

Snap Inc.

Q1 2018 Earnings Report

May 1, 2018

Forward-Looking Statements & Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This presentation contains forward-looking statements about us and our industry that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this presentation, including statements regarding our future results of operations or financial condition, business strategy and plans, and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements because they contain words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “continue,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “predict,” “project,” “should,” “will,” or “would” or the negative of these words or other similar terms or expressions.

You should not rely on forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. We have based the forward-looking statements contained in this presentation primarily on our current expectations and projections about future events and trends that we believe may affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. As such, these statements speak only as of the date they were originally made public. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors, including those described in the section titled “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, which is available on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. Additional information will be made available in our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2018 and other filings that we make from time to time with the SEC.

We operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks and uncertainties emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all risks and uncertainties that could have an impact on the forward-looking statements contained in this presentation. The results, events, and circumstances reflected in the forward-looking statements may not be achieved or occur, and actual results, events, or circumstances could differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. We assume no obligation and do not intend to update these forward-looking statements.

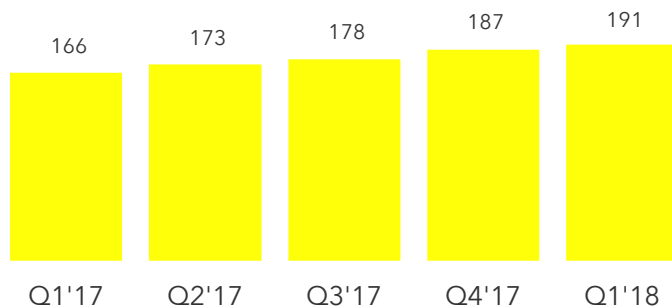
In addition, statements that “we believe” and similar statements reflect our beliefs and opinions on the relevant subject. These statements are based on information available to us as of the date of this presentation. And while we believe that information provides a reasonable basis for these statements, that information may be limited or incomplete. Our statements should not be read to indicate that we have conducted an exhaustive inquiry into, or review of, all relevant information. These statements are inherently uncertain, and investors are cautioned not to unduly rely on these statements.

This presentation includes certain non-GAAP financial measures. These non-GAAP financial measures, which may be different than similarly titled measures used by other companies, are presented to enhance investors’ overall understanding of our financial performance and should not be considered a substitute for, or superior to, the financial information prepared and presented in accordance with GAAP. A reconciliation of GAAP to non-GAAP measures is provided in the appendix of this presentation.

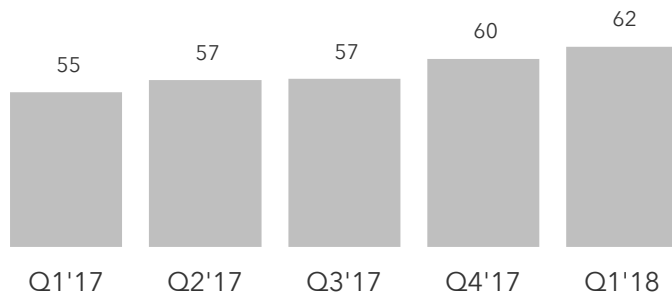
Quarterly Average Daily Active Users

(in millions, unaudited)

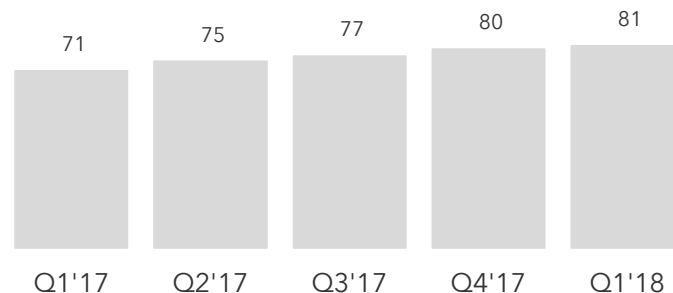
Global



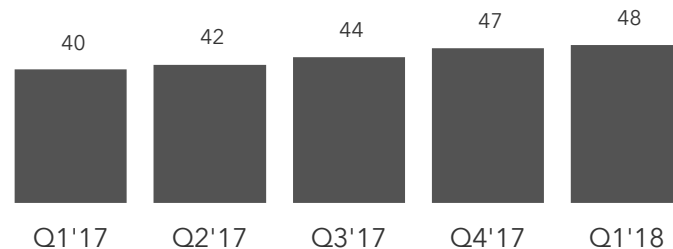
Europe²



North America¹



Rest of World



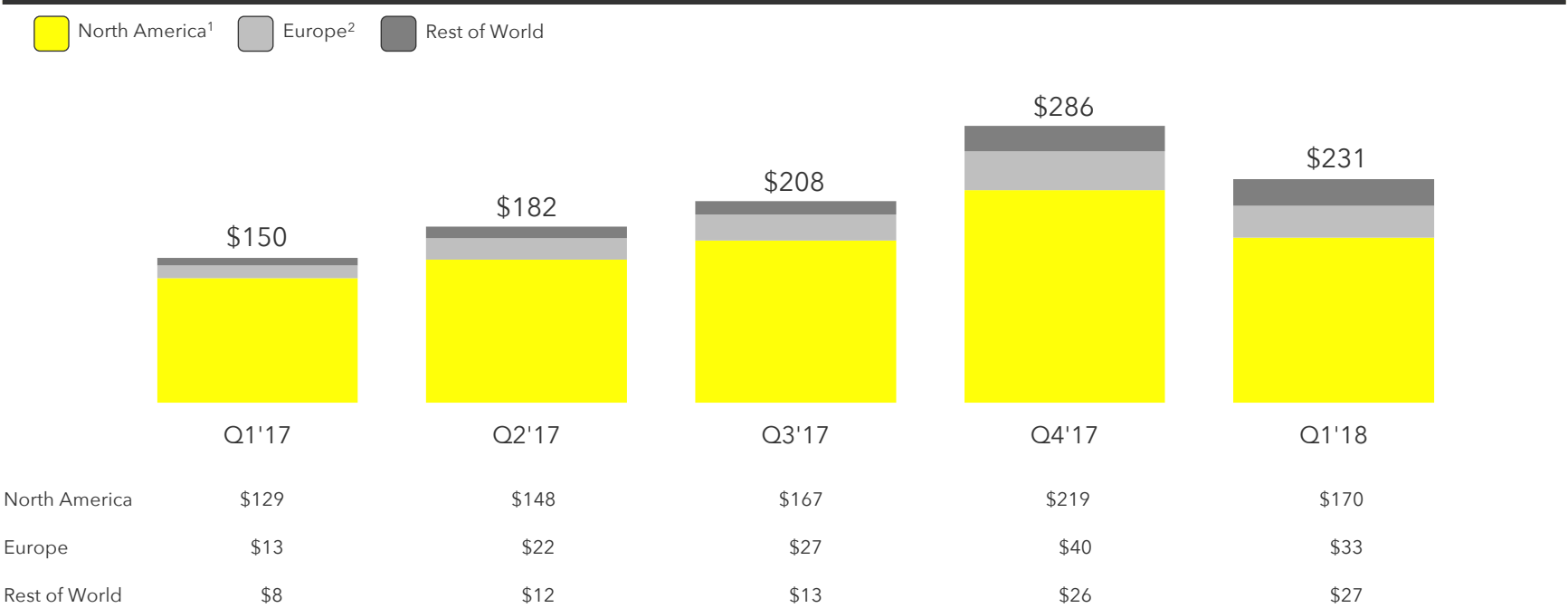
A Daily Active User is defined as a registered Snapchat user who opens the Snapchat application at least once during a defined 24-hour period. We measure average Daily Active Users for a particular quarter by using the average Daily Active Users for that quarter.

¹North America includes Mexico and the Caribbean.

²Europe includes Russia and Turkey.

Quarterly Revenue by Geography

(in millions, unaudited)



Numbers may not foot due to rounding. Total revenue for geographic reporting is apportioned to each region based on our determination of the geographic location in which advertising impressions are delivered, as this approximates revenue based on user activity. This allocation is consistent with how we determine ARPU.

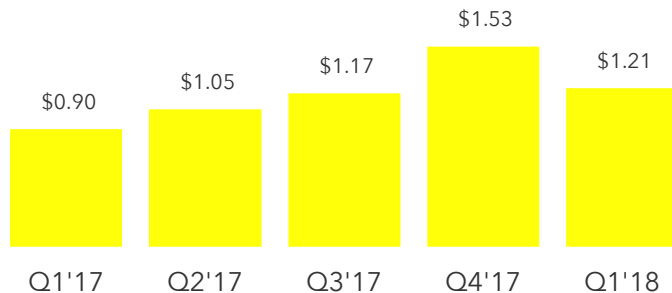
¹North America includes Mexico and the Caribbean.

²Europe includes Russia and Turkey.

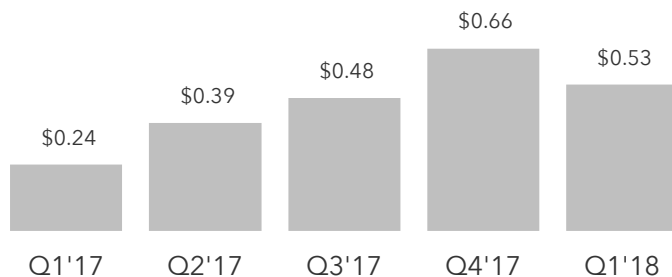
Quarterly Average Revenue Per User (ARPU)

(unaudited)

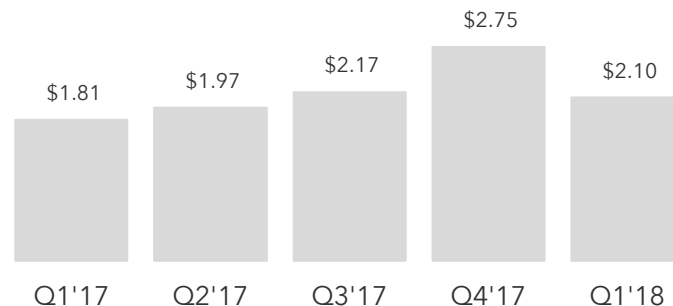
Global



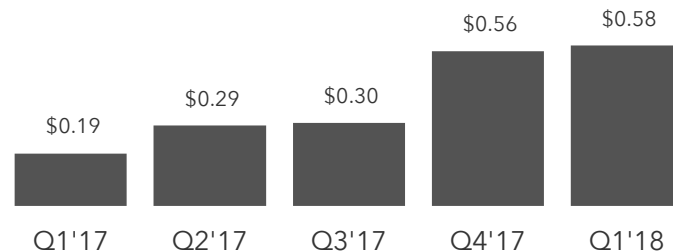
Europe²



North America¹



Rest of World



We define ARPU as quarterly revenue divided by the average Daily Active Users. For purposes of calculating ARPU, revenue by user geography is apportioned to each region based on our determination of the geographic location in which advertising impressions are delivered, as this approximates revenue based on user activity.

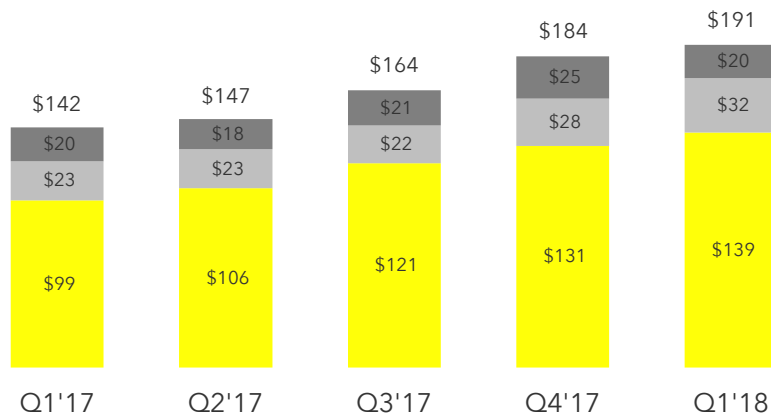
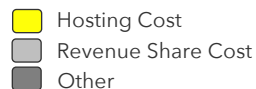
¹North America includes Mexico and the Caribbean.

²Europe includes Russia and Turkey.

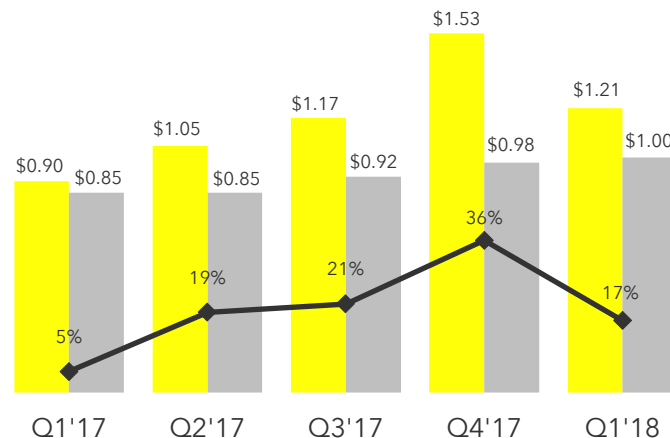
Cost of Revenue¹

(unaudited)

Cost of Revenue Composition (in millions)



ARPU and CoRPU²



SBC-Related Expense	\$20	\$2	\$2	\$2	–
D&A Expense	\$2	\$3	\$5	\$5	\$5
Inventory-Related Charges	–	–	\$40	–	–
Total	\$22	\$5	\$47	\$7	\$5

Hosting Cost	\$0.60	\$0.61	\$0.68	\$0.70	\$0.73
Revenue Share Cost	\$0.14	\$0.13	\$0.12	\$0.15	\$0.17
Other	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.11
Total CoRPU	\$0.85	\$0.85	\$0.92	\$0.98	\$1.00

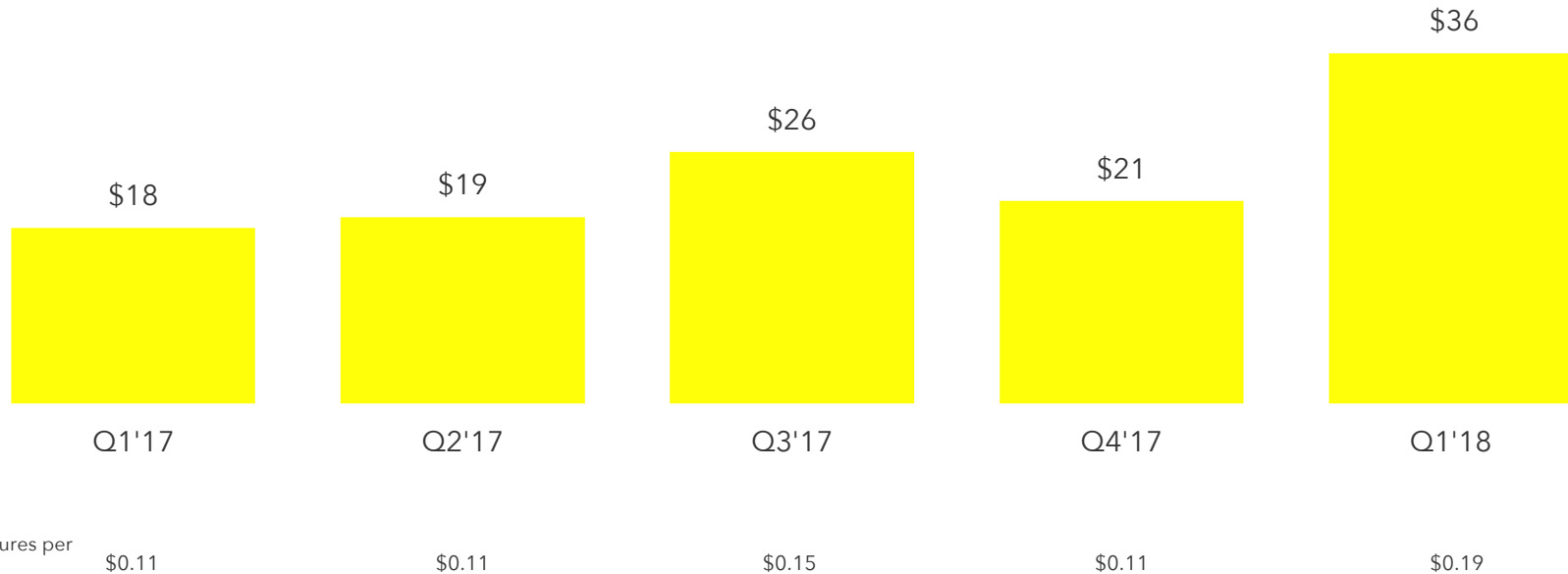
Numbers may not foot due to rounding.

¹Excludes stock-based compensation expense and related payroll tax expense (SBC-Related Expense), depreciation and amortization (D&A Expense), and certain other non-cash or non-recurring items impacting net income (loss) from time to time (Spectacles Inventory-Related Charges).

²We define CoRPU as quarterly cost of revenue excluding SBC-Related Expense, D&A Expense, and certain other non-cash or non-recurring items impacting net income (loss) from time to time divided by the average Daily Active Users in the quarter.

Capital Expenditures

(in millions, unaudited)

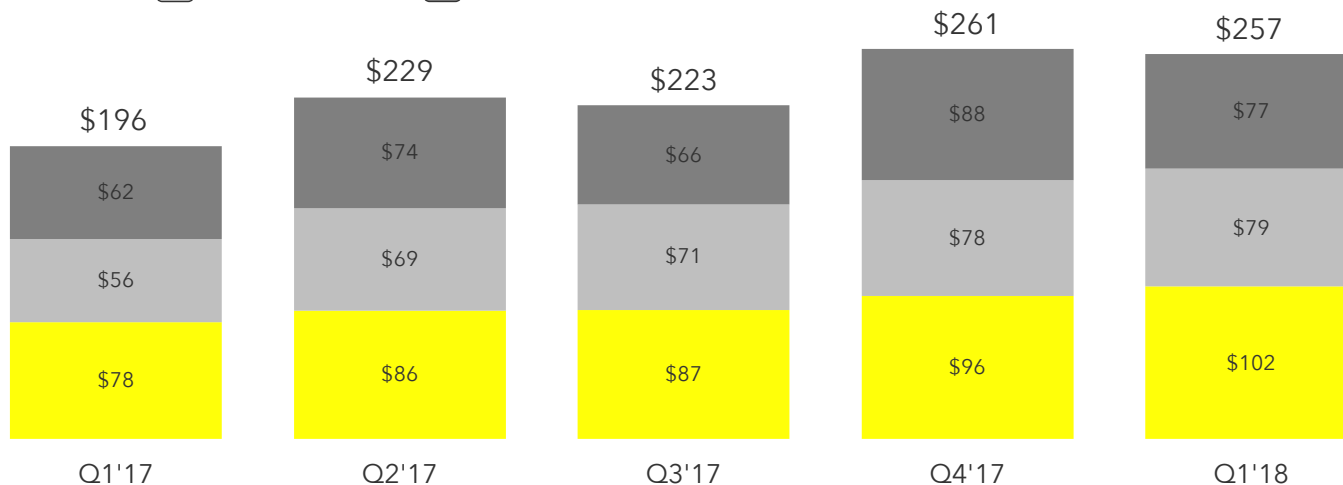


Capital expenditures increased with our move to Santa Monica, but still below industry peers

Operating Expense¹

(in millions, unaudited)

Research and Development
 Sales and Marketing
 General and Administrative



SBC-Related Expense ²	\$1,993	\$240	\$224	\$181	\$143
D&A Expense	\$11	\$10	\$12	\$14	\$16
Reduction in Force Charges ³	–	–	–	–	\$10
Total	\$2,004	\$250	\$236	\$195	\$169

Numbers may not foot due to rounding.

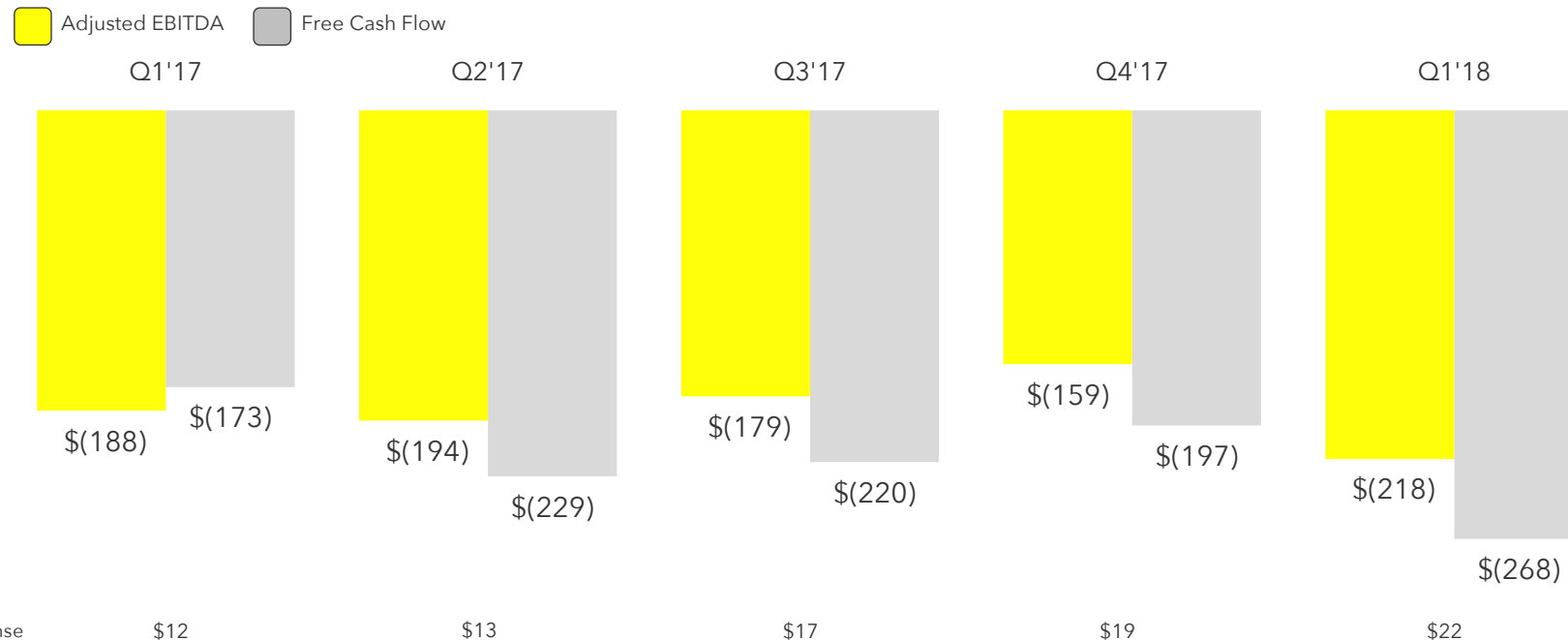
¹Excludes stock-based compensation expense and related payroll tax expense (SBC-Related Expense) and depreciation and amortization (D&A Expense) and certain other non-cash or non-recurring items impacting net income (loss) from time to time.

²Q1'18 SBC-Related Expense includes \$31.5 million of stock-based compensation forfeiture benefit related to the reduction in force plan.

³Reduction in force charges relate to a reduction in force plan we implemented during March 2018, impacting approximately 7% of our global headcount, primarily in engineering and sales. The charges are composed primarily of severance expense and related payroll tax expense. These charges are non-recurring and not reflective of underlying trends in our business.

Adjusted EBITDA and Free Cash Flow¹

(in millions, unaudited)



Modest capital expenditures result in stronger FCF conversion over time

¹We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss), excluding interest income; interest expense; other income (expense), net; income tax benefit (expense); depreciation and amortization; stock-based compensation expense and related payroll tax expense; and certain other non-cash or non-recurring items impacting net income (loss) from time to time. We define Free Cash Flow as net cash used in operating activities, reduced by purchases of property and equipment. See appendix for reconciliation of net loss to Adjusted EBITDA and net cash used in operating activities to Free Cash Flow.

Appendix

Non-GAAP Financial Measures Reconciliation

(in thousands, unaudited)

	Three Months Ended				
	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2017	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Adjusted EBITDA reconciliation:					
Net loss	\$ (2,208,837)	\$ (443,093)	\$ (443,159)	\$ (349,977)	\$ (385,785)
Add (deduct):					
Interest income	(2,424)	(6,349)	(6,253)	(6,070)	(6,104)
Interest expense	695	998	887	876	934
Other (income) expense, net	(187)	(786)	(1,002)	(2,553)	(3,153)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(3,014)	212	(12,300)	(3,240)	1,578
Depreciation and amortization	12,450	12,585	17,467	18,786	21,553
Stock-based compensation expense	1,992,121	245,028	221,702	181,044	133,258
Payroll tax expense related to stock-based compensation	20,953	(2,585)	3,890	2,212	9,968
Spectacles inventory-related charges	—	—	39,867	—	—
Reduction in force charges	—	—	—	—	9,884
Adjusted EBITDA¹	\$ (188,243)	\$ (193,990)	\$ (178,901)	\$ (158,922)	\$ (217,867)

	Three Months Ended				
	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2017	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Free Cash Flow reconciliation:					
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (154,997)	\$ (209,574)	\$ (194,013)	\$ (176,083)	\$ (231,981)
Less:					
Purchases of property and equipment	(17,993)	(19,365)	(25,948)	(21,212)	(36,315)
Free Cash Flow²	\$ (172,990)	\$ (228,939)	\$ (219,961)	\$ (197,295)	\$ (268,296)

¹ We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss), excluding interest income; interest expense; other income (expense), net; income tax benefit (expense); depreciation and amortization; stock-based compensation expense and related payroll tax expense; and certain other non-cash or non-recurring items impacting net income (loss) from time to time. Spectacles inventory-related charges were primarily related to excess inventory reserves and inventory purchase commitment cancellation charges. Reduction in force charges were related to a reduction in force plan we implemented during March 2018, impacting approximately 7% of our global headcount, primarily in engineering and sales. The charges were composed primarily of severance expense and related payroll tax expense. These charges are non-recurring and not reflective of underlying trends in our business. Additionally, we recognized a stock-based compensation forfeiture benefit of \$31.5 million, which is included in the stock-based compensation expense line item above.

² We define Free Cash Flow as net cash used in operating activities, reduced by purchases of property and equipment.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures Reconciliation (continued)

(in thousands, unaudited)

	Three Months Ended				
	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2017	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Non-GAAP net loss reconciliation:					
Net loss	\$ (2,208,837)	\$ (443,093)	\$ (443,159)	\$ (349,977)	\$ (385,785)
Amortization of intangible assets	5,337	5,767	9,743	10,607	10,824
Stock-based compensation expense	1,992,121	245,028	221,702	181,044	133,258
Payroll tax expense related to stock-based compensation	20,953	(2,585)	3,890	2,212	9,968
Spectacles inventory-related charges	—	—	39,867	—	—
Reduction in force charges	—	—	—	—	9,884
Income tax adjustments	(1,567)	(623)	(123)	60	220
Non-GAAP net loss¹	\$ (191,993)	\$ (195,506)	\$ (168,080)	\$ (156,054)	\$ (221,631)

Weighted-average common shares - Diluted	955,003	1,223,443	1,232,993	1,247,017	1,270,998
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	Three Months Ended				
	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2017	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Non-GAAP diluted net loss per share reconciliation					
Diluted net loss per share	\$ (2.31)	\$ (0.36)	\$ (0.36)	\$ (0.28)	\$ (0.30)
Non-GAAP adjustment to net loss	2.11	0.20	0.22	0.15	0.13
Non-GAAP diluted net loss per share¹	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.17)

¹ We define Non-GAAP Net Loss as net income (loss); excluding amortization of intangible assets; stock-based compensation expense and related payroll tax expense; certain other non-cash or non-recurring items impacting net income (loss) from time to time; and related income tax adjustments. Spectacles inventory-related charges were primarily related to excess inventory reserves and inventory purchase commitment cancellation charges. Reduction in force charges were related to a reduction in force plan we implemented during March 2018, impacting approximately 7% of our global headcount, primarily in engineering and sales. The charges were composed primarily of severance expense and related payroll tax expense. These charges are non-recurring and not reflective of underlying trends in our business. Additionally, we recognized a stock-based compensation forfeiture benefit of \$31.5 million, which is included in the stock-based compensation expense line item above. Non-GAAP Net Loss and weighted average diluted shares are then used to calculate Non-GAAP diluted net loss per share.

Note Regarding User Metrics And Other Data

We define a Daily Active User, or DAU, as a registered Snapchat user who opens the Snapchat application at least once during a defined 24-hour period. We measure average Daily Active Users for a particular quarter by calculating the average Daily Active Users for that quarter. We also break out Daily Active Users by geography because certain markets have a greater revenue opportunity and lower bandwidth costs. We define average revenue per user, or ARPU, as quarterly revenue divided by the average Daily Active Users. For purposes of calculating ARPU, revenue by user geography is apportioned to each region based on our determination of the geographic location in which advertising impressions are delivered, as this approximates revenue based on user activity. This allocation differs from our components of revenue disclosure in the notes to our consolidated financial statements, where revenue is based on the billing address of the advertising customer.

Unless otherwise stated, statistical information regarding our users and their activities is determined by calculating the daily average of the selected activity for the most recently completed quarter.

While these metrics are determined based on what we believe to be reasonable estimates of our user base for the applicable period of measurement, there are inherent challenges in measuring how our products are used across large populations globally. For example, there may be individuals who have multiple Snapchat accounts, even though we forbid that in our Terms of Service and implement measures to detect and suppress that behavior. We have not determined the number of such multiple accounts. Our user metrics are also affected by technology on certain mobile devices that automatically runs in the background of our Snapchat application when another phone function is used, and this activity can cause our system to miscount the user metrics associated with such account. Changes in our products, mobile operating systems, or metric tracking system, or the introduction of new products, may impact our ability to accurately determine Daily Active Users or other metrics and we may not determine such inaccuracies promptly. We believe that we don't capture all data regarding all our Daily Active Users. For example, technical issues may result in data not being recorded from every user's application. While we believe this underreporting is generally immaterial, we are unable to precisely determine the level of underreporting and for some periods the underreporting may be material. We continually seek to address these technical issues and improve our accuracy, but given the complexity of the systems involved and the rapidly changing nature of mobile devices and systems, we expect underreporting to continue. We do not adjust our reported metrics to reflect this underreporting.

Some of our demographic data may be incomplete or inaccurate. For example, because users self-report their dates of birth, our age-demographic data may differ from our users' actual ages. And because users who signed up for Snapchat before June 2013 were not asked to supply their date of birth, we exclude those users and estimate their ages based on a sample of the self-reported ages we do have. If our Daily Active Users provide us with incorrect or incomplete information regarding their age or other attributes, then our estimates may prove inaccurate and fail to meet investor expectations.

Note Regarding User Metrics And Other Data (continued)

In the past we have relied on third-party analytics providers to calculate our metrics, but today we rely primarily on our analytics platform that we developed and operate. For example, before June 2015, we used a third party that counted a Daily Active User when the application was opened or a notification was received via the application on any device. We now use an analytics platform that we developed and operate and we count a Daily Active User only when a user opens the application and only once per user per day. We believe this methodology more accurately measures our user engagement. We have multiple pipelines of user data that we use to determine whether a user has opened the application during a particular day and thus is a Daily Active User. This provides redundancy in the event one pipeline of data were to become unavailable for technical reasons, and also gives us redundant data to help measure how users interact with our application.

If we fail to maintain an effective analytics platform, our metrics calculations may be inaccurate. We regularly review, have adjusted in the past, and are likely in the future to adjust our processes for calculating our internal metrics to improve their accuracy. As a result of such adjustments, our Daily Active Users or other metrics may not be comparable to those in prior periods. Our measures of Daily Active Users may differ from estimates published by third parties or from similarly titled metrics of our competitors due to differences in methodology or data used.