S&P Global Ratings

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Elisa Oyj

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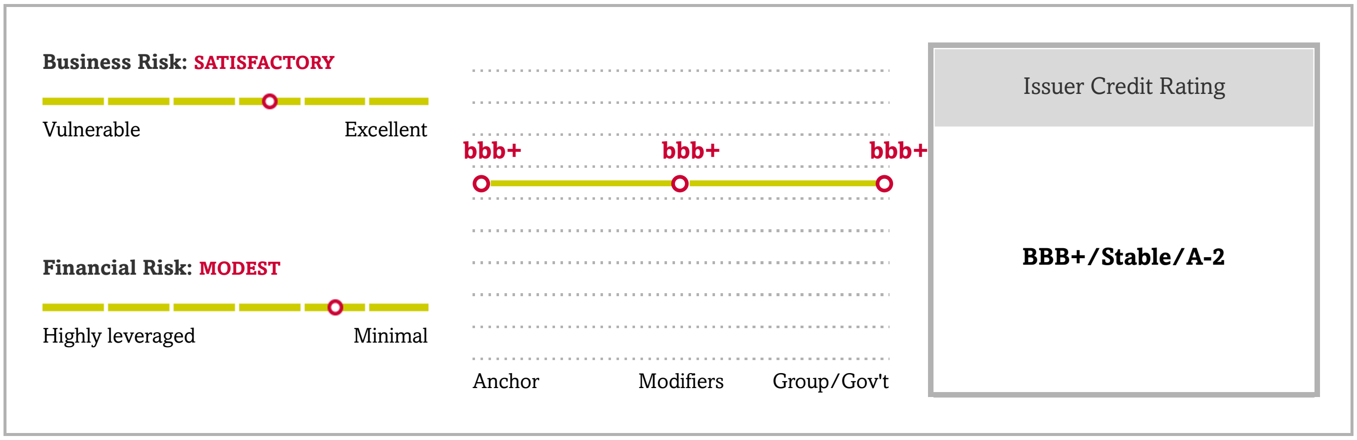
Elisa Oyj



Rationale

Business Risk: Satisfactory

- Leading mobile and fixed broadband operator in Finland, with a 38% market share in mobile and 35% in broadband.
- Overall stable competitive environment in the three-player Finnish mobile market, and in fixed broadband.
- 4G network with 99% population coverage, supporting the monetization of rising mobile data consumption.
- Low and stable capital expenditure (capex) to sales of 12%-13% historically and in our forecast, with moderate upward risk in the next two years.
- Saturated domestic mobile market leaves few opportunities for subscriber growth, and intense competition in certain parts of the residential broadband and business-to-business segments.
- Very limited scale and geographic diversification, as operations are confined to Finland and Estonia.

Financial Risk: Modest

- Conservative financial policy targeting net debt to EBITDA of 1.5x–2.0x, translating into S&P Global Ratings-adjusted debt to EBITDA of less than 2.0x.
- Manageable capital expenditure of 12%-13% of sales in our base case for 2018 and 2019.
- Good free operating cash flow (FOCF) generation of 28%-33% of adjusted debt in our forecast for the same period.
- Commercial paper with less than 12 months maturity typically constituting 10%-25% of total debt.

Outlook: Stable

The stable outlook on Finnish telecommunications service provider Elisa Corp. reflects S&P Global Ratings' expectation that in the next 24 months the company will report pro forma revenue growth of 0.5%-2.5%, mainly thanks to higher revenues from mobile and new digital services, and stable adjusted EBITDA margins of 35%-37%. We further anticipate that its adjusted debt to EBITDA will be below 2.0x and FOCF to debt at 28%-33%.

Downside scenario

We could lower our ratings if Elisa's EBITDA or FOCF weakened, for example because intensifying competition caused a pronounced revenue decline or weaker margins, or if competitive developments forced Elisa to significantly step up its capex, which we currently do not expect. We could also downgrade Elisa if its adjusted debt-to-EBITDA ratio increased to 2.0x or higher, or adjusted FOCF to debt decreased toward 20% for a prolonged period, for instance due to debt-financed acquisitions or high shareholder returns.

Upside scenario

Rating upside is remote given Elisa's limited scale and diversification and its financial policy, under which it targets net debt to EBITDA of 1.5x-2.0x.

Our Base-Case Scenario

We expect Elisa will deliver modest organic revenue and EBITDA growth in the next two years, also supported by the successful integration of recent acquisitions. Together with our view that Elisa will adhere to its communicated financial policy and our expectation of moderate capex needs, we think this will result in stable S&P Global Ratings-adjusted leverage of below 2x and continued favorable FOCF generation of more than 25% of adjusted debt. In 2018, we started applying our adjustment for captive finance operations to Elisa's equipment instalment plans (see reconciliation section). This improves our adjusted debt to EBITDA by about 0.2x.

Assumptions

- Real GDP growth in Finland of 2.7% in 2018 and 2.0% in 2019, after 2.6% in 2017, supporting demand for digital and IT services in the B2B market. We expect Finland's unemployment rate to decrease to 8.3% in 2018 and 8.0% in 2019, compared with 8.6% in 2017 and further receding from its peak of 9.4% in 2015, which provides some tailwind for up-selling of better mobile plans and additional services such as internet protocol television (IPTV) in the business-to-consumer (B2C) segment.
- Finnish telecom market: We expect the number of fixed broadband and mobile subscriptions (excluding machine-to-machine SIM cards) to remain flattish in the next two years. We think, however, that upselling to higher speeds will produce modest growth in mobile service revenues.
- Pro forma revenue growth for Elisa of 0.5%-2.5% in 2018 and 2019, driven particularly by mobile service revenues and new digital services, balanced by flat fixed-broadband revenues and a continued decline in landline voice and B2B fixed connectivity revenues.
- Flat-to-slightly increasing adjusted EBITDA margins of about 35%-37% in 2018–2019, enhanced by high-margin mobile service revenue growth, increasing scale of new digital services and synergies from acquisitions, partly offset by some restructuring and integration costs.
- Continued investment to reach higher speeds in the fixed broadband network and to improve coverage and capacity in mobile will lead to cash capex to sales of about 12%-13%, including spectrum costs, in 2018-2019. This marks a decline from the exceptional level of about 14% in 2017, which was temporarily higher due to integration capex for Anvia.
- Dividend payments of €263 million in 2018, equivalent to a payout ratio of 89%, and at the higher end of the guidance 80%-100% range of the previous year's net profit in 2019, after about €240 million and a payout ratio of 93% in 2017.

Key Metrics

	2017A	2018E	2019E
Revenue (mil. €)	1,787	1,830–1,850	1,850–1,880
EBITDA margin (%)§	35.9	35-36	35–37
Capex/sales (%)*	14.2	12-13	12-13
Debt/EBITDA (x)§	1.7	1.5–1.8	1.5–1.8
FFO/debt (%)§	50.3	50-55	52-57
FOCF/debt (%)§	24.5	28-32	30-33

§S&P Global Ratings-adjusted metrics, after captive finance adjustments where applicable. *As reported. A--Actual. E--Estimate. FFO--Funds from operations. FOCF--Free operating cash flow.

Company Description

Elisa provides fixed and mobile telecommunications services to consumers and corporate customers in Finland. With the acquisition of cable operator Starman in 2017, Elisa has also become a converged operator in Estonia, complementing its mobile services with fixed broadband and TV services in this market. Along with connectivity services, the company also offers information and communications technology and digital services in adjacent segments, such as information technology (IT) security for enterprise clients or IPTV for consumers. At the end of the second quarter of 2018, Elisa had about 4.66 million mobile subscribers (of which 90% postpaid) and approximately 1.5 million fixed-line subscriptions, including 689,000 in broadband and 604,000 in cable TV. In 2017, Elisa generated about 63% of about €1.8 billion of revenues and 64% of about €610 million of EBITDA from the provision of services to consumers, and the remainder from its corporate customer business.

Business Risk: Satisfactory

Our view of Elisa's business risk is supported by the company's market leading position in the Finnish mobile and broadband markets. These are characterized by a relatively stable market structure, balanced by intermittently intense competition and Elisa's small geographic footprint.

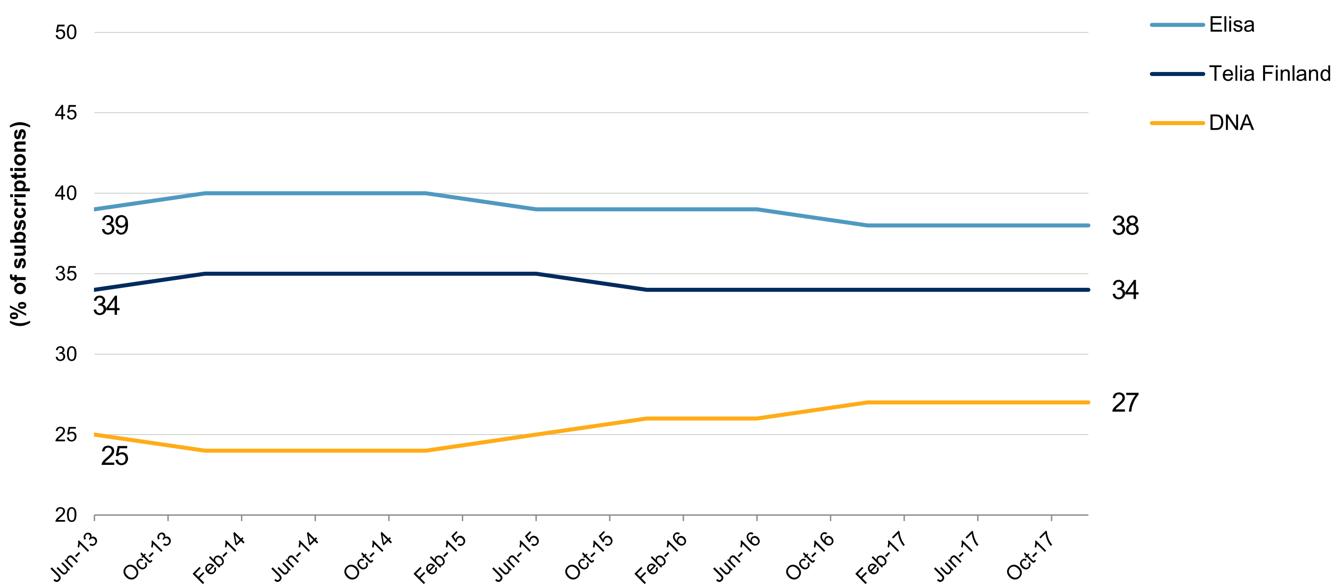
Leader in three-player mobile market in Finland

Elisa's No. 1 position among the three network operators in the Finnish mobile market, as well as its leading position in fixed broadband services in the country are key factors in our business risk assessment. As of December 2017, Elisa held a 38% market share in mobile subscriptions, slightly down from 40% one year earlier. Nevertheless, this is ahead of Telia Finland with 34% and DNA with 27%, based on Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority (FICORA) data.

The acquisition of Anvia in July 2016 helped Elisa to fortify its subscriber market share in fixed broadband, which at year-end 2017 stood at 35%, according to FICORA. Elisa is also the second-largest mobile operator in Estonia with a subscriber market share of about 32% as of the second quarter of 2018 (after incumbent operator Telia with 46%, but before Tele 2 with 22%). What's more, following the acquisition of cable operator Starman, Elisa holds a market share of about 37% in pay-TV services and 22% in the fixed broadband market, according to the company's data.

Chart 1

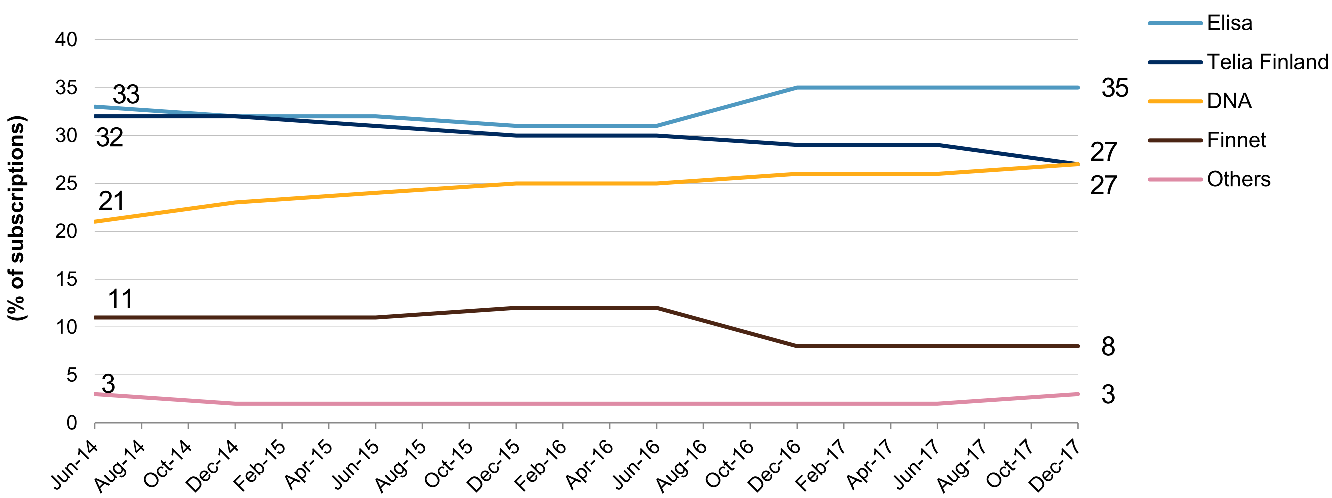
Mobile Subscriber Market Shares In Finland At End-2017



Source: Viestintävirasto - Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority.

Chart 2

Fixed Broadband Subscriber Market Shares As Of End-2017



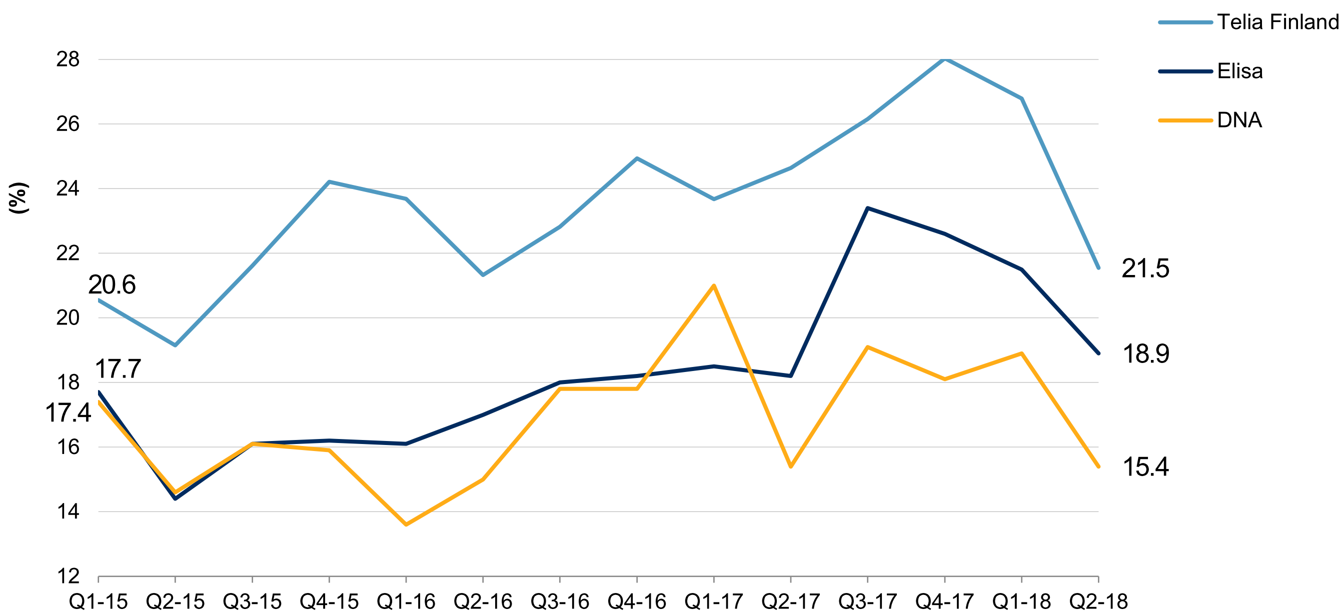
Source: Viestintävirasto - Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority.

Intense competition, but mobile market structure limits downside

Elisa continues to face intense competition in the Finnish mobile market, which we think is characterized by good-quality networks for all players and a high degree of saturation for mobile subscriptions. With few exceptions, all three operators hold equal or very similar amounts of spectrum in all key bands, and both Elisa and DNA report 4G coverage spanning more than 99% of the population. At the same time, mobile broadband penetration of 147% (subscriptions/population) was the highest in the EU as of mid-2017, according to data from the European Commission. These conditions have been conducive to repeated episodes of fierce price-based campaigning, including from the second half of 2017 when an increase in promotions triggered a surge in churn rates (see chart 3).

Chart 3

Churn Rates Of Finnish Mobile Network Operators



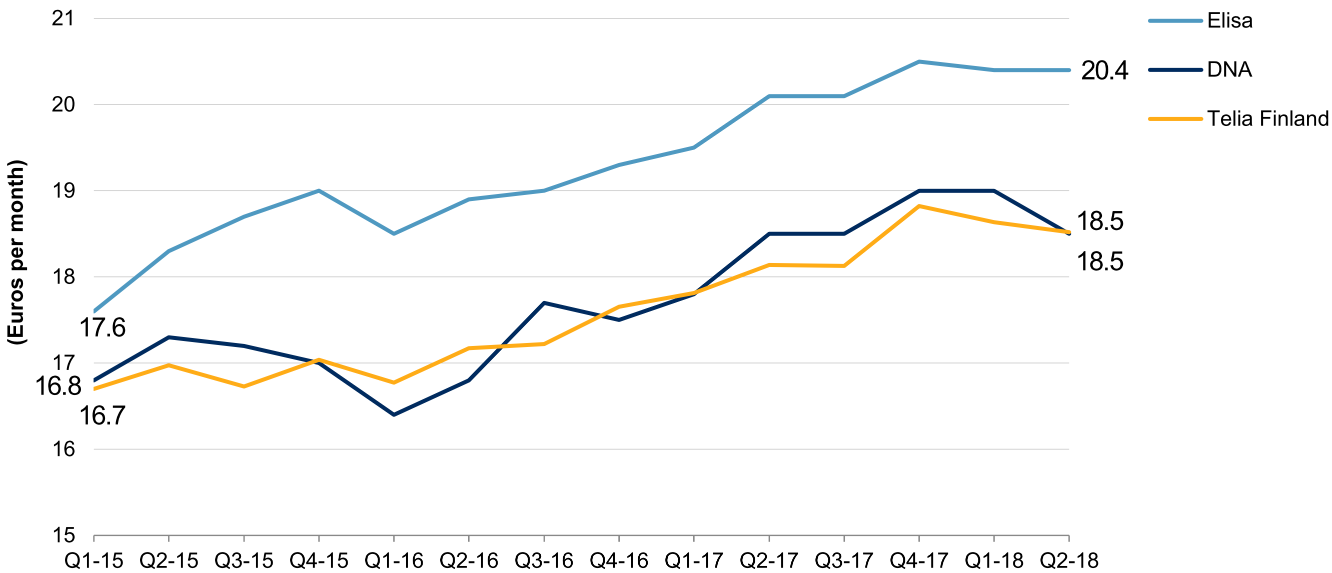
Source: Company's Reports.

Note: The definition and calculation of churn varies between operators. Therefore, chart 3, above, is more useful in illustrating the development for each operator over time than for drawing comparisons regarding the absolute level.

Competition also caused Elisa's average revenue per user (ARPU) to stagnate recently (see chart 4) and the company's mobile service revenue growth slowed to 1.6% in the second quarter of 2018, after 3.9% in the first quarter and 5.7% in 2017.

Chart 4

Postpaid Average Revenues Per User Of Finnish Mobile Network Operators



Source: Company's reports.

Note: The definition and calculation of ARPU varies between operators. Therefore, chart 4, above, is more useful in illustrating the development for each operator over time than for drawing comparisons regarding the absolute level.

However, we think the longer-term risk of a material and sustained deterioration of pricing and ARPU remain limited. This is because of the three-player market structure where market shares of all operators have converged to similar levels, creating incentives for operators to contain the negative effect of aggressive promotions on their existing customer base. We anticipate that Elisa's subscriber market share may decline incrementally from current levels, but we consider meaningful shifts unlikely. In the longer term, we think Elisa's well-invested network will enable it to continue upselling higher value subscriptions on the back of rising mobile data usage and high smartphone penetration.

Stable position in broadband

Although intense competition exists in certain pockets of the fixed broadband markets, such as for multi-dwelling units, overall competitive dynamics remain relatively stable, from our perspective. This is partly because broadband networks of each of the three main players are regionally concentrated and have limited overlap, and incentives for operators to poach customers from outside their footprint have been so far limited. This could change following new price caps for local fiber loops introduced by the regulator in March 2018, which are between 28% and 80% lower than existing wholesale prices. However, wholesale obligations are symmetrically imposed on all three main players, and we expect take-up to be very gradual given that broadband retail pricing levels remain fairly moderate in Finland.

Maximum access prices for Elisa have been set at €17.00/€23.00 for fiber-to-the-home (FTTH)/fiber-to-the-building (FTTB), compared with €27.50/€30.00 for Telia and €13.50/€21.50 for DNA. We expect No. 3 player DNA will continue to make modest market share gains, helped by its high-speed cable network. That said, we note that Elisa has managed to defend its share of 35% since the end of 2016, while market share losses were mostly borne by Telia during this period.

We see a risk that competitive conditions or shifting demand may create some upward pressure on Elisa's capex in the medium-to-long term, if there was a need for larger-scale FTTH or FTTB deployments. However, at this point, we believe the risk is moderate given current competitive conditions and demand patterns. Additionally, Elisa is gradually upgrading to higher speeds, and is currently able to serve 75% of its network with fiber-to-the-curb connections or better.

Growth from diversification into new revenue streams

In addition to telecoms, Elisa provides a number of digital services for its consumers and business customers, such as IPTV, cloud—based IT, videoconferencing, and internet of things. Elisa is looking to expand the portfolio of adjacent products, as these are an important contributor of growth. While the added diversification is positive, it does not offset our assessment that Elisa's total revenue base is significantly smaller than that of many European telecom peers and that its footprint is confined to Finland (91% of EBITDA in the first half of 2018) and Estonia (9% of EBITDA in the same period).

Peer comparison

We view Elisa's credit quality overall as one notch stronger than its peer and key competitor DNA, primarily due to Elisa's stronger market position in Finland, in particular in B2B, and its greater revenue contribution from adjacent services.

Elisa's and DNA's financials and adjusted ratios in our peer comparison table below are before S&P Global Ratings' captive finance adjustments. See the Key Metrics table above and the Reconciliation section at the end of this report for discussion of, and estimates for, adjusted debt to EBITDA and FOCF to debt after captive finance adjustments.

Table 1

Elisa Oyj -- Peer Comparison				
Industry Sector: Diversified Telecom				
	Elisa Oyj	**DNA PLC**	**Telia Company AB**	**Telekom Austria AG**
Rating as of July 31, 2018	BBB+/Stable/A-2	BBB/Stable/--	A-/Watch Neg/A-2	BBB/Positive/A-2
	--Fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2017--	**--Fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2017--**	**--Fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2017--**	**--Fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2017--**
(Mil. €)				
Revenues	1,787.4	886.1	8,127.9	4,382.5
EBITDA	641.5	330.2	2,974.6	1,357.9
Funds from operations (FFO)	551.7	289.4	2,453.0	1,178.4
Net income from cont. oper.	336.6	93.1	801.8	344.5
Cash flow from operations	515.1	285.9	2,592.5	1,100.9
Capital expenditures	246.6	140.0	1,655.4	699.6
Free operating cash flow	268.5	145.9	937.2	401.3
Discretionary cash flow	28.9	73.2	(31.7)	251.3
Cash and short-term investments	44.3	23.6	1,589.2	202.4
Debt	1,237.2	516.2	6,194.0	3,338.7
Equity	1,039.8	604.4	11,489.7	2,604.1
Adjusted ratios				
EBITDA margin (%)	35.9	37.3	36.6	31.0
Return on capital (%)	16.8	12.2	7.9	6.1
EBITDA interest coverage (x)	22.1	13.9	7.5	10.1
FFO cash int. cov. (X)	30.1	39.6	12.6	10.7
Debt/EBITDA (x)	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.5
FFO/debt (%)	44.6	56.1	39.6	35.3
Cash flow from operations/debt (%)	41.6	55.4	41.8	33.0
Free operating cash flow/debt (%)	21.7	28.3	15.1	12.0
Discretionary cash flow/debt (%)	2.3	14.2	(0.5)	7.5

Financial Risk: Modest

Key factors in our assessment of Elisa's financial risk are the company's conservative leverage policy and its solid FOCF generation. Management remains committed to keeping net debt to EBITDA, as per the company's definition, between 1.5x and 2.0x. This translates into adjusted debt to EBITDA of no more than 2.0x in our forecast, and less than 2.0x after our adjustment for captive finance operations (see reconciliation section), which improves our debt to EBITDA by about 0.2x. We think that Elisa may continue to pursue smaller acquisitions, for example, to continue consolidating the Finnish fixed-line telecom market or in the IT and digital services sector. Although debt-funded acquisitions could temporarily weaken the company's credit metrics, we expect that it would aim to restore leverage to its targeted band within 12 months. Furthermore, we regard Elisa's capex pattern as fairly stable and predictable at this stage, with a moderate risk of unexpected and significant medium-term deviations from its targeted capex-to-sales ratio of about 12%, which it has adhered to for many years and which it forecasts for 2018-2019. This supports good FOCF generation that compares favorably with other peers in the European telecom sector, in our opinion.

Financial summary

Elisa's financials and adjusted ratios in our financial summary table below are before S&P Global Ratings' captive finance adjustments. See the Key Metrics table above and the Reconciliation section at the end of this report for discussion of, and estimates for, adjusted debt to EBITDA and FOCF to debt after captive finance adjustments.

Table 2

Elisa Oyj -- Financial Summary

Industry Sector: Diversified Telecom

	--Fiscal year ended Dec. 31--				
	2017	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**
Rating history	BBB+/Stable/A-2	BBB+/Stable/A-2	BBB+/Stable/A-2	BBB/Positive/A-2	BBB/Stable/A-2
(Mil. €)					
Revenues	1,787.4	1,635.7	1,569.5	1,535.2	1,547.4
EBITDA	641.5	599.5	562.3	550.9	534.4
Funds from operations (FFO)	551.7	514.0	480.0	467.7	443.6
Net income from continuing operations	336.6	257.1	243.1	224.9	196.6
Cash flow from operations	515.1	507.5	481.5	436.7	420.9
Capital expenditures	246.6	206.1	194.5	197.8	212.5
Free operating cash flow	268.5	301.4	287.0	238.9	208.4
Discretionary cash flow	28.9	78.2	76.7	32.2	4.2
Cash and short-term investments	44.3	44.5	29.1	41.3	137.8
Debt	1,237.2	1,250.5	1,079.4	1,069.1	1,044.0
Equity	1,039.8	971.3	925.9	878.6	862.2
Adjusted ratios					
EBITDA margin (%)	35.9	36.7	35.8	35.9	34.5
Return on capital (%)	16.8	16.4	16.2	16.1	15.6
EBITDA interest coverage (x)	22.1	21.3	19.1	17.1	15.8
FFO cash int. cov. (x)	30.1	24.6	21.4	14.3	13.7
Debt/EBITDA (x)	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0
FFO/debt (%)	44.6	41.1	44.5	43.7	42.5
Cash flow from operations/debt (%)	41.6	40.6	44.6	40.8	40.3
Free operating cash flow/debt (%)	21.7	24.1	26.6	22.3	20.0
Discretionary cash flow/debt (%)	2.3	6.3	7.1	3.0	0.4

Liquidity: Adequate

The short-term rating is 'A-2'. We assess Elisa's liquidity as adequate because we expect its sources of liquidity will cover uses by about 1.2x over the 12 months started July 1, 2017. We note that a significant portion of Elisa's funding frequently consists of commercial paper with terms shorter than 12 months.

We think that Elisa has solid relationships with banks and benefits from a generally satisfactory standing in credit markets. This is demonstrated by factors such as the favorable margins and coupons on its loans and bonds.

Principal Liquidity Sources	Principal Liquidity Uses
As of July 1, 2018, Elisa's principal liquidity sources over the ensuing 12 months include: • Cash balances of about €60 million. • An undrawn revolving credit facility (RCF) of €130 million maturing in June 2021, and a €170 million RCF due June 2022. • Funds from operations (FFO) of €525 million-€575 million.	For the same period, principal liquidity uses include: • Commercial paper maturities of €267 million, and other debt amortization, including finance leases, of about €60 million. • Our estimate of maintenance capex of €130 million-€150 million. • Dividend payments of up to €290 million. • Growth-related and intra-year working capital needs of up to €20 million.

Debt maturities

As of July 1, 2017:

- 2018: €55 million
- 2019: €180 million
- 2021: €300 million
- 2023: €150 million
- 2024: €300 million

Note: Figures exclude finance leases, commercial paper, and revolving credit facilities.

Covenant Analysis

Elisa must comply with minimum equity ratio covenants under the terms of its revolving credit and bank loan facilities. We forecast comfortable headroom of more than 30% under these covenants in the next 24 months.

Ratings Score Snapshot

Issuer Credit Rating

BBB+/Stable/A-2

Business risk: Satisfactory

- **Country risk:** Very low
- **Industry risk:** Intermediate
- **Competitive position:** Satisfactory

Financial risk: Modest

- **Cash flow/Leverage:** Modest

Anchor: bbb+

Modifiers

- **Diversification/Portfolio effect:** Neutral (no impact)
- **Capital structure:** Neutral (no impact)
- **Financial policy:** Neutral (no impact)
- **Liquidity:** Adequate (no impact)
- **Management and governance:** Satisfactory (no impact)
- **Comparable rating analysis:** Neutral (no impact)

Issue Ratings--Subordination Risk Analysis

With the exception of €26 million of finance leases, Elisa's capital structure consists entirely of senior unsecured debt issued at the parent company level. Therefore, we assess the subordination risk for group-level creditors as limited and rate Elisa's senior unsecured debt at the same level as the issuer credit rating.

Reconciliation

We apply our standard adjustment for operating leases to Elisa's financials. However, starting with the 2017 annual results, we adjust the reported operating lease schedule taken from the company's audited accounts. We extend minimum lease payments for certain types of assets (including network assets) for a certain number of years so as to make the schedule more reflective of the period of economic use of the asset.

Elisa offers customers so-called equipment instalment plans to finance the cost of their mobile handsets (and certain other devices). These plans qualify as captive finance operations under our criteria (see "Standard & Poor's Analytical Approach To Wireless Equipment Installment Plans," published March 30, 2016). In line with our captive finance criteria (see "The Impact Of Captive Finance Operations On Nonfinancial Corporate Issuers," published Dec. 14, 2015), we exclude captive finance operations from Elisa's consolidated financials. We do not publish our captive finance adjustments for Elisa in table 3, but we report their effect on selected credit metrics. As of Dec. 31, 2017, our captive finance adjustment resulted in improvements of about 0.2x to adjusted debt to EBITDA, approximately four percentage points to adjusted FFO to debt, and three percentage points to FOCF to debt.

We treat all of Elisa's consolidated cash balances as surplus cash as virtually all of it is accessible without restrictions. We add to debt about €18 million of liabilities for remaining instalments due for spectrum acquired in earlier years.

Table 3

Reconciliation Of Elisa Oyj Reported Amounts With S&P Global Ratings' Adjusted Amounts (Mil. €)

	--Fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2017--							
Elisa Oyj reported amounts								
	Debt	**Shareholders' equity**	**EBITDA**	**Operating income**	**Interest expense**	**EBITDA**	**Cash flow from operations**	**Capital expenditures**
Reported	1,117.4	1,039.7	607.7	378.0	22.0	607.7	500.8	254.8
S&P Global Ratings' adjustments								
Interest expense (reported)	--	--	--	--	--	(22.0)	--	--
Interest income (reported)	--	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--
Current tax expense (reported)	--	--	--	--	--	(64.5)	--	--
Operating leases	123.0	--	29.3	6.9	6.9	22.4	22.4	--
Postretirement benefit obligations/deferred compensation	12.4	--	0.2	0.2	0.2	(0.0)	0.2	--
Surplus cash	(44.3)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Capitalized development costs	--	--	(8.2)	(3.6)	--	(8.2)	(8.2)	(8.2)
Share-based compensation expense	--	--	15.2	--	--	15.2	--	--
Non-operating income (expense)	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--
Non-controlling Interest/Minority interest	--	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Debt - Accrued interest not included in reported debt	11.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Debt - Spectrum payments	17.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
EBITDA - Gain/(Loss) on disposals of PP&E	--	--	(1.2)	(1.2)	--	(1.2)	--	--
EBITDA - Business Divestments	--	--	(1.5)	(1.5)	--	(1.5)	--	--
Total adjustments	119.8	0.1	33.8	4.7	7.1	(56.0)	14.3	(8.2)

Table 3

Reconciliation Of Elisa Oyj Reported Amounts With S&P Global Ratings' Adjusted Amounts (Mil. €) (cont.)								
S&P Global Ratings' adjusted amounts								
	Debt	**Equity**	**EBITDA**	**EBIT**	**Interest expense**	**Funds from operations**	**Cash flow from operations**	**Capital expenditures**
Adjusted	1,237.2	1,039.8	641.5	382.7	29.1	551.7	515.1	246.6

Related Criteria

- Criteria - Corporates - General: Reflecting Subordination Risk In Corporate Issue Ratings, Sept. 21, 2017
- General Criteria: Methodology For Linking Long-Term And Short-Term Ratings, April 7, 2017
- Criteria - Corporates - General: Methodology: The Impact Of Captive Finance Operations On Nonfinancial Corporate Issuers, Dec. 14, 2015
- Criteria - Corporates - General: Methodology And Assumptions: Liquidity Descriptors For Global Corporate Issuers, Dec. 16, 2014
- Criteria - Corporates - Industrials: Key Credit Factors For The Telecommunications And Cable Industry, June 22, 2014
- General Criteria: Country Risk Assessment Methodology And Assumptions, Nov. 19, 2013
- General Criteria: Group Rating Methodology, Nov. 19, 2013
- Criteria - Corporates - General: Corporate Methodology, Nov. 19, 2013
- General Criteria: Methodology: Industry Risk, Nov. 19, 2013
- Criteria - Corporates - General: Corporate Methodology: Ratios And Adjustments, Nov. 19, 2013
- General Criteria: Methodology: Management And Governance Credit Factors For Corporate Entities And Insurers, Nov. 13, 2012
- General Criteria: Use Of CreditWatch And Outlooks, Sept. 14, 2009

Business And Financial Risk Matrix

	Financial Risk Profile					
Business Risk Profile	Minimal	**Modest**	Intermediate	Significant	Aggressive	Highly leveraged
Excellent	aaa/aa+	aa	a+/a	a-	bbb	bbb-/bb+
Strong	aa/aa-	a+/a	a-/bbb+	bbb	bb+	bb
Satisfactory	a/a-	**bbb+**	bbb/bbb-	bbb-/bb+	bb	b+
Fair	bbb/bbb-	bbb-	bb+	bb	bb-	b
Weak	bb+	bb+	bb	bb-	b+	b/b-
Vulnerable	bb-	bb-	bb-/b+	b+	b	b-

Ratings Detail (As Of August 9, 2018)	
Elisa Oyj	
Issuer Credit Rating	BBB+/Stable/A-2
Issuer Credit Ratings History	
18-Mar-2015	BBB+/Stable/A-2
17-Mar-2014	BBB/Positive/A-2
26-Oct-2006	BBB/Stable/A-2

*Unless otherwise noted, all ratings in this report are global scale ratings. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on the global scale are comparable across countries. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on a national scale are relative to obligors or obligations within that specific country. Issue and debt ratings could include debt guaranteed by another entity, and rated debt that an entity guarantees.

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