

PHILIP MORRIS INTERNATIONAL

Morgan Stanley Global Consumer & Retail Conference New York, November 17, 2010

Louis C. Camilleri *Chairman and Chief Executive Officer* Philip Morris International

Forward-Looking and Cautionary Statements



- This presentation and related discussion contain statements that, to the extent they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts, constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements are based on current plans, estimates and expectations, and are not guarantees of future performance. They are based on management's expectations that involve a number of business risks and uncertainties, any of which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by the forward-looking statements. PMI undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, except in the normal course of its public disclosure obligations. The risks and uncertainties relating to the forward-looking statements in this presentation include those described under Item 1A. "Risk Factors" in PMI's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission
- A glossary of terms and reconciliations of non-GAAP measures included in this presentation to the most comparable GAAP measures are provided at the end of this presentation or are posted on our web site at www.pmi.com

Agenda



- Expectations for Full-Year 2010 and outlook for 2011-13
- Leadership in non-OECD markets and OECD markets
- Successful deployment of *Marlboro*'s new architecture and innovative line extensions
- Fiscal and regulatory environment
- Strong cash flow and superior returns to shareholders

2010 Full-Year Expectations



 Reaffirming 2010 reported diluted EPS guidance range of \$3.90 - \$3.95 announced on 21 October. This represents a growth rate versus 2009 of approximately 20-22%, and approximately 16-18% excluding currency

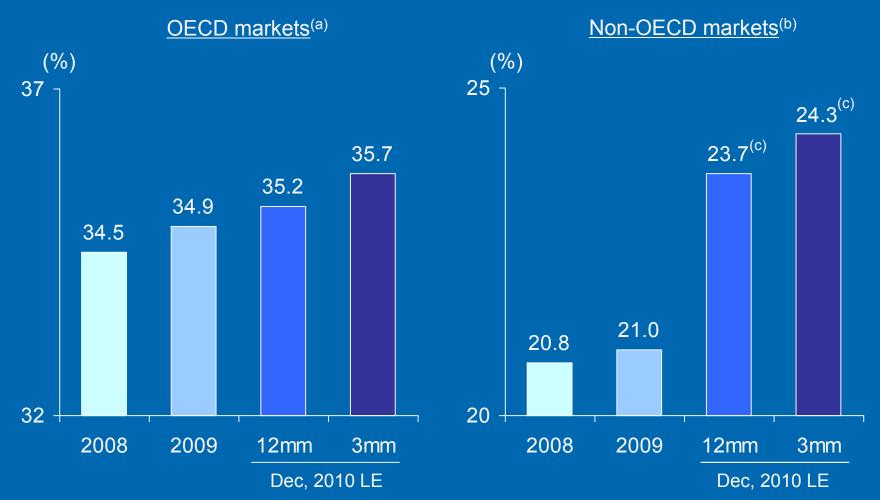
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- Reaffirming 2010 reported diluted EPS guidance range of \$3.90 - \$3.95 announced on 21 October. This represents a growth rate versus 2009 of approximately 20-22%, and approximately 16-18% excluding currency
- Full-Year 2010 organic volume expected to be down 2.0-2.5%
- Organic volume softness driven by economic downturn and some disruptive tax increases

PMI Market Share Momentum





(a) Excluding USA and duty-free. 2010 3mm shares adjusted for estimated impact of de-loading in Japan

(b) Excluding China and duty-free

(c) Excluding Philippines business combination, market share would be 21.1% for 12mm and 21.3% for 3mm

Note: For definition of OECD countries, refer to PMI's Registration Statement on Form 10, Information Statement (page 68) dated March 7, 2008 Source: PMI estimates

2010 Full-Year Expectations



- Reaffirming 2010 reported diluted EPS guidance range of \$3.90 - \$3.95 announced on 21 October. This represents a growth rate versus 2009 of approximately 20-22%, and approximately 16-18% excluding currency
- Full-Year 2010 organic volume expected to be down 2.0-2.5%
- Organic volume softness driven by economic downturn and some disruptive tax increases
- Substantial pricing variance expected, with strong skew to fourth quarter

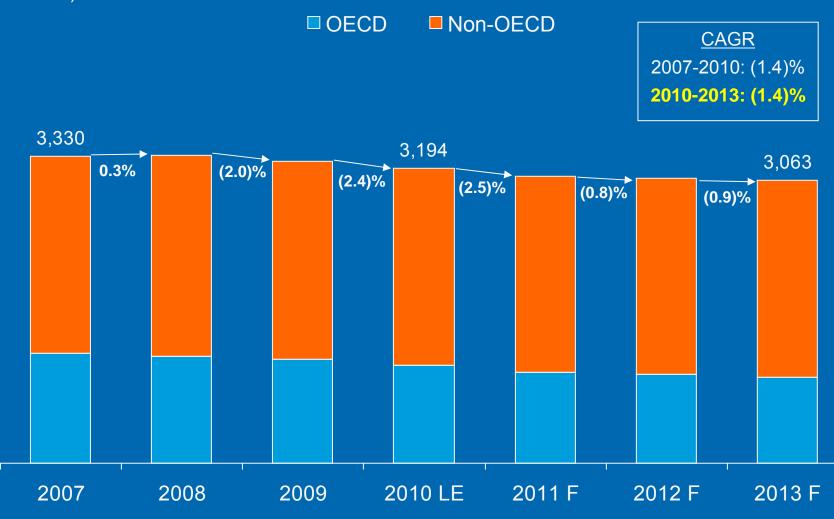


 Strong pricing power, based on brand leadership and broad portfolio

Cigarette Industry Volume Trends 2007-2013^(a)



(units billion)



(a) Excluding China, USA and duty-free Source: PMI estimates



- Strong pricing power, based on brand leadership and broad portfolio
- Brand portfolio performing well, solid market share growth momentum and exciting pipeline of innovation
- We expect to outperform industry volume



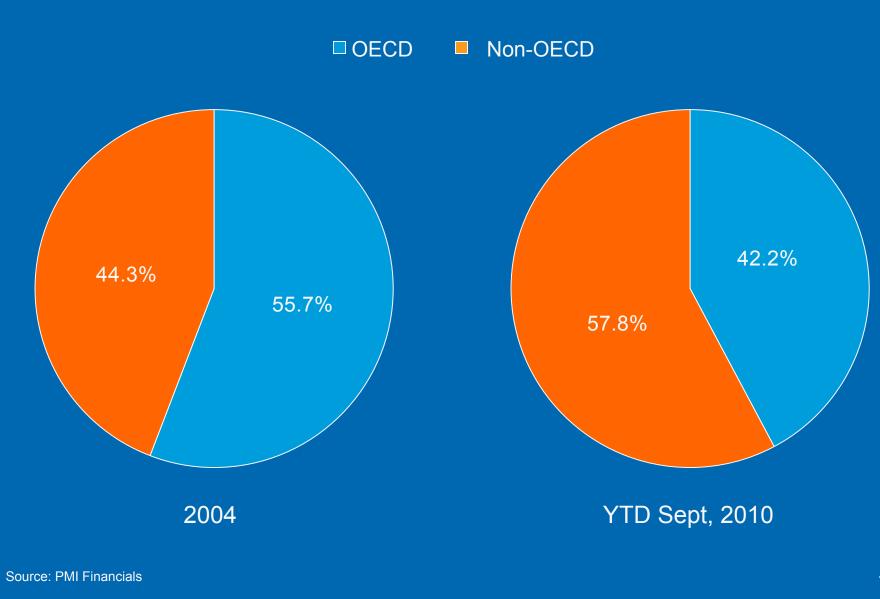
- Strong pricing power, based on brand leadership and broad portfolio
- Brand portfolio performing well, solid market share growth momentum and exciting pipeline of innovation
- We expect to outperform industry volume
- Net revenue growth expected to be solid
- Less pressure anticipated on tobacco leaf costs
- Continued focus on cost controls and productivity gains



- Operating environment remains challenging
- Expect to deliver strong growth through 2013, consistent with our annual currency neutral financial growth targets
- Currency tailwind, at least in 2011, principally driven by more favorable exchange rates in non-OECD markets

Volume Split OECD / Non-OECD





PMI Market Shares in Top 10 Non-OECD Markets^(a)





(a) Top 10 ranked by 2009 industry volume, excluding China and duty-free

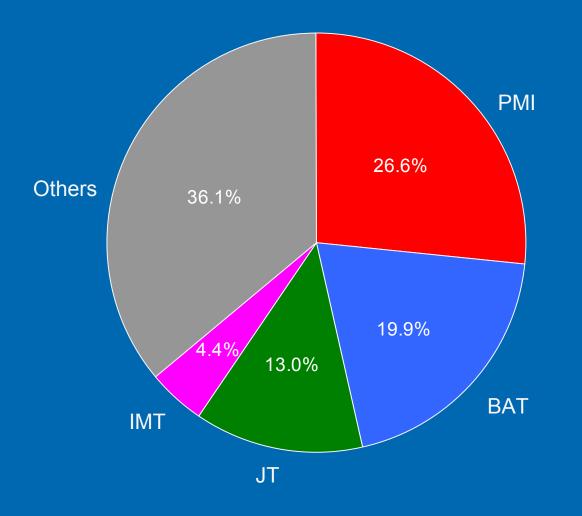
(b) Pro forma to reflect PMI's business combination with Fortune Tobacco Corporation

Note: Indon. is Indonesia, Phil. Is Philippines and Bangl. is Bangladesh

Source: A.C. Nielsen and PMI estimates

Market Shares in Top 10 Non-OECD Markets^(a)





(a) Top 10 ranked by 2009 industry volume, excluding China and duty-free. Shares are YTD September, 2010 Source: PMI estimates and A.C. Nielsen



 Established initial foothold by leveraging adult consumer awareness and appeal of *Marlboro*



- Established initial foothold by leveraging adult consumer awareness and appeal of *Marlboro*
- Built scale by working with local partners, where appropriate, in local manufacturing, distribution and sales



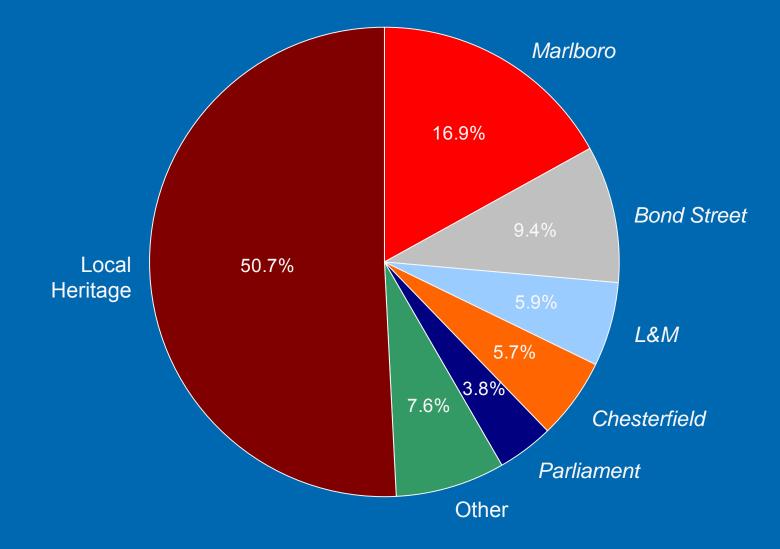
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- Built scale by working with local partners, where appropriate, in local manufacturing, distribution and sales
- Made acquisitions or other business arrangements to expand into more affordable and well-established local heritage brands



- Established initial foothold by leveraging adult consumer awareness and appeal of *Marlboro*
- Built scale by working with local partners, where appropriate, in local manufacturing, distribution and sales
- Made acquisitions or other business arrangements to expand into more affordable and well-established local heritage brands
- Expanded our international brand offer beyond Marlboro to cover all profitable price segments

PMI Brand Volume Split in Top 10 Non-OECD Markets^(a)





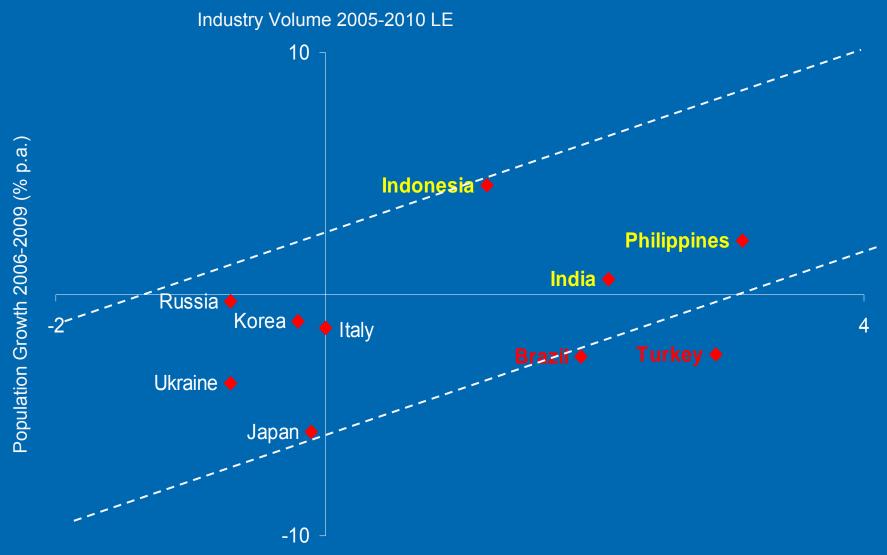
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What Makes Non-OECD Markets Attractive

- Favorable demographic trends
- Economic growth
- Increasing consumer purchasing power

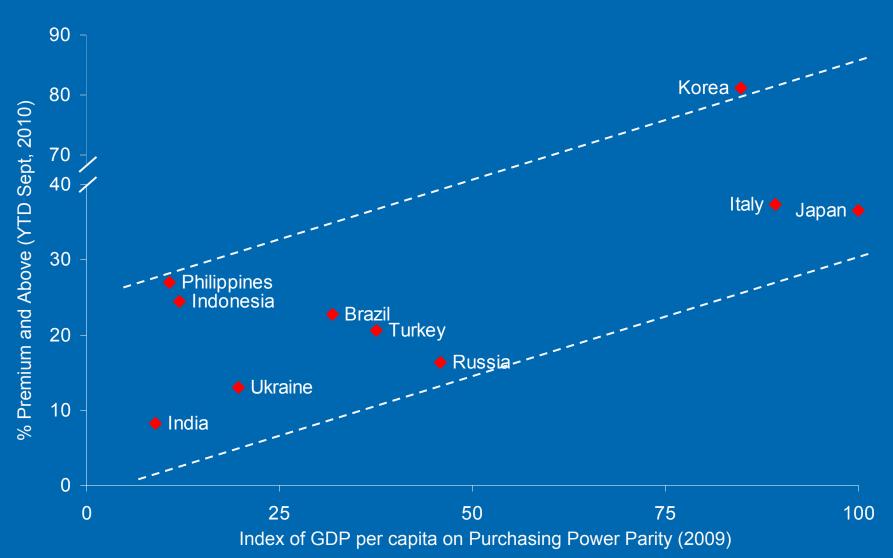
Demographics and Industry Volume Trends Top 10 Largest Markets^(a)





(a) Top 10 ranked by 2009 industry volume, excluding China, USA and duty-free Source: PMI estimates, Tobacco Institute of Japan, Hankook Research and Index Mundi

GDP Per Capita and Size of the Premium and Above Segment – Top 10 Largest Markets^(a)



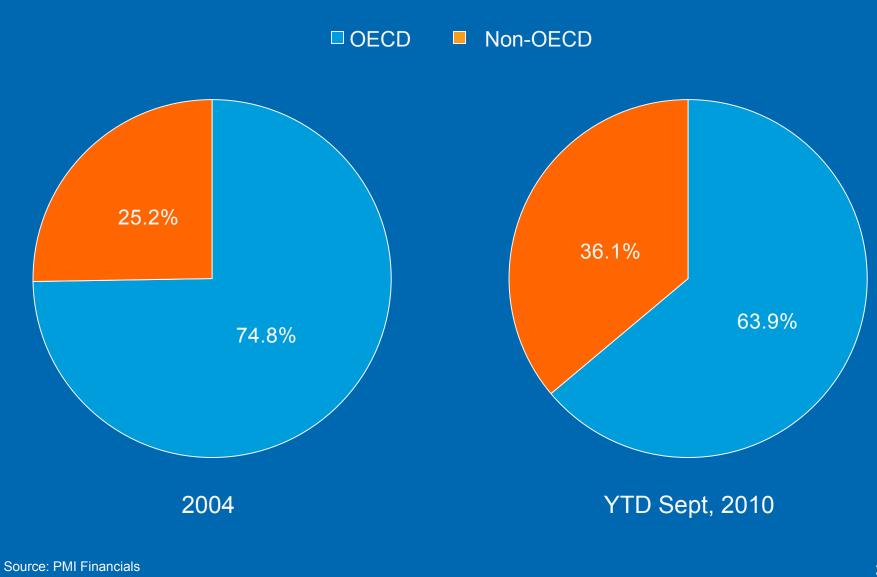
(a) Top 10 ranked by 2009 industry volume, excluding China, USA and duty-free

Source: PMI estimates, A.C. Nielsen, Tobacco Institute of Japan, Hankook Research and Index Mundi

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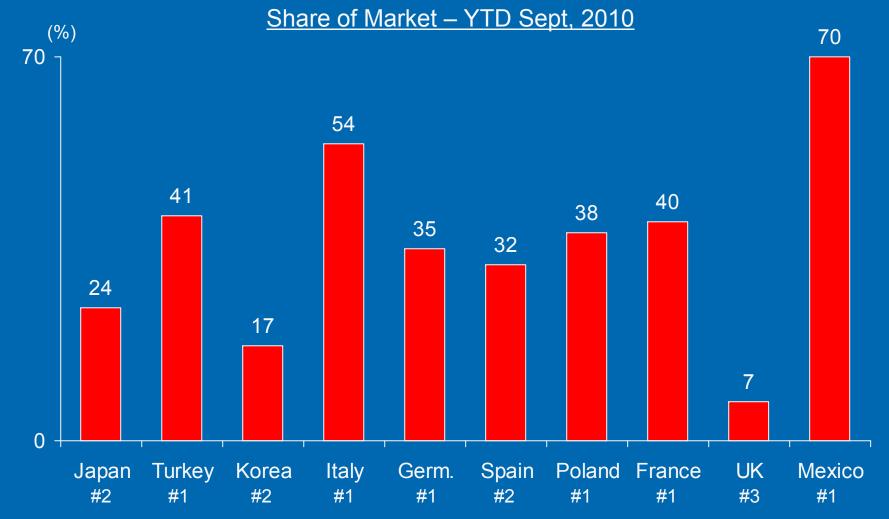
OCI Split OECD / Non-OECD





PMI Market Shares in Top 10 OECD Markets^(a)

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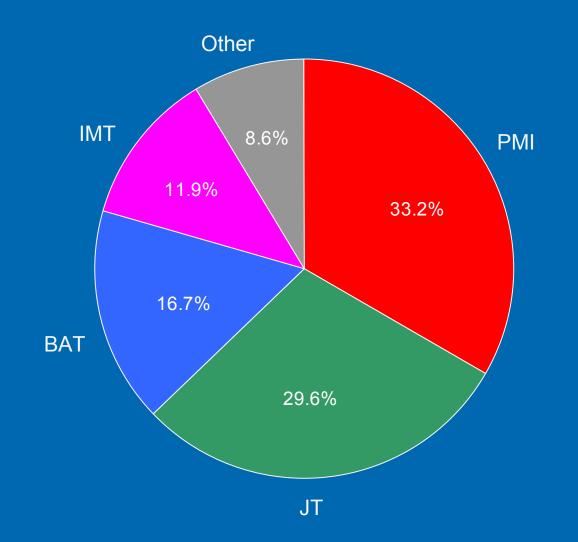
(a) Top 10 ranked by 2009 industry volume, excluding USA and duty-free

Note: Germ. Is Germany

Source: Tobacco Institute of Japan, A.C. Nielsen, Hankook Research and PMI estimates

Market Shares in Top 10 OECD Markets^(a)

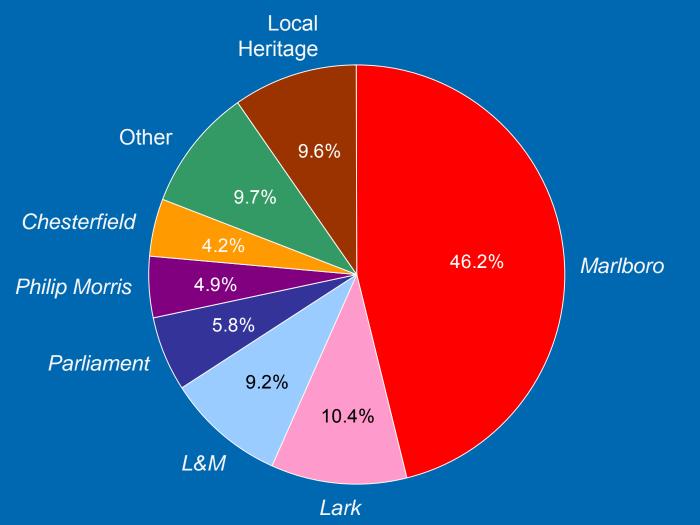




(a) Top 10 ranked by 2009 industry volume, excluding USA and duty-free. Shares are YTD September, 2010 Source: PMI estimates, A.C. Nielsen, Tobacco Institute of Japan and Hankook Research

PMI Brand Volume Split in Top 10 OECD Markets^(a)





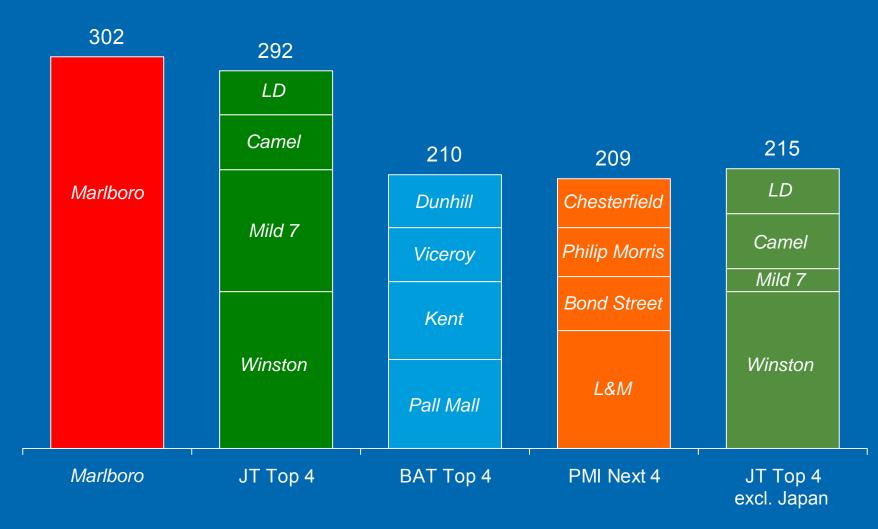
Brand Portfolio Strategy



- Continue the deployment of the new Marlboro architecture
- Focus on consumer-relevant innovative new line extensions
- Strengthen our leading international brands across all price segments
- Further develop local heritage brands in specific markets

PMI Brand Leadership

(units billion)



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تحذير صحى: التدخين سبب رئيسي لسرطان وأمراض الرئة وأمراض القلب والشرايين. . Health Warning: Smoking is a main cause of lung cancer, lung diseases and of heart and arteries diseases.

Marlboro Gold Touch Q3, 2010:

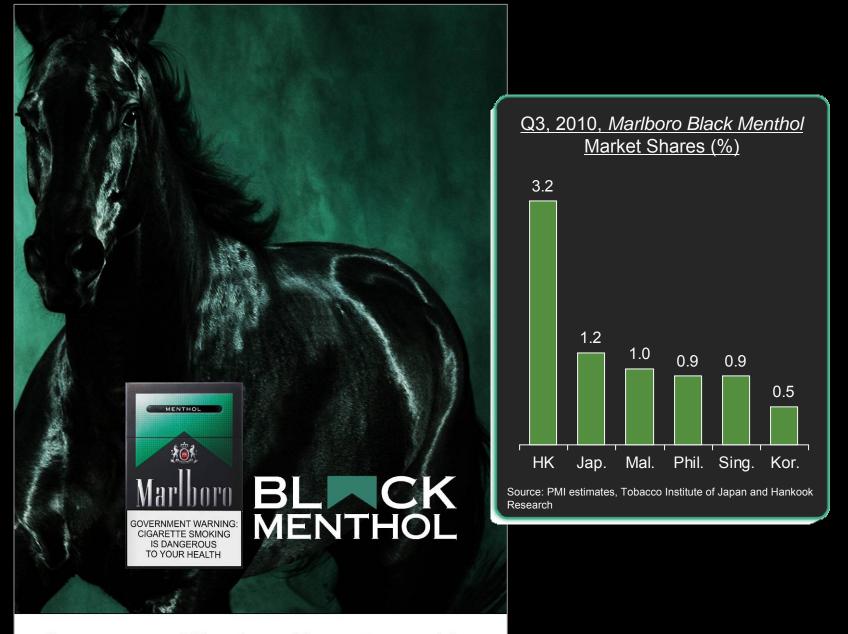
- Launched in nearly 30 markets
- 1.0% or more share in 7 markets
- 0.5% or more share in 18 markets

Source: PMI estimates



Northere Gold Touch: Causa: Caurior: Harmer Caurior: Northere Gold Rea Tauch: Causa: Caurior: Hermer Caurior: Risedan: Caurior: An an and annual the property of an annual to a speed of a norther an annual caurior.

КУРІННЯ МОЖЕ ВИКЛИКАТИ ЗАХВОРЮВАН



Government Warning: Cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health

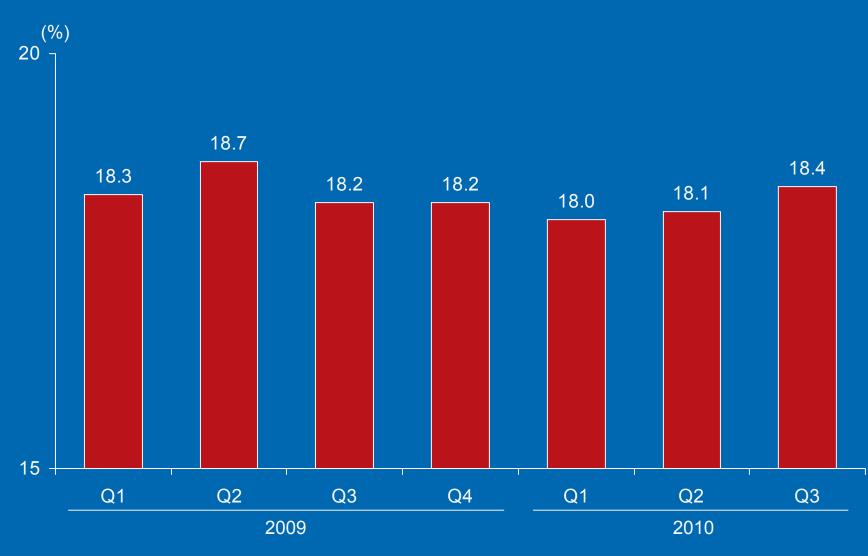
Marlboro Market Shares – by Region



| | Market Shares | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| | <u>Q3, 2010</u> | Variance <u>vs. PY</u> | <u>YTD Sept, 2010</u> | Variance <u>vs. PY</u> |
| EU | 18.4 % | 0.2 pp | 18.2 % | (0.2) pp |
| EEMA | 6.5 | - | 6.4 | - |
| Asia ^(a) | 6.5 | 0.3 | 6.2 | 0.3 |
| LA&C | 14.2 | 0.3 | 13.9 | 0.1 |
| Total ^(a) | 9.3 | 0.1 | 9.1 | - |

Marlboro Market Share – EU Region

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Source: PMI estimates





Palenie poważnie szkodzi Tobie i osobom w Twoim otoczeniu





喫煙は、あなたにとって肺がんの原因の一つとなり、心筋梗塞・脳卒中の危険性や肺気腫を悪化させる危険性を高めます。 未成年者の喫煙は、健康に対する悪影響やたばこへの依存をより強めます。周りの人から勧められても決して吸ってはいけません。 妊娠中の喫煙は、胎児の発育障害や早産の原因の一つとなります。





FUMAR ES CAUSA DE CANCER

Keys to Success



- Balanced pricing strategy
- Brand and market leadership
- Consumer-relevant innovation
- Cost controls and productivity programs
- Judicious investments behind the business
- Management of the fiscal and regulatory environment

Excise Taxation



• Rate of increase and structure are of paramount importance

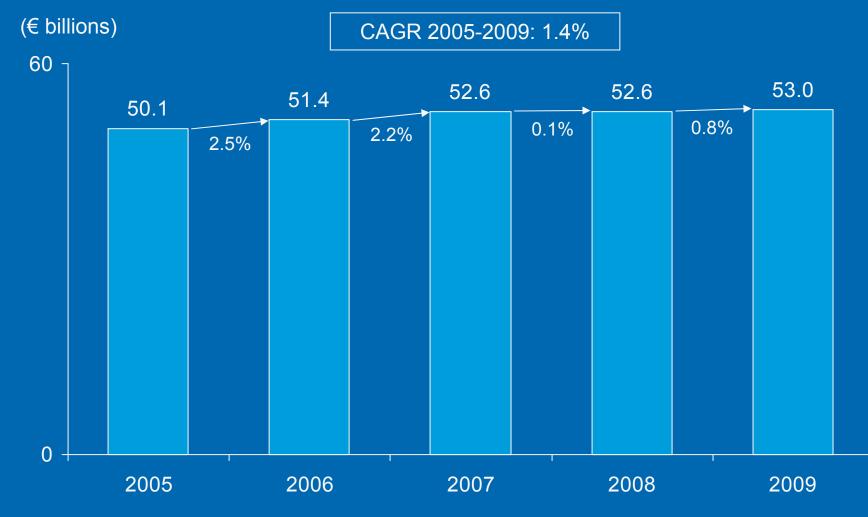
Excise Taxation



- Rate of increase and structure are of paramount importance
- Optimal approach is regular, reasonable increases:
 - Government revenues are both enhanced and more predictable
- Most governments implement reasonable specific rate increases or participate in price increases through advalorem tax elements

Tobacco Product Excise Taxes in Euro-Zone Countries 2005-2009^(a)





(a) Included are those countries that used the Euro throughout this period, namely Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain

Source: EU Directorate General for Taxation and Union Douaniere

Excise Taxation – European Union



| | New Directive | Old Directive | <u>Comments</u> |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Implementation Date | 2011 | Today | Technical changes as of 2011. New minima as of 2014 |
| Minimum Tax Yield | € 90/000 on all cigarettes | € 64/000 on MPPC | Transition until 2018 for most Central Europe countries |
| Minimum Tax Incidence | 60% on WAP | 57% on MPPC | Escape clause if tax on WAP above € 115/000 in 2014. Transition periods in Central Europe |
| Maximum Specific to Total Tax | 76.5% | 55.0% | Allows for very high specific excise tax |
| Minimum Excise Tax | No cap | Cap at 100% of MPPC | Fiscal tool that limits downtrading |

Note: WAP is Weighted Average Price. MPPC is Most Popular Price Class Source: EU Directorate General for Taxation and Union Douaniere

Excise Taxation



- Rate of increase and structure are of paramount importance
- Desirable approach is regular, reasonable increases:
 - Government revenues are both enhanced and more predictable
- Most governments implement reasonable rate increases or participate in price increases through ad-valorem tax elements
- From time to time, some governments implement unreasonable increases:
 - Brazil and Ukraine in 2009
 - Australia, Greece, Japan, Romania and Turkey in 2010

Excise Taxation Outlook for 2011



- Additional pressure due to large government deficits
- Too early in budgetary process to determine final outcome in most countries

Excise Taxation Outlook for 2011



- Additional pressure due to large government deficits
- Too early in budgetary process to determine final outcome in most countries
- Reasonable indications so far (e.g., Indonesia, Japan, Poland and Russia), with one disruption (Mexico)

Illicit Trade



- Positive development has been increased enforcement in Canada
- Potential for reduction in EU, as all four major international cigarette companies have agreements with OLAF to combat illicit trade

Illicit Trade



- Certain fiscal and regulatory measures have been enacted or are being considered that have encouraged, or will encourage, illicit trade
- Estimated prevalence (as % of cigarette consumption) of illicit trade in selected markets:

| <u>10% - 20%</u> | <u>20% - 30%</u> | <u>30%+</u> |
|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Canada | Ireland | Brazil |
| France | Netherlands | Bulgaria |
| Germany | Romania | Hong Kong |
| Morocco | Tunisia | Latvia |
| Poland | | Lithuania |
| Turkey | | Malaysia |
| UK | | Norway |
| Uruguay | | Vietnam |

Regulatory Environment



- Emerging regulatory challenges:
 - Product display bans
 - Plain packaging
 - Bans on the use of ingredients

Plain Packaging – Australia



- The previous Prime Minister announced his intention to introduce legislation in 2012
- The new minority Government has indicated that it expects to proceed with such a proposal
- The Government's own IP agency has raised concerns:
 - "IP Australia considers that plain packaging may not be consistent with Australia's intellectual property treaty obligations"
 - "Requiring plain packaging would make it easier for counterfeit products to be produced and would make it difficult to readily identify these counterfeit goods"

Regulatory Environment



- Emerging regulatory challenges:
 - Product display bans
 - Plain packaging
 - Bans on the use of ingredients
- PMI strictly opposes such regulations
- With regard to plain packaging, we believe such a measure would:
 - Constitute a confiscation of the branded product business and violate international treaties
 - Harm competition and encourage illicit trade at the expense of public health objectives and government revenues
- There is no credible evidence that such regulations would reduce consumption, smoking incidence or initiation

Regulatory Environment



- PMI has a proven track record in highly regulated environments
- PMI will use all resources to challenge unreasonable regulatory proposals:
 - Extensive stakeholder engagement based on facts and adverse consequences
 - Use of litigation where necessary

Keys to Success



- Balanced pricing strategy
- Brand and market leadership
- Consumer-relevant innovation
- Cost controls and productivity programs
- Judicious investments behind the business
- Management of the fiscal and regulatory environment

- Sustained profit growth
- Strong and increasing cash flow

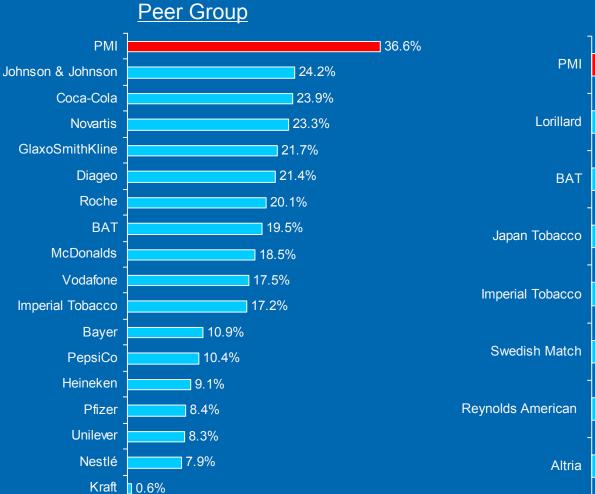
Cash Flow Management Strategy



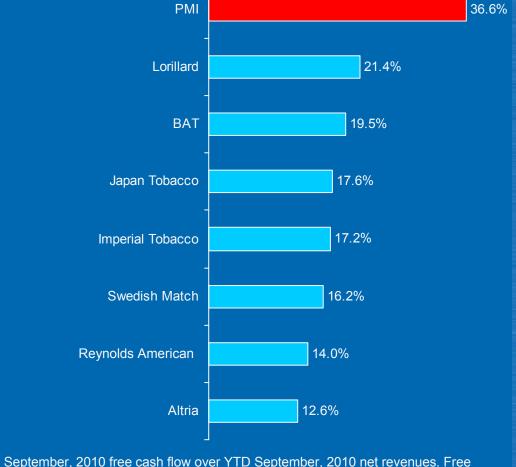
- Majority of target to reduce working capital by \$750 million to \$1 billion over three years has been achieved by:
 - Further optimization of our supply chain, and tobacco leaf and finished goods inventories
 - Forestalling regulations that limit stock build-up at the time of excise tax increases

Free Cash Flow as a % of Net Revenues – **YTD Sept**, 2010





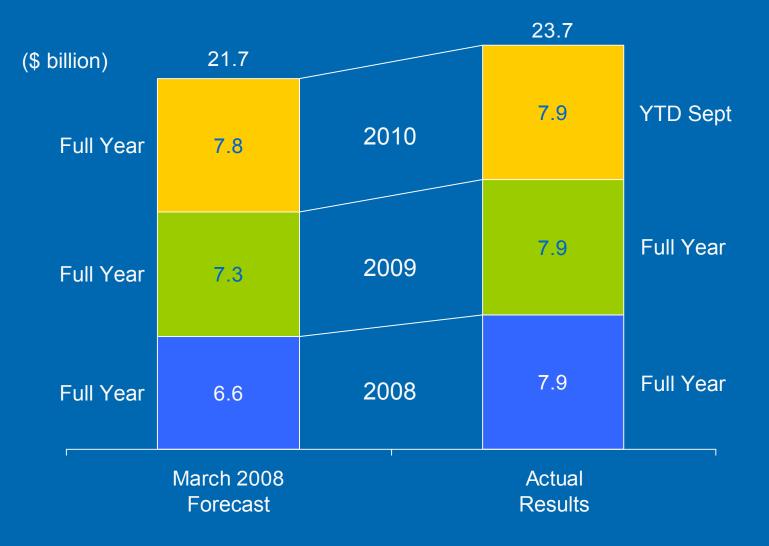
Note: Free cash flow as % of net revenues is defined as total YTD September, 2010 free cash flow over YTD September, 2010 net revenues. Free cash flow is defined as net cash flow from operations less capital expenditures. Vodafone YTD period from September 30, 2009 to March 31, 2010. PMI's free cash flow and net revenues for the period was \$7,373 million and \$20,171 million, respectively Source: Company filings, compiled by Centerview

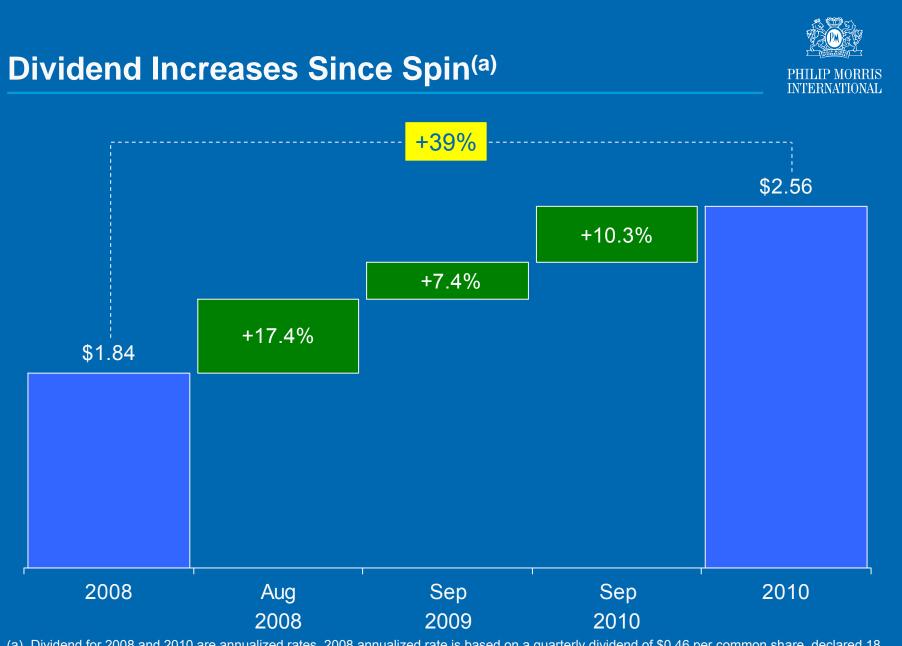


Tobacco Sector

Cumulative Operating Cash Flow (2008-2010)



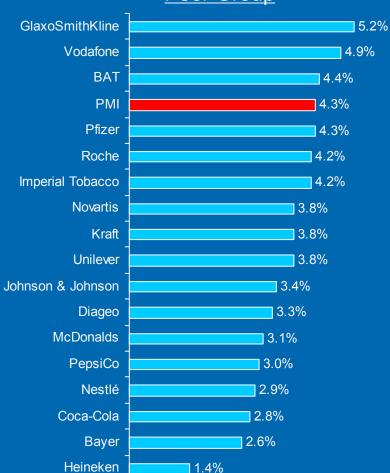




(a) Dividend for 2008 and 2010 are annualized rates. 2008 annualized rate is based on a quarterly dividend of \$0.46 per common share, declared 18 June, 2008. 2010 annualized rate is based on a quarterly dividend of \$0.64 per common share, declared 10 September, 2010
Source: PMI company reports

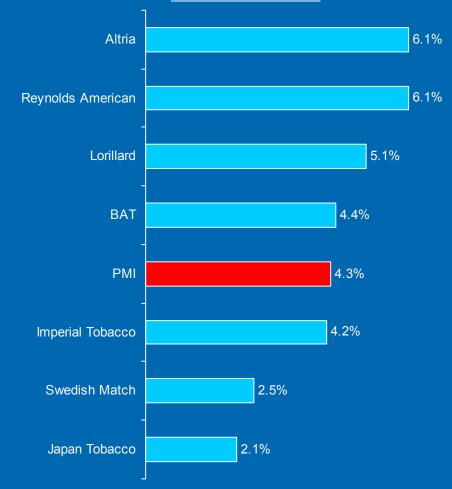
Dividend Yield – November 12, 2010





Peer Group

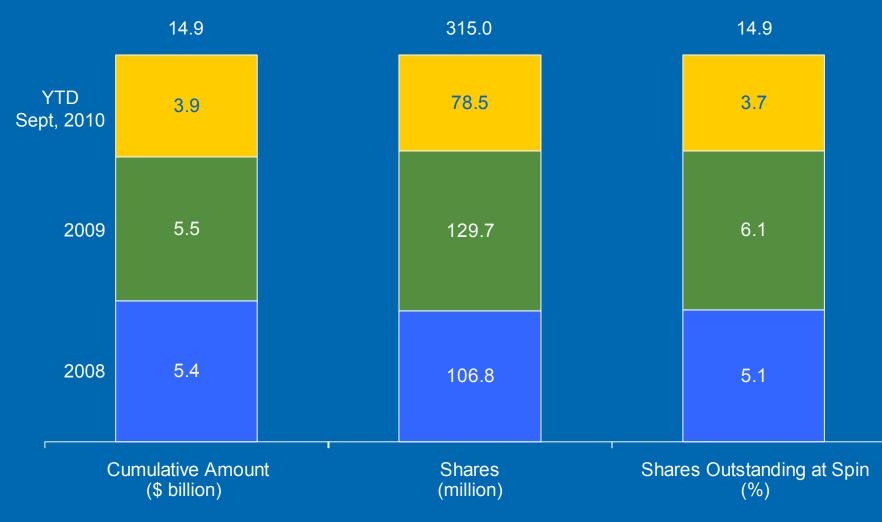
Tobacco Sector



Note: Dividend yield represents the annualized dividend at March 28, 2008, and November 12, 2010, over the closing share price on those dates respectively. The share price for PMI was \$51.06 and \$59.64 as of March 28, 2008, and November 12, 2010, respectively. The annualized dividend on March 28, 2008, and November 12, 2010, was \$1.84 and \$2.56, respectively Source: Company filings and FactSet, complied by Centerview

Share Repurchase Program

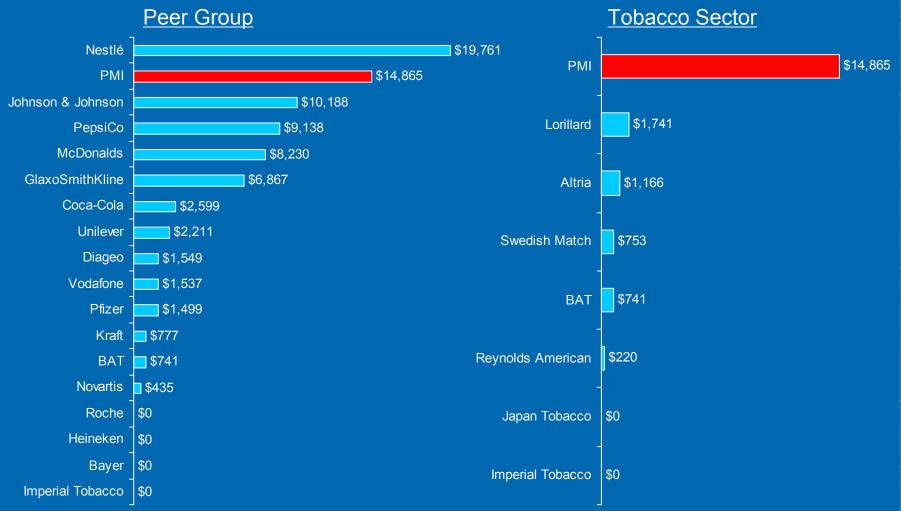




Note: The outstanding PMI shares at the time of the spin were 2,109 million. Totals may not add due to rounding Source: PMI Financials

Share Repurchases Since 2008 (\$ Millions)





Note: Reflects the dollar amount of shares repurchased from 2008 to YTD September, 2010, converted at the average exchange rate for each period. Nearest comparable period is used where the 2008 - YTD September, 2010 comparison is unavailable. For PMI the total value of shares repurchased was \$5,399 million, \$5,527 million and \$3,939 million during the 2008, 2009 and YTD September, 2010 periods, respectively Source: Company filings, compiled by Centerview

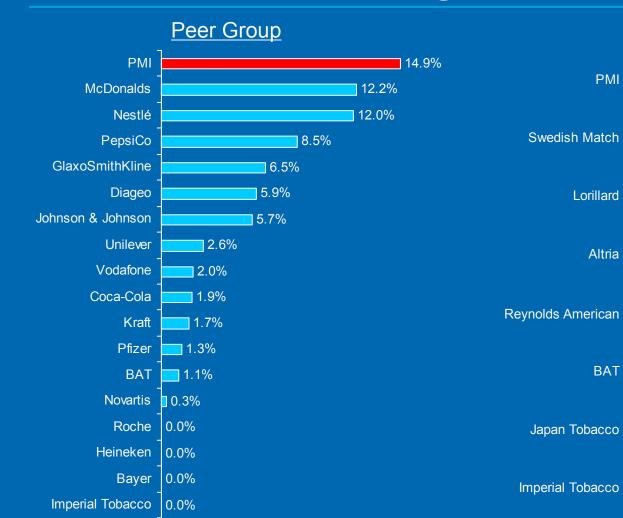
Share Repurchases Since 2008 as % of Shares Outstanding



14.9%

14.5%

13.6%



Note: Reflects the number of shares repurchased during the 2008 to YTD September, 2010 period over the number outstanding at the beginning of the period. Nearest comparable period is used where the 2008 - YTD September, 2010 comparison is unavailable. The total number of PMI shares repurchased during the period was 315 million, reflecting repurchases of 107 million, 130 million and 78 million in the 2008, 2009 and YTD September, 2010 period was 2,109 million Source: Company filings, compiled by Centerview

Tobacco Sector

2.5%

1.4%

1.1%

0.0%

0.0%

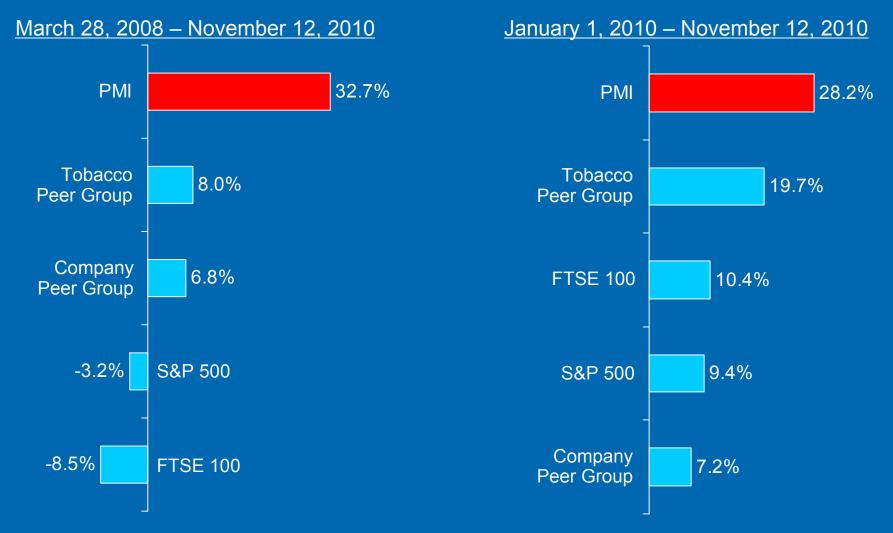
Shareholder Returns 2008-2010



| (\$ billion) | <u>2008</u> | <u>2009</u> | <u>2010 LE</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| Dividends | 2.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 10.8 |
| Share Repurchases | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 15.9 |
| Total | 7.5 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 26.7 |

Total Shareholder Return (\$) – Weighted Average

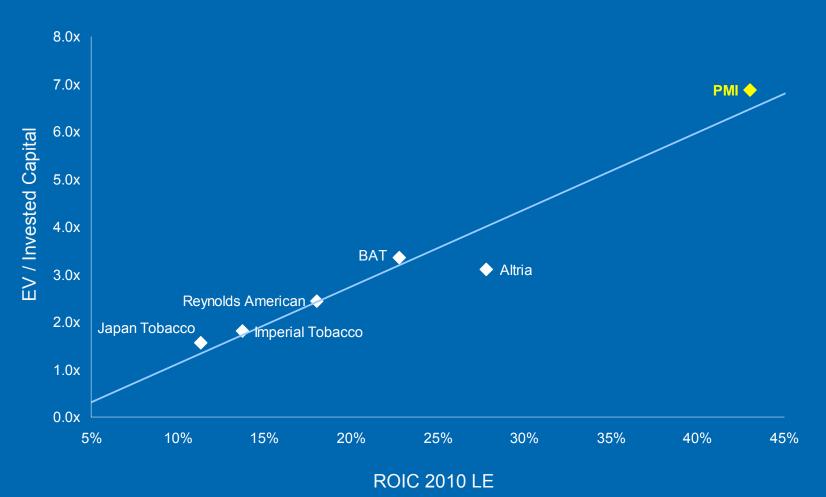




Note: Peer groups represent the weighted average return of the group. PMI pro forma for additional \$0.46 per share dividend paid in April 2008, for period of March 28, 2008 to November 12, 2010 Source: FactSet, compiled by Centerview

EV to Invested Capital vs. ROIC





Note: Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) is calculated as Net Operating Profit After Tax (NOPAT) over invested capital. Invested capital is defined as the sum of debt and shareholders' equity less cash and cash equivalents. NOPAT for PMI is calculated on the last twelve months' adjusted EBIT of \$10,944 and an effective tax rate of 27%. Debt, shareholders' equity, cash and cash equivalents are \$17,447, \$4,532 and \$3,507, respectively. Enterprise Value (EV) is defined as market cap plus debt, minority interest and preferred shares, minus total cash and cash equivalents Source: Company filings, compiled by Centerview

Summary



- Challenging environment
- Pricing power remains strong behind brand leadership and broad portfolio
- Leadership in both non-OECD and OECD markets, excluding China and USA
- Good market share momentum
- We believe the fiscal and regulatory environment should remain manageable
- Focus on cost controls and working capital management
- Expected growth in profits and cash flow should generate superior returns to our shareholders



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Questions & Answers

Glossary



- Unless otherwise stated, results are compared with those of the same period in the preceding year
- References to PMI volumes refer to PMI shipment data, unless otherwise stated
- Industry volume and market shares are the latest data available from a number of internal and external sources
- Net revenues exclude excise taxes
- PMI defines operating companies income ("OCI") as operating income before general corporate expenses and amortization of intangibles
- Acquisitions, for the purposes of this presentation, also include our business combination with Fortune Tobacco Corporation in the Philippines
- Organic volume refers to volume excluding acquisitions

PHILIP MORRIS INTERNATIONAL INC. and Subsidiaries Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures



Reconciliation of Operating Cash Flow to Free Cash Flow and Free Cash Flow, excluding Currency For the Nine Months Ended September 30, (\$ in millions) (Unaudited)

| | For the Nine Months Ended September 30, | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------|----|-------|----------|--|--|
| | | 2010 | | 2009 | % Change | | |
| Net cash provided by operating activities ^(a) | \$ | 7,856 | \$ | 6,419 | 22.4% | | |
| Less: Capital expenditures | | 483 | | 483 | | | |
| Free cash flow | \$ | 7,373 | \$ | 5,936 | 24.2% | | |
| Less: Currency impact | | (8) | | | | | |
| Free cash flow, excluding Currency | \$ | 7,381 | \$ | 5,936 | 24.3% | | |

PHILIP MORRIS INTERNATIONAL INC. and Subsidiaries Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures



Calculation of Adjusted EBIT and Invested Capital (\$ in millions) (Unaudited)

| | September 30, 2010 | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|----|---------------------|----|----------------|-------------|
| | | ~ December 2009 | | ~ September 2010 | | months rolling | |
| Adjusted EBIT: | | | | | | | Γ |
| Net earnings - Reported Add back: | \$ | 1,584 | \$ | 5,688 | \$ | 7,272 | |
| Provision for income taxes | | 632 | | 2,109 | | 2,741 | (a) |
| Earnings before income taxes Add back: | \$ | 2,216 | \$ | 7,797 | \$ | 10,013 | (a) |
| Interest expense, net | | 225 | | 660 | | 885 | |
| Operating income ^(b) Adjustments: | \$ | 2,441 | \$ | 8,457 | \$ | 10,898 | |
| Asset impairment and exit costs | | 26 | | 20 | | 46 | |
| Adjusted EBIT | \$ | 2,467 | \$ | 8,477 | \$ | 10,944 | |

| | September 30, 2010 | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|--|
| Invested Capital: | | | |
| Short-term borrowings | \$ | 2,416 | |
| Current portion of long-term debt | | 1,436 | |
| Long-term debt | | 13,595 | |
| Total Debt | \$ | 17,447 | |
| Total PMI Stockholders' Equity | | 4,532 | |
| Less: Cash and cash equivalents | | 3,507 | |
| Invested Capital | \$ | 25,486 | |

(a) Calculated tax rate of 27.4%

(b) Reported earnings before interest and taxes (Reported EBIT)



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