

Financial and Economic Crisis and Telecomms

Vratislav Svoboda

April 15, 2009



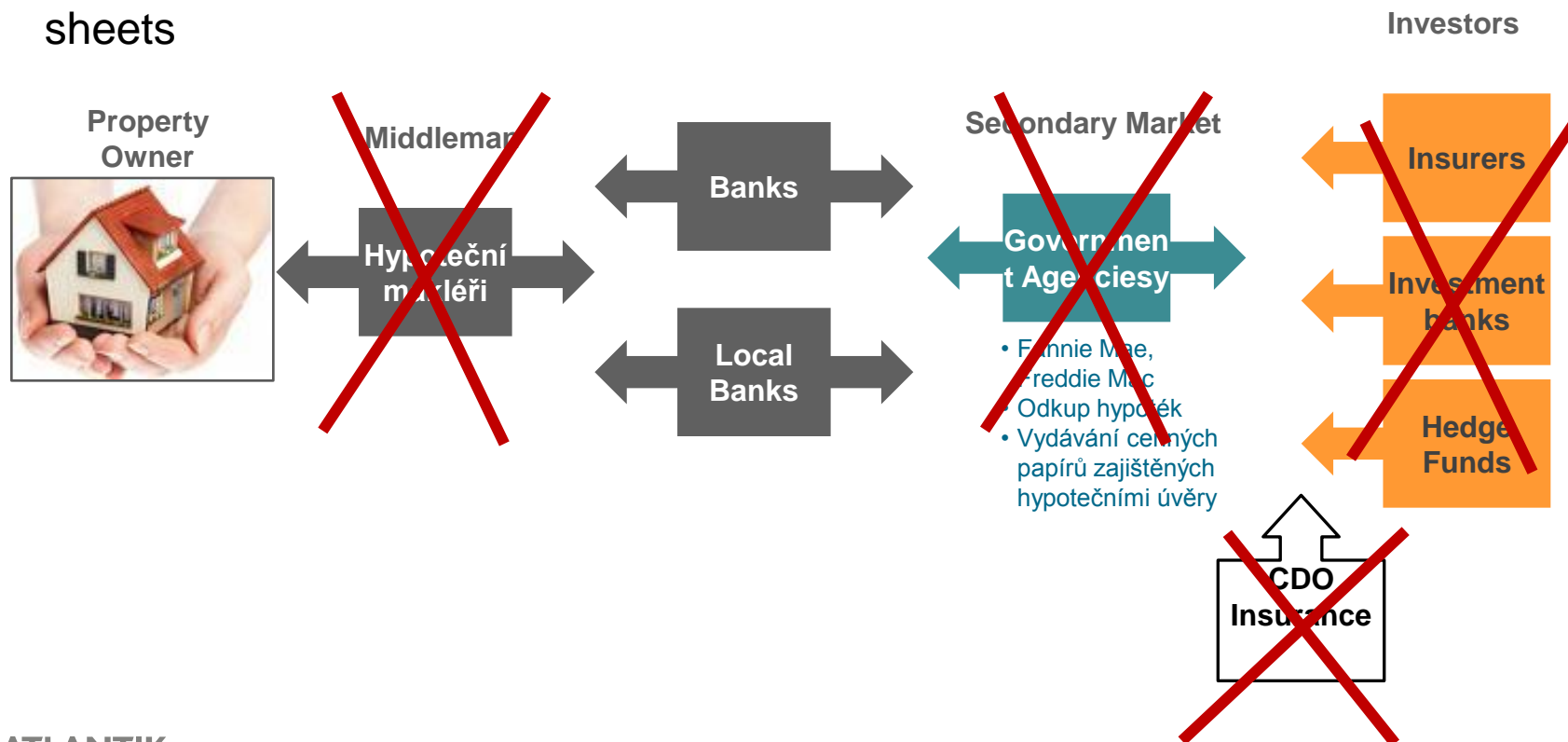
Questions

- How telecoms have been affected by current economic crisis ?
- Are they doing any worse than peers from other sectors ?
- If yes or not - why ?
- What it could mean for the future ?

Crisis: How Did It Begin ?

2007: Mortgage Crisis

- Very low transparency of the process – low responsibility – moral hazard
- The system in the CR is different = no toxic assets in bank's balance sheets

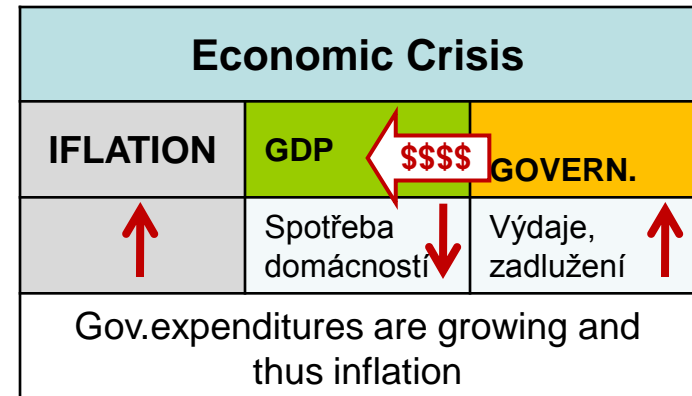
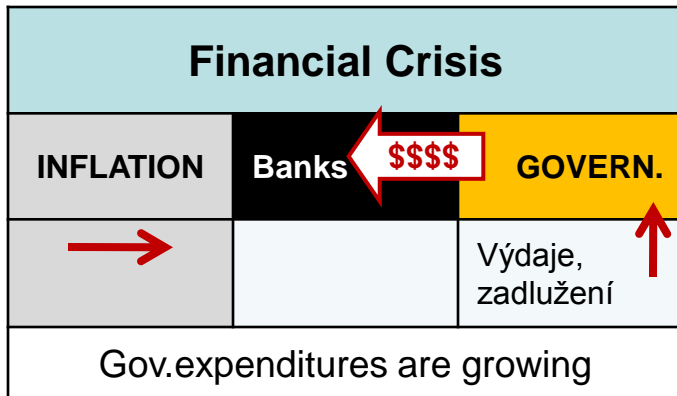


Consequences

2008
Financial Crisis



2009
Economic Crisis

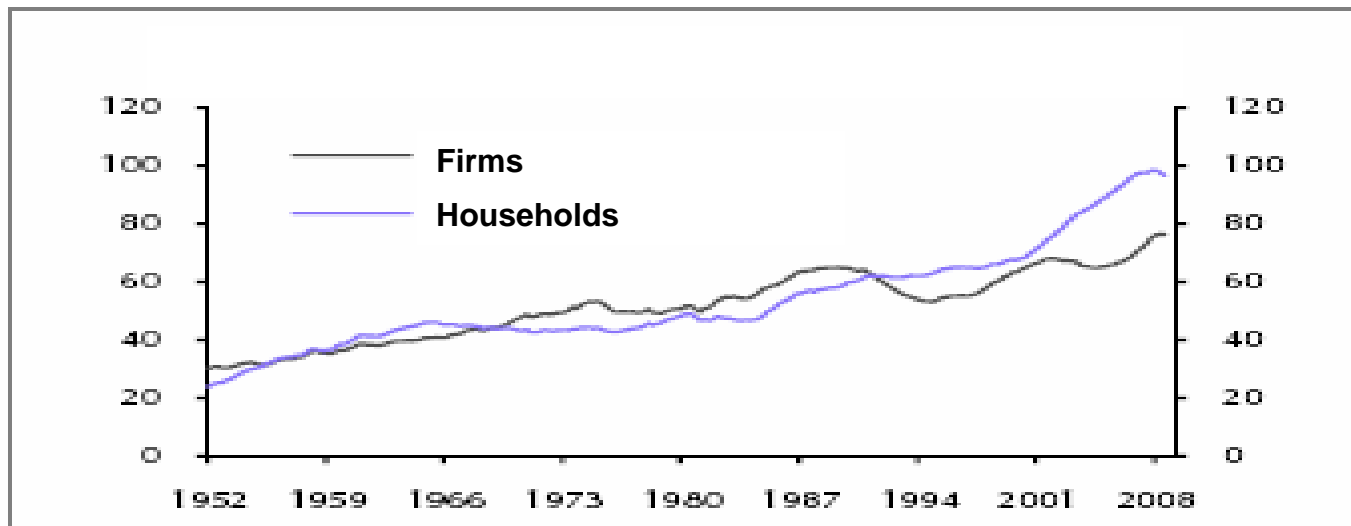


QUESTION:



Does the danger of inflation mean the real threat to the world economy ?

Household and Firms Liability as % of GDP

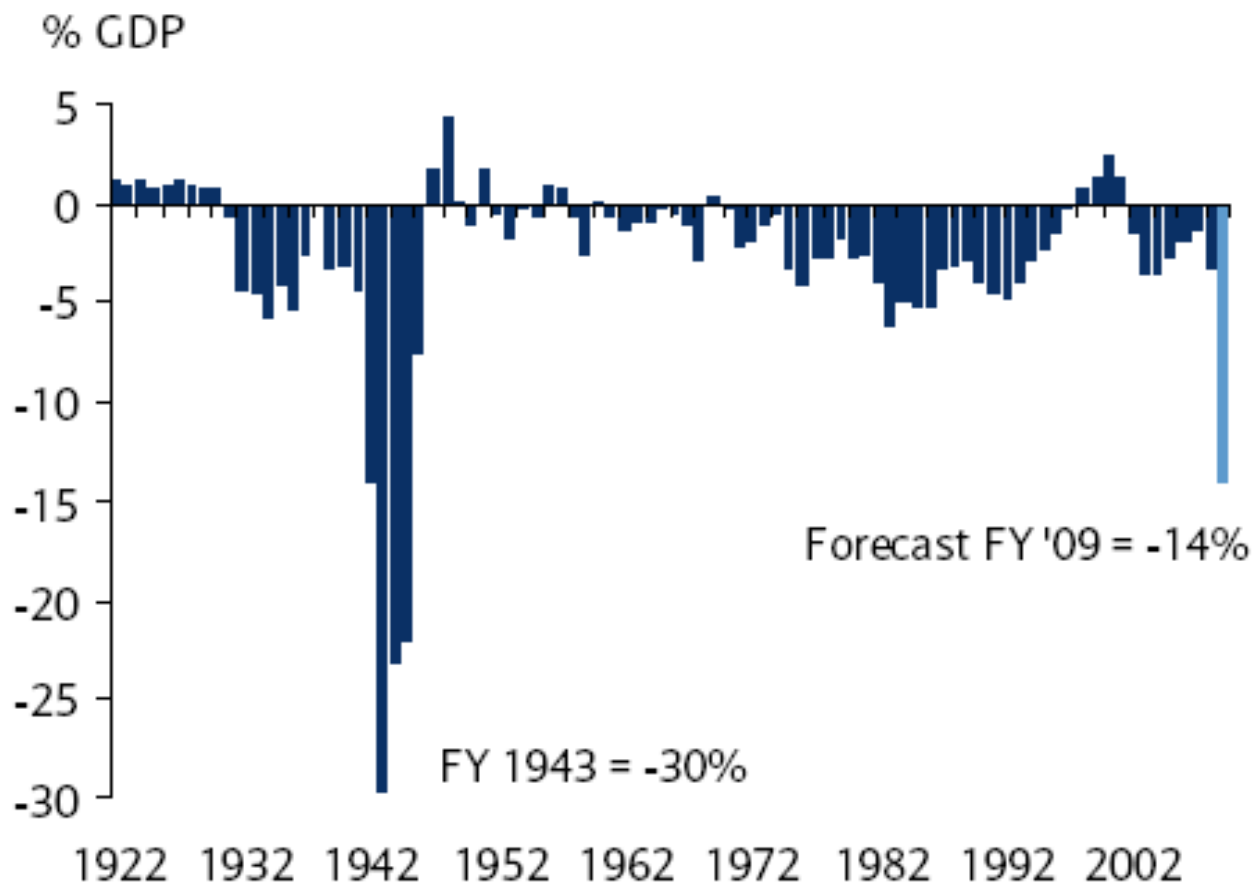


How is GDP in USA created:

GDP =	Household Consumption	+ Gov. Expenditures	+ Investments	+ Net Export
in USA	71%	17%	15%	-3%

...and thus budget balance goes deeper ...

Figure 2: Federal budget balance



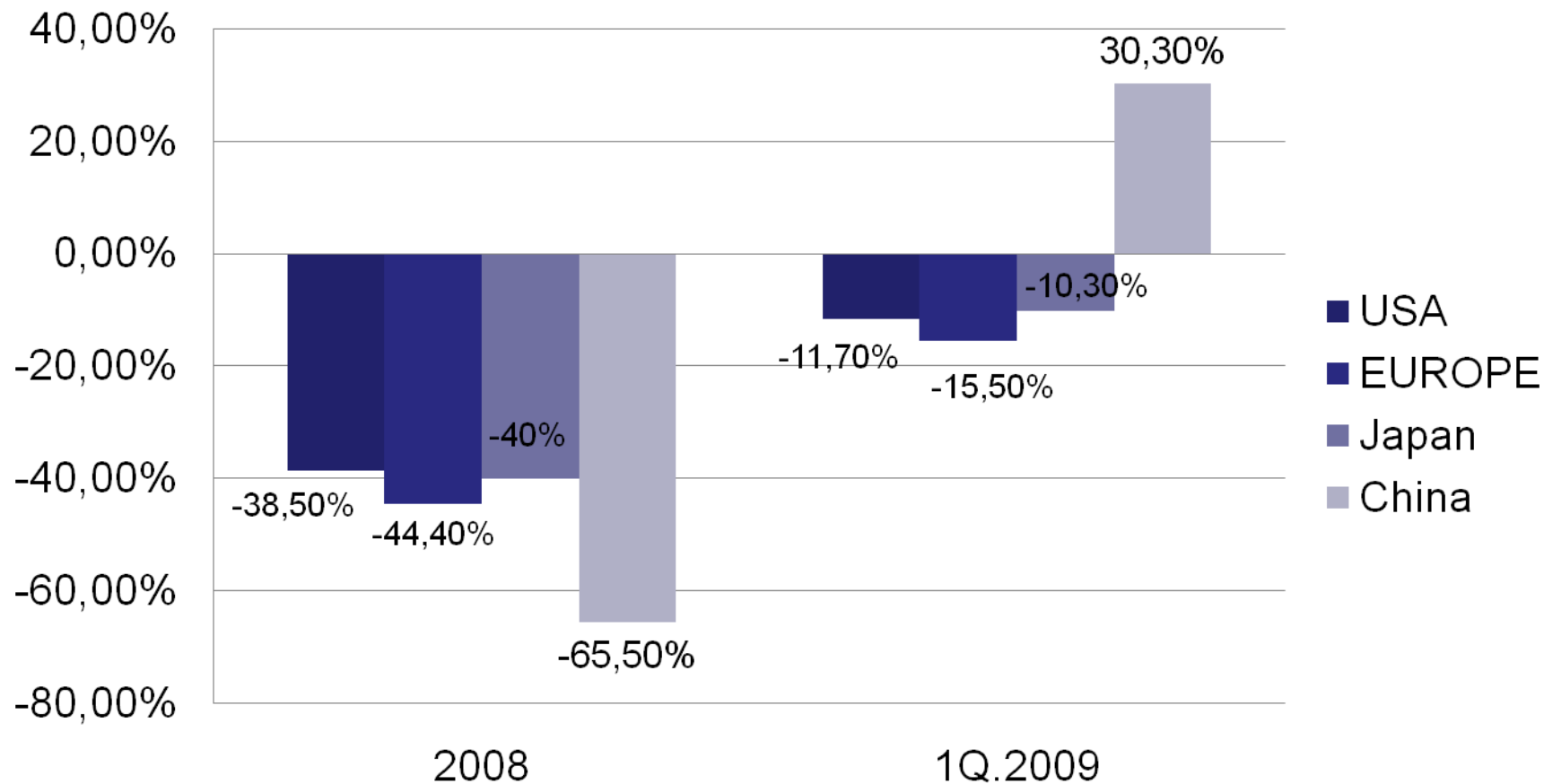
GDP 2009-2011 Forecasted

Country/Region	CAGR 00-07	2008	e2009	e2010	e2011
USA	2.5%	1.1%	-2.1%	2.0%	3.3%
EU	2.1%	0.8%	-2.0%	0.7%	1.8%
Asia (ex.Japan)	8.3%*	6.7%	5.1%	6.8%	-
CR	4.4%	3.2%	-1.1%	1.8%	3.4%

Source: ATLANTIK, Bloomberg

Mortgage Crises Triggered a Decline in Capital Markets

Capital Markets Returns, 2008, 2009



Are Stocks Already Cheap ?

The Valuation: P/E Ratio Concept

$P/E = \text{Price} / \text{Earnings per Share}$

$P_0/E_1 = \text{Expected Price per Share} / \text{Expected Earnings per Share}$

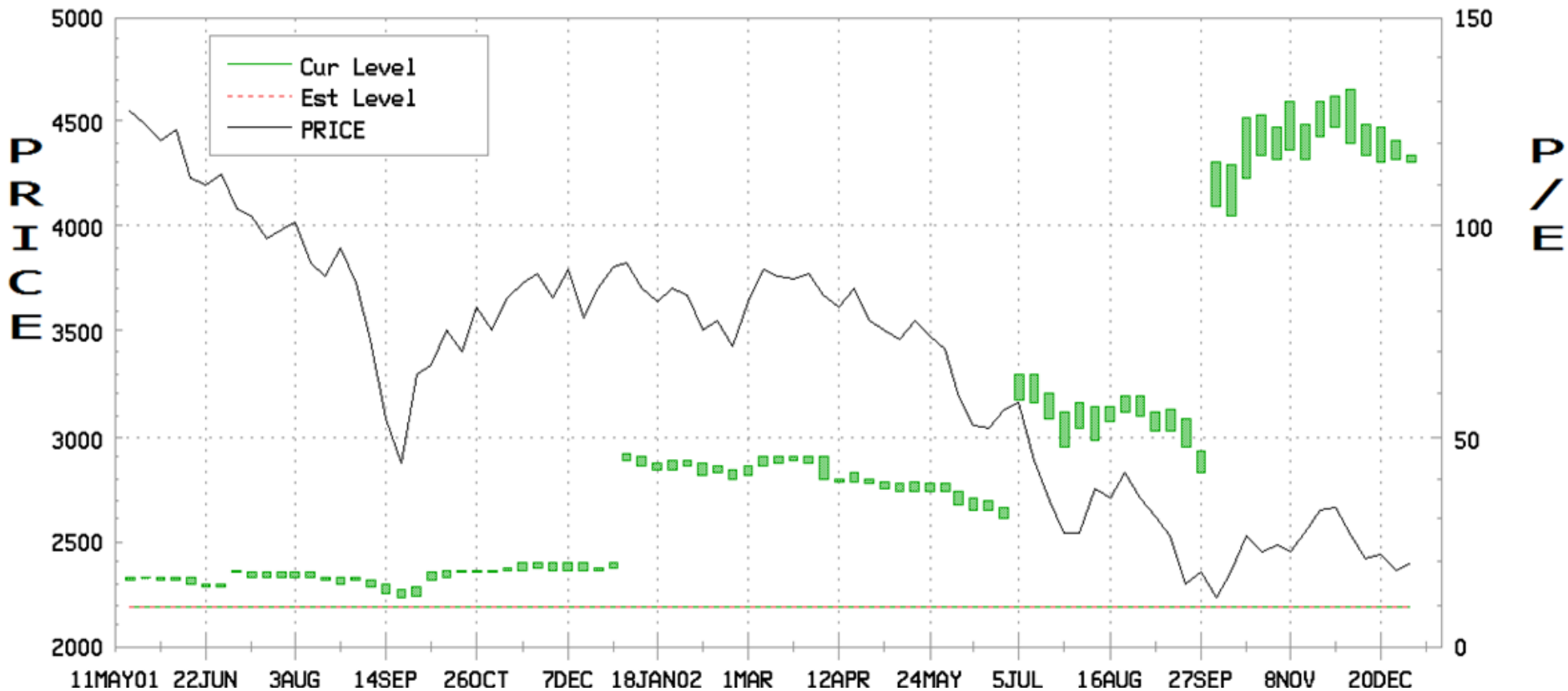
Markets	As of 31.1Dec. 2007	February 09
CR (PX)	16,7	6,8
Europe (EuroSoxx 50)	12,5	8,7
USA (S&P 500)	16,5	13,6

US P/E Long Term Average: 15-16 !

However , Low PE Could Be Also Tricky ...

„Dear“ stocks do not mean always a „good investment“

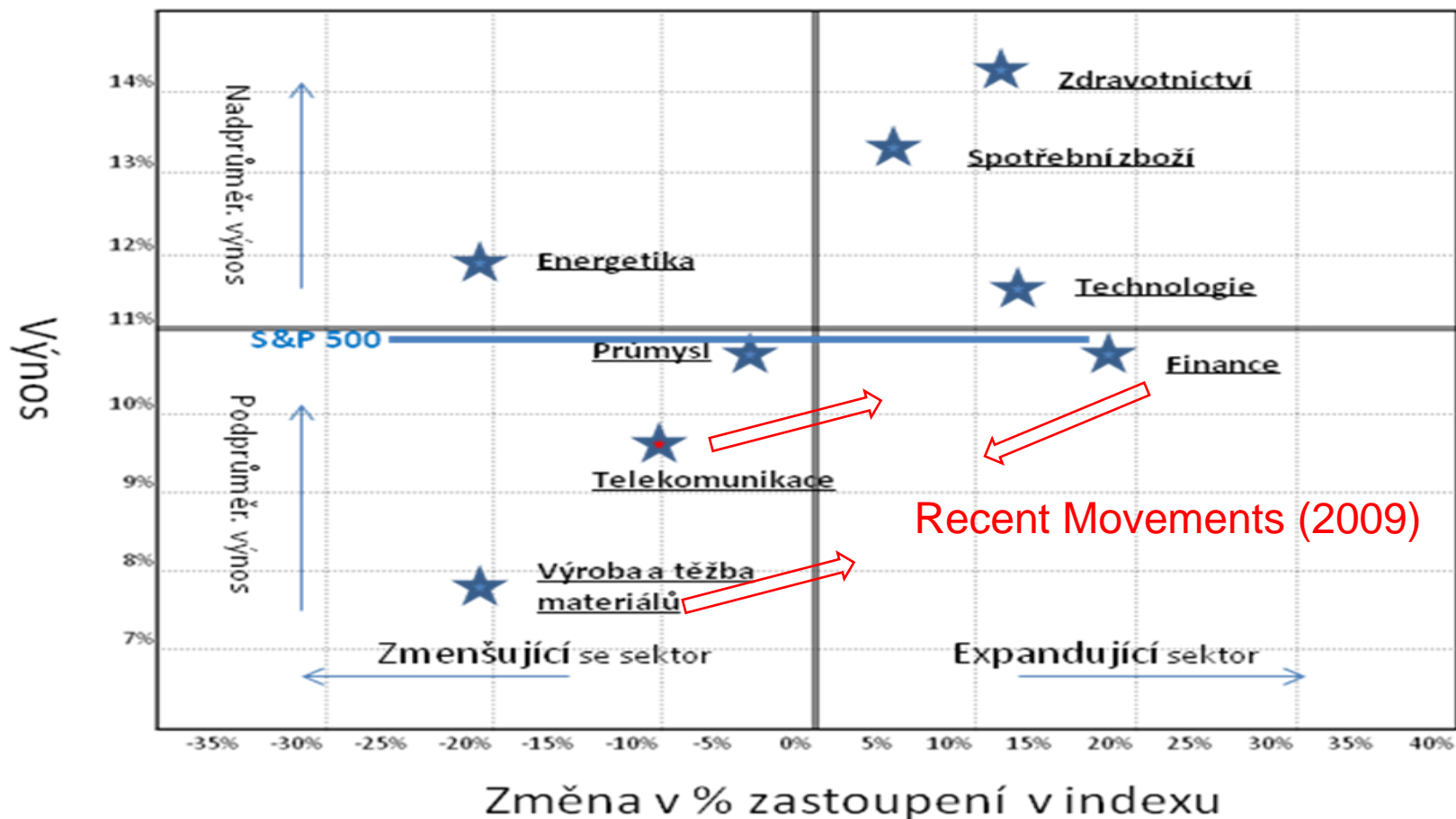
P / E = price/earnings



Telecommunication Sector : Past 50 years in USA

- TELCO sector has seen its share of the index falling from 7,5% to 3,5%
- Internet and technology bubble infected TELCOs dramitacally
- Sector did not add any new firms between 1953-1999, however new firms such as WorldCom, Global Crossing, Quest Communication entered index with grate fanfare , only to collapse afterward
- Prof.J.Siegel: „TELCO industry, which laid the foundation for the productivity revolution is a prime example how firms operating at the forefront of Schumpeter’s creative destruction proces can themelves be destroyed by their own inventivnes

Relation Between Change in Global Index and Return For each Sector between 1953-2003



Market Share

Sector	Market Share March 4, 2009	Market Share 2003	Market Share 1957
Financials ↓	11,27%	20,64%	0,77%
Information Technology ↑	18,22%	17,74%	3,03%
Health Care ↑	14,23%	13,31%	1,17%
Consumer Discretionary ↓	9,06%	11,30%	14,58%
Consumer Staples ↑	12,55%	10,98%	5,75%
Industrials ↓	9,9%	10,90%	12,03%
Energy ↑	13,25%	5,80%	21,57%
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	4,06%	3,43%	7,45%
Materials ↑	3,25%	3,04%	26,10%
Utilities ↑	4,20%	2,84%	7,56%
S&P500	100%	100%	100%

Source: J.Siegel: The Future for Investors, State Street

Telecomms Outperform Market

Sector	Annualized Return 1957-2003	Return 2004-2008	Return 2008
Financials	10,58%	-19,1%	-56,9%
Information Technology	11,39%	-3,0%	-43,7%
Health Care	14,19%	-4,9%	-24,5%
Consumer Discretionary	11,09%	-7,3%	-34,7%
Consumer Staples	13,36%	-1,0%	-17,7%
Industrials	10,22%	-6,6%	-41,5%
Energy	11,22%	+8,8%	-35,9%
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	9,63%	-0,9%	-33,6%
Materials	8,18%	-1,4%	-47,0%
Utilities	9,52%	+2,3	-31,5%
S&P500	10,85%	-5,3%	-35,8%

Telecoms are less correlated with US,EU

Correlations 1999-2009

Country	USA	EU	Russia	China	India	ČR	Telecom
Index	S&P500	SX5E	RTSI	SHCO	SENS	PX50	MSGL
USA	1,00	0,81	0,40	-0,02	0,40	0,49	0,72
EU	0,81	1,00	0,41	-0,01	0,43	0,53	0,72
Russia	0,40	0,41	1,00	0,07	0,34	0,48	0,36
China	-0,02	-0,01	0,07	1,00	0,11	0,11	0,05
India	0,40	0,43	0,34	0,11	1,00	0,45	0,40
ČR	0,49	0,53	0,48	0,11	0,45	1,00	0,45
Telecoms	0,72	0,72	0,36	0,05	0,40	0,45	1,00

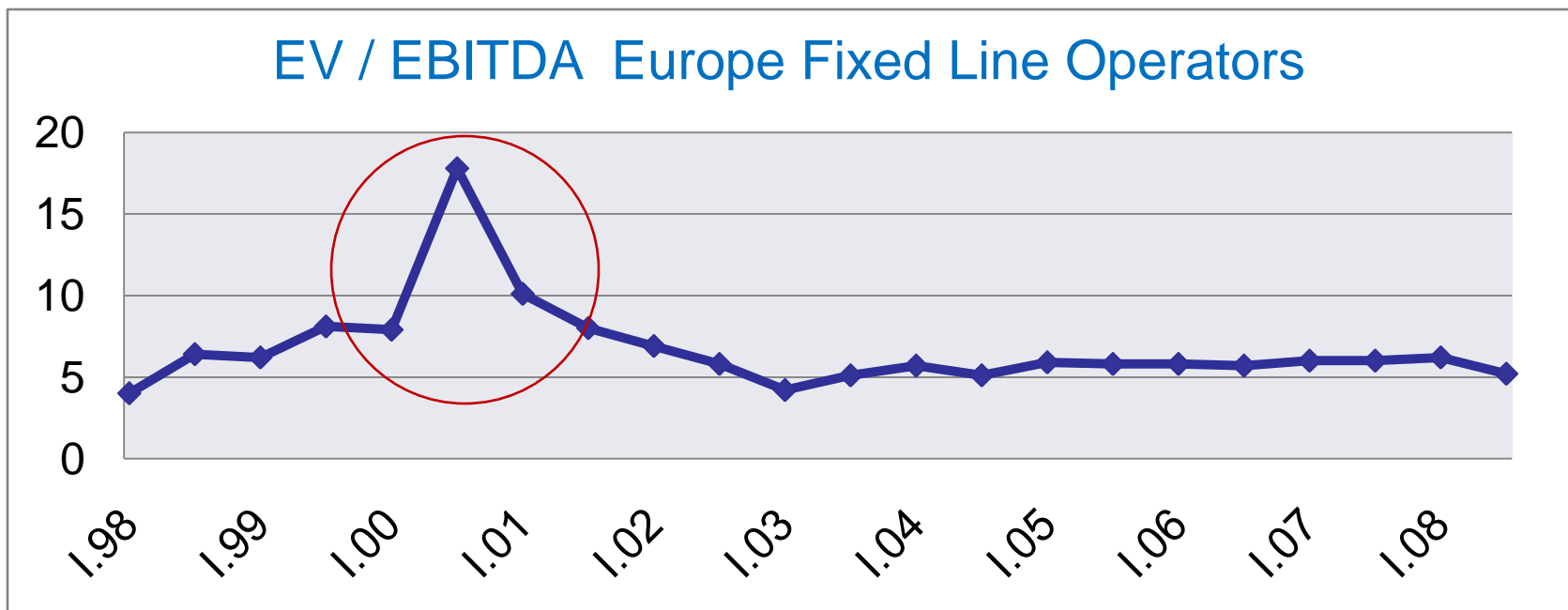
Source: ATLANTIK, Bloomberg

Correlation Coefficient – statistical measure of the degree to which the move of two variables are related. Range is <-1;1>

The Enterprise Multiple

EV/EBITDA

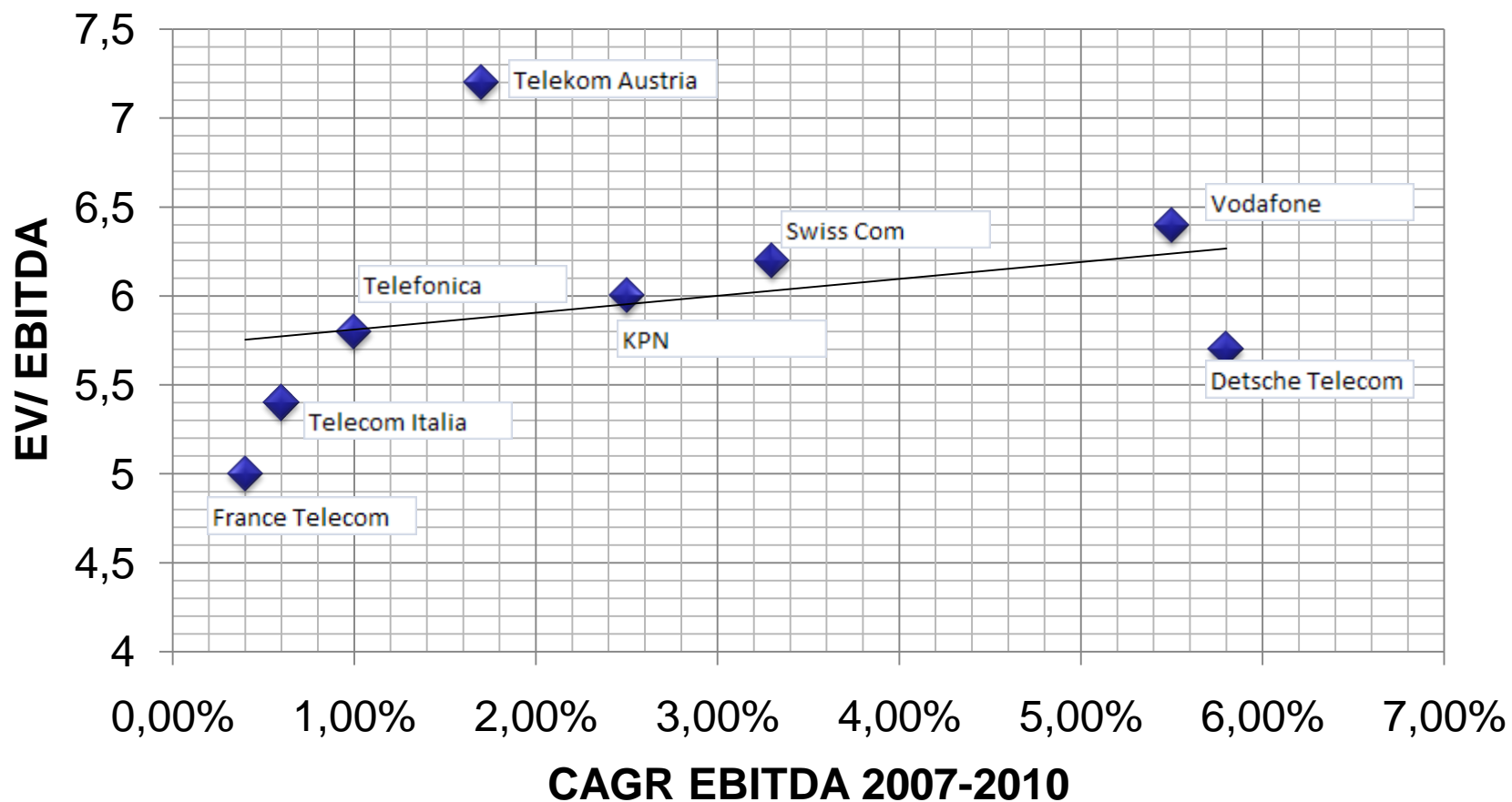
(Enterprise Value/Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization or Enterprise Multiple) is a valuation multiple that is often used in parallel with, or as an alternative to, the P/E ratio. Typically, this ratio is applied when valuing cash-based businesses. The ratio used to determine the value of a company.



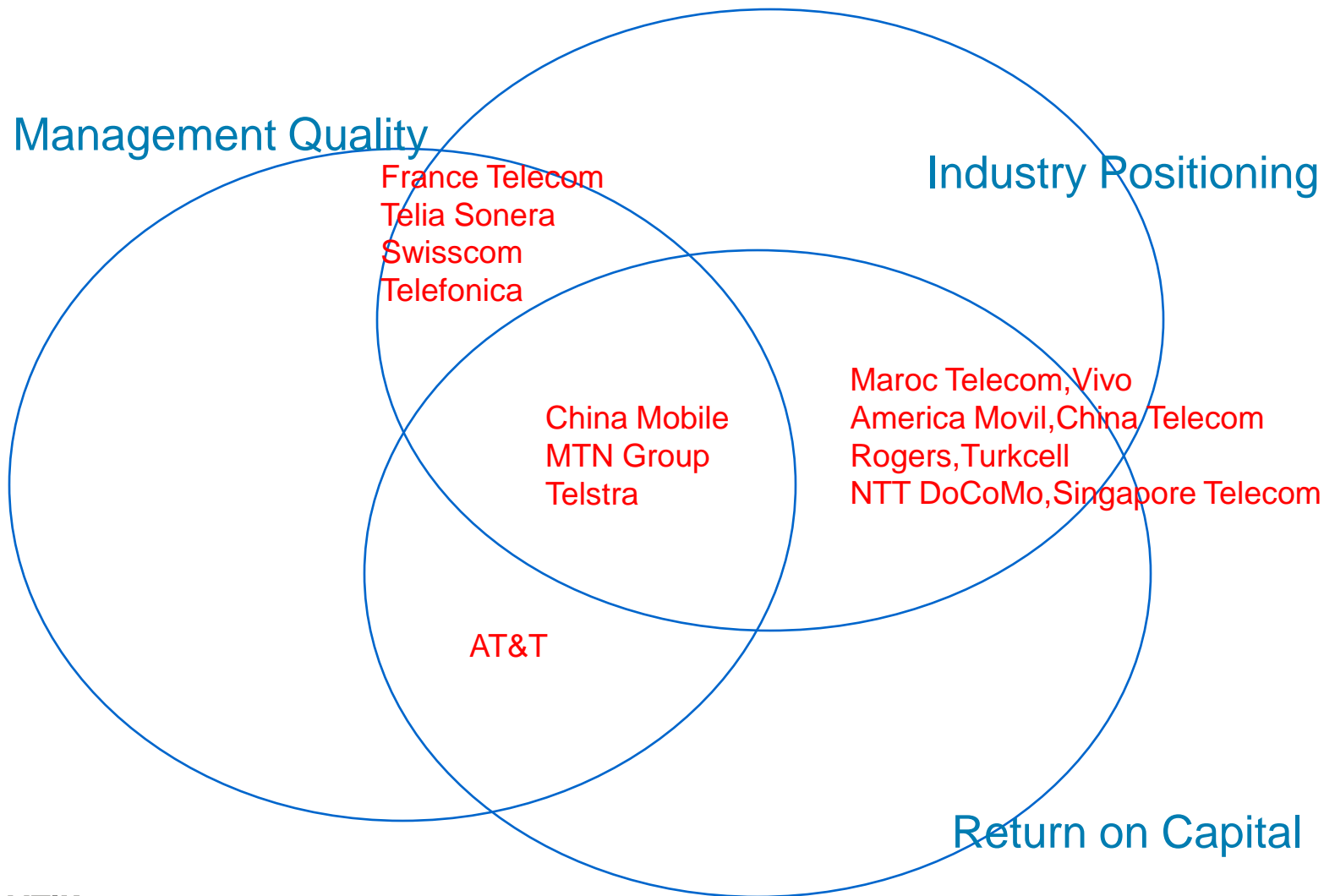
Some Examples of EV/EBITDA

	EV / EBITDA Estimated 2009
European Telecoms	4,8
Alternative Carriers	4,3
Cable Operators	6,5
CEE Telecoms	4,0
Telefonica O2	4,7
Magyar Telecom	3,6
ČEZ	5,9
UNIPETROL	2,0
Philip Morris ČR	8,3

Some Telecoms Are Cheaper



Goldman Sachs Approach



Questions and Conclusion:

- How telecoms have been affected by current economic crisis ?
Yes, but reasonably less than other industries. This is different from the past recessions (1982,2000).
- Are they doing any worse than peers from other sectors ?
No, telecoms are less volatile, they lost less value, are in better financial shape.
- If yes or not - why ?
 - Telecoms are utility – like services
 - Revenues pressures are unlikely to be greater than GDP decline
 - Operators can cut capex to preserve CFO and dividends and thus to mitigate liquidity risk.
 - In long-run telecoms will be growing

Questions and Conclusion (cont.)

- What it could mean for the future ?
 - Strong financial backgrounds and enough cash will move them to the next technological development and to accelerate it .
 - Despite the recession, mobile industry will enjoy a promising transformation (a parallel from computing: it is as if PC, the graphical interface, high-speed internet, the open- source software had all taken off at the same time)
 - Financial stability could enable telecoms to enter number of M&A deals, and to enter to other business areas
 - In some markets telecoms could enter financial service sector and they may to start to compete with banks



Contacts:

Vratislav Svoboda,
Chairman of The Board
GSM: +420 737 20 30 30
Email: vratislav.svoboda@atlantik.cz

www.atlantik.cz

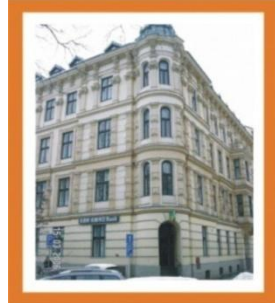
Praha

Vinohradská 230
100 00 PRAHA
+420 225 010 203



Brno

Hilleho 6
602 00 BRNO
+420 545 423 411



Bratislava

Na vřšku 6
811 01 BRATISLAVA
+421 254 431 293

