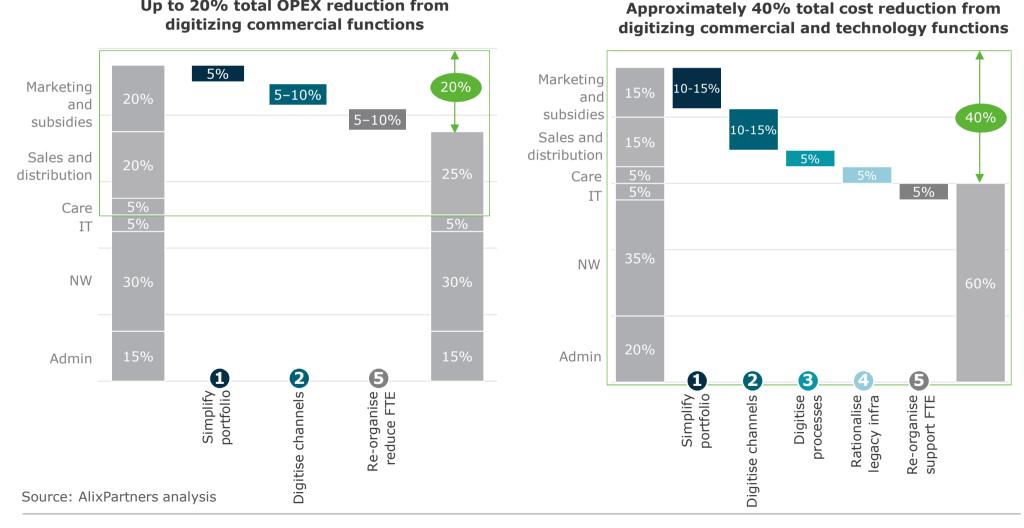
Costs Down

Some carriers have already lowered the cost base substantially even -50% is possible

Telco cost base transformation: the opportunity

Up to 20% total OPEX reduction from

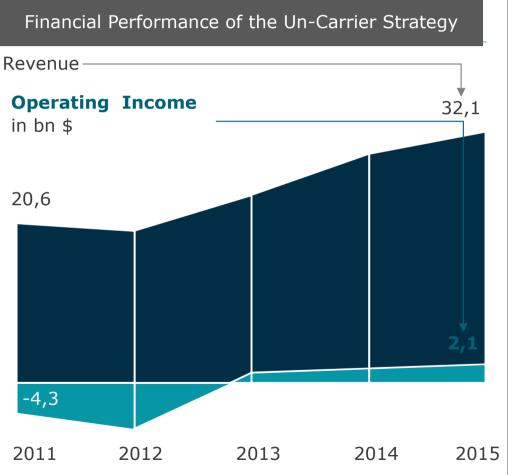
Case study 1: US mobile operator



Case study 2: European mobile operator

However, aggressive marketing in a commodity market can make a huge difference – a typical weakness in the telco industry

The Un-carrier success of T-Mobile in the US



Key Elements of the Un-Carrier Strategy

- Creating a new market reputation that is anti-telco
 - By leveraging celebrieties' brand values
 - By surfacing incumbents unfair and mediocre services via an aggressive communication strategy
 - By taking no business paradigm for granted
- Changing the traditional marketing thinking by introducing new products/tarif schemes
 - Simple choice no service contracts
 - Upgrades for All
 - Simple Global
 - Carrier Freedom
 - Binge On
- Direct communication to customers by extensive use of social media
- Focus on superior and fair customer service

Content moves will be another way to change the rule of the game – bringing media and telco closer together

SFR Content Moves

SFR, the French telco group owned by global giant Altice, is **ramping up its investment in French content**, leveraging SFR's international presence — notably in the U.S. via Cablevision —to export French cinema and series abroad. However, under the current regulation, SVOD services like SFR's Zive (and also Netflix) can't have access to first-run movies even if it co-finances or coproduces them.

"I'm ready to finance French content. What we've started doing modestly with sports (launching sports channels, buying sports rights) we want to start doing with French series and films,"

"Subscribers want local content, on top of international content. In order to rival against services like Netflix which have a global strategy, **SFR is opting to become a multi-local player and invest in homegrown content wherever we're established**."

Michel Combes, CEO SFR



Telefonica Spain Content Moves

Telefónica's **content investment is fueling its convergence strategy.** The Spanish market is dominated by multi-play.This triggered Telefónica Spain to increase investment in local content to boost its TV business.

It plans **to invest €70m** (about \$75m) to produce 14 original Spanish drama series over the next two years. The Spanish business is built around convergence offerings sold under the company's Movistar Fusión brand. Its **purchase of pay TV operator Canal Plus** in 2014 fueled this strategy. There was a recent slowdown in sales of its TV product, however. Between June and September 2016, Telefónica's pay TV customer base declined by 44,000 due to a price increase in the bundled service offering and for the stand-alone TV service. But Telefónica remains committed to TV and multi-play, and its ambition is **to be the largest producer of Spanish TV content globally**.

M movistar

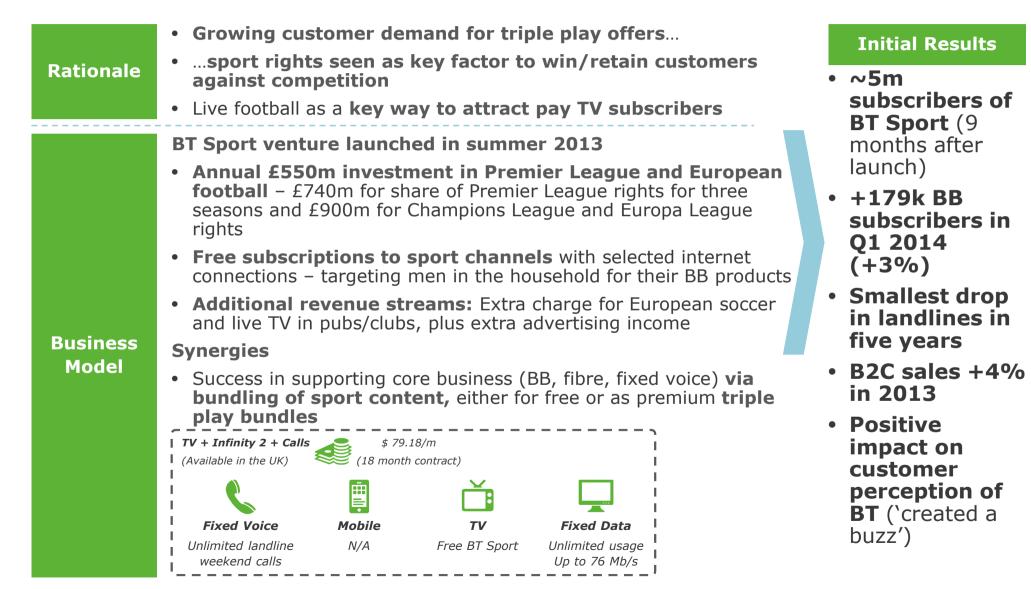
Source: 451 Research



Many telcos extend their FMC activities by introducing multi-play content bundles – see also BT's sports rights acquisition...

BT's acquisition of TV sports rights aims to target key household individuals through bundling

Case Study: BT Sport



Sources: BT releases; Press; Expert interviews;

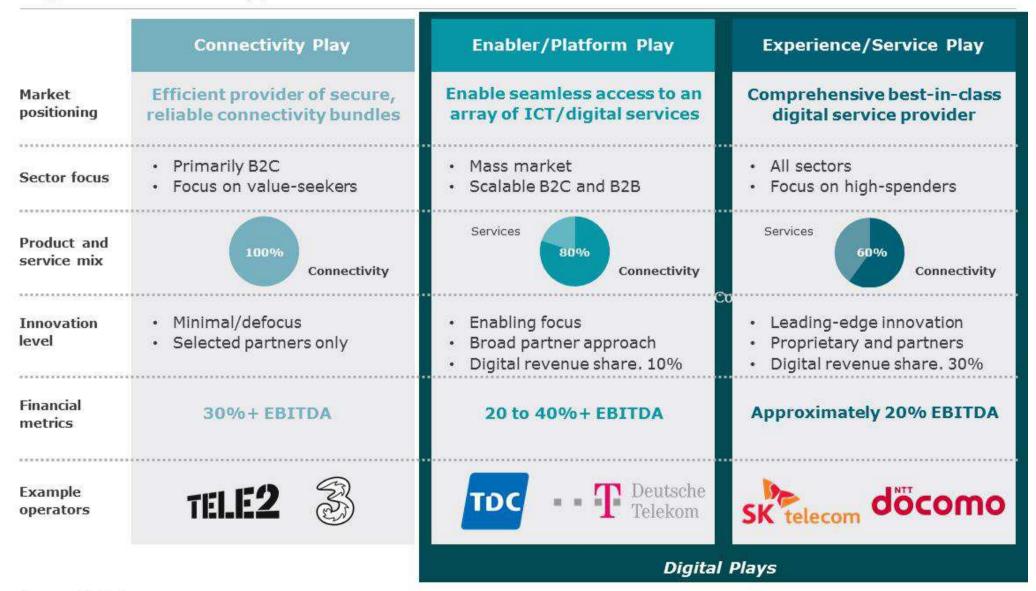
BT Sport

BT

Digital Service Revenues

Telco operators can generate a digital revenue stream in two fundamentally different plays

Digital telco archetypes

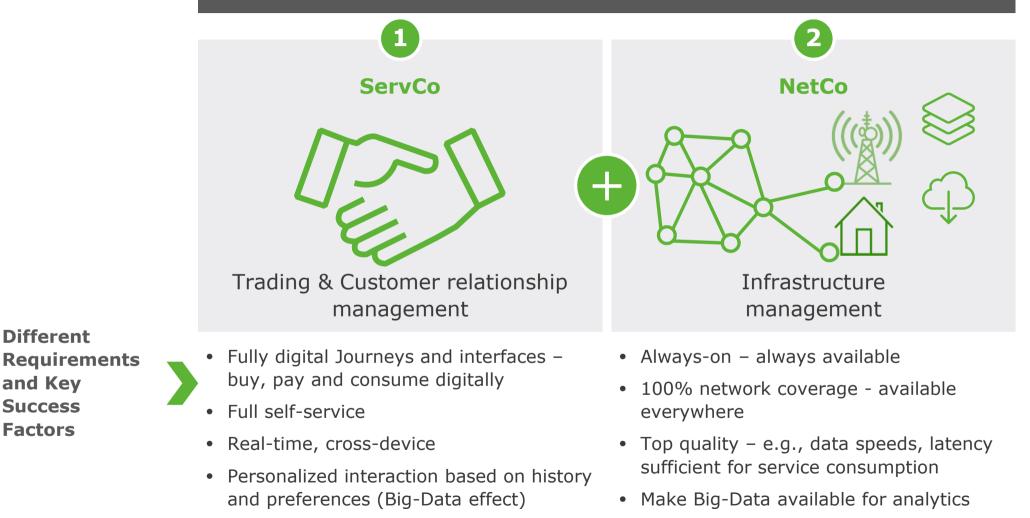


Factors

Source: AlixPartners

But is the integrated telco model combining network and customer business fit-for-purpose? Most likely not...

Telecom operators are composed of two businesses with different dynamics



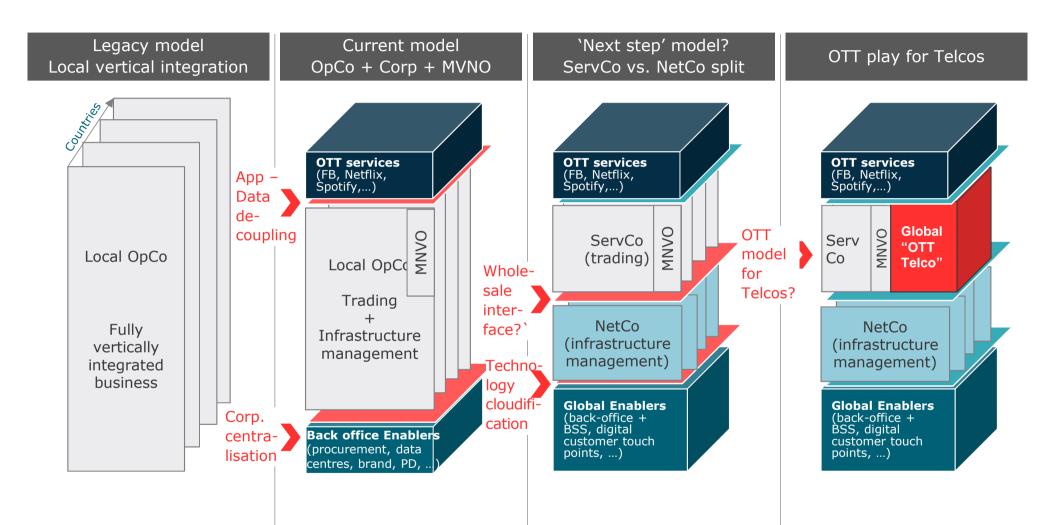
• Ability for online, self-configuration of network services (e.g. leveraging SDN)

Socially networked consumption

• Plug-and-play services

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Hence, we expect the telco model to dis-integrateand horizontalize...



...allowing for different investor types per horizontal layer

Source: AlixPartners

The dis-integration of the telco value chain will also foster the development of a new culture

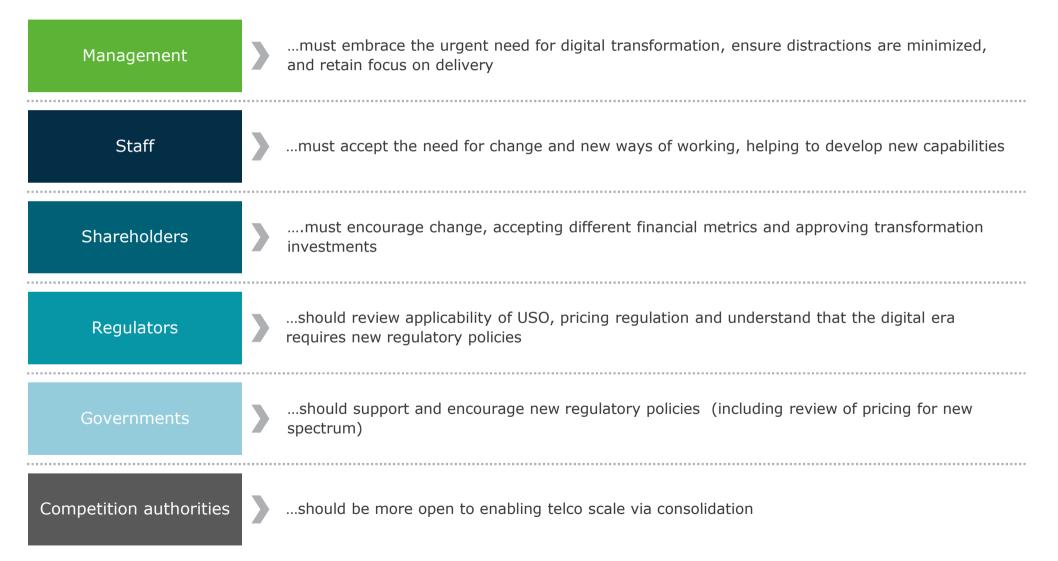
Cultural transformation to a digital telco

		Typical Telco Culture Today	Digital Culture		
Culture	Customer i i i focus i i i i i	 Focus on educating the customer Inability to use customer insights and customer data (regulation) 	Customer centricPull ideas from the market		
IT Enablement	Organization	Slow decision makingProcess and task orientationData used for justification	 Fast decision making Data used for issue identification and solution development 		
	Ways of working	Big teams who want to be consultedReluctance to achieve company targets	 Mixed teams on a needs-basis with clear tasks and responsibilities Personal interest in overall success 		
	Product	 Long go-to-market duration (month/years) Inability to adapt `on the go' 	 Develop, pilot, correct → focus on rapid launch and learn Adaptability and scalability count 		
	System infrastructure	 Legacy SAP/ERP systems Lack of flexibility and adaptability; 'business to follow IT' 	 Modular system interface with customer focus 'IT enables business' 		

Source: AlixPartners analysis

However, all stakeholders have a part to play in order for successful restructure in the telco industry to be achieved

Key stakeholder roles



No matter which strategy will be picked, it will be a huge challenge - in particular for larger telcos

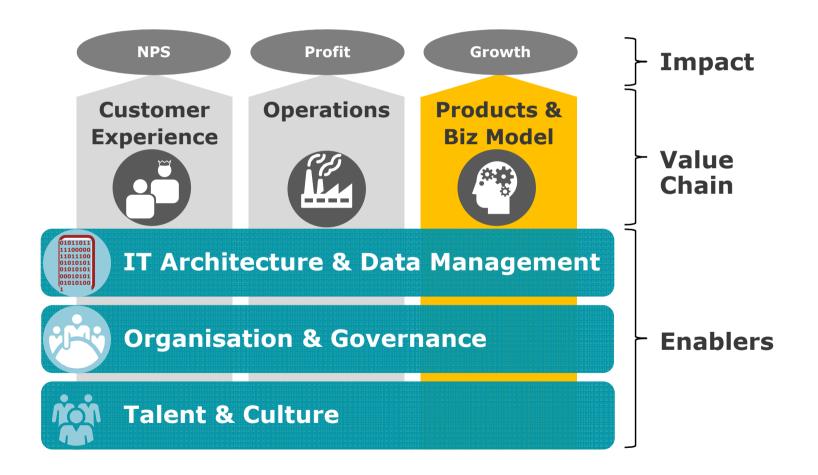
John Chambers (ex-Cisco CEO) on digital revolution: "...This digital era will dwarf what's occurred in the information era and the value of the Internet today. As leaders, if you don't transform and use this technology differently - if you don't reinvent yourself, change your organization structure; if you don't talk about speed of innovation - you're going to get disrupted. And it'll be a brutal disruption, where the majority of companies will not exist in a meaningful way 10 to 15 years from now....

...How do you change your culture to be able to think in terms of outcomes for your customers...**The majority of companies will be digital within five years, yet the majority of their digital efforts will fail, which speaks to what a CEO has to do differently..."**



The best advice we can give: plan the digital re-structuring!

Digital Re-Structuring Framework



Only do when you have prepared the ground ("Digitization of the core business")

For telcos this leads to a clear roadmap: before focusing on new business streams they first need to restructure the telco core

Operator transformation priorities





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