

Altice International S.à r.l.



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

Table of Contents

Consolidated Statement of Income	1
Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income	1
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	2
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	3
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	4
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	5
1 About Altice International and Altice Group	5
2 Significant accounting policies	9
3 Scope of consolidation	27
4 Segment reporting	31
5 Goodwill	36
6 Intangible assets and right-of-use assets	40
7 Property, plant and equipment	42
8 Contract balances	43
9 Investment in associates and joint ventures	44
10 Financial assets and other non-current assets	45
11 Inventories	46
12 Trade and other receivables	47
13 Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	48
14 Shareholders' equity	48
15 Provisions	49
16 Employee benefit provisions	49
17 Borrowings and other financial liabilities	52
18 Financial risk factors	58
19 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities	61
20 Leases	63
21 Trade and other payables	63
22 Other liabilities	64
23 Taxation	64
24 Other operating expenses	66
25 Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses	66
26 Net finance cost	67
27 Average workforce	67
28 Related party transactions and balances	67
29 Contractual obligations and commercial commitments	70
30 Litigation	71
31 Going concern	75
32 Events after the reporting period	76
33 List of entities included in the scope of consolidation	78
 Report of the réviseur d'entreprises agréé	 80

Altice International S.à r.l.
Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Income	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
(€m)			
Revenues	4	4,083.5	4,184.7
Purchasing and subcontracting costs	4	(1,000.5)	(1,104.4)
Other operating expenses	4	(933.0)	(985.5)
Staff costs and employee benefits	4	(469.5)	(478.9)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	4	(1,256.4)	(1,141.3)
Other (expenses) and income	4	(367.1)	982.5
Operating profit	4	57.0	1,457.2
Interest relative to gross financial debt	26	(606.0)	(604.2)
Realized and unrealized gains on derivative instruments linked to financial debt	26	146.6	196.3
Other financial expenses	26	(112.6)	(241.2)
Finance income	26	209.2	264.9
Net result on extinguishment of a financial liability	26	(9.6)	-
Finance costs, net	26	(372.4)	(384.2)
Share of earnings of associates and joint ventures		(7.0)	5.2
(Loss)/profit before income tax from continuing operations		(322.4)	1,078.2
Income tax expense	23	(116.5)	(194.2)
(Loss)/profit for the year from continuing operations		(438.9)	884.0
Discontinued operations			
Profit after tax for the year from discontinued operations	3.5	-	18.7
(Loss)/profit for the year		(438.9)	902.7
<i>Attributable to equity holders of the parent</i>		(438.8)	891.2
<i>Attributable to non-controlling interests</i>		(0.1)	11.6

Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
(€m)		
(Loss)/profit for the year	(438.9)	902.7
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(29.7)	6.7
Gain on cash flow hedge	39.2	24.3
Change of fair value of equity instruments at fair value through OCI	(0.7)	(0.9)
Related taxes	(9.8)	(6.3)
Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Actuarial (loss)/gain	(119.9)	30.4
Related taxes	25.3	(9.5)
Total other comprehensive (loss)/gain	(95.7)	44.6
Total comprehensive (loss)/gain for the period	(534.5)	947.4
<i>Attributable to equity holders of the parent</i>	(535.2)	935.1
<i>Attributable to non-controlling interests</i>	0.7	12.3

The accompanying notes from page 5 to 79 form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Altice International S.à r.l.
Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (€m)	Notes	As of December 31, 2019	As of December 31, 2018
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	5	3,247.9	3,207.7
Intangible assets	6.1	1,438.1	1,756.9
Property, plant & equipment	7	3,521.3	3,520.5
Right-of-use assets ¹	6.2	871.3	-
Contract costs	8.1	104.2	95.6
Investment in associates and joint ventures	9	16.0	134.3
Financial assets	10.1	1,805.7	1,804.7
Deferred tax assets	23.2	67.2	139.9
Other non-current assets	10.2	191.8	158.2
Total non-current assets		11,263.5	10,817.8
Current assets			
Inventories	11	130.9	118.2
Contract assets	8.2	36.7	38.9
Trade and other receivables	12	1,023.6	943.6
Current tax assets	23	50.9	8.1
Financial assets	10.1	38.6	76.4
Cash and cash equivalents	13	395.5	597.3
Restricted cash	13	37.5	35.9
Assets classified as held for sale	3.4	118.9	15.9
Total current assets		1,832.4	1,834.3
Total assets		13,095.9	12,652.1
Issued capital	14.1	309.3	309.3
Other reserves	14.2	(255.9)	(159.4)
Accumulated losses	14	(583.1)	(128.7)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		(529.8)	21.0
Non-controlling interests	3.3	(12.3)	4.0
Total equity		(542.1)	25.0
Non-current liabilities			
Long term borrowings, financial liabilities and related hedging instruments	17	8,155.8	8,478.7
Other financial liabilities	17.6	690.3	831.3
Non-current lease liabilities ¹	17.6	840.3	-
Provisions	15	977.5	702.3
Deferred tax liabilities	23.2	86.2	76.4
Non-current contract liabilities	8.3	61.6	61.3
Other non-current liabilities	22	31.9	34.3
Total non-current liabilities		10,843.6	10,184.3
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings, financial liabilities	17	288.4	24.5
Other financial liabilities	17.6	676.5	671.6
Current lease liabilities ¹	17.6	82.8	-
Trade and other payables	21	1,412.7	1,210.8
Contract liabilities	8.3	117.5	133.5
Current tax liabilities	23.2	115.5	130.8
Provisions	15	78.4	113.7
Other current liabilities	22	22.4	157.9
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	3.4	0.2	-
Total current liabilities		2,794.4	2,442.7
Total liabilities		13,638.0	12,627.0
Total equity and liabilities		13,095.9	12,652.1

¹ Following the adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases* as of January 1, 2019, Right-of-use assets and Current and Non-current lease liabilities captions have been included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Please refer to note 1.3.3.

The accompanying notes from page 5 to 79 form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Altice International S.à r.l.
Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	Number of shares on issue	Share capital	(Accumulated losses)/ retained earnings	Currency translation reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Fair value through OCI	Employee benefits	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Equity at January 1, 2019	30,925,700	309.3	(128.7)	(7.9)	(124.0)	2.6	(30.1)	21.0	4.0	25.0
Loss for the year		-	(438.8)	-	-	-	-	(438.8)	(0.1)	(438.9)
Other comprehensive profit/(loss)		-	-	(30.5)	29.4	(0.7)	(94.6)	(96.5)	0.8	(95.7)
Comprehensive profit/(loss)		-	(438.8)	(30.5)	29.4	(0.7)	(94.6)	(535.2)	0.7	(534.5)
Transactions with Altice shareholders		-	1.7	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	1.7
Transactions with non-controlling interests ¹		-	(19.0)	-	-	-	-	(19.0)	(4.3)	(23.3)
Dividends ²		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12.2)	(12.2)
Other		-	1.8	-	-	-	-	1.8	(0.4)	1.4
Equity at December 31, 2019	30,925,700	309.3	(583.1)	(38.5)	(94.6)	1.9	(124.7)	(529.8)	(12.3)	(542.1)

¹ Transaction with non-controlling interests consisted mainly of impacts related to the change in the fair value of minority put options of Teads (please refer to note 19.1.1), and the impact from the sale of SIRESP (please refer to note 3.1.2).

² Dividends related mainly to the dividend payments by subsidiaries Altice Technical Services, reducing NCI by €12.3 million, please refer to note 3.3.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	Number of shares on issue	Share capital	Additional paid in capital	(Accumulated losses)/ retained earnings	Currency translation reserve	Cash Flow hedge reserve	Fair value through OCI	Employee Benefits	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Equity at January 1, 2018	30,925,700	309.3	53.2	(820.3)	(14.0)	(142.0)	3.6	(51.0)	(661.2)	27.6	(633.6)
IFRS 9 transition impact		-	-	(21.3)	-	-	-	-	(21.3)	-	(21.3)
Equity at January 1, 2018 (revised¹)	30,925,700	309.3	53.2	(841.6)	(14.0)	(142.0)	3.6	(51.0)	(682.4)	27.6	(654.9)
Profit for the year		-	-	891.2	-	-	-	-	891.2	11.6	902.7
Other comprehensive profit/(loss)		-	-	-	6.1	18.0	(0.9)	20.9	43.9	0.7	44.6
Comprehensive profit/(loss)		-	-	891.2	6.1	18.0	(.9)	20.9	935.1	12.3	947.4
Transactions with non-controlling interests ²		-	(53.2)	(137.3)	-	-	-	-	(190.6)	15.6	(175.0)
Transactions with Altice shareholders ³		-	-	(52.6)	-	-	-	-	(52.6)	(35.2)	(87.8)
Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16.3)	(16.3)
Other		-	-	11.6	-	-	-	-	11.6	-	11.6
Equity at December 31, 2018	30,925,700	309.3	-	(128.7)	(7.9)	(124.0)	2.6	(30.1)	21.0	4.0	25.0

¹ Equity as at January 1, 2018 was adjusted for the impact following the adoption of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

² Transactions with non-controlling interests include mainly the impact from the exercise of ATS call option (please refer to note 3.2.3).

³ Transactions with Altice shareholders consist mostly of the impacts related to the sale of Altice TV, Altice Technical Services, Altice Management International, Altice Customer Services and Altice Blue Two to other entities in the Altice Group. Please refer to note 3.2.

The accompanying notes from page 5 to 79 form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Altice International S.à r.l.
Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
(€m)		
(Loss)/profit for the year	(438.8)	891.2
<i>adjustments for:</i>		
Result attributable to non-controlling interests	(0.1)	11.6
Profit from discontinued operations	-	(18.7)
Depreciation, amortization and provisions	1,256.4	1,141.3
Share in loss/(profit) of associates and joint ventures	7.0	(5.2)
Expenses related to share based payment	-	0.2
Loss/(gain) on disposals of business	0.5	(785.8)
Other non-cash items ¹	353.5	48.5
Pension liability payments	(116.6)	(81.2)
Finance costs recognised in the statement of income	372.4	384.2
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of income	116.5	194.2
Income tax paid ²	(160.8)	(92.0)
Changes in working capital ³	(26.3)	(343.0)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,363.6	1,345.1
Payments to acquire tangible and intangible assets	(804.2)	(859.4)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets	6.3	-
(Payments)/proceeds from disposal of business	(0.1)	1,568.1
Proceeds from disposal of tangible, intangible and financial assets	0.2	-
Payment to acquire interests in associates	(0.2)	(113.4)
Dividends received	2.8	-
Net cash (used in)/provided by in investing activities	(795.4)	595.3
Proceeds from issuance of debts	-	1,100.0
Payments to redeem debt instruments	(19.2)	(1,457.5)
Other transactions with non-controlling interests	-	(238.4)
Transfers from/(to) restricted cash	1.0	(2.2)
Advances from/(to) Group companies	4.8	(443.9)
Dividends paid	(12.1)	(16.3)
Lease payment (principal) related to ROU ⁴	(87.0)	-
Lease payment (interest) related to ROU ⁴	(73.0)	-
Interest paid on debt ⁵	(490.7)	(527.4)
Other cash used in financing activities ⁶	(81.3)	(5.1)
Net cash used in financing activities	(757.5)	(1,590.8)
Classification of cash as held for sale	(12.1)	(6.4)
Effects of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies	(0.4)	1.0
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(201.9)	344.1
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	597.3	253.2
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	395.5	597.3

- 1 Other non-cash items include allowances and writebacks for provisions and gains and losses recorded on the disposal of tangible and intangible assets. It includes a €292.5 million fully tax-deductible expense which was recorded in connection with the voluntary employee reduction program undertaken in 2019 in PT Portugal. The payments related to this program up to December 31, 2019 amounted to approximately €20 million.
- 2 Income tax paid includes a €35.0 million corporate income tax payment in PT Portugal related to the tax profit which resulted from the sale of towers in Portugal on September 4, 2018.
- 3 Changes in working capital relate to payments and receipts related to inventories, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables
- 4 Repayment of lease liabilities (IFRS 16 lease payment and the interest related to right-of-use ("ROU")) are reported under financing activities upon adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases*. During the year ended December 31, 2018, operating lease payments were included in net cash provided by operating activities. Please refer also to note 2.12.
- 5 Interest paid on debt includes interest received from / paid on interest derivatives.
- 6 Other cash from financing activities include repayments of factoring arrangements for an amount of €53.7 million and €27.6 million for financing related items (mainly related to interest paid on factoring arrangements and other financing costs).

The accompanying notes from page 5 to 79 form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

1. About Altice International S.à r.l. and Altice Group

Altice International S.à r.l. (the “Company”, the “Group”) is a private limited liability company (“société à responsabilité limitée”) incorporated in Luxembourg, headquartered at 5, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453, Luxembourg, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The direct controlling shareholder of the Company is Altice Luxembourg S.A. (“Altice Luxembourg”), which holds 100% of the share capital, and is itself indirectly controlled by Altice Europe N.V. (“Altice” or the “Altice Group”), its address is Oostdam 1, 3441 EM, Woerden, the Netherlands. The Company is the parent entity of the Altice Europe N.V. consolidated group (the “Group” or “Altice”). The controlling shareholder of Altice Europe N.V. is Next Alt S.à r.l. (“Next Alt”), which holds 77.58% of the share capital as of December 31, 2019 and is controlled by Mr. Patrick Drahi.

The Altice Group is a convergent leader in telecoms, content, media, entertainment and advertising. Altice delivers innovative, customer-centric products and solutions that connect and unlock the limitless potential of its over 30 million customers over fibre networks and mobile broadband. Altice is also a provider of enterprise digital solutions to millions of business customers. The Altice Group innovates with technology, research and development and enables people to live out their passions by providing original content, high-quality and compelling TV shows, and international, national and local news channels. Altice delivers live broadcast premium sports events and enables its customers to enjoy the most well-known media and entertainment.

1.1. Basis of presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as of December 31, 2019 and for the year then ended (the “Consolidated Financial Statements”) were approved by the Board of Managers and authorized for issue on April 10, 2020.

The Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019 and for the year then ended are presented in millions of Euros, except as otherwise stated, and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in the European Union (“IFRS”).

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company considers the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these Consolidated Financial Statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16 *Leases*, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 *Inventories* or value in use in IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability (please refer to note 19).

Where the accounting treatment of a specific transaction is not addressed by any accounting standard and interpretation, the Board of Managers applies its judgment to define and apply accounting policies that provide information consistent with the general IFRS concepts: faithful representation and relevance.

1.2. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, the Board of Managers is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not clear from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

These judgments and estimates relate principally to the provisions for legal claim, the post-employments benefits, revenue recognition, fair value of financial instruments, deferred taxes, impairment of goodwill, useful lives of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, trade receivables, other receivables and right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. These estimates and assumptions are described in the note 2.27.

1.3. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

1.3.1. Standards applicable for the reporting period

The following standards have mandatory application for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 as described in note 1.3.3:

- IFRS 16 *Leases*, effective on January 1, 2019;
- Annual improvements cycle 2015-2017, effective on or after January 1, 2019;
- IFRS Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC") 23: *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*, applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019;
- Amendments to IFRS 9: *Prepayments features with Negative Compensation*, effective on or after January 1, 2019;
- Amendments to IAS 28: *Long term interests in Associates and Joint ventures*, effective on or after January 1, 2019;
- Amendments to IAS 19: *Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*, effective on or after January 1, 2019; and
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendment to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7), effective on or after January 1, 2020.

The application of amendments to IAS 19, IAS 28, IFRS 9 and annual improvements cycle 2015-2017 had no material impact on the amounts recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements and had no material impact on the disclosures in these Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, IFRIC 23 had no material impact on the amounts recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements and resulted in a reclassification of the provisions for tax risk to deferred tax liabilities and current tax payable.

The impact of the adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases* and the accounting policies relating to the application of the IFRS 16 *Leases* are described respectively in notes 1.3.3 and 2.12.

In addition, the Group has elected to make an early application, from January 1, 2019, of the amendment related to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 published in September 2019 by the IASB (effective on or after January 1, 2020). In the new amendment, the IASB has modified specific hedge accounting requirements so that entities would apply those hedge accounting requirements assuming that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows and cash flows of the hedging instrument are based is not altered as a result of the uncertainties of the interest rate benchmark reform. The amendments apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform. Interest rate benchmark reform refers to the market-wide reform of an interest rate benchmark, including the replacement of an interest rate benchmark with an alternative benchmark rate such as that resulting from the recommendations set out in the FSB's July 2014 report *Reforming Major Interest Rate Benchmarks*.

Based on the application of the new amendment, the existing hedge accounting relationships within the Group are not impacted as a result of the uncertainties of the interest rate benchmark reform. The Group is assessing the consequences related to the future modification of the interest rate benchmark.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

1.3.2. Standards and interpretations not applicable as of reporting date

The Group has not early adopted the following standards and interpretations, for which application is not mandatory for periods before January 1, 2020 and that may impact the amounts reported:

- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: *Definition of Material*, effective on or after January 1, 2020;
- Amendments to IFRS 3: *Definition of a Business*, effective on or after January 1, 2020;
- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards, effective on or after January 1, 2020;
- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*, effective date of the amendments has not yet been determined by the IASB; and
- Amendments in Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1), effective on or after January 1, 2022.

The Board of Managers anticipates that the application of those amendments will not have a material impact on amounts reported in respect of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities.

1.3.3. IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 supersedes IAS 17 *Leases*, IFRIC 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, SIC-15 *Operating Leases-Incentives* and SIC-27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for most leases under a single on-balance sheet model.

The change of definition of a lease mainly relates to the conception of control. IFRS 16 determines whether a contract contains a lease on the basis of whether the customer has the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange of consideration.

Lessor accounting under IFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in IAS 17. Therefore, IFRS 16 did not have an impact for leases where the Group is the lessor.

The Group adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of January 1, 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application. Therefore, the Consolidated Financial Statements were not restated under the new standard.

The effect of adoption IFRS 16 as at January 1, 2019 is as follows:

Effect of adoption IFRS 16 (€m)	January 1, 2019
Property, plant & equipment	(18.8)
Right-of-use assets	896.3
Trade and other receivables	(1.5)
Total assets	876.0
Equity	-
Other financial liabilities - non-current	(36.5)
Lease liability - non-current	852.9
Other financial liabilities - current	(17.5)
Lease liability - current	77.1
Total liabilities	876.0

The Group has lease contracts related to mobile sites (land, space in cell towers or rooftop, agreement with towers company), network infrastructure (including local loop unbundling), buildings used for administrative or technical purposes and other assets (vehicles). Before the adoption of IFRS 16, the Group classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as either a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease was classified as a finance lease if it transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset to the Group; otherwise it was classified as an operating lease.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

Finance leases were capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments were apportioned between interest (recognised as finance costs) and reduction of the lease liability.

In an operating lease, the leased property was not capitalised and the lease payments were recognised as rent expense in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Any prepaid rent and accrued rent were recognised under Trade and other receivables and Trade and other payables, respectively.

Upon adoption of IFRS 16, the Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases that it is the lessee. The Group recognised lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which have been applied by the Group:

- Right-of-use assets are reported separately in the statement of financial position.
- The recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of IFRS 16 are also applied to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.
- A distinction is made in leases that contain both lease components and non-lease components except for master service agreements with towers company.
- Application of the portfolio approach for the recognition and measurements of certain asset categories with similar characteristics (same residual value, same economic environment), mainly for local loop unbundling.
- Application of the standard to contracts that were previously identified as leases under IAS 17 / IFRIC 4 at the transition date.
- Calculate outstanding liability for existing operating leases using the incremental borrowing rate at date of transition.
- IFRS 16 is not applied to leases for intangible assets.
- The Group chooses to apply the relief option, which allows it to adjust the right-of-use asset by the amount of any provision for onerous leases recognised in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application.

Based on the aforementioned, as at January 1, 2019:

- Right-of-use assets of €896.3 million were recognised and presented separately in the statement of financial position. This includes the lease assets recognised previously under finance leases of €18.8 million that were reclassified from Property, plant and equipment.
- Additional lease liabilities of €930.1 million (current and non-current) were recognised (including the reclassification of finance lease liabilities already recorded as of December 31, 2018 of €54.0 million).
- Trade and other receivables of €1.5 million related to previous operating leases were derecognised.

In addition, the Group is closely monitoring the work of IASB and the IFRS Interpretation Committee, aiming to clarify interpretation of IFRS 16, which could lead to a revision of the accounting policies applied by the Group.

The lease liabilities as at January 1, 2019 can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of December 31, 2018 as follows:

Reconciliation of lease liabilities	January 1, 2019
(€m)	
Operating lease obligations as at December 31, 2018	1,544.2
Period revised for IFRS 16 ¹	21.6
Other ²	77.6
Gross lease liability under IFRS 16 as at January 1, 2019	1,643.4
Discounting effect	(767.4)
Lease liability as at January 1, 2019	876.0
<i>Long term</i>	816.4
<i>Short term</i>	59.6
Finance lease debt	54.0
Total Lease liabilities as of January 1, 2019	930.0
<i>Long term</i>	852.9
<i>Short term</i>	77.1

1 This line includes mainly the effect of renewal options not taken in the minimum lease payments as well as the unbundling local loop rental costs that were not included in the minimum lease payments.

2 This line includes mainly the effect of the change in scope of PHI that is consolidated since January 1, 2019 (please refer to note 3.1.1).

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate as at January 1, 2019 is 7.2%.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1. Basis of consolidation

2.1.1. Subsidiaries

Entities are fully consolidated if the Group has all the following:

- power over the investee;
- exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above. If the Group does not have a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally.

The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether the Group's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Group, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statements of income and other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Group and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Group and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein.

Adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

2.1.2. Joint arrangements

In accordance with IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*, arrangements subject to joint control are classified as either a joint venture or a joint operation. The classification of a joint arrangement as a joint operation or a joint venture depends upon the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement.

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. Investment in which the Group is a joint operator recognises its shares in the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Investment in which the Company is a joint venturer recognises its interest in the joint venture in accordance with the equity method.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

2.1.3. Associates

Investments, over which the Company exercises significant influence, but not control, are accounted for under the equity method. Such investees are referred to as “associates” throughout these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over these policies. Associates are initially recognised at cost at acquisition date. The Consolidated Financial Statements include the Group’s share of income and expenses, from the date significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases.

The interest income and expenses recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group on loans with associates have not been eliminated in the consolidated statement of income and therefore are still recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

2.2. Foreign currencies

The presentation currency of the Consolidated Financial Statements is euro. The functional currency, which is the currency that best reflects the economic environment in which the subsidiaries of the Group operate and conduct their transactions, is separately determined for the Group’s subsidiaries and associates and is used to measure their financial position and operating results.

2.2.1. Monetary transactions

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies other than the functional currency of the subsidiary are translated at the exchange rate on the transaction date. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate and the resulting exchange differences are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

2.2.2. Translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities of foreign entities are translated into euros using exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. The consolidated statements of income and cash flow are translated using the average exchange rates for the period. Foreign exchange differences resulting from such translations are either recorded in shareholders’ equity under “Currency translation reserve” (for the Group share) or under “Non-controlling interests” (for the share of non-controlling interests) as deemed appropriate.

The exchange rates of the main currencies were as follows:

Foreign exchange rates used (€)	Annual average rate		Rate at the reporting date	
	2019	2018	Dec 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018
Dominican Pesos (DOP)	0.01741	0.01711	0.01680	0.01738
Israeli Shekel (ILS)	0.25062	0.23572	0.25781	0.23315
United States Dollar (USD)	0.89327	0.84666	0.89055	0.87321
Swiss Franc (CHF)	0.89888	0.86568	0.92131	0.88844
Moroccan Dirham (MAD)	0.09288	0.09027	0.09317	0.09132

2.3. Revenue recognition

Revenue from the Group’s activities is mainly composed of television, broadband internet, fixed and mobile telephony subscription, installations fees invoiced to residential and business clients and advertising revenues.

Revenue comprises the expected consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Group’s activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax, returns, discounts and after eliminating intercompany sales within the Group.

In accordance with IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, the revenue recognition model includes five steps for analysing transactions so as to determine when to recognise revenue and at what amount:

- Identifying the contract with the customer.
- Identifying separate performance obligations in the contract.
- Determining the transaction price.
- Allocating the transaction price to separate performance obligations.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

- Recognizing revenue when or as the performance obligations are satisfied.

For bundled packages, the Group accounts for individual products and services separately if they are distinct – i.e. if a product or service is separately identifiable from other items in the bundled package and if the product or service is distinct from other items in the bundle. The consideration is allocated between separate products and services in a bundle based on their stand-alone selling prices. The stand-alone selling prices are determined based on the market prices at which the Group sells the mobile devices and telecommunications services separately. This could lead to the recognition of a contract asset – a receivable arising from the customer contract that has not yet legally come into existence – in the statement of financial position.

The contract asset is amortized over the enforceable period. Enforceable period has been determined for each agreement. It represents the period over which rights and obligation are enforceable. This period is determined not only by the commitment period as stated in the contract, but also by business practices and contracts mechanisms (early renewal, exit options, penalties and other clauses).

2.3.1. Revenues from the sale of equipment

The Group recognises revenues when a customer takes possession of the device, which is the performance obligation. This usually occurs when the customer signs a new contract. The amount of revenue includes the sale of mobile devices and ancillary equipment for those devices. For mobile devices sold separately, customers pay in full at the point of sale or in several instalments (credit agreement).

2.3.2. Revenues on separable components of bundle packages

Revenues from telephone packages are recorded as a sale with multiple components. Revenues from sales of handsets (mobile phones and other) are recorded upon activation of the line, net of discounts granted to the customer via the point of sale and the costs of activation.

When elements of these transactions cannot be identified or analysed separately from the main offer, they are considered as related elements and the associated revenues are recognised in full over the duration of the contract or the expected duration of the customer relationship.

2.3.3. Revenue from service

Revenues from subscriptions for basic cable services, digital television pay, Internet and telephony (fixed and mobile) are recognised in revenue on a straight-line basis over the subscription period; revenues from telephone calls are recognised in revenue when the service is rendered in accordance with the term of the contract.

The Group sells certain telephone subscriptions based on plans under which the call minutes for a given month can be carried over to the next month if they are not used. The minutes carried over are recorded based on the proportion of total telephone subscription revenues they represent, when the minutes are used or when they expire.

Revenues relative to incoming and outgoing calls and off-plan calls are recorded when the service is provided. Revenues generated by vouchers sold to distributors and by prepaid mobile cards are recorded each time use is made by the end customer, as from when the vouchers and cards are activated. Any unused portion is recorded in contract liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Revenues are in any case recognised upon the expiry date of the cards, or when the use of the vouchers is statistically unlikely.

Sales of services to subscribers managed by the Group on behalf of content providers (principally special numbers and SMS+) are recorded on a gross basis, or net of repayments to the content providers when the content providers are responsible for the content and determine the pricing applied to the subscriber.

The costs of access to the service or installation costs principally billed to operator and corporate clients in relation to DSL connection services, bandwidth services, and IP connectivity services, are recognised over the expected duration of the contractual relationship and the provision of the principal service.

Installation service revenue is deferred and recognised over the benefit period. For business service subscribers, the benefit period is the contract term, which is defined and agreed for 2 years or more. For residential customers, there is no commitment period and installation costs are recognised over the estimated benefit period.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

Revenues linked to switched services are recognised each time traffic is routed. Revenues from bandwidth, IP connectivity, high-speed local access and telecommunications services are recorded as and when the services are delivered to the customers.

2.3.4. Access to telecommunications infrastructures

The Group provides its operator clients with access to its telecommunications infrastructures by means of different types of contracts: rental, hosting contracts or concessions of Indefeasible Rights of Use (“IRU”). The IRU contracts grant the use of an asset (ducting, fibre optic or bandwidth) for a specified period. The Group remains the owner of the asset. Proceeds generated by rental contracts, hosting contracts in Netcenters, and infrastructure IRUs are recognised over the duration of the corresponding contracts, except where these are defined as a finance lease, in which case the equipment is considered as having been sold on credit.

In the case of IRUs, and sometimes rentals or service agreements, the service is paid in advance in the first year. These prepayments, which are non-refundable, are recorded in prepaid income and recognised over the expected term of the related agreements.

2.3.5. Sales of infrastructure

The Group builds infrastructure on behalf of certain clients. The average duration of the construction work is less than one year; therefore, revenues are recorded when ownership is transferred. A provision is recognised when any contracts are expected to prove onerous.

2.3.6. Advertising revenues

Advertising revenues are recognised when commercials are aired.

For revenue related to space to display video advertisements online sold either directly to clients or to advertising agencies (the clients), the Group generates revenue when a user clicks on the banner ad or views the advertisement. The Group prices the advertising campaigns on a cost per view (“CPV”) model or a cost per mille (“CPM”) model based on the number of views generated by users on each advertising campaign. Revenue is recognised when four basic criteria are met:

- persuasive evidence exists of an arrangement with the client reflecting the terms and conditions under which the services will be provided (insertion order, which are commonly based on specified CPVs and related campaign budgets);
- services have been provided or delivery has occurred. Income relating to services provided is recorded based on the stage of completion of the service. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to the work performed at the reporting date. For on-going service agreements, the stage of completion is prorated over time. In case of negative margin for a campaign, accrual for future loss is booked.
- the fee is fixed or determinable; and
- collection is probable. Collectability is assessed based on a number of factors, including the creditworthiness of a client, the size and nature of a client’s website and transaction history.

Amounts billed or collected in excess of revenue recognised are included as deferred revenue. An example of such deferred revenue would be arrangements whereby clients request or are required by the Group to pay in advance of delivery.

2.3.7. Income from credit arrangements

Revenues deriving from long-term credit arrangements (such as the sale of devices in instalments) are recorded at the present value of the future cash flows (against long-term receivables) and are discounted in accordance with market interest rates. The difference between the original amount of the credit and the present value, as aforesaid, is spread over the length of the credit period and recorded as interest income over the length of the credit period.

2.3.8. Gross versus net revenue recognition

The Group determines whether it is acting as a principal or as an agent. The Group is acting as a principal if it controls a promised good or service before it is transferred to a customer.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

Indicators for acting as a principal include: (1) the Group is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified good or service, (2) the Group has inventory risk in the specified good or service and (3) the Group has discretion in establishing the price for the specified good or service.

On the other hand, the Group is acting as an agent or an intermediary, if these criteria are not met. When the Group is acting as an agent, revenue is presented on a net basis in the statement of income. When the Group is acting as principal, revenue is presented on a gross basis.

2.4. Finance costs, net

Finance costs, net primarily comprise:

- Interest charges and other expenses paid for financing operations recognised at amortized cost;
- Changes in the fair value of interest rate derivative instruments;
- Ineffective portion of hedges that qualify for hedge accounting;
- Foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary transactions;
- Interest income relating to cash and cash equivalents;
- Gains/losses on extinguishment of financial liability;
- Investment securities and investment securities pledged as collateral (Comcast investment) are classified as trading securities and are stated at fair value with realized and unrealized holding gains and losses included in net financial result.

2.5. Taxation

Taxes on income in the income statement include current taxes and deferred taxes. The tax expenses or income in respect of current taxes or deferred taxes are recognised in profit or loss unless they relate to items that are recorded directly in equity, in these cases the tax effect is reflected under the relevant equity item.

2.5.1. Current tax

The current tax liability is measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of reporting period as well as adjustments required in connection with the tax liability in respect of previous years.

2.5.2. Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, tax loss carry-forwards and unused tax credits, insofar as it is probable that a taxable profit will be available, or when a current tax liability exists to make use of those deductible temporary differences, tax loss carry-forwards and unused tax credits, except where the deferred tax asset associated with the deductible temporary difference is generated by initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination, and that, at the transaction date, does not impact earnings, nor income tax profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the expected tax rates for the year during which the asset will be realized or the liability settled, based on tax rates (and tax regulations) enacted or substantially enacted by the closing date. They are reviewed at the end of each year, in line with any changes in applicable tax rates.

The carrying value of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each closing date and revalued or reduced to the extent that it is more or less probable that a taxable profit will be available to allow the deferred tax asset to be utilized. When assessing the probability of a taxable profit being available, account is taken, primarily, of prior years' results, forecasted future results, non-recurring items unlikely to occur in the future and the tax strategy.

Taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and other associated entities, deferred tax liabilities are recorded except to the extent that both of the following conditions are satisfied: the parent, investor or venturer can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

All deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as non-current assets and non-current liabilities, respectively. Deferred taxes are offset if an enforceable legal right exists, which enables the

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

offsetting of a current tax asset against a current tax liability and the deferred taxes relate to the same entity, which is chargeable to tax, and to the same tax authority.

2.5.3. Uncertain tax positions

The Group determines the accounting tax position when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments based on the provisions of IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over Income tax*. Based on the Interpretation, the Group determines whether uncertain tax positions are assessed separately or as a group and assess whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used, or proposed to be used, by an entity in its income tax filings:

- If yes, the Group determines its accounting tax position consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings.
- If no, the Group reflects the effect of uncertainty in determining its accounting tax position using either the most likely amount or the expected value method.

2.6. Site dismantling and restoration

The Company has a contractual obligation to dismantle and restore the sites of its mobile and fixed network upon expiry of a lease, if the lease is not renewed. Considering this obligation, site restoration costs are capitalized based on:

- an average unit cost of restoring sites;
- assumptions concerning the lifespan of the dismantling asset; and
- a discount rate.

2.7. Goodwill and business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred to the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group from the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes* and IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 *Share-based payments* at the acquisition date; and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another IFRS.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, or IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

Acquisition under common control

In the absence of specific guidance under IFRS for transactions between entities under common control, the Company considered and applied standards on business combination and transactions between entities under common control issued by the accounting standard-setting bodies in the United States (Accounting Standards Codification Topic 810-10-45-10 and Topic 810-10-55-1B Consolidation and SEC Regulation S-X Article 3A – *Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements*) and in the United Kingdom (FRS 6 *Acquisitions and mergers*) to prepare the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Acquisition under common control uses the following methods and principles:

- Carrying values of the assets and liabilities of the parties to the combination are not required to be adjusted to fair value on consolidation, although appropriate adjustments should be made to achieve uniformity of accounting policies in the combining entities;
- The results and cash flows of all the combining entities should be brought into the Consolidated Financial Statements of the combined entity from the beginning of the financial year preceding the year in which the combination occurred, adjusted to achieve uniformity of accounting policies;
- The difference, if any, between the nominal value of the shares issued plus the fair value of any other consideration given, and the nominal value of the shares received in exchange should be shown as a movement on Additional Paid in Capital in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Any existing balance on the share premium account of the new subsidiary undertaking should be brought in by being shown as a movement on Additional Paid in Capital. These movements should be shown in the reconciliation of movements in shareholders' equity.

2.8. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are recorded at cost on initial recognition, with the addition of direct acquisition costs. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are measured at fair value as of the date of acquisition.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and less any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets have either definite or indefinite useful lives.

Assets with definite useful lives are amortized over their useful lives and tested for signs that would indicate impairment in value. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least once a year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits that are expected to derive from the asset are treated as a change in an accounting estimate which is treated prospectively.

<i>The useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:</i>		Duration
Software		3 years
Brands		5 to 15 years
Customer relations		4 to 17 years
Licences		over the period of licences
Indefeasible Right of use		3-30 years
Subscriber purchase costs	based on average duration of subscriptions	
Franchises		finite and indefinite

Customer relations established in connection with acquisitions that are finite lived are amortized in a manner that reflects the pattern in which the projected net cash inflows to the Company are expected to occur, such as the sum of the years' digits method, or when such pattern does not exist, using the straight-line basis over their respective estimated useful lives.

Franchise rights are periodically reviewed to determine if each franchise has a finite life or an indefinite life in accordance with goodwill and other intangible asset financial accounting standards. Accordingly, the Company believes its franchises qualify for indefinite life treatment and are not amortized but instead are tested for impairment annually or more frequently as warranted by events or changes in circumstances. Costs incurred in negotiating and renewing broadband franchises are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the renewal period.

Other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as well as where there is an indication that it may be impaired by comparing their carrying amount with their recoverable amount.

Operating licenses for telephony services are recorded based on the fixed amount paid upon acquisition of the license.

Investments made in the context of concessions or public service contracts, and linked to the rollout of the telecommunications network, are recorded in intangible assets in accordance with interpretation IFRIC 12 *Service Concession Arrangements*. The "intangible asset" model stipulated by this interpretation applies when the concession holder receives a right to bill users of the public service and the concession holder is essentially paid by the user. These intangible assets are amortized over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the categories of assets in question and the duration of the concession.

Intangible assets also comprise rights of use or access rights obtained. Amortization is generally calculated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the contractual term and 30 years.

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs are capitalised as intangible assets when the following can be demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of the project and the availability of the adequate resources for the completion of the intangible assets;
- the ability of the asset to generate future economic benefit;
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditures attributable to the asset; and
- the feasibility and intention of the Group to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it.

Content rights

Exclusive sports broadcasting rights are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position from the point at which the legally enforceable licence period begins. Rights for which the licence period has not started are disclosed as contractual commitments in note 29. Payments made to acquire broadcasting rights in advance of the legal right to broadcast the programmes are classified as prepayments in the caption "other financial assets" in the statement of financial position. Broadcasting rights are initially recognised at cost and are amortised from the point at which they are available for use, on a straight-line basis over the broadcasting period. The amortisation charge is recorded in the

caption “depreciation and amortisation” in the consolidated statement of income. The costs of exclusive in-house content and external content are recognised as an intangible asset. The cost of the rights is recognised at the cost of production of the shows and is amortized based on the actual screenings. The amortisation charge is recorded in the caption “depreciation and amortisation” in the income statement.

2.9. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.10. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are presented at cost with the addition of direct purchase costs less accumulated depreciation and accumulated losses on impairment and they do not include routine maintenance expenses. The cost includes spare parts and ancillary equipment that can only be used in connection with the plant and machinery.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

<i>The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment were:</i>	Duration
Buildings	5 to 50 years
Cables and mobile network	5 to 40 years
Converters and modems	3 to 5 years
Computers and ancillary equipment	2 to 8 years
Office furniture and equipment	3 to 15 years

Leasehold contracts are depreciated according to the straight-line method during the rental period.

Elements of a fixed asset item, having a cost that is significant in comparison to the overall cost of the item, are depreciated separately, using the components method. The depreciation is calculated in accordance with the straight-line method at annual rates that are sufficient to depreciate the assets over the length of their estimated useful lives.

The useful life, depreciation method and residual value of an asset are reviewed at least annually; any changes are accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

2.11. Contract costs

The Group recognises as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if it expects to recover those costs. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that the Group incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained. Commissions to third parties

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

and sales incentives to employees are considered as costs to obtain a contract and are recognised under the balance sheet caption “contract costs”.

Assets recognised as contract costs are amortized on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which the asset relates. The asset may relate to goods or services to be transferred under a specific anticipated contract. The amortization charge is recognised in the statement of income, within caption “Depreciation, amortization and impairment”.

As a practical expedient, the Group recognises the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the asset that the Group otherwise would have recognised is one year or less.

2.12. Leasing**2.12.1. Policy applicable from January 1, 2019****2.12.1.1. The Group as a lessee**

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has the option, under some of its leases, to lease the assets for additional terms. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal.

After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew (e.g., a change in business strategy). The Group included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of technical sites due to the significance of these assets to its operations.

The recognition and measurement requirements for lessee are also applied to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

2.12.1.2. The Group as lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interest in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right of use asset arising from the head lease.

The Group recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.12.2. Policy applicable before January 1, 2019

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

2.12.2.1. The Group as lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the consolidated statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on borrowing costs (please refer to note 2.13 below). Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

If lease incentives are received to enter operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

2.12.2.2. The Group as a lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated in an accounting period so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.13. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.14. Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as a deduction of the related asset in the consolidated statement of financial position and amortized over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable. The benefit of a government loan at a below-market interest rate is measured at the difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

2.15. Financial assets

Except for certain trade receivables, under IFRS 9, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Debt financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), amortised cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The classification is based on two criteria: the Group's business model for managing the assets; and whether the instruments' contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding (the 'SPPI criterion').

The classification and measurement of the Group's debt financial assets are, as follows:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost for financial assets that are held within a business model with the objective to hold the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that meet the SPPI criterion. This category includes the Group's Trade and other receivables, and Loans included under balance sheet caption "Financial assets" (non-current and current portion).
- Debt instruments at FVOCI, with gains or losses recycled to profit or loss on derecognition. The Group has no instrument in this new category.

Other financial assets are classified and subsequently measured, as follows:

- Equity instruments at FVOCI, with no recycling of gains or losses to profit or loss on derecognition. This category only includes equity instruments, which the Group intends to hold for the foreseeable future and which the Group has irrevocably elected to so classify upon initial recognition or transition. The Group classified its quoted and unquoted equity instruments as equity instruments at FVOCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment under IFRS 9.
- Financial assets at FVPL comprise derivative instruments. This category would also include debt instruments whose cash flow characteristics fail the SPPI criterion or are not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell. Financial assets at FVPL are stated at fair value, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the caption "Other Financial expense" or "Other Financial income" in the income statements.

Under IFRS 9, embedded derivatives are not separated from a host financial asset.

The assessment of the Group's business models was made as of the date of initial application, January 1, 2018. The assessment of whether contractual cash flows on debt instruments are solely comprised of principal and interest was made based on the facts and circumstances as at the initial recognition of the assets.

Impairment of financial assets

Under IFRS 9, accounting for impairment losses for financial assets is based on a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. IFRS 9 requires the Group to record an allowance for ECLs for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

For contract assets, trade and other receivables, the Group has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Group records provision for doubtful debt based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

2.16. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories comprises costs of purchase and costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated selling costs. Cost of inventories is determined using the weighted average cost method. The Company periodically evaluates the condition and age of inventories and makes provisions for slow moving inventories accordingly.

2.17. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash in banks and deposits. Cash equivalents are considered as highly liquid investments, including unrestricted short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or with a maturity of more than three months, but which are redeemable on demand without penalty and which form part of the Group's cash management.

2.18. Restricted cash

Restricted cash can consist of balances dedicated to the repayment of the Company's liabilities to banking entities in accordance with the Company's credit agreement and therefore amounts that the Group cannot use at its discretion. Restricted cash can also consist of cash held in escrow to finance certain acquisitions (in the period between the agreement to acquire and the actual closing of the acquisition and the transfer of shares and cash and other considerations). Restricted cash may also consist of guarantees provided by different Group companies to financial institutions related to financing or other activities. Restricted cash is not considered as a component of cash and cash equivalents since such balances are not held for the purposes of meeting short-term cash commitments.

2.19. Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered and are subsequently reassessed at their fair value.

The Company has entered various forward and interest rate swaps (cross currency and fixed/floating) to mitigate risks associated with making investments in currencies other than the functional currency of the underlying component.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The fair value estimate is subject to a credit risk adjustment that reflects the credit risk of the Group and of the counterparty. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

2.20. Hedge accounting

The Group continues to apply the requirement of IAS 39 relating to hedge accounting.

The Group may designate certain hedging instruments, (which may include derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency risk), as either fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, or hedges of net investments in foreign operations. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Group documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedge. The gain or loss

relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss and is included in the line ‘other financial expense’.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line as the recognised hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Group revokes the hedging relationship, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.21. Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Group entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2.21.1. Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Group entity are recognised at the value of the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Group’s own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group’s own equity instruments.

2.22. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities at amortized cost:

2.22.1. Financial liabilities at amortized cost

These financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost calculated based on the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the internal yield rate that exactly discounts future cash flows through the term of the financial liability. Fees, debt issuance and transaction costs are included in the calculation of the effective interest rate over the expected life of the instrument.

2.22.2. Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at FVPL if they are acquired for sale in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in profit or loss.

Derivatives, including bifurcated embedded derivatives, are classified as financial liabilities at FVPL unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. In the event of a financial instrument that contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire combined instrument may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss only upon initial recognition.

The Group assesses whether embedded derivatives are required to be bifurcated from host contracts when the Group first becomes party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required.

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in an active market is determined by reference to quoted market prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date. For financial instruments for which there is no active market,

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include evaluation based on transactions that have been executed recently under market terms, reference to the current market value of another instrument, which is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

2.22.3. Liabilities related to put options granted to non-controlling interests

The Group granted put options to third parties with non-controlling interests in certain consolidated subsidiaries. These options give the holders the right to sell part or all of their investment in these subsidiaries.

At inception, in accordance with IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, when non-controlling interests hold put options enabling them to sell their investment in the Group, a financial liability is recognised for an amount corresponding to the present value of liability assumed and the counterpart of the liability arising from these obligations is:

- the reclassification as debt of the carrying amount of the corresponding non-controlling interests;
- a reduction in the equity attributable to owners of the Company (other reserves attributable to equity holders of the parent) for the difference between the present value of the strike price of the options granted and the carrying amount of non-controlling interests.

In the absence of specific IFRS guidance, the accounting at the end of each reporting period is as follows, while the non-controlling interest put remains unexercised:

- (1) recognition of the non-controlling interest, including an allocation of profit or loss, allocation of changes in other comprehensive income and dividends declared for the reporting period, as required by IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* as mentioned in note 2.1.1;
- (2) derecognition of the non-controlling interest as if it was acquired at that date;
- (3) recognition of a financial liability at the present value of the amount payable on exercise of the NCI put in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*; and
- (4) the difference between no (2) and (3) above is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the NCI put is exercised, the same treatment is applied up to the date of exercise. The amount recognised as the financial liability at that date is extinguished by the payment of the exercise price.

If the NCI put expires unexercised, the position is unwound so that the non-controlling interest is recognised at the amount it would have been, as if the put option had never been granted (i.e. measured initially at the date of the business combination, and remeasured for subsequent allocations of profit or loss, other comprehensive income and changes in equity attributable to the non-controlling interest). The financial liability is derecognised, with a corresponding credit to the same component of equity.

The Group is closely monitoring the work of the IASB and the IFRIC, which could lead to a revision of the treatment of put options granted to non-controlling interests.

2.23. Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Group has a present obligation (legal or implicit) as the result of a past event and it is expected that the use of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and it is possible to reliably estimate it. Where the impact is significant, the provision is measured by discounting the forecasted future cash flows, using a pre-tax interest rate that reflects the expectations of the market in respect of the time frame of the money and in certain cases, the risks that are specific to the liability.

The following types of provisions are recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements:

2.23.1. Claims

A provision regarding claims is recognised when the Group has a present legal commitment or an implicit commitment resulting from a past event; when it is more likely than not that the Group will be required to expend economic resources to clear the commitment, when it is possible to estimate it reliably and when the effect of time is significant, the provision is measured according to the present value.

2.23.2. Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Group has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

2.23.3. Restructuring

A restructuring provision is recognised when the Group has developed a detailed formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it. The measurement of a restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those amounts that are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the Group.

2.24. Liabilities for employment benefits

2.24.1. Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. For defined benefit retirement plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- re-measurement.

The Group presents the service cost and the net interest expense in profit or loss in the line item “Staff cost and employee benefit expenses” and “Other financial expenses” respectively. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Group’s defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

2.24.2. Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

2.25. Share-based payments

2.25.1. Share-based payment transactions of the Company

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

For cash-settled share-based payments, a liability is recognised for the goods or services acquired, measured initially at the fair value of the liability. At the end of each reporting period until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is re-measured, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss for the year.

2.25.2. Share-based payment transactions of the acquiree in a business combination

When the share-based payment awards held by the employees of an acquiree (acquiree awards) are replaced by the Group's share-based payment awards (replacement awards), both the acquiree awards and the replacement awards are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* ("market-based measure") at the acquisition date. The portion of the replacement awards that is included in measuring the consideration transferred in a business combination equals the market-based measure of the acquiree awards multiplied by the ratio of the portion of the vesting period completed to the greater of the total vesting period or the original vesting period of the acquiree award. The excess of the market-based measure of the replacement awards over the market-based measure of the acquiree awards included in measuring the consideration transferred is recognised as remuneration cost for post-combination service.

However, when the acquiree awards expire because of a business combination and the Group replaces those awards when it does not have an obligation to do so, the replacement awards are measured at their market-based measure in accordance with IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*. All market-based measures of the replacement awards are recognised as remuneration cost for post-combination service.

At the acquisition date, when the outstanding equity-settled share-based payment transactions held by the employees of an acquiree are not exchanged by the Group for its share-based payment transactions, the acquiree share-based payment transactions are measured at their market-based measure at the acquisition date. If the share-based payment transactions have vested by the acquisition date, they are included as part of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree. However, if the share-based payment transactions have not vested by the acquisition date, the market-based measure of the unvested share-based payment transactions is allocated to the non-controlling interest in the acquiree based on the ratio of the portion of the vesting period completed to the greater of the total vesting period or the original vesting period of the share-based payment transaction. The balance is recognised as remuneration cost for post-combination service.

2.26. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Pursuant to IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, assets and liabilities of affiliates that are held for sale are presented separately on the face of the statement of financial position. Depreciation of assets ceases from the date of classification in "Non-current assets held for sale". Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group for which cash flows are independent. It represents a major line of business or geographical area of operations which has been disposed of or is currently being held for sale. If the Group reports discontinuing operations, net income from discontinued operations is presented separately on the face

of the statement of income. Therefore, the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements related to the statement of income only refer to continuing operations.

2.27. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described above, the Board of Managers of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not clear from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

2.27.1. Critical accounting judgements

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are presented separately below), that the Board of Managers of the Company has made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

- Revenue recognition

Judgement and estimates are made for (i) the identification of the separable elements of a packaged offer and allocation based on the relative stand-alone selling prices of each element; (ii) the period of deferred revenues related to costs to access the service based on the type of product and the term of the contract; (iii) presentation as net or gross revenues depending on whether the Group is acting as agent or principle.

2.27.2. Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

- Claims

In estimating the likelihood of outcome of claims filed against the Group and its investees and the estimated provision, the Group companies rely on the opinion of internal and/or external counsel. These estimates are based on the counsel's best professional judgment, considering the stage of proceedings and historical precedents in respect of the different issues. Since the outcome of the claims will be determined via settlement or court's decision, the results could differ from these estimates.

- Post-employment benefits

The liability in respect of post-employment defined benefit plans is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about, among others, discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to uncertainty.

- Fair value of financial instruments Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3

Fair value is determined by reference to the market price at the end of the period, when the data is available. For financial instruments for which there is no active market such as interest rate swaps (which the Company currently may use to hedge its interest rate risk), call options and put options granted to non-controlling interests fair value is estimated based on models that rely on observable market data or using various valuation techniques, such as discounted future cash flows.

- Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets relate primarily to tax loss carried forwards and to deductible temporary differences between reported amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. The assets relating to the tax loss carried forwards are recognised if it is probable that the Group will generate future taxable profits against which these tax losses can be set

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

off. Evaluation of the Group's capacity to utilize tax loss carried forward relies on significant judgment. The Group analyses past events, and the positive and negative elements of certain economic factors that may affect its business in the foreseeable future to determine the probability of its future utilization of these tax losses carried forward.

- Intangible assets and Property, plant and equipment

Estimates of useful lives are based on the effective obsolescence of fixed assets and the use made of these assets.

- Impairment of intangible assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. The recoverable amount of goodwill, intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets that are not available for use on the reporting date, are measured at least on an annual basis, irrespective of whether any impairment indicators exist.

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the Board of Managers to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate to calculate present value. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

- Contract assets and trade receivables

For contract assets and trade receivables, the Group has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

- Determination of the right-of-use and lease liabilities

The right-of-use and the lease liabilities are determined based on the lease term and the discount rate.

- For the lease term, the Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.
- The discount rate is the rate of interest that a lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

3. Scope of consolidation

A full list of subsidiaries is included in note 33.

3.1. Transactions completed in the current period

3.1.1. Change in consolidation method in PHI

In January 2019, HOT Mobile and Partner signed an amendment to the Network Sharing Agreement with respect to the governance of the company PHI, effective on January 1, 2019. Following this amendment, the parties have joint control over PHI (compared to significant influence before the amendment); accordingly, PHI is accounted under the provisions of IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* as joint operation (recognition of HOT Mobile's interests of 50% in PHI's assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses) instead of equity method.

3.1.2. Sale of SIRESP by PT Portugal

At the end of June 2019, PT Portugal entered into an agreement with the Portuguese State to transfer the ownership of its shares in SIRESP's share capital in December 2019. The transfer of ownership was completed on December 1, 2019. The capital gain recorded for the year ended December 31, 2019 amounted to €1.4 million. The proceeds received amounted to €6.0 million. Please refer to note 3.3.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

3.2. Transactions completed in the prior period

3.2.1. Sale of telecommunications solutions business and data centre operations in Switzerland

On February 12, 2018, Altice Europe N.V. announced the closing of the transaction to sell its telecommunications solutions business and data centre operations in Switzerland, green.ch AG and Green Datacenter AG, to InfraVia Capital Partners. The transaction valued the business at an enterprise value of approximately 214 million CHF.

The capital gain recorded during the year ended December 31, 2018 amounted to €88.8 million, net of tax. The total proceeds received related to the sale amounted to €156.4 million.

3.2.2. Sale of Altice Management International ("AMI") to Altice Group Lux S.à r.l.

During November and December 2017, the Board of Directors of Altice Europe N.V. decided the transfer of shares of AMI to Altice Group Lux S.à r.l. ("Altice Group Lux"). The sale was completed on January 31, 2018 with a transaction value of 1 CHF. The capital gain recorded in shareholders equity within the transaction with Altice shareholders during the year amounted to €4.6 million, net of tax.

3.2.3. Exercise of the ATS call option

In April 2018, the Group exercised the call option for the acquisition of the remaining 49% in Altice Technical Services ("ATS") for a price determined on acquisition of ATS of €147 million, bearing interests at an annual rate of EURIBOR 1 month plus 3.5%. The total amount of €156.3 million was paid on November 26, 2018. As a result of the exercise of the call option, the Group's ownership in ATS increased to 100%. The ATS entities in France were then sold to Altice France, please refer to note 3.2.5.

3.2.4. Closing of the sale of Altice Content to Altice Group Lux

During November and December 2017, the Board of Directors of Altice Europe N.V. decided to transfer the shares of Altice Content to Altice Group Lux (the indirect parent company of the Company). The transaction was closed on May 15, 2018. The capital loss was recorded in shareholders' equity (within the transaction with Altice's shareholder) for an amount of €172.2 million, net of tax. The consideration received was €1.

In accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, non-current assets classified as held for sale shall be measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. For Altice Content, the Group had recorded an impairment loss through equity of €51.1 million as at December 31, 2017.

3.2.5. Closing of the sale of Altice Technical Services France to Altice France

During December 2017, the Board of Directors of Altice Europe N.V. decided to transfer the shares of Altice Technical Service France ("ATSF") to Altice France. As of December 31, 2017, ATSF was treated as discontinued operations and the assets and liabilities were classified as held for sale. The transaction was closed on May 16, 2018. The capital gain recorded in equity amounted to €24.7 million, net of tax. Please refer to note 3.5 for details on the contribution of discontinued operations to the statement of income and cash flow.

3.2.6. Closing of the sale of Altice Customer Service to Altice France

During December 2017, the Board of Directors of Altice Europe N.V. decided to transfer the shares of Altice Customer Services ("ACS") to Altice France. As of December 31, 2017, ACS was treated as discontinued operations and the assets and liabilities were classified as held for sale. The transaction was closed on May 16, 2018. The capital gain recorded in equity amounted to €3.4 million, net of tax. Please refer to note 3.5 for details on the contribution of discontinued operations to the statement of income and cash flow.

3.2.7. Share capital increase in Altice Teads S.A.

On July 3, 2018, following an earn-out payment of Teads (please refer to note 3.2.3), the former owners of Teads reinvested a part of the earn-out payment into the shares of Altice Teads S.A.. The share capital of Altice Teads S.A. increased by €5.2 million as a result of an issuance of 43,546 new Class B Shares having a nominal value of €1 each, and the balance related to the payment of Share Premium B. As of July 3, 2018, the Group's interest in Altice Teads S.A. decreased from 98.5% to 96.2%.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

3.2.8. Sale of international wholesale business

On July 18, 2018, two Sale and Purchase Agreements had been separately signed by Altice Dominicana and MEO with Tofane Global related to the sale of the international wholesale voice carrier business in the Dominican Republic and Portugal, respectively. The transaction closed on September 6, 2018. The total capital gain recorded for the year ended December 31, 2018 was €7.5 million. The total consideration received was €13.7 million.

3.2.9. Sale of towers of Portugal

On July 18, 2018, PT Portugal reached an agreement with a consortium including Morgan Stanley Infrastructure Partners and Horizon Equity Partners for the sale of the newly formed tower company called OMTEL, that comprises 2,961 sites operated by Altice Portugal, and an acquisition of 25% of the stake in OMTEL by PT Portugal. The transaction closed on September 4, 2018.

The capital gain for the year ended December 31, 2018 amounted to €601.6 million, which consisted of:

- capital gain of €611.7 million that corresponds to the difference between the purchase price of €648 million (including a cash consideration €539.5 million and the acquisition of 25% stake in OMTEL measured at fair value of €108.8 million) and the carrying value of the net assets transferred, amounting to €37 million, including mainly the towers, prepaid rents and asset retirement obligations; and
- €10.1 million of deferred capital gain.

3.2.10. Closing of transaction to sell telecommunication towers in the Dominican Republic

On October 3, 2018, Altice Europe N.V. announced the closing of the transaction to sell 100% in the tower company Teletorres del Caribe, which comprises 1,039 sites formerly operated by its subsidiary Altice Dominicana, to Phoenix Tower International, a portfolio company of Blackstone. The capital gain recorded for the year ended December 31, 2018 amounted to €88.1 million. The consideration received was \$168.0 million (€148.6 million).

3.2.11. PT Portugal acquired the shares of SIRESP

On October 31, 2018, PT Móveis (“PT – Móveis – Serviços de Telecomunicações, SGPS, S.A.”), a subsidiary of PT Portugal, purchased the shares of SIRESP and thus became majority stakeholder with 52.1% ownership. The number of shares purchased was 4,775 shares (equal to 9.55% share capital of SIRESP) from Datacomp S.A. for the price of €0.8 million and 6,000 shares (equal to 12% share capital of SIRESP) from Esegur S.A. for the price of €1.0 million.

3.2.12. Sale of Altice Blue Two (“AB2”) to Altice France and Altice Group Lux

On October 31, 2018, the Group completed the sale of Altice Blue Two to Altice France and Altice Group Lux. This acquisition was part of the restructuring announced by Altice Europe N.V. in January 2018. Altice Blue Two includes the telecom operations of Outremer Telecom, a fixed and mobile operator present in the French Overseas Territories (“FOT”). The total consideration received for the year ended December 31, 2018 amounted to €480.5 million in cash. The capital gain recorded in shareholders equity within the transactions with Altice shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2018 was €63.2 million. As of October 31, 2018, Altice France S.A. and its subsidiary, OMT Ocean 3 S.A.S, have a combined 94.9% ownership in AB2 whilst Altice Group Lux owns the remaining 5.01%.

3.2.13. Altice West Europe purchased shares and preferred equity certificates of Deficom Invest S.à r.l.

On November 2, 2018, a sale and purchase agreement was signed by Altice West Europe and Deficom Invest S.à r.l. to acquire 44,793 shares held by Deficom Invest in Deficom Telecom and 20,756,575 preferred equity certificates (“PEC”). The total transaction value was €22.5 million. As a result of the purchase, Altice West Europe’s ownership in Deficom Telecom increased to 100%. On December 27, 2018, Deficom Telecom was dissolved.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

3.3. Variations in non-controlling interests

The variations in non-controlling interests are presented in the table below:

Variations in non-controlling interests (€m)	Altice Technical Services	Other	Group
Opening balance at January 1, 2018	55.7	(28.1)	27.6
Net income	6.8	4.8	11.6
Other comprehensive income	0.3	0.4	0.7
Sale of ATSF to Altice France	(33.6)	-	(33.6)
Exercise of ATS call option	(26.8)	-	(26.8)
Sale of FOT to Altice France	-	(0.4)	(0.4)
Acquisition of Deficom instruments	-	35.6	35.6
Consolidation of SIRESP	-	5.0	5.0
Dividends	(16.3)	-	(16.3)
Variation in minority interest put	-	(2.7)	(2.7)
Other	-	2.4	2.4
Closing at December 31, 2018	(13.9)	17.9	4.0
Loss for the period	(2.0)	1.9	(0.1)
Other comprehensive income	0.7	0.1	0.8
Sale of SIRESP	-	(3.6)	(3.6)
Dividends	(12.2)	-	(12.2)
Other	-	(1.2)	(1.2)
Closing at December 31, 2019	(27.4)	15.1	(12.3)

The main change in non-controlling interests (“NCI”) as at December 31, 2019 was mainly due to:

- dividend payments by subsidiaries of Altice Technical Services, reducing NCI by €12.2 million; and
- the sale of SIRESP by PT Portugal that was completed in December 30, 2019, reducing NCI by €3.6 million (please refer to note 3.1.2).

3.4. Assets held for sale

During 2018, PT Portugal classified real estate properties as held for sale with a book value of €15.9 million as at December 31, 2018, following the signature of promise of sale agreements entered with the entity Almost Future, S.A., for a total consideration of €17.7 million. As of December 31, 2019, the real estate deeds were not yet entered into, and the assets were not derecognised. The book value of the assets held for sale as at December 31, 2019 was €9.3 million.

On January 2, 2020, the Company announced the sale of the 25% equity interest held by PT Portugal in Belmont Infra Holding S.A. (“Belmont”), that owns 100% in a tower company OMTEL, to Cellnex Telecom S.A.. The total cash proceeds were received in the first quarter of 2020 and amounted to €201.0 million. Following this announcement, the investment in Belmont was classified as assets held for sale as of December 31, 2019. Please refer to notes 9 and 32.1.

Table below provides the details of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018:

Disposal groups held for sale (€m)	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018	
	Belmont	Other	Total	Other	Total
Tangible and intangible assets	-	9.3	9.3	15.9	15.9
Investment in associates	103.3	4.4	107.7	-	-
Currents assets	-	1.9	1.9	-	-
Total assets held for sale	103.3	15.6	118.9	15.9	15.9
Current liabilities	-	(0.2)	(0.2)	-	-
Total liabilities related to assets held for sale	-	(0.2)	(0.2)	-	-

3.5. Discontinued operations

During 2017, the Board of Directors of Altice Europe N.V. decided to transfer the shares of ATSF and ACS to Altice France. As of December 31, 2017, ATSF and ACS were treated as discontinued operations and the assets and liabilities were classified as held for sale. The transactions were closed on May 16, 2018 (please refer to notes 3.2.5 and 3.2.6). For convenience only, the disclosures of summarized statement of income and cash flow of ATSF and ACS are provided on the basis of four months period ended April 30, 2018 instead of up to the date of transfer on May 16, 2018.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

Table below presents the impacts of discontinued operations of ACS and ATSF business in the consolidated statement of income for the four month period ended April 30, 2018:

Disposal groups held for sale (€m)	ATS France	ACS	April 30, 2018
Revenue	121.3	58.8	180.2
Operating profit	19.0	7.0	26.0
Finance costs	-	(0.3)	(0.3)
Income tax	(6.5)	(0.5)	(7.0)
Net income related to discontinued operations	12.5	6.2	18.7

Table below presents the impacts of discontinued operations of ACS and ATS France business in the statement of cash flow for the four month period ended April 30, 2018:

Disposal groups held for sale (€m)	ATS France	ACS	April 30, 2018
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	17.4	(3.6)	13.7
Net cash provided (used in)/provided by investing activities	(0.9)	4.1	3.2
Net cash provided (used in)/provided by financing activities	-	1.6	1.6

The amount of assets and liabilities of ATSF and ACS as at April 30, 2018 is summarized below:

Discontinued operations (€m)	ATS France	ACS
Goodwill	72.9	26.8
Non-current assets	(7.3)	(6.4)
Current assets	225.4	172.7
Total assets of discontinued operations	291.0	193.1
Equity	138.9	(4.8)
Non-current liabilities	3.9	25.5
Current liabilities	148.2	172.4
Total liabilities and equity of discontinued operations	291.0	193.1

3.6. Other significant events of the current period

The transaction below was not completed by December 31, 2019 and therefore did not change the scope of the consolidation of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2019.

3.6.1. Agreement to sell a 49.99% interest in Altice Portugal Fibre to the Home (Altice Portugal FTTH)

On December 12, 2019, PT Portugal entered into an agreement with Morgan Stanley Infrastructure Partners regarding the sale of a 49.99% interest in the Portuguese fibre business to be carved-out into a dedicated wholesale vehicle, Altice Portugal FTTH, comprising of the fibre passive infrastructure assets and rights, related contracts and underlying agreements, thereby creating a nationwide fibre wholesaler in Portugal. The sale proceeds are expected to amount to €1,565 million in 2020 and, subject to certain performance ratchets, €375 million in December 2021 and €375 million in December 2026, based on an enterprise value for Altice Portugal FTTH on a 100% basis of €4.63 billion. The transaction is subject to regulatory approval, including antitrust and foreign investment clearance and expected to close in the first half of 2020.

Altice Portugal FTTH will sell wholesale services to all operators at the same financial terms. MEO will sell technical services to Altice Portugal FTTH for the construction, the subscriber connection and the maintenance of its fibre network.

4. Segment reporting**4.1. Definition of segments**

Given the geographical spread of the entities within the Group, analysis by geographical area is fundamental in determining the Group's strategy and managing its different businesses. The Group's chief operating decision maker is the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers analyses the Group's results across geographies, and certain key areas by activity. The presentation of the segments here is consistent with the reporting used internally by the Board of Managers to track the Group's operational and financial performance. The businesses that the Group owns and operates do not show significant seasonality, except for the mobile residential and business services, which can show significant changes in sales at year end and at the end of the summer season (the "back to school" period). The business

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

services are also impacted by the timing of preparation of the annual budgets of public and private sector companies. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies.

The segments that are presented are detailed below:

- **Portugal:** Altice owns Portugal Telecom ("PT Portugal"), the largest telecom operator in Portugal. PT Portugal caters to fixed residential, mobile residential and business services clients using the MEO brand. As of 2018, this segment also includes the Altice Technical Services entities in Portugal.
- **Israel:** Fixed and mobile services are provided using the HOT telecom, HOT mobile and HOT net brands to residential and business services clients. HOT also produces award winning exclusive content that it distributes using its fixed network, as well as content application called Next and OTT services through Next Plus. As of 2018, this segment also includes the Altice Technical Services entity in Israel.
- **Dominican Republic:** The Group provides fixed residential, mobile residential and business services using the Altice brand. As of 2018, this segment also includes the Altice Technical Services entity in the Dominican Republic.
- **Teads:** Provides digital advertising solutions.
- **Altice TV:** Content business from the use of content rights. Altice TV was no longer part of the Group following the sale to Altice Group Lux that was closed on May 15, 2018 (please refer to note 3.2.4).
- **Others:** This segment includes all corporate entities. The Board of Managers believes that these corporate operations are not substantial enough to require a separate reporting segment, and so are reported under "Others". In 2018, this segment also included FOT. FOT is no longer part of the Group since October 31, 2018 following the sale to Altice France.

4.2. Financial Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs")

The Board of Managers has defined certain financial KPIs that are tracked and reported by each operating segment every month to the senior executives of the Company. The Board of Managers believes that these indicators offer them the best view of the operational and financial efficiency of each segment and this follows best practices in the rest of the industry, thus providing investors and other analysts a suitable base to perform their analysis of the Group's results.

The financial KPIs tracked by the Board of Managers are:

- Adjusted EBITDA: by segment,
- Revenues: by segment and in terms of activity,
- Capital expenditure ("Capex"): by segment, and
- Operating free cash flow ("OpFCF"): by segment.

4.2.1. Non-GAAP measures

Adjusted EBITDA, Capex and OpFCF are non-GAAP measures. These measures are useful to readers of the Consolidated Financial Statements as they provide a measure of operating results excluding certain items that Altice's management believe are either outside of its recurring operating activities, or items that are non-cash. Excluding such items enables trends in the Group's operating results and cash flow generation to be more easily observable. The non-GAAP measures are used by the Group internally to manage and assess the results of its operations, make decisions with respect to investments and allocation of resources, and assess the performance of management personnel. Such performance measures are also the de facto metrics used by investors and other members of the financial community to value other companies operating in the same industry as the Group and thus are a basis for comparability between the Group and its peers. Moreover, the debt covenants of the Group are based on the Adjusted EBITDA and other associated metrics. The definition of Adjusted EBITDA used in the covenants has not changed with the adoption of IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and IFRS 16 *Leases* by the Group.

4.2.1.1. Adjusted EBITDA

Following the application of IFRS 16 *Leases*, Adjusted EBITDA is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization, other expenses and incomes (capital gains, non-recurring litigation, restructuring costs) and share-based expenses and after operating lease expenses (i.e., straight-line recognition of the rent expense over the lease term as performed under IAS 17 *Leases* for operating lease). This may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other entities. Further, this measure should not be considered as an alternative for operating income as the effects of depreciation, amortization and impairment, excluded from Adjusted EBITDA, do ultimately affect the

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

operating results. Operating results presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements are in accordance with IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*.

4.2.1.2. Capex

Capex is an important indicator to follow, as the profile varies greatly between activities:

- The fixed business has fixed Capex requirements that are mainly discretionary (network, platforms, general), and variable capex requirements related to the connection of new customers and the purchase of Customer Premise Equipment (TV decoder, modem, etc.).
- Mobile Capex is mainly driven by investment in new mobile sites, upgrade to new mobile technology and licenses to operate; once engaged and operational, there are limited further Capex requirements.
- Other Capex is mainly related to costs incurred in acquiring content rights.

4.2.1.3. Operating free cash flow

OpFCF is defined as Adjusted EBITDA less Capex. This may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other entities. Further, this measure should not be considered as an alternative for operating cash flow as presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows in accordance with IAS 7 *Statement of Cashflows*.

4.2.2. Revenues

As of January 1, 2019, additional information on the revenue split is presented as follows:

- Fixed residential: revenues from fixed business to B2C customers;
- Mobile residential: revenues from mobiles services and equipment business to B2C subscribers;
- Business services: revenues from B2B customers, wholesale and other revenues; and
- Media: media, content and advertisement revenues in Teads. In 2018, Media revenues also included revenues of Altice TV.

Intersegment revenues represented 0.1% of total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2019, compared to 0.2% of total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2018 (€3.9 million compared to €6.7 million). Intersegment revenues mainly relate to services rendered by certain centralized Group functions (relating to content production, technical services and customer services) to the operational segments of the Group.

4.3. Segment results

4.3.1. Operating profit per segment

For the year ended December 31, 2019 €m	Portugal	Israel	Dominican Republic	Teads	Others	Inter- segment elimination	Total
Revenues	2,110.2	961.8	560.7	453.0	1.7	(3.9)	4,083.5
Purchasing and subcontracting costs	(562.0)	(298.9)	(141.3)	-	(0.5)	2.2	(1,000.5)
Other operating expenses	(379.1)	(198.1)	(86.4)	(266.2)	(4.5)	1.3	(933.0)
Staff costs and employee benefit expenses	(265.2)	(71.1)	(32.3)	(100.3)	(0.5)	0.0	(469.5)
Total	903.8	393.7	300.8	86.5	(3.8)	(0.4)	1,680.7
Share-based expense	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
Rental expense operating lease ¹	(71.7)	(34.5)	(22.6)	(4.0)	-	-	(132.8)
Adjusted EBITDA	832.1	359.2	278.2	82.5	(3.8)	(0.4)	1,547.7
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(735.3)	(368.2)	(132.0)	(20.9)	-	-	(1,256.4)
Share-based expense	-	(0.1)	-	-	-	-	(0.1)
Other expenses and income	(334.6)	(14.4)	(3.1)	(9.6)	(5.4)	(0.1)	(367.1)
Rental expense operating lease ¹	71.7	34.5	22.6	4.0	-	-	132.8
Operating (loss)/profit	(166.0)	11.1	165.7	56.0	(9.2)	(0.5)	57.0

¹ This line corresponds to the operating lease expenses which impacts are included in Adjusted EBITDA following the definition stated in note 4.2.1.1.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

For the year ended December 31, 2018 €m	Portugal	Israel	Dominican Republic	Teads	Altice TV	Others	Inter- segment elimination	Total
Revenues	2,109.5	941.2	590.2	342.1	28.6	179.8	(6.7)	4,184.7
Purchasing and subcontracting costs	(545.0)	(257.2)	(166.0)	-	(99.0)	(44.2)	7.0	(1,104.4)
Other operating expenses	(418.3)	(214.5)	(102.9)	(197.3)	(3.2)	(51.0)	1.6	(985.5)
Staff costs and employee benefits	(276.5)	(64.0)	(27.4)	(84.5)	(1.5)	(24.9)	0.0	(478.9)
Total	869.8	405.5	293.9	60.2	(75.1)	59.7	1.8	1,615.9
Share-based expense	-	0.2	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.2
Adjusted EBITDA	869.8	405.7	293.9	60.2	(75.1)	59.7	1.8	1,616.1
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	(680.2)	(319.1)	(125.5)	(16.4)	-	(0.0)	-	(1,141.3)
Share-based expense	-	(0.2)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.2)
Other expenses and income	532.7	(7.4)	12.9	(1.1)	300.0	151.1	(5.6)	982.5
Operating profit/(loss)	722.3	79.0	181.3	42.7	224.9	210.8	(3.8)	1,457.2

4.3.2. Other expenses and (income)

Other expenses and income pertain mainly to ongoing and announced restructuring and other non-cash expenses (for example gains and losses on disposal of assets, deal fees on acquisitions of entities and provisions for litigation, etc.). Details of the expenses incurred during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 are provided below:

Other expenses and income (€m)	For the year ended December 31, 2019	For the year ended December 31, 2018
Restructuring costs	292.8	10.6
Net loss on disposal of assets	4.4	5.4
Disputes and litigation	26.9	27.0
Net loss/(gain) on sale of consolidated entities	0.5	(785.8)
Deal fees	15.3	9.7
Break-up fee	-	(300.0)
Management fees	7.4	16.2
Other expenses and income (net)	19.8	34.5
Other expenses and (income)	367.1	(982.5)

4.3.2.1. Restructuring costs

For the year ended December 31, 2019, restructuring costs mainly related to restructuring plans in PT Portugal for which a €292.5 million fully tax deductible expense was recorded in connection with the voluntary employee reduction program undertaken in 2019, covering approximately 850 employees (mainly in support functions) in order to improve operational flexibility of PT Portugal. The payments made up to December 31, 2019 amounted approximately to €20 million.

4.3.2.2. Disputes and litigation

For the year ended December 31, 2019, disputes and litigation mainly related to the provisions recorded in PT Portugal for labour and tax litigations. For the year ended December 31, 2018, disputes and litigation mainly related to €24.7 million litigation provision recorded in PT Portugal.

4.3.2.3. Net loss/(gain) on sale of consolidated entities

For the year ended December 31, 2019, this mainly related to the capital loss due to an adjustment in the purchase price adjustment in PT Portugal of €2.0 million related to the sale of the international wholesale voice carrier business to Tofane Global, which was partially offset by the gain from the sale of SIRESP of €1.4 million, please refer to note 3.1.2.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, this mainly related to the gain on the sale of the tower business in PT Portugal of €601.6 million (please refer to note 3.2.9), the sale of telecommunications solutions business and data centre operations in Switzerland, green.ch AG and Green Datacenter AG (please refer to note 3.2.1) and the sale of the wholesale business (please refer to note 3.2.8).

4.3.2.4. Breakup fee

For the year ended December 31, 2018, breakup fees of €300.0 million related to the breakup fees income from Altice France payable to the Group as part of the content activities of the Group in 2018.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

4.3.2.5. Management fees

For the year ended December 31, 2019, management fee expense amounted to €7.4 million payable to Altice Luxembourg (2018: €16.2 million).

4.3.2.6. Other expenses and income (net)

For the year ended December 31, 2019, other expenses and income consisted mainly of expenses recorded in Teads of €9.6 million for bonus expenses and PT Portugal of €4.9 million for donations granted under social programs.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, it consisted mainly of expenses in Altice Holdings of €13.0 million related to a share settlement with the management team of Altice Blue Two (part of FOT) and fines in PT Portugal of €3.4 million (mostly related to the termination fee of a real estate rental agreement of €2.4 million).

4.4. Revenue by activity

In previously published information in 2018, the revenues of FOT were reclassified to Other revenue caption within the Others segment. Following the change in the way that the management looks at the business, the sale of FOT to Altice France in October 2018 and to maintain comparability over the years, the revenues of FOT for the year ended December 31, 2018 presented in this note were reclassified according to the revenue split per activity defined in note 4.2.2 and in line with 2019 classification.

The tables below provide the split of revenues by activity as defined in note 4.2.2.

For the year ended December 31, 2019 €m	Portugal	Israel	Dominican Republic	Teads	Others	Total
Fixed residential	621.6	564.2	103.9	-	-	1,289.7
Mobile residential	569.3	268.6	353.2	-	-	1,191.1
Residential	1,190.9	832.8	457.1	-	-	2,480.8
Business services	919.3	128.9	103.6	-	1.7	1,153.6
Media	-	-	-	453.0	-	453.0
Total standalone revenues	2,110.2	961.8	560.7	453.0	1.7	4,087.4
Intersegment eliminations	(2.9)	-	-	(1.0)	-	(3.9)
Total consolidated revenues	2,107.3	961.8	560.7	452.0	1.7	4,083.5

For the year ended December 31, 2018 €m	Portugal	Israel	Dominican Republic	Teads	Altice TV	Others	Total
Fixed residential	618.4	580.6	100.7	-	-	42.1	1,341.8
Mobile residential	561.7	243.3	354.1	-	-	84.4	1,243.6
Residential	1,180.1	823.9	454.8	-	-	126.6	2,585.4
Business services	929.4	117.3	135.4	-	-	53.3	1,235.4
Media	-	-	-	342.1	28.6	-	370.6
Total standalone revenues	2,109.5	941.2	590.2	342.1	28.6	179.8	4,191.4
Intersegment eliminations	(1.7)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(3.5)	0.4	(6.7)
Total consolidated revenues	2,107.8	940.9	589.4	341.3	25.1	180.2	4,184.7

The table below provides the standalone and consolidated revenues in accordance to IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Revenues split IFRS 15 (€m)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Fixed residential	1,278.6	1,341.8
Mobile residential	975.1	1,083.8
Business services	1,074.6	1,181.2
Total telecom excluding equipment sales	3,328.4	3,606.8
Equipment sales	306.0	213.9
Media	453.0	370.6
Total standalone revenues	4,087.4	4,191.4
Intersegment elimination	(3.9)	(6.7)
Total consolidated	4,083.5	4,184.7

The following table includes revenue expected to be recognised in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at December 31, 2019:

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

Maturity of revenues (€m)	2020	2021	2022	Beyond 2023	Total
Total	876.9	336.9	2.3	1.1	1,217.2

4.5. Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure is a key performance indicator tracked by the Group. The schedule below details the capital expenditure by segment and reconciles it to the payments to acquire capital items (tangible and intangible assets) as presented in the statement of cash flows.

For the year ended December 31, 2019 €m	Portugal	Israel	Dominican Republic	Teads	Others	Eliminations	Total
Capital expenditure (accrued)	435.6	245.1	114.5	7.5	-	(0.5)	802.3
Capital expenditure - working capital items	(5.8)	6.3	1.4	-	-	-	2.0
Payments to acquire tangible and intangible assets	429.9	251.4	115.9	7.5	-	(0.5)	804.2

For the year ended December 31, 2018 €m	Portugal	Israel	Dominican Republic	Teads	Altice TV	Others	Eliminations	Total
Capital expenditure (accrued)	423.3	234.1	115.2	1.4	3.8	34.3	(0.7)	811.4
Capital expenditure - working capital items	36.3	8.7	(3.5)	-	4.5	2.1	-	48.0
Payments to acquire tangible and intangible assets	459.6	242.8	111.7	1.4	8.3	36.4	(0.7)	859.4

4.5.1. Adjusted EBITDA less accrued Capex (Non-GAAP measures)

The table below details the calculation of Adjusted EBITDA less accrued Capex or operating free cash flows ("OpFCF"), as presented to the Board of Managers. This measure is used as an indicator of the Group's financial performance as the Board of Managers believes it is one of several benchmarks used by investors, analysts and peers for comparison of performance in the Group's industry, although it may not be directly comparable to similar measures reported by other companies. Adjusted EBITDA and accrued Capex are both reconciled to GAAP reported figures in this note; this measure is a calculation using these two non-GAAP figures, therefore, no further reconciliation is provided.

For the year ended December 31, 2019 €m	Portugal	Israel	Dominican Republic	Teads	Others	Eliminations	Total
Adjusted EBITDA	832.1	359.2	278.2	82.5	(3.8)	(0.4)	1,547.7
Capital expenditure (accrued)	(435.6)	(245.1)	(114.5)	(7.5)	-	0.5	(802.3)
Operating free cash flow (OpFCF)	396.5	114.0	163.8	74.9	(3.8)	0.1	745.5

For the year ended December 31, 2018 €m	Portugal	Israel	Dominican Republic	Teads	Altice TV	Others	Eliminations	Total
Adjusted EBITDA	869.8	405.7	293.9	60.2	(75.1)	59.7	1.8	1,616.1
Capital expenditure (accrued)	(423.3)	(234.1)	(115.2)	(1.4)	(3.8)	(34.3)	0.7	(811.4)
Operating free cash flow (OpFCF)	446.5	171.5	178.8	58.9	(78.9)	25.4	2.5	804.7

5. Goodwill

Goodwill recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position was allocated to the different groups of cash generating units ("GCGU" or "CGU" for cash generating units) as defined by the Group.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

Goodwill	January 1, 2019	Recognised on business combination	Changes in foreign currency translation	Held for sale	Other ¹	December 31, 2019
(€m)						
Portugal	1,727.4	-	-	-	-	1,727.4
Israel	726.9	-	73.1	-	-	800.0
Dominican Republic	694.4	-	(21.0)	-	-	673.4
Teads	201.7	-	-	-	3.2	204.9
Gross value	3,350.3	-	52.1	-	3.2	3,405.7
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	(142.6)	-	(15.1)	-	-	(157.7)
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teads	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative impairment	(142.6)	-	(15.1)	-	-	(157.7)
Portugal	1,727.4	-	-	-	-	1,727.4
Israel	584.3	-	58.1	-	-	642.3
Dominican Republic	694.4	-	(21.0)	-	-	673.4
Teads	201.7	-	-	-	3.2	204.9
Net book value	3,207.7	-	37.0	-	3.2	3,247.9

¹ The increase in goodwill of Teads of €3.2 million as of December 31, 2019 related to the acquisition of Buzzeff by Teads on the first quarter of 2019.

Goodwill	January 1, 2018	Recognised on business combination	Changes in foreign currency translation	Held for sale	Other	December 31, 2018
(€m)						
Portugal	1,727.4	-	-	-	-	1,727.4
Israel	746.4	-	(19.6)	-	-	726.9
Dominican Republic	685.8	-	8.6	-	-	694.4
Teads	201.7	-	-	-	-	201.7
Gross value	3,361.4	-	(11.0)	-	-	3,350.3
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	(146.7)	-	4.1	-	-	(142.6)
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teads	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative impairment	(146.7)	-	4.1	-	-	(142.6)
Portugal	1,727.4	-	-	-	-	1,727.4
Israel	599.8	-	(15.5)	-	-	584.3
Dominican Republic	685.8	-	8.6	-	-	694.4
Teads	201.7	-	-	-	-	201.7
Net book value	3,214.7	-	(6.9)	-	-	3,207.7

5.1. Impairment of goodwill

The Group has chosen to organise its GCGUs based on the geographies that it operates in. For more details on the GCGUs, please refer to notes 2.9 and 5.

Goodwill is tested at the level of each GCGU or CGU annually for impairment and whenever changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. Goodwill was tested at the CGU/GCGU level for impairment as of December 31, 2019. The CGU/GCGU is at the country level where the subsidiaries operate. The recoverable amounts of the GCGUs are determined based on their value in use. The Group determined value in use for purposes of its impairment testing and, accordingly, did not determine the fair value less cost of disposal of the GCGUs. The key assumptions for the value in use calculations are primarily the post-tax discount rates, the terminal growth rate, revenue, Adjusted EBITDA and capital expenditures. Following the application of IFRS 16 *Leases*, Adjusted EBITDA is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization, other expenses and incomes (capital gains, non-recurring litigation, restructuring costs) and share-based expenses and after operating lease expenses (i.e., straight-line recognition of the rent expense over the lease term as performed under IAS 17 *Leases* for operating lease).

The Board of Managers and the Group's senior executives have determined that there have not been any changes in circumstances indicating that the carrying amount of goodwill may not be recoverable. In addition, there were no significant changes in assets or liabilities in any CGU/GCGU, while the recoverable amounts continue to significantly exceed the carrying amounts. Therefore, no updated impairment testing was performed, nor any impairment recorded, for the year ended December 31, 2019.

5.1.1. Key assumptions used in impairment testing

The Group has made use of various external indicators and internal reporting tools to estimate the revenue growth rates used in the Group's impairment testing for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

5.1.1.1. Cash flows

The value in use of each GCGU was determined by estimating cash flows for a period of five years for the operating activities. Cash flow forecasts are derived from the most recent business plans approved by the Board of Managers. Beyond the specifically forecasted period of five years, the Company extrapolates cash flows for the remaining years based on an estimated constant growth rate between 0.5% - 4.3%. The growth rate is estimated at an individual subsidiary level and does not exceed the average long-term growth rate for the relevant markets.

5.1.1.2. Discount rates

Discount rates have been estimated using post-tax rates, which reflect current market rates for investments of similar risk. The discount rate for the GCGUs was estimated using the weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") of companies that operate a portfolio of assets similar to the Group's. The WACC used across the Group for the calculation of the value in use at December 31, 2019 ranges from 6.0% to 11.5%.

5.1.1.3. Other internal assumptions

The Groups makes assumptions of customer churn rates and operating income, or Adjusted EBITDA (and the Adjusted EBITDA margin). These assumptions were based on historical experience and expectations of future changes in the market. The Group also assumes that recurring capex is expected to be proportional to sales, related to the acquisition of new clients, and thus is indexed to the growth in revenues.

5.1.1.4. Assumptions about external factors

In addition to using internal indicators to assess the carrying amount in use, the Board of Managers also relies on external factors which can influence the cash generating capacity of the CGUs or GCGUs and indicate that certain factors beyond the control of the Board of Managers might influence the carrying amounts in use:

- Indicators of market slowdown in a country of operation,
- Indicators of degradation in financial markets, that can impact the financing ability of the Group.

Key assumptions used in estimating value in use	Portugal	Israel	Dominican Republic	Teads
At December 31, 2019				
Average terminal growth rate (%)	1.5%	0.5%	4.25%	1.5%
5-year average Adjusted EBITDA ratio (%)	38.1%	36.0%	50.40%	20.1%
5-year average CAPEX ratio (%)	-20.2%	-24.5%	-18.10%	-1.1%
Post tax weighted average cost of capital (%)	6.0%	7.0%	11.5%	10.0%
At December 31, 2018				
Average terminal growth rate (%)	1.75%	1.0%	4.0%	1.75%
5-year average Adjusted EBITDA ratio (%)	38.7%	38.5%	50.1%	18.5%
5-year average CAPEX ratio (%)	-17.4%	-23.2%	-19.2%	-0.3%
Post tax weighted average cost of capital (%)	7.5%	7.0%	11.5%	11.0%

5.1.2. Sensitivity analysis

In validating the value in use determined for the GCGU, key assumptions used in the discounted cash-flow model were subject to a sensitivity analysis to test the resilience of value in use. The sensitivity analysis of the GCGUs is presented below, given changes to the material inputs to the respective valuations:

Sensitivity to changes in key inputs in the value in use calculation (€m)	Portugal	Israel	Dominican Republic	Teads
Amount by which the CGU exceeds the book value	1,665.8	288.4	784.0	1,603.9
Terminal growth rate for which recoverable amount is equal to carrying amount	-0.4%	-1.0%	-3.8%	nm
Discount rate for which recoverable amount is equal to carrying amount	7.6%	8.2%	16.7%	44.5%
Adjusted EBITDA ratio for which recoverable amount is equal to carrying amount	33.1%	33.6%	36.7%	4.5%
0.5% increase in the discount rate	(643.5)	(134.0)	(121.0)	(116.0)
1.0% decrease in the terminal growth rate	(1,022.4)	(206.7)	(180.9)	(158.2)

The analysis did not result in any scenarios whereby a reasonable possible change in the EBITDA margin would result in a recoverable amount for the GCGU which is inferior to the carrying value, if applied to any other GCGU.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

5.2. Business combinations

The Group has not concluded any material acquisition during the past 12 months. When the Group acquires an entity, it records the provisional value of the assets and liabilities as being equivalent to the book values in the accounting records of the entity being acquired. The Group then identifies the assets and liabilities to which the purchase price needs to be allocated. The fair value is determined by an independent external appraiser based on a business plan prepared as of the date of the acquisition.

5.2.1. Acquisitions where the purchase price allocations have been finalized during 2018**5.2.1.1. Teads**

On June 22, 2017, Altice Teads (a company in which the Group has 98.5% of the financial interest, with 1.5% attributable to the managers of Teads) closed the acquisition of Teads. The acquisition purchase price was €302.3 million, with 75% due at closing, and the remaining 25% earn-out subject to Teads obtaining defined revenue performance in 2017, which targets have been met. As the defined revenue targets for 2017 were met, an earn-out payment of €48.6 million was made to the former owners of Teads during the second quarter of 2018, with an additional earn-out payment of €13.1 million made on July 3, 2018.

Following the preliminary purchase price allocation, the Group identified the following assets and liabilities. Their fair value was determined by an independent external appraiser based on a business plan prepared as of the date of the acquisition as follows:

- the Teads brand was measured using the relief from royalty method using a useful life of 5 years, resulting in a fair value of €26.6 million;
- a fair value of €50.2 million was attributed to Programatic and Managed Service technology and measured using the relief from royalty method with a useful life of 5 years.

There was no change in the preliminary purchase price allocation compared to December 31, 2018 and the purchase price allocation has been finalized.

	€m
Total consideration transferred	302.3
Fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities	100.6
Goodwill	201.7

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

6. Intangible assets and right-of-use assets
6.1. Intangible assets

Intangible assets December 31, 2019 (€m)	January 1, 2019	Additions	Disposals	Business Combinations	Changes in foreign currency	Held for sale	Other	December 31, 2019
Software	290.0	32.0	(0.1)	0.4	22.5	-	2.1	346.9
Brand name	294.5	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	297.7
Customer relations	1,607.7	-	-	0.9	30.9	-	-	1,639.6
Licenses and franchises	208.4	0.3	-	-	(2.5)	-	(0.1)	206.1
R&D costs acquisitions	20.2	1.7	-	-	-	-	11.3	33.3
Subscriber acquisition costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets under construction	13.2	15.1	-	-	-	-	(12.7)	15.6
IRU & other concessions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Content rights	258.7	35.0	-	-	27.9	-	(0.8)	320.8
Other intangible assets	480.0	2.9	(0.3)	-	17.9	-	(46.4)	454.2
Gross value	3,172.8	87.0	(0.4)	1.4	99.9	-	(46.4)	3,314.3
Software	(244.9)	(35.3)	0.1	(0.4)	(19.7)	-	(0.1)	(300.3)
Brand name	(187.9)	(47.3)	-	-	(2.5)	-	0.1	(237.6)
Customer relations	(833.5)	(176.4)	-	-	(22.2)	-	(0.1)	(1,032.2)
Licenses and franchises	(60.5)	(14.3)	-	-	0.9	-	-	(73.9)
R&D costs acquisitions	(10.5)	(11.7)	-	-	-	-	-	(22.2)
Subscriber acquisition costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets under construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRU & other concessions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Content rights	(182.5)	(44.0)	-	-	(20.3)	-	-	(246.7)
Other intangible assets	103.8	(64.7)	0.2	-	(9.3)	-	7.0	36.9
Cumulative amortization	(1,415.9)	(393.7)	0.2	(0.4)	(73.2)	-	7.0	(1,876.0)
Software	45.1	(3.3)	-	-	2.7	-	2.1	46.7
Brand name	106.6	(47.3)	-	-	0.7	-	0.1	60.1
Customer relations	774.3	(176.4)	-	0.9	8.7	-	(0.1)	607.4
Licenses and franchises	147.7	(14.0)	-	-	(1.6)	-	(0.1)	132.1
R&D costs acquisitions	9.8	(10.0)	-	-	-	-	11.3	11.1
Subscriber acquisition costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets under construction	13.2	15.1	-	-	-	-	(12.7)	15.6
IRU & other concessions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Content rights	76.3	(9.0)	-	-	7.6	-	(0.8)	74.1
Other intangible assets	583.7	(61.8)	(0.1)	-	8.6	-	(39.3)	491.0
Net book value	1,756.9	(306.7)	(0.1)	1.0	26.7	-	(39.4)	1,438.1

 1 The column Other includes the impact from the adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases* of (€1.4) million. Please refer to note 1.3.3.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

Intangible assets December 31, 2018 (€m)	January 1, 2018	Additions	Disposals	Business Combinations	Changes in foreign currency	Held for sale	Other	December 31, 2018
Software	257.6	32.0	(0.5)	-	(5.4)	-	6.3	290.0
Brand name	295.1	-	-	-	(0.8)	-	0.3	294.5
Customer relations	1,623.6	-	-	-	(8.1)	-	(7.8)	1,607.7
Licenses and franchises	207.0	4.7	(1.6)	-	1.0	-	(2.7)	208.4
R&D costs acquisitions	9.8	0.7	-	-	-	-	9.8	20.2
Subscriber acquisition costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets under construction	19.1	20.6	-	-	-	-	(26.5)	13.2
IRU & other concessions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Content rights	224.5	40.8	-	-	(6.5)	-	-	258.7
Other intangible assets	449.9	16.0	(12.3)	-	(4.8)	-	31.2	480.0
Gross value	3,086.5	114.8	(14.4)	-	(24.7)	-	10.6	3,172.8
Software	(214.1)	(33.9)	-	-	4.7	-	(1.5)	(244.9)
Brand name	(165.1)	(27.2)	-	-	0.6	-	3.8	(187.9)
Customer relations	(662.5)	(179.8)	-	-	5.1	-	3.7	(833.5)
Licenses and franchises	(46.2)	(14.1)	1.6	-	(0.3)	-	(1.6)	(60.5)
R&D costs acquisitions	(2.0)	(8.5)	-	-	-	-	0.1	(10.5)
Subscriber acquisition costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets under construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRU & other concessions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Content rights	(142.0)	(44.8)	-	-	4.3	-	-	(182.5)
Other intangible assets	185.9	(66.9)	12.3	-	2.2	-	(29.9)	103.8
Cumulative amortization	(1,045.8)	(375.2)	13.9	-	16.6	-	(25.4)	(1,415.9)
Software	43.5	(1.9)	(0.5)	-	(0.7)	-	4.8	45.1
Brand name	130.0	(27.2)	-	-	(0.2)	-	4.1	106.6
Customer relations	961.1	(179.8)	-	-	(3.0)	-	(4.0)	774.3
Licenses and franchises	160.8	(9.4)	(0.0)	-	0.6	-	(4.3)	147.7
R&D costs acquisitions	7.7	(7.8)	-	-	-	-	9.8	9.8
Subscriber acquisition costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets under construction	19.1	20.6	-	-	-	-	(26.5)	13.2
IRU & other concessions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Content rights	82.5	(4.1)	-	-	(2.2)	-	-	76.3
Other intangible assets	635.8	(50.9)	0.0	-	(2.6)	-	1.3	583.7
Net book value	2,040.7	(260.4)	(0.5)	-	(8.1)	-	(14.8)	1,756.9

The decrease in net book value of intangible assets compared to 2018 was caused mainly by accelerated amortization of brand in PT Portugal related to the rebranding of PT Empresas in the beginning of 2020. The total amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was €393.7 million and €375.2 million, respectively, please refer to note 25.

The majority of intangible assets are related to the recognition of intangible assets on acquisition of business combinations as a reduction in the value of attributable goodwill. The key items include:

- Customer relations: these assets are valued using the excess earnings method upon acquisition and subsequently amortized based on the local churn rate. The carrying amount of customer relations by segment was: (i) Portugal: €533.4 million, (ii) Israel: €72.3 million, (iii) the Dominican Republic: €1.1 million.
- Brand name: the carrying amounts of the Group's main brand names includes: (i) MEO in Portugal: €39.6 million, (ii) HOT in Israel: €6.3 million, (iii) Teads: €13.3 million.
- Content rights: corresponds mainly to content right in Israel as HOT co-develops and co-owns high-quality original local content together with local producers and broadcasts it on HOT proprietary channels. The content rights were capitalized in accordance with IAS 38 *Intangible Assets* and are amortized over their respective useful lives. When useful lives extend beyond one year the nominal cash flows are discounted to their present value on initial recognition of the asset. The amortization related to content rights recorded for local production and fiction in Israel for the year ended December 31, 2019 was €43.9 million (average useful life is 3 years).

6.2. Right-of-use assets

The following table provides the summary of right-of-use assets as of December 31, 2019 following the first adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases*:

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

Right-of-use assets December 31, 2019 (€m)	January 1, 2019 First adoption of IFRS 16	Additions	Business combinations	Contract modifications and terminations	Changes in foreign currency	Other	Total
Lands and buildings	653.6	33.7	0.2	(3.6)	3.0	-	686.9
Technical installations	280.0	28.8	-	(10.2)	12.9	-	311.5
Other	27.2	13.4	-	(10.3)	1.1	(0.4)	31.0
Gross carrying value	960.8	75.9	0.2	(24.1)	17.0	(0.4)	1,029.4
Lands and buildings	-	(56.7)	(0.1)	2.4	-	-	(54.4)
Technical installations	(54.7)	(31.5)	-	3.5	(5.4)	-	(88.1)
Other	(9.4)	(11.4)	-	5.3	(0.1)	-	(15.6)
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(64.1)	(99.6)	(0.1)	11.2	(5.5)	-	(158.1)
Lands and buildings	653.6	(23.0)	0.1	(1.2)	3.0	-	632.5
Technical installations	225.3	(2.7)	-	(6.7)	7.5	-	223.4
Other	17.8	2.0	-	(5.0)	1.0	(0.4)	15.3
Net carrying amount	896.7	(23.7)	0.1	(12.9)	11.5	(0.4)	871.3

7. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment December 31, 2019 (€m)	January 1, 2019	Additions	Disposals	Business Combinations	Changes in foreign currency	Held for sale	Other¹	December 31, 2019
Land	185.0	-	(2.9)	-	(0.6)	(2.7)	4.1	182.9
Buildings	385.4	7.5	(13.7)	-	6.3	(14.1)	(2.4)	369.1
Technical and other equipment	5,254.8	540.1	(190.3)	0.7	300.0	-	(78.8)	5,826.6
Assets under construction	52.2	66.8	-	-	-	-	(38.5)	80.6
Other tangible assets	17.3	5.0	(3.9)	0.1	2.0	-	(26.2)	(5.7)
Gross value	5,894.8	619.4	(210.7)	0.8	307.7	(16.8)	(141.6)	6,453.6
Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	10.6	(34.1)	6.9	-	(4.4)	7.5	12.7	(0.8)
Technical and other equipment	(2,366.5)	(578.1)	157.9	(0.7)	(239.3)	-	130.2	(2,896.7)
Assets under construction	(1.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.6)
Other tangible assets	(16.8)	(33.8)	4.1	-	(6.5)	-	19.7	(33.3)
Cumulative depreciation	(2,374.3)	(646.1)	168.8	(0.7)	(250.2)	7.5	162.6	(2,932.3)
Land	185.0	-	(2.9)	-	(0.6)	(2.7)	4.1	182.9
Buildings	396.0	(26.6)	(6.7)	-	2.0	(6.6)	10.3	368.3
Technical and other equipment	2,888.3	(38.1)	(32.4)	0.0	60.6	-	51.5	2,929.9
Assets under construction	50.7	66.8	-	-	-	-	(38.5)	79.1
Other tangible assets	0.5	(28.8)	0.2	0.1	(4.4)	-	(6.5)	(38.9)
Net book value	3,520.5	(26.6)	(41.8)	0.1	57.5	(9.3)	21.0	3,521.3

¹ Includes the impact of the first adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases* of (€18.8) million. Please refer to note 1.3.3.

Property, plant and equipment December 31, 2018 (€m)	January 1, 2018	Additions	Disposals	Business Combinations	Changes in foreign currency	Held for sale	Other	December 31, 2018
Land	199.0	0.6	(1.7)	-	0.2	(4.0)	(9.1)	185.0
Buildings	572.8	10.4	(210.2)	26.5	(1.6)	(24.1)	11.8	385.4
Technical and other equipment	5,100.8	624.0	(228.3)	92.8	(75.4)	-	(259.1)	5,254.8
Assets under construction	164.1	52.2	-	9.0	(0.3)	-	(172.6)	52.2
Other tangible assets	6.9	4.0	(2.2)	6.6	(0.4)	-	2.3	17.3
Gross value	6,043.6	691.1	(442.4)	134.8	(77.6)	(28.1)	(426.7)	5,894.8
Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	(105.7)	(40.1)	162.7	(20.2)	1.0	12.0	0.9	10.6
Technical and other equipment	(2,201.2)	(606.0)	132.7	(77.7)	60.8	-	324.8	(2,366.5)
Assets under construction	(1.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.6)
Other tangible assets	(6.9)	(15.5)	1.2	(5.3)	1.3	0.2	8.3	(16.8)
Cumulative depreciation	(2,315.3)	(661.6)	296.6	(103.1)	63.0	12.2	334.0	(2,374.3)
Land	199.0	0.6	(1.7)	-	0.2	(4.0)	(9.1)	185.0
Buildings	467.1	(29.8)	(47.6)	6.3	(0.6)	(12.1)	12.7	396.0
Technical and other equipment	2,899.6	18.1	(95.5)	15.1	(14.6)	-	65.7	2,888.3
Assets under construction	162.5	52.2	-	9.0	(0.3)	-	(172.6)	50.7
Other tangible assets	-	(11.5)	(1.0)	1.3	0.9	0.2	10.6	0.5
Net book value	3,728.5	29.6	(145.8)	31.7	(14.6)	(15.9)	(92.7)	3,520.5

Further details on the captions in the table above include:

- Buildings mostly comprises the hosting of technical sites, buildings and their respective fittings.
- Technical equipment principally includes network equipment (radio, switching, network administration, network core) and transmissions. It also includes the cable network owned across the Group, which provides

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

the ability to supply cable-based pay television, broadband internet and fixed line telephony services to its subscribers.

- Call centres that represent centralized offices used for receiving or transmitting a large volume of administrative, technical or commercial requests by telephone.
- Office furniture and equipment that refer to furnishings and IT equipment.
- Communication network infrastructure that include the digital technologies for the transmission of multi-channel television services.

As part of the various debt issuance completed by the Group, the assets of certain subsidiaries have been pledged as collateral. This includes, amongst others, the shares of certain holding companies and intercompany loans, the shares of HOT Telecom and all material assets of HOT Telecom, including the cable network (but excluding licenses and end user equipment and assets of HOT Mobile), all material assets of Altice Dominicana (other than licenses and real estate assets valued at less than €5 million), the shares of PT Portugal and certain other operating subsidiaries in Portugal.

8. Contract balances

The following table provides information about contract costs, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

Contract balances (€m)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Contract costs, net (non-current)	104.2	95.6
Contract assets, net (current)	36.7	38.9
Contract liabilities non-current	(61.6)	(61.3)
Contract liabilities current	(117.5)	(133.5)
Total	(38.2)	(60.3)

8.1. Contract costs (non-current)

The Group recognizes in the caption Contract costs the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if it expects to recover those costs. Commissions to third parties and sales incentives to employees are considered as costs to obtain a contract.

Contract costs, net (non-current) (€m)	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Gross value	Amortization	Net value	Gross value	Amortization	Net value
Opening balances	661.9	(566.3)	95.6	570.5	(481.2)	89.3
Additions	121.8	-	121.8	114.5	-	114.5
Amortization	-	(117.0)	(117.0)	-	(104.5)	(104.5)
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in consolidation scope	-	-	-	(17.5)	14.1	(3.5)
Translation adjustments	43.1	(39.2)	3.8	(10.4)	9.5	(0.9)
Reclassification to held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	4.8	(4.2)	0.7
Closing Balances	826.7	(722.5)	104.2	661.9	(566.3)	95.6

8.2. Contract assets (current)

Contract assets are recognised when devices are sold in bundled packages in the mobile activities as revenue related to the device is recognised upfront and is billed to the customer over the service period.

Contract assets, net (current) (€m)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Opening balances contract assets	38.9	36.0
Business related movements ¹	(0.2)	5.9
Change in consolidation scope	-	(3.6)
Translation adjustments	(0.6)	0.2
Reclassification to held for sale	-	-
Other	0.2	3.2
Closing balances of contract assets	38.2	41.8
Impairment loss	(1.6)	(2.9)
Contract assets, net	36.7	38.9

¹ This line includes increase related to new contracts and decrease following the transfer from contract assets to trade receivables.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

8.3. Contract liabilities

In the case of IRUs, and sometimes rentals or service agreements, the service is paid in advance. These prepayments, which are non-refundable, are recorded in prepaid income and amortized over the expected term of the related agreements.

Contract liabilities (€m)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Contract liabilities - current	117.5	133.5
Contract liabilities - non current	61.6	61.3
Total	179.1	194.9
<i>Explained as follows:</i>		
Prepaid revenue - Other	149.9	168.5
Connection fees / Service access fees	7.4	7.9
Loyalty programs	8.7	10.9
Other	13.1	7.5
Total	179.1	194.9

Contract liabilities (€m)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Opening balances of contract liabilities	194.9	196.3
Business related movements ¹	2.5	8.2
Change in consolidation scope	(15.8)	(13.6)
Translation adjustments	(0.7)	0.4
Reclassification to held for sale	-	-
Other	(1.8)	3.5
Closing balances of contract liabilities	179.1	194.9

¹ This line includes increase related to cash received on new agreements and decrease related to the reversal of deferred revenue in the revenue line.

9. Investment in associates and joint ventures

Main interests in associates and joint ventures (€m)	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Portugal		
Sport TV	10.2	13.8
Janela Digital	2.3	2.2
Sportinvest - Multimédia, S.A.	-	2.7
Hungaro Digitel	-	5.5
Belmont Infra Holding, S.A.	-	107.5
Other associates	3.4	2.3
Associates	15.9	134.0
Other	-	0.3
Total	15.9	134.3

The key financial information of the significant investments in associates is listed below:

Group	Investments in associates and joint ventures (€m)	Revenues	Year ended December 31, 2019 Net income/(loss)	Net equity	Cash (-)/Net debt (+)	Total Assets
PT Portugal	Sport TV	186.8	(13.9)	18.0	6.0	184.0
	Janela Digital	5.8	2.1	4.5	(4.6)	8.0
	Ericsson Inovação S.A.	19.3	4.3	3.3	(0.0)	9.8
	Multicert	4.1	(0.2)	1.2	(0.0)	3.5
	Auto Venda Já	0.6	(0.0)	0.0	0.2	0.6

Group	Investments in associates and joint ventures (€m)	Revenues	Year ended December 31, 2018 Net income/(loss)	Net equity	Cash (-)/Net debt (+)	Total Assets
PT Portugal	Sport TV	185.7	3.0	31.9	(13.9)	171.9
	Janela Digital	5.5	2.4	4.9	(2.8)	6.2
	Sportinvest - Multimédia, S.A.	3.3	0.4	5.4	(2.6)	11.1
	Ericsson Inovação S.A.	19.4	5.1	3.7	(0.1)	8.1
	Hungaro Digitel	16.0	3.5	12.3	(4.2)	26.9
	Multicert	4.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	3.5
	Auto Venda Já	0.6	(0.0)	0.0	0.2	0.5
	Belmont Infra Holding, S.A.	6.5	(6.5)	431.1	-	431.2

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

Investment in associates of PT Portugal

Associates of PT Portugal had a carrying amount for €15.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2019 (2018: €134.0 million). The main associates of PT Portugal and the carrying amount of invested equity as of December 31, 2019 were:

- *Sport TV* (€10.2 million): on February 24, 2017, PT Portugal acquired a 25% stake in the capital of SPORT TV for €12.3 million. SPORT TV is a sports broadcaster based in Portugal. Following this investment, SPORT TV's shareholders are PT Portugal, NOS, Olivedesportos and Vodafone, each of which with a 25% stake; and
- *Janela Digital* (€2.3 million): in 2000, PT Portugal and Netholding created Janela Digital, held at 50% both. This subsidiary is responsible for the development of IT solutions in the real estate market.

In 2018, PT Portugal acquired a 25% stake in the capital of Belmont Infra Holding, S.A. and the carrying amount of invested equity was €107.5 million as of December 31, 2018. Belmont Infra Holding, S.A. is an entity that holds 100% of BIH - Belmont Infrastructure Holding, S.A., which in turn holds a 100% interest in OMTEL. As of December 31, 2019, this investment was classified as assets held for sale. Please refer to notes 3.4 and 32.1.

10. Financial assets and other non-current assets**10.1. Financial assets**

Financial assets (€m)	Note	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Derivative financial assets	10.1.1	107.6	89.4
Loans and receivables	10.1.2	1,598.2	1,704.8
Call options with non-controlling interests	10.1.3	113.6	53.8
Equity instruments at fair value through OCI	10.1.4	5.1	5.5
Other financial assets	10.1.5	19.7	27.6
Total		1,844.2	1,881.1
Current		38.6	76.4
Non-current		1,805.7	1,804.7

10.1.1. Derivative financial instruments related to debt

The Group has a significant debt book and executes derivative contracts to hedge its position in compliance with its treasury policy. All derivatives are measured at their fair value at the balance sheet date. The total asset position as of December 31, 2019 was €107.6 million (2018: €89.4 million) and the increase was mainly caused by restructuring of swaps in Altice Financing. Refer also to note 17.3 for details on each of these derivatives held by the Group and to note 19 for information on the fair value of the derivatives, including the fair value hierarchy.

10.1.2. Loans and receivables

The Group's main loans and receivables as of December 31, 2019, were mainly consisting of:

- Secured subordinated notes in Wananchi: the notes are convertible at the discretion of the holder. The investment amounts to €37.8 million and bears interest at a rate of 11% per annum (or 13% on default) payable in kind and matures in October 2021 (2018: €57.6 million bearing 11% interest).
- Loans in Altice Financing (€906.4 million), Altice International (€352.1 million) and Altice Holdings (€284.7 million) granted to entities within the Altice Group (mainly Altice Group Lux, Altice TV and Altice Luxembourg and Altice Corporate Financing).

10.1.3. Call options with non-controlling interests

Through the various acquisitions that the Group has completed in recent years the Group signed agreements whereby it has a call option to acquire certain residual non-controlling interests in entities that it has not acquired 100%. The call options are derivative financial instruments and must be re-measured to their fair value at balance sheet date. The carrying amount of the call options is detailed in note 19.1.

10.1.4. Equity instrument at fair value through OCI

As of December 31, 2019, the Group recorded €5.1 million of investments in Partner Co. Ltd (please refer to note

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

19.1.1). These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for medium term. Accordingly, the directors of the Company have elected to designate these as equity instruments at FVTOCI.

10.1.5. Other financial assets

The decrease in other financial assets as of December 31, 2019 compared to December 31, 2018 reflected mainly the impact from the sale of SIRESP by PT Portugal of €5.9 million.

10.2. Other non-current assets

Other non-current assets (€m)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Pension assets	2.8	3.9
Other receivables	189.0	154.3
Total	191.8	158.2

Other non-current assets increased by €33.6 million to €191.8 million, due to higher other receivables mainly in PT Portugal due to the transfer of the long-term portion of receivables under instalments (€20.1 million) from current to non-current assets, and the increase in pension funds with surplus (€2.6 million).

11. Inventories

Inventories are almost exclusively comprised of consumable goods corresponding to customer premises equipment (modems, decoders, mobile handsets etc.), which are used in the daily business activity of the Group's subsidiaries. The Group considers that all inventory will be fully utilised in the next twelve months and is therefore classified as a current asset in the Statement of Financial Position.

Inventories (€m)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Raw materials and consumables	96.6	94.0
Work in progress	48.8	41.4
Gross value	145.4	135.4
Raw materials and consumables	(12.4)	(14.7)
Work in progress	(2.1)	(2.5)
Allowance for obsolescence	(14.6)	(17.2)
Raw materials and consumables	84.2	79.3
Work in progress	46.7	38.9
Total carrying amount	130.9	118.2

11.1. Inventory obsolescence

Inventory obsolescence (€m)	Raw materials and consumables	Work in progress (goods)	Total
Opening balance: January 1, 2019	(14.7)	(2.5)	(17.2)
Business combinations	-	-	-
Allowances/write-backs	2.3	0.4	2.7
Other	(0.1)	-	(0.1)
Closing balance: December 31, 2019	(12.5)	(2.1)	(14.6)

Inventory obsolescence (€m)	Raw materials and consumables	Work in progress (goods)	Total
Opening balance: January 1, 2018	(13.1)	(2.6)	(15.7)
Business combinations	-	-	-
Allowances/write-backs	(1.7)	0.1	(1.6)
Variation	0.1	-	0.1
Other	-	-	-
Closing balance: December 31, 2018	(14.7)	(2.5)	(17.2)

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

12. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables (€m)	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Trade receivables	882.3	774.2
Other receivables	141.4	169.4
Total	1,023.6	943.6

12.1. Trade receivables

Trade receivables (€m)	Gross trade receivables	Allowance for doubtful debts	Total
Opening balance: January 1, 2019	993.1	(218.7)	774.2
Recognised through business combinations	3.3	(0.1)	3.2
Net increase	90.3	2.1	92.4
Held for sale	(0.1)	-	(0.1)
Other changes	18.2	(5.9)	12.3
Closing balance: December 31, 2019	1,104.8	(222.6)	882.3
Trade receivables (€m)	Gross trade receivables	Allowance for doubtful debts	Total
Closing balance: December 31, 2017	1,032.6	(231.4)	801.2
IFRS 9 adjustment	-	(25.6)	(25.6)
Opening balance: January 1, 2018	1,032.6	(256.9)	775.6
Recognised through business combinations	3.3	-	3.3
Net decrease	(83.4)	35.7	(47.7)
Held for sale	-	-	-
Other changes	40.6	2.6	43.2
Closing balance: December 31, 2018	993.1	(218.7)	774.2

The increase in trade receivables is explained mainly by higher receivables in Teads which increased by €50.7 million compared to 2018 and higher receivables in Altice Financing related to the recharge of the fee on the guarantee facility agreement by to Altice Picture of €33.1 million (please refer to notes 26 and 28).

12.1.1. Aging of trade receivables

Age of trade receivables (€m)	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Not yet due	582.5	453.5
30 - 90 days	121.9	119.3
> 90 days	177.8	201.4
Total	882.3	774.2

The Group routinely evaluates the credit that is provided to its customers, while checking their financial situations; however, it does not demand collateral for those debts. The Group records provision for doubtful debt based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. The Group believes there is no risk of concentration of counterparties given the much-diversified customer basis, especially on the residential business' side (in the Group's largest segments a major portion of clients pay using direct debit, credit cards or online banking). For the business services, the top 20 clients of the Group represent less than 5% of total Group revenues.

12.2. Other receivables

Other receivables (€m)	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Prepaid expenses	58.8	45.7
Business taxes receivable (e.g. VAT)	32.0	31.6
Other	50.7	92.2
Total	141.4	169.4

12.2.1. Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses mainly relate to services for which payments are made before the service is rendered (such as rental, insurance or other services). The increase compared to 2018 was mainly due to higher prepaid expenses in PT Portugal

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

by €10.0 million for direct costs, maintenance agreements and marketing.

12.2.2. Business taxes receivable

This caption comprises mostly receivables due from VAT payments made on supplier invoices.

12.2.3. Other

Other is mainly composed of receivables due from advances to employees and other miscellaneous.

13. Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash

Cash balances (€m)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Term deposits	45.2	37.1
Bank balances	350.2	560.2
Cash and cash equivalents	395.5	597.3
Restricted cash	37.5	35.9
Total	432.9	633.2

The restricted cash balance at December 31, 2019 included:

- €31.1 million in Altice Financing as collateral for a bank guarantee; and
- €6.2 million in HOT for various purposes.

14. Shareholders' equity

The Group's equity was comprised as follows:

Equity attributable to owners of the Company (€m)	Notes	As of December 31, 2019	As of December 31, 2018
Issued capital	14.1	309.3	309.3
Other reserves	14.2	(255.9)	(159.4)
Accumulated losses	14	(583.1)	(128.7)
Total		(529.8)	21.0

14.1. Issued capital

As at December 31, 2019, there were no changes in the issued capital of the Group during the year. Total issued capital of the Company as at December 31, 2019 was €309.3 million, comprising 30,925,700,000 outstanding ordinary shares, with a nominal value of € 0.01 each.

14.2. Other reserves

The tax effects of the Group's currency translation, fair value through OCI, cash flow hedge and employee benefits reserves are provided below:

Other reserves (€m)	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Pre-tax amount	Tax effect	Net amount	Pre-tax amount	Tax effect	Net amount
Actuarial gains and losses	(157.5)	32.8	(124.7)	(37.6)	7.5	(30.1)
Items not reclassified to profit or loss	(157.5)	32.8	(124.7)	(37.6)	7.5	(30.1)
Fair value through OCI	1.9	-	1.9	2.6	-	2.6
Currency translation reserve	(38.5)	-	(38.5)	(7.9)	-	(7.9)
Cash flow hedge reserve	(140.0)	45.5	(94.6)	(179.3)	55.2	(124.0)
Items potentially reclassified to profit or loss	(176.6)	45.5	(131.2)	(184.6)	55.2	(129.3)
Total	(334.1)	78.2	(255.9)	(222.2)	62.7	(159.4)

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

15. Provisions

Provisions (€m)	Note	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Provisions	15	115.1	157.4
Employee benefit provisions	16	940.8	658.5
Total		1,055.9	815.9
Current		78.4	113.7
Non-current		977.5	702.3

A breakdown of the main types of provisions, and their movements during the year, is presented in the table below:

Provisions December 31, 2019 (€m)	January 1, 2019	Business Combinations	Additions	Utilization	Held for sale	Other ¹	December 31, 2019
Litigations and other provisions	142.6	0.1	28.4	(6.3)	(0.3)	(64.9)	99.5
Onerous contract	0.3	-	-	(0.3)	-	-	-
Site renovation	14.5	-	-	(0.8)	(0.2)	2.1	15.6
Total Gross Value	157.4	0.1	28.4	(7.5)	(0.5)	(62.8)	115.1

Provisions December 31, 2018 (€m)	January 1, 2018	Business Combinations	Additions	Utilization	Held for sale	Other	December 31, 2018
Litigations and other provisions	94.1	0.2	87.9	(59.3)	(8.1)	27.6	142.6
Onerous contract	1.5	-	-	(1.2)	-	(0.0)	0.3
Site renovation	28.0	0.2	0.3	(0.3)	(4.9)	(8.8)	14.5
Total Gross Value	123.6	0.4	88.3	(60.8)	(13.0)	18.8	157.4

¹ The Column Other mainly includes a reclassification of the provisions for tax risk to deferred tax liabilities and current tax payable following the adoption of IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*.

15.1. Litigations and other provision

These mainly relate to litigations that have been brought against the Group for which the Board of Managers believes that the risk of cash outflows is probable. Management considers that all potential risks of cash outflows on such litigations and claims is properly evaluated and represented correctly in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Such litigations cover VAT related risks as well.

These provisions include amounts for which the nature and amounts cannot be disclosed on a case by case basis as this might expose the Group to further litigation. Such cases are outlined in note 30 (Litigation) and note 23 (Taxation). All litigation pending against the Group is either being heard or appealed as of December 31, 2019.

Other provisions mainly include provisions for risks involving distributors and suppliers, material not returned, disputes with employees and related to investments in associates, amongst others

15.2. Site renovation

In certain cases, the Company and its subsidiaries (mainly PT Portugal) have contractual obligations to repair and renovate technical sites and network components at the end of the contractual period or in case of an anticipated contract cancellation.

16. Employee benefit provisions

Depending on the laws and practices in force in the countries where it operates, the Group has obligations in terms of employee benefits. The notes below describe the defined benefit plans across the Group and provide information about the amounts recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements during the year.

The amount included in the consolidated statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit plans is as follows:

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

Defined benefit plan (€m)	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Present value of defined benefit obligation	1,074.5	784.6
Fair value of plan assets	(136.4)	(130.1)
Unfunded status	938.0	654.6
Employee benefit recorded in provision	940.8	658.5
Employee benefit recorded as asset	(2.8)	(3.9)

16.1. Details of the significant defined benefit plans**16.1.1. Portugal**

PT Portugal sponsors defined benefit plans, under which it is responsible for the payment of pension supplements to retired and active employees and healthcare services to retired employees and eligible relatives. In addition, PT and other subsidiaries of PT Portugal are also responsible for the payment of salaries to suspended and pre-retired employees until retirement age. A detailed nature of these benefits is presented below:

- Pension supplements - Retirees and employees of Companhia Portuguesa Rádio Marconi, S.A. ("Marconi", a company merged into PT in 2002) hired prior to February 1, 1998 and retirees and employees of Telefones de Lisboa e Porto, S.A. ("TLP", a company merged into PT in 1994) and Teledifusora de Portugal, S.A. ("TDP", a company merged into PT in 1994) hired prior to June 23, 1994 are entitled to receive a supplemental pension benefit, which complements the pension paid by the Portuguese social security system. In addition, on retirement, PT pays a lump sum gratuity of a fixed amount which depends on the length of service completed by the employee and its salary. Employees hired by PT or any of its predecessor companies after the dates indicated above are not entitled to these benefits and are thus covered only by the general Portuguese Government social security system, which is a defined contribution plan in accordance with IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*.
- Healthcare benefits - PT sponsors the payment of post-retirement health care benefits to certain suspended employees, pre-retired employees and retired employees and their eligible relatives. Health care services are rendered by PT - Associação de Cuidados de Saúde ("PT ACS"), which was incorporated with the only purpose of managing PT's Health Care Plan. This plan, sponsored by PT, includes all employees hired by PT until December 31, 2000 and by Marconi until February 1, 1998. The financing of the Health Care Plan comprises defined contributions made by participants to PT ACS and the remainder by PT, which incorporated an autonomous fund in 2004 for this purpose.
- Salaries to suspended and pre-retired employees - PT and other subsidiaries of PT Portugal are also responsible for the payment of salaries to suspended and pre-retired employees until the retirement age, which result from agreements between both parties. These liabilities are not subject to any legal funding requirement and therefore the monthly payment of salaries is made directly by each of the subsidiaries of PT Portugal.

16.1.2. Israel

In Israel, the plans are normally financed by contributions to insurance companies and classified as defined contribution plans or as defined benefit plans. The Group has defined contribution plans pursuant to Section 14 of the Severance Pay Law under which the Group pays regular contributions and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient amounts to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. In addition, the Group has a defined benefit plan in respect of severance pay pursuant to the Severance Pay Law. According to the law, employees are entitled to receive severance pay upon dismissal or retirement. In respect of its severance pay obligation to certain of its employees, the Group makes current deposits in pension funds and insurance companies (the "plan assets"). Plan assets comprise assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the Group's own creditors and cannot be returned directly to the Group.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

16.2. Defined benefit obligations and fair value of plan assets

16.2.1. Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation

Defined benefit obligations (€m)	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Opening balance at January 1	784.6	917.0
Interest expense	10.2	8.7
Current service cost	5.9	6.5
Benefits paid	(130.6)	(122.7)
Curtailment ¹	290.0	5.3
Net actuarial (loss)/gain in other comprehensive income	111.5	(29.1)
Other (including currency translation adjustment)	2.8	(1.0)
Closing balance at December 31	1,074.5	784.6
<i>including commitments not financed</i>	<i>522.1</i>	<i>350.2</i>
<i>including commitments totally financed or partially financed</i>	<i>552.4</i>	<i>434.4</i>

¹ Curtailment mainly includes the effect of Portugal restructuring plan as described in note 4.3.2.1.

16.2.2. Fair value of plan assets

Fair value of plan assets (€m)	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Opening balance at January 1	130.1	161.0
Interest income	2.6	2.7
Deposits paid by the employer into the plan	1.8	1.7
Participant contributions	1.7	(27.7)
Benefits paid	(8.0)	(8.1)
Net actuarial gain in other comprehensive income	6.3	1.3
Other (including currency translation adjustment)	2.0	(0.7)
Closing balance at December 31	136.4	130.1

Fair value of plan assets (€m)	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Shares	18.1	13.3%	16.7	12.8%
Bonds	54.6	40.0%	54.3	41.7%
Real estate	0.1	0.1%	0.2	0.1%
Other ¹	63.5	46.6%	58.9	45.2%
Closing balance at December 31	136.4	100.0%	130.4	100.0%

¹ Included in other are mainly cash and cash equivalents and investment funds held.

16.2.3. Amounts recognised in comprehensive income

Defined benefit plan: amounts recognised in comprehensive income (€m)	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Current service cost	5.9	6.5
Net interest expense	7.6	6.0
Settlement	-	-
Curtailment ¹	290.0	5.3
Expenses recognised in profit or loss	303.6	17.7
Net actuarial gain/(loss):		
Differences arising from experience	52.0	(6.6)
Differences arising from changes in assumptions	59.6	(22.4)
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	(6.3)	(1.4)
Expenses recognised in other comprehensive income	105.2	(30.4)
Total expenses recorded in comprehensive income	408.8	(12.7)

¹ Curtailment mainly includes the effect of Portugal restructuring plan as described in note 4.3.2.1.

16.2.4. Defined benefit plan valuation assumptions

The principal assumptions used in the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Assumptions used in actuarial valuation: Europe (%)	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Expected rate of salary increase	0-2%	0-2%
Discount rate - pension	0.75%	1.50%
Discount rate - salaries to suspended and pre-retired	-	0.50%
Discount rate - healthcare	1.25%	2.00%
Inflation rate	2.00%	2.00%

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

Assumptions used in actuarial valuation: Rest of world (%)	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Expected rate of salary increase	2-4%	1-4%
Discount rate - pension	4.22%	3.58%
Inflation rate	1.38%	1.52%

16.2.5. Sensitivity analysis

The discount rate is the main assumption used in the actuarial valuation that can have a significant effect on the defined benefit obligation. A variation of the discount rate would have the following impact on the liability:

Sensitivity to a change in discount rate (€m)	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Discount rate decreases 0.25%	25.3	20.0
Discount rate increases 0.25%	(16.2)	(16.0)

17. Borrowings and other financial liabilities

Borrowings, other financial liabilities and lease liabilities (€m)	Notes	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Long term borrowings, financial liabilities and related hedging instruments		8,155.8	8,478.7
- <i>Debentures</i>	17.1	6,115.8	6,257.4
- <i>Loans from lenders</i>	17.1	1,843.9	1,830.2
- <i>Derivative financial instruments</i>	17.3	196.1	391.2
Other non-current financial liabilities	17.6	690.3	831.3
- <i>Finance leases¹</i>		-	36.5
- <i>Other financial liabilities</i>		690.3	794.9
Lease liabilities non-current^{2,3}	17.6	840.3	-
Non-current liabilities		9,686.3	9,310.0
Short term borrowing, financial liabilities and related hedge instruments		288.4	24.5
- <i>Debentures</i>	17.1	257.5	-
- <i>Loans from lenders</i>	17.1	19.1	23.3
- <i>Derivative financial instruments</i>	17.3	11.8	1.2
Other financial liabilities	17.6	676.5	671.6
- <i>Other financial liabilities</i>		437.5	414.3
- <i>Bank overdraft</i>		0.5	-
- <i>Accrued interests</i>		238.5	239.7
- <i>Finance leases¹</i>		-	17.5
Lease liabilities current^{2,3}	17.6	82.8	-
Current liabilities		1,047.7	696.0
Total		10,734.0	10,006.0

1 Following the adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases* as of January 1, 2019, Finance leases non-current and current have been reclassified to Lease liabilities non-current and current, respectively. Please refer to note 1.3.3.

2 Following the adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases* as of January 1, 2019, liabilities arising from leases are recognised in Lease liabilities non-current and current. Please refer to note 1.3.3.

3 As of December 31, 2019, the amounts of finance lease non-current and current existing under IAS 17 *Leases* (before the adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases*) were €23.5 million and €15.6 million, respectively.

17.1. Debentures and loans from lenders

Debentures and loans from lenders (€m)	Notes	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Debentures	17.1.1	6,373.3	6,257.4
Loans from lenders	17.1.2	1,863.0	1,853.5
Total		8,236.3	8,110.9

17.1.1. Debentures

Maturity of debentures (€m)	Less than one year	One year or more	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Altice Financing	-	4,750.8	4,750.8	4,660.3
Altice Finco	257.5	1,365.0	1,622.5	1,597.0
Total	257.5	6,115.8	6,373.3	6,257.3

The credit ratings of the entities, and details of where the debt is publicly traded, as at December 31, 2019, is provided

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

in the table below:

Issuer of debt	Type of debt	Credit rating of notes Moody's/Standard & Poor's	Markets (if any) bonds are traded on
Altice Financing	Senior secured notes	B2/B+	Euro MTF Market
Altice Finco	Senior unsecured notes	Caa1/CCC+	Euro MTF Market

The table below provides details of all debentures, shown in order of maturity.

Instrument	Issuer	Face value	Coupon	Year of maturity	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
(€m, unless stated)					Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount
Senior notes ¹	Altice Finco S.A.	\$250 million	9.00%	2023	267.0	257.5	257.8	250.0
Senior notes	Altice Finco S.A.	\$400 million	8.13%	2024	366.8	356.2	325.5	349.3
Senior notes	Altice Finco S.A.	\$385 million	7.63%	2025	353.4	342.9	279.0	336.2
Senior unsecured notes	Altice Finco S.A.	€675 million	4.75%	2028	681.9	675.0	540.7	675.0
Senior secured notes	Altice Financing S.A.	\$2,060 million	6.63%	2023	1,872.6	1,834.5	1,730.5	1,798.8
Senior secured notes	Altice Financing S.A.	€500 million	5.25%	2023	510.7	500.0	504.5	500.0
Senior secured notes	Altice Financing S.A.	\$2,750 million	7.50%	2026	2,632.5	2,449.0	2,192.4	2,401.3
Transaction costs						(41.8)	-	(53.2)
Total value of bonds					6,684.9	6,373.3	5,830.4	6,257.4
<i>Of which due within one year</i>					267.0	257.5	-	-
<i>Of which due after one year</i>					6,417.9	6,115.8	5,830.4	6,257.4

¹ On January 13, 2020, Altice Finco redeemed in full the outstanding 2013 Altice Finco Euro Senior Notes, in an aggregate principal amount of €250 million excluding €7.5 million of call premium, in accordance with the 2013 Altice Finco Euro Senior Notes Indenture. Please refer to note 32.2.

17.1.2. Loans from lenders

A summary of the loans by entity and a detailed list of all loans is provided in the following tables. For an overview of the revolving credit facilities drawn as at December 31, 2019, and included in the figures below, please refer to note 17.5.

Maturity of loans from lenders (€m)	Less than one year	One year or more	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Altice Financing (including RCF) *	19.1	1,842.3	1,861.4	1,848.5
Others	-	1.6	1.6	4.9
Total	19.1	1,843.9	1,863.0	1,853.5

* RCF amounts are being classified as amounts which mature in less than one year but can be extended till the end of the maturity date of the RCF agreement. Please refer to note 17.5 for further details regarding the credit facilities.

Term loans and revolving credit facilities				December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
Type	Borrower	Currency	Year of maturity	Face value (currency)	Carrying amount (€)	Face value (currency)	Carrying amount (€)
Term loan	Altice Financing S.A.	USD	2025	887.3	786.0	896.4	778.2
Term loan	Altice Financing S.A.	USD	2026	882.0	782.6	891.0	774.7
Term loan	Altice Financing S.A.	EUR	2026	294.0	292.9	297.0	295.7
Term loan	Other loans	EUR	various	1.6	1.6	4.9	4.9
					1,863.0		1,853.4

17.1.3. Refinancing

During the year ended December 31, 2019, no debt has been refinanced.

17.2. Covenants

The debt issued by the subsidiaries of the Company is subject to certain restrictive covenants, which apply in the case of debt issued by Altice Financing S.A. and Altice Finco S.A., to Altice International S.à r.l. and its restricted subsidiaries.

Other than the revolving credit facilities, described below, such debt issued by the Group's subsidiaries is subject to incurrence based covenants, which do not require ongoing compliance with financial ratios, but place certain limitations on the relevant restricted group's ability to, among other things, incur or guarantee additional debt (including to finance new acquisitions), create liens, pay dividends and other distributions to shareholders or prepay subordinated indebtedness, make investments, sell assets, engage in affiliate transactions or engage in mergers or consolidations. These covenants are subject to several important exceptions and qualifications.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

To be able to incur additional debt under an applicable debt instrument, the relevant restricted group must either meet the ratio test described below (on a pro forma basis for any contemplated transaction giving rise to the debt incurrence) or have available capacity under the general debt basket described below or meet certain other exceptions to the limitation on indebtedness covenant in such debt instrument.

Senior Secured Debt and Senior Debt is subject to an incurrence test as follows:

- Senior Secured debt of Altice International is subject to an incurrence test of 3:1 (Adjusted EBITDA to Net Senior Secured Debt) and Senior Debt is subject to an incurrence test of 4:1 (Adjusted EBITDA to Net Total Debt).

The Company or its relevant subsidiaries are allowed to fully consolidate the EBITDA from any subsidiaries in which they have a controlling interest and that are contained in the restricted group as defined in the relevant debt instruments.

The Group has access to various Revolving Credit Facilities, which are subject to maintenance covenants in addition to the incurrence covenants described above.

Revolving Credit Facilities are subject to a maintenance test as follows:

- Revolving Credit Facilities of Altice International are subject to a maintenance test of 5.25:1 (Adjusted EBITDA to Net Total Debt) if outstanding at the end of the quarter.

For details of the Revolving Credit Facilities, please refer to note 17.5. As at December 31, 2019, nil was drawn and no maintenance test was required to be performed at Altice International.

The Group was in compliance with all the covenants described above, as of December 31, 2019.

17.3. Derivatives financial instruments

As part of its financial risk management strategy, the Group enters certain hedging operations. The main instruments used are fixed to fixed or fixed to floating cross-currency and interest rate swaps ("CCIRS") that cover against foreign currency and interest rate risk related to the Group's debt obligations. The Group applies hedge accounting for the operations that meet the eligibility criteria as defined by IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

17.3.1. Designation of derivative financial instruments

17.3.1.1. Hedged instruments

The Group continues to apply hedge accounting for those historical hedging operations that met the eligibility criteria as defined by IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. Where subsidiaries of the Group have issued debt in a currency that is different to the functional currency of the subsidiary, for example, issuing USD denominated debt in its European subsidiaries, the Group has entered into CCIRS to mitigate risks arising from the variations in foreign exchange rates. These instruments secure future cash flows in the subsidiaries functional currency and they are designated as cash flow hedges by the Group. As from 2019, hedge accounting is not applied to new CCIRS that mitigate risks arising from the variations in foreign exchange rates.

17.3.1.2. Instruments not eligible for hedge accounting

Those derivatives not designated in a cash flow hedge relationship are classified as derivative financial instruments recognised at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL); the change in fair value of these derivatives is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

17.3.2. Characteristics of the Group's derivatives

17.3.2.1. CCIRS

The following table provides a summary of the Group's CCIRS.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

Entity Maturity	Notional amount due from counterparty (millions)	Notional amount due to counterparty (millions)	Interest rate due from counterparty	Interest rate due to counterparty	Accounting treatment ¹
Altice Financing S.A.					
May 2022	USD 350	EUR 305	7.50%	5.25%	FVPL
May 2026	USD 1,150	EUR 1,004	10.50%	7.91%	FVPL
February 2023	USD 2,060	EUR 1,821	6.63%	5.30%	CFH
May 2026	USD 930	EUR 853	7.50%	7.40%	FVPL
July 2025	USD 485	EUR 449	3m LIBOR+2.75%	3m EURIBOR+2.55%	FVPL
July 2024	USD 500	EUR 442	7.50%	6.03%	FVPL
July 2024	USD 541	EUR 416	7.50%	6.37%	FVPL
July 2024	USD 779	EUR 686	7.50%	5.80%	CFH
Altice Finco S.A.					
February 2023	USD 385	EUR 340	7.63%	6.25%	CFH

1 The derivatives are all measured at fair value. The change in fair value of derivatives classified as cash flow hedges (CFH) in accordance with IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* is recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve. The derivatives not hedge accounted have the change in fair value recognised immediately in profit or loss ("FVPL").

The change in fair value of all derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges was recorded in other comprehensive income for the full year ended December 31, 2019. Before the impact of taxes, gains of €39.2 million were recorded in other comprehensive income, €29.4 million net of taxes.

17.3.2.2. Interest rate swaps

The Group enters interest rate swaps to cover its interest rate exposure in line with its treasury policy. These swaps cover the Group's debt portfolio and do not necessarily relate to specific debt issued by the Group.

The details of the instruments are provided in the following table.

Entity Maturity	Notional amount due from counterparty (millions)	Notional amount due to counterparty (millions)	Interest rate due from counterparty	Interest rate due to counterparty	Accounting treatment
Altice Financing S.A.					
April 2020	USD 892	USD 892	1m LIBOR	3m LIBOR -0.105%	FVPL
April 2020	USD 886	USD 886	1m LIBOR	3m LIBOR -0.105%	FVPL
May 2026	USD 720	USD 720	1.81%	6m LIBOR	FVPL
January 2023	EUR 750	EUR 750	3m EURIBOR	-0.13%	FVPL

17.4. Reconciliation to swap adjusted debt

As mentioned in the note above, the Group has entered into various hedge transactions to mitigate interest rate and foreign exchange risks on the different debt instruments issued by the Group. Such instruments cover both the principal and the interests due on different debts (both debentures and loans from financial institutions).

A reconciliation between the carrying amount of the Group's financial debt and the due amount of the debts after considering the effect of the hedge operations (the "Swap adjusted debt") are given below:

Reconciliation to swap adjusted debt (€m)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Debentures and loans from lenders	8,236.3	8,110.9
Transaction costs	50.0	62.4
Fair value adjustments	-	-
Total (excluding transaction costs and fair value adjustments)	8,286.3	8,173.3
Conversion of debentures and loans in foreign currency (at closing spot rate)	(10,845.3)	(8,158.3)
Conversion of debentures and loans in foreign currency (at hedged rates)	10,793.3	8,207.0
Total swap adjusted value	8,234.3	8,222.0

17.5. Available credit facilities

Available credit facilities (€m)	Total facility	Drawn
Altice Financing S.A.	581.0	-
Revolving credit facilities	581.0	-

Compared to December 31, 2018, the available credit facility in Altice Financing decreased by an amount of €250.0

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

million due to the irrevocable cancellation of part of the available credit facility.

17.6. Other financial liabilities

The main items within the caption “other financial liabilities” are summarized below:

Other financial liabilities and lease liabilities (€m)	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Lease liabilities	82.8	840.3	923.1	-	-	-
Finance leases	-	-	-	17.5	36.5	54.0
Reverse factoring	292.0	-	292.0	271.2	-	271.2
Accrued interest	238.5	-	238.5	239.7	-	239.7
Put options with non-controlling interests	-	153.4	153.4	-	133.6	133.6
Deposits received	-	0.4	0.4	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	-
Mandatory Convertible Notes	139.9	489.9	629.7	139.5	586.9	726.4
Debts and liabilities with Altice Group companies	-	46.0	46.0	-	70.5	70.5
Other	5.7	0.6	6.3	3.7	3.9	7.5
Total	759.3	1,530.5	2,289.9	671.6	831.3	1,502.8

The current portion of other financial liabilities amounts to €759.3 million as at December 31, 2019, an increase of €87.7 million compared to December 31, 2018. The non-current portion of other financial liabilities amounts to €1,530.5 million as at December 31, 2019, an increase of €699.2 million compared to December 31, 2018. Details of the main items within the caption, and the movements from the prior period, are detailed below.

17.6.1. Leases

The increase in current and non-current lease liabilities recorded as at December 31, 2019 is mainly explained by the impact of the adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases* as at January 1, 2019. The amount of finance lease existing under IAS 17 *Leases* as at December 31, 2018 have been reclassified under the caption lease liabilities in the statement of financial position and amounts to €39.1 million as of December 31, 2019 compared to €54.0 million as at December 31, 2018. The amounts of non-current and current finance lease existing under IAS 17 *Leases* (before the adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases*) as at December 31, 2019 were €23.5 million and €15.6 million, respectively. Please also refer to note 1.3.3 for more details on IFRS 16 *Leases*.

17.6.2. Reverse factoring

Through the use of reverse factoring structures, the Group extends its payment terms up to 360 days, reducing its requirements for working capital. The contractual arrangements in place permit the supplier to obtain the amounts invoiced at agreed payment term with the amounts paid by the banks that participate in the reverse factoring structure. The Group will repay the banks the full invoice amount, with interest, on the scheduled payment date as required by the reverse factoring agreement. Based on the scheduled payment dates, the amounts payable under this arrangement are accounted for as current liabilities. As the amounts are payable to the participating banks, the amounts have been presented under Other financial liabilities. In the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the cash flows related to reverse factoring are presented under Changes in working capital for the movement in Trade payable and Other cash provided by financing activities relating to the net payment to the banks. The increase in reverse factoring as at December 31, 2019 compared to December 31, 2018 is due to the combination of timing of reverse factoring capacity with the banks.

17.6.3. Accrued interest

Accrued interest is the amount of interest due at balance sheet date regarding the Company’s outstanding debentures and loans from financial institutions.

17.6.4. Put options with non-controlling interests

The Group executes agreements with the non-controlling interests in certain acquisitions whereby the non-controlling interests have the option to sell their non-controlling interests to the Group. These instruments are measured at their fair value at the balance sheet date (please refer to note 19.1.2 for further information).

17.6.5. Mandatory Convertible Notes

The Mandatory Convertible Notes (“MCN”) were issued for an aggregate amount of €2,055 million, which were

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

entirely subscribed by the Company's sole Partner, Altice Luxembourg S.A. These instruments are compound financial instruments that contain both a liability and an equity component. The non-current portion of the MCN liability recorded at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are €489.9 million and €586.9 million respectively. The current portion of the MCN liability recorded at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 are €139.9 million and €139.5 million respectively.

17.6.6. Debt and liabilities with Altice Group companies

Debts and liabilities with Altice Group companies relate to debts and liabilities which Altice International has with Altice Europe group companies outside of the Altice International Group.

17.6.7. Other

Other consists mainly of various other debts and liabilities of the Altice Group.

17.7. Reconciliation of change in borrowings and other financial liabilities

Total borrowings and other financial liabilities increased by €728.0 million compared to the prior year largely due to the adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases*, which resulted in an increase of Lease liabilities for an amount of €876.0 million. The table below provides a full reconciliation of the movement in the balance sheet and a reconciliation to the cash payments as presented in the financing section of the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Reconciliation of debt movements (€m)	December 31, 2018	Net cash flows	Non-cash transactions	Change in fair value	Change in foreign exchange	Change in accounting policies	December 31, 2019
Senior notes and term loans	6,257.4	-	18.9	-	97.0	-	6,373.3
Term loans	1,853.5	(19.1)	(2.4)	-	31.0	-	1,863.0
Derivative financial instruments	392.3	54.5	-	(239.0)	-	-	207.8
Other financial liabilities	1,502.9	(793.0)	487.7	19.8	178.8	876.0	2,289.9
Total	10,006.0	(757.5)	504.2	(219.2)	306.8	876.0	10,734.0

Reconciliation of debt movements (€m)	December 31, 2017	Net cash flows	Non-cash transactions	Change in fair value	Change in foreign exchange	Other	December 31, 2018
Senior notes and term loans	6,216.4	(196.8)	-	-	233.4	4.4	6,257.4
Term loans	1,933.0	(160.7)	-	-	81.2	-	1,853.5
Derivative financial instruments	665.5	96.7	-	(369.8)	-	-	392.3
Other financial liabilities	1,610.7	(731.6)	674.7	(92.4)	(41.2)	82.7	1,502.9
Total	10,425.6	(992.5)	674.7	(462.2)	273.5	87.1	10,006.0

1 Change in accounting policies relates to the adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases* as of January 1, 2019 and the subsequent recognition of Lease liabilities.

The net cash flows presented above can be reconciled to the financing activities in the cash flow statement as follows:

Reconciliation to financing cash flow (€m)	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Net cash flow (as above)	(757.5)	(992.5)
<i>Consisting of:</i>		
Proceeds from issuance of debts	-	1,100.0
Payments to redeem debt instruments	(19.2)	(1,457.5)
Net cash on derivatives	54.5	96.7
Net cash flows related to lease liabilities	(158.7)	-
Net cash flows from factoring	(53.7)	(12.9)
Interest paid	(490.7)	(673.4)
Other financing cash flow	(89.7)	(45.4)

The net cash flows from factoring/securitization are included in Other financing cash flows in the cash flow statement but are presented in a footnote to the main statement. Other items included in the Other financing cash flows are not related to the debt items presented in borrowings and financing activities. Similarly, the other cash flows presented in financing activities, and not identified in this reconciliation, are not related to borrowings or other financial liabilities.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

17.8. Maturity of financial liabilities

Maturity of financial liabilities (€m)	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	December 31, 2019
Loans, debentures and related hedging instruments	288.4	2,317.8	5,838.0	8,444.2
Lease liabilities ¹	82.8	101.9	738.4	923.1
Accrued interest	238.5	-	-	238.5
Bank overdraft	0.5	-	-	0.5
Other financial liabilities	437.5	690.3	-	1,127.8
Interest payments until maturity date ²	452.8	1,541.0	462.1	2,455.9
Nominal value of borrowings	1,500.5	4,651.0	7,038.5	13,189.9

Maturity of financial liabilities (€m)	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	December 31, 2018
Loans, debentures and related hedging instruments	24.9	2,522.6	5,955.7	8,503.2
Finance leases	17.5	28.4	8.1	54.0
Accrued interest	239.7	-	-	239.7
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	414.3	794.9	-	1,209.2
Interest payments until maturity date ²	245.5	1,830.0	846.9	2,922.4
Nominal value of borrowings	941.9	5,175.9	6,810.7	12,928.5

- 1 Following the adoption of *IFRS 16 Leases* as of January 1, 2019, Finance leases non-current and current have been reclassified to Lease liabilities non-current and current, respectively. Please refer to note 1.3.3. and liabilities arising from leases are recognised in Lease liabilities non-current and current. Please refer to note 1.3.3. As of December 31, 2019, the amounts of finance lease non-current and current existing under *IAS 17 Leases* (before the adoption of *IFRS 16 Leases*) were €66.0 million and €39.9 million, respectively.
- 2 In accordance with IFRS 7:39, the maturity of financial liabilities includes the future contractual undiscounted interest payments related to the loans and debentures as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2019 respectively. These future contractual undiscounted interest payments have been prepared on the following basis:
 - For loans and debentures at variable interest rates, the interest rates have been used which were applicable at balance sheet date December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2019 respectively;
 - For loans and debentures in foreign currency, the exchange rates have been used which were applicable at balance sheet date December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2019 respectively;
 - In case the interest payments have been hedged, the cash flows after hedge impact have been reported.

17.9. Currency of borrowings

Currency of borrowings (€m)	Euro	US Dollar	Israeli Shekel	Others	December 31, 2019
Loans, debentures and related hedging instruments	1,929.3	6,514.9	-	-	8,444.2
Finance leases	621.3	148.1	147.8	5.9	923.1
Accrued interest	117.6	120.8	-	-	238.5
Bank overdraft	-	0.5	-	-	0.5
Other financial liabilities	883.2	69.5	175.2	-	1,127.8
Nominal value of borrowings	3,551.4	6,853.8	323.0	5.9	10,734.0

Currency of borrowings (€m)	Euro	US Dollar	Israeli Shekel	Others	December 31, 2018
Loans, debentures and related hedging instruments	2,107.9	6,394.8	-	0.4	8,503.2
Finance leases	37.8	10.5	5.6	-	54.0
Accrued interest	121.5	118.2	-	-	239.7
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	1,016.1	58.8	134.3	-	1,209.2
Nominal value of borrowings	3,283.4	6,582.3	139.9	0.4	10,006.0

17.10. Nature of interest rate

Nature of interest rate (€m)	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Fixed	Floating	Total	Fixed	Floating	Total
Loans, debentures and related hedging instruments	6,581.1	1,863.0	8,444.2	6,649.8	1,853.4	8,503.2
Finance leases	923.1	-	923.1	54.0	-	54.0
Accrued interest	238.5	-	238.5	239.7	-	239.7
Bank overdraft	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	1,127.8	-	1,127.8	1,209.2	-	1,209.2
Nominal value of borrowings	8,871.0	1,863.0	10,734.0	8,152.7	1,853.4	10,006.0

18. Financial risk factors

In the course of its business, the Group is exposed to several financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk) and other risks, including equity price risk. This note presents

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing its financial risk and capital.

Financial risk management is an integral part of the way the Group is managed. The Board of Managers establishes the Group's financial policies and the executive management establishes objectives in line with these policies.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

18.1. Credit risk

The Group does not have significant concentrations of credit risk. The credit risk may arise from the exposures of commitments under a number of financial instruments with one body or as the result of commitments with a number of groups of debtors with similar economic characteristics, whose ability to meet their commitments could be similarly affected by economic or other changes.

The Group's income mainly derives from customers in Portugal, Israel and the Dominican Republic. The Group regularly monitors its customers' debts and provisions for doubtful debts are recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements, which provide a fair value of the loss that is inherent to debts whose collection lies in doubt.

Additionally, retail customers represent a major portion of revenues and these clients generally pay in advance for the services they buy, or in more significant regions, retail customers generally pay using direct debit, a practice that reduces the Group's credit risk.

The Group does not have significant concentration of credit risk, as a result of the Group's policy, which ensures that the sales are mostly made under standing orders or via credit cards.

18.2. Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Managers, which manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserves borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Group has a strong track record of driving operating free cash flow generation and specializes in turning around struggling businesses and optimizing the cash generation of existing businesses. As all external debt is issued and managed centrally, executive Directors of the Group have a significant amount of control and visibility over the payments required to satisfy obligations under the different external debts.

Additionally, the Group has access to undrawn revolving credit facilities for an aggregate amount of €581.0 to cover liquidity needs not met by operating cash flow generation.

18.3. Market risks

The Group is exposed to risk from movements in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and market prices that affect its assets, liabilities and anticipated future transactions.

18.3.1. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk comprises the interest price risk that results from borrowings at fixed rates and the interest cash flow risk that results from borrowings at variable rates.

The Company has an exposure to changes of interest rate in the market, deriving from long-term loans that have been received and which bear variable rate interest.

Interest structure of non-current financial debt (€m)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Financial debt at fixed rates	8,871.0	8,152.7
Financial debt at variable rates	1,863.0	1,853.4
Total	10,734.0	10,006.1

The Group's proportion of variable rate debt decreased from 17.4% for the year ended December 31, 2018 to 18.5% for the year ended December 31, 2019 due to an increase in the total debt, which is largely explained by the impact of the adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases* as at January 1, 2019. When it can, the Group endeavours to issue fixed rate debt (which also typically offers longer maturities).

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

The Group has entered into different hedging contracts to manage interest rate risk related to debt instruments with variable interest rates. See note 17.3 for more information.

A sensitivity analysis was performed on the impact of an increase of interest rates applicable to floating rate debt: An Euribor/Libor rate increase by 1 percentage point would result in an additional annual interest expense of €17 million.

18.3.2. Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk from transactions and translation. Transactional exposures are managed within a prudent and systematic hedging policy in accordance with the Company's specific business needs. Translation exposure arises from the consolidation of the financial statements of foreign operations in euros, which is, in principle, not hedged. The Group's objective is to manage its foreign currency exposure using currency forwards, futures and swaps.

The Group estimates that a 10% variation of foreign currencies against euro parity is a relevant change of variables and reasonably possible risk in any given year. The table below provides the assessment of the impact of a 10% change in foreign currencies against euro on net result and reserves.

Sensitivity to variations in exchange rates¹ (€m)	December 31, 2019	
	Israeli Shekel	Dominican Peso
Profit for the year		
Increase of 10% in exchange rate	(21.6)	(2.5)
Decrease of 10% in exchange rate	21.6	2.5
Equity		
Increase of 10% in exchange rate	(85.1)	(27.5)
Decrease of 10% in exchange rate	85.1	27.5
		Total
		(24.1)
		24.1
		(112.6)
		112.6

Sensitivity to variations in exchange rates (€m)	December 31, 2018	
	Israeli Shekel	Dominican Peso
Profit for the year		
Increase of 10% in exchange rate	(12.2)	(0.2)
Decrease of 10% in exchange rate	12.2	0.2
Equity		
Increase of 10% in exchange rate	(53.5)	(24.4)
Decrease of 10% in exchange rate	53.5	24.4
		Total
		(12.4)
		12.4
		(77.9)
		77.9

¹ The Group enters from time to time into transactions for the acquisition of assets or enters into transactions which result in a liability. In addition, the Group incurs from time to time expenses or recognizes revenues which are denominated in US dollar. The Group believes that the foreign currency price risk of such transactions is limited.

Exchange differences recorded in the income statement amounted to a gain of €33.9 million (2018: exchange loss of €161.9 million).

Additionally, the Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on the different debt instruments that it has issued over time.

The Group has issued a portion of its debt in US dollar, which is partially hedged to manage associated currency exchange risk. Debt which is denominated in US dollar and which is not hedged against foreign currency risk amounted to €1,411.0 million as at December 31, 2019 and €1,487.0 million as at December 31, 2018. A reconciliation between the nominal amount of the total debt measured at its balance sheet rate and the swap adjusted debt is presented in note 17.4.

18.3.3. Price risk

The Group has investments in listed shares that are classified as available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in respect of which the Group is exposed to risk of fluctuations in the security price that is determined by reference to the quoted market price. As of December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of these investments was €5.1 million (€5.5 million as of December 31, 2018).

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

19. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

19.1. Fair value of assets and liabilities

Fair values of assets and liabilities (€m)	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	395.5	395.5	597.3	597.3
Restricted cash	37.5	37.5	35.9	35.9
Derivatives	27.2	27.2	63.2	63.2
Other financial assets	11.3	11.3	13.2	13.2
Current assets	471.5	471.5	709.6	709.6
Derivatives	80.4	80.4	26.2	26.2
Call options on non-controlling interests	113.6	113.6	53.8	53.8
Equity instruments at fair value through OCI	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.5
Loans and receivables with group companies	1,605.2	1,605.2	1,690.7	1,690.7
Other financial assets	1.4	1.4	28.5	28.5
Non-current assets	1,805.7	1,805.7	1,804.7	1,804.7
Short term borrowings and financial liabilities	276.6	276.6	23.3	23.3
Derivatives	11.8	11.8	1.2	1.2
Lease liabilities	82.8	82.8	17.5	17.5
Reverse factoring and securitisation	292.0	292.0	271.2	271.2
Accrued interest	238.5	238.5	239.7	239.7
Mandatory Convertible Notes	139.9	139.9	139.5	139.5
Other financial liabilities	6.2	6.2	5.2	5.2
Current liabilities	1,047.7	1,047.7	697.6	697.6
Long term borrowings and financial liabilities	7,959.7	8,526.5	8,087.6	7,615.8
Put options with non-controlling interests	153.4	153.4	133.6	133.6
Derivatives	196.1	196.1	391.2	391.2
Lease liabilities	840.3	840.3	36.5	36.5
Mandatory Convertible Notes	489.9	489.9	586.9	586.9
Debts and liabilities with Altice Group companies	46.0	46.0	70.5	70.5
Other financial liabilities	1.0	1.0	3.8	3.8
Non-current liabilities	9,686.3	10,253.1	9,310.0	8,838.2

During the year there were no transfers of assets or liabilities between levels of the fair value hierarchy. There are no non-recurring fair value measurements. The Group's trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are not shown in the table above as their carrying amounts approximate their fair values.

19.1.1. Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides information on the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, their valuation technique, and the fair value hierarchy of the instrument given the inputs used in the valuation method.

Fair value measurement (€m)	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Financial Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	Level 2	Discounted cash flows	207.8	392.3
Minority Put Option - Teads	Level 3	Discounted cash flows	153.4	133.6
Financial Assets				
Derivative financial instruments	Level 2	Discounted cash flows	107.6	89.4
Minority Call option - Teads	Level 3	Black and Scholes model	113.6	53.8
Equity instruments at FVOCI - Partner Co. Ltd.	Level 1	Quoted share price	5.1	5.5

19.1.2. Information on valuation techniques

19.1.2.1. Investments in listed entities

Quoted prices directly available from an active market are used to source the fair value, i.e. the quoted share price of the listed investments in Partner Co. These valuations are directly observable in an open market and therefore the Group has concluded that these instruments should be classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

19.1.2.2. Derivative financial instruments

Future cash flows are estimated using market observable data at the end of the reporting period (namely, forward exchange rates and interest rates) and the contracted rates of the derivative discounted at a rate that reflects the counterparty credit risk. Since model inputs can generally be verified and do not involve significant management

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

judgement, the Company has concluded that these instruments should be classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

19.1.2.3. Put options

Each contract has specific terms and conditions, and the valuation is performed using the contracted terms and assessment against market comparable information where appropriate. For example, the exercise price in the option may be determined based on an EBITDA multiple minus the net financial debt. In all instances, the probabilities of the option being exercised is determined using management's best estimate and judgement. The resulting fair value is discounted using appropriate discount rates of the related funding pool (4.5%). These models use a variety of inputs that use judgements not able to be verified externally, therefore the Group has concluded that these instruments should be classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

19.1.2.4. Call options

The valuation is derived by calculating the intrinsic value, being the difference in the value of the underlying asset and the options exercise price, and time value of the option, which accounts for the passage of time until the option expires. Various inputs are used, including the price of the underlying asset and its volatility (47%), the strike price and maturity in the contract, and the risk-free rate (ranging between -0.632% and -0.624%) and dividend yield (0%). The model calculates the possible prices of the underlying asset and their respective probability of occurrence, given these inputs. These models use a variety of inputs that use judgements not able to be verified externally, therefore the Group has concluded that these instruments should be classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

19.2. Level 3 instruments**19.2.1. Assumptions with management judgement used in fair value measurement**

The instruments in Level 3 are the put and call options with the non-controlling interests in acquired entities. The valuation methods used to determine the fair value of these instruments include certain inputs that do not use publicly available information and therefore require management's judgement. Those with significant impact on the fair value of the instruments concerned are deemed to be categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Further details on these valuation methods and the associated inputs using judgements and which can have a significant impact on the fair value are presented below.

Valuation method	Inputs with significant judgement	How management determines inputs	Relationship to fair value
Black and Scholes model (call options)	Price of the underlying asset	Based on EBITDA multiple approach using business plans prepared by management to derive an appropriate EBITDA of the company to use in the valuation	An increase in projected EBITDA used in isolation would result in increase in the fair value
	Volatility of underlying asset	Based on analysis of peers' volatility to derive an appropriate volatility rate	A significant increase in the volatility used in isolation would result in significant increase in the fair value
Multiples approach (put options)	Projected group net sales	Projected sales are determined using internally produced budgets using management's best estimates of future operations of the entities concerned	A slight increase in the projected group net sales used in isolation would result in significant increase in the fair value
	Projected group financial net debt	Projected net debt is determined using internally produced budgets using management's best estimates of future operations of the entities concerned	An increase in the projected net debt used in isolation would result in decrease in the fair value
	Discount rate	Based upon the cost of debt of the funding pool	An increase in the discount rate used in isolation would result in decrease in the fair value

19.2.2. Reconciliation of movement in fair value of Level 3 financial instruments

Change in fair value of level 3 instruments (€m)	Available for sale unlisted shares	Minority put options	Minority call options	December 31, 2019
Opening balance	-	(133.6)	53.8	(79.8)
Change in value of minority put options recorded in equity	-	(19.8)	-	(19.8)
Gains or losses recognised in profit or loss	-	-	59.8	59.8
Closing balance	-	(153.4)	113.6	(39.8)

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

Change in fair value of level 3 instruments (€m)	Available for sale unlisted shares	Minority put options	Minority call options	December 31, 2018
Opening balance	1.2	(229.4)	50.6	(177.6)
Exercises	-	52.3	(18.8)	33.5
Change in value of minority put options recorded in equity	-	2.3	-	2.3
Transferred to Altice France	-	41.2	(21.2)	20.0
Gains or losses recognised in profit or loss	(1.2)	-	43.2	42.0
Closing balance	-	(133.6)	53.8	(79.8)

20. Leases

Following the adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases*, the Group recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for contracts that contains a lease.

For the lessee, the contractual undiscounted cash flows related to lease payments were as follows:

Obligations under leases - after IFRS 16 adoption (€m)	December 31, 2019
Less than one year	157.8
Between one and two years	124.5
Between two and three years	116.4
Between three and four years	106.5
Five years and beyond	1,149.4
Total minimum payments	1,654.7
Less: future finance expenses	(731.6)
Nominal value of contracts	923.1
Included in the Consolidated Financial Statements as:	
- <i>Current lease liabilities (note 17)</i>	82.8
- <i>Non-current lease liabilities (note 17)</i>	840.3

Obligations under leases - before IFRS 16 adoption (€m)	December 31, 2018	
	Operating leases	Finance leases
Less than one year	110.0	19.0
Between one and two years	97.2	14.6
Between two and three years	88.4	6.3
Between three and four years	85.1	6.0
Five years and beyond	1,163.3	10.6
Total minimum payments	1,543.9	56.5
Less: future finance expenses		(2.5)
Nominal value of contracts		54.0
Included in the Consolidated Financial Statements as:		
- <i>Current borrowings (note 17)</i>		17.5
- <i>Non-current borrowings (note 17)</i>		36.5

21. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables (€m)	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Trade payables	1,166.2	977.7
Fixed asset payables	114.4	115.7
Corporate and social security contributions	56.6	42.4
Indirect tax payables	72.3	73.8
Other payables	3.2	1.3
Total	1,412.7	1,210.8

Trade and other payables increased to €1,412.7 million as of December 31, 2019. The increase in trade payable was mainly due to a reclassification of liabilities related to the gun jumping litigation case in PT Portugal (please refer to note 30.1.1) from Other current liabilities to Trade and other payables and higher trade payables in Portugal and Teads.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

22. Other liabilities

Other liabilities (€m)	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Other	22.4	157.9
Current liabilities	22.4	157.9
Fixed asset payables	3.7	-
Other	28.2	34.3
Non-current liabilities	31.9	34.3
Total	54.2	192.2

Other current liabilities decreased compared to 2018 mainly due to a reclassification of liabilities related to the gun jumping litigation case in PT Portugal (please refer to note 30.1.1) from Other current liabilities to Trade and other payables of €124.5 million.

23. Taxation

Taxation (€m)	Note	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<i>Tax benefit recognised in the Statement of Income</i>			
Current tax		(99.2)	(210.1)
Deferred tax		(17.3)	15.9
Income tax expenses	23.1	(116.5)	(194.2)
<i>Deferred tax balances recognised in the Statement of Financial Position</i>			
Deferred tax assets		67.2	139.9
Deferred tax liabilities		(86.2)	(76.4)
Deferred tax	23.2	(19.0)	63.5

23.1. Reconciliation to effective tax rate

Reconciliation between effective tax rate and theoretical tax rate (€m)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
(Loss)/profit for the year	(438.9)	884.0
Share of earnings of associates and joint ventures	(7.0)	5.2
Income tax expense	(116.5)	(194.2)
(Loss)/profit before income tax and share of earnings of associates and joint ventures	(315.4)	1,073.0
Statutory tax rate in Luxembourg	25.0%	26.0%
Income tax calculated on theoretical tax	78.9	(279.1)
Impact of:		
Difference between Parent company and foreign income tax rates	34.5	(69.8)
Effect of permanent differences ¹	(88.8)	21.6
Recognition of tax losses and variation in related allowances ²	(105.2)	171.3
Effect of change in tax rate	2.0	0.4
Other current tax adjustment	(20.9)	(42.2)
Other deferred tax adjustment	(16.9)	3.6
Income tax expense	(116.5)	(194.2)
Effective tax rate	-36.9%	18.1%

1 Permanent differences are mainly due to financial interests that are non-deductible, penalties (mainly related to gun jumping in Portugal, please refer to note 30.1.1) and other non-deductible expenses.

2 Recognition of tax losses and variation in tax allowance line is related mainly to the reassessment of the realization of the net operating losses and carried forward tax credit and the non-recognition of tax losses.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

23.2. Deferred tax

The following tables show the deferred tax balances before netting deferred tax assets and liabilities by fiscal entity:

Components of deferred tax balances (€m)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Employee benefits	225.4	248.3
Other temporary non-deductible provisions	51.7	74.9
Fair value adjustment (derivative)	30.3	42.4
Difference between tax and accounting depreciation	(267.5)	(444.9)
Other temporary tax deductions	3.3	8.1
Net operating losses and tax carry forwards	536.7	501.5
Valuation allowance on tax losses and tax carry forwards	(536.3)	(303.4)
Valuation allowance on deferred tax asset	(62.5)	(63.4)
Total	(19.0)	63.5
Comprising:		
Deferred tax assets	67.2	139.9
Deferred tax liabilities	(86.2)	(76.4)
Variation in deferred tax balances (€m)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Opening balance	63.5	50.7
Deferred tax on income	(17.3)	15.9
Deferred tax on shareholder's equity	10.0	(7.4)
Change in consolidation scope and other adjustments ¹	(65.0)	2.4
Currency translation adjustment	(10.3)	2.0
Closing balance	(19.0)	63.5

¹ For 2019, the change in consolidation scope and other adjustments mainly includes a reclassification of a provision for tax risk to deferred tax liabilities following the adoption of IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*.

23.3. Net operating losses and carried forward tax credits

Deferred tax assets related to carried forward tax credit on net operating losses expire in the following years:

Variation in deferred tax balances (€m)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Within one year	-	0.3
Between two and five years	5.6	0.8
More than five years	289.8	276.2
Unlimited	241.3	224.2
Net operating losses and tax carry forward, gross	536.7	501.5
Valuation allowance	(536.3)	(303.4)
Net operating losses and tax carry forward, net	0.3	198.1

Net operating losses ("NOLs") and tax carry forward as of December 31, 2019 were related mainly to holding companies as well as PT Portugal. The decrease in the amount of Net operating losses and tax carry forward net of the valuation allowance as of December 31, 2019 is mainly due to PT Portugal. The Group does not believe that the unrecognised deferred tax losses can be used given the Group's current structure, but the Group will continue exploring opportunities to offset these against any future profits that the Company or its subsidiaries may generate.

Deferred tax assets have resulted primarily from the Group's future deductible temporary differences and NOLs. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is probable that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. In evaluating the need for a valuation allowance, management takes into account various factors, including the expected level of future taxable income, available tax planning strategies and reversals of existing taxable temporary differences. If such estimates and related assumptions change in the future, the Group may be required to record additional valuation allowances against its deferred tax assets, resulting in additional income tax expense in the consolidated income statement. As of December 31, 2019, and 2018, the Group recognised deferred tax asset on the basis of projections of future use of the loss carry forward deemed probable.

23.4. Tax litigation

This note describes the new proceedings and developments in existing tax litigations that have occurred since the publication of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 and that have had or that may have a significant effect on the financial position of the Group.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

23.4.1. Portugal

MEO estimated the probable tax contingencies arising from tax audits carried out by the Portuguese tax authorities on various Group companies and recognised the appropriate amount of provision in its accounts according to its risk assessment as of December 31, 2019. The provision covers risks related mainly to the potential return of tax credits/incentives and VAT on indemnities charged as result of the breach of loyalty contracts entered with post-paid customers. The VAT contingency relates to both the fixed and mobile businesses and covers years since 2012. The claim for the VAT of the mobile company in 2012 was being discussed in an arbitral court, which decided to send the matter to the European Court of Justice (ECJ), that issued a decision on November 22, 2018 which was not favourable to MEO, concluding that, under certain circumstances, indemnities should be charged with VAT, and at the same time referring that ultimately VAT should only be assessed based on indemnities received from customers. The tax assessments of the fixed-line company in 2012 and both the mobile and fixed-line companies in 2013 and 2014, were submitted to the arbitral court as well, and all were suspended and waited for the decision of the ECJ. Following the ECJ decision, MEO was notified of the arbitral court decisions on the 2013 fixed and 2012 mobile actions, both unfavourable but both referring that VAT should only be assessed based on indemnities received from customers, which is less than 20% of the overall indemnities invoiced. MEO will be appealing from both these decisions to the Administrative Central Court. For the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 MEO reached an agreement with the tax authorities resulting in the payment of approximately €3 million. For following years, it is not certain that the tax authorities accept similar agreements.

23.4.2. Israel

On July 4, 2019, HOT signed a compromise agreement with the Israeli tax authorities for an amount of €7.6 million related to tax assessment for periods 2015-2016.

23.4.3. Other tax jurisdictions

Tax assessments are conducted in other tax jurisdictions within the Group (Israel and Luxembourg). The provisions recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements are based on the assessment of the risk by the management's and its professional advisors.

24. Other operating expenses

Operating expenses (€m)	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Technical and maintenance costs	(214.4)	(284.3)
Customer services	(137.6)	(143.2)
Business Taxes	(45.8)	(53.6)
Sales and marketing expenses	(451.0)	(391.6)
General and administrative expenses	(84.2)	(112.8)
Total	(933.0)	(985.5)

25. Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses (€m)	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Amortization of intangible assets	(393.7)	(375.2)
Amortization of contract costs	(117.0)	(104.5)
Amortization of right-of-use assets	(99.6)	-
Depreciation of tangible assets	(646.1)	(661.6)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	(1,256.4)	(1,141.3)

Depreciation, amortization and impairment expenses for the year ended December 31, 2019 were higher compared to 2018 mainly due to the amortization of right-of-use assets following the adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases* and an accelerated amortization in PT Portugal related to the PT Empresas brand that will be rebranded in the beginning of 2020.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

26. Net finance costs

Net finance costs (€m)	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Interest relative to gross financial debt	(606.0)	(604.2)
Realized and unrealized gains on derivative instruments linked to financial debt	146.6	196.3
Other financial expenses	(23.8)	(78.1)
Interest on lease liabilities	(74.2)	-
Net foreign exchange losses	-	(161.9)
Impairment of available for sale financial assets	(14.6)	(1.2)
Other financial expenses	(112.6)	(241.2)
Interest income	111.3	193.3
Net foreign exchange gains	33.9	-
Other financial income	64.0	71.6
Finance income	209.2	264.9
Net result on extinguishment of financial liabilities	(9.6)	-
Finance costs, net	(372.4)	(384.2)

The net finance costs for the year ended December 31, 2019 decreased to €372.4 million compared to €384.2 million for the same period in 2018. The decrease was mainly attributed to higher net foreign exchange gain that amounted to a €33.9 million gain for year ended December 31, 2019 (2018: €161.9 million loss) and finance income from the recharge of the fee on the guarantee facility agreement by Altice Financing to Altice Picture of €33.1 million (2018: nil) , which were partially offset by:

- lower realized and unrealized gains on derivative instruments due to lower gains in variation in the mark to market of the swaps of Altice Financing which amounted to €146.6 million (2018: €196.3 million gain);
- an increase in interest expenses related to lease liabilities that amounted to €74.2 million following the adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases* (2018: nil);
- lower interest incomes recognized on loans granted to Altice Luxembourg and entities in the Altice Group that amounted to €111.3 million (2018: €193.3 million); and
- net loss on extinguishment of financial liabilities of €9.6 million (2018: nil) related to the full redemption of the outstanding 2013 Altice Finco Euro Senior Notes in an aggregate principal amount of €250 million that occurred on January 13, 2020. As part of the redemption, Altice Finco recorded €9.6 million as costs of extinguishment of debt, of which €7.5 million pertaining to call premia and €2.1 million related to accelerated amortization of transaction costs. Please refer to note 32.2.

27. Average workforce

The workforce employed by the Group, expressed in the form of full-time-equivalent employees (FTE), is presented below. The full-time equivalence of each employee is calculated based on the number of hours worked by the employee in each period, compared to the maximum number of hours/period allowed as per the local law prevalent in the country of operation.

Average workforce	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Managers	549	433
Technicians	4,763	5,559
Employees	7,562	7,525
Total	12,874	13,517

28. Related party transactions**28.1. Related party transactions and balances**

Transactions with related parties during 2019 are mainly related to transactions with Altice USA, Altice France and Altice TV, transactions with associates and joint ventures of the various operating entities of the Group and payments for services rendered by the controlling shareholder of the Group. Such transactions include:

- exchange of services between PT Portugal and their associates (please refer to note 9 for more details on PT Portugal's associates);
- exchange of services between Altice USA, Altice France and Altice TV with Teads, PT Portugal and Altice Dominicana; and

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

- exchange of services like healthcare insurance, infrastructure services, management of emergency network and broadcasting of sport events between PT Portugal and its associates.

Transactions with related parties are not subject to any guarantees. The table below shows a summary of the Group's related party transactions for the year, and outstanding balances as at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

Related party transactions - income and expense (€m)	December 31, 2019				
	Revenue	Operating expenses	Financial expenses	Financial income	Capex
Equity holders	70.0	27.2	106.1	131.6	3.5
Associate companies and non-controlling interests	9.8	144.7	21.9	0.9	-
Total	79.9	171.9	128.1	132.5	3.5

Related party transactions - income and expense (€m)	December 31, 2018				
	Revenue	Operating expenses	Financial expenses	Financial income	Capex
Equity holders	445.4	112.0	56.5	170.7	-
Associate companies and non-controlling interests	5.2	134.9	0.7	5.4	14.1
Total	450.6	246.9	57.3	176.1	14.1

Related party balances - assets (€m)	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Investment, Right-of-use assets, loans and receivables	Trade receivables and other	Current accounts	Investment, Right-of-use assets, loans and receivables	Trade receivables and other	Current accounts
Equity holders	1,511.0	76.5	2.5	1,649.1	58.6	3.4
Associate companies and non-controlling interests	52.5	20.5	-	71.9	31.6	-
Total	1,563.5	97.0	2.5	1,721.1	90.2	3.4

Related party balances - liabilities (€m)	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Lease and Other financial liabilities	Trade payables and other	Current accounts	Lease and Other financial liabilities	Trade payables and other	Current accounts
Equity holders	744.0	193.4	2.8	868.5	205.7	2.0
Associate companies and non-controlling interests	-	34.8	-	-	86.2	-
Total	744.0	228.2	2.8	868.5	291.9	2.0

Revenue reported with the Company's equity holder of €70.0 million and €445.4 million was recognised in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The revenues for the year ended December 31, 2019 mainly related to the sale of equipment from PT Portugal and online advertising services from Teads to Altice USA, as well as revenues recognized in PT Portugal and Teads with Altice France and its subsidiaries. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the revenue with the Company's equity holders primarily related to the sale of software licences and equipment, online advertising services and long-distance traffic to Altice USA and the revenues reported with Altice France and its subsidiaries. The latter comprised mainly of the breakup fee income in Altice TV of €300.0 million and the operating revenues for the various services provided by PT Portugal, FOT, Altice TV, as well as Altice Technical Service France and Altice Customer Service prior to the sale to Altice France (please refer to notes 3.2.5 and 3.2.6). The revenue reported with associates, joint ventures and NCI for the year ended December 31, 2019 mainly related to revenues in PT Portugal for the specialized works and the lease to Fibroglobal - Comunicações Eletrónicas of ducts, posts and technical spaces through which the Group's network passes.

A total operating expense with the Company's equity holder of €27.2 million and €112.0 million was recognised in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2019 mainly related to the management fee expenses charged by Altice Luxembourg and operating expenses with Altice TV. The operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2018 mainly related to the operating expenses reported with Altice France of €86.1 million, consisting mainly of expenses in Altice TV, FOT and PT Portugal, as well as management fees charged by Altice Luxembourg. The operating expense reported with associates, joint ventures and NCI mainly related to:

- in Portugal:
 - o Fibroglobal - Comunicações Eletrónicas for fibre network infrastructure management, which related to a fee for any new customer installation and a monthly fee for PT Portugal's customer base through the network of Fibroglobal - Comunicações Eletrónicas;
 - o Sport TV for broadcasting of sports events; and

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

- o OMTEL for operating expenses related to fees of the infrastructure service of towers.
- in Israel:
 - o PHI for operating expenses for a mobile network in Israel during 2018 (PHI is consolidated as of January 1, 2019).

A financial expense with the Company's equity holder of €106.1 million and €56.5 million was recognised in the statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. The financial expenses for the year ended December 31, 2019 mainly related to the interest expense on loan due to Altice Luxembourg and the variations in the fair value of non-hedged derivative in Altice Financing with Altice Luxembourg. The financial expenses for the year ended December 31, 2018 related to the interest expenses recorded in the Company due to Altice Luxembourg. The financial expense reported with associates, joint ventures and NCI related to the write down of the accrued interest on the Wananchi subordinated loan.

A financial income with the Company's equity holder of €131.6 million and €170.7 million was recognised in the statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. The financial incomes for the year ended December 31, 2019 mainly composed of interest incomes on loans and facility agreements with Altice Luxembourg, financial income in Altice Financing related to the recharge of the fee on the guarantee facility agreement to Altice Picture and other interest incomes with various entities in the Altice Group. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the financial income with equity holders corresponded to interest incomes received from Altice Luxembourg of €162.7 million and Altice Corporate Financing of €2.4 million.

The investment, right-of-use assets, loans and receivables with the Company's equity holders as of December 31, 2019 mainly related to receivables related to loans, advances, facility agreements and accrued interests with entities in the Altice Group. It mainly consisted of facility agreement with Altice Luxembourg of €1,076.0 million, advances and loan with Altice TV of €291.2 million and facility agreements with Altice Group Lux of €151.2 million. The investment, right-of-use assets, loans and receivables of associates, joint ventures and NCI and with the Company's equity holder as of December 31, 2019 mainly related to:

- a loan granted to Fibroglobal - Comunicações Eletrónicas that provides fibre network and infrastructure management services to PT Portugal; and
- a subordinated loan with Wananchi.

The trade receivables and other and the current accounts with the Company's equity holders as of December 31, 2019 mainly comprised of receivables in Altice Financing related to the recharge of the fee on the guarantee facility agreement to Altice Picture, prepaid expenses with Altice Luxembourg and trade receivables in PT Portugal with Altice France. The trade receivables and other and the current accounts of associates, joint ventures and NCI as of December 31, 2019 were mainly in Portugal:

- Altice - Associação de Cuidados de Saúde trade receivables related to the employee healthcare insurance in PT Portugal; and
- Sport TV trade receivables.

Other financial liabilities with the Company's equity holders as of December 31, 2019 mainly related to the MCN issued by the Company that were subscribed by Altice Luxembourg of €629.7 million (please refer to note 17.6.5), accrued interests related to MCN in the Company payable to Altice Luxembourg and advances from AMI.

The trade payables and other and the current accounts with the Company's equity holders as of December 31, 2019 mainly related to trade payable to Altice N.V. to the fine imposed by the European Commission on the gun jumping investigation during the acquisition of PT Portugal (please refer to note 30.1.1), management fee payables to entities in the Altice Group and account payables in Coditel Holding and PT Portugal with Altice France and its subsidiaries. The trade payables and other of associates, joint ventures and NCI as of December 31, 2019 mainly related to trade payables and other in PT Portugal:

- OMTEL trade payable related to infrastructure services of towers; and
- Altice - Associação de Cuidados de Saúde, which provides healthcare insurance for the PT Portugal's active and retired employees; and
- Sport TV trade payable for broadcasting services of sport events.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

28.2. Compensation of key management personnel and Board members**28.2.1. Key management personnel**

Key management personnel include D. Okhuijsen and M. Corbin for 2019 and D. Goei, D. Okhuijsen, J. Bonnin and M. Corbin for 2018. The total remuneration of key management personnel in aggregate during the year ended December 31, 2019 was €4.8 million and €44.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2018. The decrease in the total remuneration compared to 2018 was attributed to a decrease in key management personnel, a higher share-based expenses in 2018 following the Separation of Altice USA from the Altice Group on June 8, 2018 and the decision to replace the existing Altice USA stock option plans by payment in cash based on vesting dates. The remuneration of key management personnel for the year ended December 31, 2019 was paid by Altice Europe N.V. and Altice Management International.

29. Contractual obligations and commercial commitments

The Group has contractual obligations to various suppliers, customers and financial institutions that are summarized below. A detailed breakdown by operating entity is provided below. These contractual obligations listed below do not contain operating leases (detailed in note 20).

Unrecognised contractual commitments December 31, 2019	< 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 4 years	Five years or more	Total
Goods and service purchase commitments	447.7	214.8	217.9	274.3	1,154.7
Investment commitments	136.8	5.0	4.6	0.3	146.7
Guarantees given to suppliers/customers	57.7	13.0	19.9	59.3	149.8
Guarantees given to financial institutions	0.9	0.1	0.1	-	1.1
Guarantees given to government agencies	8.8	-	4.6	66.9	80.3
Total	651.8	232.9	247.0	400.9	1,532.6

Unrecognised contractual commitments December 31, 2018	< 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 4 years	Five years or more	Total
Goods and service purchase commitments	328.9	242.8	265.9	345.3	1,182.9
Investment commitments	107.1	3.7	4.4	1.2	116.3
Guarantees given to suppliers/customers	64.4	24.5	0.5	31.8	121.2
Guarantees given to government agencies	0.1	7.9	15.8	65.3	89.1
Total	500.5	278.8	286.6	443.7	1,509.6

29.1. Commitment to purchase goods and services

Commitments to purchase goods and services mainly refer to long term contracts that different operating entities have with suppliers of goods and services that are used to provide services to end customers:

- PT Portugal: commitments amounting to a total of €849.8 million include commitments to purchase inventory (mainly mobile phones, set-top-boxes and Home Gateways), commitments for other services, primarily related to maintenance contracts as well as commitments under football-related content agreements, namely:
 - o agreements entered into in the end of 2015 for the acquisition of the exclusive broadcasting rights of home football games of several clubs (Porto, Vitória de Guimarães, Rio Ave, Boavista and Desportivo das Aves), including sponsorship agreement with Porto;
 - o an agreement entered into with the other Portuguese telecom operators in July 2016 for the reciprocal sharing of broadcasting rights of football-related content for an eight year period, in accordance with which the acquisition cost of such rights is split between all operators based on their market share and accordingly PT Portugal has commitments to pay a portion of the acquisition cost of the rights acquired by its competitors based on PT Portugal's market share and is entitled to recharge other operators for a portion of the acquisition cost of its own exclusive rights based on the market share of such operators; and
 - o a distribution agreement with the Portuguese sports premium channel (Sport TV) in July 2016, for a two-season period, in accordance with which PT Portugal is committed to pay a non-contingent fixed component.
- Israel: commitments amounted to €236.2 million including commitments to purchase content, mainly channels.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

29.2. Investment commitments

The commitments this year mainly refer to commitments made by different Group companies to suppliers of tangible and intangible assets (including content capex).

29.3. Guarantees given to suppliers/customers

This caption mainly consists of guarantees given to suppliers or customers by different Group companies as part of the normal course of the companies concerned.

29.4. Guarantees given to financial institutions

This caption mainly consists of bank guarantees given by different Group companies during their business.

29.5. Guarantees given to government agencies

This caption mainly consists of guarantees given by different Group companies to government agencies as part of their regular operations. At PT Portugal, guarantees to government agencies for an amount of €63.4 million include bank guarantees related to tax litigation.

29.6. Other commitments and guarantees

This caption mainly consists of guarantees given by different Group companies during their business.

29.7. Other commitments**29.7.1. Commitments linked to telecommunications activities in Portugal**

MEO is the holder of operating authorizations for its networks and the provision of its telecommunications services on the Portugal territory, as presented below:

Band	Technology	Decisions	Start	End
800 MHz	4G (2 × 10 MHz)	Usage Rights for Terrestrial ECS ICP-ANACOM N° 02/2012	March 9, 2012	March 9, 2027
900 MHz	2G/3G/ 4G (2 × 8 MHz)		February 28, 2007	March 16, 2022
1800 MHz	2G/4G (2 × 6 MHz)		February 28, 2007	March 16, 2022
	2G/4G (2 × 14 MHz)		March 9, 2012	March 9, 2027
2.1 GHz	3G/4G (2 × 20 MHz)		April 21, 2018	April 21, 2033
2.6 GHz	4G (2 × 20 MHz)		March 9, 2012	March 9, 2027

Historically, there were no costs upon renewals except for further coverage obligations. Furthermore, MEO pays spectrum fees based on the MHz acquired in the several auctions.

30. Litigation

In the normal course of its activities, the Group is accused in a certain number of governmental, arbitration and administrative lawsuits. Provisions are recognised by the Group when management believe that it is more likely than not that such lawsuits will result in an expense being recognised by the Group, and the magnitude of the expenses can be reliably estimated. The magnitude of the provisions recognised is based on the best estimate of the level of risk on a case-by-case basis, considering that the occurrence of events during the legal action involves constant re-estimation of this risk.

The Group is not aware of other disputes, arbitration, governmental or legal action or exceptional fact (including any legal action of which the Group is aware, which is outstanding or by which it is threatened) that may have been, or is in, progress during the last months and that has a significant effect on the financial position, the earnings, the activity and the assets of the Company and the Group, other than those described below.

This note describes the new proceedings and developments in existing litigations that have occurred since the publication of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2018 and that have had or that may have a significant effect on the financial position of the Group.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

30.1. Portugal

30.1.1. European Commission Investigation

After having approved the acquisition of PT Portugal by the Group on April 20, 2015, the European Commission initiated an investigation into infringement by Altice Europe N.V. ("Altice Europe") of the obligation of prior notification of concentrations under Article 4(1) of the Merger Regulation and/or of the stand-still obligation laid down in Article 7(1) of the Merger Regulation. The European Commission issued a statement of objections on May 18, 2017, informing Altice Europe of the objections raised against it.

On April 24, 2018, the European Commission notified Altice Europe of its decision to impose upon it two fines totalling €124.5 million. The Commission found that Altice Europe infringed the prior notification obligation of a concentration under Article 4(1) of the EU Merger Regulation, and the stand-still obligation under Article 7(1) of the EU Merger Regulation. Altice Europe fully disagrees with the Commission's decision, and in particular, it considers that this case differs entirely from the French Numéricable/Altice France/Virgin gun jumping case, in which the Group had agreed not to challenge the allegations brought against it. In Altice Europe's opinion, the Commission's decision relies on a wrongful definition of the notion of "implementation" of a concentration. Further, the transaction agreement governing the management of the target during the pre-closing period provided Altice Europe with a consultation right on certain exceptional matters relating to PT Portugal aimed at preserving the value and integrity of the target prior to closing and was in accordance with well-established M&A market practice.

In any event, Altice Europe considers that the elements in the Commission's file do not establish the exercise of influence, as alleged by the Commission, by Altice Europe over PT Portugal's business conduct neither prior to the merger notification to the Commission nor prior to the Commission's clearance.

On July 5, 2018, Altice Europe filed an Application for annulment against the Commission's decision before the EU General Court to request that the decision as a whole be annulled or, at the very least, that the sanction be significantly reduced (Case T-425/18). The Commission's decision does not affect the approval granted by the European Commission on April 20, 2015 for the acquisition of PT Portugal by the Group.

On November 6, 2018, the Council of the European Union filed an Application to intervene in the case before the EU General Court. Both Altice Europe and the European Commission confirmed they had no observations to the Council's Application to intervene. The Council requested an extension of the time-limit to file its Statement of intervention. The Court granted that extension until February 25, 2019.

On November 30, 2018, the European Commission filed its Defence requesting the Court (1) to dismiss Altice Europe's Application and (2) to order Altice Europe to pay the costs. The said Defence was notified to Altice Europe on December 14, 2018. On December 20, 2018, Altice Europe requested an extension of one month to lodge its Reply. The extension was granted on January 4, 2019, until February 25, 2019.

On February 25, 2019, Altice Europe filed its Reply to the Commission's Defence adhering to the conclusions and orders sought in its Application for annulment.

On March 15, 2019, Altice Europe filed its observations on the Statement of intervention of the Council of the European Union, which essentially mirror the corresponding allegations in Altice Europe's Application and reply to the Commission's defence.

On March 18, 2019, Altice Europe received the copy of the Commission's observations on the Statement of intervention of the Council of the European Union, which merely state it does not have any observations, as its position and that of the Council of the European Union are aligned.

After an extension of the deadline, the Commission filed its Rejoinder to Altice Europe's reply on May 10, 2019.

The written phase of the procedure has now been closed. The President will fix a date on which the Judge-Rapporteur is to present a preliminary report to the General Court. The preliminary report shall contain an analysis of the relevant issues of fact and of law raised by the action, proposals as to whether measures of organization of procedure or measures of inquiry should be undertaken, whether there should be an oral part of the procedure and whether the case should be referred to the Grand Chamber or to a Chamber sitting with a different number of Judges.

Altice Europe submitted a reasoned request for a hearing on May 29, 2019.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

On March 10, 2020, Altice Europe received from the General Court an invitation addressed to all the parties to submit observations regarding the possible consequences of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) judgment on another case by March 25, 2020. On March 25, 2020, Altice Europe lodged its observations and reiterated its submission filed on May 29, 2019, regarding the importance of a hearing in the present case. On March 23, 2020, the Commission and the Council of the European Union lodged their observations, which have been transmitted to Altice Europe on March 31, 2020. In essence, the Commission and the Council concluded by reiterating that Altice Europe's application should be rejected.

Depending on the Court's evaluation of the observations received from the parties on the relevance of such judgment from the CJEU for Altice Europe's case, the General Court will decide whether or not to hold an oral hearing, which would most likely take place in 2020. In that case, Altice Europe would expect a judgment in 2021.

As of December 31, 2019, a liability of €127.2 million (including accrued interests) is recorded at Altice Portugal, as it is the acquiring entity of PT Portugal. On July 25, 2018, the Group issued a bank guarantee to the European Commission of €124.5 million (excluding accrued interests).

30.1.2. Vodafone – Network Sharing Agreement

Vodafone and PT Comunicações (currently MEO) signed, on July 21, 2014, an agreement for the acquisition of exclusive rights of use of the PON Network, which consisted in the possibility of access to the installed infrastructure owned by each of the parties to offer new generation services and integrated offerings (voice, internet and television) autonomously in the retail market. On November 4, 2015, MEO informed Vodafone that it has decided to individually develop a new, ambitious plan for the expansion of its fibre optic network, both in geographical areas already covered by a new generation network and in other geographical areas, while continuing to comply with the agreed. Notwithstanding, Vodafone states that this was a breach of the agreement and is claiming an amount of approximately €132 million from MEO for damages and losses allegedly caused by that non-compliance with the agreed.

MEO submitted its defence to these claims in June 2018, stating that (i) Vodafone did not have a contractual right to prevent MEO from developing its network autonomously and independently from the agreement, (ii) all of Vodafone rights, resulting from the agreement, were respected by MEO, and Vodafone was in no way limited by MEO in the investment in the construction of its own network, which it developed freely and voluntarily, choosing to invest where it found greater profitability for its business, and (iii) Vodafone's claims for damages and losses were not factually sustainable.

An experts' report should be submitted to the Court and the experts asked the Court for a 45 days extension for the report submission, so the report should be submitted in April 2020. MEO will wait for the notification from the Court for analysis and response with respect to the experts' report.

30.1.3. Optimus (currently NOS Comunicações) - Interconnection agreement

This legal action is dated from 2001 and relates to the price that Telecomunicações Móveis Nacionais ("TMN", PT Portugal's mobile operation at that time) charged Optimus - Comunicações S.A. ("Optimus", one of MEO's mobile competitors at that time, currently NOS) for mobile interconnection services, price that Optimus did not agree with. TMN transferred to PT Comunicações (PT Portugal's fixed operation at that time, currently named MEO) the receivables from Optimus, and subsequently PT Comunicações offset those receivables with payables due to Optimus. NOS argues for the annulment of the offset made by PT Comunicações and accordingly claims from PT Comunicações the settlement of the payables due before the offset plus accrued interest. In August 2015, the Court decided that the transfer of the interconnection receivables from TMN to PT Comunicações and consequently the offset of those receivables with payables due by PT Comunicações to Optimus were not legal and therefore sentenced MEO to settle those payables plus interest up to date in the total amount of approximately €35 million. MEO appealed this decision in October 2015 to the Court of Appeal of Lisbon. In September 2016, MEO was notified of the decision from the Court of Appeal of Lisbon, which confirmed the initial ruling against MEO, as a result of which MEO decided to appeal to the Supreme Court. On March 13, 2017, MEO was notified of the Supreme Court's decision of dismissal of its appeal and as a result MEO decided to appeal to the Constitutional Court. In January 8, 2018, MEO was notified of the Constitutional Court decision of dismissal of the appeal, after which MEO appealed to the Constitutional Court Conference. MEO was notified that the Constitutional Court Conference did not accept and consequently will not analyse the appeal. In July 2018, MEO paid €41 million to settle the action which had been accrued for in 2015.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

NOS claimed an additional amount of interests during the judicial procedure and is now claiming an additional payment of €5 million. The contestation of the legal action by MEO was submitted and preliminary hearing should be scheduled.

30.1.4. Anacom litigation

MEO has several outstanding proceedings filed from Anacom, for some of which MEO has not yet received formal condemnations. This litigation includes matters such as the violation of rules relating to portability, TDT, the non-compliance of obligations under the universal service (public phones) and regulated offers (ORAC). Historically, MEO paid amounts significantly lower than the administrative fines set by Anacom in final decisions. The initial value of the proceedings is normally set at the maximum applicable amount of the administrative fine until the final decision is formally issued.

30.1.5. Zon TV Cabo Portugal – Violation of portability rules

Zon TV Cabo Portugal (currently NOS) claims that MEO has not complied with the applicable rules for the portability of fixed numbers, as a result of which claims for an indemnity of €22 million corresponding to profits lost due to unreasonable rejections and the delay in providing the portability of the number. An expert indicated by each party and a third-party expert evaluated this matter and presented the final report to the Court, which decided to change the scope of the work to be performed by the experts, and accordingly the action moved back again. The experts presented the new final report to the Court in January 2019 and the parties are waiting for the appointment date of the preliminary hearing.

30.1.6. Municipal taxes and rights-of-way

Pursuant to a statute enacted on August 1, 1997, as an operator of a basic telecommunications network, MEO was exempt from municipal taxes and rights-of-way and other fees with respect to its network in connection with its obligations under the Concession. The Portuguese Government has advised MEO in the past that this statute confirmed the tax exemption under MEO's former Concession and that it will continue to take the necessary actions in order for MEO to maintain the economic benefits contemplated by the former Concession.

Law 5/2004, dated 10 February 2004, established a new rights-of-way regime in Portugal whereby each municipality may establish a fee, up to a maximum of 0.25% of each wireline services bill, to be paid by the customers of those wireline operators whose network infra-structures are located in each such municipality. Meanwhile, Decree-Law 123/2009, dated 21 May 2009, clarified that no other tax should be levied by the municipalities in addition to the tax established by Law 5/2004. This interpretation was confirmed by the Supreme Administrative Court of Portugal in several legal actions. Some municipalities continue to perceive that the Law 5/2004 does not expressly revoke other taxes that the municipalities wish to establish, because Law 5/2004 is not applicable to the public municipality domain.

Currently, there are legal actions with some municipalities regarding this matter and some of the municipalities have initiated enforcement proceedings against MEO to demand the payment of those taxes.

30.1.7. Invesfundo II - Disposal of plots of land

Invesfundo II, acquired from one of MEO's former pension fund assets, has a group of plots of land for a total amount of €41 million, including one plot of land that Invesfundo II argues was not MEO's property, as a result of which Invesfundo II had to acquire that plot of land from a third party for €4 million, amount that is claiming from MEO. Judicial decision was totally favourable to MEO and the process was finalized in December 2019.

30.1.8. Opway– Construction of Covilhã data centre

In connection with construction of a data centre in Covilhã, PT Data Center had contracted Opway-Somague consortium as its main contractor responsible for the project, while Opway-Somague contracted Isolux as a subcontractor. Isolux filed an action against the Opway-Somague consortium for alleged delays in the construction works and changes to the initial project that resulted in higher costs for Isolux. The amount of this action is approximately €17.4 million. PT Data Center is only an accessory intervener in this action and thus no amount can be directly claim from it as a result of this action. Following the action filed by Isolux, the Opway-Somague consortium filed an action against PT Data Center in late 2016 for an amount of €16.7 million, claiming that PT Data Center orientations caused changes to the work plan and other vicissitudes in the realization of the construction plan that were never paid and caused damages to the Opway-Somague consortium.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

By an extra judicial agreement between Opway and PT Data Center, closed in December 2018, with a broader scope than the facts that were being discussed in the judicial process, it was possible to close all the issues that involved the construction of the Covilhã data centre and the final reception of the contract took place. PT Data Center made a single payment, in face of the commitment of both parties that there was nothing more to claim from each other, and that they would desist from all legal proceedings.

The process has been finalized since the beginning of February 2019, as the request by Opway to the Court for the process to be terminated occurred.

30.1.9. National Commission for Data Protection

MEO has several outstanding proceedings filed by the National Commission for Data Protection (CNPd), for some of which MEO has not yet received formal condemnations. This litigation includes matters such as the violation of rules relating to marketing contact with clients and alleged non-compliance of obligations under the database of debtors to telecom operators.

Historically, MEO paid significantly lower (or even no amounts) of the administrative fines set by CNPD in final decisions. The initial value of the proceedings is normally set at the maximum applicable amount of the administrative fine until the final decision is formally issued.

30.1.10. Portuguese Competition Authority investigation

On December 20, 2019, MEO has received a Statement of Objections from the Portuguese Competition Authority regarding its preliminary view that both MEO and NOWO, which operates as a MVNO using MEO's network, were part of a cartel for market sharing and price fixing of mobile services, sold either on a standalone basis or in bundles of fixed and mobile telecommunications services. The Competition Authority concluded that this alleged illegal practice took place between 2017 and 2018. MEO firmly denies the existence of any cartel.

The maximum fine applicable for this kind of infraction corresponds to 10% of the turnover of each company in the specific markets that were impacted by the alleged illegal practices of both MEO and NOWO. In relation to MEO, such maximum fine amounts to approximately €52 million. On February 19, 2020, MEO has submitted its written defence to the Statement of Objections, after which the Portuguese Competition Authority will decide whether to issue a condemnatory decision and in that case the amount of the fine. The decision to impose a fine will end the administrative procedure with MEO having the possibility of challenging this decision in court.

31. Going concern

As of December 31, 2019, the Group had net current liability position of €961.9 million (mainly due to trade payables amounting to €1,412.7 million) and a negative working capital of €258.2 million. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Group registered a net profit of €438.9 million from continuing operations and generated cash flows of €1,363.6 million from continuing operations.

As at December 31, 2019, the Group had a negative equity position of €542.1 million compared to an equity position of €25.0 million as at December 31, 2018. The equity position decreased from the prior period mainly due to the net loss and Other comprehensive loss recorded for the year ended December 31, 2019.

The negative working capital position is structural and follows industry norms. Customers generally pay subscription revenues early or mid-month, with short days of sales outstanding and suppliers are paid under standard commercial terms, thus generating a negative working capital. This is evidenced by the difference in the level of receivables and payables: €1,023.6 million and €1,412.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2019, as compared to €943.6 million and €1,210.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2018. Payables due the following month are covered by revenues and cash flows from operations (if needed).

As of December 31, 2019, the Group's short-term borrowings comprised mainly debentures in Altice Finco of €257.5 million and loans from lenders for Altice Financing of €19.1 million. As of December 31, 2018, the Group's short-term borrowings comprised mainly loans from lenders for Altice Financing for €18.8 million. The short-term obligations are expected to be covered by the operating cash flows of the operating subsidiaries. As at December 31, 2019, the amount drawn on the revolving credit facilities at Altice Financing amounted to nil. A listing of available credit facilities is provided in note 17.5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and the amounts available per segments are sufficient to cover the short-term debt and interest expense needs of each of these segments if needed.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

Given the above, the Board has considered the following elements in determining that the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate:

- The Group's performance on Adjusted EBITDA and operating cash flows:
 - o Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2019 amounted to €1,547.7 million, a decrease of 4.2% compared to the Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2018.
 - o Operating cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2019 were €1,363.6 million.
- The Group had unrestricted cash reserves of €395.5 million as of December 31, 2019, compared to €597.3 million as of December 31, 2018, which would allow it to cover any urgent cash needs. The Group can move its cash from one segment to another under certain conditions as allowed by the covenants under its various debentures and loan agreements. Cash reserves in operating segments carrying debt obligations were as follows:
 - o Altice International: €395.5 million.
- Additionally, as of December 31, 2019, the Group had access to revolving credit facilities of up to €581.0 million, of which nil was drawn as at December 31, 2019.

The Group's senior executives track operational key operating measures (KPIs) on a weekly basis, thus tracking top line trends closely. This allows the Group's senior executives and local CEOs to ensure proper alignment with budget targets and respond with speed and flexibility to counter any unexpected events and help to ensure that the budgeted targets are met.

Altice Group continues to review its fiber infrastructure to further accelerate its deployment and is exploring financial partnerships. On December 12, 2019, PT Portugal signed an agreement with Morgan Stanley Infrastructure Partners to create a nationwide fibre wholesaler in Portugal. PT Portugal will sell to Morgan Stanley Infrastructure Partners a minority equity stake of 49.99% in Altice Portugal FTTH based on an enterprise value of €4.63 billion. The transaction is expected to close in the second quarter of 2020. In addition, on January 2, 2020, PT Portugal sold its 25% equity interest in the tower company OMTEL to Cellnex Telecom S.A.. The total cash proceeds were received in the first quarter of 2020 and amounted to €201.0 million. Furthermore, through the successful refinancing of Altice International in the first quarter of 2020, significant annual interest savings through both average cost and debt reduction are expected.

Based on the above, the Board is of the view that the Group will continue to act as a going concern for twelve months from the date of approval of the Consolidated Financial Statements and has hence deemed it appropriate to prepare the Consolidated Financial Statements using the going concern assumption.

32. Events after the reporting period

32.1. Sale of a 25% equity stake in OMTEL

On January 2, 2020, PT Portugal sold its 25% equity interest in the tower company OMTEL to Cellnex Telecom S.A.. The total cash proceeds were received in the first quarter of 2020 and amounted to €201.0 million.

OMTEL is the first independent tower company in Portugal and operated approximately 3,000 tower sites in the country as at December 31, 2019. The sale by PT Portugal of its 25% equity interest in OMTEL is part of a larger transaction pursuant to which Cellnex Telecom S.A. acquired 100% of the share capital of OMTEL. In September 2018, at the time of its sale of OMTEL to a consortium including Morgan Stanley Infrastructure Partners and Horizon Equity Partners, PT Portugal had reinvested €108.8 million for a 25% equity interest in OMTEL.

32.2. Redemption of Notes

The Group has undertaken the following redemptions of notes since January 1, 2020:

- On January 13, 2020, Altice Finco redeemed in full the outstanding 2013 Altice Finco Euro Senior Notes, in an aggregate principal amount of €250 million, in accordance with the 2013 Altice Finco Euro Senior Notes Indenture;
- On February 10, 2020, Altice Finco redeemed in full the outstanding 2013 Altice Finco Dollar Senior Notes, in an aggregate principal amount of \$400 million, in accordance with the 2013 Altice Finco Dollar Senior Notes Indenture; and

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

- On February 18, 2020, Altice Financing redeemed in full the outstanding 2015 Altice Financing Senior Secured Notes, in an aggregate principal amount of €2,334.5 million equivalent, in accordance with the 2015 Altice Financing Senior Secured Notes Indenture.

32.3. Issuance of the 2020 Altice Financing Senior Secured Notes

On January 22, 2020, Altice Financing issued \$1,200 million aggregate principal amount of 5.000% Senior Secured Notes due January 15, 2028, €1,100 million aggregate principal amount of 3.000% Senior Secured Notes due January 15, 2028 and €600 million aggregate principal amount of 2.250% Senior Secured Notes due January 15, 2025.

32.4. Amendment of 2014 Altice Financing Revolving Credit Facility Agreement

On February 20, 2020, all of the lenders under the 2014 Altice Financing Revolving Credit Facility Agreement agreed to amend the 2014 Altice Financing Revolving Credit Facility Agreement to extend the maturity date to February 20, 2025, reduce the margin and make certain other changes.

32.5. Bridge facility

On March 3, 2020, Altice Finco entered into a term loan credit agreement providing for, among other things, a euro-denominated term loan in an aggregate principal amount of €500 million (the “2020 Altice Finco Bridge Credit Facility Agreement”). The term loan bears interest at a rate per annum equal to the weighted average rate of 2-month and 3-month EURIBOR for the period between the funding date of the 2020 Altice Finco Bridge Credit Facility Agreement (March 5, 2020) and the maturity date of the 2020 Altice Finco Bridge Credit Facility Agreement (May 29, 2020), plus the applicable margin of 2.5% per annum. The proceeds from the term loan borrowed under the 2020 Altice Finco Bridge Credit Facility Agreement were used to fund in part the redemption of the 2015 Altice Luxembourg Senior Notes.

32.6. Update on the COVID-19 pandemic

On March 11, 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a global pandemic, highlighting the health risks of the disease. In this context and following regulatory requirements published by governments over the last weeks in the countries in which the Group operates, the Group continues to assess conditions in order to adapt to the business and social environment in which it operates.

The COVID-19 pandemic can have an adverse effect on the Group’s business, financial condition and results of operations, depending on the nature and period of governmental measures in the countries in which the Group operates. Impact may include:

- (i) the slowdown of the production capabilities of China or other affected countries may have a negative impact on hardware, software and other providers of outsourced services that the Group relies on to provide its services, and the global reach of the pandemic may lead to a situation where there are no clear or cost effective alternatives;
- (ii) delay in infrastructural projects;
- (iii) productivity of the workforce may decline due to an increase in sick leaves, quarantine procedures and work or travel restrictions; and
- (iv) habits and financial situation of customers may change due to the economic slowdown and possibility of a worldwide recession, e.g., postponing purchase decisions, breaking contracts and personal or corporate bankruptcies.

The Group has activated a response program in order to minimize the impact of this risk, by protecting employees, securing the supply chain, and continuously monitoring the situation and leveraging at the same time the Group’s services that may help in the virus containment efforts, such as videoconferencing and online classes. In addition, networks play a key role in keeping people connected and the Group is monitoring its network usage and assessing its policies and procedures to best support its customers.

As of the date of issuance of the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Group is facing a decline in handsets sales (low margin activity) in the context of the closure of the shops in many countries where the Group operates and a decline in the advertising businesses (Teads) but the impact has been limited, since the crisis only began at the beginning of March 2020.

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

The situation continues to evolve, including further regulatory requirements published by governments, and it is difficult to predict the effect on the Group's operations and financial performance. Based on the above and information in note 31, the Group considers that the assessment of the going concern assumption for the Group is not impacted

33. List of entities included in the scope of consolidation

The table on the following pages provides a list of all entities consolidated into the Consolidated Financial Statements. The method of consolidation is provided; fully consolidated ("FC") or consolidated using the equity method ("EM"), as is the percentage of capital held by the Group and the entity's country of incorporation.

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Method of consolidation	Economic Interest
Altice International S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	Parent Entity	Parent Entity
Altice Africa S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	FC	100.0%
Altice Bahamas S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	FC	100.0%
Altice Caribbean S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	FC	100.0%
Altice Dominicana, S.A.	Dominican Republic	FC	100.0%
Altice Financing S.A.	Luxembourg	FC	100.0%
Altice Finco S.A.	Luxembourg	FC	100.0%
Altice Holdings S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	FC	100.0%
Altice Labs, S.A.	Portugal	FC	100.0%
ALTICE PAY, S.A. (Ex. Pt Pay, S.A.)	Portugal	FC	100.0%
Altice Portugal, S.A.	Portugal	FC	100.0%
Altice Teads S.A.	Luxembourg	FC	96.2%
Altice Technical Services S.A.	Luxembourg	FC	100.0%
Altice West Europe S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	FC	100.0%
Auberimmo S.A.S.	France	FC	100.0%
Auto Venda Já, S.A.	Portugal	EM	50.0%
Belmont Infra Holding, S.A.	Portugal	EM	25.0%
BRTL Holding S.A. (previously Portugal Telecom Brasil, S.A.)	Portugal	FC	100.0%
BRTL Media, Ltda. (previously Pt Multimédia.Com Brasil, Ltda.)	Portugal	FC	100.0%
Buzzef Middle East FZ-LLC (Dubai)	Morocco	FC	96.2%
Buzzeff Holding S.A.	Luxembourg	FC	96.2%
Buzzeff S.à r.l. (Morocco)	Morocco	FC	96.2%
Coditel Holding II S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	FC	100.0%
Coditel Holding S.A.	Luxembourg	FC	100.0%
Contact Cabo Verde - Telemarketing E Serviços De Informação, S.A.	Portugal	FC	100.0%
Cool Holdings Limited S.A.	Israel	FC	100.0%
Ericsson Inovação S.A.	Portugal	EM	49.0%
Global Interlink, LTD.	Bahamas	FC	100.0%
H. Hadaros 2012 Ltd	Israel	FC	100.0%
Hot Mobile Ltd	Israel	FC	100.0%
Hot Mobile Slika Ltd	Israel	FC	100.0%
Hot Net Internet Services Ltd	Israel	FC	100.0%
Hot Telecom Ltd	Israel	FC	100.0%
Hot Telecom Ltd Partnership	Israel	FC	100.0%
Hot Telecommunications Systems Ltd	Israel	FC	100.0%
Hungaro Digital Kft (Hdt)	Portugal	EM	44.6%
Intelcia Portugal Inshore, S.A. (Ex. OpenIdea, Tecnologias de Telecomunicações e Sistemas de Informação S.A.)	Portugal	FC	100.0%
Janela Digital-Informática E Telecomunicações, Lda	Portugal	EM	50.0%
Mcall Contact Center, S.A.	Portugal	FC	100.0%
MEO - Serviços Técnicos de Redes de Comunicações Eletrónicas S.A.	Portugal	FC	100.0%
Meo-Serviços De Comunicações E Multimédia, S.A.	Portugal	FC	100.0%
Multicert - Serviços De Certificação Electrónica, S.A.	Portugal	EM	20.0%
NEW POST - Atividades e serviços de telecomunicações, de linha de apoio e de administração e operação de sistemas, A.C.E.	Portugal	FC	51.0%
OMT Ocean 4 S.A.S.	France	FC	100.0%
Open Idea, Tecnologias De Telecomunicações E Sistemas De Informação Lda (Angola)	Portugal	FC	100.0%
Open Labs Pesquisa E Desenvolvimento Ltda	Portugal	FC	100.0%
OpenLabs S.A. (Brazil) (previously Portugal Telecom Inovação Brasil, S.A.)	Portugal	FC	100.0%
OTR2 S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	FC	100.0%
PHI Networks (2015) Limited Partnership	Israel	JO	50.0%
Portugal Telecom Data Center, S.A.	Portugal	FC	100.0%
Portugal Telecom Imobiliária, S.A.	Portugal	FC	100.0%
Previsão-Sociedade Gestora De Fundos De Pensões, S.A.	Portugal	FC	82.1%
Pt Blueclip -Serviços De Gestão, S.A.	Portugal	FC	100.0%
Pt Cloud E Data Centers, S.A.	Portugal	FC	100.0%

Altice International S.à r.l.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2019

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Method of consolidation	Economic Interest
Pt Contact-Telemarketing E Serviços De Informação, S.A.	Portugal	FC	100.0%
PT Portugal, Sgps, S.A.	Portugal	FC	100.0%
Pt Prestações - Mandatária De Aquisições E Gestão De Bens, S.A.	Portugal	FC	100.0%
Pt Sales - Serviços De Telecomunicações E Sistemas De Informação, S.A.	Portugal	FC	100.0%
PT-Móveis-Serviços de Telecomunicações, SGPS, S.A.	Portugal	FC	100.0%
S.G.P.I.C.E. - Sociedade de Serviços de Gestão de Portais na Internet e de Consultoria de Empresas, S.A.	Portugal	EM	33.3%
Sadotel S.A.S.	Dominican Republic	FC	60.0%
Sport TV Portugal, S.A.	Portugal	EM	25.0%
Sportinvest Multimedia S.A.	Portugal	EM	50.0%
Sportinvest Multimédia, Sgps, S.A.	Portugal	EM	50.0%
Sudtel Tecnologia S.A.	Portugal	FC	70.0%
TAT Ltd.	Israel	FC	51.0%
Teads Argentina S.A.	Argentina	FC	96.2%
Teads Australia PTY Ltd	Australia	FC	96.2%
Teads Brasil Solucoes Em Propaganda e Video Ltd	Brazil	FC	96.2%
Teads Canada Inc.	Canada	FC	96.2%
Teads Colombia S.A.S.	Colombia	FC	96.2%
Teads Deutschland GmbH	Germany	FC	96.2%
Teads Espana SLU	Spain	FC	96.2%
Teads France S.A.S.	France	FC	96.2%
Teads Hong-Kong Limited	Hong-Kong	FC	96.2%
Teads Inc.	USA	FC	96.2%
Teads Italia SRL	Italy	FC	96.2%
Teads Japan	Japan	FC	96.2%
Teads Korea	Korea	FC	96.2%
Teads Latam LLC	USA	FC	96.2%
Teads Ltd	UK	FC	96.2%
Teads Mexico SA de CV	Mexico	FC	96.2%
Teads NL B.V.	Netherlands	FC	96.2%
Teads Rus LLC	Russia	FC	96.2%
Teads S.A.	Luxembourg	FC	96.2%
Teads Schweiz GmbH	Switzerland	FC	96.2%
Teads Sing. Pte	Singapore	FC	96.2%
Teads Studio Ltd	United Kingdom	FC	96.2%
Teads Studio SRL	Romania	FC	96.2%
Tnord S.A.	Portugal	FC	60.0%
Zira Ltd.	Israel	EM	20.0%

To the sole Partner of
Altice International S.à r.l.
5 rue Eugène Ruppert
L-2453 Luxembourg

REPORT OF THE REVISEUR D'ENTREPRISES AGREE

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Altice International S.à r.l. and its subsidiaries (the “Group”), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Law of July 23, 2016 on the audit profession (Law of July 23, 2016) and with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as adopted for Luxembourg by the “Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier” (CSSF). Our responsibilities under the Law of July 23, 2016 and ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF are further described in the “Responsibilities of the “Réviseur d’Entreprises Agréé” for the “Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements” section of our report. We are also independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under those ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Board of Managers for the consolidated financial statements

The Board of Managers is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as the Board of Managers determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Managers is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Managers either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the “Réviseur d’Entreprises Agréé” for the Audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report of the “Réviseur d’Entreprises Agréé” that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Law of July 23, 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Law of July 23, 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Managers.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Managers' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report of the "Réviseur d'Entreprises Agréé" to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. . Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report of the "Réviseur d'Entreprises Agréé". However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Managers regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

For Deloitte Audit, *Cabinet de Révision Agréé*

David Osville, *Réviseur d'Entreprises Agréé*
Partner

April 10, 2020