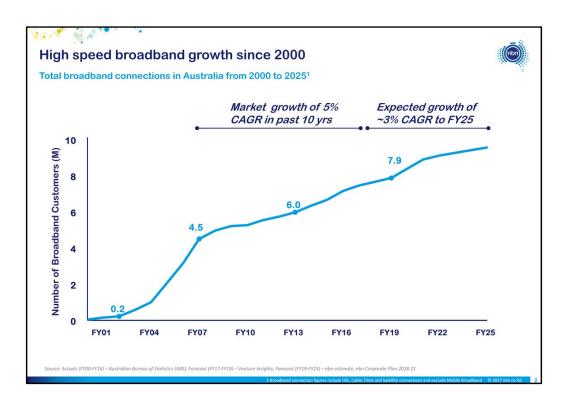
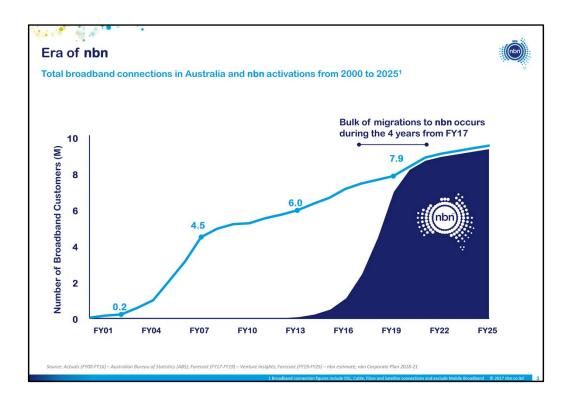


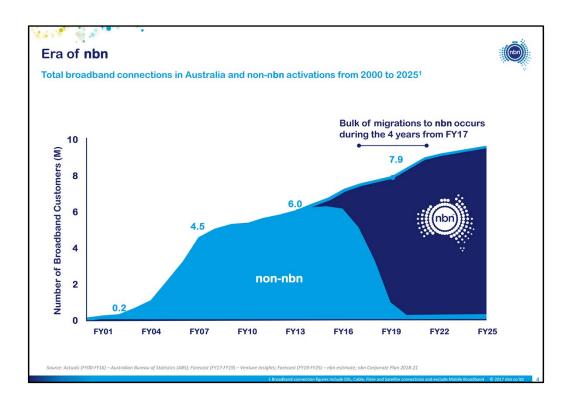
- Telecomm industry is traversing a period of hyperactivity as **nbn** buildout reaches peak rate
- For next two years, **nbn** focus will be upon completing network build, improving customer experience during connection and use, and working with govt, regulators and RSPs to get settings for post-2020 right



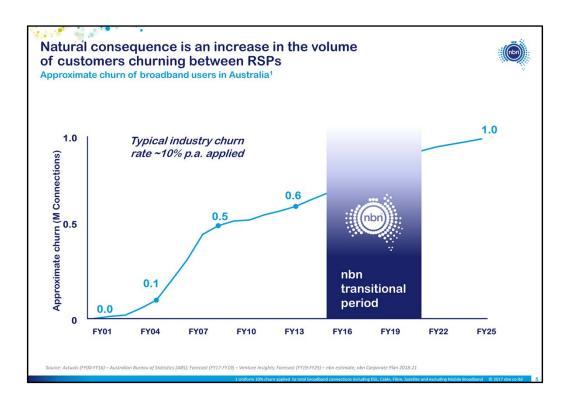
- Start of the modern bband era probably 2004
- Graph does not include mobile bband
- **nbn** goal is 8m connected households in 2020
- Beyond 2020, forecast trend is uncertain



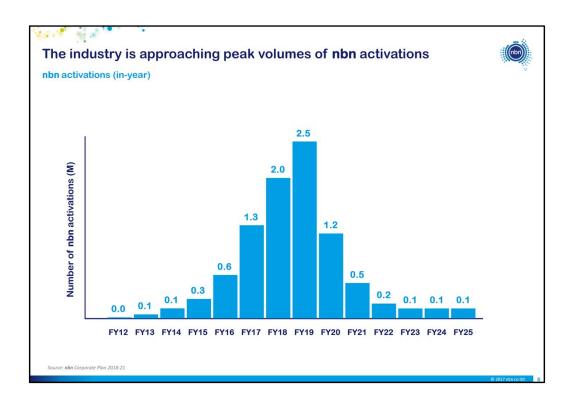
• **nbn** connected customers are now material (3m HHs today; 6.1m homes Ready to Connect)



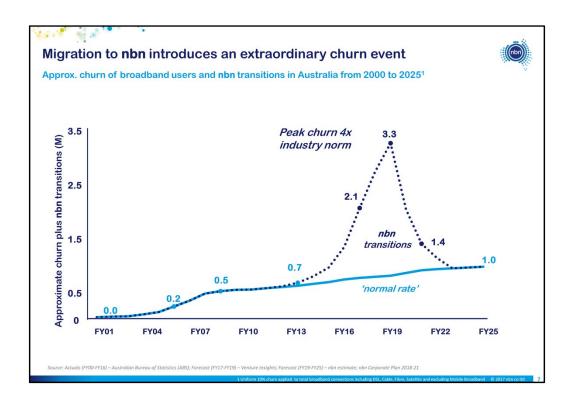
- Era of DSL and bband over cable (HFC)
- From 2015-2020, 8m HHs will transition to **nbn** service this is a tectonic shift and a huge 'churn' event



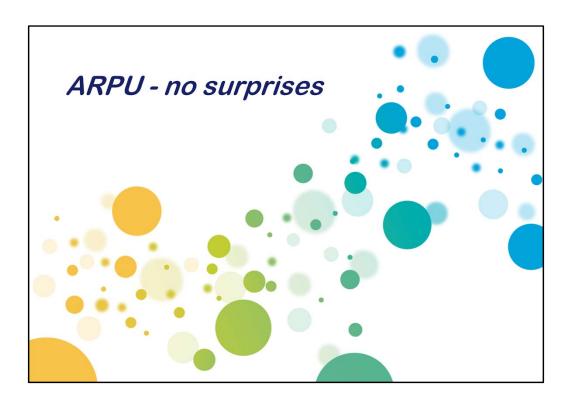
- Assume an approx. 10% annual churn level of bband households (ignoring possible growing impact of mobile bband)
- Graph shows general trend in customer switching in telecomm market in the absence of severe disruption, and before 'nbn effect' (graph is only approximate and intended to help illustrate a theme)
- RSP focus has been on retention and market share protection



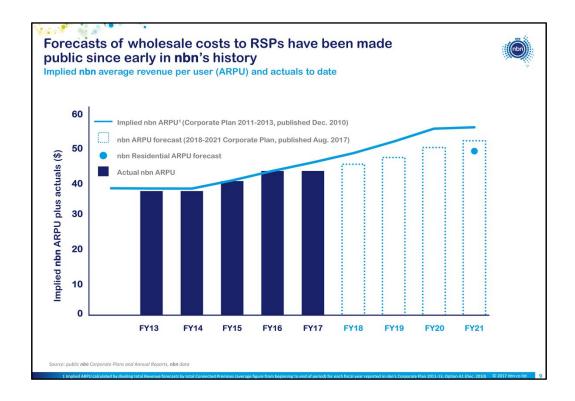
- **nbn** rollout is approaching peak levels 300k HHs monthly RFS with up to 50k connections each week
- Having been announced in FY10, after a slow start, rates of build and customer connections have been dramatic
- This has put pressure upon industry players



- Transitioning to **nbn** is a huge, and from an incumbent point of view risky 'churn event'
- Unsurprisingly, established RSPs are focusing upon customer retention by making customer decisions uncomplicated, while newer players tend towards lower pricing
- Partly explains why low cost packages are prevalent, and upselling to higher speeds not yet a priority (84% services at 25Mbps or less). Will be a feature of the market until transition completed during 2020



- With intense price based competition, input costs become a focus, ie nbn ARPU
- Many views re **nbn** pricing and consultations with industry will continue throughout this transition period



- Slide shows history of nbn ARPU as reflected in published plans and actuals since FY2013
- Interestingly, the forecasts published in late 2010 have turned out to be remarkably accurate
- Industry players have no basis for being unprepared for these costs which are higher than those that prevailed before nbn was established
- Composition of blended ARPU likely to change during this transition period and thereafter, but quantum probably not. Reducing prices to RSPs – by whatever model – basically subsidizes a 'race to the bottom' during the so-called land grab phase. It becomes another transfer of value from the Commonwealth (aka taxpayers) to RSPs and/or end users.
- Completion of **nbn** has happened 'too fast' for the industry to adjust seamlessly.
   Four years to transition 8m HHs in a very competitive marketplace has put pressure on RSPs and possibly led to 'lowest common denominator' marketing
- Wholesale input costs, aka average nbn ARPU, have been telegraphed since 2010 and were always going to be greater than pre nbn levels for some obvious reasons ('new for old' previous ADSL and HFC infrastructure well depreciated, nbn FTTH overbuilt existing network ie a hi cost model..) but as importantly costs included payments to Telstra and Optus ("political costs") and reflected cross subsidies to ensure equitable and ubiquitous access in rural and regional Australia
- Our price outlook anticipates a period from 2020 onwards when telecomm industry
  activity is likely to return to a more conventional state post **nbn** transition. Tactical
  pricing by **nbn** before then is possible under certain conditions which will require
  industry support.

## Conclusions



## The nbn™ network will be:

- Completed on time (2020)
- On budget (\$49 Billion)
- To specification
- Fit for Purpose, and continuously upgradeable
- World's first fully connected continent

## Between now and then, key priorities remain:

- Improved customer connection processes and end user experience
- Evolution of product/pricing structures

