

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF

ALTICE FRANCE S.A.

\$815,000,000 6¼% Senior Secured Notes due 2024
€750,000,000 5¾% Senior Secured Notes due 2024
\$5,190,000,000 7¾% Senior Secured Notes due 2026
\$1,750,000,000 8½% Senior Secured Notes due 2027
€1,000,000,000 5¾% Senior Secured Notes due 2027

ALTICE LUXEMBOURG S.A.

\$636,000,000 7¾% Senior Notes due 2022
€445,000,000 7¼% Senior Notes due 2022
\$1,480,000,000 7⅝% Senior Notes due 2025
\$750,000,000 6¼% Senior Notes due 2025
\$1,600,000,000 10½% Senior Notes due 2027
€1,400,000,000 8% Senior Notes due 2027

Dated September 12, 2019

September 12, 2019 – Altice France S.A. (the “**Company**”), has announced that it proposes to issue €1.5 billion (equivalent) in aggregate principal amount of senior secured notes (the “**Proposed Financing**”) the proceeds of which will be used to finance the Transactions (as defined herein).

The information contained in this Notice will, among other information, be disclosed in connection with the Proposed Financing.

This Notice may contain certain information that constitutes forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are frequently characterized by words such as “plan,” “expect,” “project,” “intend,” “believe,” “anticipate” and other similar words, or statements that certain events or conditions “may” or “will” occur. Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and estimates of management at the date the statements are made, and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. We disclaim any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements if circumstances or management’s estimates or opinions should change. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

This Notice is for informational purposes only and does not constitute or form a part of any offer or solicitation to purchase or subscribe for securities in the United States or any other jurisdiction. The information contained in this Notice does not constitute a prospectus or any other offering document, nor does it constitute or form part of any invitation or offer to purchase, sell or subscribe for, or any solicitation of any such offer to purchase, sell or subscribe for, any securities of the Company or any of its affiliates nor shall such information be relied on for the commencing of any actions in relation to the securities of the Company or any of its affiliates.

Unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, the terms “Group”, “we”, “us” and “our” as used in this Notice refers to the Company and its subsidiaries.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Notice contains “forward-looking statements” as that term is defined by the U.S. federal securities laws. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this Notice, including, but without limitation, those regarding our future financial condition, results of operations and business, our products, acquisitions, dispositions and finance strategies, our capital expenditure priorities, regulatory or technological developments in the market, subscriber growth and retention rates, potential synergies and cost savings, competitive and economic factors, the maturity of our markets, anticipated cost increases, synergies, liquidity and credit risk. In some cases, you can identify these statements by terminology such as “aim”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “continue”, “could”, “estimate”, “expect”, “forecast”, “guidance”, “intend”, “may”, “plan”, “potential”, “predict”, “project”, “should”, and “will” and similar words used in this Notice.

By their nature, forward-looking statements are subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties. Many of these assumptions, risks and uncertainties are beyond the Group’s control. Accordingly, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on numerous assumptions regarding our present and future business strategies and the environment in which the Group operates. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on the statements, which speak only as of the date of this Notice, and we expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein, to reflect any change in our expectations with regard thereto, or any other change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Where, in any forward-looking statement, the Group expresses an expectation or belief as to future results or events, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis, but there can be no assurance that the expectation or belief will result or be achieved or accomplished.

Risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to vary materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements included in this Notice include those described under “*Risk Factors*”.

The following are some but not all of the factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from anticipated results or events:

- our substantial leverage and debt service obligations;
- our ability to generate sufficient cash flow to service our debt and to control and finance our capital expenditures and operations;
- restrictions and limitations contained in the agreements governing our indebtedness;
- our ability to raise additional financing or refinance our existing indebtedness;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates, inflation and interest rates;
- negative changes to our credit rating;
- risks associated with our structure, an offering, and our other indebtedness;
- the competitive environment and downward price pressure in the broadband internet communications, television sector, fixed line telephony, mobile telephony and B2B sectors in the countries in which we operate;
- economic and business conditions and trends in the industries in which we and the entities in which we have interests operate;
- changes in the political, judicial, economic or security environment in the countries in which we operate or will operate in the future;
- changes in consumer demand for cable-based, mobile and media products as well as the demand for bundled services and offerings;

- development of telecommunications networks and services and dependence on third-parties for access to certain parts of our network;
- our ability to introduce new technologies or services and our ability to respond to technological developments;
- deployment of fiber and/or VDSL2 networks and/or new generation mobile networks by our competitors;
- perceived or actual health risks and other environmental requirements relating to our mobile operations;
- our ability to maintain favorable roaming or network sharing agreements;
- our ability to achieve cost savings from network sharing agreements for our mobile services in the jurisdictions in which we operate;
- the ability of telecommunications providers to provide consistent services without disruption;
- the ability of third party suppliers and vendors to timely deliver products, network infrastructure, equipment, software and services;
- the availability of attractive content for our digital video services or necessary equipment at reasonable costs;
- risks related to royalties payments and our licenses;
- technical failures, equipment defects, physical or electronic break-ins to the services, computer viruses and similar description problems;
- any negative impact on our reputation, including due to product quality issues;
- customer churn;
- our ability to integrate acquired businesses and realize planned synergy benefits from past or future acquisitions;
- our ability to maintain adequate managerial controls and procedures as the business grows;
- our inability to provide high levels of customer service;
- the declining revenue from certain of our services and our ability to offset such declines;
- any disruptions in the credit and equity markets which could affect our credit instruments and cash investments;
- our ability to protect our intellectual property rights and avoid any infringement of any third party's intellectual property rights;
- our ability to maintain subscriber data and comply with data privacy laws;
- the outcome of any pending legal, administrative and regulatory proceedings;
- our significant post retirement and healthcare benefit obligations (both funded and unfunded);
- changes in laws or treaties relating to taxation in the countries in which we operate, or the interpretation thereof;
- the regulatory environment in the countries in which we operate and changes in, or a failure or an inability to comply with, government regulations and adverse outcomes from regulatory proceedings;
- local business risks in the jurisdictions in which we operate;

- our ability to manage our brands;
- our inability to completely control the prices we charge to customers or the programming we provide;
- our ability to obtain building and environmental permits for the building and upgrading of our networks and to comply generally with city planning laws;
- the loss of key employees and the availability of qualified personnel and a deterioration of the relationship with employee representatives;
- our ultimate parent's interests, which may conflict with our interests;
- events that are outside of our control, such as political unrest in international markets, terrorist attacks, natural disasters, pandemics and other similar events; and
- other factors described in more detail under "*Risk Factors*".

The cable television, broadband internet access, fixed line telephony, mobile services, ISP services, business services and wholesale industries are changing rapidly and, therefore, the forward-looking statements of expectations, plans and intent in this Notice are subject to a significant degree of risk.

We do not undertake any obligation to review or confirm analysts' expectations or estimates or to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Notice.

The Group discloses important factors that could cause the Group's actual results to differ materially from its expectations in this Notice. These cautionary statements qualify all forward-looking statements attributable to Group or persons acting on our behalf. When the Group indicates that an event, condition or circumstance could or would have an adverse effect on the Group, we mean to include effects upon the Group' business, financial and other conditions, results of operations and the Company's ability to make payments under the Notes.

This list of factors that may affect future performance and the accuracy of forward-looking statements is illustrative, but by no means exhaustive, and should be read in conjunction with other factors that are included in this Notice. See "*Risk Factors*" along with sections of this Notice titled "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*", "*Industry, Competition and Market Overview*" and "*Business of the Group*" for a more complete discussion of the factors that could affect the Group's future performance and the markets in which the Group operates. All forward-looking statements should be evaluated in light of their inherent uncertainty.

The Group operates in a competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks, uncertainties and other factors may emerge that may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results. Except as required by law or the rules and regulations of any stock exchange on which its securities are listed, we expressly disclaim any obligation or undertakings to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained in this Notice to reflect any change in its expectations or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any forward-looking statement contained in this Notice is based.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

Unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, references to “IFRS” herein are to International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Financial Statements Presented

Alice France S.A. (previously known as SFR Group S.A. and Numericable-SFR S.A.) (the “**Company**”) was formed on August 2, 2013.

This Notice includes the following historical consolidated financial information of the Company:

- the English language translations of the audited consolidated financial statements for the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018 (which include comparative figures as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017) (the “**2018 Financial Statements**”), December 31, 2017 (which include comparative figures as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016) (the “**2017 Financial Statements**”) and December 31, 2016 (which include comparative figures as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015) (the “**2016 Financial Statements**”), each prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted in the European Union and which have been audited by Deloitte & Associés and KPMG Audit, a department of KPMG S.A. (together, the “**Audited Financial Statements**”); and
- the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the Company as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2019 (which include comparative figures for the six months ended June 30, 2018) prepared in accordance with IAS 34 as adopted in the European Union and which have been reviewed by Deloitte & Associés and KPMG Audit, a department of KPMG S.A. (the “**Unaudited Financial Statements**”).

The historical consolidated financial information of the Company described above, including the accompanying notes thereto, are referred to herein as the “**Historical Consolidated Financial Information.**”

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS as adopted in the European Union requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Company’s financial statements are disclosed in the Historical Consolidated Financial Information.

The Company has adopted IFRS 15 (*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*) (“**IFRS 15**”) and IFRS 9 (*Financial Instruments*) (“**IFRS 9**”) effective from January 1, 2018. The Unaudited Financial Statements and the 2018 Financial Statements reflect the change in accounting standards. The Company’s consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2017 has been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15 in the 2018 Financial Statements. IFRS 9 amendments were booked directly in the opening balance sheet as of January 1, 2018 and the financial information for the year ended December 31, 2017 in the 2018 Financial Statements has not been restated for the impact of IFRS 9. The 2017 Financial Statements and the 2016 Financial Statements have not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15 or IFRS 9. See Notes 1.2, 2.3 and 38 to the 2018 Financial Statements, included elsewhere in this Notice for more information. The Company has adopted IFRS 16 (*Leases*) (“**IFRS 16**”) using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of January 1, 2019. The financial information for the six months ended June 30, 2018 in the Unaudited Financial Statements and the Audited Financial Statements has not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 16. See Note 1.2.3 to the Unaudited Financial Statements and 2018 Financial Statements, respectively included elsewhere in this Notice for more information.

LTM Financial Information

This Notice includes certain unaudited financial information for the twelve months ended June 30, 2019. This financial information has been calculated by adding the Company’s historical results for the six months ended June 30, 2019 (extracted from the Unaudited Financial Statements), to the Company’s historical results for the year ended December 31, 2018, and subtracting the Company’s historical results for the six months ended June 30, 2018 (extracted from the Unaudited Financial Statements) (the “**LTM Financial Information**”). Unless otherwise specified, no retreatment or pro forma adjustments have been applied to the LTM Financial Information. The LTM Financial Information has been prepared solely for the purposes of this Notice, is not prepared in the ordinary course of our financial reporting, has not been audited or reviewed and does not reflect the application

of IFRS 16 over the entire period. It is for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily representative of the Company's results of operations, for any future period or the Company's financial condition at any future date.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures

This Notice contains measures and ratios (the “**Non-IFRS Measures**”), including Adjusted EBITDA, *Pro Forma* Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA less capital expenditures (also referred to as “operating free cash flow” in the Historical Consolidated Financial Information), that are not required by, or presented in accordance with, IFRS or any other generally accepted accounting standards. We present Non-IFRS Measures because we believe that they are of interest to the investors and similar measures are widely used by certain investors, securities analysts and other interested parties as supplemental measures of performance and liquidity. The Non-IFRS Measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies, have limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our, or any of our subsidiaries', operating results as reported under IFRS or other generally accepted accounting standards. The Non-IFRS Measures may also be defined differently than the corresponding terms governing our indebtedness, including the Indenture, the Existing Indentures (as defined herein), the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement or the Existing Term Loans Agreement (as defined herein). Non-IFRS Measures, such as Adjusted EBITDA, *Pro Forma* Adjusted EBITDA or Adjusted EBITDA less capital expenditures (also referred to as “operating free cash flow” in the Historical Consolidated Financial Information), are not measurements of our, or any of our subsidiaries', performance or liquidity under IFRS or any other generally accepted accounting principles. In particular, you should not consider Adjusted EBITDA, *Pro Forma* Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA less capital expenditures (also referred to as “operating free cash flow” in the Historical Consolidated Financial Information) as an alternative to (a) operating profit or profit for the period (as determined in accordance with IFRS) or as a measure of our, or any of our operating entities', operating performance, (b) cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as a measure of our, or any of our subsidiaries', ability to meet our cash needs or (c) any other measures of performance under IFRS or other generally accepted accounting standards. Adjusted EBITDA, *Pro Forma* Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA less capital expenditures (also referred to as “operating free cash flow” in the Historical Consolidated Financial Information) have certain limitations as analytical tools, including but not limited to:

- they do not reflect cash expenditures or future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;
- they do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, working capital needs;
- they do not reflect the significant interest expense or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments;
- although depreciation, amortization and impairment are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will generally need to be replaced in the future;
- Adjusted EBITDA, *Pro Forma* Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA less capital expenditures do not reflect any cash requirements that would be required for such replacements; and
- some of the non-recurring items that we or our operating entities eliminate in calculating Adjusted EBITDA, *Pro Forma* Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA less capital expenditures reflect cash payments that were made, or will in the future be made.

In addition, as a result of certain acquisitions and disposals that have been consummated by the Group during the periods presented in this Notice, and the intra-year timing of such acquisitions and disposals, the comparability of the Historical Consolidated Financial Information over each of such periods may be limited. *Pro forma* financial information has not been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Regulation S-X under the U.S. Securities Act, the Prospectus Regulation, IFRS or any generally accepted accounting standards. See “*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Discussion and Analysis of Our Results of Operations—For the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016—Significant Events Affecting Historical Results*”, “*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Discussion and Analysis of Our Results of Operations—For the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017—Significant Events Affecting Historical Results*” and “*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Discussion and Analysis of Our Results of Operations—For the six months ended June 30, 2019*”.

compared to the six months ended June 30, 2018—Significant Events Affecting Historical Results” for more information. Unless otherwise specified, the Historical Consolidated Financial Information does not give *pro forma* effect to the acquisitions and disposals that have been consummated by the Group during the periods presented in this Notice, or to any acquisitions and disposals occurring after June 30, 2019, and may therefore differ from the financial information relating to the Company publicly reported by Altice Europe (as defined herein) and its consolidated subsidiaries for the same periods which does give *pro forma* effect to certain of such acquisitions and disposals.

The Historical Consolidated Financial Information mentioned above does not indicate results that may be expected for any future period.

Certain As Adjusted Financial Information

This Notice also includes certain financial information on an as adjusted basis to give effect to the Transactions, including the Proposed Financing and the application of the proceeds therefrom, including financial data as adjusted to reflect the effect of Transactions on the Group’s indebtedness as if the Transactions had occurred on June 30, 2019. The as adjusted financial information has been prepared for illustrative purposes only and does not represent what the Group’s indebtedness would have been had the Transactions occurred on such dates, nor does it purport to project the Group’s indebtedness or cash interest expense at any future date. This as adjusted financial information has not been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Regulation S-X under the U.S. Securities Act, the Prospectus Regulation, IFRS or any generally accepted accounting standards. Neither the assumptions underlying the adjustments nor the resulting as adjusted financial information have been audited or reviewed in accordance with any generally accepted auditing or review standards.

Certain amounts and percentages presented herein have been rounded and, accordingly, the sum of amounts presented may not equal the total.

CERTAIN DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, the terms “Group”, “we”, “us” and “our” as used in this Notice refers to the Company and its subsidiaries. Definitions of certain terms and certain financial and operating data can be found below. For explanations or definitions of certain technical terms relating to our business as used herein, see “Glossary” on page G-1 of this Notice.

- “**2019 Ivory Senior Revolving Facilities**”has the meaning ascribed to such term in “*Description of Indebtedness–2019 Ivory Senior Revolving Facilities*”.
- “**ACS**”Altice Customer Services S.à r.l., a private limited liability company (*société à responsabilité limitée*) organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under Number B 210 139, having its registered office at 5, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2449 Luxembourg, which is the sole shareholder of Intelcia Group S.A., a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) organized under the laws of Morocco, and its subsidiaries.
- “**AENS**” Altice Entertainment News & Sport S.A., a public limited liability company (*société anonyme*) incorporated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and a subsidiary of Altice TV.
- “**AENS Contract Renegotiation**”has the meaning ascribed to such term in “*Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions—Transactions with Altice TV*”.
- “**Altice B2B France**”Altice B2B France is a French *société par actions simplifiée* having its registered office at 16, rue du Général Alain de Boissieu, 75015 Paris, France, registered with the Paris Trade and Companies Register (*registre du Commerce et des Sociétés*) under sole identification number 499 662 757.
- “**Altice Blue Two**”Altice Blue Two is a French *société par actions simplifiée* having its registered office at 16, rue du Général Alain de Boissieu, 75015 Paris, France, registered with the Paris Trade and Companies Register (*registre du Commerce et des Sociétés*) under sole identification number 793 618 000.
- “**Altice Europe**”.....Altice Europe N.V. (formerly known as Altice N.V. and Altice S.A.), a public company with limited liability (*naamloze vennootschap*) incorporated and existing under the laws of The Netherlands, registered with the Dutch Trade Registry under number 63329743 and having its registered office at Prins Bernhardplein 200, 1097 JB Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires.
- “**Altice Europe Group**”Altice Europe and its consolidated subsidiaries.
- “**Altice Group Lux**”Altice Group Lux, S.à r.l., a private limited liability company (*société à responsabilité limitée*) organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under Number B 202 171, having its registered office at 5, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2449 Luxembourg.

“Altice Lux”	Altice Luxembourg S.A., a public limited liability company (<i>société anonyme</i>) incorporated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under Number B 197 134, having its registered office at 5, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2449 Luxembourg.
“Altice France Holdco”	Altice Luxembourg FR S.A. (formerly known as Altice France S.A. and Altice Six S.A.), a public limited liability company (<i>société anonyme</i>) incorporated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under Number B 135 296, having its registered office at 5, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg.
“Altice Lux Bis”	Altice Luxembourg FR Bis S.à r.l. (formerly known as Altice France Bis S.à r.l.), a private limited liability company (<i>société à responsabilité limitée</i>) incorporated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under Number B 196.532, having its registered office at 5, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg.
“Altice International”	Altice International S.à r.l., a private limited liability company (<i>société à responsabilité limitée</i>) organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, formerly known as Altice VII S.à r.l. and registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under Number B 143725, having its registered office at 5, rue Eugène Ruppert, L-2453 Luxembourg.
“ATS France”	the consolidated French operations of Altice Technical Services S.A. (formerly Parilis S.A.), a public limited liability company (<i>société anonyme</i>) organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and its subsidiaries.
“Altice TV”	a subsidiary of Altice Europe which, together with its subsidiaries, encompasses Altice Europe’s content distribution division.
“Altice USA”	Altice USA, Inc., a public company incorporated under the laws of Delaware and an affiliate of Altice Europe.
“ARCEP”	<i>Autorité de Régulation des Communications Electroniques et des Postes</i> , the French regulatory authority for electronic and postal communications.
“August Dividend”	has the meaning ascribed to such term under “ <i>Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions—Transactions with Altice Europe—Recent Dividends and Intercompany Loans</i> ”.
“Clearstream”	Clearstream Banking, <i>société anonyme</i> .
“Company”	Altice France S.A. (formerly known as SFR Group S.A. and Numericable-SFR S.A.) is a French <i>société anonyme</i> having its registered office at 16, rue du Général Alain de Boissieu, 75015 Paris, France, registered with the Paris Trade and Companies Register (<i>registre du Commerce et des Sociétés</i>) under sole identification number 794 661 470.

“Completel”	Completel is a French <i>société par actions simplifiée</i> having its registered office at 16, rue du Général Alain de Boissieu, 75015 Paris, France, registered with the Paris Trade and Companies Register (<i>registre du Commerce et des Sociétés</i>) under sole identification number 418 299 699.
“Dividends”	has the meaning ascribed to such term under “ <i>Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions—Transactions with Altice Europe—Recent Dividends and Intercompany Loans</i> ”.
“Dollar Notes”	the \$ million aggregate principal amount of % senior secured notes due expected to be issued pursuant to the Proposed Financing.
“DTC”	The Depository Trust Company.
“ERISA”	the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended.
“EU”	the European Union.
“euro”, “EUR” or “€”	the euro, the currency of the EU member states participating in the European Monetary Union.
“Euro Notes”	the € million aggregate principal amount of its % senior secured notes due expected to be issued pursuant to the Proposed Financing.
“Euro Paying Agent”	Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch.
“Euro Registrar”	Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas.
“Euro Transfer Agent”	Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch.
“Euroclear”	Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., as operator of the Euroclear system.
“EEA”	the trading area established by the European Economic Area Agreement of January 1, 1994, comprising the member states of the EU (currently, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom) and Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein.
“Existing 2022 Altice Lux Dollar Notes”	the \$636,000,000 outstanding aggregate principal amount of 7 ³ / ₄ % Senior Notes due 2022, issued by Altice Lux on May 8, 2014, which are expected to be redeemed in full in connection with the Transactions. See “ <i>Summary—The Transactions.</i> ”
“Existing 2022 Altice Lux Euro Notes”	the €445,000,000 outstanding aggregate principal amount of 7 ¹ / ₄ % Senior Notes due 2022, issued by Altice Lux on May 8, 2014, which are expected to be redeemed in full in connection with the Transactions. See “ <i>Summary—The Transactions.</i> ”

“Existing 2022 Altice Lux Notes”	collectively, the Existing 2022 Altice Lux Dollar Notes and the Existing 2022 Altice Lux Notes.
“Existing 2022 Altice Lux Notes Redemption”	has the meaning ascribed to such term in the section entitled “ <i>Summary—The Transactions.</i> ” See “ <i>Use of Proceeds</i> ” for further information.
“Existing 2024 Dollar Notes”	the \$815,000,000 outstanding aggregate principal amount of 6 ¹ / ₄ % Senior Secured Notes due 2024, issued by the Company on May 8, 2014, which are expected to be partially redeemed in connection with the Transactions. See “ <i>Summary—The Transactions.</i> ”
“Existing 2024 Euro Notes”	the €750,000,000 outstanding aggregate principal amount of 5 ⁵ / ₈ % Senior Secured Notes due 2024, issued by the Company on May 8, 2014, which are expected to be partially redeemed in connection with the Transactions. See “ <i>Summary—The Transactions.</i> ”
“Existing 2024 Notes”	collectively, the Existing 2024 Dollar Notes and the Existing 2024 Euro Notes.
“Existing 2024 Notes Redemption”	has the meaning ascribed to such term in the section entitled “ <i>Summary—The Transactions.</i> ” See “ <i>Use of Proceeds</i> ” for further information.
“Existing 2024 Notes Repayment”	the redemption of €500 million and \$560 million in aggregate principal amount of the Existing 2024 Notes with cash on balance sheet, on June 10, 2019.
“Existing 2026 Notes”	the \$5,190,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 7 ³ / ₈ % Senior Secured Notes due 2026, issued by the Company on April 11, 2016.
“Existing 2027 Dollar Notes”	the \$1,750,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 8 ¹ / ₈ % Senior Secured Notes due 2027, issued by the Company on July 31, 2018.
“Existing 2027 Euro Notes”	the €1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 5 ⁷ / ₈ % Senior Secured Notes due 2027, issued by the Company on July 31, 2018.
“Existing 2027 Notes”	collectively, the Existing 2027 Dollar Notes and the Existing 2027 Euro Notes.
“Existing Dollar Notes”	collectively, the Existing 2024 Dollar Notes, the Existing 2026 Notes and the Existing 2027 Dollar Notes.
“Existing Euro Notes”	collectively, the Existing 2024 Euro Notes and the Existing 2027 Euro Notes.
“Existing Indebtedness”	the Existing Notes, any borrowings under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities from time to time and the Existing Term Loans, collectively.
“Existing Notes”	collectively, the Existing 2024 Notes, the Existing 2026 Notes and the Existing 2027 Notes.

“Existing Indentures”	collectively, the indentures governing the Existing Notes, in each case, as amended, restated, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time.
“Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement”	the revolving credit facilities agreement, dated on or about May 8, 2014, among, <i>inter alios</i> , the Company and the security agent party thereto, as amended, restated, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time.
“Existing Revolving Credit Facilities”	the revolving credit facilities made available under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement.
“Existing Term Loans”	the various term loans established under the Existing Term Loans Agreement. See “ <i>Description of Indebtedness—Term Loans</i> ” for further information.
“Existing Term Loans Agreement”	the term loan agreement, dated May 8, 2014, among, <i>inter alios</i> , the Company, Ypso France S.A.S. and Numericable U.S. LLC as borrowers, the lenders from time to time party thereto and Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch as facility agent and security agent, as supplemented by way of the incremental loan assumption agreements dated July 20, 2015 and October 14, 2015, and as amended by the first amendment to term loan credit agreement dated November 10, 2015, the second amendment to term loan credit agreement dated April 7, 2016, the third amendment to term loan credit agreement dated June 21, 2016, the fourth amendment to term loan credit agreement dated November 14, 2016, the fifth amendment to term loan credit agreement dated April 18, 2017 and the sixth amendment to term loan credit agreement dated October 31, 2017, the seventh amendment to term loan credit agreement dated August 14, 2018 and the eighth amendment to term loan credit agreement dated August 14, 2018, and as further amended, restated, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time.
“Existing Term Loans Borrowers”	has the meaning ascribed to such term in the section entitled “ <i>Description of Indebtedness—Existing Term Loans</i> .”
“FOT Acquisition”	the acquisition of the FOT Business by the Company from Altice International on October 31, 2018.
“FOT Business”	Altice Europe’s operations in the French Overseas Territories.
“Group”	the Company and its subsidiaries as of the date hereof.
“Hivory”	Hivory is a French a <i>société par actions simplifiée</i> having its registered office at 124, boulevard de verdun, 92400 Courbevoie, France registered with the Nanterre Trade and Companies Registry (<i>Registre du Commerce et des Sociétés</i>) under number sole identification number 838 867 323, and which is consolidated in the results of the Company.
“IFRS”	International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.
“Indenture”	the indenture, expected to be entered into on or about the date of completion of the Proposed Financing, governing the

Notes, among, *inter alios*, the Company, the Trustee and the Security Agent.

- “Intercreditor Agreement”**the intercreditor agreement dated on or about May 8, 2014, among, *inter alios*, the Company and the security agent party thereto, as amended, restated, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time.
- “June Downstream Loan”**has the meaning ascribed to such term under “*Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions—Transactions with Altice Europe—Recent Dividends and Intercompany Loans*”.
- “July Upstream Loan”**has the meaning ascribed to such term under “*Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions—Transactions with Altice Europe—Recent Dividends and Intercompany Loans*”.
- “May Dividend”**has the meaning ascribed to such term under “*Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions—Transactions with Altice Europe—Recent Dividends and Intercompany Loans*”.
- “May Upstream Loan”**has the meaning ascribed to such term under “*Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions—Transactions with Altice Europe—Recent Dividends and Intercompany Loans*”.
- “News Participations”**News Participations S.A.S., a French corporation incorporated as a *société par actions simplifiée* registered under sole identification number 801 376 161 RCS Paris.
- “NextRadioTV”**NextRadioTV S.A., with or without its subsidiaries as the context requires.
- “Notes”**.....collectively, the Dollar Notes and the Euro Notes.
- “Numericable U.S. LLC”**Numericable U.S. LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, having its registered office at 901 N. Market St, Suite 705, Wilmington, County of New Castle, Delaware 19801, United States.
- “Numericable US”**Numericable US is a French *société anonyme* having its registered office at 16, rue du Général Alain de Boissieu, 75015 Paris, France, registered with the Paris Trade and Companies Register (*registre du Commerce et des Sociétés*) under sole identification number 801 376 161.
- “Omer Telecom”**Omer Telecom Limited, a private limited company registered with the Register of Companies in England and Wales under number 05721373.
- “Paying Agents”**.....collectively, the U.S. Paying Agent and the Euro Paying Agent.
- “Registrars”**collectively, the U.S. Registrar and the Euro Registrar.
- “Regulation S”**Regulation S promulgated under the U.S. Securities Act.

“Rule 144A”Rule 144A promulgated under the U.S. Securities Act.
“Security Agent”Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch.
“SFR”Société Française du Radiotéléphone—SFR S.A. a French corporation incorporated as a société anonyme registered under sole identification number 343 059 564 RCS Paris, and, as the context requires, its subsidiaries, which was acquired, indirectly by the Company pursuant to the SFR Acquisition, and the results of which were consolidated in the results of the Company from November 27, 2014.
“SFR Acquisition”the acquisition by the Company of SFR and certain of its subsidiaries on November 27, 2014.
“SFR Fibre”	SFR Fibre S.A.S. (formerly NC Numericable S.A.S.) is a French <i>société par actions simplifiée</i> having its registered office at 10, rue Albert Einstein, 77420 Champs-sur-Marne, France registered with the Meaux Trade and Companies Register (<i>registre du Commerce et des Sociétés</i>) registered under sole identification number 400 461 950 and one of our operating subsidiaries.
“SFR FTTH”	SFR FTTH is a French <i>société par actions simplifiée</i> having its registered office at 124 Boulevard de Verdun, 92400 Courbevoie, France registered with the Nanterre Trade and Companies Register (<i>registre du Commerce et des Sociétés</i>) under sole identification number 844 717 587. As of March 27, 2019, SFR FTTH is accounted for as an associate and therefore is no longer consolidated in the Historical Consolidated Financial Information. See “ <i>Business of the Group—Material Contracts—SFR FTTH—Sale of a 49.99% Interest in SFR FTTH</i> ” and “ <i>Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions—Transactions with Unrestricted Subsidiaries—Sale of a 49.99% Interest in SFR FTTH</i> ”.
“SFR Presse”	SFR Presse (formerly known as Altice Media Group France) is a French <i>société par actions simplifiée</i> having its registered office at 16, rue du Général Alain de Boissieu, 75015 Paris, France, registered with the Paris Trade and Companies Register (<i>registre du Commerce et des Sociétés</i>) under sole identification number 810 902 635.
“SFR Presse Distribution”	SFR Presse Distribution is a French <i>société par actions simplifiée</i> having its registered office at 16, rue du Général Alain de Boissieu, 75015 Paris, France, registered with the Paris Trade and Companies Register (<i>registre du Commerce et des Sociétés</i>) under sole identification number 808 636 054.
“SFR TowerCo”	has the meaning ascribed to such term in the section entitled “ <i>Business of the Group—Material Contracts—Hivory.</i> ”
“SIG 50”	Société d’Investissement et de Gestion 50—SIG 50 S.A., is a French <i>société anonyme</i> , having its registered office at 1, square Bèla Bartok, 75015 Paris, France, registered with the Paris Trade and Companies Register (<i>Registre du Commerce et des Sociétés</i>) under sole identification number 421 345 026 and its subsidiaries.

“Towers Transaction”	has the meaning ascribed to such term in the section entitled “ <i>Business of the Group—Material Contracts—Hivory.</i> ”
“Transactions”	as defined and described under “ <i>Summary—The Transactions.</i> ”
“Transfer Agents”	collectively, the U.S. Transfer Agent and the Euro Transfer Agent.
“Trustee”	Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas.
“U.S.” or “United States”	the United States of America, its territories and possessions, any state of the United States of America and the District of Columbia.
“U.S. dollars”, “dollars”, “U.S.\$” or “\$”	the lawful currency of the United States.
“U.S. Exchange Act”	The U.S. Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
“U.S. GAAP”	generally accepted accounting principles in the United States.
“U.S. Paying Agent”	Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas.
“U.S. Registrar”	Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas.
“U.S. Securities Act”	the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.
“U.S. Transfer Agent”	Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas.
“Upstream Loans”	has the meaning ascribed to such term under “ <i>Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions—Transactions with Altice Europe—Recent Dividends and Intercompany Loans.</i> ”
“Virgin Mobile”	Omer Telecom Limited, the holding company for the group operating in France under the Virgin Mobile brand, and its subsidiaries acquired by the Company pursuant to the Virgin Mobile Acquisition.
“Virgin Mobile Acquisition”	the acquisition on December 5, 2014 by the Company of Omer Telecom and its subsidiaries, the holding company for the group operating in France under the Virgin Mobile brand.
“Vivendi”	Vivendi S.A. is a French <i>société anonyme</i> having its registered office at 42, avenue de Friedland, 75008 Paris, France, registered with Paris Trade and Companies Registry (<i>Registre du Commerce et des Sociétés</i>) under sole identification number 343 134 763.
“Voice Carrier Business”	the Group’s international wholesale voice carrier business, prior to its disposal on September 6, 2018.
“Ypso Finance”	Ypso Finance S.à r.l, a private limited liability company (<i>société à responsabilité limitée</i>) organized and established under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, having its registered office at 121, avenue de la Faiencerie, L-1511

Luxembourg, and registered with the Luxembourg Register of Commerce and Companies under number B161946.

“Ypso France” Ypso France S.A.S. is a French *société par actions simplifiée* having its registered office at 10, rue Albert Einstein, 77420 Champs-sur-Marne, France registered with the Meaux Trade and Companies Register (*Registre du Commerce et des Sociétés*) under sole identification number 484 348 131.

SUMMARY

The summary below highlights information contained elsewhere in this Notice. It does not contain all the information you should consider prior to investing in the Notes. You should read the entire Notice carefully, including “Risk Factors” and the financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Notice. In this section, references to the terms “Group”, “we”, “us” and “our” refer to the Company and its subsidiaries as of the date of this Notice. See page G-1 of this Notice for a glossary of technical terms used in this Notice.

The Group

We are the second largest telecommunications operator and a leading alternative telecommunications operator in France by revenues and number of subscribers. We have major positions in all activities within the French telecommunications market, including residential fixed, residential mobile, business services, which includes B2B services, wholesale and other services and media, which includes media, content and advertisement services through our leading fiber/cable and mobile networks. As of June 30, 2019, we had approximately 15,444,000 residential mobile subscribers and approximately 6,271,000 total residential fixed unique customers. We generated revenues of €10,265 million and Adjusted EBITDA of €3,900 million for the twelve months ended June 30, 2019. See “*Summary Financial Information and Other Data—Adjusted EBITDA and Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA*”.

We currently offer residential fixed services under the SFR and Red brands. We also offer business services under the SFR Business brand. We believe we are the leader in terms of 4G mobile antennas in service in France, with 17,229 antennas and covering 98.7% of the population with 4G, as of December 31, 2018. The Group has a state-of-the-art fiber/cable infrastructure, consisting of 80,000 km of fiber optic cable and more than 165 metropolitan loops as of March 31, 2019, passing approximately 13,506,000 fiber/cable homes as of June 30, 2019, including fiber/cable homes passed by SFR FTTH, an associate in which we own a 50.01% interest (with the remaining held by the JV Consortium), which we believe is the largest alternative FTTH infrastructure wholesale operator in France.

We track the performance of our business and further analyze our revenues by activity, which, with effect from January 1, 2019, includes “residential – mobile,” “residential – fixed,” “business services,” “equipment sales,” and “media”. See “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of the Group—Basis of Presentation—Operational Activities*” for a discussion of the revised presentation of our operational activities.

Residential - Mobile

We are the second-largest operator of mobile telephony in France by number of subscribers, with approximately 15,444,000 residential mobile subscribers as of June 30, 2019. We believe that we are also the leader in terms of 4G mobile antennas in service in France with 17,229 antennas as of December 31, 2018. Due to our strong position in the mobile telephony market, we are one of the primary convergence operators in France with an attractive “4P” offer (consisting of pay-TV products, broadband internet, fixed telephony and mobile services).

We accelerated the build-out of our 4G network over the last two years to have a market-leading mobile network (with a 4G population coverage of 98.7% as of December 31, 2018). We are already preparing for the introduction of the next generation of mobile telephony with 5G technology. After the first tests carried out in 2016 and 2017 and further tests scheduled in different cities in France in 2019, we, with one of our partners, Nokia, were the first in France to make a 5G New Radio connection using the 3.5 GHz frequency band in 2018.

In December 2018, we completed the Towers Transaction through which we monetized the value of our passive mobile infrastructure assets. Hivory, the newly incorporated tower company in which we own a 50.01% interest, is a high-quality telecommunications infrastructure provider with a nationwide presence. It is the largest independent telecommunications tower company in France and the third largest European tower company, benefiting from more than 10,000 strategically located sites with a diversified portfolio of ground-based towers and rooftops. Through Hivory, we and our joint venture partner, KKR, seek to proactively partner with third party mobile operators to develop their coverage and densification objectives, including through the build-to-suit of 1,200 new sites within the next four years. See “*Business of the Group—Material Contracts—Hivory*” for more information.

In the six months ended June 30, 2018 and the six months ended June 30, 2019, our mobile residential activity (excluding equipment) generated €1,749 million and €1,748 million of revenue, respectively.

Residential - Fixed

As of June 30, 2019, we had approximately 6,271,000 total residential fixed unique customers and our fiber/cable network passed approximately 13,506,000 homes. Over the past four years, we have increased our fiber/cable deployment and upgraded a substantial part of our fiber/cable networks. For example, as of June 30, 2019, our fiber/cable networks are largely DOCSIS 3.0 enabled, which allows us to offer customers high broadband internet access speeds and better HDTV services across our footprint. We believe that we are also France's leading fiber/cable provider, with approximately 13,506,000 fiber/cable homes passed as of June 30, 2019, including fiber/cable homes passed by SFR FTTH. We intend to continue the expansion of our fiber network in France through engagement with local communities and government and capitalize on our past investments in improved fiber/cable infrastructure. Moreover, SFR FTTH plans to expand its network in low density areas by approximately 5 million homes expected to be passed in the next four years in addition to any others that may be franchised or acquired. We are able to upsell our existing DSL subscribers with fiber/cable broadband offers due to the overlapping fiber/cable and DSL networks and, moreover, the natural churn rate of broadband subscribers draws existing DSL subscribers to our cable and fiber products. This shift of subscribers from DSL has allowed, and is expected to continue to allow, us to reallocate investment expenses previously earmarked for DSL infrastructure to accelerating the rollout of our fiber/cable network.

In the six months ended June 30, 2018 and the six months ended June 30, 2019, our residential fixed activity generated €1,288 million and €1,245 million of revenue, respectively.

Business Services

In the business services market, we benefit from our extensive combined fiber/cable and DSL network and strong customer relationships and the ability to respond to the growing demand of medium-sized businesses for increasingly sophisticated voice and data services. We offer data services, including IP VPN services (virtual private network on IP), LAN to LAN (local network), internet, security services, hosting and "cloud computing" and voice services, in particular voice call services, VoIP and Centrex.

We are the largest national alternative wholesale services player to the incumbent provider by revenues and number of subscribers. We offer a broad portfolio of wholesale products across the entire spectrum of the wholesale market including wholesale connectivity services for fixed-line and mobile voice calls, wholesale connectivity services for data, wholesale fiber infrastructure services as well as triple-play DSL white label packages and very-high-speed offers to a significant base of local, virtual, national and international operators. In addition, Hivory plans to utilize its passive mobile infrastructure to provide hosting, site development and ancillary services to operators in France, including the Group.

In the six months ended June 30, 2018 and the six months ended June 30, 2019, our business services activity generated €1,411 million and €1,523 million of revenue, respectively.

Equipment Sales

Our equipment sales relate to revenue derived from sales of equipment to residential and business services customers. This revenue segment was created in order to comply with the presentation requirements of IFRS 15, "contracts with customers". We have relationships with the industry's significant mobile and customer services equipment providers, and are able to offer customers with top-of-the-market mobile and fixed equipment.

In the six months ended June 30, 2018 and the six months ended June 30, 2019, our equipment sales activity generated €404 million and €415 million of revenue, respectively.

Media

In furtherance of our convergence strategy, we are focused on delivering high quality content offerings to complement our fixed and mobile services, including producing proprietary content. This strategy is evidenced by our investments in French businesses NextRadioTV, through which the Group produces high quality television channels such as BFM TV and RMC Sport, and SFR Presse, through which we offer various proprietary publications such as *Libération*.

In addition, we are focused on supplementing our own content offerings with premium content produced by third parties, including high quality local content and exclusive premium content. Altice Europe has acquired the rights to broadcast and/or distribute various premium sporting events, including the French Athletics Federation, English Premier League (through an agreement with Canal+), French Basketball League English Rugby Premiership, UEFA Champions League and UEFA Europe League, which are commercialised in France via exclusive SFR branded channels pursuant to a distribution agreement entered into with AENS, a subsidiary of Altice TV. We also launched a single brand in July 2018 for all of our sports content: RMC Sport Access, which replaced the SFR Sport channel. At the end of 2016, Altice Europe and the Group also announced strategic agreements with NBCUniversal International and Discovery which confer certain exclusive distribution rights and further expansion of our premium content offerings in France. In April 2017, we announced the launch of MY Cuisine, an international cookery channel broadcast exclusively by us in France, which also comprises a print magazine, mobile application and a recipe blog.

We intend to continue to selectively invest in local and value-added premium content as well as sports broadcasting and distribution rights in the future to enrich our differentiated and convergent communication services from those of our competitors.

In the six months ended June 30, 2018 and the six months ended June 30, 2019, our media activity (which comprises revenues generated by the proprietary content produced us, as described above) generated €234 million and €233 million of revenue, respectively.

Competitive Strengths

We believe that we benefit from the following key strengths:

We benefit from an owner-operator culture.

We are part of a founder-controlled organization with an owner-operator culture and strategy that is focused on operational efficiency and innovation. In recent years, our management team has moved quickly to, among other things, streamline business processes, centralize functions and eliminate non-essential overhead expenses, simplify and redesign our product offerings, drive adoption of higher broadband speeds and continue to build out our fiber/cable and 4G networks and enter into strategic transactions, such as the sale of a 49.99% interest in SFR FTTH and the Towers Transaction. See “*Business of the Group—Material Contracts—SFR FTTH*” and “*Business of the Group—Material Contracts—Hivory*”. We continuously strive to improve our operational and financial performance, encouraging communication across the organization while empowering nimble, efficient decision-making that is focused at every level on enhancing the overall customer experience.

We are a leading alternative operator with strong market positions in all segments of an attractive telecommunications market

France is the third largest telecommunications market in Europe, with consumer spending of approximately €36,000 million in 2018 (Source: ARCEP). We have a significant market share across all main segments of the French telecommunications market, acting as the main competitor of the incumbent operator, and are a leading alternative telecommunications operator in Europe. Despite growth in market size, the French telecommunications market has recently declined in value primarily due to price pressure in the mobile market following the arrival of a fourth player in 2012 and the decline in regulated call termination rates. The Group, however, is the largest operator in the fiber/cable market, with approximately 13,506,000 fiber/cable homes passed as of June 30, 2019, including fiber/cable homes now passed by SFR FTTH. We are also the second largest mobile telephony operator in France, with approximately 15,444,000 residential mobile subscribers as of June 30, 2019, and a leading operator in the wholesale telephony segment due to our significant wholesale capabilities in the fiber sector.

Mobile. We are the second largest mobile telephony operator in France, with approximately 15,444,000 residential mobile subscribers as of June 30, 2019. The French B2C mobile telephony market was disrupted by the entry of a fourth mobile operator in January 2012, which increased the overall level of competition in the market. After strong price decreases in 2013 and 2014, which resulted in mobile post-paid prices in France being among the lowest in Europe, price pressure eased in 2015 and 2016 but intensified again in 2017, weakened slightly in 2018 and increased again in 2019. The French B2C mobile telephony market is divided between (i) premium offers targeting subscribers seeking access to subsidized handsets, physical distribution, customer care, data services, value added services and content, (ii) no-frills offers targeting more cost-conscious, SIM-only, self-care subscribers and (iii) a decreasing proportion of prepaid subscribers. We target the premium post-paid subscription

market with our “SFR” offers, the basic subscription mobile telephony market with our “RED” offers and the prepaid market with an offer of a prepaid range at attractive prices, under the “*SFR La Carte*” offering. We recruited more new mobile post-paid subscribers in the year ended December 31, 2018 than our industry competitors (Orange, Iliad and Bouygues). The combination of our very-high-speed fiber/cable network and our 4G networks allow us to offer attractive flat rate 4P packages, which meet the growing demand for speed and bandwidth coming from multi-screen households, for usage both in and outside the home.

Fixed. For the year ended December 31, 2018, France still had a relatively low penetration rate in the fast growing very-high-speed segment (which includes fiber/cable), with just 30.8% of total broadband connections being very-high-speed connections of over 30 Mbps and with just 20.9% of very-high speed connection of over 100 Mbps, according to ARCEP. This compares to an average in 2017 of 33% and 15% of consumer internet access in the European Union respectively, over 60% and 40% in Belgium respectively, and over 70% and 30% in the Netherlands respectively, two countries with high fiber/cable penetration rates (*Source: ARCEP, European Commission DESI Report 2018*). However, the fiber/cable fixed-line market in France has experienced strong growth in recent years due to an increasing household coverage, which has led to a 29% increase in very-high speed subscribers during the year ended December 31, 2018. The fiber/cable fixed-line market has also experienced intense price pressure over the past three years, as certain of our competitors have decreased prices for their fixed-line offers. We estimate that we are the largest operator in the fiber/cable market, with approximately 13,506,000 fiber/cable homes passed as of June 30, 2019. The recent growth has been primarily driven by the increasing penetration of FTTB/FTTH. We believe that we are well positioned to benefit from further growth. We take advantage of our extensive and high-quality fiber/cable network, brand image and distribution capacities, to meet the growing demand for speed and bandwidth, with “multi-play” offers at competitive prices in the fixed-line B2C market.

The French B2B telecommunications market has undergone a structural change in recent years, with traditional switched voice services decreasing and VoIP and data services increasing in number and complexity. In particular, the data service needs of medium-sized businesses have changed and are now more bandwidth-intensive and complex. Subscribers’ need for high speeds favors players with strong network coverage, such as the Group, due to our dense capillary network comprised of more than 165 metropolitan loops and our direct fiber/cable connection from our network to the main sites of our subscribers, which provides them with symmetrical high speeds and reliable service. In line with evolving market needs, we have also developed leading data solutions, among others “infrastructure as a service” and IP VPN services. We are also a strong challenger to the incumbent operator in the B2B market and, in recent years, have been able to strategically redeploy our French sales force to fully address, and compete effectively against, the incumbent operator in all B2B market sub-segments. We continue to take advantage of our commercial network and sales force to increase our market share in this segment and target adjacent market segments such as cloud computing services and machine-to-machine (“M2M”) communications.

Wholesale. In the wholesale telecommunications market, we are able to provide solutions at attractive prices for the short-term needs of operators through our extensive network and can obtain attractive margins by leveraging our cost structure. These solutions include selling fiber connections and circuits to international or local operators with sub-networks in France, leasing indefeasible rights of use (“IRUs”) and bandwidth capacity on our network and selling point-to-point connections to other national operators including radio transit sites for the roll-out of 3G and 4G. We expect growth in the wholesale segment due to increasing worldwide data traffic, the migration of existing technologies towards Ethernet and fiber technologies, increasing demand for greater bandwidth and building of more antennas in connection with the roll-out of 4G coverage by operators. We believe we are also the second largest mobile telephony operator in France, with approximately 15,444,000 residential mobile subscribers as of June 30, 2019, and a leading operator in the wholesale telephony segment due to our significant wholesale capabilities in the fiber sector. We have relationships with incumbent operators of French mobile virtual network operators (“MVNOs”) and fixed-line voice network operators (such as Bouygues Telecom), as well as with leading international players. We also intend to continue to promote our reactive and adapted wholesale offers in order to fully take advantage of our network infrastructure and maximize return on our network assets.

Media. The French television market is one of the largest in Europe. We have strategically developed our content capabilities to complement our fixed and mobile services and provide our subscribers with premium, high-quality content, including a large choice of high-definition channels, catch-up TV channels, the largest catalog of VOD content in France (through our “SFR Play” service), integrated OTT video services and innovative social media applications. Moreover, we offer subscribers leading 24-hour news through our TV news hub bundle, BFM. We believe that our high-quality pay-TV content programming is an important differentiating factor in our offering of bundled and convergent products. See “—*The Group—Media*” above for more information.

We believe that we benefit from a network advantage, combining highly complementary state-of-the-art fixed and mobile networks.

We believe that we benefit from a fixed network advantage in the French market. Based on the current infrastructure of operators in the telecommunication industry, our network is the only end-to-end alternative central network in France to have a local loop infrastructure and is supplemented by our DSL presence and interurban fiber/cable network. This highly advanced fiber/cable network provides high download speeds and is supported by a powerful backbone. We have the largest fiber/cable network in France, passing approximately 13,506,000 homes (which provides broadband speeds of 100 Mbps and higher), including fiber/cable homes passed by SFR FTTH, as of June 30, 2019, and we have significantly increased our fiber/cable penetration, in particular through cross-selling fiber/cable offers to existing DSL subscribers. We are also expanding our existing fiber/cable network, having rolled out over 1,600,000 new fiber/cable homes passed in each of 2016 and 2017 and approximately a further 1,344,000 fiber/cable homes passed in 2018. We will continue to focus on rolling out our fiber/cable network through engagement with local communities and governments. Additionally, as the first French operator to offer 4G technology to residential and business subscribers, we believe that we have one of the most expansive and advanced mobile networks of the alternative French players, offering 4G services to 98.7% of the French population as of December 31, 2018. We believe that we are also the leader in terms of 4G mobile antennas in service in France, with 17,229 antennas as of December 31, 2018. We are also updating a large number of our antennas by equipping them with single radio access network (“**Single-RAN**”) technology (that supports 2G, 3G and 4G standards on one network) and fiber transmission, which we believe will reduce maintenance and infrastructure investment costs and ensure the quality of our infrastructure over time. The combination of our extensive, state-of-the-art fixed network and high-quality 4G mobile network allows us to respond to the rapidly increasing demand for data on mobile phones by providing high bandwidth fiber backhaul connections to connect the mobile Single-RAN. Our high level of prior investment and ownership of local networks, metropolitan loops and backbone in France provides us with a cost advantage compared to our alternative operator competitors, who must rely partially on the networks or technology of other operators to provide their services. For three years running, we have incurred significant capital expenditure (between 22-23% of total consolidated revenues) in order to improve our mobile network and to roll out new fiber homes (we are the market leader in very high-speed internet). This also gives us a greater ability to control costs compared to our alternative operator competitors, determine the most accurate incremental capital expenditures and generate higher margins. We believe that we will be able to maintain this cost advantage in France so long as alternative competitors do not undertake significant investment and build their own networks. We also capitalized on our passive mobile infrastructure by consummating the Towers Transaction. See “*Business of the Group—Material Contracts—Hivory*” for more information.

We are a primary convergence operator and a leading multi-play provider of fiber/cable- and/or mobile-based services in France, with substantial cross-sell, up-sell and value-add opportunities in fixed and mobile services.

Building on our technologically advanced networks and innovative offerings, we have developed leading positions in our markets in multi-play offerings by selling our differentiated pay TV, high-speed broadband internet, fixed-line telephony, premium content and, mobile telephony services as bundles. We believe that the strength of our fixed and mobile businesses, and our ability to complement these services with premium content offerings, provide an opportunity to increase the penetration of our multi-play and premium packages. The demand for high-speed internet, fixed mobile convergence and high-quality content are key drivers of our cross-sell and up-sell strategy.

Very-high-speed broadband. We believe that we are well positioned to capitalize on the expected growth for very high speed broadband services as our network has been built and upgraded specifically to address the increasing speed and bandwidth requirements of our subscribers. We also continue to offer our existing DSL subscribers the option to subscribe to a fiber/cable offering, which provides an opportunity to significantly grow penetration on our network and to create upselling opportunities. Migrating existing DSL subscribers to our fiber/cable network also reduces the costs associated with renting the last mile and enables funds to be reallocated to accelerate the rollout of our fiber/cable network. We offer our fiber/cable subscribers very-high-speed broadband internet at speeds from 100 Mbps to 1 Gbps. We also provide our subscribers with access to one of the most advanced 4G mobile networks in France, offering high speeds and latency benefits. The combination of our extensive fixed network and high-quality 3G and 4G mobile networks allows us to capture the rapidly increasing demand for data on mobile phones driven by the digitization of everyday life, and in turn to upsell premium data and content services to new and existing mobile customers.

Comprehensive premium content. We are also focused on delivering high quality content offerings to complement our fixed and mobile services. We have direct long-term relationships with major content providers and television

channel suppliers, enabling us to offer bundles that include an extensive array of HD channels as well as the largest VOD catalog in the market, with over 30,000 programs available, and an extensive catalog of HD and 4K/UHD content. We also benefit from Altice Europe's 20 years of experience in sourcing media content, its international footprint, its ability to enter agreements with the largest French and international production companies (including NBCUniversal and Discovery) and our acquisitions of NextRadioTV and SFR Presse, which enable us to expand our catalog of media partners and premium content offerings. For example, Altice Europe has acquired the rights to broadcast and/or distribute various premium sporting events, including the UEFA Champions League, UEFA Europa League, French Athletics Federation, English Premier League (through an agreement with Canal+), French Basketball League and English Rugby Premiership, which are commercialized in France via exclusive RMC branded channels pursuant to a distribution agreement entered into with AENS, a subsidiary of Altice TV.

We benefit from a strong brand and extensive retail distribution network

We believe that our strong brands and our retail distribution networks will enable us to leverage our extensive fixed and mobile infrastructure and best-in-class product offerings to drive growth.

Strong brand image. We continue to invest in strengthening the SFR brand, by focusing on network reliability and high-quality customer care. For example, we observed positive improvements in our technical service operations and infrastructure reliability, including decreases of 15% in the number of dropped calls, 30% in network downtime, 10% in calls rate and 35% in customer complaints, in each case in the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017. We believe these improvements, among other factors, are beginning to make an impact and helped decrease our fiber/cable churn rate in France by more than 30% for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017. See "*Business of the Group—Residential Market—Brand Policy*".

Multi-channel distribution network. We also benefit from a strong distribution network, including physical and digital channels. Our physical distribution channels include an extensive network of stores and other physical points of sale, which we believe offer a compelling customer experience by providing pre-purchase advice on devices and services, subscriptions and customer support, including after-sales service and claims. Our online platforms complement our physical network through value-added services, including technical support and news, and through our online stores, which showcase our product offerings and serve as one of the main distribution channels for certain of our business services offers. Our multi-channel networks are supported by our customer service and support teams, which offer a comprehensive range of services covering subscribers' needs, such as claim management, technical support, loyalty programs and sales. See "*Business of the Group—Marketing*".

Cash flow generation

We generated Adjusted EBITDA of €3,900 million and incurred capital expenditures of €2,257 million for the twelve months June 30, 2019, compared to Adjusted EBITDA of €3,706 million and capital expenditures of €2,247 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2018 and Adjusted EBITDA (including IFRS 15 impact) of €3,637 million and capital expenditures of €2,386 million (including IFRS 15 impact) for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017. See "*Summary Financial Information and Other Data—Capital Expenditures*". We believe that our large and diversified customer base and predominantly monthly subscription structure provide a certain level of predictability as to future cash flows. We believe that our ability to generate cash is a direct result of our rigorous focus on cost optimization and organizational efficiency as well as a prudent capital expenditure policy.

We have a proven track record of unlocking value through operational excellence.

We believe that our entrepreneurial culture and efficient decision making processes allow us to quickly react to changes in our operating environments and to seize business opportunities as they arise. We believe a key driver of our success has been our ability to timely implement best operational practices that drive the previously identified improvements in the profitability of our businesses. In our businesses, we have successfully simplified organizational structures, reduced management layers, streamlined decision-making processes, optimized costs and redeployed resources with a focus on network investment, customer service enhancements and marketing support. We expect to continue to focus on achieving operational synergies, including through the integration of our customer and technical services businesses, ACS and ATS France.

We have an experienced management team and supportive shareholder with a proven track record.

Experienced management with proven track record. Our management has extensive experience in the cable and telecommunications industry and in the French market in particular. Altice Europe cross-deploys talent and expertise across its businesses, allowing us to benefit from Altice Europe's senior management's experience around the world. We believe this diversity of experience differentiates us from our more traditional and localized industry peers. We were created as the successful combination of multiple cable, mobile and media assets in France, which our existing management and shareholders have successfully consolidated into a fully integrated and profitable company. The senior management team includes Alain Weill, CEO of Altice Europe and the Group's Chairman and CEO, Malo Corbin, CFO of Altice Europe, and Armando Pereira, COO of Altice Europe, and COO of the Group. Dennis Okhuijsen serves as an advisor to Altice Europe on all financing and capital structure activity.

Strong shareholder support. Altice Europe is supported by an entrepreneurial shareholder, Patrick Drahi, founder of Altice Europe, with over 20 years of experience owning and managing cable and telecommunications companies globally. Mr. Drahi is the President of Altice Europe's board.

Strategy

We intend to leverage and continue to modernize our superior network in order to compete in all market segments to address the growing need for high bandwidth, rapid and reliable network access driven by the digitization of everyday life and business. We intend to continue to offer innovative and differentiated products, services and content in order to generate growth and improve user experience. The key components of our strategy are to:

Grow operating margins and cash flow by leveraging our operational expertise.

We have a successful track record of improving the performance of cable and telecommunication operators. We expect to continue to streamline processes and service offerings and to improve productivity by centralizing our business functions, reorganizing our procurement processes, eliminating duplicative management functions and overhead, terminating lower-return projects and non-essential consulting and third-party service arrangements, optimizing the convergence of our product and service offerings and investing in our employee relations and our culture across our organization. We aim to continue to focus on achieving operational efficiencies by (i) investing in our fiber/cable network, migrating existing DSL subscribers to our own network and reducing the need for third party network services, (ii) optimizing our sales channels and simplifying our brand portfolio, (iii) implementing further procurement efficiencies by leveraging our bargaining power and (iv) further reducing overhead costs. We aim to achieve such operational efficiencies and successfully integrate our businesses through our experienced management team, which has a proven track record of delivering such improvements.

Invest in fixed and mobile infrastructure, as well as sales, marketing and innovation, to maintain our competitive advantage and provide best-in-class services and user experience to our French subscribers.

We aim to remain a technology leader in France by providing innovative, best-in-class services to our subscribers. We believe that our fiber-optic network is the most advanced end-to-end fiber-based fixed network in France, capable of delivering an enhanced user experience to French subscribers and taking advantage of the expected growth in bandwidth demands, while optimizing cost structure. As of June 30, 2019, our fiber/cable network passed approximately 13,506,000 homes in France (including fiber/cable homes passed by SFR FTTH) where we offer one of the most advanced end-to-end based fixed networks, capable of delivering an enhanced user experience to subscribers and taking advantage of the expected growth in bandwidth demand. We are expanding our existing fiber/cable network in France, having rolled out over 1,600,000 new fiber/cable homes passed in each of 2016 and 2017 and approximately a further 1,344,000 fiber/cable homes passed in 2018. In addition, we aim to leverage our mobile network to offer subscribers the most compelling 4P offers in the French market, in particular, through our state-of-the-art 4G network. We accelerated the build-out of our 4G network over the last two years and achieved 4G population coverage of 98.7% in France as of December 31, 2018. For our residential customers, our focus is on new customer platforms and faster data speeds. For our business customers, we are introducing new value-added services, such as next generation remote voice protocol services, hosting and cloud services, which require high bandwidth and offer higher margins. For our media clients, we offer advanced, targeted and multi-screen advertising services and data analytics using our proprietary data and the advanced technology platforms that we have developed and acquired. We have already invested heavily in our network, having incurred significant capital expenditure (between 22-23% of total consolidated revenue) over the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, and the six months ended June 30, 2019, respectively, in order to

improve our mobile network and roll out new fiber/cable homes. We intend to continue to build up our brands and invest in our networks, services and new technologies in order to maintain our competitive advantage and position ourselves to grow in the future.

Provide a compelling value proposition to residential subscribers in 3P and 4P.

Provide high speed broadband, high quality content and superior mobile services to existing and new residential subscribers. We believe that our network leadership, operational excellence and multi-play strategy are key factors to our success in France. Our strategy is to continue to increase our multi-play customer penetration. We aim to offer existing and new residential subscribers market-leading 3P and 4P packages by accelerating investment in both fiber/cable and 4G infrastructure and leveraging our differentiated product offerings, access to premium content, large customer base and premium brands. Our significant investments in media businesses, such as our investments in NextRadioTV and SFR Presse, evidence our strategy to provide premium content across all platforms to complement our fixed and mobile services and thereby drive bundling and convergence to our multi-play offerings. As of June 30, 2019, we had approximately 6,271,000 total residential fixed unique customers and approximately 15,444,000 residential mobile subscribers.

Leverage our large customer base to up- and cross-sell our fiber/cable, mobile and premium content products as well as gain market share from new customers. Our primary focus is to up- and cross-sell offerings to our existing customer base, including fiber/cable, mobile and premium content. We believe that our competitive and differentiated product offerings will act as natural drivers of up- and cross-selling. For example, we expect the investments in improvements to our innovative set-top box technology will attract new premium package customers and prompt existing fixed customers to upgrade to our fiber/cable and premium packages which offer these products as standard. In addition, we intend to leverage our leading product offerings, brand image and store network to increase our market share by capturing new subscribers that are in need of higher speeds and bandwidth.

Selectively invest in key premium content to enrich our communications service offerings and differentiate our offerings in the market place.

We plan to invest selectively in premium content and accelerate the development of multimedia projects as part of our long-term strategy of converging our telecommunications assets with media channels and content development, production and distribution to offer greater value and differentiated products and services to our customers. We have rights to broadcast and/or distribute various premium sports events, including the French Athletics Federation, English Premier League (through an agreement with Canal+), French Basketball League, English Rugby Premiership and, UEFA Champions League and UEFA Europa League fixtures in France. We believe that these arrangements will enhance our profile in the market and help us differentiate ourselves from our competitors. In addition, we have made notable investments in the French media businesses in 2016 and 2017, including the acquisition of NextRadioTV and SFR Presse, which have strengthened our position as a true content publisher. We have also made substantial investments in other high quality content, which serve to differentiate our service offerings from those of our competitors.

Leverage our networks to exploit new growth opportunities, including business services markets.

We believe that our dense fiber/cable network will position us ideally to service new demand from corporate customers and to benefit from the convergence of fixed and mobile usage with relatively lower levels of capital investment compared to some of our peers. We aim to leverage our well-invested infrastructures to offer tailored data solutions and capture profitable growth in these markets, thereby maximizing the return on our network assets. As the B2B telecommunications market shifts to next generation services, including IP VPN, hosting and cloud services, which are more bandwidth intensive and complex and offer higher margins, we will look to opportunistically expand our business services, which offer important economies of scale and synergies with our residential operations. Our fiber/cable network is both powerful and flexible, has the high capacity bandwidth necessary to offer these next generation services and is fully adaptable to future services that may require even greater bandwidth capacity and reliability. We intend to capitalize on the combination of our powerful network and expertise in critical network architecture to grow our customer base and increase our offering of higher margin next generation and data products and services.

In addition, as mobile internet traffic is expected to grow, primarily due to the development of smart devices supporting multiple wireless technologies, we believe that our high capacity backbone will differentiate us from our competitors as it enables us to offer a compelling backhaul offload offering to MVNOS. We benefit from a

full range of services deployed to meet the evolving needs of B2B subscribers and have 11 national data centers. We are also a strong challenger to the incumbent operator in the B2B market and, in recent years, have been able to strategically redeploy our sales force to fully address, and compete effectively against, the incumbent operator in all B2B market sub-segments. We intend to continue to increase our market share in the B2B segment and address adjacent market segments including cloud services and M2M communications.

Guidance

In connection with its earnings release for the quarter ended June 30, 2019, Altice Europe announced with respect to the Company that for the full year ended December 31, 2019, it expects:

- revenue growth of 5-6% for Company; and
- Adjusted EBITDA within a range of €4.1 billion to €4.2 billion generated at the Company.

These financial targets have been prepared and verified in good faith by our management based on our forecasted business plan, which are subject to a number of assumptions, and have not been audited or reviewed by our independent auditors or any other person. As these financial targets are forecasts and dependent on future performance, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on them. Where our financial targets are expressed as a range, there can be no assurance as to where within such range our actual results of operations will in fact be. In preparing financial targets, we have in general assumed that there will be no material changes in existing political, legal, fiscal, market or economic conditions or in applicable legislation, regulations or rules (including, but not limited to, accounting policies and accounting treatments), which, individually or in the aggregate, would be material to our results of operations and that we will not become party to any litigation or administrative proceeding of which we are currently unaware that might have a material impact on our results of operations. Such assumptions may prove to be incorrect, we may decide to alter our short- or medium-term priorities or strategic plan or we may decide to deviate from our financial targets at any time, for example if compelling business opportunities arise. Other factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from such targets include, but are not limited to, those described under “*Forward-Looking Statements*” and “*Risk Factors*”.

Recent Developments

Collaboration with Amazon Prime Video

On August 26, 2019, Altice Europe announced a collaboration (through SFR) with Amazon Prime Video that will enable our SFR customers to view the Amazon Originals. SFR will be the first operator in France to announce the Prime Video app within its LaBox SFR Fiber, SFR Box Plus and SFR Box 8 set-up boxes. This deal will further enhance our strategy to combine the very best over-the-top online video apps and offerings from major streaming players, with our own world-class content and TV functionality, in a seamlessly-integrated experience.

Dividends and Upstream Loans

On July 30, 2019, the Company made a €175 million intercompany loan to its affiliate Altice Group Lux, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Altice Europe, using the proceeds of drawings under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities (the “**July Upstream Loan**”).

On August 8, 2019, the Company drew an additional €125 million under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities, the proceeds of which were used by the Company to pay a dividend to its controlling shareholders on August 14, 2019. The total proceeds of the dividend amounted to €1,050 million (consisting of (i) €750 million from the conversion of a short term treasury loan made in May 2019, (ii) €125 million in cash and (iii) a dividend consisting of debt of €175 million (which remains unpaid as of the date hereof)) (the “**August Dividend**”).

Sale of majority stake in L’Express

On February 12, 2019, the Company and Groupe L’Express S.A. (“**L’Express**”) announced the potential sale by the Company to News Participations S.A.S, a company controlled by Alain Weill, of a majority stake in L’Express. On July 19, 2019, the Board of Directors of Altice Europe approved the sale of a 51% equity stake to News Participations S.A.S. (“**News Participations**”), the remaining 49% of the share capital of L’Express being held by Altice Group Lux. Following the announcement and the finalization of the term sheet of the transaction

at the end of June 2019, the related asset and liabilities have been classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 (*Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*) as at June 30, 2019. The sale closed on July 30, 2019. News Participations paid a nominal consideration of €18,890 for the subscription to 1,889,000 preference shares B, granting 51% of the financial interests in L'Express.

The Transactions

The net proceeds from the Proposed Financing, together with cash on balance sheet are expected to be used to (i) redeem \$284 million (€250 million equivalent) in aggregate principal amount of outstanding dollar-denominated Existing 2024 Dollar Notes at a redemption price equal to 103.125% of such principal amount, and €250 million in aggregate principal amount of outstanding euro-denominated Existing 2024 Euro Notes at a redemption price equal to 102.813% of such principal amount, in each case, together with any accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the redemption date, in accordance with the indenture governing the Existing 2024 Notes (the “**Existing 2024 Notes Redemption**”), (ii) make cash available to Altice Lux through a dividend, distribution and/or one or more upstream loans, the proceeds of which will be used to redeem \$636 million (€560 million equivalent) in aggregate principal amount of outstanding dollar-denominated Existing 2022 Altice Lux Notes at a redemption price equal to 101.938% of such principal amount, and €445 million in aggregate principal amount of outstanding euro-denominated Existing 2022 Altice Lux Notes at a redemption price equal to 101.813% of such principal amount, in each case, together with any accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the redemption date, in accordance with the indenture governing the Existing 2022 Altice Lux Notes (the “**Existing 2022 Altice Lux Notes Redemption**”) and (iii) to pay fees and expenses in connection with the offering of the Notes and such other transactions.

The Proposed Financing, the Existing 2024 Notes Redemption, the Existing 2022 Altice Lux Notes Redemption and the payment of fees and expenses in connection with such transactions are collectively referred to herein as the “**Transactions**.”

The Company

The Company is a French public limited liability company incorporated as a société anonyme, having its registered office at 16, rue du Général Alain de Boissieu, 75015 Paris, France, registered under sole identification number 794 661 470 RCS Paris. The Company changed its corporate name from SFR Group S.A. to Altice France S.A. on February 9, 2018.

Principal Shareholders

As of the date of this Notice, Altice Europe, a public company with limited liability (*naamloze vennootschap*) incorporated under the laws of The Netherlands, registered with the Dutch Trade Registry under number 63329743, having its registered office at Prins Bernhardplein 200, 1097 JB Amsterdam, The Netherlands, owns, through its indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries Altice Luxembourg FR S.A. (formerly Altice France S.A.) and Altice Luxembourg FR Bis S.à r.l. (formerly Altice France Bis S.à r.l.), 100% of the Company's share capital and 100% of the voting rights in the Company.

Founded by telecommunications entrepreneur Patrick Drahi, Altice Europe is a convergent leader in telecommunications, content, media, entertainment and advertising. Altice Europe delivers innovative, customer-centric products and solutions that connect its over 30 million customers over fiber networks and mobile broadband. Altice Europe is also a provider of enterprise digital solutions to millions of business customers. Altice Europe 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 Europe delivers live broadcast premium sports events and enables its customers to enjoy the most well-known media and entertainment.

Altice Europe completed an initial public offering of ordinary shares on February 6, 2014, following which its shares are listed on Euronext Amsterdam.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND OTHER DATA

The following tables set forth summary financial information and other data of the Company. The consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of cash flows presented forth below are derived from the Company's Unaudited Financial Statements and Audited Financial Statements, each prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted in the European Union, have been reviewed and audited, respectively, by Deloitte & Associés and KPMG Audit, a department of KPMG S.A..

The summary financial information presented below should be read together with the sections entitled "Presentation of Financial and Other Information" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" as well as the Company's Historical Consolidated Financial Information, including the accompanying notes, included elsewhere in this Notice.

The Company has adopted IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 effective from January 1, 2018. The Unaudited Financial Statements and the 2018 Financial Statements reflect the change in accounting standards. The Company's consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2017 has been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15 in the 2018 Financial Statements. IFRS 9 amendments were booked directly in the opening balance sheet as of January 1, 2018 and the financial information for the year ended December 31, 2017 in the 2018 Financial Statements has not been restated for the impact of IFRS 9. The 2017 Financial Statements and the 2016 Financial Statements have not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15 or IFRS 9. See Notes 1.2, 2.3 and 38 to the 2018 Financial Statements, included elsewhere in this Notice for more information. The Company has adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of January 1, 2019. The financial information for the six months ended June 30, 2018 in the Unaudited Financial Statements and the Audited Financial Statements has not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 16. See Note 1.2.3 to the Unaudited Financial Statements and 2018 Financial Statements, respectively included elsewhere in this Notice for more information.

As a result of certain acquisitions and disposals that have been consummated by the Group during these periods, and the intra-year timing of such acquisitions and disposals, the comparability of the Historical Consolidated Financial Information over each of the periods presented below may be limited. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Discussion and Analysis of Our Results of Operations—For the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016—Significant Events Affecting Historical Results", "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Discussion and Analysis of Our Results of Operations—For the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017—Significant Events Affecting Historical Results" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Discussion and Analysis of Our Results of Operations—For the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2018—Significant Events Affecting Historical Results." Unless otherwise specified, the Historical Consolidated Financial Information does not give pro forma effect to the acquisitions and disposals that have been consummated by the Group during the periods presented in this Notice, or to any acquisitions and disposals occurring after June 30, 2019, and may therefore differ from the financial information relating to the Company publicly reported by Altice Europe and its consolidated subsidiaries for the same periods which does give pro forma effect to certain of such acquisitions and disposals.

Consolidated Statement of Income

	For the year ended December 31,						For the six months ended June 30,			
	2016 ⁽¹⁾		2017 (restated) ⁽¹⁾		2018 ⁽¹⁾		2018 ⁽¹⁾		2019 ⁽¹⁾	
	(in millions of euros)									
Revenues	10,991	100.0%	10,820	100.0%	10,187	100.0%	5,086	100.0%	5,164	100.0%
Purchasing and subcontracting.....	(3,961)	(36.0)%	(4,026)	(37.2)%	(3,383)	(33.2)%	(1,629)	(32.0)%	(1,390)	(26.9)%
Other operating expenses	(2,263)	(20.6)%	(2,290)	(21.2)%	(2,171)	(21.3)%	(1,218)	(23.9)%	(873)	(16.9)%
Staff costs and employee benefit expenses.....	(945)	(8.6)%	(876.8)	(8.1)%	(930)	(9.1)%	(404)	(7.9)%	(496)	(9.6)%
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	(2,435)	(22.2)%	(2,781)	(25.7)%	(2,601)	(25.5)%	(1,242)	(24.4)%	(1,664)	(32.2)%
Non-recurring income and expenses.....	(432)	(3.9)%	(980)	(9.1)%	(591)	(5.8)%	(308)	(6.1)%	3,153	61.1%
Operating income	954	8.7%	(134)	(1.2)%	512	5.0%	285	5.6%	3,895	75.4%
Financial income	10	0.1%	209	1.9%	9	0.1%	4	0.1%	4	0.1%

	For the year ended December 31,						For the six months ended June 30,			
	2016 ⁽¹⁾		2017 (restated) ⁽¹⁾		2018 ⁽¹⁾		2018 ⁽¹⁾		2019 ⁽¹⁾	
	(in millions of euros)									
Cost of gross financial debt .	(1,043)	(9.5)%	(1,099)	(10.2)%	(832)	(8.2)%	(347)	(6.8)%	(593)	(11.5)%
Other financial expenses	(78)	(0.7)%	(177)	(1.6)%	(253)	(2.5)%	(32)	(0.6)%	(128)	(2.5)%
Net financial income										
(expense)	(1,111)	(10.1)%	(1,068)	(9.9)%	(1,075)	(10.6)%	(375)	(7.4)%	(717)	(13.9)%
Share in net income (loss)										
of associates.....	(4)	0.0%	(11)	(0.1)%	(13)	(0.1)%	(5)	(0.1)%	(69)	(1.3)%
Income (loss) before taxes.	(161)	(1.5)%	(1,212)	(11.2)%	(576)	(5.7)%	(96)	(1.9)%	3,109	60.2%
Income tax income										
(expense).....	(57)	(0.5)%	428	4.0%	99	1.0%	(51)	(1.0)%	(34)	(0.7)%
Net income (loss) from										
continuing operations	(218)	(2.0)%	(784)	(7.2)%	(477)	(4.7)%	(146)	(2.9)%	3,075	59.5%
Net income (loss) from										
discontinued operations.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss).....	(218)	(2.0)%	(784)	(7.2)%	(477)	(4.7)%	(146)	(2.9)%	3,075	59.5%
Group share	(210)	(1.9)%	(762)	(7.0)%	(476)	(4.7)%	(145)	(2.9)%	3,047	59.0%
Non-controlling interests.....	(8)	(0.1)%	(22)	(0.2)%	(1)	0.0%	(2)	0.0%	28	0.0%

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Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	As of December 31,			As of
	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2017 (restated) ⁽¹⁾	2018 ⁽¹⁾	June 30, 2019 ⁽¹⁾
Goodwill	11,146	11,199	11,480	11,481
Intangible assets	7,600	6,519	5,902	5,728
Contracts costs	—	152	157	156
Property, plant and equipment	6,021	6,424	6,331	6,297
Rights of use	—	—	—	2,969
Investments in associates	46	23	20	1,671
Non-current financial assets	2,131	736	1,116	973
Deferred tax assets	22	12	12	23
Other non-current assets	21	195	266	254
Total non-current assets	26,986	25,259	25,270	29,552
Inventories	235	289	304	282
Trade and other receivables	3,212	3,616	3,550	3,473
Contracts assets	-	266	227	207
Income tax receivables	159	151	111	71
Current financial assets	4	17	2	894
Cash and cash equivalents	452	451	1,069	371
Assets held for sale ⁽²⁾	59	—	522	55
Total current assets	4,121	4,792	5,784	5,353
Total assets	31,107	30,050	31,054	34,906
Equity and liabilities	—	—	—	—
Share capital	443	444	444	444
Additional paid-in capital	5,388	5,403	5,403	4,583
Reserves	(2,221)	(2,738)	(2,025)	1,120
Equity attributable to the owners of the entity	3,609	3,108	3,822	6,147
Non-controlling interests	(37)	(85)	216	220
Consolidated equity	3,572	3,023	4,038	6,366
Non-current borrowings and financial liabilities	17,171	16,854	17,436	16,286
Non-current liability related to rights of use	—	—	—	2,290
Other non-current financial liabilities	325	248	367	1,036
Non-current provisions	840	476	476	368
Non-current contracts liabilities	-	455	503	523
Deferred tax liabilities	615	357	126	149
Other non-current liabilities	617	112	50	44
Non-current liabilities	19,568	18,503	18,959	20,696
Current borrowings and financial liabilities	485	351	360	429
Current liability related to rights of use	—	—	—	639
Other current financial liabilities	1,155	1,107	1,086	1,065
Trade payables and other liabilities	5,139	6,045	5,558	4,811
Current contracts liabilities	-	517	479	525
Income tax liabilities	207	105	115	84
Current provisions	396	350	217	167
Other current liabilities	540	49	43	59
Liabilities directly associated to assets held for sale	46	—	199	65
Current liabilities	7,968	8,524	8,057	7,843
Total equity and liabilities	31,107	30,050	31,054	34,906

(1) The Company has adopted IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 effective from January 1, 2018. The Unaudited Financial Statements and the 2018 Financial Statements reflect the change in accounting standards. The Company's consolidated statement of financial position for the year ended December 31, 2017 has been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15 in the 2018 Financial Statements. IFRS 9 amendments were booked directly in the opening balance sheet as of January 1, 2018 and the financial information as of December 31, 2017 in the 2018 Financial Statements has not been restated for the impact of IFRS 9. The 2017 Financial Statements and the 2016 Financial Statements have not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15 or IFRS 9. See Notes 1.2, 2.3 and 38 to the 2018 Financial Statements, included elsewhere in this Notice for more information. The Company has adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of January 1, 2019. The financial information as of December 31, 2018 in the Unaudited Financial Statements and the Audited Financial Statements has not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 16. See Note 1.2.3 to the Unaudited Financial Statements and 2018 Financial Statements, respectively included elsewhere in this Notice for more information.

(2) Assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale as of December 31, 2018 reflects assets disposed of and liabilities directly associated with such assets held for sale, as applicable, in connection with the sale of a 49.99% interest in SFR FTTH on March 27, 2019. See "Business of the Group—Material Contracts—SFR FTTH—Sale of a 49.99% Interest in SFR FTTH" below and "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions—Transactions with Unrestricted Subsidiaries—Sale of a 49.99% Interest in SFR FTTH". As of June 30, 2019, these items reflect the disposal of a majority stake in L'Express to News Participations. See "Summary—Sale of majority stake in L'Express".

Selected Consolidated Cash Flow Data

	For the year ended December 31,			For the six months ended June 30,	
	2017			2018 ⁽¹⁾	2019 ⁽¹⁾
	2016 ⁽¹⁾	(restated) ⁽¹⁾	2018 ⁽¹⁾		
Net cash flow provided (used) by operating activities	3,378	2,794	2,711	1,292	1,742
Net cash flow provided (used) by investing activities	(3,247)	(2,704)	(3,174)	(1,179)	326
Net cash flow provided (used) by financing activities	40	(117)	1,142	(134)	(2,757)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	171	(27)	679	(22)	(689)

- (1) The Company has adopted IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 effective from January 1, 2018. The Unaudited Financial Statements and the 2018 Financial Statements reflect the change in accounting standards. IFRS 9 amendments were booked directly in the opening balance sheet as of January 1, 2018 and the financial information for the year ended December 31, 2017 in the 2018 Financial Statements has not been restated for the impact of IFRS 9. The 2017 Financial Statements and the 2016 Financial Statements have not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15 or IFRS 9. See Notes 1.2, 2.3 and 38 to the 2018 Financial Statements, included elsewhere in this Notice, for more information. The Company has adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of January 1, 2019. The financial information for the six months ended June 30, 2018 in the Unaudited Financial Statements and the Audited Financial Statements has not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 16. See Note 1.2.3 to the Unaudited Financial Statements and 2018 Financial Statements, respectively included elsewhere in this Notice for more information.

Adjusted EBITDA and Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA

	For the year ended December 31,		For the six months ended June 30,		For the twelve months ended June 30,	
	2017		2018 ⁽¹⁾	2018 ⁽¹⁾	2019 ⁽¹⁾	2019 ⁽¹⁾
	2016 ⁽¹⁾	(restated) ⁽¹⁾				
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾	3,838	3,637	3,706	1,834	2,028	3,900
Adjustment for acquisitions and disposals ⁽³⁾						37
Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA⁽⁴⁾						3,937

- (1) The Company has adopted IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 effective from January 1, 2018. The Unaudited Financial Statements and the 2018 Financial Statements reflect the change in accounting standards. IFRS 9 amendments were booked directly in the opening balance sheet as of January 1, 2018 and the financial information for the year ended December 31, 2017 in the 2018 Financial Statements has not been restated for the impact of IFRS 9. The 2017 Financial Statements and the 2016 Financial Statements have not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15 or IFRS 9. See Notes 1.2, 2.3 and 38 to the 2018 Financial Statements, included elsewhere in this Notice for more information. The Company has adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of January 1, 2019. The financial information for the six months ended June 30, 2018 in the Unaudited Financial Statements and the Audited Financial Statements has not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 16. See Note 1.2.3 to the Unaudited Financial Statements and 2018 Financial Statements, respectively included elsewhere in this Notice for more information.
- (2) Prior to adoption of IFRS 16 Adjusted EBITDA was defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization, non-recurring items (capital gains, non-recurring litigation, restructuring costs) and share-based expenses. Following the application of IFRS 16, Adjusted EBITDA is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization, non-recurring items (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 leases) allowing comparability for each of the periods presented. The Company believes that this measure is useful to investors as it provides them with a measure that excludes certain items that the Company considers to be outside its recurring operating activities or that are non-cash, making trends more easily observable and providing information regarding the Company's earnings and cash-flow generation that allows investors to identify trends in its financial performance. It should not be considered as a substitute measure for operating profit or profit for the period (as determined in accordance with IFRS), cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities or any other measures of performance under IFRS or other generally accepted accounting principles. Adjusted EBITDA as defined by us may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies. See "*Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Non-IFRS Financial Measures.*" The following table provides a reconciliation of operating income to Adjusted EBITDA.

Reconciliation of operating income to Adjusted EBITDA

	For the year ended December 31,			For the six months ended June 30,	
	2017				
	2016 ^(a)	(restated) ^(a)	2018 ^(a)	2018 ^(a)	2019 ^(a)
	(in millions of euros)				
Operating income	954	(133)	512	285	3,895
Depreciation, amortization and impairment.....	2,435	2,781	2,601	1,242	1,664
Restructuring costs ^(b)	167	673	(9)	2	6
Operating lease expenses ^(c)	-	-	-	-	(380)
Costs relating to stock option plans	4	2	1	-	2
Other non-recurring costs (revenue) ^(d)	278	314	601	305	(3,158)
Adjusted EBITDA	3,838	3,637	3,706	1,834	2,028

- (a) The Company has adopted IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 effective from January 1, 2018. The Unaudited Financial Statements and the 2018 Financial Statements reflect the change in accounting standards. The Company's consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2017 has been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15 in the 2018 Financial Statements. IFRS 9 amendments were booked directly in the opening balance sheet as of January 1, 2018 and the financial information for the year ended December 31, 2017 in the 2018 Financial Statements has not been restated for the impact of IFRS 9. The 2017 Financial Statements and the 2016 Financial Statements have not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15 or IFRS 9. See Notes 1.2, 2.3 and 38 to the 2018 Financial Statements, included elsewhere in this Notice for more information. The Company has adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of January 1, 2019. The financial information for the six months ended June 30, 2018 in the Unaudited Financial Statements and the Audited Financial Statements has not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 16. See Note 1.2.3 to the Unaudited Financial Statements and 2018 Financial Statements, respectively included elsewhere in this Notice for more information.
- (b) For the year ended December 31, 2016, includes the restructuring costs for retail stores for €37 million and the provisions for restructuring of the retail stores for €98 million. For the year ended December 31, 2017, includes net costs of the telecom division's voluntary plan departure in the amount of €700 million and the reversal related to the employee benefit provision in the amount of €49 million. €349 million of the collective restructuring costs for retail stores and the telecom division was paid in 2017. For the year ended December 31, 2018, includes include the reversal of certain internal provisions in relation to the 2017 departure plan. For the six month period ended June 30, 2019, mainly involved costs related to a departure plan in our printed press business and costs related to career planning and employee development plan.
- (c) Following the application of IFRS 16, Adjusted EBITDA is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization, non-recurring items (capital gains, non-recurring litigation and restructuring costs) and share-based expenses and after operating lease expenses.
- (d) For the year ended December 31, 2016, includes net costs related to litigation in an amount of €162 million, net losses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets in an amount of €51 million and the impact of contract renegotiation in the period in an amount of €13 million. For the year ended December 31, 2017, includes costs related to litigation in the amount of €34 million, the losses linked to the scrapping of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets in the amount of €109 million and costs related to the change in office premises to the new Altice Europe campus in the amount of €130 million. Litigation costs notably include the reversal of provision for VTI litigation in the amount of €101 million. See "Business of the Group—Legal Proceedings". For the year ended December 31, 2018, mainly includes the break-up fee with AENS of €300 million relating to the cancellation of existing content wholesale contracts between the Company and AENS its replacement with by a new revenue sharing contract with a lower guaranteed amount payable to the Company), management fees paid to Altice Lux of €59 million, allowances related to Bouygues Telecom settlements of €79 million, impairment of media goodwill of €61 million, net reversal of provisions related to litigation of €64 million, costs related to the change in office premises of €52 million and network sale and buybacks of €28 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2019, mainly includes the capital gain on the loss of control in SFR FTTH (€3,204 million).
- (3) Reflects the disposal of a majority stake in L'Express to News Participations. See "Summary—Sale of majority stake in L'Express".
- (4) Certain covenants applicable to our indebtedness are calculated on the basis of Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA (as defined in such indebtedness) for the most recent two consecutive fiscal quarters on an annualized basis (i.e., multiplied by 2). The Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA as set forth in this Notice calculated for the last two quarters ended June 30, 2019 on an annualized basis would have been €4,070 million.

Capital Expenditures

	For the year ended December 31,			For the six months ended June 30,		For the twelve months ended June 30,
						2019 ⁽¹⁾
	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2017 ⁽¹⁾	2018 ⁽¹⁾	2018 ⁽¹⁾	2019 ⁽¹⁾	
	(in millions of euros)					
Capital Expenditures ⁽²⁾	2,312	2,386	2,247	1,137	1,147	2,257

equivalents after June 30, 2019. This amount does not give effect to IFRS 16. See “*Summary—The Transactions*”, “*Use of Proceeds*” and “*Capitalization*”.

RISK FACTORS

In this section, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms “Group”, “we”, “us” and “our” refer to the Company and its subsidiaries.

Risks Relating to the Group’s Business, Technology and Competition

The Group faces significant competition in each of the industries in which the Group operates and competitive pressures could have a material adverse effect on the Group’s business.

The French telecommunications market is a mature market, marked by very active competition between the main operators and very strong pressure on prices. Despite growth in market size, the French telecommunications market has recently declined in value primarily due to price pressure in the mobile market following the arrival of a fourth player in 2012 and the decline in regulated call termination rates. The Group faces significant competition from established and more recent competitors and may face competition from new entrants and market concentrations in the future. While the nature and level of competition to which the Group is subject vary according to the products and services that it offers, in each case the Group generally competes on the basis of prices, marketing, products, network coverage, characteristics of services, and customer service. The main competitor of the Group in the residential and business services markets overall is Orange, the incumbent telecommunications operator in France, that has greater financial resources and owns a more extensive network than the Group’s and that is unlikely to be duplicated or matched by the Group in the near future. Bouygues Telecom Enterprises (“**Bouygues Telecom**”) and Iliad are the Group’s major competitors in the residential market. In the premium pay-TV market, Groupe Canal+ products are available throughout the French territory via satellite, cable, and DTT and DSL technologies. The Group’s main competitor in business services markets overall is Orange, the incumbent telecommunications operator in France. Orange has greater financial resources and owns a more extensive network than the Group which the Group is unlikely to duplicate or match in the near future. In the residential market, in addition to Orange and Bouygues Telecom, the Group also competes with international telecommunications operators such as Colt, Verizon, AT&T, and BT, which offer multinationals access to their international networks while the Group’s network is available only in France. The Group also has operations in the French Overseas Territories that face competition and competitive pressure risks similar to those described herein.

The Group’s products and services are also subject to increasing competition from alternative new technologies or improvements in existing technologies. New players from sectors that are either unregulated or subject to different regulations (including internet players such as Yahoo!, Google, Microsoft, Amazon, Apple, YouTube, Netflix and other audiovisual players, media players and “over the top” (“**OTT**”) (of an existing broadband internet network) players) have also emerged as competitors to the Group’s video content offering. These players are taking advantage of improved connectivity and platform agnostic technologies to offer OTT and cloud-based services. Telecommunications operators are expected to maintain traditional access services and billing relationships over which users access services from adjacent players such as well-known companies offering music, video, photos, apps and retail. The rapid success of audiovisual content streamed through the telecommunications network and insufficient innovation could lead to the emergence of other content or service providers as well as the saturation of the market, which would put pressure on the revenues and margins of operators like the Group, while simultaneously requiring them to increase capital expenditures to remain competitive, which could adversely affect the Group’s business, financial condition or results of operations.

Moreover, the Group is also facing competition from non-traditional mobile voice and data services based on new mobile internet technologies, in particular OTT applications, such as Skype, Google Talk, Facetime, Viber and WhatsApp. These OTT applications are often free of charge, accessible via smartphones and allow their users to have access to potentially unlimited messaging and voice services over the internet, thus bypassing more expensive traditional voice and messaging services, such as SMS and MMS, provided by mobile network operators, who are only able to charge the internet data usage for such services. All telecommunications operators are currently competing with OTT service providers who leverage existing infrastructures and operate capital-light business models, enhancing their ability to compete with businesses, such as the Group’s, which operate capital-intensive business models. OTT service providers have over the past years become more sophisticated and technological developments have led to a significant improvement in the quality of service, particularly in speech quality. In addition, players with strong brand capability and financial strength, such as Apple, Google and Microsoft, have turned their attention to the provision of OTT audio and data services. In the long term, if non-traditional mobile voice and data services or similar services continue to increase in popularity and if the Group, or more generally all of the telecommunications operators, are not able to address this competition, this could

cause declines in subscriber base and profitability across all of the Group's products and services, among other material adverse effects.

In addition, the Group may face increasing competition from the large-scale roll-out of public Wifi networks by local governments and utilities and transportation service providers, new and existing Wifi telecommunications operators and others, which particularly benefits OTT service providers. Due to their ability to leverage existing infrastructure and to roll out public Wifi in a cost-efficient way, the Group's competitors may be better positioned to offer their customers public Wifi access at attractive terms and conditions or as part of their current mobile and landline offerings, which may affect the Group's ability to retain or acquire customers. Furthermore, the Group's competitors may realize cost savings by off-loading mobile data traffic onto their own Wifi networks or those of their partners in order to reduce costs and increase bandwidth more quickly or efficiently than the Group can. An increase in public Wifi networks could also cause declines in profitability as demand for the Group's network and services decreases.

The following is an overview of the competitive landscape in France:

1. Residential—Mobile

The Group competes with service providers that use alternative technologies for internet access, such as satellite technologies or mobile standards such as universal mobile telecommunications system ("UMTS") and 3G/4G mobile technologies. These mobile broadband high speed internet access technologies may enable both incumbent and new broadband access providers to provide high bandwidth connection services for voice and data. Furthermore, additional access technologies may be launched in the future that will further increase competition or lead the Group to increase capital expenditure for additional upgrades. Providers of mobile broadband internet access may be able to offer fast internet access speeds at a competitive cost, with the additional possibility of allowing subscribers to access the internet remotely.

The French mobile telephony market is characterized by competition among well-established mobile network operators such as Orange, Bouygues Telecom and Free and other operators without their own mobile networks ("MVNOs"). Competition has intensified, particularly as to price, since Free entered the market in early 2012 with a low-priced unlimited calling package. The mobile telephony market in France is currently undergoing a transformation because of competitive pricing, bundled packages no longer including subsidized handsets and the development of "low cost" brands.

After strong price decreases in 2013 and 2014, which resulted in mobile post-paid prices in France being among the lowest in Europe, price pressure eased in 2015 and 2016 but intensified again in 2017, weakened slightly in 2018 and increased again in 2019. If price pressure continues to intensify, the Group's results of operations and financial condition in future periods may be materially adversely affected.

2. Residential—Fixed

In the French pay-TV market, the Group competes with providers of premium television packages such as CanalSat, DSL triple-play and/or quadruple-play operators such as Orange, Free and Bouygues Telecom, which provide IPTV, and providers of pay DTT (such as Canal+, which operates across multiple formats: including IPTV, pay DTT, satellite and cable). The growth of IPTV, which is the most popular pay-TV distribution platform followed by satellite and DTT, has changed the market, opening up the provision of pay-TV services beyond the traditional methods of cable and satellite, which is limited by the inability to install a satellite dish on the façade of buildings in certain areas, such as central Paris. The Group also competes with satellite television services that may be able to offer a greater range of channels to a larger audience, reaching wider geographic areas (especially in rural areas) for lower prices than the prices of the Group's cable pay-TV services. Any increase in market share of satellite distribution may have a negative impact on the success of the Group's digital cable television services. The Group also faces competition from satellite distribution of free to air television programming. While pay DTT's share of the pay-TV market is currently low, providers of pay DTT may in the future be able to offer a wider range of channels to a larger audience for lower prices than the Group charges.

In the broadband market, the Group provides high speed internet through its cable network and xDSL network and it competes primarily with xDSL and FTTH providers, with FTTH currently being the most widespread technology used to access broadband internet in France. Orange is the leading DSL provider in France, followed by Free, the Group and Bouygues Telecom. While the Group believes that the superior performance and capacity of its fiber optic/cable network compared to its competitors' xDSL networks and the coverage of their fiber

networks currently places the Group at a competitive advantage to exploit the increased demand in France for very-high-speed internet in the areas covered by the Group's fiber optic/cable network, such competitive advantage may be diminished to the extent that xDSL operators roll out FTTH or VDSL2 networks. For further information see *"The deployment of fiber optic networks and/or VDSL2 by competitors of the Group could reduce and ultimately eliminate the gap between the speed and the power of the fiber optic/cable network of the Group compared to the DSL networks of its main competitors."* In addition, the Group's xDSL competitors' networks cover more French households than the Group's network and pricing is very competitive.

3. Business Services—B2B

In the B2B segment the Group's main competitors are Orange (Orange Business Services) and Colt. Bouygues Telecom is also a competitor in the SME segment. The French B2B market for voice services is extremely price sensitive, with sophisticated customers, relatively short term (typically one year) contracts, and vulnerability to cuts in mobile termination rates. The ability to compete effectively is partially a function of network capillarity, and certain of the Group's competitors have a more extensive and denser network than us. In the data market, customers also often seek combined infrastructure and software solutions. As a result, the Group also competes with software and other IT providers of data and network solutions, which may decrease the value customers place on its infrastructure solutions, leading to a reduction in its prices and margins. IT providers may also partner with the Group's infrastructure telecommunications competitors.

4. Business Services—Wholesale

The French wholesale telecommunications market is dominated by Orange and the Group, although Orange's and the Group's market shares vary depending on the segment. The Group also faces competition from consortiums of telecommunications operators and construction companies, such as Covage, Vinci, Eiffage and Axiom (who may lay down fiber in construction sites and then lease them on the wholesale market). The wholesale market for data services in France is less volatile than the voice market. Competition is based primarily, in addition to price, on service quality and technological advancement. The wholesale market for dark fiber infrastructure in France is more open than for wholesale voice and data carriage, as providing it does not require having a dense, national network and does not include any services would require technical expertise.

The Group expects competition in the French telecommunications industry to remain intense and there can be no assurance that the Group will not be negatively impacted by any future consolidation of the Group's competitors or similar developments in one or more of the markets in which the Group competes. For further details regarding the competitive environment, in which we operate, see *"Industry"*.

The deployment of fiber optic networks and/or VDSL2 by competitors of the Group could reduce and ultimately eliminate the gap between the speed and the power of the fiber optic/cable network of the Group compared to the DSL networks of its main competitors.

The Group believes that one of its major competitive advantages is the power and speed of its fiber optic/cable network. As of June 30, 2019, the Group's network passed approximately 13,506,000 fiber/cable homes, including fiber/cable homes now passed by SFR FTTH. However, competitors of the Group could deploy fiber and/or VDSL2 networks enabling download speeds and bandwidths that could rival those reached by the Group's network, and thus strongly reduce the Group's competitive advantage. The Group's main competitors (Orange, Free and Bouygues Telecom) have begun to introduce FTTH networks to increase and harmonize their network speed. On March 17, 2015, Orange launched its strategic plan for 2020 and announced that it would invest more than €15 billion in its networks between 2015 and 2018. With regard to very-high-speed fixed broadband, Orange has the objective of tripling its investments in fiber optics between 2015 and 2020 and increasing its connected households from 3.6 million at the end of 2014 to 12 million in 2018 and 20 million in 2022 (source: *Orange press release*).

Furthermore, other operators may obtain access to the infrastructure deployed by an operator, through joint projects for financing. All of the DSL operators have announced various agreements on sharing the deployment of FTTH in given areas. For example, Orange and Free entered into a contract in July 2013 providing for the deployment by Free of a fiber network using Orange's infrastructure in approximately 20 French cities, which allows for open access to all competing operators.

In addition, in 2013 the French government announced a FTTH deployment plan of €20 billion (invested by private operators and local authorities) with the objective of providing very-high-speed internet access to the entire

territory in 2022. The government will provide a subsidy package of approximately €3,300 million, partly from funding from the Investments for the Future Program managed by the Office of the General Commissioner of Investment under the 2015 Budget Act. The rollout has been divided in three zones: very dense areas (approximately six million households) and low-density areas (approximately 13 million households), that are already covered or will be covered by FTTH with privately-funded networks; and low-density areas (approximately 15 million households), where private operators will co-invest with public partners. Orange and the Group will lead the deployment of the very-high speed network in privately-funded, low density areas, with the Group being in charge of approximately 20% of the network deployment. Various local and regional authorities have already extended subsidies to network operators, including the Group, to install FTTH connections. This trend should continue, as certain departments, municipalities and regions, such as Hauts-de-Seine, Amiens and Louvin, for example, have entered into public-private partnerships to encourage such investments. In such areas, various operators will have access to the network and will be able to compete. In addition, in accordance with the conditions established by ARCEP, third-party operators may have access to the infrastructure used by an operator, including by co-financing projects, for their own very-high-speed internet offers.

As a result, FTTH deployment by the Group's competitors could accelerate and the share of FTTH on the high-speed internet market could grow significantly, thereby eliminating or reducing the Group's fixed network advantage. While parts of the Group's network may be eligible for the program, its effect on the Group and the future of fiber deployment in France are unclear as of the date of this Notice.

VDSL2 technology has also been implemented in some areas by competitors of the Group. Deployment of VDSL2 only requires adding VDSL2 cards in already deployed digital subscriber line access multiplexers ("DSLAMs") and does not involve physical intervention at the subscriber's premises. Moreover, the deployment of this technology has accelerated since October 2014 given the favorable opinion of the copper experts committee that has allowed the marketing, starting from that date, of VDSL2 in indirect distribution on all lines from a main distribution frame ("MDF") on Orange's local copper loop. As of December 31, 2018, approximately 5,900,000 households were eligible for VDSL2 (source: ARCEP).

If the competitors of the Group continue to deploy or significantly increase their fiber optic networks they could be able to compete with the Group in terms of the offering of high-speed internet and television services of a quality and speed greater than or equal to those of the Group, thus potentially eliminating the Group's current competitive advantage, increasing the pressure upon prices and margins and leading the Group to make significant investments in order to match the services they offer. Deployment of VDSL2 and/or fiber optic networks by competitors also represents a risk for the business services activity of the Group, particularly with regard to medium-sized, small-to-medium-sized and very-small-sized businesses to which the Group's DSL and fiber/cable networks network presently represent an advantage. Although the Group is preparing for this deployment by improving its product range and building out its fiber/cable network, such deployment could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial position and results of operations.

Changes in competitive offerings for content, including the potential rapid adoption of piracy-based video offerings, could adversely impact the Group's business.

The market for content is intensely competitive and subject to rapid change. Through new and existing distribution channels, consumers have increasing options to access entertainment video, sports and other content. The various economic models underlying these channels include subscription, transactional, ad-supported and piracy-based models. All of these have the potential to capture meaningful segments of the content market. Piracy, in particular, threatens to damage the Group's business, as its fundamental proposition of virtually all content being offered for free to consumers is so compelling and difficult to compete against. Furthermore, in light of the compelling consumer proposition, piracy services are subject to rapid global growth. Traditional providers of content, including broadcasters, as well as internet based e-commerce or content providers are increasing their internet-based offerings. Several of these competitors have long operating histories, large customer bases, strong brand recognition and significant financial, marketing and other resources. They may secure better terms from suppliers, adopt more aggressive pricing and devote more resources to product development, technology, infrastructure, content acquisitions and marketing. New entrants may enter the market, or existing providers may adjust their services, with unique offerings or approaches to providing content. Companies also may enter into business combinations or alliances that strengthen their competitive positions. If the Group is unable to successfully or profitably compete with current and new competitors, the Group's business will be adversely affected, and it may not be able to increase or maintain market share, revenues or profitability.

Acquisitions and other strategic transactions present many risks, including the risk that the Group may not be able to integrate newly acquired operations into its business, which may prevent the Group from realizing the strategic and financial goals contemplated at the time of any such transaction and thus adversely affect the its business.

Historically, the Group's business has grown, in part, through a significant number of selective acquisitions, including the SFR Acquisition that has enabled the Group to take advantage of existing networks, service offerings and management expertise. The Group may continue to grow its business through acquisitions of broadband and mobile communications businesses, content companies and ancillary services that we believe will present opportunities to create value by generating strong cash flows and operational synergies. In addition, we have recently entered into certain strategic transactions, such as the Towers Transactions and the sale of the Group's Voice Carrier Business, to monetize the value of certain of our non-core assets in France, and the sale of a 49.99% interest in SFR FTTH to create an alternative FTTH infrastructure wholesale operator. In the future, the Group may enter into similar transactions.

Any acquisition, disposal or other strategic transaction the Group may undertake in the future could result in the incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities and an increase in interest expenses, amortization expenses related to goodwill and other intangible assets or in the use by us of available cash on hand to finance any such acquisitions. The Group may experience difficulties in integrating acquired operations into the Group's business, incur higher than expected costs or fail to realize all of the anticipated benefits or synergies of these acquisitions, if any. Such transactions may also disrupt the Group's relationships with current and new employees, customers and suppliers. In addition, the Group's management may be distracted by such acquisitions and the integration of acquired businesses. Thus, if the Group consummates any further acquisitions or fail to integrate any previous acquisitions, there could be a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in completing business acquisitions or integrating previously acquired companies. In addition, the Group's debt burden may increase if we borrow funds to finance any future transactions, which could have a negative impact on the Group's cash flows and the Group's ability to finance our overall operations.

Acquisitions or disposals of additional telecommunications companies may require the approval of governmental authorities (either domestically or, in the case of the EU, at the EU level), which can block, impose conditions on, or delay the process which could result in a failure on our part to proceed with announced transactions on a timely basis or at all, thus hampering our opportunities for growth. In the event conditions are imposed and we fail to meet them in a timely manner, the relevant governmental authority may impose fines and, if in connection with a merger transaction, may require restorative measures, such as mandatory disposition of assets or divestiture of operations.

Although we analyze and conduct due diligence on acquisition targets, our assessments are subject to a number of assumptions concerning profitability, growth, interest rates and company valuations and our inquiries may fail to uncover relevant information. There can be no assurance that our assessments or due diligence of and assumptions regarding acquisition targets will prove to be correct, and actual developments may differ significantly from our expectations. Moreover, our plans to acquire additional businesses in the future are subject to the availability of suitable opportunities. The Group's competitors may also follow similar acquisition strategies and may have greater financial resources available for investments or may be willing to accept less favorable terms than we can accept, which may prevent us from acquiring businesses that we target to the benefit of our competitors.

The operating complexity of the Group's business and the responsibilities of management have increased significantly as a result of the growth of our business through acquisitions, which may place significant strain on our managerial and operational resources. The Group may be unable to allocate sufficient managerial and operational resources to meet our needs as our business grows, and our current operational and financial systems and managerial controls and procedures may become inadequate.

Although the Group considers the operational and financial systems and managerial controls and procedures that we currently have in place to be adequate for the Group's purposes, we recognize that the effectiveness of these systems, controls and procedures needs to be kept under regular review as the Group's business grows. The Group will have to maintain close coordination among our logistical, technical, accounting, finance, marketing and sales personnel. Management of growth will also require, among other things, continued development of financial and management controls and information technology systems. The constant growth may strain our managerial resources which may require the Group to hire additional managerial resources. The Group may be unable to hire

managers with the relevant expertise or the hiring process may require significant time and resources, all of which could result in a disruption in the Group's management, growth, operational and financial systems, managerial controls and procedures and, accordingly, the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group periodically evaluates, and have engaged in, the disposition of certain non-core assets and businesses. Divestitures could involve difficulties in the separation of operations, services, products and personnel, the diversion of management's attention, the disruption of our business and the potential loss of key employees. After reaching an agreement with a buyer for the disposition of a business, the transaction may be subject to the satisfaction of pre-closing conditions as well as to obtaining necessary regulatory and government approvals, which, if not satisfied or obtained, may prevent us from completing the transaction. Divestitures may also involve continued financial involvement in the divested assets and businesses, such as indemnities or other financial obligations, in which the performance of the divested assets or businesses could impact our results of operations. Any divestiture we undertake could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. In certain cases, we have entered into or may enter into joint venture arrangements with a majority or minority interest in such joint ventures. Even in cases where we have retained a majority interest our joint venture partner may have significant influence over policies, including consent rights with respect to certain specified matters. The Group has a lesser degree of control over the business operations of the joint ventures and businesses in which it has made minority investments.

The Group might not be able to effectively implement or adapt its business strategy.

The Group has based its strategy on its vision of the market, especially the importance of very-high-speed fiber/cable and mobile networks and of fixed-mobile convergence. At the core of the Group's strategy is a return to revenue, profitability and cash flow growth. Key elements of this strategy include: (i) operational and financial turnaround under the leadership of a new management team; (ii) optimizing commercial performance with a particular focus on customer services; (iii) continuing to invest in best-in-class infrastructure commensurate with its market position; and (iv) monetizing content investments through various pay TV models and growing advertising revenue. However, the Group is evolving in a market affected by economic, competitive and regulatory uncertainty and the Group must regularly adapt its business model to take into account market changes such as changes in consumer behavior, introduction of new technology, products or services, competition and the development of specific pricing policies, the adaptation of its structural costs, the streamlining of its operational organization, and the adaptation of its sales strategy. If the measures taken by the Group does not meet the demands, expectations, or habits of the consumer, it will have an adverse effect on the return on investments, financial targets, market share, and revenues generated. Consequently, any development of the Group's business strategy that proves not to be sufficiently adapted to the actual trends and demands, expectations, or habits of the consumer in the telecommunications market may not achieve its desired goals and/or have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position and results of operations.

Moreover, the transformation of the Group following the execution of certain strategic transactions, including non-core asset disposals, strategic acquisitions and investments or entry into joint venture arrangements, could create operational difficulties and unforeseen expenses and could give rise to significant administrative, financial, and managerial challenges involving the activity of the Group. Such strategic transactions may also disrupt its ongoing business, cause management's attention to be diverted and result in legal, regulatory, contractual, labor, or other difficulties that have not been foreseen or disclosed.

Revenue from certain of the Group's services is declining, and the Group may be unable to offset this decline.

The Group's total revenues and revenues in the residential fixed, residential mobile, business services and media segments declined in the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017. While the Group's total revenue increased for the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2018, there was a decrease in revenues in the residential – fixed and residential – mobile segments. The Group's Adjusted EBITDA remained flat for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017 and increased for the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2018. While the Group is focused on achieving an operational financial turnaround under the leadership of a new management team, there can be no assurance that this trend of declines in revenue will not continue in future periods.

The Group expects its DSL business with Bouygues Telecom to continue to decline. In particular, churn in Bouygues Telecom's DSL white label customers has already led to a decrease in white label subscribers. If the revenue and profitability loss from such businesses is not offset by revenue and profitability growth in other Group

businesses, this could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business activities, the results of its operation and financial condition.

In addition, the Group could experience further decreases in customers on its DSL network in the future due to their migration to fiber/cable networks providing them with access to greater internet speeds compared with those available on DSL networks. If the revenue and profitability loss from customers on the Group's DSL network is not offset by revenue and profitability growth on the Group's fiber/cable network, this could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business activities, the results of operation and financial condition.

Customer churn, or the threat of customer churn, may adversely affect the Group's business.

The Group's ability to attract and retain subscribers to our fixed-based services or to increase profitability from existing subscribers will depend in large part on the Group's ability to stimulate and increase subscriber usage, convince subscribers to switch from competitors' services to our services and the Group's ability to minimize customer churn. Customer churn is a measure of the number of customers who stop subscribing for one or more of our products or services. Churn arises mainly as a result of the contractual subscription period (generally 12 months in the residential segments and between one and three years in the business services market), competitive influences, the relocation of clients outside of the Group's network area (which is less extensive than our competitors), introduction of new products and technologies, deterioration of personal financial circumstances, price increases and regulatory developments. Customer churn may also increase if the Group is unable to deliver satisfactory services over its network, or if it modifies the types of services it makes available in a certain region. In addition, customer churn also arises upon the cancellation of services to customers who are delinquent in their payments to the Group. In addition, we outsource many of our customer service functions to third party contractors over which we have less control than if it were performing those tasks itself. The Group has experienced significant churn in mobile and fixed customers in recent years due to intense competition.

Moreover, the churn rate in the Group's white label business may increase for reasons outside the Group's control (as it is not involved in client services and retention). In particular, churn in Bouygues Telecom's DSL white label customers has already led to a decrease in white label subscribers, which is expected to continue in the long term. See "*Business of the Group—Material Contracts—White Label Agreements*". If the Group fails to effectively communicate the benefits of the Group's networks through its marketing advertising efforts, it may not be able to attract new customers and our efforts to attract and retain customers may prove unsuccessful. In addition, any interruption of the Group's services or the removal or unavailability of programming, which may not be under our control, could contribute to increased customer churn. Further the Group's competitors may improve their ability to attract new customers, for example by offering new product bundles or product offerings at lower prices than the Group, which would make it difficult for the Group to retain its current subscribers, and the cost of retaining and acquiring new subscribers could increase. In addition, the Group's business services operations are also subject to tariff churn (i.e. an existing customer negotiating tariff decreases). Large corporate customers in particular are highly sophisticated and often aggressive in seeking to renegotiate the pricing of their contracts, which tends to result in margin pressure. Increased customer or tariff churn may have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group's growth prospects depend on continued demand for fixed-based and mobile products and services and increased demand for bundled and premium offerings.

The use of broadband, television and fixed-line telephony and mobile services in France has increased sharply in recent years. The Group has benefited from this growth in recent years and its growth and profitability depend, in part, on continued demand for these services in the coming years. The Group relies on its multi-play and premium television services to attract new customers and to migrate existing customers to such services. Therefore, if demand for multi-play products and premium television services does not increase as expected, this could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group's future revenue growth depends in part on market acceptance of new product introductions and product innovations.

In general, the telecommunications industry is characterized by the frequent introduction of new products and services or upgrading of existing products and services, in connection with new technologies, as well as changes in usage patterns and in customer needs and priorities. The Group's long term results of operations therefore depend substantially upon its ability to continue to conceive, design, source and market new products and services as well as continuing market acceptance of the Group's existing and future products and services. Should the

Group fail to or be significantly delayed in introducing new products and services in the future, if the Group's new products and services are not accepted by customers, or if the Group's competitors introduce more sophisticated or more popular products and services, the Group's business and results of operations may be adversely affected.

If the Group is unable to obtain attractive content on satisfactory terms for its services, the demand for these services could be reduced, thereby lowering revenue and profitability.

The success of the Group's pay TV services depends on access to an attractive selection of television programming. For example, the ability to provide movies, sports and other popular programming, including video-on-demand ("VOD") content, is a major factor that attracts subscribers to pay TV services, especially premium services. The Group relies on digital programming suppliers for a significant portion of the Group's programming content and VOD services. The Group may not be able to obtain sufficient high quality programming and other content from third party producers for the Group's digital cable television and other services on satisfactory terms or at all in order to offer compelling digital cable television services. The Group also relies on certain of its competitors for the provision of certain content offerings. In addition, to the extent that the Group is unable to reach agreements with certain content providers on terms that the Group believes is reasonable, the Group may be forced, or may determine for strategic or business reasons, to remove such content from its line-up and may decide to replace it with other programming, which may not be available on acceptable terms or be as attractive to customers. There can be no assurance that the Group's expiring programming and other content contracts will be renewed on favorable or comparable terms or at all, or that the rights the Group negotiates will be adequate for it to execute the Group's business strategy. The inability to obtain high quality content, may also limit the Group's ability to migrate customers from lower tier programming to higher tier products, thereby inhibiting the Group's ability to execute its business strategy. Any or all of these factors could result in reduced demand for, and lower revenue and profitability from, the Group's digital cable television and other content services.

Programming and content-related costs are one of the Group's largest categories of expenses. In recent years, the cost of programming in the cable and satellite video industries has increased significantly and is expected to continue to increase, particularly with respect to costs for sports programming and broadcast networks. The Group may not be able to pass these increased programming costs on to the Group's subscribers due to the increasingly competitive environment that the Group operates in. If the Group is unable to pass these increased programming costs on to its subscribers, its business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected. Moreover, programming costs typically include a minimum guaranteed amount and a variable amount related directly to the number of subscribers to whom the programming is provided, which may affect the Group's ability to negotiate lower per-subscriber programming costs and which could impact the Group's operating margins. The expiration dates of the Group's various programming contracts are staggered, which results in the expiration of a portion of its programming contracts throughout each year. Altice Europe may not be able to renegotiate these agreements on terms as favorable as those of the current agreements, or at all, which could result in a decline in the revenue generated or an increase in the Group's costs deriving from broadcaster licences.

The Group attempts to control its programming costs and, therefore, the cost of the video services it charges to its customers, by negotiating favorable terms for the renewal of its affiliation agreements with programmers. To the extent the Group is unable to reach agreements with certain programmers on terms it believes are reasonable, the Group may be forced to, or determine for strategic reasons to, remove certain programming from its line-up and may decide to replace such programming with alternatives which may not be as attractive to consumers or available on acceptable terms. Such negotiations have in the past and may in the future affect the Group's carriage of particular programming services.

Some of the Group's programming contracts requires it to pay prices for the programming based on a guaranteed minimum number of subscribers, even if that number is larger than the number of actual subscribers, whereas some of the Group's programming contracts are based on a flat fee irrespective of the popularity of the content purchased under such contract. As a result, if the Group misjudges anticipated demand for the programming or if the programming it acquires does not attract the number of viewers anticipated, the profitability of the Group's television services may be impaired. Furthermore, as the Group purchases a significant portion of its content from various content providers under relatively short term contracts, the prices the Group pays to purchase such content is subject to change and may increase significantly in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's results of operations.

Furthermore, program providers and broadcasters may elect to distribute their programming through other distribution platforms, such as satellite platforms, digital terrestrial broadcasting or IPTV, or may enter into

exclusive arrangements with other distributors. Such actions may inconvenience some of the Group's subscribers and can lead to customer dissatisfaction and, in certain cases, the loss of customers, which may have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, as long as the Group continues to develop its VOD and other interactive services, its ability to acquire programs for its free VOD offerings (replay), VOD by subscription, and one-time VOD will become more and more crucial and will depend on the ability of the Group to maintain a relationship and cooperation with content providers and broadcasters, for both standard-definition as well as HD content.

If the Group cannot obtain and keep competitive programs at attractive prices on its networks, demand for its services could decline, thus limiting its ability to maintain or increase the revenue. A loss of programs or an inability to ensure the availability of premium content under favorable terms could have a material adverse effect on the business activities of the Group, its financial position and its results of operations.

The Group's business is capital-intensive and its capital expenditures may not generate a positive return or the Group may be unable or unwilling to make additional capital expenditures.

The Group's business demands significant capital expenditures to add customers to our networks, including expenditures relating to equipment and labor. In particular, the Group incurs significant capital expenses for the deployment of new technologies such as 4G and 5G (for the purchase of frequencies and the deployment of network infrastructures) for its mobile operations and fiber optics (for the deployment of the fiber infrastructure) and for its fixed operations. Moreover, as spectrum auctions are infrequent and the Group may need additional spectrum in the future, the Group will likely participate in future spectrum auctions even though it might not, at the time of auction, require additional spectrum capacity. Such participation would require significant capital expenditures in the near term as acquiring spectrum is expensive, due in part to the fact that spectrum availability is limited.

Furthermore, new technologies and the use of multiple applications increasing customers' bandwidth requirements could lead to saturation of the networks and require telecommunications operators to make additional investments to increase the capacity of their infrastructures. Moreover, the Group regularly invests in the content that we offer in order to provide our subscribers with a flexible and diverse range of programming and other content options, including high-quality local content and exclusive premium content, in order to reduce churn.

For example, the structure of the French telecommunications market does not allow telecommunications operators to pass along their investment costs to the end consumer in proportion to the volume of data consumed. Accordingly, telecommunications operators may not benefit from increased revenues from the growing demand for data and content even though they incur the costs of such demand through their investments in infrastructure.

The Group is also bound by certain obligations of access and/or coverage for its fiber/cable and/or mobile network, particularly under its mobile licences, such as obligations to allow roaming or sharing of networks in certain deployment zones. This requires the Group to make significant and frequent investments and the conditions for the implementation of these obligations, including some prices (such as roaming rates), may be regulated within the EU. Given such constraints, the Group may not be able to operate its network under economically favorable conditions, which could affect the profitability of its investments. The Group may be subject to similar obligations in the future, which could have a material effect on the manner in which the Group operates its business and, accordingly, on its outlook, financial position or results of operations.

It cannot be guaranteed that the Group will continue to have sufficient resources to maintain the quality of its network and of its other products and services, and to expand the Group's network coverage, which are key elements for its growth of over the long term. Unforeseen investment expenses, an inability to finance them at an acceptable cost or even an inability to make profitable investments could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, outlook, financial position or results of operations.

The Group is subject to increasing operating costs and inflation risks which may adversely affect its earnings.

While the Group generally attempts to increase our subscription rates to offset increases in operating costs, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so due to competitive and other factors. Therefore, operating costs may rise faster than associated revenue, resulting in a material negative impact on the Group's cash flow and results of operations. The Group is also affected by inflationary increases in salaries, wages, benefits and other

administrative costs which the Group may not be in a position to pass on to its customers, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition and results of operations.

The continuity of the Group's services strongly depends on the proper functioning of its IT and network infrastructure and any failure of this infrastructure could have a material adverse effect on the business of the Group, its financial position and its results of operations.

The reliability and quality (both in terms of service as well as availability) of the Group's information systems and networks, particularly for its mobile and fixed businesses, are key components of its business activities, the continuity of its services and the confidence of its customers. More specifically, the unavailability or failure of information systems used by the Group, the Group's network, the production of "electronic" communications services and television, the Group's website, and the customer service function of the Group, could significantly disrupt the Group's business.

A flood, fire, other natural disaster, war, act of terrorism, power failure, cyber-attack, computer virus or other catastrophe affecting a portion of the Group's network could have a material adverse impact on its business and its relations with customers. For example, the Group's business in the French Overseas Territories has experienced network disruptions and other adverse effects in the past, and may experience network disruption and other adverse effects in the future, as a result of extreme weather and other environmental conditions. Measures with the aim of remedying such disasters, safety and security measures, or measures for protecting service continuity that have been undertaken or may be undertaken in the future by the Group, as well as the effects thereof on the performance of its network, could be insufficient to avoid losses. The Group is insured against operating losses only up to a capped amount, any disaster or other damage affecting the network of the Group could result in significant uninsured losses. The Group's network may be subjected to disruptions and to significant technological problems, and such difficulties could escalate over time. For example, although the Group's cable networks are generally built in resilient rings to ensure the continuity of network availability in the event of any damage to its underground fibers, if any ring is cut twice in different locations, transmission signals will not be able to pass through, which could cause significant damage to the Group's business. In the event of a power outage or other shortage, we do not have a back up or alternative supply source for all of the Group's network components. The occurrence of any such event could cause interruptions in service or reduce capacity for customers, either of which could reduce the Group's revenue or cause the Group to incur additional expenses. In addition, the occurrence of any such event may subject us to penalties and other sanctions imposed by regulators. Further, the Group may incur costs and revenue losses associated with the unauthorized use of the Group's networks, including administrative and capital costs associated with the unpaid use of the Group's networks as well as with detecting, monitoring and reducing the incidences of fraud. Fraud also impacts interconnection costs, capacity costs, administrative costs and payments to other carriers for unbillable fraudulent roaming charges.

In addition, the Group's business depends on certain crucial systems, particularly its network operations center and its billing and customer service systems. In particular, the support for a large number of systems critical to the network of the Group is located at a relatively limited number of sites. While the Group has extensive backup systems, the risk that these systems may not be sufficient to handle a spike in activity cannot be ruled out, which could lead to a slowdown or unavailability of IT systems for a period of time and, when involving the business services customers of the Group, to financial penalties. Moreover, the Group may incur legal penalties and reputational damages to the extent that any accident or security breach results in a loss of or damage to customers' data or applications or the inappropriate disclosure of confidential information.

Moreover, the technical projects of the Group that are in progress, involving both information systems and networks, and the plans for migrations planned in the short and medium terms for certain pieces of mobile network equipment, may generate an increased risk of failures of networks and information systems. In particular, the quality of the networks could be impacted by the deployment of the 4G network as well as by the concurrent work of renovating 2G and 3G networks, requiring, among other things, frequent technical interventions. Such work could also result in breakdowns or interruptions in services for the customers of the Group.

Furthermore, the development of the resources used by consumers (for example, videoconferencing, telepresence, and cloud computing for business services customers), of the "Internet of Things", and of new terminals (smartphones, tablets, etc.) may generate risks of saturating the networks due to the large volumes of data that such resources generate or promote the use of.

The end-of-year period is an extremely sensitive sales period. A major failure of the information systems or of any component of the chain of production and logistics during that period would have negative consequences on

revenues. To reduce the likelihood of this type of risk occurring, the Group avoids changes to the network and information systems during this period of the year (starting in mid-November until the end of the year), however, there can be no assurance that there will be no failure of the Group's network and information systems during the end-of-year period.

Should all or some of the risks described above materialize, this could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group depends on hardware, software and other providers of outsourced services, who may discontinue their services or products, seek to charge the Group prices that are not competitive or choose not to renew contracts with the Group.

The Group has important relationships with several suppliers of hardware, software and related services that we use to operate our pay TV, broadband internet, fixed-line telephony, mobile and business services businesses. In certain cases, we have made substantial investments in the equipment or software of a particular supplier, making it difficult for the Group to quickly change supply and maintenance relationships in the event that our initial supplier refuses to offer favorable prices or ceases to produce equipment or provide the support that the Group requires. For example, while we continue to promote a rapid take up of our premium multi-play services using a single set-top box, the Group faces potential risks in securing the required customer set-top box equipment to maintain this roll out as the Group currently relies on a single provider. Currently, the Group has a sufficient supply of these boxes available, but any future shortages may involve significant delays in seeking alternative supplies, may constrain its ability to meet customer demand and may result in increased customer churn. Further, in the event that hardware or software products or related services are defective, it may be difficult or impossible to enforce recourse claims against suppliers, especially if warranties included in contracts with suppliers have expired or are exceeded by those in our contracts with the Group's subscribers, in individual cases, or if the suppliers are insolvent, in whole or in part. In addition, there can be no assurances that the Group will be able to obtain the hardware, software and services it needs for the operation of the Group's business in a timely manner, at competitive terms and in adequate amounts. In particular, in the case of an industry wide cyclical upturn or high demand for a particular product, the Group's suppliers of software, hardware and other services may receive customer orders beyond the capacity of their operations, which could result in delivery delays, particularly where suppliers elect to prioritize other customer accounts. The Group has, from time to time, experienced extensions of lead times or limited supplies due to capacity constraints and other supply-related factors as well as quality control problems with service providers. The Group may also not be able to recover monies paid to such suppliers or obtain contractual damages to which the Group may be entitled (if any) in the event our suppliers fail to comply with their obligations in a timely manner.

The Group also outsources some of its support services, including parts of its subscriber services, information technology support, technical services, and maintenance operations. Should any of these arrangements be terminated by either contract party, this could result in delays or disruptions to the Group's operations and could result in it incurring additional costs, including if the outsourcing counterparty increases pricing or if the Group is required to locate alternative service providers or in-source previously outsourced services.

The Group is dependent on various third parties in order to provide commercially viable services. For example, the Group depends on Orange to access a portion of its network infrastructure and on Bouygues Telecom for access to certain mobile networks. The Group is generally dependent on access to sites and network infrastructure owned by third parties, including duct space and antennas used for our networks and facility space (colocation). In addition, the Group's telephony services are reliant on its ability to interconnect with the telecommunications networks of other fixed-line, mobile and international operators globally. The Group has limited or no control over the quality and consistency of the services that are supplied to us by third parties. Any deterioration in the provision of such services may affect the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group's ability to renew its existing contracts with suppliers of products or services or enter into new contractual relationships with these or other suppliers upon the expiration of existing agreements, either on commercially attractive terms, or at all, depends on a range of commercial and operational factors and events which may be beyond its control. The occurrence of any of these risks or a significant disruption in the Group's supply of equipment and services from key sourcing partners could create technical problems, damage its reputation, result in the loss of customer relationships and have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Pressure on customer service could adversely affect the Group's business.

The volume of contracts handled by the Group's customer service functions can vary considerably over time. The introduction of new product offerings can initially place significant pressure on the Group's customer service personnel. Increased pressure on such functions is generally associated with decreased satisfaction of customers.

In the business services market, customers require service to be extremely reliable and to be re-established within short timeframes if there is any disruption. Penalties are often payable in the case of failure to meet expected service quality. In addition, product installation can be complex, requiring specialized knowledge and expensive equipment. Delays and service problems may result in both penalties and the potential loss of customers. In these segments, the Group relies on its experienced customer relations personnel to handle any customer issues or requests, and the loss of such personnel can result in the loss of customers.

The Group has in the past experienced significant levels of customer dissatisfaction as a result of operational difficulties. Improvements to customer service functions may be necessary to achieve desired growth levels, and, if the Group fails to manage such improvements effectively and achieve such growth, the Group may in the future experience customer service problems and damage its reputation, contribute to increased churn and/or limit or slow the Group's future growth

The operation of the Group's conditional access systems is dependent on licensed technology and subject to illegal piracy risks.

In order to transmit encrypted digital programs, including the Group's digital pay TV packages and for billing its customers, the Group generates conditional access systems, which rely on a proper functioning of its conditional access systems. Even though the Group requires its conditional access system providers to provide state of the art security for the conditional access systems, the security of the Group's conditional access systems may be compromised by illegal piracy and other means. In addition, the Group's set-top boxes require smart cards before subscribers can receive programming and its smart cards have been and may continue to be illegally duplicated, providing unlawful access to our television signals. While the Group works diligently to reduce the effect of piracy, there can be no assurance that the Group will be able to successfully eliminate the piracy it currently faces. In addition, there can be no assurance that any new conditional access system security that the Group may put in place will not be circumvented. Encryption failures could result in lower revenue, higher costs and increased basic cable subscriber churn or may otherwise have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

If the Group fails to successfully introduce new technologies or services, or to respond to technological developments, its business and level of revenue may be adversely affected and it may not be able to recover the cost of investments that it has made.

The Group's business is characterized by rapid technological change and the introduction of new products and services, and it is difficult to forecast the impact such technological innovations will have on our business. If any new or enhanced technologies, products or services that the Group introduces fail to achieve broad market acceptance or experience technical difficulties, the Group's revenue growth, margins and cash flows may be adversely affected. As a result, the Group may not recover investments that it makes in order to deploy these technologies and services. Enhanced fixed service infrastructure access and mobile services provided by competing operators may be more appealing to customers, and new technologies may enable the Group's competitors to offer not only new services, but to also offer existing standard services at lower prices. The Group may not be able to fund the capital expenditures necessary to keep pace with technological developments. It is possible that alternative technologies that are more advanced than those the Group currently provides may be developed. The Group may not obtain the expected benefits of its investments if more advanced technology is adopted by the market. While the Group attempts to stay ahead of the market, closely following technological developments and making investments implementing such developments, it is difficult to forecast the effect that technical innovations will have on the Group's business. The Group may also be unable to adapt to new or existing technologies to meet customer needs within an appropriate time frame, or a competitor may do so before us, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Even if the Group adopts new technologies in a timely manner as they are developed, the cost of such technology may exceed their benefits. The Group's inability to obtain the funding or other resources necessary to expand or further upgrade its systems and provide advanced services in a timely manner, or successfully anticipate the demands of the marketplace, could adversely affect the Group's ability to attract and retain customers and generate revenue.

Furthermore, given the pace of at which the Group launches new offers into the market and the multitude of its bundled service offerings, it may experience vulnerability to revenue leakage as a result of the dynamic changes in networks and IT systems. The Group's revenue chain consists of a complex set of inter-related technologies and processes providing a seamless set of services to the end customer. Although the Group closely monitors the risks related to revenue loss and continuously improves controls in its revenue assurance processes in order to prevent and/or detect cases of revenue leakage, as the set of technologies and business processes grows bigger and more complex, the chance of failure increases in each connection of the revenue chain. Revenue leakage may have an impact on the Group's ability to bill customers correctly for a given service or to receive the correct payment, which may adversely affect the Group's margins and profitability.

The Group anticipates that, over time, new products and services it may introduce will require upgraded or new customer premises equipment, which may constrain the Group's ability to market and distribute such new products and services. For example, the Group does not expect that previously installed internet modems or set-top boxes will be able to support all the enhancements the Group may introduce to our broadband internet or pay TV services over time. A portion of the Group's subscribers will therefore require some form of upgrade or potentially a replacement of their customer premises equipment. Implementing such upgrades may entail additional costs to us and could delay the introduction of enhanced services and therefore reduce our cash flow and profitability, particularly where customers rent such customer premise equipment from us. In addition, we will need to expend significant capital expenditure to fulfil universal service obligations and to upgrade the parts of our networks that are xDSL.

In particular, we must also continue to increase and improve the functionality, availability, and characteristics of our network, particularly by improving its bandwidth capacity and its 4G coverage to meet the growing demand for the services that require very-high-speed telephony and internet services as the telecommunications industry in each of the markets we operate is facing challenges relating to: (i) rapid, significant technological evolution; (ii) frequent improvement of existing products or services resulting from the emergence of new technologies; and (iii) the establishment of new industry practices and standards that make current systems and technologies obsolete. There can be no assurance that we will have sufficient capital to finance such upgrades or that such upgrades will generate a positive return.

The Group may also be required to incur additional marketing and customer service costs in order to retain and attract existing customers to any upgraded products and services we offer, as well as to respond to competitors' advertising pressure, and potentially more extensive marketing campaigns, which may adversely affect our margins. Any of the above occurrences could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group relies on interconnecting telecommunications providers and could be adversely affected if such providers fail to provide these services on a consistent basis and without disruption.

The Group's ability to provide commercially viable telephone services depends upon the Group's ability to interconnect with the telecommunications networks of fixed-line, mobile and international operators in France in order to complete calls between our subscribers and parties on a fixed-line or other mobile telephone network, as well as third parties abroad. Generally, fixed-line telephony, mobile and international operators in France are obliged by law to provide interconnection to, and not to discriminate against, any other licensed telecommunications operator. The Group has no control over the quality and timing of the investment and maintenance activities that are necessary for these entities to provide us with interconnection to their respective telecommunications networks.

The failure of these or other telecommunications providers to provide reliable interconnections to us on a consistent basis and under terms that are favorable to us could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of our operations.

In addition, interconnection agreements and interconnection rates are normally subject to regulation in France. Reduced interconnection rates and other decisions by regulators may have a material impact on our business, financial condition and results of our operations.

The Group's business activities and our development depend on the Group's ability to enter into and maintain joint arrangements with other players in the telecommunications field.

Bouygues Network Sharing Agreement

On January 31, 2014, Bouygues Telecom and SFR entered into the Bouygues Network Sharing Agreement to share a portion of their mobile networks. See “*Business of the Group—Material Contracts—Wireless Network Agreements—Bouygues Telecom Agreement*”. This agreement aims to allow the two operators to offer their respective customers better geographic coverage and better quality of service, while optimizing costs and investments.

The first deliveries of cellular plans occurred on April 30, 2014. It was at that time that each operator first became aware of the deployment plans and technical characteristics of its partner's sites. The French Competition Authority had prohibited the exchange of technical information prior to the signing of the agreement, and the engineering guidelines had been established on the basis of assumptions that proved to be incorrect in some cases. The discussions that followed upon the initial deliveries of cellular plans led, on October 24, 2014, to adaptation of the agreement and, more specifically, of some engineering choices that had been made at the time when the initial agreement was signed. Prior to its completion, the target date for completing the network was delayed by one year, from the end of 2017 to the end of 2018, to account for the time needed to make these adjustments in the target network engineering.

The Group could be exposed to various risks related to the implementation of the Bouygues Network Sharing Agreement as it will be dependent upon Bouygues Telecom for the part of its network that it is to be responsible for operating. In particular, it will not have any direct operational control over the portion of the network managed by Bouygues Telecom that is to be shared. Therefore, we will not be able to control the quality of the network provided to the customers involved or to implement corrective measures necessary in the event of defect and will be exposed to the risk of failure on the part of Bouygues Telecom.

In addition, the Bouygues Network Sharing Agreement implemented could also fail to generate the expected synergies, especially in terms of geographic coverage or quality of service. Any delay in its implementation may affect the ability of the Company to achieve the aforementioned objectives of geographic coverage and quality of service. The implementation of the Bouygues Network Sharing Agreement will also require significant capital expenditures and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to make a return on such investment or recoup such investment.

Further, in the event of partial or total cessation and/or failure of the joint arrangement, the Group would have to redeploy a network in the zones covered up to that time by the Bouygues Network Sharing Agreement so as to maintain its geographic coverage and the quality of its services. Such redeployment could represent a major expense for the Group. Moreover, the Group cannot guarantee that it will be able, in such a scenario, to implement coverage equivalent to that enjoyed by customers under the Bouygues Network Sharing Agreement.

The competent authorities may, in the future, make decisions jeopardizing the overall economics and/or validity of the Bouygues Network Sharing Agreement. Third parties may also seek to have access to the shared network and take action against the Company and its partner. On April 29, 2014, Orange filed a complaint with the French Competition Authority with regard to the Bouygues Network Sharing Agreement, alleging that it constituted an anti-competitive practice. Investigations on the merits are currently underway. For more information on these proceedings, see “*Business of the Group—Legal Proceedings—Civil and Commercial Disputes—Wholesale Disputes—Orange v. SFR and Bouygues Telecom (Network Sharing Agreement)*”.

Contract relating to the GSM-R mobile telecommunications network

The Group holds a 30% minority stake in the company Synérail, which has entered into an agreement for a joint agreement with Réseau Ferré de France (“**RFF**”) for the design, construction, deployment, operation, maintenance and financing of the GSM-R mobile telecommunications network. See “*Business of the Group—Material Contracts—Wireless Network Agreements—Agreement Related to the GSM-R Wireless Telecommunications Network*”. The GSM-R project aims to set up a private telecommunications network dedicated to the needs of professionals in rail transport. It enables a European network to be created having a single communications system that is compatible and harmonized among the rail networks, replacing the existing national radio systems. This contract, with a term of 15 years starting March 24, 2010 and for a total amount of €1 billion, provides for the gradual deployment of this network. The Company is also involved as service provider in the operating phase of

the GSM-R network. Delays in deployment caused by the Company or an inability to achieve the targets provided for in the contract could put the Company at risk under its contractual obligations to its key partners which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial position, results of operations or outlook.

The Group is dependent on its national distribution network.

The Group distributes our products and services meant for the general public and businesses directly or indirectly through our national distribution network. Within the framework of our B2C activity, such distribution occurs mainly through our spaces. For indirect distribution of our services, we rely on independent partners, in which we directly or indirectly hold minority stakes.

In particular, the French telecommunications market is characterized by rapid change in the habits and needs of customers. Therefore, the Group is committed to adapting its distribution network accordingly in order to respond to new market characteristics. This evolution of the distribution network involves regular adaptation of indirect distribution and thus on the part of all of its independent partners. However, some of them might not have the ability or might not wish to implement the necessary adaptations. In addition, the Group is engaged in significant disputes with former or current partners, particularly demands to re-characterize agreements for joint arrangements as commercial agent agreements, to obtain compensation due to breakdowns in commercial relations, and to invoke the status of management employee, as well as demands from its own employees for recognition of the Group's status as employer and for application of the employment status applicable inside of the "SFR Social and Economic Unit" ("UES") convention. The Group has already implemented policies for adapting its contractual tools in order to prevent such risks and manage tailored protective policies, however it cannot guarantee that such claims will not increase or that the factual or legal arguments put forward by the Group to rebut these claims will be received favorably by the courts. In particular, the Group may be obligated to apply its employment status outside its current UES convention. Such events could have an adverse effect on the Group's distribution network and compel it to modify it. More generally it could have a significant material adverse effect on the organization, business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects of the Group. See "*Business of the Group—Legal Proceedings—Litigation over distribution in the independent network (Consumer Market and SFR Business Team)*".

The Group relies on third parties for access to, and the operation of, certain parts of our network.

The Group is generally dependent on access to sites and land belonging to, and network infrastructure owned by, third parties, including for cable duct space and antennas used for our networks and facility space (colocation). In this respect, the Group has generally obtained leases, rights and licenses from network operators, including incumbent operators, governmental authorities and individuals. For example, in January 2014, we entered into the Bouygues Network Sharing Agreement to share a portion of our mobile networks. See "*Business of the Group—Material Contracts—Wireless Network Agreements—Bouygues Telecom Agreement*". The Group is dependent on Orange to access a portion of our network infrastructure, on Bouygues Telecom to access certain mobile networks and on Canal+ Group, with which we have entered into a number of contracts, for the supply of content.

These contracts are generally subject to rights of termination upon sufficient notice, in the event of a material breach or upon the commencement of liquidation or insolvency proceedings. In the event that the Group is unable to reach agreements with third parties or favorably renegotiate or renew our existing roaming, network sharing agreements or other agreements on terms we believe are reasonable, our fixed-based and mobile services may be adversely affected, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. There can be no assurance that such agreements will be renewed on favorable or comparable terms. For a description of the material agreements that the Group is party to as of the date hereof, see "*Business of the Group*."

The Group's ability to offer our services to customers depends on the performance of these third parties of their obligations under such leases, licenses and rights. If the Group is not able to renew our current lease agreements for these sites and/or enter into new lease agreements for suitable alternate sites, this could have a negative impact on the coverage of our network. If third parties refuse to or only partially fulfil their obligations under or terminate the licenses granted to us or prevent the required access to certain or all of such sites, it could prevent or delay the connection to sites or customers, limit the growth of our offerings and influence the Group's ability to supply high quality services to our customers in a timely and cost effective manner. In addition, the costs of providing services is dependent on the pricing and technical terms under which the Group is given such access and any change in such terms may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In

many cases, the Group may not be able to find suitable alternatives at comparable cost or within a reasonable timeframe.

The Group's reputation and financial condition may be negatively affected by problems with the quality and availability of our products.

Many of our products and services including LaBox technology are produced and/or maintained using complex and precise technological processes. These complex products and services may contain defects or experience failures when first introduced or when new or improved versions are released. Despite the testing procedures we have implemented, we cannot guarantee that faults will not be found in our new products and services after their launch. Such faults could result in a loss of or delay in market acceptance of our products and services, increased costs associated with customer support, delays in service, delayed revenue generation or lost revenue, defective products eliminated from inventories and replacement costs, or could undermine our reputation with our customers and within the industry.

Any loss of confidence by our customers may cause sales of our other products and services to drop significantly. Furthermore, the Group may have difficulty identifying customers of defective products and services. As a result, we could incur substantial costs to implement modifications and correct defects. Any of these problems could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Furthermore, demand for our products or the products we offer as part of our services, including TV decoders, high-speed routers, mobile handsets, among others, may increase rapidly. The Group may fail to accurately estimate the demand for those products and services, which could result in a temporary shortage of supply leading to a drop in new subscriptions for our services and could have a material adverse impact on our results of operation.

The Group's reputation and business could be materially harmed as a result of, and the Group could be held liable, including criminally liable, for, data loss, data theft, unauthorized access or successful hacking.

The Group's operations depend on the secure and reliable performance of its information technology systems as the nature of the Group's business involves the receipt and storage of information relating to the Group's customers and employees. The techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, disable or degrade service or sabotage systems change frequently and often are not recognized until launched against a target and hardware, software or applications the Group develops or procures from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture or other problems that could unexpectedly compromise information security. The Group may be unable to anticipate these techniques or detect these defects, or to implement in a timely manner effective and efficient countermeasures.

If unauthorized third parties manage to gain access to any of the Group's information technology systems, or if such systems are brought down, unauthorized third parties may be able to misappropriate confidential information, cause interruptions in the Group's operations, access its services without paying, damage its computers or otherwise damage its reputation and business. While the Group continues to invest in measures to protect its networks, any such unauthorized access to the Group's cable television service could result in a loss of revenue, and any failure to respond to security breaches could result in consequences under the Group's agreements with content providers, all of which could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, as an electronic communications services provider, the Group may be held liable for the loss, release or inappropriate modification or storage conditions of customer or other data which are carried by the Group's network or stored on the Group's infrastructures. In such circumstances, the Group could be held liable or be subject to litigation, penalties (including the payment of damages and interest) or adverse publicity that could adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group's reputation is in part dependent on our relationship with our third party providers.

The Group relies on third-party suppliers to provide services to our customers and to perform our business activities. The Group utilize suppliers of equipment and software, including suppliers of TV decoders, conditional access system suppliers, as well as suppliers of high-speed routers and mobile terminals. The Group also employ the services of subcontractors to maintain our network, manage our call centres, and supply, install, and maintain equipment set up at private households and at the premises of business services customers. The Group cannot guarantee the quality of such services or that these services will comply with the quality and safety standards we impose or require. If there are defects in the equipment or software or the services involving these products, or if the tasks of our subcontractors are not performed properly, it may be difficult or even impossible to make a claim

against the suppliers or subcontractors, particularly if the warranties provided for in the contracts entered into with suppliers or subcontractors are not as extensive as those contained in the contracts entered into between us and our customers in certain specific cases or if these suppliers or subcontractors are insolvent or have suspended payments. These difficulties could undermine relations between us and our customers, as well as the reputation of our brand.

Any delay or failure by our third parties suppliers in providing services or products, any increase in their prices, or any decision not to renew their contracts with us could lead to delays or interruptions in our activities. In addition, in many cases we make significant investments in the equipment or software of a particular supplier, which makes it more difficult to rapidly change our procurements or maintenance services if our original supplier refuses to offer us favorable prices or ceases to produce equipment or provide services that we require. If any of these risks materialize, technical problems could arise, our reputation could be impaired and customers could be lost, which could result in a material adverse effect on our business activities, our financial position and our results of operations. See “*Business of the Group—Suppliers.*”

The Group may be held liable for the content hosted on its respective infrastructures or transmitted by its networks.

In its capacity as an internet and/or mobile service provider and host, the Group could be held liable for claims due to the content hosted on its infrastructures or transmitted by its networks (specifically in connection with infringements in terms of press, invasion of privacy and breach of copyright) and thus face significant defense costs, even if its liability was ultimately not proven (since internet access providers and hosts are covered by a limited exemption from liability scheme). The existence of such claims could also harm the reputation of the Group.

The Group’s business may be adversely affected by actual or perceived health risks and other environmental requirements relating to exposure to electromagnetic fields through telecommunications equipment.

The Group operates several facilities classified by the government as ICPEs (*installation classée pour la protection de l’environnement*) in mainland France, particularly its data centers. The Group remains attentive to environmental risks that might arise or be discovered in the future and it has adopted programs aimed at ensuring compliance with applicable environmental regulations. Environmental and health concerns are expressed in numerous countries and particularly arise in the context of the deployment of mobile technology regarding exposure to electromagnetic fields through telecommunications equipment, relay antennas and Wifi. A number of studies have been conducted to examine the health effects of mobile phone use and network sites, and some of these studies have been construed as indicating that radiation from mobile phone use causes adverse health effects. The World Health Organization has classified the radiofrequency of electromagnetic fields, linked particularly with the use of cordless phones, as “possibly carcinogenic to humans”, but, to date, no adverse health effects have been established as being caused by mobile phone use.

Several lawsuits have been filed against mobile operators and other participants in the mobile industry alleging adverse health effects and other claims relating to radio frequency transmissions to and from sites, handsets and other mobile telecommunications devices. The perception of increased health risks related to mobile network sites may also cause the Group increased difficulty in obtaining leases for new mobile network site locations or renewing leases for existing locations or otherwise in installing mobile telecommunication devices. The fears generated by the potential health risks connected with electromagnetic waves could also lead third parties to act against the Group by, for example, bringing actions demanding the withdrawal of antennas or towers, which could affect the Group’s conduct of operations and the deployment of our network, and could have a material adverse effect on the Group’s business, financial position and results of operations. If it is ever determined that health risks existed or that there was a deviation from radiation standards which would result in a health risk from sites, other mobile technology or handsets, this would have a material adverse effect on the Group’s business, financial condition and results of operations, including through exposure to potential liability, a reduction in subscribers and reduced usage per subscriber. Furthermore, the Group does not expect to be able to obtain insurance with respect to such liability.

The possible inability of the Group to protect its image, reputation and brand and intellectual property could have a material adverse effect on its business.

The brands under which the Group sells its products and services, including “SFR”, “RED by SFR” and Altice are well recognized brands in France and the French Overseas Territories, as applicable. The Group has developed

the brands it uses through extensive marketing campaigns, website promotions, customer referrals, and the use of a dedicated sales force and dealer networks. For a description of the Group's brands and offers, see "*Business of the Group—Suppliers*".

These brands have been developed through extensive marketing campaigns, website promotions and customer referrals, and the use of a dedicated sales force and dealer networks. The Group's success depends on its ability to maintain and enhance the image and reputation of its existing products and services and to develop a favorable image and reputation for new products and services. The image and reputation of the Group's products and services may be adversely affected by several factors, including if concerns arise about (i) the quality, reliability and benefit/cost balance of its products and services, (ii) the quality of its support centers or (iii) its ability to deliver the level of service advertised. An event or series of events that threatens the reputation of one or more of the Group's brands, or one or more of the Group's products could have an adverse effect on the value of that brand or product and subsequent revenues therefrom. Restoring the image and reputation of the Group's products and services may be costly and not always possible.

The Group relies upon copyright, trademark and patent laws to establish and protect its intellectual property rights, but no assurance can be given that the actions they have taken or will take in the future will be adequate to prevent violation of our intellectual property rights. Adverse publicity, legal action or other factors could lead to substantial erosion in the value of the Group's brand, which could lead to decreased consumer demand and have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, results of operations or financial condition and prospects.

Although we try to manage the Group's brands, it cannot guarantee that its brands will not be damaged by circumstances that are outside the Group's control or by third parties such as hackers, sponsorees, or interfaces with its clients, such as subcontractors' employees or sales forces, with a resulting negative impact on our activities. In particular, the Group's image is increasingly tied to LaBox and its associated technology, an innovative set-top box which it sources from a third party supplier. A failure on the Group's part to protect its image, reputation and the brands under which the Group markets our products and services may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations

The current macroeconomic environment is highly volatile, and continuing instability in global markets may jeopardize the Group's growth targets, have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations and significantly increase the Group's cost of debt.

The Group's operations are subject to macroeconomic and political risks that are outside of its control. The current macroeconomic environment is highly volatile, and continuing instability in global markets, including instability related to international trade, tariffs, sovereign debt issues, the risk of deflation and the stability of the euro, has contributed to a challenging global economic environment. High levels of sovereign debt in the U.S. and certain European countries combined with weak growth and high unemployment could lead to fiscal reforms (including austerity measures), sovereign debt restructurings, currency instability, increased counterparty credit risk, high levels of volatility and, potentially, disruptions in the credit and equity markets as well as other outcomes that might adversely impact our business and financial operations. In Europe, future developments are dependent upon a number of political and economic factors, including the effectiveness of measures by the EU Commission to address debt burdens of certain countries in Europe and the overall stability of the Eurozone.

With regard to currency instability issues, concerns exist in the Eurozone with respect to individual macro fundamentals on a country-by-country basis, as well as with respect to the overall stability of the European monetary union and the suitability of a single currency to appropriately deal with specific fiscal management and sovereign debt issues in individual Eurozone countries. Further, on June 23, 2016, the United Kingdom held a referendum in which voters approved, on an advisory basis, an exit from the European Union commonly referred to as "Brexit." Although the vote was non-binding, the referendum was passed into law on March 16, 2017 and the British government has commenced negotiations to determine the terms of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union. The withdrawal process has created substantial political uncertainty within the European Union, uncertainty in international financial markets and reduced economic growth in certain jurisdictions. It is possible that other members of the European monetary union could hold similar referendums regarding their membership within the Eurozone in the future. The realization of these concerns could lead to the exit of one or more countries from the European monetary union and the re-introduction of individual currencies in these countries or, in more extreme circumstances, the possible dissolution of the euro entirely, which could result in the redenomination of a portion or, in the extreme case, all of the Group's euro-denominated assets, liabilities and cash flows to the new currency of the country in which they originated. This could result in a mismatch in the currencies of the Group's assets, liabilities and cash flows. Any such mismatch, together with the

capital market disruption that would likely accompany any such redenomination event, could have a material adverse impact on the Group's liquidity and financial condition. Furthermore, any redenomination event would likely be accompanied by significant economic dislocation, particularly within the Eurozone countries, which in turn could have an adverse impact on demand for our products and, accordingly, on our revenue and cash flows.

Moreover, any changes from euro to non-euro currencies in countries would require the Group to modify its billing and other financial systems. No assurance can be given that any required modifications could be made within a timeframe that would allow the Group to timely bill its customers or prepare and file required financial reports. In light of the significant exposure that the Group has to the euro through its euro-denominated borrowings, derivative instruments, cash balances and cash flows, a redenomination event could have a material adverse impact on the Group's business.

On November 8, 2013 Standard & Poor's Ratings Services downgraded France's sovereign debt rating by one notch to AA, where it currently stands. On December 13, 2014, France was downgraded by Fitch by one notch to AA, where it currently stands. On September 18, 2015, France was downgraded by Moody's by one notch to Aa2, where it currently stands. There can be no guarantee that there will not be a downgrade of France's sovereign debt rating in the future. Poor performance of the French economy, particularly due to a possible resurgence of the Eurozone debt crisis, could have a direct negative impact on consumer spending habits and on businesses in relation to products and their usage levels. Such poor performance could (i) make it more difficult for the Group to capture new subscribers and customers, (ii) increase the likelihood that some subscribers or customers of the Group might reduce the level of subscribed services or terminate their subscriptions and (iii) make it more difficult for the Group to keep its prices at current levels.

Negative macroeconomic developments in France, in particular increasing levels of unemployment, may have a direct negative impact on the spending patterns of retail consumers, both in terms of the products they subscribe for and usage levels. Because a substantial portion of our revenue is derived from residential subscribers who may be impacted by these conditions, it may be more difficult to attract new subscribers and more likely that certain of the Group's subscribers will downgrade or disconnect their services. In addition, we can provide no assurances that a deterioration of any of these economies will not lead to a higher number of non-paying customers or generally result in service disconnections. Similarly, a deterioration in economic conditions would be likely to adversely affect the demand for, and pricing of, our business services as a result of businesses and governments reducing spending. Therefore, a weak economy and negative economic development in the French markets may jeopardize our growth targets and may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in financial accounting standards may cause unexpected revenue fluctuations and affect our reported results of operations.

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are considered by our management to be reasonable under the circumstances and at the time. These estimates and assumptions form the basis of judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily available from other sources. Areas requiring more complex judgments may shift over time based on changes business mix and industry practice which could affect our reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. In addition, management's judgments, estimates and assumptions and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses may be affected by changes in accounting policy.

In January 2016, the IASB issued a new standard coming into effect on January 1, 2019, IFRS 16 "Leases," which has superseded the current standard (IAS 17) and its current interpretations. IFRS 16 specifies how to recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a sufficiently low value. IFRS 16 applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Group has applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method, 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 recognized at the date of the initial application.

IFRS 16 had a significant impact on our consolidated statement of financial position from periods beginning on January 1, 2019, due to the recognition of rights-of-use related to leased assets and corresponding lease liabilities. Moreover, our consolidated statement of profit or loss was impacted as operating lease expenses no longer

comprise a part of operating expenses, but instead fall under depreciation and interest expenses. The Group's consolidated statement of cash flows was also impacted given that payment for lease liabilities is now presented within financing activities.

The principal effects of the application of IFRS 16 on our consolidated statement of financial position and results of operations as of January 1, 2019, were a recognition of right-of-use (“ROU”) assets of €3,233 million which include the lease assets in the amount of €121 million previously recognized under finance leases and reclassified from the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets line items, and an increase in lease liabilities by €3,214 million, of which the current and non-current liabilities increased by €663 million and €2,551 million, respectively.

In addition, the Group is assessing the impact of the current discussions at the IFRIC (IFRS Interpretation Committee) relating to subsurfacing rights that can change the IFRS 16 impacts presented above. For further details on new accounting standards that may have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements, see Note 1.2 to the 2018 Financial Statements and the Note 1.2.3.1 to the Unaudited Financial Statements included in this Notice.

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 liquidity and value of our interests in certain of the Group's subsidiaries and the Group's ability to take certain corporate actions may be adversely affected by shareholder agreements and other similar agreements to which the Group is a party.

Certain of our operations (including, for example, Ivory, SFR FTTH and our operations in the French Overseas Territories), are conducted through subsidiaries or associates in which third parties hold a minority equity interest or with respect to which we have provided third parties with rights to acquire minority equity interests in the future. The Group's equity interests in such subsidiaries are subject to shareholder agreements, partnership agreements and other instruments and agreements that contain provisions that affect the liquidity, and therefore the realizable value, of those interests. Most of these agreements subject the transfer of equity interests to consent rights, pre-emption rights or rights of first refusal of the other shareholders or partners. All of these provisions will restrict the ability to sell those equity interests and may adversely affect the prices at which those interests may be sold. In addition, the present or potential future shareholders in the Group's subsidiaries have the ability to block certain transactions or decisions that we would otherwise undertake. Although the terms of our investments vary, our operations may be affected if disagreements develop with other equity participants in the Group's subsidiaries. Failure to resolve such disputes could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group is exposed to risks of consumer fraud.

As a telecommunications operator, the Group is exposed to risks of fraud in its various activities. These risks are linked in particular with fraudulent subscriptions and orders for the purchase of subsidized terminals and telephone lines. Furthermore, the change in the usage of mobile telephony services and applications against a backdrop of the marketing of new offers, as well as the development of new means of payment, could encourage fraud. The occurrence of such fraudulent activity could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to the Group's Financial Profile

The Group's significant leverage could adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations and prevent the Group from fulfilling its debt obligations under the Notes or impede its ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations.

The Group has significant outstanding debt and debt service requirements and may incur additional debt in the future. As of June 30, 2019, after giving effect to the Transactions and the application of proceeds therefrom the Group had total third party debt (excluding other long term and short term liabilities, other than finance lease liabilities prior to giving effect to IFRS 16) of €17,713 million, which will rank *pari passu* in right of payment with the Notes. For a description of such changes to our financial profile and our third party indebtedness, see “Description of Indebtedness—Indebtedness of the Group.”

The Group's significant level of debt could have important consequences, including, but not limited to, the following:

- requiring the Group to devote a significant portion of its cash flow deriving from its operations to the repayment of its debt, thus reducing the availability of the Group's cash flows for financing internal growth using working capital and investments and for other general business requirements;
- impeding the Group's ability to compete with other providers of pay-TV, broadband internet services, fixed line telephony services, mobile services and business services in the regions in which it operates;
- restricting the Group from exploiting business opportunities or making acquisitions or investments;
- increasing the vulnerability of the Group to a business slowdown or to economic or industrial circumstances;
- limiting the Group's flexibility in planning for or reacting to changes in its business and its sector;
- adversely affecting public perception of the Group and its brands;
- limiting the ability of the Group to make investments in its growth, especially those aimed at modernizing its network; and
- in particular, limiting the Group's ability to borrow additional funds in the future and to increase the costs of such additional financing, especially due to restrictive clauses in our current debt agreements.

Any of these factors or their consequences could have a material adverse effect on the Group's ability to satisfy its debt obligations under the Notes.

The terms of the agreements and instruments governing the Group's debt restrict, but do not prohibit, us from incurring additional debt. The Group may refinance our outstanding debt or increase our consolidated debt for various business reasons which might include, among other things, financing acquisitions, funding the prepayment premiums, if any, on the debt that we refinance, funding distributions to our shareholders or general corporate purposes. In the event that we incur additional debt, the related risks that we now face will intensify.

The Group may not generate sufficient cash flow to fund its capital expenditures, ongoing operations and debt obligations, and may be subject to certain tax liabilities.

The ability of the Group to service its debt and to finance its operations in progress will depend on its ability to generate cash flows. The Group cannot provide any assurance that its businesses will generate sufficient cash flow from operations or that future debt or equity financing will be available to the Group in an amount sufficient to enable the Group to pay its debt obligations when due. The ability of the Group to generate cash flows and finance its capital expenditures, current operations, and debt service obligations depends on numerous factors, including:

- its future operating performance;
- the demand and price levels for its current and projected products and services;
- its ability to maintain the level of technical capacity required on its networks and the subscriber equipment and other pertinent equipment connected to the Group's networks;
- its ability to successfully introduce new products and services;
- its ability to reduce the churn rate;
- the general economic conditions and other circumstances affecting consumer spending;
- competition;
- sufficient distributable reserves, in accordance with applicable law;

- the outcome of certain disputes in which it is involved; and
- legal, tax and regulatory developments affecting the Group's business.

Some of these factors are beyond the control of the Group. If the Group is not able to generate sufficient cash flows it might not be able to repay its debt, expand its business, respond to competitive challenges, or finance its other cash and capital requirements, including capital expenditures. If the Group is not able to meet its debt service obligations, it might have to sell off assets, attempt to restructure or refinance its existing debt or seek additional financing in the form of debt or equity. The Group may not be able to do so in a satisfactory manner, or at all.

The agreements and instruments governing the Group's debt, including the Indenture, contain restrictions and limitations that could adversely affect the Group's ability to operate its business.

The terms of the agreements and instruments governing the Group's debt, including the Indenture, contain a number of significant covenants or other provisions that could adversely affect the Group's ability to operate our business. These covenants restrict the Group's ability, and the ability of its subsidiaries, to, among other things:

- pay dividends or make other distributions;
- make certain investments or acquisitions, including participating in joint ventures
- make capital expenditures;
- engage in transactions with affiliates and other related parties;
- dispose of assets other than in the ordinary course of business;
- merge with other companies;
- incur additional debt and grant guarantees;
- repurchase or redeem equity interests and subordinated debt or issue shares of subsidiaries;
- grant liens and pledge assets; and
- change our business plan.

All of these limitations are subject to certain exceptions and qualifications, including the ability to pay dividends, make investments or to make significant prepayments of shareholder debt. However, these covenants could limit the Group's ability to finance our future operations and capital needs and the Group's ability to pursue business opportunities and activities that may be in our interest. In addition, the Group's ability to comply with these restrictions may be affected by events beyond our control. In addition, the Group is also subject to the affirmative covenants contained in certain of the debt agreements it is a party to, which requires us to maintain specified leverage ratios, see "*Description of Indebtedness—Indebtedness of the Group*". The Group's ability to meet these leverage ratios may be affected by events beyond its control and, as a result, the Group cannot assure you that it will be able to meet these ratios.

In addition to limiting our flexibility in operating our business, the breach of any covenants or obligations under the agreements and instruments governing the Group's debt may result in a default under the applicable debt agreement or instrument and could trigger the acceleration of related debt, which in turn could trigger defaults under agreements governing our other debt. A default under any of the agreements governing our other debt could materially adversely affect our growth, financial condition and results of operations.

A substantial amount of the Group's indebtedness will mature before the Notes, and the Group may not be able to repay this indebtedness or refinance this indebtedness at maturity on favorable terms, or at all.

Of the €17,713 million (equivalent) of total borrowings the Group would have had outstanding as of June 30, 2019 (excluding other long term and short term liabilities, other than finance lease liabilities prior to giving effect to IFRS 16), as adjusted to give effect to the Proposed Financing and the application of the proceeds therefrom, it

is expected that €15,913 million (equivalent) of the Group's borrowings will mature prior to the maturity dates of the Notes. See "*Capitalization*".

The Group's ability to refinance its indebtedness, on favorable terms, or at all, will depend in part on its financial condition at the time of any contemplated refinancing. Any refinancing of the Group's indebtedness could be at higher interest rates than its current debt and it may be required to comply with more onerous financial and other covenants, which could further restrict the Group's business operations and may have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects and the value of the Notes. The Group cannot assure you that it will be able to refinance its indebtedness as it comes due on commercially acceptable terms or at all and, in connection with the refinancing of its debt or otherwise, it may seek additional refinancing, dispose of certain assets, reduce or delay capital investments, or seek to raise additional capital.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risks. Shifts in such rates may adversely affect its debt service obligations.

The Group is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in interest rates, primarily under the Existing Term Loans. In addition, any amounts the Group borrows under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities will bear interest at a floating rate. See "*Description of Indebtedness—Indebtedness of the Group*". An increase in the interest rates on the Group's debt will reduce the funds available to repay its debt and to finance its operations, capital expenditures and future business opportunities. The Group enters into various derivative transactions to manage exposure to movements in interest rates; however, there can be no assurance that it will be able to continue to do so at a reasonable cost. There can be no guarantee that the Group's hedging strategies will adequately protect the Group from the effects of interest rate fluctuation, or that these hedges will not limit any benefit that we might otherwise receive from favorable movements in interest rates.

Following allegations of manipulation of LIBOR, regulators and law enforcement agencies from a number of governments and the European Union are conducting investigations into whether the banks that contribute data in connection with the calculation of daily EURIBOR or the calculation of LIBOR may have been manipulating or attempting to manipulate EURIBOR and LIBOR. In addition, LIBOR, EURIBOR and other interest rates or other types of rates and indices which are deemed to be "benchmarks" are the subject of ongoing national and international regulatory reform, including the implementation of the IOSCO Principles for Financial Market Benchmarks (July 2013) and the new European regulation on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds, which entered into force on June 30, 2016. Following the implementation of any such reforms, the manner of administration of benchmarks may change, with the result that they may perform differently than in the past, or benchmarks could be eliminated entirely, or there could be other consequences which cannot be predicted. For example, on July 27, 2017, the UK Financial Conduct Authority announced that it will no longer persuade or compel banks to submit rates for the calculation of the LIBOR benchmark after 2021 (the "**FCA Announcement**"). The FCA Announcement indicates that the continuation of LIBOR on the current basis cannot and will not be guaranteed after 2021. The potential elimination of the LIBOR benchmark or any other benchmark, changes in the manner of administration of any benchmark, or actions by regulators or law enforcement agencies could result in changes to the manner in which EURIBOR or LIBOR is determined, which could require an adjustment to the terms and conditions, or result in other consequences, in respect of any debt linked to such benchmark (including, but not limited to, the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities and/or the Existing Term Loans having interest rates that are linked to LIBOR or EURIBOR, as applicable). Any such change, as well as manipulative practices or the cessation thereof, may result in a sudden or prolonged increase in reported EURIBOR or LIBOR, which could have an adverse impact on the Group's ability to service debt that bears interest at floating rates of interest.

Changes or uncertainty in respect of LIBOR may affect the Group's sources of funding.

Some of the Group's sources of funding are linked to LIBOR. See "*Description of Indebtedness—Indebtedness of the Group—Term Loans*" and "*Description of Indebtedness—Indebtedness of the Group—Revolving Credit Facilities*". Various interest rate benchmarks (including LIBOR) are the subject of recent regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Some reforms are already effective while others are still to be implemented, including the EU Benchmark Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/1011). In addition, the sustainability of LIBOR has been questioned by the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority ("**FCA**") as a result of the absence of relevant active underlying markets and possible disincentives (including possibly as a result of regulatory reforms) for market participants to continue contributing to such benchmarks. On November 29, 2017, the Bank of England and the FCA announced that the market Working Group on Sterling Risk-Free Rates would have an extended mandate to catalyze a broad transition to the Sterling Over Night Index Average rate ("**SONIA**") across sterling bond, loan and derivatives markets so that SONIA is established as the primary sterling interest rate benchmark

by the end of 2021. The Bank of England and FCA have stated that a key near-term priority for the Working Group will be to make recommendations relating to the potential development of term SONIA reference rates. These reforms and other pressures may cause such benchmarks to disappear entirely, to perform differently than in the past (as a result of a change in methodology or otherwise), create disincentives for market participants to continue to administer or participate in certain benchmarks or have other consequences which cannot be predicted. Based on the foregoing, investors should in particular be aware that:

- any of the reforms or pressures described above or any other changes to a relevant interest rate benchmark (including LIBOR) could affect the level of the published rate, including to cause it to be lower and/or more volatile than it would otherwise be; and
- if LIBOR is discontinued, then the rate of interest applicable to the Group's sources of funding may be determined for a period by applicable fall-back provisions, although such provisions, often being dependent in part upon the provision by reference banks of offered quotations for the LIBOR rate, may not operate as intended (depending on market circumstances and the availability of rates information at the relevant time) and may in certain circumstances result in the effective application of a fixed rate based on the rate which applied in the previous period when LIBOR was available.

More generally, any of the above matters or any other significant change to the setting or existence of LIBOR could affect the Group's ability to meet our obligations under the Group's sources of funding and/or could have a material adverse effect on the liquidity of, and the amount payable under, the Group's sources of funding. See also "*The Group is exposed to interest rate risks. Shifts in such rates may adversely affect the Group's debt service obligations.*" Changes in the manner of administration of LIBOR could result in adjustments to the conditions applicable to the Group's sources of funding or other consequences relevant to the Group's sources of funding. No assurance can be provided that changes will not be made to LIBOR or any other relevant benchmark rate and/or that such benchmarks will continue to exist.

Currency fluctuations and interest rate and other hedging risks could adversely affect our financial results.

The Group's business is exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The primary transactional currency of the Group is the euro. The Group conducts, and will continue to conduct, transactions in currencies other than such primary transactional currencies, particularly the U.S. dollar. The Group's existing debt is primarily denominated in U.S. dollars, euros although the amounts incurred in euros do not necessarily match the cash flows generated from operations in such currencies. The exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the euro has fluctuated significantly in recent years and may continue to fluctuate significantly in the future. The Group has historically covered a portion of our U.S. dollar and euro cash outflows arising on anticipated and committed obligations through the use of foreign exchange derivative instruments. Further, while we manage the risk of certain currency fluctuations in respect of a portion of our existing debt and to hedge our exposure to interest rate changes in respect of indebtedness linked to interest rates, these arrangements may be costly and may not insulate us completely from such exposure. There can be no guarantee that our hedging strategies will adequately protect our operating results from the effects of exchange rate fluctuation or changes in interest rates, or that these hedges will not limit any benefit that we might otherwise receive from favorable movements in exchange rates or interest rates.

Disruptions in the credit and equity markets could increase the risk of default by the counterparties to its financial instruments, undrawn debt facilities and cash investments and may impact the Group's future financial position.

The Group seeks to manage the credit risks associated with its financial instruments, cash and cash equivalents and undrawn debt facilities; nonetheless, disruptions in credit and equity markets could increase the risk that the Group's counterparties could default on their obligations to us. Were one or more of the Group's counterparties to fail or otherwise be unable to meet its obligations to it, the Group's cash flows, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected. It is not possible to predict how disruptions in the credit and equity markets and the associated difficult economic conditions could impact our future financial position. In this regard, (i) the financial failures of any of the Group's counterparties could (a) reduce amounts available under committed credit facilities and (b) adversely impact the Group's ability to access cash deposited with any failed financial institution and (ii) sustained or further tightening of the credit markets could adversely impact the Group's ability to access debt financing on favorable terms, or at all.

Negative changes in our credit rating and future ratings downgrades of sovereign debt may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

One or more independent credit rating agencies may assign credit ratings to the Notes. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to the structure, market, additional risk factors discussed herein and other factors that may affect the value of the Notes. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal by the rating agency at any time. No assurance can be given that a credit rating will remain constant for any given period of time or that a credit rating will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by the credit rating agency if, in its judgment, circumstances in the future so warrant. A suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time of the credit rating assigned to the Notes by one or more of the credit rating agencies may adversely affect the cost and terms and conditions of our financings and could adversely affect the value and trading of such Notes.

A downgrade in our credit rating may negatively affect the Group's ability to obtain future financing to fund our operations and capital needs, which may affect our liquidity. It may also increase our financing costs by increasing the interest rates of our outstanding debt or the interest rates at which it is able to refinance existing debt or incur additional debt. In December 2018, the corporate rating of the Company were downgraded by Moody's from B1 to B2. As of the date of this Notice, the corporate rating of the Company remain at B2 with Moody's and B with Standard & Poor. There can be no assurance that the Group's corporate rating, or the instrument rating with respect to the Notes, will be maintained at existing levels.

Because the financial condition, revenues and profitability of our operating subsidiaries are closely linked to the economies of their countries of operations, we expect that the Group as a whole will also be impacted by any downgrading in the sovereign debt rating of such countries. Any deterioration in the economic condition of the other countries in which we operate or any ratings downgrade of sovereign debt of these countries may have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group's long-lived assets may become impaired in the future, which could cause a non-cash charge to its earnings.

The valuations of certain of the Group's assets in connection with acquisitions have resulted in increases to the book value of long lived assets, including property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets. Amortizable long-lived assets must be reviewed for impairment whenever indicators of impairment exist. Non-amortizable long-lived assets are required to be reviewed for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently whenever indicators of impairment exist. Indicators of impairment could include, but are not limited to:

- an inability to perform at levels that were forecasted;
- a permanent decline in market capitalization;
- an implementation of restructuring plans;
- changes in industry trends; and/or
- unfavorable changes in our capital structure, cost of debt, interest rates or capital expenditure levels.

Situations such as these could result in an impairment that would require a material non-cash charge, which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

A significant amount of the Group's book value consists of intangible assets that may not generate cash in the event of a voluntary or involuntary sale.

As of June 30, 2019, the Group reported €34,906 million of consolidated total assets, of which €5,728 million were intangible (excluding goodwill). Intangible assets primarily include customer relationships, trade names, franchises and patents, software and licences and other amortizable intangibles. While the Group believes that the carrying values of our intangible assets are recoverable, you should not assume that the Group would receive any cash from the voluntary or involuntary sale of these intangible assets, particularly if the Group were not continuing as an operating business.

Risks Relating to Legislative and Regulatory Matters

The Group is subject to significant government regulation and supervision, which could require it to make additional expenditures or limit our revenues and otherwise adversely affect our business, and further regulatory changes could also adversely affect our business.

The Group's activities as a cable television, broadband internet infrastructure access provider, ISP, fixed-line and international long distance telephony and mobile operator are subject to regulation and supervision by various regulatory bodies, including local and national authorities in France. Such regulation and supervision, as well as future changes in laws or regulations or in their interpretation or enforcement that affect us, our competitors or our industry, strongly influence how we operate our business. Complying with existing and future law and regulations may increase our operational and administrative expenses, restrict the Group's ability or make it more difficult to implement price increases, affect the Group's ability to introduce new services, force us to change our marketing and other business practices, and/or otherwise limit our revenues. In particular, our business could be materially and adversely affected by any changes in relevant laws or regulations (or in their interpretation) regarding, for example, licensing requirements, access and price regulation, interconnection arrangements or the imposition of universal service obligations, or any change in policy allowing more favorable conditions for other operators or increasing competition. There can be no assurance to you that the provision of our services will not be subject to greater regulation in the future. Furthermore, a failure to comply with the applicable rules and regulations could result in penalties, restrictions on our business or loss of required licenses or other adverse consequences.

Although the regulations applicable to our business vary, such regulations may include, amongst other things:

- price regulation for certain of the services we offer, exit fees and cancellation charges;
- rules governing the interconnection between different telephone networks and the interconnection rates that we can charge and that we pay;
- requirements that, under specified circumstances, a cable system carry certain broadcast stations or obtain consent to carry a broadcast station;
- rules for authorizations, licensing, acquisitions, renewals and transfers of licenses and franchises;
- requirements that we provide or contribute to the provision of certain universal services;
- rules and regulations relating to subscriber privacy and data protection;
- rules and regulations relating to our networks, including universal access obligations imposed on us, co-installation and co-location obligations (including our submarine cable landing stations), right of way and ownership considerations;
- rules governing the copyright royalties; requirements on portability; and
- other requirements covering a variety of operational areas such as equal employment opportunity, emergency alert systems, disability access, technical standards, environmental standards, city planning rules and customer service and consumer protection requirements.

The regulations applicable to our operations within the EU often derive from EU Directives. The various Directives require EU Member States to harmonize their laws on communications and cover such issues as access, user rights, privacy and competition. These Directives are reviewed by the EU from time to time and any changes to them could lead to substantial changes in the way in which our business is regulated and to which we would have to adapt.

In addition, the Group is subject to antitrust rules and regulations and are, from time to time, subject to review by authorities concerning whether we exhibit monopoly power in any of the market in which we operate. To the extent that the Group is deemed by relevant authorities to exhibit significant market power, we can be subject to various regulatory obligations adversely affecting our results of operations and profitability. Regulatory authorities may also require the Group to grant third parties access to our bandwidth, frequency capacity, facilities or services to distribute their own services or resell our services to end customers. Currently, the Group is

considered to have significant market power in France. No assurance can be given that we will not be identified as having significant market power in the future and we will not be subject to additional regulatory requirements.

Future regulatory changes could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business.

The Group is subject to the provisions of the French Postal and Electronic Communications Code (“CPCE”), which imposes certain general obligations on all operators and certain specific obligations on mobile operators. The French regulatory framework applicable to operators is also subject to the analysis of the relevant markets carried out by the French telecom regulator (“ARCEP”) which is charged with (i) defining the relevant markets in France, (ii) analyzing the markets or identifying the companies reputed for exercising significant influence on these markets and (iii) deciding whether or not to impose on these companies regulatory obligations to remedy the effects of such influence.

The Group is not considered by ARCEP to be an operator deemed to have significant influence over a relevant market, except over the markets for voice-call termination on its fixed and mobile networks. Nevertheless, it cannot be guaranteed that the Group, in the future, will not be identified by ARCEP as an operator deemed to exercise significant power in one or more relevant markets, and that ARCEP will not therefore impose additional regulatory obligations in this regard. For example, the possibility cannot be excluded that, in the future, particularly in the context of a growth in FTTH networks, the Group may be required to grant competitors some access to its fiber optic network, under conditions to be determined.

At the request of the French Competition Authority, ARCEP has recently issued an opinion addressing the issues raised by the digital revolution currently affecting the audiovisual sector (ARCEP opinion dated October 11, 2018). In this document, ARCEP provided an overview of audiovisual content broadcasting techniques (DTT, copper and fiber networks, satellite, OTT and cable networks) before detailing the sector's recent evolutions at both the operator and consumer ends, emphasizing the necessity to determine a common technical framework for these new services. ARCEP has not provided a timeline for the determination of such framework and has recommended the implementation of a horizontal regulation for all devices allowing access to audiovisual content. As the technical framework develops, the Group may be subject to ongoing obligations.

The Group is also subject to other individual obligations resulting from the approvals to use frequencies. See “— *The Group can only operate its businesses for as long as it has licenses from the relevant authorities and it may not be able to obtain, retain or renew the licenses and authorizations necessary for conducting our activities.*”

In September 2017, the French government asked ARCEP to begin work on the binding commitments that mobile operators were likely to make, above and beyond their existing rollout plans. Based on ARCEP's proposals, and as part of a dialogue with mobile network operators, the French Government reached an agreement that aims to ensure the availability of a high standard of mobile coverage for every person in France. With respect to these elements, mobile operators have committed to:

- improving reception quality across the entire country, and particularly in rural areas. The new baseline quality standard applied to operators' obligations will be that of “good coverage”;
- increasing the pace of targeted programmes for improving coverage, with each operator deploying at least 5,000 new cell sites across the country to this end, some of which will be shared, which will henceforth go beyond so-called “white areas” and for which operators will now be fully responsible. Over the next three years, we will bring coverage to as many areas as the total number covered by government programmes over the past fifteen years. Government authorities will work closely with local authorities to identify the areas that need to be covered;
- achieving ubiquitous 4G coverage, which will mean bringing it to more than a million additional people in 10,000 municipalities in France, by making every cell site 4G-capable;
- accelerating the coverage of transportation routes, so that all of the major roads and railways have 4G coverage. The agreement also provides for coverage on regional railway lines; and
- achieving ubiquitous indoor telephone coverage, notably by using voice over Wi-Fi.

Facilitated by an increase of network sharing which ensures more efficient rollouts, along with a planned simplification of the measures contained in the new housing bill, stepping up the pace of deployment for new

mobile phone equipment will significantly improve the user experience of mobile coverage in every part of the country.

On July 3, 2018, ARCEP handed down a decision (decision no. 2018-0684) setting out the conditions under which licenses for 900 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2100 GHz-band frequencies may be granted in 2021, 2022 and 2024. One of these conditions is that operators are required to take actions to achieve the goals set out in Articles L. 32 et seq. of the CPCE (digital development of the French territory, fair and effective competition between operators on the mobile market and effective management and use of the frequency spectrum).

Mobile operator frequency licences granted in July 2018 are now binding and a failure to meet these new obligations will result in sanctions from ARCEP.

On June 4, 2019, ARCEP updated its mobile new deal roadmap underlining the priority of deploying and/or enhancing the quality of mobile coverage on highways and other strategic transport networks.

On July 12, 2019, a new decree regarding network coverage obligations was passed. This decree identifies specific interests locations (strategic sites) that must be covered by mobile networks or in which the quality of the services provided must be improved by the operators.

The Group monitor the regulations to which it is subject; however, the weight of the regulatory burden on “electronic” telecommunications operators, including the Group, may change and may lead to the application of different obligations in their regard depending on the level of ownership of direct access networks and the level of market power that may be more or less significant to or constrictive upon certain operators by virtue of changes in the technology used for providing services. If the Group becomes subject to regulations relatively more constrictive than its competitors, this could have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations or financial position. Furthermore, as an “electronic” telecommunications operator and a distributor of television services, the Group is subject to special taxes. The burden of such taxes could increase in the future due to changes in legislation. In addition, the Group cannot guarantee that additional taxes will not be instituted in the telecommunications industry. Any future restrictions on the Group’s ability to market its products or services in the way it wishes could have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations or financial position.

The European Commission’s “Digital Single Market” legislation could adversely affect the Group’s businesses.

The EU Regulation 531/2012, which initially set a rate for roaming, was further amended through the regulation 2015/2120 of 25/11/2015 to establish the conditions and the viability of a removal of retail roaming charges from June 15, 2017 (“roam like at home” subject to fair-usage). Moreover, the regulation introduces measures relating to “net neutrality”.

Furthermore, the roaming regulation was completed by other pieces of legislation:

- Implementing regulation EU 2016/2286 of 15/12/2016 laying down detailed rules on the application of fair use policy and on the methodology for assessing the sustainability of the abolition of retail roaming surcharges and on the application to be submitted by a roaming provider for the purposes of that assessment; and
- Regulation UE 2017/920 of 17/05/2017 amending Regulation (EU) No 531/2012 with respect to rules for wholesale roaming markets.

The Commission’s proposals on telecommunications markets presented in September 2016 intends to fix rules to support the creation of Gigabit Society. The electronic communications code proposal aims to make investment in very high capacity networks a binding objective and it also aims to promote sustainable long term competition. It was adopted through Directive 2018/1972 of December 11, 2018 establishing the European Electronic Communications Code (the “EECC”), which entered into force on December 20, 2018.

This legislation is expected to have both a positive and adverse effect on revenue generated from the Group’s operations due to anticipated price decreases, higher operational costs and increased competition. All of these factors may adversely affect the Group’s business, financial condition and results of operations.

Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council of December 11, 2018 establishing the European Electronic Communications Code.

The European Electronic Communications Code (the “**EECC**”) was adopted on December 11, 2018 and came into force on December 20, 2018. The EECC brings together the rules on electronic communications networks and services and aligns them with the latest technological developments. The EECC regulates (1) electronic communications networks and services (“**ECN**” and “**ECS**”), (2) associated facilities and services, (3) the authorisation of networks and services, (4) radio spectrum use and numbering resources, (5) access to and interconnection of electronic communications networks and associated facilities, and (6) the protection of end-users.

It aims to:

- Promote connectivity, access to and take-up of very high capacity networks by all citizens and businesses of the EU;
- Promote competition in the provision of electronic communication networks and services;
- Contribute to the development of the internal market in the field of electronic communications networks and services, radio spectrum, and connectivity; and
- Promote the interests of European citizens.
- The EECC has singled out citizen connectivity as a key objective for the EU, since it is instrumental in guaranteeing freedom of expression, pluralism, democracy, culture, social cohesion, and even safety.
- The EECC also adopts a broader definition of ECS to regulate services delivered via internet (known as “over-the-top” or “**OTT**” services). ECS now includes internet access services, interpersonal communications services (“**ICS**”), and services consisting wholly or mainly in the conveyance of signals.
- The EECC also provides for strategic planning and coordination of a radio spectrum policy, as well as for effective management of radio spectrum by Member States.
- Finally, national regulation authorities are responsible for ensuring access, interconnection, and the interoperability of services. Consequently, and under certain circumstances, they can impose on undertakings obligations such as interconnecting networks, ensuring the interoperability of their services and granting physical access to their infrastructure.
- Member States must enact the EECC into their national laws by December 21, 2020. As of the date hereof, France has not enacted EECC into its national laws.

The legal status of the Group’s network is complex and in certain cases subject to challenges or renewals.

The legal status of the Group’s network is complex and the network is mainly governed by public law, which could affect the predictability of the Group’s rights over its network.

The Group’s telecommunications network is essentially composed of the physical infrastructure (conduits, network head-ends, switches and radio frequency stations) in which telecommunications (mainly cable) equipment is installed. These components of the Group’s network are subject to different legal regimes. As the Group does not own certain land where such physical infrastructures are located and infrastructure is established on public or private property, it has entered into concessions, rights-of-way, leases or even IRUs with the owners of the land. In order to establish a substantial part of its telecommunications network and of its wireless network, the Group has thus entered into public and private property occupancy agreements with public and private entities or holds public property occupancy permits. Under these agreements or permits, the Group may install its network equipment along roads, highways, railways or canals, for example. No transfer of ownership takes place within this framework.

Such agreements are entered into for terms that vary greatly, from 3 to 25 years. The Group does not have any right to renewal of such agreements, although the agreements with the shortest terms generally provide for tacit renewal. The Group’s occupancy of public property, as is the case for all occupants of public property, is always

precarious and subject to considerations beyond the Group's control. The public entities with which the Group has entered into these agreements or that have issued permits to it can thus at any time terminate these public property occupancy agreements for misconduct or for reasons of public interest and some of the agreements even exclude any compensation in such case.

If the Group fails to obtain such renewal, the company involved would be obliged, upon expiration of these agreements, (i) to return the site to its original condition upon the demand of the manager or owner of the public property involved (ii) and/or to transfer to the latter, in certain cases for the payment of compensation and in certain cases free of charge, ownership of the facilities established on the property involved.

If the Group loses all or part of the rights relating to its network, it could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial position, results of operations or outlook of the Group.

The Group can only operate its business for as long as it has licenses from the relevant authorities and it may not be able to obtain, retain or renew the licenses and authorizations necessary for conducting its activities.

The Group is required to hold licenses, franchises, permits and similar authorizations to own and operate the Group's networks and to broadcast its signal to its customers. These authorizations generally require that we comply with applicable laws and regulations, meet certain solvency requirements and maintain minimum levels of service. Should the Group fail to comply with these, it may be subject to financial penalties from the relevant authorities and there may also be a risk that licenses could be partially or totally withdrawn. The imposition of fines and/or the withdrawal of licenses could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition and prevent us from conducting the Group's business. In addition, such authorizations are generally granted for fixed terms and must be periodically renewed. The procedure for obtaining or renewing these licenses can be long and costly and authorities often demand concessions or other commitments as a condition for renewal. In addition, these licenses may not be obtainable or renewable in a timely manner or at all. In some instances, such authorizations have not been renewed at expiration, and we have operated and are operating under either temporary operating agreements or without an authorization while negotiating renewal terms with the local franchising authorities. Should we not be able to obtain or renew the licenses needed to operate or develop our business in a timely fashion, the Group's ability to realize our strategic objectives may be compromised. In certain cases the Group's mobile licenses requires it to comply with certain obligations (population coverage, sharing in certain areas, national roaming) and the Group may suffer adverse consequences if it is not able to comply with these obligations. In certain countries, we have provided significant bank guarantees to guarantee our performance under our licenses. If the Group is found to be in material breach of our licenses, the guarantees may be forfeited and our licenses may be revoked.

Some of the Group's activities depend on obtaining or renewing licences issued by regulatory authorities, particularly ARCEP in the telecommunications field and CSA in the audiovisual field. Under the licences allocated to the Group's subsidiaries, the latter have committed themselves to complying with certain obligations (population coverage, sharing in some areas, roaming allowance). The Group is required to deploy a 3G and 4G generation radio network adhering to certain rates of coverage for the metropolitan population according to a given timetable. Within the framework of its 4G licences, if certain conditions are met, the Group will eventually have to allow Free Mobile roaming on a portion of its 4G network. The Group will also have to provide coverage, in conjunction with other 800 MHz band holders and under its 2G licence, for the city centers identified under the "white zones" plan, and accede to reasonable requests for network sharing in a priority deployment zone. The Group will also have to accede to reasonable requests to allow MVNOs throughout its very-high-speed mobile network open to the public in Metropolitan France. A failure to adhere to any one of these commitments could put the Group at risk under its regulatory obligations and possibly expose it to penalties (fines, total or partial suspension or withdrawal of licence). This could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial position, results of operations or outlook of the Group. To provide the Group's various stakeholders with certainty over the future of some spectrum resources and with a view to issuing a call for applications that will enable a reallocation of longstanding 2G and 3G frequency bands for a period of 10 years (the licences relating to which will begin to expire in 2021), ARCEP has laid the ground rules for public consultation on the terms and conditions for such reallocation in its decision no. 2018-0684. The frequencies concerned are the frequencies in the 900 and 1800 MHz bands that were allocated to Orange, the Group and Bouygues Telecom in 2006 and 2009 for 15 years, and the 2.1 GHz band frequencies allocated to these same three operators in 2001 and 2002 for 20 years. Some of the existing 900, 1800 and 2100 MHz frequency licences for Metropolitan France are set to expire in 2021, 2022 and 2024. The terms for allocating frequencies seek to satisfy two main goals: digital regional development and achieving fair and effective competition between operators. The call for applications procedures for the allocation of 900, 1800 and 2100 MHz band frequencies took into account the goal of ensuring fair and effective competition

in the mobile market by implementing the conditions needed to ensure that all mobile operators have fair and equal access to spectrum. It has been approved by the Minister responsible for electronic communications who launched the allocation procedure in early August 2018. The licences were awarded by ARCEP on November 15, 2018, and the frequencies will be made available starting in 2021.

The acquisition of licences also represents a high cost, the timing of which varies depending on when the frequencies involved are auctioned. Furthermore, this cost could rise due to strong competitive pressure in the telecommunications field. If we fail to obtain or retain, in a timely manner, the licences necessary for performing, continuing or developing our activities, the Group's ability to achieve our strategic objectives could be subjected to alteration. In addition, the Group may fail to be awarded the desired licences, which could have an adverse effect on the Group's business, financial position, results of operations or outlook.

There are uncertainties about the legal framework under which we own and operate certain of our networks.

The Group's systems depend on extensive physical facilities (lines, network, headends, switches and radio stations) in which telecommunication equipment (mainly cables) is installed. Significant portions of those physical facilities occupy public rights of way and are subject to governmental regulations. Other portions occupy private property under express or implied easements or pursuant to leases, and many miles of the cable are attached to utility poles governed by pole attachment agreements or other commercial arrangements. No assurances can be given that we will be able to maintain and use our facilities in their current locations and at their current costs. Changes in governmental regulations or changes in these relationships could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business and results of operations.

In particular, the legal status of the Group's network is complex, mainly governed by public and in certain cases subject to challenges or renewals. The Group's telecommunications network is essentially composed of the physical infrastructure (conduits, network head-ends, switches and radio frequency stations) in which telecommunications (mainly cable) equipment is installed. These components of the Group's network are subject to different legal regimes. As the Group does not own certain land where such physical infrastructures are located and infrastructure is established on public or private property, it has entered into concessions, rights-of-way, leases or even IRUs with the owners of the land. In order to establish a substantial part of its telecommunications network and of its wireless network, the Group has thus entered into public and private property occupancy agreements with public and private entities or holds public property occupancy permits. Under these agreements or permits, the Group may install its network equipment along roads, highways, railways or canals, for example. No transfer of ownership takes place within this framework.

Such agreements are entered into for terms that vary greatly in duration from three to 25 years. The Group does not have any right to renewal of such agreements, although the agreements with the shortest terms generally provide for tacit renewal. The Group's occupancy of public property, as is the case for all occupants of public property, is always precarious and subject to considerations beyond the Group's control. The public entities with which the Group has entered into these agreements or that have issued permits to it can thus at any time terminate these public property occupancy agreements for misconduct or for reasons of public interest and some of the agreements even exclude any compensation in such case. If the Group fails to obtain such renewal, the company involved would be obliged, upon expiration of these agreements, (i) to return the site to its original condition upon the demand of the manager or owner of the public property involved (ii) and/or to transfer to the latter, in certain cases for the payment of compensation and in certain cases free of charge, ownership of the facilities established on the property involved. If the Group loses all or part of the rights relating to its network, it could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial position, results of operations or outlook of the Group.

The Group is subject to requirements in terms of protection of personal data and data security.

Within the context of our business activities, we must collect and process personal data.

In the EU, the European Parliament and the European Council adopted the regulation on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation, the "GDPR") on April 27, 2016. The GDPR has been directly applicable in all EU member states since May 25, 2018, replacing Directive 95/46/EC and current national data protection legislation in member states, and was implemented in the EEA countries with effect from the same date. The GDPR significantly changes the EU/EEA data protection landscape, including strengthening of individuals' rights, stricter requirements on companies processing personal data and stricter sanctions with substantial administrative fines. The GDPR also offers data subjects the option to let a privacy organization litigate

on their behalf, including collecting the potential damages. After an initial transition period, data protection authorities across the EU have now begun using their new sanctioning powers (in 2019, Google was fined €50 million by the French authority (CNIL), British Airways and Marriott were provisionally fined £183 million and £99 million, respectively by the UK authority (ICO), and many cases are currently under investigation).

The Group does business in the hosting of data relating to the health of individuals, which subjects us to the specific obligations provided for by the Public Health Code such as obtaining and maintaining authorization or certification for the hosting of such data. If we breach our obligations or fail to adhere to the requirements applicable to sensitive data processing, the Group may be subjected to criminal and financial penalties likely to have a material adverse impact on our business, financial position and results of operations.

In its judgment on October 6, 2015 (known as the “**Schrems Judgment**”), the European Court of Justice overturned the decision by the European Commission that the transfer of European personal data to the United States under the “Safe Harbor” framework provides an adequate level of protection. The successor “Privacy Shield” agreement negotiated by representatives of the EU and the United States could be overturned by a judgment of the European Court of Justice if the latter finds that such agreement does not assure an adequate level of protection to European personal data (pending case C-311/18, known as “**Schrems II**”). The potential illegality of transferring European personal data to the United States could impact our business and results. The Schrems II decision is expected in 2020.

In 2016 the CJEU further clarified what safeguards are required for data retention to be lawful. In the case of *Tele2 Sverige and Home Secretary v. Watson*, the court concluded that Member States cannot impose a general obligation on providers of electronic telecommunications services to retain data, but did not ban data retention altogether. Such retention is compatible with EU law if deployed against specific targets to fight serious crime. Retention measures must be necessary and proportionate regarding the categories of data to be retained, the means of communication affected, the persons concerned and the chosen duration of retention. Furthermore, national authorities’ access to the retained data must be conditional and meet certain data protection safeguards. New data retention rules are currently being discussed at an EU level in response to this decision.

In the case of *Breyer*, the CJEU concluded that Internet Protocol addresses may constitute personal data where the individual concerned can be identified, even where a third party must obtain additional data for the identification to take place. The CJEU also held that website operators may rely on a legitimate interest as a legal basis when retaining and using their visitors’ personal data. This is of major importance for data retention rules; it follows that online media service providers can lawfully store their visitors’ personal data to pursue a legitimate interest, rather than just for the purposes previously outlined in the invalidated Data Retention Directive. Thus, the grounds justifying data retention have become broader.

The French legal framework for data protection has been gradually brought in line with the GDPR and the Police and Justice Directive. The French Data Protection Law of January 6, 1978 (Law no. 78-17), was amended by Law no. 2018-493 of June 20, 2018 and its implementing decree, and by decree no. 2018-687 of August 1, 2018. Such Law was rewritten and made consistent with GDPR by Order no. 2018-1225 of December 12, 2018. Finally, a new decree implementing the Law, no. 2019-536 of May 29, 2019 came into force on 1 June 2019. The French legal framework for data protection has now been stabilised. It imposes obligations on companies processing personal data in the context of the activities of an establishment in France concerning the conditions in which such a company may process personal data of individuals, the obtaining of their consent with respect to such processing (especially for the use of cookies) and carrying out the necessary measures for disclosure and transfer of data outside of the EU. Any breach of these obligations may lead to criminal and administrative financial penalties against us and damage to our reputation.

On June 28, 2019, the French data protection authority (CNIL) announced new guidelines on the use of cookies for direct marketing purposes (online targeted advertisement), ruling out the use of implied or “soft” consent to place cookies on users’ devices. Companies will have a period of approximately one year to comply with these new rules.

Regardless of the measures we adopt to protect the confidentiality, security of data and respect the rights of the people whose data we process, there remains the risk of possible attacks or breaches of data processing systems, which could give rise to penalties and damage our reputation. The Group could be compelled to incur additional costs in order to protect against these risks or to mitigate the consequences thereof, which could in turn have a material adverse impact on our business, financial position, results of operations or outlook. Furthermore, any loss

of confidence on the part of our customers as a result of such events could lead to a significant decline in sales and have a material adverse impact on our business, financial position and results of operations.

The Group's business may suffer if it cannot continue to license or enforce the intellectual property rights on which our business depends or if it is subject to claims of intellectual property infringement.

The Group relies primarily on copyright, trademark and trade secret laws and licenses and other agreements with our employees, customers, suppliers and other parties to establish and maintain our intellectual property rights in content, technology and products and services used to conduct our businesses. However, our intellectual property rights or those of our licensors could be challenged or invalidated, we could have difficulty protecting or obtaining such rights or the rights may not be sufficient to permit us to take advantage of business opportunities, which could result in costly redesign efforts, discontinuance of certain product and service offerings or other competitive harm.

The Group has received, and may receive in the future, claims of infringement or misappropriation of other parties' proprietary rights, particularly creative rights with respect to broadcasted programs. In addition to claims relating to broadcasts on channels which the Group owns, it may be subject to intellectual property infringement claims with respect to programs broadcast on the other channels, including foreign channels that it carries. Moreover, the telecommunications industry is characterized by a high concentration of intellectual property rights, which increases the risk of litigation resulting from our activities upon the grounds of prior rights of third parties. Therefore, the Group is particularly exposed to the risk of proceedings initiated by patent trolls. See "*The Group may be subject to intellectual property infringement claims by "patent trolls".*"

Any such claims may require the Group to initiate or defend protracted and costly litigation, regardless of the merits of these claims. Successful challenges to our rights to intellectual property or claims of infringement of a third party's intellectual property could require the Group to enter into royalty or licensing agreements on unfavorable terms, incur substantial monetary liability or be temporarily or permanently prohibited from further use of the intellectual property in question. This could require the Group to change our business practices and limit the Group's ability to provide our customers with the content that they expect. Even if we believe that the claims of intellectual property infringement are without merit, defending against the claims can be time consuming and costly and may divert management's attention and resources away from our business. An inability on our part to effectively protect certain important elements of our intellectual property rights and of our technology could have a material adverse effect on our activities, financial position, results of operations or outlook.

The Group may be subject to intellectual property infringement claims by "patent trolls".

The Group may be the target of so-called "patent trolls" (also referred to as "non-practicing entities"), which have as their core business the acquisition of patents and licences, without actively producing goods or providing services, and commonly litigate alleging that such patents or licences have been infringed. The Group cannot exclude the possibility of risk from contentious claims from patent trolls, which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business activities, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group face risks arising from the outcome of various legal, administrative and regulatory proceedings.

In the ordinary course of business, we become party to litigation and other legal proceedings, including administrative and regulatory proceedings, and may be subjected to investigations and audits. Some of the proceedings against us may involve claims for considerable amounts and may require that our general management devote time to addressing such issues, to the detriment of managing the business. In addition, such proceedings may result in substantial damages and/or may impair our reputation, which may result in a decline in the demand for our services which could have a material adverse effect on our business. The outcome of these proceedings and claims could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, our results of operations or our cash flows during the years when such disputes are decided or the sums potentially involved in them are paid. The Group may also be exposed to proceedings that could involve our independent distributor partners, as well as other telecommunications operators which are so exposed.

The Group is currently involved in number of disputes and proceedings referred to in "*Business of the Group—Legal Proceedings*". The costs that may result from these lawsuits are only accrued when it is more likely than not that a liability, resulting from past events, will be incurred and the amount of that liability can be quantified or estimated within a reasonable range. The amount of the provisions recorded in the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2019 in respect of lawsuits

amounted to €98 million in the aggregate, based on a case by case assessment of the risk level of each individual lawsuit, and events arising during the course of legal proceedings may require a reassessment of this risk. The Group's assessment of risk is based both on the advice of legal counsel and on our estimate of the probable settlement amounts that are expected to be incurred, if such a settlement would be agreed by both parties. Any increase in the frequency or size of such claims could have a material adverse effect on our profitability and cash flows and could have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations and financial position.

The Group is subject to risk or litigation in the event of defective software or a claim by a third party as to software ownership.

In contrast to more traditional licences of standard (so-called "proprietary") software, users of open source software ("OSS") are generally permitted by the licensor to access, copy, modify and distribute the underlying source code. Such broad rights (such as in the GNU General Public Licence) are usually subject to the requirement that users not place any additional restrictions on access to the source code in any onward distribution of the software, and that such onward licensing be on the original licence terms.

OSS is commonly viewed as having two major risks. First, the OSS licence usually also covers onward distributions of derivative works (based on the original OSS), with the result that proprietary software integrated with the OSS becomes "infected" and the entire integrated software program (OSS and proprietary software components) is covered by the OSS licence. One notable result of this is that the publisher or distributor of the derivative work would have to make available the source code of the entire work, including the proprietary software portions. The second commonly viewed risk is that OSS software is usually licenced "as is" without any contractual warranties.

As a result, the Group would bear the risks in the event of defects with any OSS that the Group utilizes in its products and services without necessarily having any contractual recourse. Further, if the Group integrates OSS into any of the software that it publishes or distributes, then the use by the Group of OSS could have an impact on the ownership of the intellectual property in such software, particularly in terms of exclusivity, as the refusal to disclose any modifications made could be characterized as an infringement of the OSS licence. Moreover, the Group cannot rule out any risk of a request for disclosure or the request by a third party to access the modifications of the source code performed on such software. This situation could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial position, results of operations or outlook.

The introduction into French law of a class action open to consumer protection associations could increase the exposure of the Group to material litigation.

As of October 1, 2014, French law allows consumers to join a class action brought by a consumer protection association in order to obtain compensation for property damage suffered by virtue of the activity of consumption. Considering the B2C activities of the Group, in the event of a challenge by consumers pertaining to the products or services offered by the Group, the Group could be faced, as could all operators in the industry, with possible class actions joining numerous customers desiring to obtain compensation for possible harm. Under such circumstance, if damages or prohibited practices are proven or even merely alleged the Group could face significant amounts in claims. Moreover, such actions could undermine the Group's reputation.

The Group may have exposure to greater than expected tax liabilities resulting from tax disputes, tax audits, adverse decisions by tax authorities or changes in tax treaties, laws, regulations or the interpretations thereof.

The tax laws and regulations in France may be subject to change and there may be changes in the content as well as in the interpretation and enforcement of tax law. As a result, the Group may face increases in taxes payable if tax rates increase, or if tax laws and regulations are modified by the competent authorities in an adverse manner. In addition, the tax authorities in France periodically examine our activities. Any change in local or international tax rules, for example prompted by the implementation of the OECD's recommendations on Base Erosion and Profits Shifting (a global initiative to improve the fairness and integrity of tax systems), or new challenges by tax authorities, may have an adverse effect on the Group's tax positions and its financial results. Any changes may also affect the return on an investors' investment in the Group and result in changes in personal tax rates and tax relief.

The Group has structured its commercial and financial activities in compliance with various regulatory obligations to which it is subject, as well as in line with our commercial and financial objectives. Significant judgment is required in determining our tax positions, including, amongst others, corporate income tax and value added tax

(“VAT”). In the ordinary course of business, there are transactions where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. To the extent that the laws and regulations of the various countries in which our companies are located or operate do not establish clear or definitive provisions, the tax treatment applied to our activities or our intra-group reorganizations is sometimes based on interpretations of the applicable tax regulations. The Group cannot guarantee that such interpretations will not be called into question by the competent tax administrations, which could have a material adverse effect on the financial position or results of our operations. More generally, any breach of the tax regulations and laws of the countries in which our companies are located or operate could result in adjustments or the payment of late fees, fines or penalties.

In addition, tax laws and regulations could change and could be subject to changes in their interpretation and in the application thereof. In particular, in the current macroeconomic environment, governmental authorities could decide to increase tax rates, to eliminate existing tax exemptions, to expand tax bases, or to introduce new taxes. As a result, we could undergo an increase in our tax burden if tax rates rise or if legislation or the interpretation thereof by the administration changes.

In particular, the Group is exposed to the risk of a further increase in the VAT (and / or sectorial taxes such as turnover taxes on electronic communications operators) and might not be able to pass along such increase, in full or in part, through subscription prices, and this would then have a negative impact on overall revenue. Furthermore, any such increase in subscription prices would expose the Group to a risk of an increased churn rate from of its existing subscribers and could limit the recruitment of new subscribers. Any such occurrence could have a material impact on the Group’s business, financial condition and results of operations.

The future results of operations of the Group, French tax rules, tax audits or litigation and possible intra-group reorganizations could limit the ability of the Group to make use of its tax losses and could thus reduce its net cash position.

The Group has significant tax losses. The ability to effectively make use of such losses will depend on a combination of factors, including (i) the ability to earn tax profits and the degree of matching between the level of such profits realized and the level of the losses, (ii) the general limitation under French tax law pursuant to which the percentage of carry forward tax losses that can be used to offset the portion of taxable profit exceeding €1 million is limited to 50% as well as certain more specific restrictions on the use of certain categories of losses, (iii) the consequences of present or future tax disputes or audits, and (iv) possible changes in applicable laws and regulations.

The impact of these factors could increase the tax burden of the Group and thus have an adverse effect on its cash position, the effective tax rate, the financial position and the results of operations of the Group

French tax rules could limit the ability of the Group to deduct interest for tax purposes, thus reducing the net cash position of the Group.

As a general rule, pursuant to Article 39,1-1° of the French Tax Code (*Code général des impôts*) (“FTC”), expenses incurred by a French company are deductible provided, among other conditions, that (i) they are incurred in its direct corporate interest and (ii) they correspond to actual and justified expenses. In this respect, French case law has developed the concept of “abnormal act of management”, according to which the expenses incurred by a French company in relation with transactions that are not aligned with its direct corporate interest are not tax deductible.

Given the complex intragroup transactions within the Group, the risk that the French Tax Authorities might try to challenge the deductibility of interest expenses resulting from intragroup financings (e.g., interest expenses on an intragroup loan), considering that such transactions (i) are not performed in the direct corporate interest of the French company of the Group at the level of which these interest expenses are incurred or (ii) have not been set at arm’s length conditions, cannot be excluded.

Under Article 39.1.3° of the FTC, the deduction of interest paid by a French company to lenders who are direct shareholders of such company but are not related parties to such company within the meaning of Article 39.12 of the FTC, is subject to the conditions that (i) the share capital of the borrowing company is fully paid-in and (ii) the interest rate on the corresponding loans does not exceed a rate equal to the annual average rate of floating rate loans granted by financial establishments for a minimum term of two years (1.47% with respect to fiscal years closed on December 31, 2018). By exception, pursuant to Article 212, I-(a) of the FTC, the deductibility of interest paid on loans granted by a related party within the meaning of Article 39.12 of the FTC is deductible within the

limit of the interest that would have resulted from the application of the maximum tax rate computed as per Article 39, 1-3° of the FTC, or, if higher, from the rate that the borrower could have obtained from independent financial establishments in similar conditions.

In both of the above mentioned cases of interest and deductibility limitation, non-deductible expenses might be recharacterized as constructive dividends pursuant to Article 109 *et seq.* of the FTC, which may be subject to the withholding tax set out under Article 119 *bis*, 2 of the FTC, at a rate of 30% (to be aligned on the French standard corporate income tax rate set forth in Article 219, I of the FTC for years beginning as from January 1, 2020) for payments benefiting to legal persons, subject to more favorable provisions of any applicable double tax treaty

Pursuant to Article 212, I-(b) of the FTC, the deductibility of interest paid on loans granted by a related party within the meaning of Article 39.12 of the FTC is subject to a specific requirement: if the lender is a related party to the French borrower, the latter shall demonstrate, at the French tax authorities' request, that the lender is, for the current year and with respect to the concerned interest, subject to an income tax in an amount which is at least equal to 25% of the corporate income tax determined under standard French tax rules (without taking into account the French additional social contribution provided for by Article 235 *ter* ZC of the FTC) (the "Anti Hybrid Loans Provisions"). Where the related-party lender is domiciled or established outside France, the corporate income tax determined under standard French tax rules shall mean that to which it would have been liable in France on the interest received if it had been domiciled or established in France. Specific rules apply where the lender is a pass-through entity for French tax purposes, a collective investment scheme referred to in Articles L. 214-1 to L. 214-191 of the French Monetary Code (*Code monétaire et financier*) (which includes UCITSs and AIFs as well as other collective investment schemes such as SICAVs and SPPICAVs with a single shareholder) or, subject to certain conditions, similar entities organized under foreign law.

For the purposes of Articles 212, I-(a) and 212, I-(b) of the FTC, which refer to Article 39-12° of the FTC, two entities will be regarded as related, (i) if one of the entities holds directly or indirectly the majority of the other entity's share capital or actually exercises the power of decision in that entity, or (ii) if both entities are related (as defined under (i)) to a same third entity.

In this respect, it is worth noting that the Council Directive (EU) 2017/952 of May 29, 2017 (the "ATAD 2") on hybrid mismatches involving third countries may impact the Anti-Hybrid Loans Provisions. The ATAD 2 would be applicable as from January 1, 2020, except for certain of its provisions which would be applicable as from January 1, 2022. The French Finance Law for 2019 did not include any particular modifications of the provisions of Article 212, I-(b) of the FTC in order to implement under French tax law the provisions of the ATAD 2 and such modification should thus occur at a later stage.

Pursuant to *Bulletin Officiel des Finances Publiques-Impôts* BOI-IS-BASE-35-30, n° 230, dated September 4, 2019, the portion of interest that is not deductible by virtue of Article 212, I-(b) of the FTC, if any, should not be recharacterized as a "deemed distribution" pursuant to Article 119 *et seq.* of the FTC and, therefore is not subject to the withholding tax set out under Article 119 *bis*, 2 of the FTC.

For fiscal years opening on or after January 1, 2019, France has transposed under Article 212 *bis* and 223 B *bis* of the FTC the new interest deduction limitation provided for by Articles 2 and 4 of the EU Anti-Tax Avoidance Directive EU/2016/1164 of 12 July 2016 (the "ATAD") pursuant to which, subject to certain exceptions and safeharbour clauses, net financial charges, which are defined as the portion of financial charges exceeding financial income, accrued by companies that are subject to French corporate income tax, without distinction between third-party debts and related-party debts are deductible from their taxable result only up to a maximum amount equal to the higher of: (i) €3 million (to be adjusted on a *pro rata temporis* basis for fiscal years which do not last twelve months) and (ii) 30% of the company's result before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization adjusted for tax purposes ("**Tax EBITDA**") generated in the same fiscal year (the "**30% EBITDA Limitation**").

By exception, French thin-capitalization rules have also been amended and apply cumulatively to the 30% EBITDA Limitation, but only in respect of loans granted by related parties within the meaning of Article 39.12 of the FTC and no longer to third party debts guaranteed by related parties. In this respect, subject to certain exceptions and safeharbour clauses, where the average amount of the related-party debts of a company during a fiscal year exceeds in respect of that fiscal year one and a half times the amount of its equity (*fonds propres*), net financial expenses borne by such company are deductible for a portion of their amount up to the higher of (i) 30% of its Tax EBITDA and (ii) €3 million multiplied by a ratio equal to (A) the average amount of non-related party debts increased by 1.5x the company's equity (assessed either at the beginning or at the closing date of the fiscal year) divided by (B) the average amount of all sums borrowed by or made available to the company during said

year. The balance of net financial expenses is deductible for a portion of their amount up to the highest of (i) 10% of its Tax EBITDA and (ii) €1 million multiplied by a ratio equal to (A) the average amount of related-party debt exceeding 1.5x the company's equity (assessed either at the beginning or at the closing date of the fiscal year) divided by (B) the average amount of all sums borrowed by or made available to the company during said fiscal year

Under Article 223 B *bis* of the FTC, the abovementioned limitations apply, mutatis mutandis, to companies that belong to French tax-consolidated groups with respect to amounts made available by lenders outside such group.

Finally, pursuant to Article 223 B of the FTC (generally referred to as the “*Amendement Charasse*”), when the shares of a target company are purchased from a seller by a company controlled directly or indirectly by such seller (or placed under common control with the seller), and the target company and the acquiring company become members of the same French tax-consolidated group, a portion of the interest incurred by the French tax-consolidated group in respect of a fiscal year is considered as non-deductible and is therefore added back to the tax-consolidated income. This add-back of financial costs is applicable over a maximum period of nine fiscal years (including the acquisition's fiscal year) unless the target company leaves the French tax consolidated group (other than as a result of a merger with a company of the tax group to which the acquiring company belongs).

If the limitation applies, the amount to be added back for each fiscal year is computed as follows:

$$\text{Non-deductible interest expenses} = \frac{\text{Interest expenses deducted from the tax-group's taxable income}}{\text{Purchase price of the shares}} \times \frac{\text{Average amount of the tax-group's debts}}{\text{Purchase price of the shares}}$$

This limitation deprived the Group of the ability to deduct financial charges of approximately €19 million in fiscal year 2018.

The above mentioned tax rules may limit the Group's ability to deduct interest accrued on the Group's indebtedness incurred in France and, as a consequence, may increase the Group's tax burden, which could adversely affect the Group's business, results of operations and financial condition and reduce the cash flow available to service the Group's indebtedness.

Risks Relating to the Group's Employees and Management, Majority Principal Shareholder and Related Parties

The Group's employees may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, which could harm its business.

Given the size of the Group, it is likely to be exposed to instances of employee fraud, including, but not limited to, payroll fraud, falsification of expense claims, thefts of cash, assets or intellectual property, false accounting and other misconduct. Individual employees may also act against the Group's instructions and either inadvertently or deliberately violate applicable law, including competition laws and regulations, by engaging in prohibited activities such as price fixing or colluding with competitors regarding markets or clients, or the Group's internal policies. In addition, because we delegate a number of operational responsibilities to the Group's subsidiaries and the Group's local managers retain autonomy regarding the management of the Group's operations in their markets, it may face an increased likelihood of the risks described above occurring. The Group also subcontract, through ACS, ATS and certain other Group entities, certain of the Group's maintenance, customer service, installation and other activities to third party suppliers acting on the Group's behalf and instances of fraud perpetrated by employees of these suppliers might also expose us to claims and/or may have a detrimental impact on the Group's brand and reputation. In addition, because we delegate a number of operational responsibilities to the Group's subsidiaries and the Group's local managers retain substantial autonomy regarding the management of the Group's operations in their markets, it may face an increased likelihood of the risks described above occurring.

The Group's relations with its employees could be affected by changes in the competitive landscape.

The Group operate in highly competitive and changing markets, which requires us to constantly adapt, anticipate and adopt new measures in order to preserve our competitiveness and efficiency. This leads to regular changes in the Group's organizational structure and operations, which requires the Group's employees to be flexible in responding to such changes. This process requires mobilization and motivation of teams with the Group's objectives. As a result, the Group's business could be affected by deterioration in labor relations with its

employees, staff representative bodies or unions. The Group's ability to maintain good relations with our employees, staff representative bodies and unions is crucial to the success of our various projects. Therefore, we must continuously consult with staff representatives in order to ensure the success of our current and future projects, which may delay the completion of certain projects. Furthermore, projects may be poorly received by employees and lead to a deterioration in labor relations, which could, in turn, lead to declines in productivity and possible labor disputes (e.g. strikes, disruptions), which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, planned decisions may not be well received by employees and may lead to a deterioration of the social climate, causing decreases in productivity and potential social conflicts (work interruptions, disruptions, etc.). Such situations could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial situation and operational results of the Group.

The loss of certain key executives and personnel, failure to apply the necessary managerial and operational resources to our growing business or failure to sustain a good working relationship with employee representatives, including workers' unions, could harm our business.

The Group depend on the continued contributions of our senior management and other key personnel and, in particular, Patrick Drahi, who is the President of the Board at Altice Europe and our principal shareholder.

There can be no assurance that we will be successful in retaining their services or that we would be successful in hiring and training suitable replacements without undue costs or delays. As a result, the loss of the support of our founder and controlling shareholder (including the allocation of his time to any other business interests) or any of these key executives and employees could cause disruptions in our business operations, which could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Any failure to apply the necessary managerial and operational resources to our growing business and any weaknesses in our operational and financial systems or managerial controls and procedures may impact the Group's ability to produce reliable financial statements and may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In our business, we rely on sales forces and call center employees to interface with the major part of our customers. Their reliability is key, as is our relationship with employee representatives. Some of our employees currently belong to organized unions and works councils, and there can be no assurance that more employees will not form or join unions in the future. An increase in the number of our unionized employees could lead to an increased likelihood of strikes, work stoppages and other industrial actions. In addition, we also face the risk of strikes called by employees of our key suppliers of materials or services as well as our installation providers, which could result in interruptions in the performance of our services. The Group cannot predict the extent to which future labor disputes or disturbance could disrupt our operations, cause reputational or financial harm or make it more difficult to operate our businesses.

The interests of the Company's controlling shareholder may differ from the interests of the holders of the Notes.

The interests of the controlling shareholder of the Company, in certain circumstances, may conflict with your interests as holders of the Notes. As of the date of this Notice, Altice Europe (through its indirect subsidiaries) owns 100% of the Company's share capital and 100% of voting rights in the Company. When business opportunities, or risks and risk allocation arise, the interests of Altice Europe (or its affiliates) or its controlling shareholder may be different from, or in conflict with, the Group's interests on a standalone basis. Because Altice Europe is the controlling shareholder of the Company, Altice Europe may allocate certain of its risks to the Company or the Group and the Company cannot assure you that Altice Europe or its controlling shareholder will permit the Group to pursue certain business opportunities.

As a result of its controlling position, Altice Europe or its controlling shareholder has, directly or indirectly, the power, among other things, to affect the Group's legal and capital structure and day-to-day operations, as well as the ability to elect and change the Group's management and to approve any other changes to the Group's strategy, structure and operations. A change of strategy or management adversely affecting the Group's operations could indirectly have an adverse effect on the Company's ability to meet its obligations under the Notes. In addition, Altice Europe or its controlling shareholder has, directly or indirectly, the power to control the Group's ability to enter into any corporate transaction and prevent any transaction that requires the approval of shareholders, regardless of whether holders of the Notes believe that any such transactions are in their own best interests. For example, Altice Europe or its controlling shareholder could exercise such power to cause us to incur additional

indebtedness or sell certain material assets, in each case, so long as the Group's debt instruments and the Intercreditor Agreement permit. The incurrence of additional indebtedness would increase the Group's debt service obligations and the sale of certain assets could reduce the Group's ability to generate revenues, each of which could adversely affect the holders of the Notes.

Furthermore, Altice Europe and its subsidiaries also have substantial indebtedness. To the extent permitted by the Indenture and other agreements governing the indebtedness of the Group, the Board of Directors of the Company may (in compliance with their fiduciary duties as directors of a public company) vote to distribute cash to Altice Europe to allow it to service and repay such indebtedness.

Possible labor conflicts could disrupt our activities, affect our image or make the operation of our facilities more costly.

In the year ended December 31, 2018, we had on average approximately 19,163 employees, some of whom are union members. The Group may have to negotiate at length with unions and works councils, and may suffer strikes, labor conflicts, work stoppages and other labor action, and it may also encounter difficulties in attracting and keeping staff due to local or general strikes. Strikes and other labor action, as well as the negotiating of new collective bargaining agreements or wage negotiations, could disrupt our activities and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

The Group is active in very competitive markets that are constantly evolving, thus requiring its constant adaptation to, anticipation and adoption of new operational practices and technologies to preserve its competitiveness and our efficiency. This entails regular changes in organizations, which requires adaptation on the part of the human resources involved. In particular, this process demands an ability to mobilize skills and motivate and orient teams toward our objectives. As a result, the Group's activities may sometimes be affected by a deterioration of the labor relations with our employees, staff representative bodies or labor unions. In such instances, certain of the Group's entities would have to consult their staff representative bodies, or will have to do so, in order to successfully execute the Group's current and future projects, which is likely to slow down the performance of certain operations.

The Group also faces the risk of strikes called by employees of our main suppliers of equipment or services, as well as our facility providers, the latter generally organized in regional unions, which could lead to interruptions in our services. The Group cannot guarantee that labor conflicts or difficulties in retaining our staff will not have a material adverse effect our business and, potentially, our results of operations and our financial position.

The Group has undertaken a simplification of its organization and implemented certain operating synergies measures. This transformation plan involves numerous situations of internal mobility, which may result in employee dissatisfaction or loss of personnel. In addition, the Group has optimized its workforce and executed a voluntary retirement plan taken up by a significant number of employees. There can be no assurance that these measures will generate the expected efficiencies or benefits. As a result of these initiatives, there can be no guarantee that the Group will not experience employee dissatisfaction or personnel loss in the future.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth the Group's consolidated cash and cash equivalents and total financial debt as of June 30, 2019, on an actual basis and as adjusted to give effect to the Transactions, including the Proposed Financing and the use of proceeds therefrom, the release of cash from the SFR FTTH escrow account, the July Upstream Loan and the August Dividend (including the incurrence under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities in connection therewith) as if such transactions had occurred on June 30, 2019. The as adjusted amounts are estimates and may not accurately reflect the amounts outstanding upon completion of the Transactions or such other transactions. As adjusted amounts may vary from the estimated amounts depending on several factors, including, among other things, changes in the exchange rate for dollars and euros. See "Summary—Recent Developments" and "Summary—The Transactions."

This table should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and "Description of Indebtedness".

The amounts set forth below are based on an exchange rate as of June 30, 2019, of €1.00 = \$1.1357

	June 30, 2019	
	Actual	Adjusted
	(in millions of euros)	
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽¹⁾	371	381
Financial debt:		
Notes ⁽²⁾		1,500
Existing Notes ⁽³⁾	8,577	8,077
Existing Term Loans ⁽⁴⁾	7,386	7,386
Existing Revolving Credit Facilities ⁽⁵⁾	75	375
2019 Ivory Senior Revolving Facilities ⁽⁶⁾	10	10
Finance Leases and other liabilities ⁽⁷⁾	364	364
Total financial debt ⁽⁸⁾	16,413	17,713
Exchange rate effect of derivative instruments ⁽⁹⁾	(1,021)	(1,021)
Total financial debt (after currency impact of derivative instruments) ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	15,392	16,692

- (1) As of June 30, 2019 the total consolidated cash and cash equivalents of the Group was €371 million. As adjusted amount includes (i) the use of \$46 million of cash by the Company in connection with the Transactions, (ii) €56 million of cash released from the SFR FTTH escrow account in July 2019, (iii) the July Upstream Loan and (iv) the portion of the August Dividend (€125 million) paid in cash.
- (2) As adjusted amount reflects the euro equivalent amount of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes.
- (3) Actual amount reflects (i) an aggregate principal amount of \$815 million (€717 million equivalent) of Existing 2024 Dollar Notes outstanding as of June 30, 2019 and an aggregate principal amount of €750 million of Existing 2024 Euro Notes outstanding as of June 30, 2019, (ii) an aggregate principal amount of \$5,190 million (€4,569 million equivalent) of Existing 2026 Dollar Notes outstanding as of June 30, 2019 and (iii) an aggregate principal amount of \$1,750 million (€1,541 million equivalent) of Existing 2027 Dollar Notes outstanding as of June 30, 2019 and an aggregate principal amount of €1,000 million of Existing 2027 Euro Notes outstanding as of June 30, 2019. As adjusted amount gives effect to the Existing 2024 Notes Redemption.
- (4) Reflects the aggregate principal amount of \$5,997 million (€5,279 million equivalent) and €2,107 million of outstanding borrowings under the Existing Term Loan Agreement as of June 30, 2019.
- (5) Actual amount reflects the aggregate principal amount of €75 million of indebtedness drawn and outstanding under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities as of June 30, 2019. As of June 30, 2019, we had €839 million of availability under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities. As adjusted amount gives effect to the incurrence of €300 million under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities in connection with the July Upstream Loan and the August Dividend. The aggregate principal amount of indebtedness outstanding under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities as of the date of this Notice is €625 million.
- (6) Reflects the aggregate principal amount of €10 million of outstanding borrowings under the 2019 Ivory Senior Revolving Facilities. See "Description of Indebtedness—2019 Ivory Senior Revolving Facilities" for more information.
- (7) These amounts do not give effect to IFRS 16. The Company adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of January 1, 2019. See Note 1.2.3 to the Unaudited Financial Statements and 2018 Financial Statements, respectively, included elsewhere in this Notice for more information.
- (8) Excludes (i) customer deposits of €197 million (of which €33 million is short term) which are deposits by customers renting set-top boxes and broadband routers, repayable when customers return such devices in good functioning order at the end of their contracts, (ii) securitization debt of €177 million, (iii) reverse factoring liabilities of €575 million and (iv) the perpetual subordinated notes issued by SFR Fibre to Vilorex, a subsidiary of GDF Suez (the "Perpetual Subordinated Notes"). The

proceeds of the Perpetual Subordinated Notes have been earmarked for financing the construction of plugs in towns located in SIPPEREC's southern hub (*Syndicat Intercommunal de la Périphérie de Paris pour l'Électricité et les Réseaux de Communication*). The Perpetual Subordinated Notes bear interest at 7% per annum. Interest is capitalized. The total financial liabilities under the Perpetual Subordinated Notes amounted to €53 million as of June 30, 2019 (excluding accrued interest). As of June 30, 2019 (after applying IFRS 16), Finance liabilities related to rights of use of the Group were €2,929 million.

- (9) Reflects the difference in notional amount of derivatives due from counterparty denominated in U.S. dollar converted in euro based on the exchange rate as of the balance sheet date and the notional amount of the derivatives due to counterparty in euros, as disclosed in Note 15 of the Unaudited Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Notice.
- (10) Does not include amounts incurred by SFR FTTH, an associate in which the Group owns a 50.01% interest, under the 2019 SFR FTTH Senior Facilities Agreement. SFR FTTH is accounted for as an associate and therefore is no longer consolidated in the Historical Consolidated Financial Information. SFR FTTH will be designated as an unrestricted subsidiary under the Indenture (and therefore will not be subject to any of the covenants thereunder). See "*Business of the Group—Material Contracts—SFR FTTH*" for more information.

INDUSTRY, COMPETITION AND MARKET OVERVIEW

Industry Overview

The French telecommunications market is the third largest in Europe (Source: Paul Budde Communication Pty Ltd, www.budde.com.au; France—Telecoms, Mobile and Broadband—Statistics and Analyses, November-2018), with revenues of approximately €36 billion in 2018 (Source: ARCEP). While the Group operates in all segments of the French telecommunications market, its activity focuses on fixed-line very-high-speed internet, pay-TV, mobile and next-generation B2B services (advanced data services, IP VPN, hosting and cloud services).

France is one of the largest European fixed-line high-speed internet markets, with nearly 29.1 million fixed-line high-speed subscriptions as of December 31, 2018 (Source: ARCEP). Higher bandwidth is becoming increasingly important for B2C. While only 30.8% of broadband lines were very-high-speed lines as of December 31, 2018, in France, access to very high speed internet continues to rapidly increase with a 29% increase in very high speed subscriptions over the last twelve months (Source: ARCEP). As of December 31, 2018, 13.6 million households were eligible for very-high-speed optical FTTH, which corresponds to a 8.1% increase in one quarter and a 31.9% increase over one year (Source: ARCEP). Including other alternatives (HFC, VDSL2), 20.1 million households were eligible for very-high speed fixed services as of December 31, 2018, which corresponds to a 2.7% increase in one quarter and a 14.0% increase over one year (Source: ARCEP).

In the mobile market, the total number of SIM cards (excluding M2M SIM cards) increased, from 74.6 million cards as of December 31, 2017, to 75.6 million cards as of December 31, 2018 (Source: ARCEP), with growth driven primarily by the postpaid segment. This growth has been sustained by an increase in the rate of penetration of mobile phones, smartphones and tablets and the growth of quadruple play offers. The value of the French mobile market, which had been declining since 2011 after the fourth mobile telephony operator entered the market in early 2012, contributing to a drop in the pricing of mobile offers in France, has remained stable in the last year (-0.1% decline from Q4-2017 to Q4-2018) (Source: ARCEP).

In both the B2C and B2B segments, data usage has increased and data needs have become more complex, as the next-generation services require higher speeds and bandwidth capacity.

B2C market

The Group is present in metropolitan France, which as of December 31, 2018 had a population of approximately 67.0 million residents (Source: INSEE).

The French B2C internet access segment is a mature one, with 29.1 million fixed-line high-speed subscriptions as of December 31, 2018 (Source: ARCEP).

In terms of very-high-speed internet access, which ARCEP defines as internet access for which the peak download speed is greater or equal to 30 Mbps, the French market nevertheless presents a relatively low rate of penetration, with only 30.8% of households having very-high-speed internet access as of December 31, 2018 (Source: ARCEP). The Group estimates that such under-penetration could constitute an attractive opportunity for growth, as B2C subscribers are beginning to favor higher speed and bandwidth capacity for their internet use.

The French high-speed internet access market is one of the most competitive in Europe, with significant unbundling and strong incumbent competitors. The Orange fixed-line network includes a local loop serving the entire French population, and the unbundling allows other DSL access providers to access it at a price that is regulated by ARCEP. According to ARCEP, as of December 31, 2018, 11.2 million lines were unbundled (with 86% of all lines being totally unbundled). All operators reputed to exert significant influence are required to offer unbundled access to their local loop and associated infrastructure under non-discriminatory conditions, which leads to increased competition on the market.

The competition on the B2C market has intensified after the president of Bouygues Telecom announced in December 2013 his intention to launch a price war on fixed-line internet offers in 2014, following Free's ads for its 4G offers and the results of its competitors. Bouygues Telecom introduced a triple play offer at €19.99 per month in February 2014, and in July 2014 launched a FTTH offer at €25.99 including tax per month, with no commitment in terms of duration. In March 2015, Iliad announced the release of a new triple play box under Android TV™, the mini 4K, at the price of €29.99 per month, with no commitment in terms of duration.

As of December 31, 2018, Orange, Free (Iliad) and Bouygues Telecom reported a volume of subscribers with broadband services of 11.5 million, 6.4 million and 3.7 million respectively (*Source: Q4-2018 earnings releases*).

The French B2C mobile telephony market is a mature market, even though it has experienced significant changes in recent years, with the entry of a fourth mobile telephony operator in January 2012. The penetration rate of mobile telephony (excluding M2M SIM cards) in France has continued to increase, in line with historical trends, from approximately 109.7% as of December 31, 2016 for the entire population, to 111.8% as of December 31, 2017 and 112.8% as of December 31, 2018 (*Source: ARCEP*).

1. Pay Television

Introduction

The French pay-TV television market is one of the largest in Europe. As with other European markets, the behavior of B2C consumers of television services in France is increasingly centered on digital, innovative, HD, Ultra-HD, and 3D-TV television services, as well as interactive television services such as VOD, which require large bandwidth, along with bi-directional distribution platforms.

Broadcast platforms

In France, television signal broadcasting platforms include satellite, IP (DSL/FTTH), the cable network of the Group, terrestrial systems (DTT) and OTT. TV viewers who have the appropriate television equipment may receive signals and watch programs on approximately 25 television channels free of charge (with no subscription) through DTT. In order to have access to more channels or content, TV viewers must subscribe to pay-TV services. The pay-TV market in France is divided between standard pay-TV in the form of packages of standard channels, in other words DTT channels, as well as low added-value channels, and premium pay-TV in the form of premium channel offers, which are specialized in sports, cinema and other thematic channels. The incumbent operators of pay-TV must confront growing competition in free television (including DTT) and other alternatives to pay-TV (OTT and catch-up TV), although the competitive advantage of pay-TV (excellent quality programming and premium services) and the loyalty of the existing subscriber base have contributed to its sustainability (low price sensitivity and weak churn).

The growth of IPTV has transformed the market, offering the possibility of providing pay-TV services that go beyond the traditional cable and satellite methods (which is limited by the impossibility of installing a satellite dish on the facade of buildings in certain areas, such as the center of Paris).

Even though pay-DTT (which now concerns only the Canal+ Group) currently represents a low share of pay-TV, providers of pay-DTT could in the future be able to offer a larger selection of channels to a broader audience at a price that is lower than the one billed by the Group for its cable television services.

The Canal+ Group distributes its offers on all broadcasting platforms: DSL, DTT, satellite and the cable network of the Group (in the latter case, only for channels that belong to Canal+, called Les Chaînes Canal+, excluding CanalSat). The Canal+ Group has two additional offers: a premium offer consisting of Les Chaînes Canal+ and a multi-channel package known as CanalSat. These two supplementary offers may be subscribed to individually or together. The Canal+ Group has developed numerous services with high added value to its offerings, such as CanalPlay (TV on-demand not available by satellite but available on the Group's cable network), HD or even multi-screen broadcasting. As of December 31, 2018, the Canal+ Group had 16.2 million individual subscribers, of which 8.4 million individual subscribers are in mainland France (*Source: Vivendi Q4 2018 Results*). The Canal+ Group has negotiated agreements with broadcasters on the broadcasting platforms to which they hold rights.

With regard to Canal+ Group, the Group's pay-TV offers are above all in competition with the CanalSat offers, as the content of their offers is similar (the content of the Canal+ channels is exclusive to the Canal+ Group). There are several CanalSat offers, including CanalSat Panorama (78 thematic channels, €19.90 per month) and L'Intégrale offer, which include all Canal+ and CanalSat channels (€79.90 per month). Last, one may customize its offer adding thematic pack(s) (Family, Canal+ channels, Cinema Series and/or Sport – including beIn) to the main pack (Canal+ and Canal+ Décalé). The Multisports and beIn Sport channels are not included but may, along with other channels, be added as an option.

- (a) Cable

The Group is the only major cable operator in France. The revenue for cable network operators is primarily derived from subscription costs paid by subscribers for services provided. The Group estimates that direct access to its subscribers will allow it to identify and respond locally to their demand for specific products and services more easily, and thus to better serve them. The services provided by the cable networks feature easy-to-use technology, installation that is adapted to equipment at subscribers' homes, and reliable secure signals which are directly broadcast to their homes. Cable television subscribers can access the customer services provided by the cable operator upon request. Cable also offers subscribers a high quality of service, including excellent image quality, multiple HD channels, 3D-TV compatibility and VOD offers.

With the market trending towards group offers for multimedia and telecommunications services, the market share in cable television should benefit from the capacity of cable to provide triple play services that benefit from a broad bandwidth, fast speed and bi-directional capacity.

(b) DSL/VDSL2

Triple and quadruple play offers from the Group are in competition with DSL offers from Orange, Free and Bouygues Telecom, which are currently offering television services to subscribers connected to the Group's network by using high-speed DSL internet connections, and with CanalSat, which offers premium pay-TV on DSL and satellite networks. Even though DSL technology covers a potentially larger customer base (covering, for Orange, its local loop, and for the others, the part of Orange's local exchange which was unbundled), the Group estimates that the superiority of its fiber optic/cable technology in terms of quality, reliability and richness of content will allow it to challenge this statement in the years to come in the areas where the Group has rolled out its fiber optic/cable network. See "*Business of the Group—Network*". The Group estimates that DSL television presents a disadvantage as compared to cable: the addition of television services on a DSL network has the effect of saturating the network and decreasing the available bandwidth for the other services offered, in particular high-speed internet services which require broad bandwidth. However, the roll-out of FTTH could attenuate the effects of this disadvantage.

(c) FTTH

Operators are expanding their FTTH networks, with the most active players being Orange and the Group. As of December 31, 2018, the Group had connected approximately 12.3 million homes with fiber/cable, Orange 11.8 million with FTTH, while Iliad had 9.6 million connectible sockets and Bouygues was marketing 7.2 million FTTH premises. Triple and quadruple play offers from the Group are in competition with fiber offers from Orange, Free and Bouygues Telecom, which are currently offering television services to subscribers connected to the Group's network by using high-speed FTTH internet connections. These offers are more competitive than the historical xDSL offers. As of December 31, 2018, almost 90% of FTTH broadband subscriptions were coupled with a payTV subscription. (*Source: ARCEP*)

(d) Satellite

Satellite holds an important place on the French television market, in particular for premium products. Satellite subscribers may opt for free satellite television or pay satellite television. Satellite operators broadcast digital signals directly to television viewers at the national level. To receive the satellite signal, TV viewers must have a satellite dish, satellite receiver and a TV set-top box. They must also have a "smart card" to access subscription and premium television services that are broadcast by satellite. Satellite operators of free TV have no contractual relationship with television viewers and thus do not collect any subscription fees or other royalties.

Satellite broadcasting presents a certain number of competitive advantages compared to cable television services, in particular a wider range of available programs on a larger geographic zone, in particular in rural areas. Conversely, the Group estimates that satellites are less widely available in urban areas due to restrictions on the installation of satellite dishes. The Group considers that satellites also present the following disadvantages compared to cable: (i) high initial costs of obtaining and installing a dish; (ii) lack of regular maintenance services which, conversely, are provided by cable operators; and (iii) the vulnerable nature of the reception of satellite signals to external interference, such as unfavorable weather conditions.

(e) Pay digital terrestrial television

The Group's cable television services are likewise in competition with the pay-digital terrestrial television ("DTT") operators, such as the Canal+ Group. DTT currently offers only a limited number of channels, and no

interactive television service, providing above all free television, although the quality of the image provided is good.

(f) OTT and other emerging technologies

The Group is faced with growing competition for alternative methods for broadcasting television services other than through traditional cable networks. For example, online content aggregators which broadcast OTT programs on a high-speed network, such as Amazon, Apple, Google and Netflix, have already become competitors and are expected to grow stronger in the future. Connected or “smart” TVs facilitate the use of these services.

OTT refers to high speed broadcasting of video and audio content without the internet access provider being involved in the control or distribution of the program (its role is limited to transporting IP packages), as opposed to the purchase of video or audio programs from an internet access provider such as VOD video services or IPTV. Outside France, OTT has had great success. The extent of the competition these alternative technologies will exert on the Group’s cable television system in France is not yet known. In particular, OTT in France is affected by the “media chronology” in France, which forces subscription VOD services to comply with a minimum period of 36 months between when a film comes out in France and when it becomes available in a subscription VOD catalog, although this does not apply to series or films that are not shown in theaters.

Netflix launched offers in France on September 15, 2014, offering a one-month free trial and then flat fees beginning at €7.99 per month for basic definition screens, and up to €13.99 per month for four HD-quality screens. Bouygues Telecom and Orange have signed agreements with Netflix under which their respective subscribers may directly access unlimited on-demand video service on their television via a Netflix subscription as of November 2014 (*Source: Bouygues Telecom and Orange.fr website release*). The television offer with Google Play under the Group’s “SFR” brand also includes access to Netflix.

Apple TV is also a competitor, and allows content to be broadcast on the television, with access to available content on iTunes and at other providers (CanalPlay, YouTube).

Google TV is also available, either directly on certain televisions, or with a set-top box, and offers on-demand content as well as access to applications such as YouTube. Amazon has also been available since 2016.

The offers of these providers or of other providers of content and/or technologies could significantly increase the pressure for competition on the French market, impacting the prices and structure of the offers. Nevertheless, such technologies could contribute to increasing the demand for very-high-speed internet access services that are offered by the Group.

2. Broadband internet

Introduction

High-speed internet access, often referred to simply as “high-speed internet”, is a high-speed data internet connection. Recommendation I.113 of the Standardization Sector of the International Telecommunication Union (“ITU”) defines “high-speed internet” or “broadband” as a transmission capacity that is higher than the primary speed of the ISDN, which is approximately 1.5 to 2 Mbps. France, with 29.1 million high-speed internet subscribers as of December 31, 2018 (*Source: ARCEP*), is one of the largest high-speed internet access markets in Europe. However, in terms of very-high-speed internet access, the French market has a relatively low penetration rate, with just 30.8% of households having very-high-speed internet access as of December 31, 2018 (*Source: ARCEP*). The Group estimates that these low penetration rates constitute an attractive growth opportunity for the Group as a reliable very-high-speed internet access provider. Smartphones and tablets are proliferating, and as they are increasingly used for multimedia functions, B2C subscriptions require both more bandwidth (to adapt to the increased average number of screens per household) and quicker download speeds (to adapt to the use of multimedia services).

The main high-speed internet access technologies are DSL (VDSL2) and fiber optics/cable. Digital analog modems, internet access via electric cable and local wireless loop technology are likewise available in France, although to a lesser extent.

Main distribution platforms—DSL, VDSL2, fiber optics and cable

DSL is the first high-speed internet access platform in France, with 19.6 million subscribers as of December 31, 2018, representing approximately 67% of the total French high-speed and very-high-speed market (*Source: ARCEP*). This situation is the result of several factors: the regulatory environment which encouraged competition for DSL thanks to unbundling and regulated wholesale prices; the relatively recent consolidation cable activity in France and the weak cable coverage level (only less than 47% of French households eligible for very-high speed fixed services that are covered by cable as of March 31, 2018) (*Source: ARCEP*); the fact that the modernization of cable networks is relatively recent; and the relatively low levels of roll-out of fiber optics.

DSL currently offers consumers a maximum speed of approximately 29 Mbps (*Source: Bouygues Telecom, https://www.bouyguestelecom.fr/static/cms/tarifs/Guide_Des_Tarifs.pdf*). The average speeds experienced by subscribers are likely to be lower than the maximum speeds. In particular, DSL speeds depend on the distances between the access point to the local loop and the home.

The Group's network uses both FTTH technology and FTTB technology. Both technologies currently offer consumers a maximum speed of 1 Gbps. The major difference between the FTTH networks and the FTTB network lies in the fact that for FTTB, the vertical connection (within the building) to the subscriber uses a coaxial cable.

The roll-out of FTTH networks in France began slowly. Installation of this type of technology represents an investment of capital and time, and requires civil engineering and cabling work, be it horizontally to increase the number of residents covered, or vertically within buildings. The government considers the FTTH networks to constitute a significant part of its long-term investment plan and in February 2013 announced an FTTH roll-out program of €20 billion (invested by private operators and local and regional authorities) and the objective of providing very-high-speed internet access to the entire country by 2022. The government expects that FTTH will represent 80% of the very-high speed network deployed (*Source: France Très Haut Débit, <https://www.francethd.fr/le-tres-haut-debit/qu-est-ce-qu-un-reseau-tres-haut-debit.html>*). The government will provide a €3,300 million subsidy package, a portion of which comes from the Investments for the Future Program (*Programme des Investissements d'Avenir*) which is managed by France's General Commissariat for Investments and governed by the 2015 Budget Act. The rollout has been divided in three zones: (i) very dense areas (5.5 million households) (ii) low-density areas (12.5 million households); and (iii) low-density areas (15.2 million households). Very dense areas and low-density areas are expected to be covered with privately-funded networks while private operators are expected to co-invest with public partners in the low-density areas (*Source: ARCEP*). Orange and the Company will lead the deployment of the very-high speed network in privately-funded, low density areas, with the Company being in charge of 20% of the network deployment (*Source: TeleGeography, <https://www.telegeography.com/products/commsupdate/articles/2018/06/28/orange-altice-ink-new-fibre-sharing-deal/>*). Various local and regional authorities have already extended subsidies to network operators to install FTTH connections. This trend should continue, as certain departments, municipalities and regions, such as Hauts-de-Seine, Amiens and Louvain, for example, have entered into public-private partnerships to encourage such investments. As of December 31, 2018, France had a total of 4.8 million very-high-speed internet subscribers via FTTH, a 47.5% increase in one year (*Source: ARCEP*). The Group signed agreements with Orange, as did Free, relating to the roll-out of fiber optics in less dense zones of France. In accordance with the conditions established by ARCEP, third-party operators may likewise have access to the infrastructure used by an operator, including by co-financing projects, for their own very-high-speed internet offers.

VDSL2 technology is an alternative solution. DSL networks may be improved, and a portion of them have already been improved, thanks to the VDSL2 technology, which the government authorized for use in April 2013, and which may provide maximum bandwidth download speeds of up to 100 Mbps. More particularly, the roll-out of VDSL2 only requires the addition of VDSL2 cards in the DSLAMs that were already rolled out and does not entail any physical intervention at the subscriber's home. As of December 31, 2018, approximately 5,900,000 households were eligible to very-high-speed broadband on VDSL2 (*Source: ARCEP*).

As of December 31, 2018, very-high-speed subscribers represented approximately 30.8% of all high-speed internet subscribers (*Source: ARCEP*), and the Group was the top player in this market. The Group currently offers cable subscribers internet speeds up to 1 Gbps through its modernized network and set top boxes.

The following table shows the distribution between high-speed internet services in France, between December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2018 (*Source: ARCEP*):

	<u>Q4 2017</u>	<u>Q1 2018</u>	<u>Q2 2018</u>	<u>Q3 2018</u>	<u>Q4 2018</u>
	in millions				
High-speed subscriptions					
xDSL subscriptions	20.895	20.576	20.283	19.986	19.563
Other high-speed subscriptions	0.537	0.533	0.537	0.573	0.571
Total number of high-speed subscriptions.....	21.432	21.109	20.820	20.560	20.133
Very-high-speed subscriptions					
of which very-high-speed □100Mbits/subscriptions	4.597	4.948	5.255	5.626	6.085
of which end-to-end fiber optics subscriptions	3.255	3.615	3.935	4.314	4.799
of which cable subscriptions	1.342	1.333	1.319	1.312	1.286
of which other very-high-speed □30 and □100Mbits/s* subscriptions.....	2.369	2.533	2.592	2.724	2.879
Total number of very-high-speed subscriptions.....	6.966	7.481	7.847	8.350	8.964
Total number of high-speed and very-high-speed subscriptions on fixed-line networks	28.398	28.590	28.667	28.910	29.097

* including subscriptions in VDSL2 for which speed is >=30 Mbits/s

Annual changes in the total number of high and very-high-speed subscriptions

	<u>Q4 2017</u>	<u>Q1 2018</u>	<u>Q2 2018</u>	<u>Q3 2018</u>	<u>Q4 2018</u>
Net increase over one year, in millions.....	0.719	0.688	0.632	0.701	0.702
Net increase over one year, in %	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%
Net increase (high-speed), in millions	-0.799	-0.968	-1.089	-1.158	-1.297
Net increase (very-high-speed), in millions.....	1.518	1.656	1.720	1.860	1.999

As of December 31, 2018, the Group had approximately 6,275,000 total fixed B2C subscribers, including approximately 2,533,000 fiber/cable unique customers subscribers.

The Group is also in competition with operators who use alternative technologies for high-speed internet access, such as mobile 3G and 4G internet. As of December 31, 2018, there were a total of approximately 75.6 million SIM cards (excluding M2M) on the French market (including 73.5 million “active” cards) and, as of December 31, 2018, 59.4 million active mobile 3G subscribers and 47.7 million active mobile 4G subscribers (*Source: ARCEP*). The Group, along with Orange, Bouygues Telecom and Free, also rolled out offers based on 4G/LTE, which allow quicker high-speed mobile internet service to be provided. In October 2011, Orange, the Group, Bouygues Telecom and Free obtained licenses for the spectrum range of 2.6 GHz, adapted to the roll-out of the 4G/LTE networks. As of December 31, 2018, the Group believes it is the leader in terms of 4G mobile antennas in service in France with 17,229 antennas and covers 98.7% of the population with 4G. The Group, Orange, Free and Bouygues Telecom have already announced they are preparing the arrival of the next generation of mobile telephony with 5G technology (*Source: Q1 2018—PR Results p.11/18, Orange—Preparing 5G p.1/6, Free—Preparing 5G p.2/4, Bouygues Telecom—Preparing 5G—JV with Huawei and Trials in Bordeaux p.2/4*). In Israel, the regulator published a tender regarding 5G frequencies in July 2019.

Moreover, alternative internet access technologies could be introduced in the future. These technologies should further increase competition, or could lead operators to increase their investment costs to make additional upgrades. Competition in these alternative technologies, specifically in terms of pricing, could become more intense in the future.

3. Fixed-line telephony

Traditional switched voice lines have been on the decline for several years, being gradually replaced by VoIP lines and mobile telephony. More generally, fixed-line telephony has become a basic product, which is now generally grouped under multi-play offers. The fixed-line services have consequently become dependent on a quality high-speed internet offer. Flat rates for fixed-line telephony have become the market standard.

The fixed B2C telephony market in France is also facing the pressure exerted by alternate operators, with the decrease in the prices of mobile telephony and interconnection rates, as well as alternative access technologies and other internet telephony methods offered on high-speed internet connections. The Group is expecting competition to be increasingly intense in the future, in particular in terms of pricing.

Fixed-line and mobile telephony traffic dropped approximately 1.0% in Q4-2018, as compared to Q4-2017 (*Source: ARCEP*).

4. Mobile Telephony

Introduction

France is one of the largest mobile telephony markets in Europe. At December 31, 2018, there was a total of approximately 75.6 million SIM cards in France (excluding M2M), representing a 112.8% penetration rate in the French population (*Source: ARCEP*), a figure that has consistently increased over the past few years. The historically low mobile telephony penetration rate, combined with the drop in market prices, has led to a significant increase in mobile telephony subscriptions. This growth has been driven by the subscription contract segment, which increased by nearly 3.4% in volume between 2017 and 2018, whereas the prepaid contracts segment declined by 11.4% during the same period (*Source: ARCEP*). The increase in the subscription contract segment and the decline in the prepaid contracts segment are primarily due to customers' desire to switch to post-paid and to the competition of flat-rate offers free of commitment and at reduced rates. The income from mobile services on the retail market, which dropped since 2011, has been slightly growing in 2017 from approximately €12.9 billion to approximately €13.1 billion, representing a 1.7% growth in 2018 as compared to 2017 (including M2M revenues) (*Source: ARCEP*). This improvement can be partly explained by the steady increase in the number of contracts, whose revenue per SIM card is three times higher than prepaid. The drop in this income that was noted during the 2012-2014 period is primarily attributable to two effects:

- drops in rate are primarily a consequence of the arrival of a fourth mobile network operator, Free, in January 2012. This intensification in competition had the effect of lowering mobile offer rates in France. This trend is particularly found on the retail market, but has repercussions for the business and wholesale markets too;
- call termination fees were divided by 2.5 between 2011 and 2013, and then became stable (*Source: ARCEP—Major Files—call terminations*). Nevertheless, in the future, the impact that a potential decrease in these rates could have on the income of operators should be limited, given the particularly low level achieved in France as compared to the rest of Europe (€0.0076 for a mobile voice call termination in the metropolitan area as of January 1, 2016 for all operators and announced €0.0074 as of January 1, 2017. *Source: ARCEP—Major Files—call terminations; approximately €0.00968 on average in Europe as of January, 2018—Source: Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications BEREC*). The drop in income drawn from roaming, which is linked to the reduction in wholesale and retail fees for intra-Europe roaming, also had an impact on the sector's revenues. This drop should continue in the upcoming years, due to the expected decreases in roaming fees, which simultaneously result from regulatory changes and commercial offers from operators.

Market segmentation

Historically, there were only three mobile network operators in France: Orange, the Group and Bouygues Telecom. Iliad was granted the fourth mobile license in 2009, and launched a mobile telephony service in January 2012 under the brand name Free. Free's entry disturbed the market, intensifying competition due to its price-setting strategy, which introduced new reduced-price commercial offers onto the market. Before Free's entry, the majority of subscription contracts were based on limited usage (e.g.: four hours of communications) and subsidized cell phones. Free primarily introduced packages without cell phones, which contained limited outsourced services, but while providing unlimited data and communications offers (3G) at a very low cost (€19.99/month for its key offer). The mobile telephony market is currently very competitive in France, with the launch of new 4G offers, a declared hostility between competitors (specifically after the launch by Free and B&You of 4G offers at the same price as 3G offers) and the development of low-cost brands.

Other competitors also introduced low-price brands, such as B&You (Bouygues Telecom) and Sosh (Orange). The Group also adapted its strategy by launching its low-cost "SFR RED" brand. Free quickly gained market share, having attained approximately 13.4 million mobile customers as of December 31, 2018, and a market share of approximately 18%, six years after its commercial launch (*Source: Iliad Q4-2018 Earnings Release and ARCEP*).

The French mobile market is also characterized by an important share of subscription services, i.e., 66.5 million as of December 31, 2018 (excluding M2M SIMs. *Source: ARCEP*). This is primarily due to prepaid offers being replaced by low-priced post-paid offers (e.g.: €2 per month) with a small number of communication hours (e.g.: two hours of communication) and no internet.

Over the past few years, MVNOs such as NRJ Mobile and La Poste Mobile have also used mobile operator networks to sell mobile products that bear their own brand names. The migration of customers to MVNOs seems to have stabilized, with MVNOs representing a combined market share of 10.9% of the mobile market in France as of December 31, 2018 (excluding overseas territories and M2M. *Source: ARCEP*).

As of December 31, 2018, Orange, Bouygues Telecom and Iliad (Free) reported a total of 21.7 million, 16.4 million and 13.4 million mobile customers, respectively (*Source: 2018 earnings releases*) even though the total number of customers of MVNOs on the market reached 7.9 million as of December 31, 2018 (*Source: ARCEP*).

Price setting dynamics

Mobile services revenue, €13.1 billion, excluding VAT, has returned to growth in 2018 (+1.7%, from €12.9 billion in 2017). After having reached a maximum of €19.5 billion in 2010, this income decreased over the next six years, with a decline reaching almost €2 billion in 2013 (*Source: ARCEP*). Indeed, in the past few years, the increased competition on the French mobile market has resulted in a drop in market prices, primarily due to the change in offers of certain subscribers to the benefit of post-paid services.

Part of the reason for the return of revenue growth is the continued increase in the number of postpaid contracts, whose revenue per SIM is three times higher than of prepaid. Income attributable to postpaid, corresponding to €12 billion excluding tax, went up for the second year in a row and represents 95% of all mobile operators' revenue (*Source: ARCEP*).

4G/LTE

The French market has historically been slower than other European markets in terms of mobile data consumption. Despite the high concentration of post-paid subscriptions, the market has been historically slower as concerns data services. Recently, this trend has changed, insofar as the operators have begun to launch 4G offers at reduced prices. As of December 31, 2018, 63% of SIM cards were 4G-enabled, representing an increase of 10 million sim cards to reach 41.6 million sim cards (of which 76% were 3G-enabled) (*Source: ARCEP*).

Free was the first operator to introduce 4G at no additional cost in December 2013. Other operators on the market aligned their prices for 4G with those of Free, with all mobile network operators now offering similar all-inclusive 4G packages at an opening price of €20 per month.

Mobile call termination rates

Mobile call termination rates have been reduced by regulators across Europe. In France, ARCEP announced in 2011 that it would reduce mobile call termination rates (symmetrically for the main operators, which did not include Free because it had not yet launched its commercial operations). In late June 2011, Orange and the Group billed €0.03 per minute while Bouygues Telecom billed €0.034. The new regulations required operators to reduce the rate to €0.02 per minute as of July 1st, 2011, €0.015 as of January 1st, 2012, €0.01 as of July 1st, 2012, €0.008 as of January 1st, 2013, €0.0078 as of January 1st, 2015, €0.0076 as of January 1, 2016 and €0.0074 as of January 1, 2017. Consequently, France has one of the lowest mobile call termination rates in Europe, with limited margin for new rate reductions; in comparison, the average rate in Europe is €0.00968 as of January 2018 (*Source: Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications*).

Mobile spectrum and network coverage

Mobile communications are provided through the use of a set of frequencies which the regulator allocates to the various operators. Currently, the four main operators benefit from a varied frequency spectrum, ranging from 800 to 2,600 MHz, which allows all 2G, 3G and 4G technologies to be offered.

Four main network operators were thus present on the mobile service market in metropolitan France as of December 31, 2018, with the various virtual network operators (MVNOs) representing a market share of 10.9% (*Source: ARCEP*).

The operating licenses for the spectrum in France are generally granted for a period of twenty years, and the operators can only use the technology covered by the license on each band of the spectrum. The other operators have very similar positions on the spectrum bands, which allows them to effectively compete in all of the technologies. The most recent frequency bid in France was for 700MHz in November 2015.

Technological developments

On mobile networks, in order to accompany the strong growth of mobile internet, operators have committed, in line with the evident desire of the public authorities, to the development of very-high speed-mobile infrastructure, which will supplement the 3G coverage already used. In fall 2012, certain operators opened their fourth-generation networks (4G) by using different frequencies (800 MHz, 2,600 MHz or 1,800 MHz). 4G allows much higher speeds and capacities to be offered (up to theoretical download speeds of 100 Mbps) than those of the previous generation 3G+.

5. Bundling

The convergence of the B2C segment in France is the result of consumers' desire to receive multimedia and telecommunications services from a single operator and at an attractive price. In response, operators offer television, high-speed internet and fixed-line telephony services, which are grouped into bundled offers known as "double play" (two services provided together), "triple play" (three services—telephone, internet, television—provided together) or "quadruple play" (telephone, internet, television and mobile telephony provided together). "Quadruple play" offers have been available in the French market since 2009 (Bouygues Telecom). The Group and Orange introduced "quadruple play" offers in 2010. Numericable followed in 2011 and Free did the same in 2012.

These bundled service offerings allow multimedia and telecommunications service providers to satisfy the communication and entertainment needs of consumers, and draw new subscribers thanks to the improved value of the offers. As of December 31, 2017, approximately 30% of mobile customers were subscribing to a mobile and fixed offer (*Source: ARCEP*), while 71% of payTV subscriptions were coupled with broadband subscriptions.

The fiber optic/two-way cable networks are particularly adept at supplying triple play services which require wide bandwidth. Initially designed to transmit significant amounts of data, the hybrid fiber and coaxial cable network of the Group, which is based on FTTB technology, allows it to provide high speeds to the customer, regardless of distance. Conversely, the actual speed of the DSL networks varies according to the distance from the access point to the local loop, since the speed decreases as the geographic distance from the subscriber compared to this access point increases (the maximum speeds noted are for customers located within one kilometer of the nearest access point). In order to increase and align network speeds, Orange began to invest in the construction of an FTTH network. Iliad and the Group also began to roll out FTTH networks. As of March 31, 2018, approximately 4.8 million subscribers were connected to FTTH networks (*Source: ARCEP*).

6. Enterprise

Following the liberalization of the French telecommunications market in 1996, a large number of telecommunications operators penetrated the B2B segment, offering fixed telephony services, fixed-line internet access, data access links and, more recently, cloud computing services. The large corporate customer B2B market is very competitive and includes among its main players Orange, the Group, Bouygues Telecom, and Completel as well as international players. The market for other accounts is led by Orange, which competes with local players.

The expectations of B2B customers differ from those of B2C subscribers. B2B customers demand that services be extremely reliable, and that they be able to be quickly re-established in case of failures (generally subject to financial penalties). B2B customers also require symmetrical bandwidth speeds, even though B2C subscribers are generally satisfied with asymmetrical speeds which provide quicker download times but slower uploads. B2B customers also demand increased security and are able to impose penalties (monetary or other) on operators if the contractual conditions are not respected. These requirements have an impact on the technological solutions offered to B2B customers, and explain the higher prices for the B2B segment.

The penetration of mobile internet is increasing for the B2B market, specifically with more and more smartphones with a flat rate plan including data. In terms of fixed connectivity, the B2B market is now characterized by a growing penetration of fiber optics, which is linked to an increase in data consumption.

Customers' expectations are increasingly for convergent offers combining competitive services: fixed line telephony, which is increasingly converging with data via VoIP, mobile telephony and internet access (with an increasingly strong demand for very-high-speed access). These converging offers are specifically intended for micro-businesses and SMEs seeking all-in-one solutions.

They participate in the development of unified communications services for businesses and are characterized by the convergence of mobile and fixed-line telephony, and the development of collaborative tools (professional messaging service, instant messaging, video-conferencing, sharing tools).

Beyond business services, the operators with a presence on the B2B market offer adjacent and supplementary services, including unified communications services and collaboration tools, as well as call center services or internet presence management, and managed security services, whether hosted or not, which accompany internet protocol (IP) communications services and remote work (including online backup, firewall, management and protection of secure access terminals to resources located in a business network).

In terms of connectivity, the market features a growing penetration of fiber optics, which is linked to the increase in data consumption.

Voice

The B2B segment for voice call services is extremely sensitive to price trends; customers are well informed and contracts are relatively short-term (one year). Being able to face the competition efficiently depends in part on the density of the network, and certain competitors of the Group have a broader and denser network.

In recent years, the B2B market has experienced a structural change marked by a move from traditional switched voice services to VoIP services.

Data services

On the B2B segment, for data services, being able to transfer large amounts of data and to have access to the newest technologies is extremely important to customers. On the data market, consumption has significantly increased and, currently, customers are often looking for combined infrastructure and software solutions.

Price pressure has been strong in this competitive market. Conversely, the use of data transmission services has significantly increased. The Group is expecting the demand for data services and B2B bandwidth to continue growing, specifically due to the following factors:

- the convergence between voice call and data services, such as VoIP, which leads to greater demand for solid network solutions;
- an increase in the use of smartphones with a flat rate including data;
- the centralization of IT equipment for businesses with operations at several sites, including combining servers at a single site, which increases the connectivity needs of peripheral sites of these businesses;
- the emergence of new professional applications, such as videoconferencing;
- the demand of larger businesses for quicker access, growing virtualization, data centers and improved security services;
- the increase of digitalization in public administrations;
- greater use by medium-size businesses of complex data services, such as cloud computing; and
- professionals' increased use of internal wireless networks.

Customers are currently seeking to optimize and streamline their needs as much as possible through the use of data centers. Large corporations have a tendency to seek out specialized network solutions to control their chain of services end-to-end, and often have their own infrastructure. Other businesses are more apt to act according to their needs:

- (i) with "infrastructure as a service" (or IaaS/cloud) solutions to meet their needs in terms of data availability, storage and security. "Infrastructure as a service" can now offer these businesses data storage and safety solutions which would otherwise be too costly; or

- (ii) a tailored and secure infrastructure up to the “middleware” (“software as a service”) level.

The Group is currently facing competition from software providers and other IT providers of data and network solutions, and the line between them and the suppliers of data infrastructure and solutions like the Group has become increasingly blurred. Partnerships between IT providers and infrastructure providers are becoming more and more common, and are an additional source of competition.

Particular growth is expected in data hosting outsourcing services. The complexity and growing management costs of IT systems are in effect pushing businesses to turn towards cloud solutions. This refers to a set of resources and services that are provided remotely, and which are thus accessible, for the user, in a flexible manner, on various terminals. Operators have already developed partnerships on “independent” cloud projects on French territory. This so-called “independent” cloud is intended for administrations, but also for private French businesses. It should allow sensitive information such as personal administrative data, information linked to e-health or even financial information requiring maximum security, to be stored.

The B2B market also includes the IoT. The IoT covers a set of connected objects: in the broad sense, this includes communication terminals, but also inert objects, equipped, for example, with RFID chips, and machines on which built-in electronic systems equipped with SIM cards have been installed (M2M). These connected objects and machines are being developed in a certain number of adjacent markets for uses in specific sectors, such as home automation, health and security, but also energy and transportation, which are at the heart of digital city projects. Accordingly, in France, the number of M2M SIM cards has gone from 3.4 million in late 2011 to 6.9 million in late 2013, to 18.2 million as of December 31, 2018 (*Source: ARCEP*).

Customers

The B2B segment is also defined by the different needs of customers, which vary according to a business’ size. The major businesses are sophisticated customers, and are very sensitive to price trends. Speed, capacity, security and reliability are also very important. They have a tendency to unbundle services, and frequently subject them to invitations to bid. The smallest businesses are more likely to group them and ascribe more importance to the provider’s proximity.

7. Wholesale market

The wholesale telecommunications market includes three sectors: voice call connectivity wholesale services (voice), data connectivity wholesale services and dark fiber infrastructure wholesale services. The Wholesale segment of voice services includes fixed-line and mobile call termination services, as well as interconnection for operators whose switched voice network is underdeveloped or non-existent. The wholesale data services segment includes the transportation of data for operators whose network is underdeveloped or non-existent, as well as mobile network services for MVNO operators. The new dark fiber optic infrastructure wholesale market, based on the sale of fiber optic connections, with no service linked to voice or data, is being developed in parallel with the roll-out of FTTH and 4G, and primarily involves horizontal optical fiber links and connection to the backbone. The Group’s major competitor on the French wholesale communications market is Orange. The Group is likewise in competition with conglomerates of telecommunication operators and construction businesses, such as Covage, Altitude, Vinci, Eiffage and Axione (which can put optical fiber cables in their construction works in order to rent them on the wholesale market) as well as with public infrastructure networks.

In France, Orange holds a leading position on the wholesale telecommunications market and on the wholesale data market, in which local operators play an important role.

Voice. The wholesale market for voice call services is extremely volatile. Operators generally launch invitations to bid annually and choose the provider only according to availability and prices, due to the lack of difference in terms of quality of services between operators in the voice call services sector. Competition consequently primarily occurs for the prices and density of the network, as well as based on the flexibility of operators and their capacity to offer tailored solutions to their customers. On the wholesale voice segment, pricing is generally based on the increased cost pricing model, with interconnection rates established by ARCEP. The regulated interconnection rates have decreased as the telecommunications sector has matured. The wholesale voice market likewise includes wholesale resales for MVNOs and mobile roaming:

Wholesale resales for MVNOs: The provision of end-to-end mobile services for MVNOs is a major issue for operators, and the degree of competition for these services has intensified in recent years. The MVNO wholesale

market has evolved, especially after the signing of the first “Full MVNO” contracts in 2011. The status of “Full MVNO” allows virtual operators (for example, NRJ Mobile) to issue their own SIM cards, to have access to the central database managing subscribers’ rights, as well as to certain elements of the network backbone. This model offers MVNOs greater control of services and increased commercial autonomy, but also entails higher costs for them (roll-out, technical maintenance). Moreover, the MVNO agreements have affected the flows of traffic and have led to an increase in the volumes of fixed-line telephony traffic to mobile, which generates higher wholesale prices. In particular, Free’s arrival onto the mobile market in January 2012 has led to a significant increase in call volume from mobile to fixed lines, as well as intra- mobile.

Mobile roaming: In order to continue offering mobile communication services outside of their country of origin, operators also negotiate roaming agreements. The communication services within the European Union are subject to price caps on both the retail and wholesale markets. In France, mobile roaming services exist between national operators in so-called “white zone” geographical regions, in which a single operator has rolled out a network and takes in the traffic of other network operators. The roll-out of the mobile network as well as the welcome services related thereto are supervised by ARCEP.

Data services. The wholesale market for data services is less volatile than the voice call services market. Competition is primarily dependent, aside from price, on the quality of services and technological advances.

Infrastructure. The wholesale market for dark fiber optic infrastructure is more open than the voice connectivity and data wholesale markets, given that the provision of these services does not require having a dense national network, and does not include any service that would require technical expertise. For example, certain cities in France have constructed their own local fiber optic networks and are consequently wholesale providers of infrastructure (i.e., they rent the optical fiber to telecommunications operators).

The growth of the wholesale market is a result of the growth in the demand for network capacity, which has significantly increased in recent years.

Another French market trend consists of developing public-private partnerships between local authorities and infrastructure operators to install or modernize FTTB networks, or roll-out vertical FTTH/FTTO networks. The Group was already selected and hopes to be selected again in the future as the entity in charge of constructing certain new networks, or improving the existing ones.

Operators and consortia of operators and construction businesses have also begun to roll out their FTTH vertical fiber networks in residential buildings in order to rent the usage right from these networks to other telecommunications operators in conformity with the so-called status of building operators through public-private partnerships with local authorities, among other things. The Group intervenes in this area thanks to the relationships it has built from its public services activity, since this is one way of maintaining and building relationships with its customers.

BUSINESS OF THE GROUP

Overview

We are the second largest telecommunications operator and a leading alternative telecommunications operator in France by revenues and number of subscribers. We have major positions in all segments of the French telecommunications market, including residential fixed, residential mobile, business services, which includes B2B services, wholesale and other services and media, which includes media, content and advertisement services through our leading fiber/cable and mobile networks. As of June 30, 2019, we had approximately 15,444,000 residential mobile subscribers and approximately 6,271,000 total residential fixed unique customers. We generated revenues of €10,265 million and Adjusted EBITDA of €3,900 million for the twelve months ended June 30, 2019. See “*Summary Financial Information and Other Data—Adjusted EBITDA and Pro Forma Adjusted EBITDA*”.

We currently offer residential fixed services under the SFR and Red brands. We also offer business services under the SFR Business brand. We believe we are the leader in terms of 4G mobile antennas in service in France, with 17,229 antennas and covering 98.7% of the population with 4G, as of December 31, 2018. The Group has a state-of-the-art fiber/cable infrastructure, consisting of 80,000 km of fiber optic cable and more than 165 metropolitan loops as of March 31, 2019, passing approximately 13,506,000 fiber/cable homes as of June 30, 2019, including fiber/cable homes passed by SFR FTTH, an associate in which we own a 50.01% interest (with the remaining held by the JV Consortium), which we believe to be the largest alternative FTTH infrastructure wholesale operator in France.

We track the performance of our business and further analyze our revenues by segment, which, with effect from January 1, 2019, includes “residential – mobile,” “residential – fixed,” “business services,” “equipment sales,” and “media”. See “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of the Group—Basis of Presentation—Operational Activities*” for a discussion of the revised presentation of our operational activities.

Residential - Mobile

We are the second-largest operator of mobile telephony in France by number of subscribers, with approximately 15,444,000 residential mobile subscribers as of June 30, 2019. We believe that we are also the leader in terms of 4G mobile antennas in service in France with 17,229 antennas as of December 31, 2018. Due to our strong market position in the mobile telephony market, we are one of the primary convergence operators in France with an attractive “4P” offer (consisting of pay-TV products, broadband internet, fixed telephony and mobile services).

We accelerated the build-out of our 4G network over the last two years to have a market-leading mobile network (with a 4G population coverage of 98.7% as of December 31, 2018). We are already preparing for the introduction of the next generation of mobile telephony with 5G technology. After the first tests carried out in 2016 and 2017 and further tests scheduled in different cities in France in 2019, we, with one of our partners, Nokia, were the first in France to make a 5G New Radio connection using the 3.5 GHz frequency band in 2018.

In December 2018, we completed the Towers Transaction through which we monetized the value of our passive mobile infrastructure assets. Hivory, the newly incorporated tower company in which we own a 50.01% interest, is a high-quality telecommunications infrastructure provider with a nationwide presence. It is the largest independent telecommunications tower company in France and the third largest European tower company, benefiting from more than 10,000 strategically located sites with a diversified portfolio of ground-based towers and rooftops. Through Hivory, we and our joint venture partner, KKR, seek to proactively partner with third party mobile operators to develop their coverage and densification objectives, including through the build-to-suit of 1,200 new sites within the next four years. See “*Business of the Group—Material Contracts—Hivory*” for more information.

In the six months ended June 30, 2018 and the six months ended June 30, 2019, our mobile residential activity (excluding equipment) generated €1,749 million and €1,748 million of revenue, respectively.

Residential - Fixed

As of June 30, 2019, we had approximately 6,271,000 total residential fixed unique customers and our fiber/cable network passed approximately 13,506,000 homes. Over the past four years, we have increased our fiber/cable

deployment and upgraded a substantial part of our fiber/cable networks. For example, as of June 30, 2019, our fiber/cable networks are largely DOCSIS 3.0 enabled, which allows us to offer customers high broadband internet access speeds and better HDTV services across our footprint. We believe that we are also France's leading fiber/cable provider, with approximately 13,506,000 fiber/cable homes passed as of June 30, 2019, including fiber/cable homes passed by SFR FTTH. We intend to continue the expansion of our fiber network in France through engagement with local communities and government and capitalize on our past investments in improved fiber/cable infrastructure. Moreover, SFR FTTH plans to expand its network in low density areas by approximately 5 million homes expected to be passed in the next four years in addition to any others that may be franchised or acquired. We are able to upsell our existing DSL subscribers with fiber/cable broadband offers due to the overlapping fiber/cable and DSL networks and, moreover, the natural churn rate of broadband subscribers draws existing DSL subscribers to our cable and fiber products. This shift of subscribers from DSL has allowed, and is expected to continue to allow, us to reallocate investment expenses previously earmarked for DSL infrastructure to accelerating the rollout of our fiber/cable network.

In the six months ended June 30, 2018 and the six months ended June 30, 2019, our residential fixed activity generated €1,288 million and €1,245 million of revenue, respectively.

Business Services

In the business services market, we benefit from our extensive combined fiber/cable and DSL network and strong customer relationships and the ability to respond to the growing demand of medium-sized businesses for increasingly sophisticated voice and data services. We offer data services, including IP VPN services (virtual private network on IP), LAN to LAN (local network), internet, security services, hosting and "cloud computing" and voice services, in particular voice call services, VoIP and Centrex.

We are the largest national alternative wholesale services player to the incumbent provider by revenues and number of subscribers. We offer a broad portfolio of wholesale products across the entire spectrum of the wholesale market including wholesale connectivity services for fixed-line and mobile voice calls, wholesale connectivity services for data, wholesale fiber infrastructure services as well as triple-play DSL white label packages and very-high-speed offers to a significant base of local, virtual, national and international operators. In addition, Hivory plans to utilize its passive mobile infrastructure to provide hosting, site development and ancillary services to operators in France, including the Group.

In the six months ended June 30, 2018 and the six months ended June 30, 2019, our business services activity generated €1,411 million and €1,523 million of revenue, respectively.

Equipment Sales

Our equipment sales relate to revenue derived from sales of equipment to residential and business services customers. This revenue classification was created in order to comply with the presentation requirements of IFRS 15, 'contracts with customers'. We have relationships with the industry's significant mobile and customer services equipment providers, and are able to offer customers with top-of-the-market mobile and fixed equipment.

In the six months ended June 30, 2018 and the six months ended June 30, 2019, our equipment sales activity generated €404 million and €415 million of revenue, respectively.

Media

In furtherance of our convergence strategy, we are focused on delivering high quality content offerings to complement our fixed and mobile services, including producing proprietary content. This strategy is evidenced by our investments in French businesses NextRadioTV, through which the Group produces high quality television channels such as BFM TV and RMC Sport, and SFR Presse, through which we offer various proprietary publications such as *Libération*.

In addition, we are focused on supplementing our own content offerings with premium content produced by third parties, including high quality local content and exclusive premium content. Altice Europe has acquired the rights to broadcast and/or distribute various premium sporting events, including the French Athletics Federation, English Premier League (through an agreement with Canal+), French Basketball League English Rugby Premiership, UEFA Champions League and UEFA Europe League, which are commercialised in France via exclusive SFR branded channels pursuant to a distribution agreement entered into with AENS, a subsidiary of Altice TV. We

also launched a single brand in July 2018 for all of our sports content: RMC Sport Access, which replaced the SFR Sport channel. At the end of 2016, Altice Europe and the Group also announced strategic agreements with NBCUniversal International and Discovery which confer certain exclusive distribution rights and further expansion of our premium content offerings in France. In April 2017, we announced the launch of MY Cuisine, an international cookery channel broadcast exclusively by us in France, which also comprises a print magazine, mobile application and a recipe blog.

We intend to continue to selectively invest in local and value-added premium content as well as sports broadcasting and distribution rights in the future to enrich our differentiated and convergent communication services from those of our competitors.

In the six months ended June 30, 2018 and the six months ended June 30, 2019, our media activity (which comprises revenues generated by the proprietary content produced us, as described above) generated €234 million and €233 million of revenue, respectively.

Description of the Group's Operations

Residential Market

Overview and key figures

The Group believes it is the leading alternative telecommunications operator in France in the residential market. As of June 30, 2019, the Group had approximately 15,444,000 residential mobile subscribers and approximately 6,271,000 total residential fixed unique customers. With more than approximately 2,701,000 fiber/cable unique customers, the Group believes it is a leader in the very-high-speed fixed broadband segment in France.

The table below details the Group's key operating data as of December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018 and as of June 30, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

	As of and for the year ended December 31,			As of and for the six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
	(in thousand)				
Fiber/cable homes passed⁽¹⁾	9,316	10,951	12,295	11,722	13,506
Fixed B2C					
Fiber/cable unique customers ⁽²⁾	2,038	2,231	2,515	2,442	2,701
Fiber/cable customer net adds.....	209	193	284	152	126
Total fixed B2C unique customers.....	6,113	5,943	6,129	6,109	6,271
Total fixed B2C customer net adds.....	(254)	(171)	186	84	59
Mobile B2C					
Postpaid subscribers.....	12,327	12,535	13,530	13,164	13,970
Postpaid net adds.....	(267)	199	1,022	464	221
Prepaid subscribers.....	2,288	1,842	1,534	1,618	1,473
Total mobile B2C subscribers ⁽³⁾	14,615	14,351	15,064	14,782	15,444

(1) Includes fiber/cable homes now passed by SFR FTTH. See "Business of the Group—SFR FTTH".

(2) Fiber/cable unique customers represents the number of individual end users who have subscribed for one or more of the Company's fiber/cable based services (including pay television, broadband or telephony), without regard to the number of services to which the end user subscribed. It is calculated on a unique premises basis. The total number of fiber/cable customers does not include subscribers to either the Company's mobile or ISP services. Fiber/cable customers for France excludes white-label wholesale subscribers.

(3) Mobile subscribers is equal to the net number of lines or SIM cards that have been activated on the Company's mobile networks.

Brand policy

In 2019, the Group streamlined its brand portfolio by focusing on two brands: SFR for the premium offers (with services and multichannel propositions) and Red for digital offers.

A strategy focused on very high-speed broadband/wireless and high-quality content

The Group's ambition is to offer its subscribers a better content "consumption" experience at all times, in all places and from all terminals. This is reflected in the Group's ambitious policy of investment in access networks. The Group increased the number of homes passed by fiber/cable (including fiber/cable homes now passed by SFR FTTH, an associate in which the Group owns a 50.01% interest, which we believe to be the largest alternative FTTH infrastructure wholesale operator in France) to approximately 13,506,000 as of June 30, 2019, and intends to continue the expansion of its fiber/cable network in France and capitalize its past investments in improved fiber/cable infrastructure.

The Group is also investing heavily in the development of its very-high-speed mobile network. 2017 and 2018 were years marked by significant deployments for the Group, which positions itself as the leader in opening 4G sites. The Group has expanded its 4G network coverage to approximately 99% of the French population as of March 31, 2019. The Group believes it is also the leader in terms of 4G mobile antennas in service in France with 17,229 antennas as of December 31, 2018.

This ambition is also driven by product innovation. In late 2015, the Group launched a new "all-in-one" box with innovative functions and advanced usages, at the heart of the home ("**LaBox**"). LaBox is notably equipped with a fiber 1 GB/s modem, a TV 4K/UHD set-top box, a 500 GB hard disk for recording and live-broadcast control, as well as 802.11ac Wifi. Alongside the launch, the Group also unveiled a new simple and ergonomic interface designed to offer the best multi-screen TV viewing experience and meet the needs of its subscribers' families as well as a new version of the SFR TV application, which offers continuity at home and when on the move. In 2016 and 2017, product innovation continued with the launch of several new pieces of equipment, including a new DSL and FTTH modem offering the latest generation of Wifi.

Finally, SFR is proactively developing a policy of enriching the content offered to its customers. In 2018, the Group launched various content options, some of which (SFR Presse, RMC Sport, SFR Ciné séries) are available at a reduced price for SFR broadband and wireless customers.

SFR Presse offers an attractive offer of diversified magazines and newspapers, unlimited and digital, accessible both online and offline.

BFM offers access to high quality live news and streaming including all BFM channels (such as BFM Business and BFM Paris), a news sports channel with RMC Sport News and international news with i24 channels in three languages.

RMC Sport, a collection of five exclusive sports channels, offers the largest sporting events (UEFA Champions League, UEFA Europa League, English Premier League, Premiership rugby, Portuguese Liga, French basketball, combat sports, extreme sports and others) purchased from an affiliate of the Group. The Group retains exclusive rights to broadcast and distribute premium sports events, including the French Athletics Federation, French Basketball League, European basketball cup, English Rugby Premiership and the UEFA Champions League and UEFA Europa League (from 2018 to 2021). In 2019, the Group obtained non-exclusive broadcast rights to the English Premier League through an agreement between Altice TV and Canal+.

SFR Ciné/séries offers a set of regularly enriched premium content, including a Subscription Video On Demand ("**SVOD**") service and premium channels (Altice Studio, TCM Cinéma, Paramount Channel, Sundance TV). SFR Ciné/séries includes an extensive array of HD channels as well as one of the largest SVOD catalog in the market, with around 5,000 programs available, and an extensive catalog of HD and 4K/UHD contents. The SVOD service includes exclusive and/or unabridged TV series (such as "Tin Star" or Medici: Masters of Florence"), cinema (with more than 1000 films), youth and family content. SFR Ciné/series is one of the leading French SVOD platforms.

The Group also offers a set of over 500 channels and TV services (including more than 100 in HD and more than 60 in replay, some exclusive). Since 2017, the Group became the exclusive broadcaster in France of four Discovery channels (Discovery Channel, Discovery Science, Discovery Investigation and Discovery Family), three entertainment channels, series and NBCU cinema (13th Street, Syfy, E!) and Altice Studio, a series and cinema channel created and launched by the Group in 2017. In addition, the Group will be able to offer films produced by NBCUniversal, including any next instalments of its popular blockbusters such as "Skyscraper", "Mamma Mia" and "American Nightmare 4" as well as Paramount Pictures. The Group also offers MY Cuisine,

an international cookery channel broadcast exclusively by the Group in France which also comprises a mobile application and a recipe blog.

Fixed-based residential activity

Overview

The Group, through its various brands and products, offers a number of fixed-line telecommunications services. These are mainly available via fixed-line broadband or very-high-speed broadband internet and its subscriber premises equipment (i.e. a modem and/or set-top box). The Group's services, in addition to unlimited broadband and very-high-speed broadband internet, include fixed telephony, IP television and access to video content. The Group's fixed services are generally offered in double-, triple- or quadruple-play bundles over different access technologies (ADSL, VDSL, FTTB and FTTH) depending on particular offers and customer eligibility. The broadband speed offered to subscribers varies according to their access technology and can reach up to 1 GB/s.

As of June 30, 2019, all or part of the Group's residential fixed services were marketed under two brands: SFR and Red. As of June 30, 2019, the Group had approximately 6,271,000 total residential fixed unique customers for its fixed-line broadband in France and very-high-speed broadband offers. The offers below represent fixed offers provided by the Group as of June 30, 2019.

SFR brand offers

(a) Internet and telephony bundled offers ("double-play")

The Group offers broadband internet services (ADSL, VDSL or FTTH depending on subscribers' eligibility) as part of double-play bundled offers which also include unlimited telephony services to fixed lines in metropolitan France, the French Overseas Territories and to more than 100 international destinations. These offers can be upgraded with unlimited telephony options to mobile lines and to other international destinations.

The "4G Box" is reserved for homes that have low ADSL speeds but good 4G coverage. The SFR Box 4G includes 200 GB of internet fair use and up to 220Mbit/s and also includes unlimited telephony services to fixed lines in metropolitan France.

(b) Internet, telephony and IP television bundled offers ("triple-play")

Triple-play offers comprise the double-play services above and an IP television service. The Group offers three ranges of triple-play offers: Fiber, Fiber Power and Fiber Premium.

These offers notably include broadband internet (ADSL, VDSL, FTTH fiber technology with coaxial termination or FTTH fiber optic technology, depending on eligibility), from 10 GB to 1 TB of "SFR Cloud" storage, unlimited calls to fixed lines and, in the case of the Power and Premium offers, mobile calls in France and more than 100 destinations, unlimited calls to cell phones in France, North America and China, as well as access to "SFR TV" packages, including approximately 160 channels and services under the Starter offers, approximately 200 under the Power offers and approximately 210 under the Premium offer, of which over 130 are accessible in multi-screen option with the SFR TV application.

The set-top box that accompanies such offers also provides access to several add-on services, such as catch-up television, program guide and VOD rental store.

Customers can also subscribe to pay-TV options including over 500 additional channels, optional TV Passes (Découverte, Jeunesse, Cinéma, BeIn Sports, OCS, Canal+, RMC Sport), and ethnic programming packages. The Netflix SVOD service is available for triple-play customers. The SFR Fiber set-top box includes native Netflix and YouTube apps.

(d) "Home by SFR" offer

The Group offers two products as part of its "Home by SFR" range, an automation and home surveillance service: the "Video Alarm Package" and the "Premium Video Alarm Package". The Video Alarm Package includes a management center for connected equipment, a wide-angle camera, an internal siren, a smoke detector, an opening detector and a remote control. The "Premium Video Alarm Package" includes the equipment mentioned earlier,

a control keyboard, a 3G key, two motion sensors and 24/7 Europe Assistance support. The camera may be managed remotely from a computer or the Home by SFR application. “Home by SFR” customers can also purchase a set of additional accessories, as well as a “Heating Energy Pack”, allowing intelligent, remote control heating management and usage monitoring.

(e) Convergent fixed-line/mobile offers (“4P”)

To meet customer household needs, the Group offers the opportunity to combine fixed and mobile plans. These offers are provided at attractive rates through “Multi-Pack” discounts per mobile line.

In 2016, the Group launched SFR FAMiLY!, an innovative product designed for the family. SFR FAMiLY! allows customers to share their storage (from 10 GB up to 100 GB according to each customer’s needs) and contents with family members. The owner of the line can easily manage and control, via an application, children’s usage and Internet browsing.

These convergent offers are based on the Group’s broadband price plans, and notably include broadband internet (ADSL, VDSL, FTTB fiber technology with coaxial termination or FTTH fiber optic technology, depending on eligibility), from 10 GB to 1 TB of “SFR Cloud” storage, unlimited calls to fixed lines and, in the case of the Power and Premium offers, mobile calls in France and more than 100 destinations, unlimited calls to cell phones in France, North America and China, as well as access to “SFR TV” packages, including approximately 160 channels and services under the Starter offers, approximately 200 under the Power offers and approximately 210 under the Premium offer, of which over 130 are accessible in multi-screen option with the SFR TV application.

The set-top box that accompanies such offers also provides access to several add-on services, such as catch-up television, program guide, SVOD offers, VOD rental store and cloud gaming.

Red brand offers

Red by SFR has been marketing an internet access offer, ‘Red Box’, that provides a premium fiber offer up to 200 Mbps or a standard ADSL/VDSL offer. These offers provide access to the Group’s fixed-line very-high-speed broadband, DSL or FTTx (if eligible) networks, unlimited calls to fixed lines in metropolitan France and to more than 100 destinations in the world. A number of other optional services are available for extra monthly fees, including a standard TV option providing access to approximately 27 channels and a catalog of pay-TV and VoD options, via a TV set-top box or a premium TV option providing access to approximately 100 channels and a catalog of pay-TV and VoD options.

Mobile residential activity

Overview

The Group serves the entire French mobile market through its pre-paid and post-paid offers. Post-paid offers account for the bulk of the Group’s mobile activity, with approximately 13,970,000 post-paid subscribers, or 90% of its fixed mobile subscriber base, as of June 30, 2019. In the post-paid market, the Group offers a full range of voice and data solutions through its brands SFR and Red, covering all of the market’s requirements. These offers are provided with or without commitment or a subsidized handset, and with premium or no-frills services. The offers below represent mobile offers provided by the Group as of June 30, 2019.

SFR brand offers

(a) Post-paid premium offers—4G packages

The SFR brand offers four premium, post-paid, 4G mobile telephony packages with rates ranging from the Starter package of 2H+100 Mb, which includes a 12-month commitment to the premium ‘100GO’ offer, which includes calls to and from international locations, a subsidized handset and a 24-month commitment). All of the Group’s offers include the option of a subsidized handset, unlimited SMS and MMS and come with a variable volume of voice and internet data according to the selected package. Subscribers to these packages have access to the Group’s very-high-speed broadband internet network (3G and/or 4G/4G+).

At entry level, the Group offers two Starter packages, which are offered inclusive of calls within France ranging from 2 hours to unlimited usage and from 100MB to 5GB of mobile internet data in France per month. For more

advanced needs, two packages are offered: Power 60GB, Power 100GB. These packages include unlimited calls in France and French Overseas Territories, from 60 GB to 100GB mobile internet, SFR Cloud (100 GB of storage), and access to SFR TV. All of these packages also offer varying voice and data usage from abroad, the extent of which depending on the package.

Customers can also choose one or several content options, including RMC Sport, SFR Presse, SFR Ciné-Séries and Napster. With respect to the broadband offer, Group customers benefit from a special price for these content options. Subscribers to the Group's 4G packages are eligible to receive multi-pack discounts if they also subscribe to a box offer and if they are also eligible for the FAMiLY! offer.

These offers are available across all of the Group's SFR brand's distribution channels.

(b) Remote access offers—“Connecté Partout” (“Connected Everywhere”)

We recently launched a one price “pay as you go” offer under which customers are charged 3€ per day for only the time during which the services are used. For subscribers that wish to buy a set-top box or tablets to accompany these offers, the Group offers one “Box de Poche 4G” and tablets. For occasional users, pre-paid “ready to surf” top-up kits are available, offering data between 300 Mb and 8 GB depending on the customer's needs.

(c) “SFR La Carte” pre-paid offers

Pre-paid packages are offered under the “SFR La Carte” brand. After a SIM card is purchased it can then be topped up by vocal server, internet, purchasing coupons or tickets at physical points of sale (for example, tobacco shops, newsagents, SFR spaces and certain major food retailers) or through ATMs of certain banks that are partners of the Group. Several pre-paid top-up ranges are available to subscribers, offering voice, SMS, MMS, international calls and data packages.

Other available products also include mobile+ SIM card packs or tourist kits (SIM card with adapted content included).

Presentation of the Red brand offers

Commitment-free and handset-free post-paid packages are offered under the Red brand. These offers are available upon subscription mainly via the website redbysfr.fr, with the lines also being managed online via the same website. Subscribers with Red packages have access to the same network technologies as subscribers with SFR mobile offerings. However, Red subscribers do not enjoy services linked to SFR mobile offerings and are not eligible for multi-pack discounts.

Network

With the largest fiber/cable network in France, passing approximately 13,506,000 homes (including fiber/cable homes now passed by SFR FTTH) and extending over more than 2,900 municipalities as of June 30, 2019, and a leading mobile network, the Group aims to become the national leader in the convergence of very-high-speed fixed-line and mobile technologies. The Group's ability to provide new or enhanced fixed-based services, including HDTV and VoD television services, broadband internet network access at increasing speeds and fixed-line telephony services as well as UMTS, 3G and 4G mobile services to additional subscribers depends in part on its ability to upgrade its (i) cable and DSL networks by extending the fiber portion of its network, reducing the number of nodes per home passed and upgrading technical components of its network and (ii) mobile networks by building-out its UMTS-network and investing in LTE as well as maintaining agreements with third parties to share mobile networks.

In the area of very-high-speed broadband, the Group intends to maintain its competitive edge and contribute to the success of the French government's very-high-speed internet plan through significant investments into its very-high-speed network and aims to expand its fiber coverage to 22 million homes by 2022. As a result of this investment, the Group intends to continue to lead the market and support residential and business subscribers' migration from ADSL to fiber technologies. Over the last four years, the Group has increased its fiber deployment and upgraded a substantial part of its cable networks. As of June 30, 2019, the Group's cable networks are largely DOCSIS 3.0 enabled, which allows it to offer its customers high broadband internet access speeds and better HDTV services across the Group's footprint.

The Group aims to deliver quality experience in broadband and high-speed broadband to all its subscribers both for fixed-line and mobile services. As a result, the Group is investing in its own network infrastructure in order to be able to develop quality, innovative and convergent services while reducing its costs. The Group's networks not only allow the transmission of both fixed-line and mobile voice and data traffic across France, but they are also interconnected to the networks of the rest of the world due to the Group's interconnection arrangements or through transiting carriers.

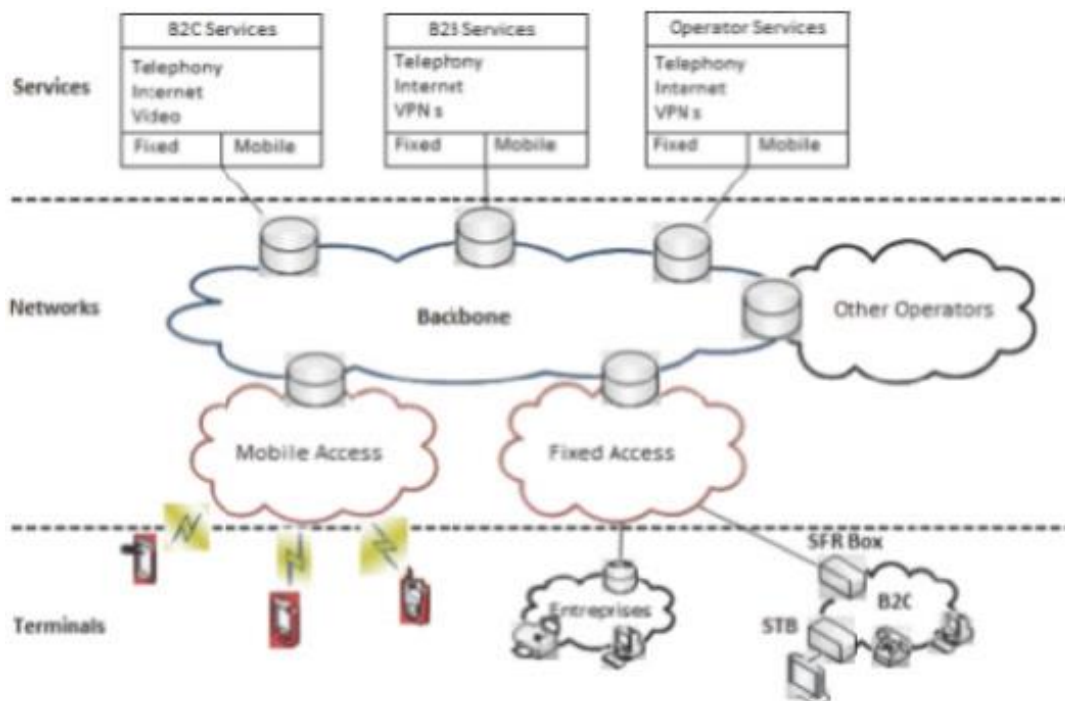
The Group intends to continue investing in cutting-edge technologies that make it possible to anticipate market changes and meet future traffic needs. For example, on May 16, 2018, the Group acquired 100% of the share capital of ATS France from Altice International, a subsidiary of Altice Europe. See "*Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions*" for more information. ATS France provided services and equipment relating to the deployment, maintenance and modernization of the Group's telecommunications networks.

Overview of architecture of a telecommunications network



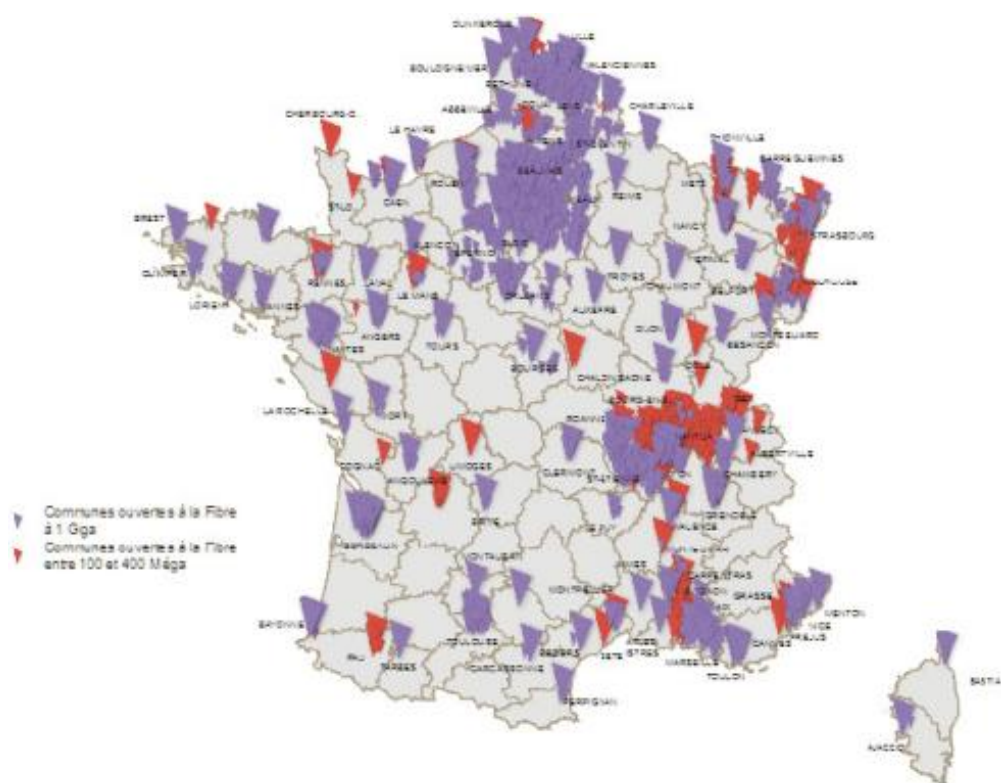
The pace of technological development and evolution in the telecommunications sector is intense and will continue to intensify in the face of rapid changes in consumer internet usage, both through fixed-line and mobile mediums. As a result, the Group has sought to streamline its networks over the past several years.

Overview of the Group's network



Fixed-line network

Fiber coverage as of December 31, 2018



Very-high-speed internet

With regards to very-high-speed internet, the Group is rolling out fiber in all existing technologies (FTTB and FTTH), with the goal of delivering the best quality very-high-speed internet to its subscribers. The Group is actively committed to the success of the French government’s very-high-speed internet plan. With its fiber optic network, the Group provides its subscribers with bit rates of up to 1 GB/s.

The Group owns its network infrastructure, headends, access nodes and other parts of its access network, including the long-distance backbone (see “—Backbone”, below). The technical installations in which the cables of the Group’s network are installed (e.g. pylons) are owned by the Group or Orange (to which the Group has access by means of long-term indefeasible rights of use (“**IRUs**”)). Several telecommunications operators can occupy or use the same technical installation or even the same telecommunications equipment, without affecting the quality of the service provided to end subscribers. As of June 30, 2019, the Group had the largest fiber/cable network in France with approximately 13,506,000 homes passed eligible for fiber/cable. The Group’s fiber/cable services are already marketed in more than 2,900 municipalities across France and in the year ended December 31, 2018, more than 1,344,000 new housing units and business premises were made eligible for access to the Group’s fiber/cable network.

Fiber to the building (“FTTB”)

With technical performance levels comparable to those of other FTTx technologies, FTTB is the most widespread technology in the world (including in the United States, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and other countries).

FTTB seeks to bring fiber optic as close to housing units as possible and to rely on the existing coaxial cable within buildings to connect the end subscriber to the fiber network. FTTB offers two key benefits: first, it allows for a simplified connection of subscribers and therefore a faster deployment of fiber in France, and secondly it offers a TV service quality recognized to be superior to all other available technologies.

Fiber to the home (“FTTH”)

Since 2007, the Group has also been deploying its own subscriber connection links by means of FTTH fiber technology, which enables the delivery of bit rates of up to 1 GB/s. The Group’s FTTH technology relies on a network of 600 optical nodes from which the final links depart to connect its private and business customers in optical fiber. FTTH technology presents a significant technical opportunity given that, as with FTTB, network speed is not technically limited by distances to network connection nodes, unlike other technologies such as VDSL where actual speed decreases as the distance between network connection nodes and the end-user increases.

A pragmatic approach to promote deployment

In order to meet the growing needs of users, the Group is taking a pragmatic approach to the deployment of its very-high-speed broadband offers. In both very densely populated areas itself, and in less densely populated areas by private partnership, the Group is continuing its fiber deployment where it is the leading operator and it continues to co-invest with Orange in areas where Orange is responsible for deployment. The Group also continues to deploy its very-high-speed network in less densely populated areas as part of public initiative networks with local authorities. Since 2018, the Group was chosen by the Departements of Corse, Gard, Pyrénées Atlantique and Tarn to operate the new Public Initiative Networks that will allow approximately 800,000 households to be connected to the Group’s fiber network. The acceleration of the Group’s fiber deployment in France, notably expanding FTTH coverage in low-density and rural areas, should support better fiber subscriber trends as the addressable market for very high-speed broadband services expands.

DSL

In providing its DSL fixed-line broadband services, the Group relies on a DSL network of more than 7,000 unbundled main distribution frames (“**MDFs**”) as of March 31, 2019. While the Group benefits from what has historically been very good DSL technology coverage, the Group also possesses the French market’s largest fiber optic network and, as a result, is looking to support the migration of subscribers from ADSL to fiber optic technologies in order to meet the gradual increase in residential and business subscribers’ internet usage.

Mobile network

The Group’s mobile access network has more than 15,000 radio sites (excluding mobile network sharing) as of March 31, 2019, each comprising a transmitter/receiver (the base station), transmission equipment and environment infrastructure (for example, pylons, technical rooms, energy workshops and antennas). These radio sites are relayed to the fiber optic backbone through fiber optic connections or radio connections owned either by the Group or through the network links we lease from Orange.

The Group has made investments in mobile frequencies from different mobile spectrum auctions organized by the French regulatory authorities. As a result, the Group has a diversified portfolio of frequencies (which support 2G, 3G and 4G technologies) and a spectrum allocation that covers its current and future mobile network requirements.

Following the spectrum auction organized by ARCEP in 2015 for the allocation of frequencies in the 700 MHz band, the Group expanded its spectrum portfolio with a new 5 MHz block. The Group’s low frequency portfolio now comprises 25 MHz in total, broken down into 5 MHz in the 700 MHz band, 10 MHz in the 800 MHz band and 10 MHz in the 900 MHz band. Together with the 55 MHz the Group owns in high frequencies, the Group’s total portfolio now has 80 MHz (after the refarming of the 1800 MHz band), making it one of the most advanced portfolios on the market. The Group thus believes it will be able to meet subscribers’ coverage and performance needs, in particular in less densely populated areas, with respect to mobile internet and increasing data usage over the coming years.

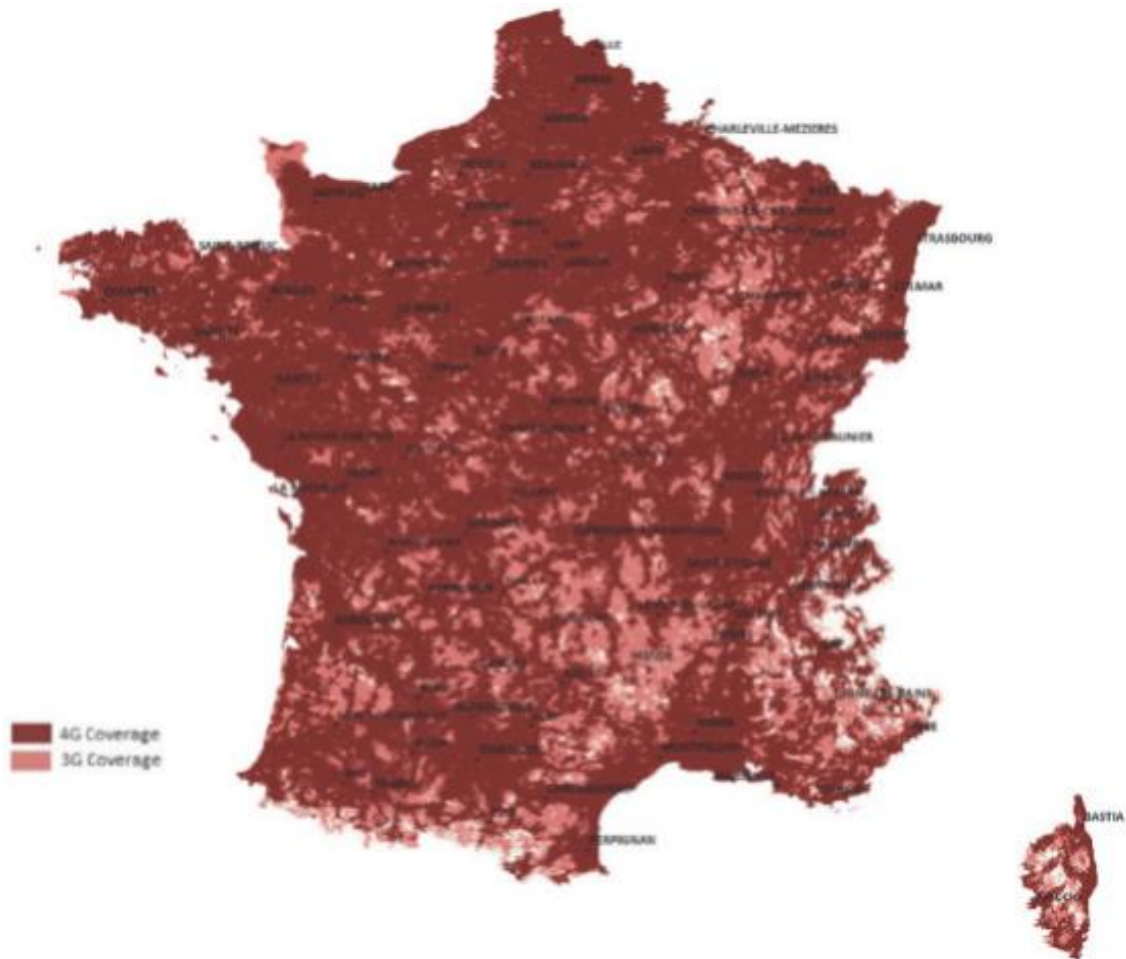
Mobile coverage

As a result of significant deployments of its radio sites, the Group aims to cover all mobile connectivity needs in mainland France. As of March 31, 2019, the mobile network of the Group covered 99.8% of the French population in GSM/GPRS (2G) and 99.9% of the population on the UMTS/HSPA (3G/3G+) network.

As of March 31, 2019, the Group has access to a 4G network accessible to 99% of the population of mainland France and was the first operator to launch 4G technology in France. The year 2018 was marked by a rapid pace of deployment. This significant deployment allowed the Group to increase its 4G coverage by 4% in 2018 and to

cover 99% of the population as of March 31, 2019. The Group conducted numerous tests in 2016 and 2017 and further tests are scheduled in different cities in France throughout 2019.

With a view to increasing download speeds, making internet browsing more enjoyable and improving its service quality, the Group is also deploying 4G+ up to 500 Mb/s. Considered to be an updated version of 4G, 4G+ is able to deliver download rates of a maximum theoretical bit rates of 500 Mb/s due to the aggregation of 800 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz and 2600 MHz frequencies. 4G+ technology makes it possible to speed up downloads and facilitates the sharing and viewing of HD content on the go. In 2018 and 2019, the Group has continued to expand its 4G/4G+ network and covers 99% of the population in 4G/4G+ as of March 31, 2019.



4G deployment

Systematic deployment of Single-RAN technology

The Group's mobile network consists in total of more than 15,000 radio sites (excluding mobile network sharing), equipped with one or more items of transmission/reception equipment (base station), each dedicated to a single technology (2G or 3G) or latest generation equipment ("**Single-RAN**"), which enables 2G, 3G and 4G technology to be managed by means of a single item of equipment.

The Group uses the deployment of 4G technology as an opportunity to systematically replace its older antennas with Single-RAN technology, enabling its subscribers to benefit from a high-quality, very-high-speed network, while also making the most of the technical and financial benefits of Single-RAN technology.

Single-RAN technology provides certain technical advantages. First, it enjoys higher performance, both in terms of quality of mobile voice and capacity, due to its ability to use optimal technology (3G/4G) and frequencies

(specifically 900MHz). The effectiveness and reliability of its connectivity are also optimized due to the use of unique transmission technology. Secondly, it facilitates technological evolution (such as the introduction of 3G 900 or 4G 1800 for example), due to a simple software development which require no intervention with or amendment to the physical technology components.

The use of the Single-RAN technology also provides certain economic benefits, particularly due to the reduced amount of equipment necessary in the Group's mobile network. As a result, the deployment of Single-RAN technology reduces the amount of mobile network sites required in the Group's mobile network, reducing the need for investment, and maintenance work on the Group's network, generating operating savings, whilst at the same time facilitating technological evolution.

Finally, Single-RAN technology also improves customer experiences due to the increases in coverage and availability it delivers and the increased capacity over all frequencies and mobile technologies (2G, 3G and 4G).

Mobile network transformation program

In 2014, the Group launched a large-scale program to upgrade 2G, 3G and 4G technologies. This program is part of a development phase that is crucial to ensuring that the Group, in the future, has a quality mobile network.

Transforming the Group's mobile network and doing everything possible to offer customers an optimal, and high-quality standard of service is one of the Group's key priorities. The transformation of its network requires that it replaces its 2G and 3G equipment with next generation equipment, deploy 4G and re-allocate a portion of its 900 MHz frequencies to 3G, so as to offer better mobile internet coverage within buildings.

The transformation program will significantly increase the capacity of the Group's 2G and 3G networks, improve coverage and service quality, allow it to deploy 4G in 800 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz and 2,600 MHz, and to re-deploy our 900 MHz spectrum in 3G for optimal coverage within buildings.

Mobile networks sharing agreement

The Group and Bouygues Telecom entered into an agreement on January 31, 2014, whereby they agreed to pool part of their wireless networks. The goal of this agreement is to allow Bouygues Telecom and the Group to offer customers better geographic coverage and service quality, while optimizing costs and investments. The agreement calls for the roll-out of a new shared network in an area corresponding to 57% of the population of France (encompassing the entire territory, other than the 32 largest population centers described above and so-called "white spots"). The first roll-outs of the RAN sharing coverage were in September 2015, and the target network was completed with 11,512 sites rolled out jointly by the Group and Bouygues Telecom by December 31, 2018. See "*Material Contracts—Wireless Network Agreements—Bouygues Telecom Agreement*" for more information.

Towers

In December 2018, the Group completed the Towers Transaction through which it monetized the value of its passive mobile infrastructure assets. Hivory, the newly incorporated tower company in which the Group owns a 50.01% interest, is a high-quality telecommunications infrastructure provider with a nationwide presence. It is the largest independent telecommunications tower company in France, benefiting from more than 10,000 strategically located sites with a diversified portfolio of ground-based towers and rooftops. Through Hivory, the Group and its joint venture partner KKR seek to proactively partner with third party mobile operators to develop their coverage and densification objectives, including through the build-to-suit of 1,200 new sites within the next four years. See "*Material Contracts—Hivory—Agreement to Dispose of Tower Assets*".

5G Technology

The Group is preparing the launch of 5G technology. The Group was the first network provider in France to conduct an over-the-air call on a 3GPP-compliant 5G New Radio system using 3.5 Ghz spectrum in 2018, and conducted the first full-scale 5G experiment with a pre-commercial terminal on the Altice Campus in Paris. The Group continues in 2019 to extend its experiments with a field trial in Nantes. Many partnerships (with SNCF and/or certain start-ups) are underway to prepare for the anticipated commercialization of the 5G network from 2020, after, and subject to the outcome of, the spectrum auctions.

Backbone

In order to offer all its customers a top-quality user experience, the Group has developed its own, unique transport network, enabling the routing of all of the Group's mobile and fixed-line traffic. The Group's network is based on a modern, high-quality infrastructure, both with respect to its backbone and its mobile and fixed-line access networks.

The Group has one of the largest backbones in France. This backbone is a national transport infrastructure with more than 80,000 km of fiber optic cable enabling the connection of more than 165 metropolitan loops in the territory as of March 31, 2019. In addition, the Group's backbone is accompanied by a network of 11 national data centers spread across the French territory.

Technical characteristics

The backbone (which provides the main voice and data transmission routes between large, strategically interconnected networks and the network's main routers) is used by the Group to route the digital signals of subscribers throughout France. The data backbone currently functions in "All-IP" and transports all Group communication using specific bandwidths for each of the Group's digital services (residential fixed, residential mobile and business services). The Group believes that its backbone is fully able to meet the needs of its subscribers.

Transmission network and IP transport network

For its optical transmission network, the Group has chosen a "meshed" architecture, namely one that is constructed in the form of inter-linked loops, thereby securing traffic flow as much as possible. In the past, the Group built its optical transmission network on the basis of national agreements with RFF and Voies Navigables de France. The Group has extended this vast transmission network by also renting fibers to third parties (for example, *Réseau de Transport d'Electricité*) and to Orange, specifically for the connection of MDFs.

To be able to handle increasing traffic, the Group has deployed the highest performing optical technology available to date. The Group has constructed an Internet Protocol ("IP") transport network that is multifunctional and features very high capacity. It is situated above the optical transmission network. The backbone routers use Nx100G technology and as a result can support connections of a unitary capacity of 100 GB/s.

The Group network can manage internet services using the addresses in IPv4 or IPv6 format for its Fixed and Wholesale customers. It can also transport voice, data and video flows (for example, television services on multicast IP or VOD).

Data centers

In order to meet the needs of its business services customers, the Group has 11 data centers in France. These data centers consist of one or more properties equipped with 24-hour security and surveillance services and include several rooms with cabinets containing the servers, kept at an ideal temperature and with permanent electricity supplies. The servers hold the data and applications to be used by business services customers, who benefit from a secured connection to the data center servers.

Marketing

Overview

The Group has a robust and multi-channel distribution network, combining local channels (stores, presence in the shelves of major food retailers, as well as door-to-door salespeople) and distance selling channels (such as websites and telesales) allowing it to cover the entire domestic market.

Stores

SFR spaces

As of March 31, 2019, the Group had approximately 639 “SFR spaces” in France which sell all of the SFR brand’s fixed and mobile offers. This network of SFR spaces is operated by the Group’s subsidiary, SFR Distribution, as well as independent partners. Regular investments are made to the SFR spaces network in order to modernize it and maintain the quality of in-store experience.

In addition to offering subscription services, SFR spaces offer subscribers (and prospective subscribers) a range of services including product demonstration and discovery services (such as LaBox workshops) and helpdesks.

The SFR brand has a multi-channel approach to its product marketing. As a result of its “web to shop” service, the Group allows its subscribers to order a product online or through telesales (for example a mobile phone handset as part of signing up for a new subscription or renewing an existing one), and to then collect that product at their nearest SFR space. Depending on the availability of the desired product, the customer may pick it up within 48 hours. Furthermore, we have developed the “*e-propale*” service, which allows estimates to be generated through all sales channels following a customer contact. These estimates can then be finalized by the subscribers themselves, either online or in person in a SFR space.

Door-to-door selling

Door-to-door selling is another mechanism for marketing of the Group’s offers. The Group’s door-to-door selling teams operate across the country and consist of both the Group’s employees and independent contractors.

Websites

The Group is present on the internet via the websites of its current and historic brands: sfr.fr and redbysfr.fr. The purpose of the websites is to market offers through online stores, improve customer relations (by providing customer discussion spaces, online assistance and so forth) and to offer services (such as webmail).

The websites of the SFR brands (SFR and Red) have more than 103 million visits monthly, with more than 21 million unique visitors.

Telesales

The Group also markets its offers via the telesales channel. The Group’s telesales in 2018 generated approximately 1,000,000 outbound contacts and processed approximately 207,000 inbound calls per month.

Customer service

Digital customer relations service

In order to give subscribers the autonomy they demand, the Group continues to develop and promote its digital customer service tools, in particular its “Customer Space” on the web and its MyAccount application for smartphones. These digital services, available 24/7, allow all subscribers to manage their services and find answers to their administrative, sales-related and/or technical questions. With the launch of the innovative self-diagnosis functions of its boxes, the Group now allows its subscribers to monitor the status of their boxes and get online technical support.

Multi-channel customer relation service

In addition to its digital solutions, the Group has advisors that help its subscribers on the telephone and/or through other contact modes such as chat-rooms, email, forums and social networks (Twitter, Facebook and others). SFR spaces play a key role in multi-channel customer service, offering subscribers on-the-spot support. The ability of points of sale to better assist its subscribers and resolve their problems is a priority for the Group. To improve the quality of how requests are handled, the Group is streamlining the tools used by its advisors.

Business Services Market

Overview

Changes in usage confirm new trends in the business services market, which raises challenges relating to performance, reliability and, more generally, security. Development of mobility and remote work capabilities, as well as proliferation of exchanges and collaborative work, have resulted in the growth of data usage, specifically in terms of mobility, for all customer terminals, and have created new needs for digitalization of applications and customers' tools.

The Group offers a full range of fixed and mobile services including voice services for traditional switched voice services and VoIP, data services, such as the provision of very-high-speed internet access, provision of connection services for professional multi-site architectures (IP VPN, LAN to LAN, SAN to SAN, etc.), cloud and hosting services, and various ICT services solutions.

The Group's business services customers consist of small, medium and large businesses, as well as public administration entities, which often have numerous sites of operation. The Group currently meets the needs of its customers via a portfolio of standardized solutions, completed with an extended know-how on project-based customizations.

The Group has a sales team organized into direct and indirect distribution networks to market and service its business services customers. The Group's sales representatives combine know-how, motivation and experience, providing a strong regional and local presence, and have close relationships with the local authorities and administration.

The business services market is addressed through different channels according to customer activity:

- major accounts marketed through direct sale only. For major accounts, both public and private, the Group offers, through internal sales teams, tailor-made, reliable and secured solutions based on a combination of standardized products and more specific additional services. This segment is dealt with by the Commercial Department, "Major and International Accounts".
- regional and local business market dealt with by 3 Regional Zone sales organisations, decentralized and present everywhere in France via direct and indirect channels comprising of:
 1. large businesses and public procurement activity marketed through direct sale only;
 2. small to medium business activity (i.e. businesses with between 20 to 250 employees, "SME") marketed through indirect sales via a network of independent distributors and brokers and through SFR Business Distribution, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group;
- micro-businesses activity (i.e. businesses with between 6 to 19 employees), marketed through:
 1. a dedicated nationwide distributed sales force within SFR Business Distribution, centrally organised and managed through the "Division TPE" (= Small Business Division). This new organisation, launched in 2019, has the ambition of earning significant market share on the Small Business Market in geographical areas where the group is deploying its own optical fiber access network; and
 2. a digital channel, including online shop and the telesales.

The Group employs a dedicated department for its business services customers, in charge of the development and marketing of offers and services as well as assistance for all support and training of commercial engineers. The offers of the Group are adapted to the needs of each of its customers, including small, medium and large companies as well as public entities.

Finally, the Group has and manages its own customer services structure, through a Customer Relations Department and a Customer Technical Support Department, specifically suited to the needs of its business services customers and which is available 24/7. The Group's digitalized customer management interfaces (in particular Customer Extranet Portal) provide a centralized and multi-channel customer service approach suited to the needs of business services customers.

The Group's standard service contract for business services customers includes commitments to restore service, in particular within four hours for fixed-line voice and data services. The Group also offers additional value-added services suited to the needs of business services customers in terms of roll-out and operation.

Mobile Offers (Voice, Data, Management and control services)

The Group's mobile offers are intended for all activities within the business services market, which follow the same format as the Group's residential offers, containing additional options as well as various levels of data usage, in addition to specific data access packages for tablets and computers, which offer internet access ranging from a few GB to several tens of GB depending on the offers.

The Group also offers cost management services to businesses. These include simple tools, such as a dashboard of telecommunications expenses and consumption, which allow businesses to effectively manage their fleet of handsets.

Handset management and security offers are available to all business customers. The Group's Mobile Device Management offer allows business customers to remotely manage and secure their fleet of smartphones and tablets, in particular by erasing the business' information in the event of theft. The handsets are configured in a centralized manner through a Cloud platform.

Fixed-line voice offers

The Group's business services fixed-line voice offers consist of various fixed-line telephony packages designed to suit all business customers' needs. They include calls to fixed and mobile lines with privileged support: dedicated customer service, guaranteed restoration in less than four hours with the dispatch of a technician if necessary, and the choice of single, consolidated or separate billing.

In 2018, the Group has launched a new service called "Ligne Business IP" (=IP Business Line) which delivers an analog line telephony service over a data access in order to help business customers cope with the phasing out of traditional Switched Voice Services by the French incumbent operator.

The "Pack Business Entreprise" offer is an offer for enterprises, from SMEs to large companies wishing to use the service of a provider handling the overall management of the business communication services (managing telephony service, equipment and telecommunications usage). This package provides not only a standard telephone service including call forwarding, call transfer and conferences, among others, but also the convergence of fixed and mobile services such as single number, single email system and accessibility rules.

The Group provides a dedicated project manager during set-up and installation on the site by licensed technicians.

Fixed data offers

The Group can provide its business customers with a complete range of fixed data offers:

1. Business private network offers

The "IPNet" offer connects businesses' different premises into a single virtual private network (VPN). Connections can be made using DSL or FTTx access technologies. Additional services allowing remote access, centralized and secure internet access or support can be added to this offer.

The "SFR International IPNet" offer for major accounts and businesses contains multi-site access in France and abroad (virtual private network with data traffic transport and prioritization). It makes it possible to transport and protect information between a company's sites in France and abroad, thereby improving the performance of its applications.

The "SFR Ethernet" offer, intended specifically for major accounts, connects the business's local networks through a very-high-speed broadband network. It thus makes it possible to allocate and share the network resources (LAN, servers) of the customer, and connect its main sites (head office, datacenters) via a flexible point-to-point architecture, with a broad range of speed and access options.

2. *Internet access offers*

The “Connect” offer, which provides access to the Internet with symmetrical speed and guaranteed broadband up to 1 Gbps and upwards of that through dedicated fiber, SDSL or VDSL.

The “Access Max” offer is designed to offer affordable access for SMBs and smaller businesses to very high speed internet. “Access Max” gives access to asymmetrical speed of up to 300 Mbps through FTTB and FTTH technologies. In 2018, the Group has launched the “Box Business” offer, an evolution of this service which delivers a Dual Play service (Voice + Internet access).

3. *On-premise network offers*

These offers bring together all of the services that meet the needs for LAN, enterprise WiFi and WAN network optimization services for companies through packages solutions or through project-based proposals. The “SFR WAN Services” offer brings to major accounts the agility of SD-WAN technology with an easier set-up, more agility in the provisioning of their connections at optimized costs. This offer is often combined with an Internet access offer or a VPN offer.

IT Services

In addition to connectivity solutions, the Group offers a range of IT infrastructure and telecommunications services in customized or packaged, on-site or as a service, the format depending on the needs and on the business market. To do so, it partners with the big technology companies in each area of expertise. These offers can be supplemented with consulting and support services.

1. *IT Infrastructure Service Line*

This service line brings together hosting offers in the Group’s datacenters, platform hosting in public or private cloud mode, disaster recovery plan and content acceleration. An Infrastructure as a Service (“**IaaS**”) offer is also available for the customers, especially major accounts. The solution allows the company to host its servers in a shared environment to manage and optimize its information system infrastructure in a secured IT resource solution.

2. *Unified Communications Service Line*

This service line combines video conferencing, audio conferencing, messaging, collaboration and advanced business voice solutions. The portfolio notably includes:

“Office 365 Collaboration”, which regroups in the same user license Microsoft Office tools (professional messaging, conference and instant messaging, online document sharing site, and office automation applications), and thus makes them accessible online at any time.

“Business Corporate Pack”, offered specifically to large companies. This cloud unified telephony and communications solution is adaptable to every company and is based on four main pillars: advanced corporate telephony and communications functions, an on-demand service with pay-per-use, the guarantee of a single contact for an end-to-end commitment and a customer space allowing the customer to manage telephony and collaboration services autonomously on a daily basis. The Pack consists of a service platform in the network core and a centralized operator voice access, built on the existing network or the customer’s SFR IPNet. It offers customized end-to-end support for design, roll-out and operation. In addition to corporate telephony and collaboration functions, users will get a softphone service (i.e. telephony software for making calls over the internet) and a single number. They can therefore be reached at any time both within and outside of the company and on all types of fixed and mobile terminals.

This offering also includes the capacity to deploy customized on-site and hosted-mode solutions.

3. *Customer Relationship Management Service Line*

The Group provides several solutions to meet the customer relationship management needs of its business services customers.

Special number offers: The Group has been a special number operator for many years. Despite some restrictive changes in French regulation, this activity remains strong within the Group.

Call center offer/Call contact offer is an interactive voice server and call center solution in cloud mode. Call Contact relies on an intuitive web interface for the call center manager and comes with special numbers.

Contact center offers (“Genesys by SFR” and “Cross-Channel Contact Center” solutions): The “Genesys by SFR” and “Cross-Channel Contact Center” solutions cover call centers for very large accounts (above 1,000 call center advisors) and standard accounts (50 to 500 call center advisors). These hosted solutions allow companies to manage their in-bound contacts homogeneously, whatever the channel of communication used by the customer (for example telephone, e-mail, mail, fax, chatting, social networks or avatars). Providing customers with a 360-degree view, these solutions require significant integration with the customer’s information system.

Marketing campaign management offers (“MultiChannel Broadcast” and “Broadcast Pack”): The Group offers two outbound multi-channel marketing campaign management solutions: the “MultiChannel Broadcast” package, intended for large companies, and the “Broadcast Pack”, for SMEs, each allowing the sending of messages (per unit or in direct marketing mode) via a channel best suited to the target (for example, SMS, MMS, e-mail, fax or voice announcement). Campaigns are managed through an online extranet or the Programming Interface Application.

4. *Internet of Things Service Line*

The Internet of Things service line provides standard or tailor-made connectivity integration of professional solutions for businesses. These offers allow a group of fixed or mobile machines to share information with a central server, for example geo-location or bank card payment services. To meet the specific needs of critical, sensitive and/or large volume projects, the Group is able to offer suitable services and pricing according to customers’ needs:

“Connectivity” only solutions, which can easily connect sensors and devices in the existing infrastructure;

“Standardized Vertical” Internet of Things solutions, which are ready-to-use offers that are developed for specific needs such as power control, geo-location and employee protection. Each offer includes sensors, connectivity and a complete cloud platform; and

“DIY IoT” solutions, which are a complete range of tools to create a specific and adapted IoT solution for each company’s needs that includes an ecosystem of sensor vendors, connectivity, data management solutions and an IT development platform for each company’s application.

5. *Security Business Line*

The Group offers a complete range of integrated and managed solutions for internet access protection and security. It works closely with security specialists to meet its customer’s security requirements. The Group also offers secure terminal and remote access management solutions with virtual private networks (“VPN”).

The Group provides answers to advanced cyber-threats such as system intrusion attempts or denial of service attacks (anti-DDos).

The Group’s Service Internet Security range of solutions offers several levels of internet access protection, depending on the size of the company and the desired level of security. These offers are marketed either as packaged with internet access links or dedicated to secure complex multi-operator environments.

Wholesale Market

Overview

The Group, via its Operator Services Division (“DSO”), is a leading operator next to the incumbent operator in France in wholesale telecommunications services. The Group also has a number of assets in this market, such as the broad spectrum of its catalog, close relationships with its customers and the experience gained over the past 19 years in this specific market.

The Group is involved in the operator market in France and abroad, dealing more specifically with operators serving the residential market, the business services major account market (international and infrastructure operators) and the business services micro business/SME market.

At the end of 2014, residential services were impacted by consolidation with the SFR Acquisition and Virgin Mobile Acquisition. This resulted in contraction of the market that can be served by the DSO and, correspondingly, its revenues. However, there remains significant market potential for the DSO, especially through new growth drivers in the very-high-speed fixed-line/mobile broadband and in the contents market.

The business services major accounts market remains dynamic, due to, among others factors, the significant increase of speed and the requests for network security by large companies, increasing the sales volume of the DSO in this market, and also its technological evolutions, including the replacement of obsolete copper technology with fiber. The Group's significant customers in the business services major accounts market are major international incumbent operators.

The SME/micro-business business services market is witnessing a number of emerging players every year. This activity has become a preferred target of the incumbent operator. Nonetheless, telecommunications operators in this market have high growth momentum. The biggest operators in this market are now offering their own telecommunications services and positioning themselves with respect to all products from fixed voice to fixed and mobile data. The DSO supports them in these evolutions and partly benefits from this growth.

Solutions offered

Through the DSO, the Group offers domestic and international operators, and in the real estate space, telecommunications solutions to help them meet the needs of their own residential and business services customers.

The Group is currently marketing telecommunications infrastructure solutions, fixed voice solutions, fixed data solutions, white label solutions, mobile solutions, and roaming solutions for foreign operators, contents for FVNO (3P ADSL and Very-High-Speed offer) and MVNO, and infrastructure and digital services solutions to the building.

(a) Infrastructure solutions

The Group has capacities for IT and telecommunications equipment hosting, which it markets in particular to international players, in addition to the connectivity and data transport solutions. Its infrastructure offer also comprises the marketing of access to its ducts or the provision of fiber optics.

This infrastructure allows an operator that wants to develop its own telecommunications network in France to do so using the solutions offered by the Group.

(b) Fixed voice solutions

The Group meets domestic and international voice transport needs through call transit, collection and termination offers. With these solutions, third-party operators in France can use the Group's network to connect to the networks of other operators.

The Group also offers turnkey solutions to local or national players such as pre-selection, VoIP (end-to-end product offer), resale of the Orange subscription (VGA) and marketing of value-added services (08xx numbers), allowing them to be the single contacts of their end-customers by managing all voice invoices.

(c) Fixed data solutions

To meet the internet connectivity requirements, the Group offers end-to-end internet access solutions, with or without a router, as well as IP VPN solutions. These solutions allow a third-party operator to use the network and get the Group's support.

The Group also meets collect-mode connectivity needs so that operators can recover data traffic directly on their network. It equally allows international operators to build seamless offers including France in their offerings (international IP VPN).

With these solutions, the Group offers dedicated fiber and shared fiber accesses (FTTB, FTTH) and copper accesses (SDSL, ADSL and LL). The Group proposes to be the single point of contact for its operator customers by integrating Orange access and network solutions (fiber and copper) and PIN (Public Infrastructure Network) access and network solutions in order to complete its coverage of data services.

(d) White label solutions

The Group offers white label broadband and very-high-speed broadband access links in double-play and triple-play to operators wishing to position themselves in the consumer market. These solutions allow these operators to resell, under their own brand, turnkey solutions to their customers.

Triple-play white label service solutions are marketed under long-term contracts and are tailored to the needs and requirements of each of the Group's customers. These contracts include the provision of television content, internet access services and fixed telephony services. The Group also provides certain other products and services such as handset equipment.

(e) Mobile solutions

The Group offers comprehensive offers on the mobile virtual network operators market ("MVNO"). These offers are intended for operators without a network that wish to market a mobile offer. The Group offers Full MVNOs (a voice, SMS and data mobile collection offer), MVNOs light (end-to-end mobile services: national, calls abroad, and roaming, among others) and via MVNO aggregators that provided turnkey solutions.

(f) Roaming solutions for foreign operators

The Group receives roaming traffic of foreign operators on its mobile network in order to ensure continuity of their service in France. The hundreds of agreements that the Group has signed with most foreign mobile operators allow it to cover nearly 258 destinations, and to offer an equivalent service to its subscribers when they are in a foreign country.

This roaming solution is also available to MVNOs that wish to benefit from these agreements to meet the needs of their own subscribers.

(g) Content for FVNO and MVNO

The Group enriches its offerings for FVNO and MVNO by integrating the content developed by the Group (including TV, VoD and press) into its consumer offer.

(h) Infrastructure and digital services solutions for the building

The Group deploys very-high-speed solutions within existing buildings and in new real estate, mainly targeting residential real estate, service residences and the hospitality space (hotels and clinics, among others).

The Group deploys FTTH networks through contracting with the real estate operator for co-owned buildings or low-rent housing and through collective service contracts.

The services offered within the framework of collective services allow the residents of the buildings covered to have a maintenance contract enabling them to access, without individual subscription, either the collective television service or a collective triple-play service.

Media

The Group is focused on delivering high quality content offerings to complement its fixed and mobile services, including proprietary content and exclusive content, as evidenced by its investments in French media businesses NextRadioTV and SFR Presse. In addition, the Group regularly reviews and invests in the content that it offers to provide its subscribers with a flexible and diverse range of programming options, including high-quality local content and exclusive premium content.

On June 12, 2017 the Group announced a multi-year partnership with Netflix, which will allow its customers to watch Netflix's content via eligible devices. In addition, Altice Europe has acquired the rights to broadcast and/or distribute various premium sporting events, including the French Athletics Federation, English Premier League (through an agreement with Canal+), French Basketball League English Rugby Premiership, UEFA Champions League and UEFA Europe League, which are commercialized in France via exclusive RMC branded channels pursuant to a distribution agreement entered into with AENS, a subsidiary of Altice TV. See "*Material Contracts—Supply Agreements—Content Agreements*" for more information. The Group also launched a single brand in July 2018 for all of its sports content; RMC Sport Access, which replaced the SFR Sport channel. At the end of 2016, Altice Europe also announced strategic agreements with NBCUniversal International and Discovery which confer certain exclusive distribution rights pursuant to which the Group broadcasts such channels in France, furthering the expansion of the Group's premium content offerings in France. In April 2017, the Group announced the launch of MY Cuisine, an international cookery channel broadcast exclusively by the Group in France. MY Cuisine also comprises a print magazine, mobile application and a recipe blog.

Furthermore, the Group has formed a partnership with Discovery Communications to launch two new exclusive Discovery channels and has obtained exclusive distribution rights to two existing Discovery channels, including the number one factual pay TV channel in France, and three NBCUniversal channel brands in metropolitan France. Leading 24-hour news is also provided by the Group through its TV news hub bundle, BFM.

The Group intends to continue to selectively invest in local and value-added premium content as well as sports broadcasting and distribution rights in the future to enrich its differentiated and convergent communication services from those of its competitors.

Activities of Société Réunionnaise du Radiotéléphone

Société Réunionnaise du Radiotéléphone ("SRR"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, operates in Réunion and Mayotte in all mobile and fixed residential and business services retail markets.

SRR is a major operator in mobile telephony (historical incumbent) and fixed services in the retail markets in these two territories. SRR ensures proximity to its customers through its 19 shops in Réunion, its six boutiques in Mayotte and a dedicated customer service team.

SRR provides a wide range of different offers with low-cost services under the Redbysfr.re brand as well as premium offers with SFR Presse, BFM, SFR Sport and SFR Play services. SRR also offers packages under the NRJ Mobile brand mainly for young people and under the La Poste Mobile brand for new customers. In addition, the SRR provides data offerings, which include M to M solutions as well as packages for tablets and internet dongles.

Since December 1, 2016, these offers are available in 4G (LTE). As part of the ARCEP 4G frequency allocation procedure, SRR has obtained new frequencies in the 800Mhz, 2.1 Mhz and 2.6 Mhz bands.

In addition, SRR continues to deploy its FTTH network in Réunion, which launched in March 2016.

Activities of Equity-Accounted Affiliates

The material equity-accounted entities of the Group as of June 30, 2019, include:

SFR FTTH

See "*Material Contracts—SFR FTTH—Sale of a 49.99% Interest in SFR FTTH*" below and "*Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions—Transactions with Unrestricted Subsidiaries—Sale of a 49.99% Interest in SFR FTTH*" elsewhere in this Notice for more information.

La Poste Telecom

The Group holds 49% of the share capital of La Poste Telecom that markets, under the La Poste Mobile brand, mobile telephony (subscription and pre-paid cards) as well as fixed services (DSL, very-high-speed internet) through the network of post offices. La Poste Mobile is an MVNO on the Group's network. See "*Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions—Transactions with Equity Associates—Transactions with La Poste Telecom*" for more information.

Synerail and Synerail Construction

See “—Material Contracts—Wireless Network Agreements—Agreement Related to the GSM-R Wireless Telecommunications Network” below and “Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions—Transactions with Equity Associates—Transactions with Synerail and Synerail Construction” elsewhere in this Notice for more information.

Seasonality

With regards to residential activity, the year-end period is a period of extremely sensitive sales. A major defect in information systems or in any component of the production and logistics chain during this period would adversely affect revenues. To prevent this risk, the Group avoids working on the network and information systems during this period of the year (from mid-November until year end).

With regards to fixed-line business services activity, revenues from standard analog pay-TV services and basic and high-end cable pay-TV, as well as broadband internet service, are mostly based on fixed monthly pricing and are therefore not subject to seasonal changes. The increase in the number of customers is generally higher from September to January, reflecting a greater tendency for households to equip themselves during back-to-school and year-end periods.

Sales to business services customers generally grow in June and December which are periods when private and public-sector businesses create their budgets, while revenues from business services telephony services tend to reflect the timing of school holidays, with a slight drop during summer and winter vacations as well as during May holidays.

Revenues from the Group’s content business, which are mainly derived from advertising and, to a lesser extent, the paid circulation of newspapers (subscriptions, newsstand sales), are subject to seasonal variations. For example, the seasonality of advertising revenues can change each year depending on the economic situation, the school calendar, the general news and the ability to preserve advertising space in a context of high level of news as well as, current or sporting events (tournaments and international competitions).

Suppliers

The Group has introduced a multi-sourcing purchasing policy for some technologies and permanently monitors suppliers in the production chain.

The breakdown of the main suppliers for the major categories is as follows:

- ten main suppliers of mobile handsets and customer premises equipment;
- five main suppliers of telecommunications equipment;
- five primary suppliers for the deployment of this equipment and maintenance;
- ten principal suppliers for IT systems;
- five main suppliers for call centers.

For mobile handsets, the Group works with the best known brands on the market, as well as with Original Design Manufacturers (ODM) for which SFR uses dedicated brands. It is very important for the Group to have access to all the leading brands on the market. Moreover, SFR may, for some very specific products or services, find itself dependent on certain suppliers. SFR considers itself to be commercially dependent on a handset supplier and on an access provider.

For customer premises equipment, the Group works with reputed equipment manufacturer, who produce integrated solutions such as LaBox and set top boxes to the specifications of the Group. The Group owns the IP rights to the technology used to manufacture this equipment.

For telecommunications equipment, the Group has a dual sourcing policy with leading companies in these markets for the network's main equipment, particularly radio equipment. As a result, the Group believes that there is no critical dependence. For the backbone, SFR has more of a mono-sourcing policy, based on the type of equipment, in order to simplify the process and because of smaller volumes of investments. The companies concerned are also leaders in their fields.

For the information systems, the Group uses either solutions recognized in the market (Oracle, SAP), or more advanced solutions for which specific provisions are stipulated in the contracts in order to protect access to the source code. SFR believes there is no critical dependence in this area.

Thus, the Group has developed and maintains relations with various suppliers who contributed to the development of innovations, service quality and operational excellence for its customers to ensure economic efficiency.

The purchasing process consists of five stages that describe the entire life cycle of the relationship between the Group and its suppliers.

The selection of suppliers is one of the critical steps. It is rigorous and applies objective criteria relating to product and service quality, delivery terms and conditions and their costs as part of the total cost of ownership.

This assessment also considers commitments relating to:

- compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- compliance with rules of confidentiality and loyalty;
- the existence and application of an Environmental and Social Responsibility (ESR) policy suited to the nature of the products and services supplied.
- These criteria are explicitly set forth in the contracts that govern the Group's relations with its suppliers.
- Governance is set up with the principal suppliers. This enables a long-term, balanced relationship to be established and relates to both the monitoring of performance, the sharing and supervising of targets and the exchange of information regarding market and technology trends.
- The SFR entity has been implementing a purchasing policy that takes into consideration the principles of social and environmental responsibility in its relations with its suppliers in order to improve risk control.
- The main principles are as follows:
 - give priority to suppliers that meet these challenges;
 - take these criteria into consideration in supplier evaluations; and
 - promote and ensure compliance with the code of ethics and commitments published by the Group.

All purchase contracts signed in the last year include a clause on "compliance with laws and regulations—social responsibility". The Group uses the specialized company AFNOR to evaluate its main suppliers on a regular basis.

The use of protected sector businesses (recycling of equipment, telephone contacts, etc.) is an integral part of the purchasing policy and is regularly monitored.

As described above, the Group uses several suppliers in the course of its business activities. The Group believes that it is not dependent on any single supplier and that the loss of one of its suppliers would not have any material adverse effect on the Group's business, and that the Group could replace its main suppliers without any major disturbance to its operations, with the exception of a very small number of suppliers (one terminal supplier and one access supplier).

Material Contracts

A summary of certain material agreements reached by the Group follows.

Telecommunications Agreements

Interconnection

Interconnection is the means by which the Group is connected with third-party operators, enabling the provision of electronic communications services to end users. For a subscriber of a telephone network to be able to call an end user located on another telephone network, the subscriber's network service provider must connect to the end user's network or to the network that transfers the call to the end user's network. As a general rule, the operator of the network that is transferring the call and the operator of the end user's network (if different to the former) bill the subscriber's service provider for the expenses incurred in transferring traffic and/or call termination. These expenses are calculated based on the rates for call establishment and the duration of the telephone calls. The interconnection rates and expenses are regulated by ARCEP.

The Group has entered into an interconnection agreement with Orange for an indefinite term. The agreement may be terminated by the Group subject to three months' written notice. The Group has also reached interconnection agreements with other operators for routing traffic.

Unbundling

Unbundling consists of the supply by Orange of local copper-wire loops to third-party operators, which then install their own transmission equipment on those local copper-wire loops, allowing such operators to ensure end-to-end management of the network connecting it to its customers. The Group has entered into an agreement with Orange for accessing its local loops.

Supply Agreements

Content Agreements

The Group has entered into several agreements with publishers for broadcasting digital television channels, including TF1, Groupe M6 and Canal+. These agreements are generally for renewable three-year terms. Different compensation models are applicable, primarily regarding the provision of non-linear TV offerings (e.g. deferred broadcasts and catch-up TV), with compensation being determined on either a flat-rate price or based on the number of subscribers using such services (the latter of which is the market (and Group) trend).

The Group and AENS, an affiliate of the Group, have entered into certain distribution agreements regarding a package of sport and news channels, including the rights to broadcast the English Premier League Football and the exclusive rights to broadcast the French Basketball League and English Rugby Premiership fixtures, as well as the UEFA Champions League and UEFA Europa League in France. The UEFA rights include exclusive broadcast coverage across free-TV, pay-TV, mobile, internet, over-the-top and digital terrestrial television coverage. All such distribution agreements are entered into on an arms-length basis.

On January 8, 2018, Altice Europe announced that existing sports content wholesale contracts between the Group and Altice TV would be cancelled and replaced by a new revenue sharing contract with a significantly reduced annual minimum guarantee. AENS, a subsidiary of Altice TV, was eligible to receive an indemnity of €300 million as part of the renegotiation. This new arrangement will include the transfer of other premium content contracts from the Group to Altice TV and allow the Group to continue to distribute premium pay TV content to its customers, including SFR Sports and Altice Studio channels. As a consequence of the contract renegotiation with Altice TV, the total commitments of the Group decreased by approximately €1,000 million.

Altice Europe runs its Altice TV division which, with its subsidiaries (including AENS and Altice Picture), encompasses Altice Europe's content distribution division. The Group has entered into various arrangements with Altice TV division, including: (i) exclusive distribution rights in France provided to the Group with respect to a subscription-based VOD service known as "SFR PLAY" produced by Altice TV division; (ii) exclusive distribution rights in France provided to the Group with respect to certain sports and other channels produced by Altice TV division including RMC Sport 1 through 4, RMC Sport News, BFM Paris, My Cuisine and Altice Studio (amongst others), which includes certain exclusive premium sports content acquired by Altice TV division;

(iii) exclusive distribution rights in France provided to the Group of the following channels Syfy, 13ème Rue, E!; (iv) exclusive distribution rights in France provided to the Group of Discovery Channels (v) non-exclusive distribution rights in France provided to the Group of Netflix. On January 8, 2018, Altice Europe announced that existing content wholesale contracts between the Group, and AENS, would be cancelled and replaced by new revenue sharing non-exclusive contracts with a lower guaranteed minimum amount payable by the Group, as applicable (“**AENS Contract Renegotiation**”). This new arrangement includes the transfer of other premium content contracts from the Group to AENS and allows the Group to continue to distribute premium pay TV content to its customers, including RMC Sport channels, BFM Paris, SFR PLAY, Altice Studio, My Cuisine, Syfy, 13ème Rue, E!, Discovery Channels and BeIN.

Handset Supply Agreements

The Group has entered into a number of agreements through which it procures wireless handsets and accessories. Additionally, the Group considers itself to be in a commercially dependent relationship with regard to a handset supplier whose high-visibility products are not replaceable in its customers’ eyes.

Infrastructure and Network Agreements

Agreements Regarding the Group’s Networks

For more information on agreements relating to infrastructure and network see “—*Network*”.

Agreement Between Orange and the Group Relating to Fiber Optics Roll-Out

On November 14, 2011, the Group entered into a joint investment agreement with Orange for the roll-out of fiber cable in less densely populated areas in continental France, which account for some 10 million households. Under this agreement, the Group was required to roll out fiber to 2.4 million households and Orange is required to roll out fiber optics to 7.6 million households, each by 2020.

To avoid any overlaps, the agreement designates for each municipality the operator that is in charge of the roll-out, thus ensuring the most optimal timeline and coverage. Each of the parties will become a client of the other by signing IRU agreements in the areas where they will not themselves deploy the fiber. The other operators will have access to these infrastructures through standard operator market agreements. Each party undertakes to cover each municipality within five years of the start of the roll-out.

The French Competition Authority’s decision of October 27, 2014 imposed certain obligations on the Group with regards to the implementation of this agreement. As part of the implementation of these commitments, the Group removed part of the exclusivity of deployments from which it benefited on nearly 900,000 homes, thus enabling Orange to supply its own infrastructure in such areas.

On June 27, 2018, Orange and SFR announced that they had reached an agreement ratified by the French Competition Authority pursuant to which the two operators have agreed that 80% of the available homes passed would be deployed by Orange and 20% by SFR. The accord was accepted by the French Competition Authority under the condition that non-compliance could expose both operators to a fine reaching up to 3% of revenues derived in France. This commitment, together with the Group’s commitment under the roll agreement, will require the Group to roll out fiber to 2.6 million households by 2020.

Agreement Between Bouygues Telecom and the Group Relating to Fiber Optics Roll-Out

On November 9, 2010 SFR and Bouygues Telecom entered into a joint investment agreement related to fiber optics roll-out (“**Faber Agreement**”). Under the terms of the Faber Agreement, SFR and Bouygues Telecom committed to jointly invest in the roll-out of a horizontal fiber optic network in a defined number of towns and districts located in high density areas.

By Decision No.14-DCC-160 dated October 30, 2014, the French Competition Authority authorized the SFR Acquisition. As part of this decision, the French Competition Authority asked SFR to provide certain commitments related to the Faber Agreement.

These commitments covered three main points:

- The obligation to provide distribution services for all Distribution Points (DP) delivered as of October 30, 2014 within two years;
- The drafting of a rider to the Faber Agreement allowing Bouygues Telecom to order a list of buildings of its choice for the distribution to Distribution Points delivered after October 30, 2014 within three months (excluding performance constraints); and
- The provision of maintenance for the FTTH infrastructure in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner using specially introduced quality indicators.

By Decision No.15-SO-14 dated October 5, 2015, the Competition Authority officially opened an inquiry into the conditions under which Altice and SFR Group respect these commitments.

See “—*Legal Proceedings—Civil and Commercial Disputes—Wholesale Disputes—Non-compliance with the commitments entered into by SFR, in the context of the SFR Acquisition, relating to the agreement concluded between SFR and Bouygues Telecom on November 9, 2010*” and “—*Legal Proceedings—Civil and Commercial Disputes—Wholesale Disputes—Bouygues Telecom against SFR (Faber CCI)*” for more information.

Wireless Network Agreements

Bouygues Telecom Agreement

The Group and Bouygues Telecom entered into an agreement on January 31, 2014, whereby they agreed to pool part of their wireless networks. The goal of this agreement is to allow the Bouygues Telecom and the Group to offer their respective subscribers better geographic coverage and service quality, while optimizing costs and investments. The agreement calls for the roll-out of a new shared network in an area corresponding to 57% of the population of France (encompassing the entire territory, other than the 32 largest population centers with more than 200,000 inhabitants and so-called “white spots”).

The agreement is based on two principles:

- (i) The creation of a special joint venture (Infracos) to manage the assets of the pooled radio sites, i.e. the passive infrastructures and geographic areas where the infrastructures and telecommunications equipment are deployed. The Group and Bouygues Telecom preserve the full ownership of their active telecommunications equipment and frequencies; and
- (ii) The mutual provision of RAN-sharing service in 2G, 3G and 4G in the shared territory. Each operator is responsible for the part of the territory in which it assures the design, roll-out, operation and maintenance of the RAN-sharing service.

Under the agreement, the Group and Bouygues Telecom preserve their own innovation capabilities as well as full commercial and pricing independence, and continue proposing differentiated services due to the control of their network cores and frequencies. The agreement to partially pool wireless networks follows many similar arrangements implemented in other European countries.

On January 31, 2014, ARCEP approved the agreement, provided three conditions were met: (i) the preservation of the operators’ strategic and commercial autonomy; (ii) the absence of an eviction effect on certain market competitors; and (iii) an improvement of the services provided to users in terms of both coverage and service quality.

The first roll-outs of the RAN sharing coverage were in September 2015, and 11,704 sites were rolled out by March 31, 2019. The Group estimates that as of late December 2018, this agreement corresponded to approximately €1,194 million in commitments given, and approximately €1,665 million in commitments received, for a net commitment of approximately €471 million, covering the entire long-term agreement. The target network completion date is expected to be in 2020 or 2021.

On April 29, 2014, Orange filed a complaint with the French Competition Authority regarding the agreement, arguing that it constituted an anti-competitive practice. Investigations on the merits are currently underway. For more information on the proceedings, see “—*Legal Proceedings—Civil and Commercial Disputes—Wholesale Disputes—Orange v. SFR and Bouygues Telecom (Network Sharing Agreement)*”.

Agreement Related to the GSM-R Wireless Telecommunications Network

The Group holds a 30% share in the company Synérail, along with Vinci Energies and Vinci Concessions (collectively, “**Vinci**”), AXA Infrastructure Investissement SAS, AXA UK Infrastructure Investissement SAS and AXA Infrastructure Partners FCPR (collectively, “**AXA**”) and TDF, which signed with the public-private GSM-R partnership agreement with RFF. Vinci and AXA each hold a 30% share, while TDF holds the remaining 10%.

The agreement, which has a duration of 15 years from March 24, 2010, and an overall value of approximately €1,000 million, consists of ensuring the financing, construction, operation and maintenance of a digital telecommunications network that will assure communications (voice and data) in conference mode between trains and ground controllers. This allows the creation of a European rail network system with a single, compatible and harmonized communication system that replaces existing national radio systems. The network will be progressively deployed along 14,000 km of traditional and high-speed rail lines in France.

The Group is also a service provider in the construction and operation phase of the GSM-R network through the companies Synérail Construction and Synérail Exploitation, which it holds jointly with Vinci Energies. In the event of a change in control of the Group, Vinci Energies has a purchase option on the stock of these two companies. This option was not, however, exercised as a result of the SFR Acquisition.

*Agreement for the Occupation of the Public Domain of Réseau Ferré de France (“**RFF**”)*

The Group has entered into a set of agreements with RFF regarding public domain occupation, through which the Group occupies the infrastructures to set up its network.

White Label Agreements

As part of its undertakings following the decision of the French Competition Authority approving the SFR Acquisition, the Group is now party to agreements with, EI Telecom (relating to 3P FTTB and FTTH white label services for CIC-Crédit Mutuel Group), La Poste Mobile (relating to 3P DSL and FTTB white label services) and Coriolis Telecom (relating to 3P DSL white label services), under which it provides contents (television, press), very-high-speed internet and telephone services.

Pursuant to the white label agreements, the Group undertakes to abide by certain quality and performance standards, and penalties may be levied against it by its white label clients if these undertakings are not fulfilled. Each of these white label clients pays the Group monthly fees based on the number of end users to whom they sell bundled offers or, in the case of certain voice service agreements, based on usage. The Group’s white label clients must pay additional amounts for any supplementary services they require, including customer and billing services. The billed amounts include (i) the subscription fee, which depends on the type of services subscribed, (ii) telephone service costs, and (iii) VOD costs.

The Group reached an agreement in May 2009 with Bouygues Telecom for the provision of FTTB very-high-speed bitstream services, which expires in March 2021.

MVNO Agreements

The Group is party to several end-to-end wireless service provision agreements with mobile virtual network operators (“**MVNOs**”) whose activity depends on access to the mobile network of one or more mobile operators. As of the date of this Notice, the Group is party to 12 MVNO agreements, the most important of these being with La Poste Telecom (49% of which is held by the Group and the remaining 51% by Groupe La Poste), El Telecom (CIC Mobile, Crédit Mutuel Mobile and NRJ Mobile), Afone (Leclerc Mobile) and Coriolis Telecom.

SFR FTTH

Sale of a 49.99% Interest in SFR FTTH

On January 31, 2019, the Company entered into an agreement with Piaf BidCo BV, an entity held by Allianz Capital Partners, AXA Infrastructure and OMERS Infrastructure (together, the “**JV Consortium**”), regarding the sale of a 49.99% interest in SFR FTTH, an alternative FTTH infrastructure wholesale operator. The transaction closed on March 27, 2019, upon which €522 million total assets and 1,100,000 total homes passed were transferred to SFR FTTH. The final proceeds amounted to €1.7 billion, based on an equity value at closing of

€3.3 billion. SFR FTTH is accounted for as an associate and therefore is no longer consolidated in the Company's financial statements.

SFR FTTH will be the largest alternative FTTH infrastructure wholesale operator in France, with approximately 5 million homes expected to be passed in low density areas in the next four years in addition to any others that may be franchised or acquired. SFR FTTH will sell wholesale services to all operators, including the Group, on the same terms and conditions and with no minimum volume commitments. The Company will sell technical services to SFR FTTH for the construction, subscriber connection and maintenance of its FTTH network. SFR FTTH is an associate of the Group and has been designated as an Unrestricted Subsidiary under the agreements, instruments and indentures governing the Group's debt, including the Indenture.

SFR FTTH Shareholders' Agreement

On March 27, 2019, the Company, Altice Europe and PIAF Bidco B.V. entered into a shareholders' agreement governing the rights and obligations of such parties in their capacities as shareholders of SFR FTTH. The shareholders' agreement provides for, among other things, a board of directors, which shall be comprised of four members, with two appointed by the Company and two appointed by PIAF Bidco B.V., and the make up of which is subject to change if the percentage of ownership of SFR FTTH changes. The shareholders' agreement also contains standard restrictions regarding the transfer of shares. Subject to certain ownership concentrations, SFR FTTH is not permitted to take the following actions, among others, without the due authorization of the board of directors, including the affirmative vote of at least one director designated by PIAF Bidco B.V.: the issuance of equity securities, the entry into agreements in excess of specified thresholds and the incurrence of indebtedness in contravention of SFR FTTH's financing policy. The SFR FTTH shareholders' agreement also grants the Company an option to purchase from PIAF Bidco B.V. between three and five percent of the share capital of SFR FTTH, subject to certain conditions.

Agreements between SFR FTTH and telecommunication operators

SFR FTTH has entered into agreements with SFR S.A., Orange S.A. and Free S.A.S. for the provision of electronic communication infrastructure by SFR FTTH to such operators.

Hivory

Agreement to Dispose of Tower Assets

On August 7, 2018, the Company and Starlight BidCo S.A.S., an entity controlled by funds affiliated with KKR, entered into an agreement in connection with the acquisition, by funds affiliated with KKR through Starlight BidCo S.A.S., of a 49.99% interest in the newly incorporated tower company, Hivory (the "**Towers Transaction**"). The transaction closed on December 18, 2018. The transaction valued Hivory at an enterprise value of €3,600 million. Hivory is a high-quality telecommunications infrastructure provider with a nationwide presence. It is the largest independent telecommunications tower company in France, benefiting from more than 10,000 strategically located sites with a diversified portfolio of ground-based towers and rooftops. Through Hivory, the Group and its joint venture partner KKR seek to proactively partner with third party mobile operators to develop their coverage and densification objectives, including through the build-to-suit of 1,200 new sites within the next four years. Certain of Hivory's capital expenditures will be financed by borrowings under the 2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities. See "*Description of Indebtedness—2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities*" for more information. Hivory is accounted for as a subsidiary and therefore fully consolidated in the Company's financial statements.

Hivory Shareholders' Agreement

In connection with the disposal of a 49.99% interest in Hivory to funds affiliated with KKR, the Company and Starlight BidCo S.A.S entered into a shareholders' agreement governing the rights and obligations of such parties in their capacities as shareholders of Hivory. The shareholders' agreement provides for, among other things, standard restrictions regarding the transfer of shares, a board of directors, which shall be comprised of five members, with three appointed by the Company and two appointed by KKR, and certain consent rights granted to KKR to protect its financial interest over specified matters relating to the operation and financing of Hivory. The shareholders' agreement also provides for a call option granted by KKR to the Company in the event of a direct or indirect change of control of Starlight BidCo S.A.S (an entity controlled by KKR) as well as standard tag-along and drag-along rights.

Agreements between Hivory and telecommunication operators

In connection with the Towers Transaction, Hivory has succeeded into certain hosting undertakings of SFR S.A. with Orange France S.A., Bouygues Telecom S.A. and Free Mobile S.A.S. and has entered into a 20-year master services agreement with the Group on November 30, 2018 for hosting, site development and ancillary services to be provided by Hivory to the Group as a tenant, in addition to certain agreements with operators relating to the installation of telecommunications equipment.

Acquisition of Altice International's FOT Business

On October 31, 2018, the Group acquired the controlling interest in Altice Blue Two, previously the holding company for Altice International's operations in the French Overseas Territories of Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane, Mayotte and Réunion (the "**FOT Business**"). The total consideration received amounted to €481 million. See "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Altice Group Reorganization*" for more information.

Agreement to dispose of International Wholesale Voice Carrier Business

On March 12, 2018, Altice Europe and the Group announced that they had entered into an exclusivity agreement with Tofane Global, a Paris-based telecommunications and digital player specializing in international carrier services, for the sale of its international wholesale voice carrier business in France. The sale was completed on September 12, 2018 at a disposal price of €21 million.

Call Centers

In order to optimize services, the Group outsourced certain of its call center operations to ACS. ACS coordinates with and outsources to various call center providers, including Randstad, Outremer Télécom (Mauritius and Madagascar) and Intelcia on behalf of the Group.

On May 16, 2018 the Group successfully acquired a 65% interest in ACS from Altice Europe, thereby internalizing its call center operations. See "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Closing of the previously announced acquisitions of Altice Customer Services ("ACS") and Altice Technical Services France ("ATS France")*" for more information.

Properties

As of June 30, 2019, the Group owned property, plant and equipment with a value of €6,297 million, of which the Group's telecommunications network represented most of this total value. For more information on the Group's network, see "*—Network*", above. The Group leases some of its property, plant and equipment, particularly certain buildings and telecommunications network infrastructure.

The Group's headquarters are located at 16, rue du Général Alain de Boissieu, 75015 Paris, France, which are leased from SCI Quadrans. See "*Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions—Transactions with our Controlling Shareholder—Transactions with SCI Quadrans*".

Technical sites

The technical sites of the Group are classified in three categories: (1) mobile switching centers ("**MSC**"), (2) radio sites (transmitting/receiving sites with transmitting/receiving antennas) and (3) fiber-optic exchanges.

The Group owns approximately 50 MSC buildings. Its radio network consists of approximately 21,000 sites of various types (existing buildings, undeveloped land, water towers and pylons), of which the Group is lead operator of 15,000. Approximately 4,000 of the Group's sites have been transferred to Infracos, the Group's joint venture with Bouygues Telecom (see "*—Material Contracts—Wireless Network Agreements—Bouygues Telecom Agreement*" for more information). On December 18, 2018, the Group transferred approximately 10,198 tower sites to Hivory (see "*—Material Contracts—Hivory—Agreement to Dispose of Tower Assets*" for more information). Fiber-optic exchanges primarily include small local optical connection nodes, which are a priority acquisition for the Group. The Group owns the optical fiber and coaxial cables of its network, as well as its equipment, head-ends, nodes, switches, connection equipment and certain other parts of the access network, including the long-distance backbone network. The cable infrastructure used in the Group's network (such as

ducts and pylons) is owned by the Group or Orange (in which case Orange makes them available to the Group under long-term IRUs). See “—Network”, above.

Other property

The Group holds more than 330 commercial leases for its stores located throughout France. In addition, the Group’s assets include movable assets, computer equipment and servers, particularly set-top boxes and other digital terminals and equipment installed on the premises of the Group’s subscribers, of which the Group retains ownership and which must be returned to the Group at the end of customers’ subscriptions. The Group believes that the usage rate of its property, plant and equipment is consistent with its activity and projected growth, as well as with its current and planned investments.

Environment and Sustainable Development

Given the Group’s activities and its current property, plant and equipment, it believes that there are no environmental factors likely to have a significant impact on the use of its current property, plant and equipment. Nevertheless, the Group pays particular attention to its environmental footprint and aims to implement a policy of profitable, sustainable and responsible development with respect to labor, the environment and society at large. The Group has implemented a number of environmental procedures with respect to its activity and its employees and wishes to expand these procedures in the future.

Beyond limiting its direct environmental impact, the Group is also careful to offer its subscribers ecologically responsible products and services in order to reduce their energy consumption. Due to its versatility and multifunctionality, the Group’s set-top boxes represent significant environmental advances in its products given that they combine several functions (TV-HD decoder, TV recording device and removable hard drive).

Employees

The Group has recently optimized its workforce with a view to building a more competitive and efficient organization in order to allow it to adapt more quickly to the demands of the telecommunications market. As of December 31, 2018, the Group had an average full-time equivalent employee headcount of 21,759, compared to 16,671 as of December 31, 2017 and 17,669 as of December 31, 2016. See “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Discussion and Analysis of Our Results of Operations—For the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016—Significant Events Affecting Historical Results—For the year ended December 31, 2017—Group Restructuring*” for more information.

In addition, on June 22, 2018, the Group entered into an agreement providing a new commitment to the unions to maintain its current number of employees until December 31, 2020. Under this agreement, the Group has also provided a commitment to the effect that if it undertakes any minor restructuring, its employees will benefit from certain support and structured departure processes.

Legal Proceedings

The Group is involved in legal and administrative proceedings that have arisen in the ordinary course of its business.

A provision is recorded by the Group when (i) there is sufficient probability that such disputes will give rise to liabilities borne by the Group, and (ii) the amount of such liabilities can be reasonably estimated. Certain Group companies are involved in disputes related to the ordinary activities of the Group. Only the most significant litigation and proceedings in which the Group is involved are described below. See Note 19 to the Unaudited Financial Statements, Note 33 to the 2018 Financial Statements, and Note 33 to the English language translation of the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, for more information regarding the Group’s current legal and administrative proceedings.

Other than those described below in this section, the Group is not aware of any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any pending or threatened proceedings of which the Group is aware) that may have or have had in the last twelve months significant effects on the financial position or profitability of the Group.

Tax Audits

VAT

The French tax authorities have conducted audits of various companies of the Group with respect to the VAT rates applicable to the Group's multi-play offerings. Pursuant to the rules applicable in 2010, television services are subject to a reduced VAT rate of 10%, while internet and telephony services are subject to the normal VAT rate of 20%. When marketing multi-play offerings, the Group applies a price reduction on the price the Group would otherwise charge for these services on a stand-alone basis. This discount applies primarily to the internet and telephony services portion of a multi-play offer, while the audited companies offered primarily television service. As a result, the VAT charged to the Group's multi-play subscribers is lower than the VAT that would be invoiced if the discount had to be charged to the portion of the price on its multi-play offers for the television services, or if the discount was prorated across all services. The French tax authorities assert that these discounts should have been calculated and prorated on the stand-alone prices of each of the services (television, broadband internet, fixed-line and/or mobile telephony) included in the multi-play packages of the Group and have proposed adjustments for the year 2010.

The Group has also received proposed adjustments for years 2011 to 2015 for SFR Fibre, Numericable and Est Vidéocommunication, primarily affecting the application of the VAT on multi-play offers, despite the change in rules on January 1, 2011 that supports the Group's practice in this area. The proposed adjustments are based on comparisons between customers with one television service and customers with two or three services including television (television with telephony and/or internet). If the proportion of the number of television service customers is lower than a certain percentage of customers with television and telephony and/or internet services, the VAT on television service is calculated at a 20% rate for these customers.

The National and International Audit Directorate (*Direction des vérifications nationales et internationales*) (the "DVNI") sent notices for the audit of 2015 and 2016.

The Group is disputing all of the proposed reassessments and has initiated appeals and dispute proceedings, which are at different stages for each of the years subject to reassessments.

By a decision from the French State Council on February 8, 2018, the Numericable request to be discharged of tax adjustments related to 2007, 2008 and 2009 was rejected.

The proposed assessments have been provisioned in the Unaudited Financial Statements, in the amount of €103 million (of which €40 million is recorded in "Provisions" and the remaining amount in "Trade payables and other current liabilities").

Others

An accounting audit of years 2012 to 2015 led the tax authorities to make various adjustments in the principal amount of the corporate tax. The tax reassessments for the years 2012 and 2013 have been paid in the Q2 2019. The Group, which is disputing the assessments proposed for 2014 and 2015, recognized a provision of €21 million as of June 30, 2019.

In addition, the Centre National du Cinéma has conducted an audit on the Group on the tax on television services for the years 2014 to 2017, which has led to a reassessment relating to the scope of such tax, which should include, according to the tax authorities, all services included in an offer and not only those allowing the access to a television service. The Group, which is disputing the assessments proposed, has recognized a provision of €32 million as of June 30, 2019.

The Group is subject to a tax inspection concerning the fiscal years 2014 and 2015. Main proposed tax reassessments relate to (i) the computation of non-deductible financial expenses pursuant to the French thin capitalization regime and (ii) the amount of the tax losses inherited from previous tax groups to which the specific regime permitting to offset carry-forward tax losses on an enlarged basis has been applied ("*mécanisme d'imputation sur une base élargie*"). The Group is disputing this reassessment and recognized a provision of €12 million as of March 31, 2019 (of which €5 million is recorded in "Provisions" and the remaining amount in "Trade payables and other current liabilities") related to this dispute.

In December 2017, the Group received a proposed tax reassessment about taxes on top remunerations and the company value added contribution. This proposal gave rise to the booking of a provision of €10 million as of June 30, 2019, and the Group is contesting the majority of the contemplated adjustments.

The Group is currently subject to a tax audit for the years 2016 and 2017.

Civil and Commercial Disputes

Wholesale disputes

Complaint by Bouygues Telecom against SFR and Orange regarding the wholesale market in mobile call termination and the retail market in mobile telephony

The French Competition Council received a complaint from Bouygues Telecom against SFR and Orange, claiming that SFR and Orange were engaged in anticompetitive practices in the mobile call termination and mobile telephony markets. On May 15, 2009, the French Competition Authority decided to postpone its decision and remanded the case for further investigation. On August 18, 2011, SFR received a complaint claiming unfair pricing. On December 13, 2012, the French Competition Authority fined SFR €66 million for abuse of dominant position, which SFR has paid.

SFR appealed the decision, and the case was argued in the Paris Court of Appeals on February 20, 2014.

The Paris Court of Appeals rendered its judgment on June 19, 2014, dismissing SFR's appeal (the judgment was appealed to the Court of Cassation by SFR on July 9, 2014 and on October 6, 2015, the Court of Cassation rejected SFR's appeal), and asked the European Commission to provide an Amicus Curiae brief to shed light on the economic and legal issues raised by this case. The Paris Court of Appeals postponed a ruling on the merits of the case pending the European Commission's opinion. The European Commission rendered its opinion on December 1, 2014, against SFR. The hearing on the merits of the case was held December 10, 2015. The Court of Appeal delivered its judgment on May 19, 2016, granting a 20% fine reduction to SFR. The French Treasury returned €13 million to SFR. SFR appealed to the Court of Cassation on June 20, 2016.

As a result of the French Competition Authority's decision of December 13, 2012, Bouygues Telecom, OMEA and EI Telecom (NRJ Mobile) brought suit against SFR in the Commercial Court for damages. SFR and Bouygues Telecom entered into mediation in June 2014 and the hearing to close the mediation proceedings was held on December 5, 2014. The motion for discontinuance on September 11, 2014, ended the legal action between the two companies. With respect to the claim by OMEA (€68 million) and EI Telecom (€29 million), SFR applied for and obtained a stay on a ruling pending the decision of the Paris Court of Appeals. On May 24, 2016, OMEA withdrew its case. EI Telecom reintroduced its case and updated its loss to up to €28 million. The procedure is pending.

eBizcuss.com against Virgin Mobile

On April 11, 2012, eBizcuss.com filed a complaint against Virgin Mobile before the French Competition Authority regarding an alleged anticompetitive vertical agreement between Apple and its wholesale distributors (including Virgin Mobile). The case is pending.

Complaint against Orange to the French Competition Authority regarding the market in mobile telephony services for businesses

On August 9, 2010, SFR filed a complaint against Orange with the French Competition Authority for anticompetitive practices in the business mobile telephony services market.

On March 5, 2015, the French Competition Authority sent a notice of complaints to Orange. Four complaints were filed against Orange. On December 17, 2015, the French Competition Authority ordered Orange to pay a fine of €350 million.

On June 18, 2015, SFR filed suit against Orange in the Commercial Court and is seeking €2,400 million in damages for the loss suffered as a result of the practices in question in the proceeding with the French Competition Authority. On June 21, 2016, Orange filed an injunction to disclose several pieces of confidential data in SFR's economic report for July 21, 2016. On June 28, 2017, the judge ruled on this procedural issue.

Following this ruling, two Data Rooms were opened at Orange, the first one in September for the mobile services, and the second one in October for the fixed services. The analysis from Orange of the documents placed in the Data Rooms has been carried out and the substantive debate has started. On July 12, 2019 SFR submitted its summary conclusions as the last step in the procedure.

Non-compliance with the commitments entered into by SFR, in the context of the SFR Acquisition, relating to the agreement concluded between SFR and Bouygues Telecom on November 9, 2010

Following a complaint by Bouygues Telecom, the French Competition Authority took legal action on October 5, 2015, to examine whether SFR fulfilled its commitments made to the French Competition Authority, in connection with the SFR Acquisition, under its co-investment agreement with Bouygues Telecom for the deployment of optical fiber in very densely populated areas (the “**Faber Agreement**”).

A session before the French Competition Authority board was held on November 22, and then on December 7, 2016.

On March 8, 2017, the French Competition Authority imposed a financial sanction of €40 million against Altice Europe and the Group for not having complied with the commitments set out in the Faber Agreement at the time of the SFR Acquisition. This amount was recognized in the Company’s financial statements as of March 31, 2017 and was paid during the second quarter. The French Competition Authority also imposed injunctions, including mandating a new schedule to supply all outstanding access points with progressive penalties imposed in the event of non-compliance.

A summary was lodged on April 13, 2017 before the Council of State. The judge in chambers of the Council of State said there is no matter to be referred. On September 28, 2017, the Council of State rejected the application of Altice Europe and the Group for cancellation of the decision of the French Competition Authority.

The French Competition authority is currently controlling the compliance by SFR of the commitment set out in the Faber Agreement.

SFR v. Orange: abuse of dominant position in the second homes market

On April 24, 2012, SFR filed a complaint against Orange with the Paris Commercial Court for abuse of dominant position in the retail market for mobile telephony services for non-residential customers.

On February 12, 2014, the Paris Commercial Court ordered Orange to pay to SFR €51 million for abuse of dominant position in the second homes market.

On April 2, 2014, Orange appealed the decision of the Commercial Court on the merits. On October 8, 2014, the Paris Court of Appeals overturned the Paris Commercial Court’s ruling and dismissed SFR’s requests. The Court of Appeals ruled that it had not been proven that a pertinent market limited to second homes actually existed. In the absence of such a market, there was no exclusion claim to answer, due to the small number of homes concerned. On October 13, 2014, SFR received notification of the judgment of the Paris Court of Appeal of October 8, 2014 and repaid the €51 million to Orange in November 2014. On November 19, 2014, SFR appealed the ruling.

On April 12, 2016, the French Supreme Court quashed the judgment of the Court of Appeal and referred the case to the Court of Appeal of Paris. Orange returned €53 million to SFR on May 31, 2016. Orange reintroduced the case in the Court of Appeal of Paris on August 30, 2016. On June 8, 2018, a decision of the Court of Appeal has confirmed the decision and confirmed the payment made by Orange to SFR. On December 24, 2018, Orange refiled the appeal with the Supreme Court and SFR responded in the first half of 2019.

SCT against SFR

On October 11, 2017, SCT summoned the Group before the Paris Commercial Court alleging certain dysfunctions and failings in the delivery of the Group’s Fixed services, and the loss of certain clients as part of the supply of MVNO services.

SCT is claiming damages in the amount of approximately €48 million (comprised of €25 million for the fixed services, €15 million for loss of clients, €2 million for loss of revenues, €1 million for deployment delays,

€4 million for dysfunctions which led a negative impact on their internal management, €1 million for overcharging, €1 million for purchases with Orange and €200,000 for damages to their image).

This case was subject to a conciliation proceeding between the parties. After the failure of this proceeding, the case was sent to be tried on the merits and the Group communicated its conclusions in response on March 13, 2018. SCT concluded its pleadings on June 4, 2019. SFR intends to respond by the September 10, 2019 deadline.

Consumer Disputes

Free v. SFR: unfair practices for non-compliance with consumer credit provisions in a subsidized offer

On May 21, 2012, Free filed a complaint against SFR in the Paris Commercial Court.

Free challenged the subsidy used in SFR's "Cross" offers sold over the internet between June 2011 and December 2012, claiming that the subsidy constituted a form of consumer credit and that SFR was therefore liable for unfair practices by not complying with the consumer credit provisions, in particular in terms of providing relevant information to customers.

Free asked the Paris Commercial Court to order SFR to provide customers with the relevant information and pay €29 million in damages. On January 15, 2013, the Commercial Court dismissed all of Free's requests and granted SFR €300,000 in damages. On January 31, 2013, Free appealed the decision.

On March 9, 2016, the Paris Court of Appeal upheld the judgment of the Paris Commercial Court and dismissed all of Free's claims. The amount of the compensation to be paid by Free to SFR increased from €300,000 to €1 million. On May 6, 2016, Free filed an appeal. SFR's defense was filed on November 8, 2016.

The Court of Cassation rendered a decision on March 7, 2018. This decision overturned and partially cancelled the decision rendered by the Court of Appeal and referred the case back to the Court of Appeal. The Court of Cassation considered that the Paris Court of Appeal had based its prior judgment on improper motives to exclude the mobile subsidy provided by the Group on its subscriptions from the scope of consumer credit. In addition, the Court of Cassation reaffirmed the sentencing for Free mobile to pay €1 million for the defamation suffered by the Group.

Free referred the matter to the Second Paris Court of Appeal. On April 24, 2019, the Second Paris Court of Appeal ruled that the "Cross" offer was to be considered a form of consumer credit and therefore SFR is consequently liable for unfair commercial practices. Free's other claims were dismissed. The Second Paris Court of Appeal has requested an assessment of damages suffered by Free, for which SFR has to make a €30,000 deposit by September 2019 to partly cover the costs of the expertise. SFR filed an appeal before the French Supreme Court and the proceedings are currently still pending.

SFR v. Iliad, Free and Free mobile: unfair practices by disparagement

On May 27, 2014, SFR filed a complaint against Iliad, Free and Free Mobile in the Paris Commercial Court for unfair competition, claiming that since Free Mobile was launched, Iliad, Free and Free Mobile were liable for unfair practices by disparaging SFR's services. SFR claimed €493 million in damages.

On September 9, 2016, Free argued that SFR denigrated their capacities and services and claimed €475 million in damages. The Paris Commercial Court rendered its judgment on January 29, 2018. The Court sentenced Free Mobile to pay to SFR €20 million as moral damage as a result of unfair competition made by disparagement. In addition, the Paris Commercial Court ordered that SFR pay €25 million to Free Mobile as moral and material damage as a result of unfair competition made by disparagement. This decision was executed and the Group paid the €5 million net amount to Free in June 2018. SFR appealed this decision and the case is still pending.

Disputes regarding the transfer of customer call centers from Toulouse, Lyon and Poitiers

Following the transfer of customer call centers in Toulouse and Lyon to Infomobile, and the transfer of the Poitiers call centers to a subsidiary of the Bertelsmann Group, the former employees at those sites filed legal actions at Human Rights Tribunals in each respective city, claiming that their employment contracts were unfair and constituted fraud under Article L. 1224-1 of the French Labor Code and that their dismissals were in breach of the legal provisions regarding dismissal for economic reasons.

The rulings in 2013 were mixed. The Toulouse Court of Appeals penalized SFR and Téléperformance in half of the cases, while the Lyon and Poitiers courts ruled in favor of SFR. The cases are now at various stages of proceedings in the Labor Tribunal, Court of Appeals and Court of Cassation.

Litigation over distribution in the independent network (consumer market and SFR's Business Team)

Like many other companies operating an indirect distribution model, SFR faces complaints from a number of its current and former distributors. These complaints revolve around claims of sudden breach of contract, unfair economic dependency, demands for reclassification as a sales agent, and more recently, demands for reclassification as a contractual branch manager or as SFR-contracted point-of-sale staff.

Free v. SFR

In July 2015, Free filed suit against SFR seeking to prevent SFR from using the word “Fiber”, claiming that the solution marketed by SFR is not an FTTH solution. Free considers SFR’s communication to be materially deceptive and, on that basis, is asking the court to find that SFR is engaging in free-riding and unfair competition.

On January 29, 2018, a decision was rendered requesting SFR to:

- pay €1 million as moral damages;
- communicate, within 90 days following the date of the judgment notification, to each client having subscribed to SFR or Numericable, an offer including the term “fiber” (excluding FTTH offers) on IT support and paper support information relating to (i) the precise nature of its connection to optical fibre; (ii) the number of subscribers sharing coaxial connection; and (iii) the average connection speed at peak hours and off-peak hours;
- inform, within 90 days following the date of the judgment notification, each client having subscribed to SFR or Numericable, an offer including the term “fiber” (excluding FTTH offers) that they benefit from a possibility of immediate termination as a result of default in previous information provided about the exact characteristics of the offer; and
- pay €100,000 pursuant to article 700 of the French Code of Commerce.

The court considered that it made a material error in failing to mention provisional enforcement in the judgment. Accordingly, the court decided, by judgment dated February 12, 2018, that provisional enforcement applies for all convictions in this case.

Despite its appeal before the Court of Appeal of Paris, the SFR was obliged to execute the judgment. Free challenged SFR’s proper execution of the judgment and referred the matter to the execution judge which confirmed the proper execution of the ruling by SFR. Free appealed this decision and the proceedings are still pending.

Familles Rurales v. SFR

In May 2015, Familles Rurales filed a class action suit against SFR in the Paris District Court, claiming that SFR used deceptive sales practices in its communications about 4G, and seeking remedy for the loss allegedly suffered by consumers.

On November 12, 2015, SFR argued the nullity of the summons. On April 15, 2016, the judge of the *Mise en Etat* declined the request of SFR by ordinance. On April 29, 2016, SFR appealed this ordinance to the Paris Court of Appeals. On April 20, 2017, the Paris Court of Appeals confirmed the ordinance of the judge of the *Mise en Etat*. On May 17, 2017, SFR deposited its second pleadings to the judge, to which Familles Rurales provided their responses on November 14, 2017. Familles Rurales represents about thirty individual cases and based on the fact that ARCEP revealed dysfunctions in SFR’s 4G network, that they were entitled to claim reimbursement for their mobile phones and their 4G subscription fees. Familles Rurales asked the Court to publish the relevant information in order to allow any subscriber to join this class action after judgment and thus, to obtain such reimbursement. Familles Rurales requested a provision of €100,000. On February 27, 2018, the closing injunction was pronounced for SFR, followed by an audience with the judge of the *Mise en Etat* on March 7, 2018. The pleadings were heard on July 4, 2018. On October 3, 2018, the *Tribunal de Grande Instance* of Paris rendered a judgment rejecting the

requests of Familles Rurales and sentenced the Familles Rurales association to pay €0.02 million based on Article 700 of the *Code de Procédure Civile*. The closing ordinance occurred on April 11, 2019, and the case was pleaded concomitantly in collegiate before the Court of Appeal of Paris. The closing hearing is scheduled for November 7, 2019.

Tracotel and Intermobility v. SFR

In May 2017, Tracotel and Intermobility sued SFR before the “Tribunal de Commerce de Paris” in order to obtain compensation for the damage allegedly suffered by the two contracting parties in the context of the response to the tender procedure of the Vélib DSP. They accuse SFR of not having filed the joint offer and are seeking damages in the amount of €69 million. The Group is challenging the merits of these claims. In November 2018, at the time of the submission of summary conclusions, Tracotel and Intermobility requested that, in the event of rejection of their principal claim, the Group will be ordered to pay a minimum of €3 million. The conclusions of SFR in response were filed on January 25, 2019. The hearing will take place on September 20, 2019.

Other disputes

French Competition Authority SFR Acquisition and Virgin Mobile Acquisition Sanction

On November 8, 2016, the French Competition Authority ordered the Altice Europe Group to pay €80 million for violating the suspensive nature of the control of concentrations during the SFR Acquisition and Virgin Mobile Acquisition. The practices denounced, which aimed to make the new entity operational as quickly as possible after the acquisitions were authorized, were implemented in good faith and in an uncertain legal context. To limit the financial risk to the Group, the Group chose not to dispute the allegations and paid the fine in full in February 2017. In the context of the Virgin Mobile Acquisition, on April 5, 2019, we received a claim from a competitor alleging that such activities resulted in the Group winning the tender process for the acquisition and seeking monetary damages in the amount of €216 million. We are in the process of assessing the merits of the claim and expect to challenge the claim in proceedings recently initiated by the competitor.

In-depth inquiry of the European Commission into the assignment of cable infrastructures by certain local authorities

On July 17, 2013, the European Commission signaled that it had decided to open an investigation to verify whether the transfer of public cable infrastructure between 2003 and 2006 by several French municipalities to SFR Fibre (formerly NC Numericable S.A.S.) was consistent with European Union government aid rules. In announcing the opening of this in-depth investigation, the European Commission indicated that it believes that the sale of public assets to a private company without proper compensation gives the latter an economic advantage not enjoyed by its competitors, and that it therefore constitutes government aid within the meaning of the rules of the European Union. The free-of-charge transfer of the cable networks and ducts by 33 French municipalities to SFR Fibre, therefore, it was argued, confers a benefit of this type and constitutes government aid. The European Commission has expressed doubts about the compatibility of the alleged aid with the rules of the European Union. The Group firmly denies the existence of any government aid. In addition, the decision to open an investigation concerns a relatively small number of network connections (approximately 200,000), the majority of which have not been migrated to EuroDocs 3.0 and only allow access to a limited number of the Group’s television services.

The European Commission’s decision of July 17, 2013 was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on September 17, 2013. Since then, discussions have continued within the framework of this process both in terms of comments from third parties as well as those from the parties to the proceedings as to the allegation of the existence of aid and its extent, with the Group firmly challenging the existence of any government aid.

Actions by Colt, Free and Orange against the European Commission regarding DSP 92

Colt, Free and Orange filed three separate motions against the European Commission (the “**Commission**”) before the General Court of the European Union (“**GCEU**”) seeking to annul the Commission’s final decision of September 30, 2009 (Decision C(2009) 7426), which held that the compensation of €59 million granted for the establishment and operation of a high-speed electronic communications network in the department of Hauts-de-Seine does not constitute state aid within the meaning of the rules of the European Union. The Group is not party to these proceedings. Its subsidiary Sequalum, as well as the French government and the department of Hauts-de-Seine, are acting as civil parties. In three rulings dated September 16, 2013, the GCEU dismissed all three actions

and confirmed the aforementioned decision of the Commission. Free and Orange have appealed to the Court of Justice of the European Union.

Litigation between Sequalum and Hauts-de-Seine General Council regarding DSP 92

A disagreement arose between the Hauts-de-Seine General Council (“CG92”) and Sequalum regarding the terms of performance of a utilities concession contract signed on March 13, 2006 between Sequalum, a subsidiary of the Group, and the Hauts-de-Seine General Council, to create a very-high-speed fiber optic network in the Hauts-de-Seine region.

The Hauts-de-Seine General Council decided in its on October 17, 2014 meeting to terminate the public service delegation agreement signed with Sequalum “for gross misconduct by the delegatee for which it is solely responsible”.

By two judgments dated March 16, 2017, the Administrative Court of Cergy Pontoise rejected the actions brought by Sequalum against the two demands issued by the Hauts-de-Seine General Council for the penalties in the amounts of €52 million and €45 million. Sequalum appealed the two decisions before the Administrative Court of Versailles, but paid €97 million over the month of July.

On October 16, 2014, Sequalum filed a motion in the Administrative Court of Cergy Pontoise to have the public service delegation rescinded on the grounds of force majeure due to irreversible disruption of the contract, and for a payment of compensation.

Sequalum claims that the termination was unlawful, and is continuing to perform the contract, subject to any demands that the delegator may impose. If the courts decided against Sequalum, Sequalum may have to (i) repay the public subsidies received for the DSP 92 project, equal to the outstanding component of the subsidies (Sequalum has received €25 million), (ii) pay the proceeds of advances (estimated to be €32 million by the Department of Hauts-de-Seine) and (iii) compensate the Department of Hauts-de-Seine for damages suffered (estimated to be €212 million by the Department of Hauts-de-Seine). The Hauts-de-Seine General Council received the returnable assets of the DSP 92 project on July 1, 2015. If the courts decided in favor of Sequalum, the Hauts-de-Seine General Council would have to pay compensation to Sequalum in an amount equal to the net value of the assets.

On December 31, 2015, the assets were removed from Sequalum’s account in an amount of €116 million. A receivable in the amount of €139 million related to the expected indemnification due to Sequalum was also recognized and fully provisioned.

On July 11, 2016, the Department of Hauts-de-Seine issued a detailed account of all sums it believed to be due by each party in respect of the various disputes, and issued securities on the basis of the said account. The various sums were the subject of a decision of the public accountant dated July 13, 2016, with the final approved amount totaling €182 million. This statement, the securities and the compensation decision were the subject of motions for annulment filed by Sequalum before the Administrative Court of Cergy Pontoise on September 10, 12 and 14, 2016.

These applications remain pending, except for the application for annulment relating to the breakdown (the Court having considered that the breakdown was not a measure which could be appealed but Sequalum appealed this decision before the Versailles Administrative Court of Appeals). The Group outlined that it had its own optical fibre in the Haut-de-Seine department enabling it to serve its customers.

In September 2017, the department issued three revenue orders (*titres de recette*) in order to minimize the balance due to Sequalum at the time of counting. The following demands were contested:

- Order of an amount of €23 million for the unamortized portion of the subsidies (SFR’s appeal was dismissed);
- Order of an amount of €32 million for deferred income (SFR’s appeal was successful); and
- Order of an amount of €6 million for amounts received as prepayment for connections (SFR’s appeal was dismissed).

The Department issued a revenue order of €212 million for damages suffered as a result of the faults based on which the contract was terminated. The judgment was rendered on February 15, 2018, and reduced the indemnity by €187 million and the amount of the revenue order to €26 million. The department appealed this decision. The judgement rendered on July 5, 2018 granted Sequalum's request for the cancellation of the compensation. On the other hand, the request for repayment was rejected. This rejection has been appealed by Sequalum.

Canal Plus Group (GCP) against SFR and SFR Fibre

On October 4, 2017, GCP summoned SFR and SFR Fibre (formerly NC Numericable S.A.S.) before the Paris Commercial Court. GCP claimed that both SFR and SFR Fibre breached their contractual obligations and notably:

- marketed substitute products to the GCP, allowing customer poaching from GCP to the benefit of the Group;
- decreased GCP's promotions;
- promoted the migration of the subscriber base in favor of FTTB, which does not allow access to Canalsat offers;
- carried out misleading advertising;
- refused to set up new offers;
- changed the numbering of GCP's channels; and
- denigrated GCP channels on SC platforms.

GCP requested the termination of the above under financial penalty of €30,000 per day, and damages in the amount of €174 million. On September 18, 2018, the two parties signed a contract allowing GCP to distribute sports channels produced by the Group via satellite. As part of this agreement, both parties decided to mutually desist from all open legal proceedings, thus ending the aforementioned litigation.

Iliad/Free gun-jumping litigation against Altice Luxembourg, the Group, SFR and SFR Fibre

On April 9, 2019, Iliad and Free filed a complaint against Altice Luxembourg, the Group, SFR and SFR Fibre in the Paris Commercial Court relating to gun-jumping practices in connection with the Group's acquisition of Omer Telecom Limited which were sanctioned by the French Competition Authority in 2016. Iliad and Free allege that such practices allowed the Group to win the bidding process, without which Iliad and Free would have acquired the entity. Iliad and Free claim a loss in profits of €216 million. A hearing was held on July 4, 2019 and the Group has until October 4, 2019 to respond.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis provides information that we believe is relevant to an assessment and understanding of the Company's financial condition and results of operations and should be read together with the Unaudited Financial Statements and the Audited Financial Statements. This discussion contains forward looking statements that are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties. See "Forward Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors" for a discussion of important factors to be evaluated in connection with an investment in the Notes.

In this section, unless the context otherwise requires or otherwise specifies, the term "Group", "we", "us" and "our" refers to the Company and its subsidiaries.

The Company applies International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed in the European Union. Adjusted EBITDA and Capital Expenditures, and measures derived therefrom, are not defined in IFRS, they are "non-GAAP measures". Management believes Adjusted EBITDA is useful to readers of the Company's financial statements as it provides a measure of operating results excluding certain items that we believe are either outside of our recurring operating activities, or items that are non-cash. Excluding such items enables trends in our operating results and cash flow generation to be more easily observable. We use the non-GAAP measures internally to manage and assess the results of our 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 our industry, and thus are a basis for comparability between us and our peers. However, Adjusted EBITDA, as used herein, is not necessarily comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies. Furthermore, Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool and should not be considered in isolation from, or as an alternative to, net income or loss, operating income, cash flow or other combined income or cash flow data prepared in accordance with IFRS. For further details, see "Presentation of Financial and Other Information" included elsewhere in this Notice.

Basis of Presentation

This discussion and analysis for each of the periods presented is based on the financial information derived from the Historical Consolidated Financial Information. The Company has adopted IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 effective from January 1, 2018. The Unaudited Financial Statements and the 2018 Financial Statements reflect the change in accounting standards. The Company's consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2017 has been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15 in the 2018 Financial Statements. IFRS 9 amendments were booked directly in the opening balance sheet as of January 1, 2018 and the financial information for the year ended December 31, 2017 in the 2018 Financial Statements has not been restated for the impact of IFRS 9. The 2017 Financial Statements and the 2016 Financial Statements have not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15 or IFRS 9. See Notes 1.2, 2.3 and 38 to the 2018 Financial Statements, included elsewhere in this Notice for more information. The Company has adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of January 1, 2019. The financial information for the six months ended June 30, 2018 in the Unaudited Financial Statements and the Audited Financial Statements has not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 16. See Note 1.2.3 to the Unaudited Financial Statements and 2018 Financial Statements, respectively included elsewhere in this Notice for more information.

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 ("ROU") assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which has been applied by the Group. The main effects of the adoption of IFRS 16 on assets and liabilities as of January 1, 2019, were a recognition of ROU assets of €3,233 million which are recognized and presented separately in the statement of financial position and include the lease assets in the amount of €121 million previously recognized under finance leases and reclassified from the Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets line items, and an increase in lease liabilities by €3,214 million (current and non-current) (including the reclassification of finance lease liabilities already recorded as of December 31, 2018 in the amount of €79 million) of which the current and non-current liabilities increased by €663 million and €2,551 million, respectively.

Operational Activities

From time to time we review the presentation of revenues generated by our operational activities to most closely align to the day-to-day operational and strategic divisions in which our business is managed.

On January 1, 2018, we amended the presentation of our revenue derived from operational activities, presenting revenue by activity under “Mobile Services,” “Mobile Equipment,” “Fixed,” “Wholesale,” “Media” and “Other.” For comparative purposes, we have provided the same presentation for the year ended December 31, 2017. However, for the financial years ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we have continued to present the discussion and analysis of the results of our operations in line with the historical activities of the business prior to January 1, 2018 (i.e., “B2C,” “B2B,” “Wholesale” and “Media”).

On January 1, 2019, we amended the presentation of our revenue derived from operational activities, presenting revenue by activity under “Residential—Fixed,” “Residential—Mobile,” “Business Services,” “Equipment Sales” and “Media” which we believe more accurately reflects the current day-to-day operational and strategic divisions in which our business is managed. For comparative purposes, we have provided the same presentation for the six months ended June 30, 2018.

Key Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

Our operations and the operating metrics discussed below have been, and may continue to be, affected by certain key factors as well as certain historical events and actions. The key factors, amongst others, affecting the ordinary course of our business and our results of operations are discussed below.

Acquisitions and Integration of Businesses and Strategic Initiatives

The Company was created through the acquisition by the Group, previously France’s sole major cable operator, of SFR, France’s leading alternative mobile services provider, which occurred on November 27, 2014. We have from time to time made significant direct and indirect equity investments in, and divestments of, certain businesses, including, among others, the acquisition of a controlling interest in Next Radio T.V. in 2016 and the remaining interest therein in 2018, the disposal of i24News and acquisitions of FOT, ACS and ATS 2018. In addition, in 2018, the Group has entered into strategic transaction such as the sale of a 49.99% interest in SFR FTTH and the Towers Transaction. Due to the significant nature of certain of these acquisitions and disposals, the comparability of our results of operations based on the Historical Consolidated Financial Information may be affected. See “—*Discussion and Analysis of Our Results of Operations—For the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2018—Significant Events Affecting Historical Results*”, “—*Discussion and Analysis of Our Results of Operations—For the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017—Significant Events Affecting Historical Results*” and “—*Discussion and Analysis of Our Results of Operations—For the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016—Significant Events Affecting Historical Results*”.

In general, our results of operations in historical periods have been impacted by actions taken and expenditures incurred to integrate these businesses. We have aimed to integrate and improve the businesses by focusing on several key areas including by (i) investing in the Group’s fiber network, migrating existing DSL subscribers to the Group’s own network and reducing the need for third party network services, (ii) improving and simplifying operational processes and reduce IT costs by investing in new platforms, (iii) integrating sales organizations, optimizing the Group’s sales channels and simplifying the Group’s brand portfolio, (iv) implementing procurement efficiencies by leveraging the Group’s bargaining power and (v) reducing overhead costs.

At the core of our strategy is a return on revenue, profitability and cash flow growth and, as a result, deleveraging. We benefit from a unique asset base which is fully-converged, fiber rich, media rich, active across consumers and businesses and holds the number two position in its market with nationwide fixed and mobile coverage. The reinforced operational focus offers significant value creation potential. Key elements of our growth strategy include:

- Operational and financial turnaround under the leadership of a new management team;
- Optimizing commercial performance with a particular focus on customer services;
- Continuing to invest in best-in-class infrastructure commensurate with our market position; and

- Monetizing content investments through various pay TV models and growing advertising revenue.

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018, we incurred restructuring and other non-recurring costs of €432 million, €980 million and €592 million respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, we incurred restructuring and other non-recurring income and cost (respectively) of €3,153 million and €308 million respectively. Restructuring and non-recurring items primarily include costs with respect to renegotiations or termination of contractual arrangements, employee redundancies, fees paid to external counsel, capital gain or loss on investing activities and other administrative expenses related to reorganization of existing or newly acquired businesses. In addition, we generally record goodwill relating to such acquisitions. As of June 30, 2019, the goodwill recorded on our balance sheet amounted to €11,481 million (compared to €11,480 million as of December 31, 2018). Goodwill is subject to impairment reviews in accordance with IFRS and any impairment charge on goodwill would have a negative impact on operating profit/net operating income. For the six months ended June 30, 2019, we did not incur any impairment losses.

Multi-Play Strategy

We have implemented a business strategy focused on the provision and expansion of multi-play product offerings, including 3P and 4P bundles. Customers who elect to subscribe for our multi-play bundles rather than our individual services realize comparative cost savings on their monthly bill. We believe that the enhanced value proposition associated with our bundled services enables us to meet our customers' communication and entertainment requirements while concurrently both increasing customer loyalty and attracting new customers. As a result of our focus on providing subscribers with multi-play bundles, we have experienced an increase in the number of our fiber/cable customer relationships. We believe our bundled service offerings will be an important driver of our fixed-based services, partially offsetting the continued pressure on traditional fixed-based services.

Introduction of New Products and Services and Investment in Content

We have significantly expanded our presence and product and service offerings in the past. In particular, we have launched new offers with new sports and other content in order to differentiate our product offering and to underline our investment in sports rights and other nonlinear content.

We are focused on supplementing our own content offerings with premium content produced by third parties. Altice Europe has acquired the rights to broadcast and/or distribute various premium sporting events, including the French Athletics Federation, English Premier League (through an agreement with Canal+), French Basketball League, English Rugby Premiership, UEFA Champions League and UEFA Europe League, which are commercialized in France via exclusive SFR branded channels pursuant to a distribution agreement entered into with AENS, a subsidiary of Altice TV. We also launched a single brand in July 2018 for all of our sports content: RMC Sport Access, which replaced the SFR Sport channel. At the end of 2016, Altice Europe and the Group also announced strategic agreements with NBCUniversal International and Discovery which confer certain exclusive distribution rights pursuant to which the Group broadcasts such channels in France, furthering the expansion of the Group's premium content offerings. In April 2017, we announced the launch of MY Cuisine, an international cookery channel broadcast exclusively by the Group in France. MY Cuisine also comprises a print magazine, mobile application and a recipe blog. Furthermore, the Group has formed a partnership with Discovery Communications to launch two new exclusive Discovery channels and has obtained exclusive distribution rights to two existing Discovery channels, including the number one factual pay TV channel in France, and three NBCUniversal channel brands in metropolitan France. Leading 24-hour news is also provided by the Group through its TV news hub bundle, BFM. In June 2017, we entered into a multi-year partnership with Netflix to deliver Netflix's range of critically acclaimed series, movies, documentaries, stand-up comedy and children's programming to our customers in France. We intend to continue to selectively invest in local and value-added premium content as well as sports broadcasting and distribution rights in the future to enrich our differentiated and convergent communication services from those of our competitors. We believe that such efforts will reduce our customer churn and increase revenue.

In March 2018, we redesigned our offers by simplifying them and more closely aligning their content to those of our competitors. Offers are now built around two separate focuses: one around telecoms and one around premium content. These are offered as pay options, at a preferential rate for our customers, for fixed and mobile offers. The benefits of this strategy are beginning to be seen in a significant uplift in gross adds for customers taking content options and this trend is anticipated to strengthen as further key content was added with the Champion's League in the third quarter of 2018.

Pricing

We focus our product offerings on multi-play offers. In France, we offer multiple play (4P) offers at various price points based on the targeted clientele (low cost, no engagement period offers through our RED brand and more premium offers with the SFR brand). The French market remains highly competitive and hence extremely sensitive to pricing strategy. The cost of a multi-play subscription package generally depends on market conditions, our competitors' pricing of similar offerings and the content and add-ons available on each platform. In general, the greater the optionality, content and usage time included in the offering, the higher the price of the multi-play package. The prices of B2B contracts are negotiated individually with each customer. The B2B market for voice services is extremely price-sensitive and entails very low margins as voice services are highly commoditized, involving sophisticated customers and relatively short-term contracts. The B2B market for data services is less price-sensitive, as data services require more customization and involve service level agreements. In both markets, price competition is strongest in the large corporate and public-sector activities, whereas customer-adapted solutions are an important competitive focus in the medium and small business activities. We have tailored our targeted pricing strategy to account for these dynamics in France.

Cost Structure

We generally work towards achieving satisfactory operating margins in our business and focus on revenue-enhancing measures once we have achieved such margins. We continuously work towards optimizing our cost base by streamlining processes and service offerings, improving productivity by centralizing our business functions, reorganizing our procurement process, eliminating duplicative management functions and overhead, terminating lower-return projects and non-essential consulting and third-party service agreements, and investing in our employee relations and our culture. We are implementing common technological platforms across our networks to gain economies of scale, notably with respect to billing systems, network improvements and customer premises equipment and are investing in sales, marketing and innovation, including brand-building, enhancing our sales channels and automating provisioning and installation processes. We have also achieved, and expect to continue to achieve, substantial reductions in our operating expenses as we implement uniform best practice operational processes across our organization. As a result, we have generally managed to achieve growth in the Adjusted EBITDA, profitability and operating cash flow of businesses that we have acquired.

Network Upgrades

Our ability to provide new or enhanced fixed-based services, including HDTV and VoD television services, broadband internet at increasing speeds and fixed-line telephony services as well as 3G and 4G mobile services to additional subscribers depends in part on our ability to upgrade our (i) cable and DSL networks by extending the fiber portion of our network, reducing the number of nodes per home passed and upgrading technical components of our network and (ii) mobile networks by building-out our 4G-network as well as maintaining agreements with third parties to share mobile networks. Over the last four years, we have increased our fiber deployment and upgraded a substantial part of our cable networks. For example, as of December 31, 2018, our cable networks are largely DOCSIS 3.0 enabled, which allows us to offer our customers high broadband internet access speeds and better HDTV services across our footprint. The Group has also accelerated the build-out of its 4G network over the last two years to have a market-leading mobile network in place (4G population coverage of 98.7%). The Group also aims to continue the expansion of its fiber network in France and intends to capitalize on its past investments in improved fiber infrastructure. Moreover, SFR FTTH, an associate in which the Group owns a 50.01% interest, plans to expand its network in low density areas by approximately 5.0 million homes expected to be passed in the next four years.

In the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 and during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, we have incurred significant capital expenditure (between 22-23% of total consolidated revenues) in order to improve our mobile network and to roll out new fiber homes. Our gross capital expenditure amounted to €1,147 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and €1,137 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018.

Competition

We face significant competition and competitive pressures in the French market. Moreover, our products and services are subject to increasing competition from alternative new technologies or improvements in existing technologies.

With respect to its B2C activities, we face competition from telephone companies and other providers of DSL, VDSL2 and fiber network connections. With respect to pay TV services, we are faced with growing competition from alternative methods for broadcasting television services other than through traditional cable networks. For example, online content aggregators which broadcast over-the-top (“OTT”) programs on a broadband network, such as Internet competitors Amazon, Apple, Google and Netflix, are expected to grow stronger in the future. Connected or ‘smart’ TVs facilitate the use of these services. With respect to the fixed line and mobile telephony markets, the industry has experienced a shift in usage from fixed line telephony to mobile telephony and we face intensive competition from established telephone companies, mobile virtual network operators (“MVNOs”) and providers of new technologies such as VoIP.

In the French pay TV market, we compete with providers of premium television packages such as CanalSat, DSL 3P and/or 4P operators such as Orange, Free and Bouygues Telecom, which provide internet Protocol TV (“IPTV”), and providers of pay digital terrestrial television (“DTT”). In the broadband market, we compete primarily with xDSL, though increasingly with fiber providers such as Orange (the leading DSL provider in France), Free and Bouygues Telecom. Our competitors continue to invest in fiber network technology which has resulted in additional competition to its fiber-based services. In the French mobile telephony market, we compete with well-established mobile network operators such as Orange, Bouygues Telecom and Free, as well as other MVNOs such as La Poste.

In particular, price competition is significant since entry into the market by Free in early 2012 with low-priced no frills packages. Moreover, the competition in the fixed market has deteriorated recently with more aggressive promotions from competitors for longer periods, particularly at the low end of the market. Moreover, while the acceleration of our fiber deployment in France, notably expanding FTTH coverage in low-density and rural areas, could support better fiber subscriber trends as the addressable market for very high-speed broadband services expands, FTTH deployment by our competitors could accelerate and the share of FTTH on the high-speed internet market could grow significantly thereby eliminating or reducing our fixed network advantage. In the wholesale market, we compete with established players (the incumbent Orange mainly), and with local operators (including Covage, and Altitude Telecom, among others)

In the competitive B2B data services market, price pressure has been strong. Conversely, the use of data transmission services has significantly increased. We are currently facing competition from software providers and other IT providers of data and network solutions, and the line between them and the suppliers of data infrastructure and solutions like us have become increasingly blurred. Partnerships between IT providers and infrastructure providers are becoming more and more common and are an additional source of competition but also an opportunity. Being able to face the competition efficiently depends in part on the density of the network, and certain competitors have a broader and denser network. In recent years, the B2B market has experienced a structural change marked by a move from traditional switched voice services to VoIP services.

Macroeconomic and Political Developments

Our operations are subject to macroeconomic and political risks that are outside of our control. For example, high levels of sovereign debt in France and certain European countries, combined with weak growth and high unemployment, could lead to low consumer demand, fiscal reforms (including austerity measures), sovereign debt restructurings, currency instability, increased counterparty credit risk, high levels of volatility and, potentially, disruptions in the credit and equity markets, as well as other outcomes that might adversely impact our financial condition.

Debt Service Obligations

We have significant outstanding debt and debt services requirements and may incur additional debt in the future. See “—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Cash and Debt Profile” and “—Risks Relating to Our Financial Profile” below and “Description of Indebtedness” included elsewhere in this Notice. Our significant level of debt could have important consequences, including, but not limited to, our ability to invest in new technologies, products and content as well as restricting us from exploiting other business opportunities or making acquisitions. It could also increase our vulnerability to, and reduce our flexibility to respond to, adverse general economic or industry conditions. Our inability to make additional investments and acquisitions could also affect our ability to compete with other operators in the jurisdictions in which we operate. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Group’s Financial Profile—The Group’s significant leverage could adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations and prevent the Group from fulfilling its debt obligations under the Notes or impede its ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations.”

Fluctuations in Currency Exchange Rates and Interest Rates

Our reporting currency is Euros and most of our operations are conducted in Euros. We are exposed to the US Dollar and variable interest rates as part of our debt obligations. However, we have entered into hedging operations to mitigate risk related to variations in the US Dollar and a majority of our debt is fixed rate debt, thus reducing the risk of an increase in benchmark interest rates having a material impact on our interest obligations. See “*Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk— Interest Rate and Related Risk*” and “*Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk— Foreign Currency Risk*”.

Key Operating Measures

We use several key operating measures, including number of cable/fiber homes passed, number of mobile subscribers and number of fixed-line subscribers to track the financial and operating performance of our business. None of these terms are measures of financial performance under IFRS, nor have these measures been audited or reviewed by an auditor, consultant or expert. All of these measures are derived from our internal operating and financial systems. As defined by our management, these terms may not be directly comparable to similar terms used by competitors or other companies.

The table below details the Company’s key operating data as of December 31, 2016, 2017 and 2018 and as of June 30, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

	As of and for the year ended December 31,			As of and for the six months ended June 30,	
	2016	2017	2018	2018	2019
	(in thousands)				
Fiber/cable homes passed⁽¹⁾	9,316	10,951	12,295	11,722	13,506
Fixed B2C					
Fiber/cable unique customers ⁽²⁾	2,038	2,231	2,533	2,442	2,701
Fiber/cable customer net adds	209	193	302	56	64
Total fixed B2C unique customers	6,113	5,943	6,275	6,109	6,271
Total fixed B2C customer net adds	(254)	(171)	333	13	31
Mobile B2C					
Postpaid subscribers	12,327	12,508	13,530	13,164	13,970
Postpaid net adds.....	(267)	182	1,022	220	105
Prepaid subscribers.....	2,288	1,842	1,534	1,618	1,473
Total mobile B2C subscribers ⁽³⁾	14,615	14,351	15,064	14,782	15,444

- (1) Includes fiber/cable homes now passed by SFR FTTH. See “*Business of the Group—SFR FTTH*”.
- (2) Fiber/cable unique customers represents the number of individual end users who have subscribed for one or more of the Company’s fiber/cable based services (including pay television, broadband or telephony), without regard to the number of services to which the end user subscribed. It is calculated on a unique premises basis. The total number of fiber/cable customers does not include subscribers to either the Company’s mobile or ISP services. Fiber/cable customers for France excludes white-label wholesale subscribers.
- (3) Mobile subscribers is equal to the net number of lines or SIM cards that have been activated on the Company’s mobile networks.

Key Income Statement Items

Revenue

Prior to January 1, 2018: the below is used for the purposes of the discussion for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016

Revenue consists of income generated from the delivery of fixed-based services to our B2C and B2B customers, mobile services to our B2C and B2B customers, wholesale and other services. Revenue is recognized at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating intercompany sales within the Group.

B2C services: Revenue from B2C services consists of revenue from pay television services, including related services such as Video on Demand (“**VoD**”), broadband internet services, fixed-line telephony services, ISP services and mobile telephony services to our customers. This primarily includes (i) recurring subscription revenue for pay television services, broadband internet and fixed-line telephony (which are recognized in revenue on a straight-line basis over the subscription period), (ii) variable usage fees from VoD and fixed-line telephony

calls (which are recognized in revenue when the service is rendered), (iii) installation fees (which are recognized in revenue when the service is rendered if consideration received is lower than the direct costs to acquire the contractual relationship), (iv) interconnection revenue received for calls that terminate on our cable or mobile networks, (v) recurring subscription revenue for our post-paid mobile services (which are recognized in revenue on a straight-line basis over the subscription period), (vi) revenue from purchases of our pre-paid mobile services (which are recognized in revenue when the service is rendered), (vii) variable usage fees for mobile telephony calls (which are recognized in revenue when the service is rendered) and (viii) revenue from the sale of handsets (which are recognized on the date of transfer of ownership).

B2B services: Revenue from B2B services is the same as the above fixed and mobile services, but for the business sector.

Wholesale services: Revenue from wholesale services primarily consists of revenues derived from renting our network infrastructure services, including IRUs and bandwidth capacity on its network, to other telecommunications operators, including mobile virtual network operations (“MVNOs”) as well as related maintenance services.

Others: Revenue from our other services primarily consists of revenue from other businesses, such as (i) press activities, (ii) media content production and distribution, (iii) advertising, (iv) customer services, (v) technical services, and (vi) other activities that are not related to our core fixed or mobile businesses.

On and after January 1, 2018: the below is used for the purposes of the discussion for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017.

Impact of IFRS 15 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers)

In May 2014, the International Accounting Standards Board issued IFRS 15, which establishes a single comprehensive 5-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 superseded all current revenue recognition guidance when it became effective for annual periods on January 1, 2018. The Company is required to retrospectively apply IFRS 15 to all contracts that are not complete on the date of initial application and has the option to either (i) restate each prior period and recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at the beginning of the earliest period presented or (ii) retain prior period figures as reported under the previous standards and recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity as at the date of initial application. The Company has decided to adopt IFRS 15 based on the full retrospective approach. As a result, the 2018 Financial Statements and the restated comparative period for the year ended December 31, 2017 give effect to the application of IFRS 15 for such periods.

The Company anticipates that the application of IFRS 15 may have had a material impact on the amounts reported and the disclosures made in its 2018 Financial Statements that have not been restated. The most significant effects of IFRS 15 on the Company’s reporting are outlined below.

Mobile Activities: The most significant impact in the Group’s mobile activities (B2C and B2B transactions) as some arrangements include multiple elements that are bundled, such as a discounted handset sale coupled with a communication service component. In applying IFRS 15, the Company has identified such bundled items as separate performance obligations. Total revenue has been allocated to both elements based on their standalone selling price, leading to more revenue being allocated to the handset up-front, even though total revenue would not change in most cases over the life of the contract. Other IFRS 15 impacts include (i) the capitalization of commissions which is broader than the current capitalization model, along with depreciation patterns which require estimates relating to contract duration in some instances and (ii) the impact of early termination and early renewals as well as contract modifications. Further, B2B transactions have been affected by variable considerations such as bonuses and, in some instances, the identification of options for additional handsets at discounted prices.

Fixed Activities: In most cases, fixed services and equipment are not be considered as distinct performance obligations. Additional services are examined separately. Connection fees, related costs and the capitalization of commissions are also affected, including the determination of the depreciation period for capitalized assets based on the length of contractual periods and any additional periods related to anticipated contracts that the Group can specifically identify.

Wholesale Activities: No major impact has been identified except for the effect of any constraints on variable consideration.

Other Activities: No major impact has been identified so far on the Group's other revenue streams, such as content and media.

On and after January 1, 2019: the below is used for the purposes of the discussion for the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2018.

Fixed-based residential services: Revenue from fixed-based services consists of revenue from pay television services, including related services such as Video on Demand ("VoD"), broadband internet services, fixed-line telephony services and ISP services to our customers. This primarily includes (i) recurring subscription revenue for pay television services, broadband internet and fixed-line telephony (which are recognized in revenue on a straight-line basis over the subscription period), (ii) variable usage fees from VoD and fixed-line telephony calls (which are recognized in revenue when the service is rendered), (iii) installation fees (which are recognized in revenue when the service is rendered if consideration received is lower than the direct costs to acquire the contractual relationship) and (iv) interconnection revenue received for calls that terminate on our cable network.

Mobile residential activity: Revenue from mobile telephony services primarily consists of (i) recurring subscription revenue for our post-paid mobile services (which are recognized in revenue on a straight-line basis over the subscription period), (ii) revenue from purchases of our pre-paid mobile services (which are recognized in revenue when the service is rendered), (iii) variable usage fees for mobile telephony calls (which are recognized in revenue when the service is rendered), (iv) revenue from the sale of handsets (which are recognized on the date of transfer of ownership), and (v) interconnection revenue received for calls that terminate on our mobile network.

Business services: Revenue from wholesale services primarily consists of revenues derived from renting our network infrastructure services, including IRUs and bandwidth capacity on its network, to other telecommunications operators, including mobile virtual network operations ("MVNOs") as well as related maintenance services. Revenue from B2B services is the same as the above fixed and mobile services, but for the business sector. Business services also include revenues from our other services primarily consists of revenue from businesses such as (i) datacenter activities, (ii) content production and distribution, (iii) customer services, (iv) technical services, and (v) other activities that are not related to our core fixed or mobile businesses.

Equipment Sales: Revenue from equipment sales consist of revenue from sale of equipment in residential and business services.

Media: Revenues from the media activity include mainly advertising and subscription revenues derived from news, radio and printed press businesses.

Purchasing and subcontracting

Purchasing and subcontracting services consist of direct costs associated with the delivery of fixed-based services to our B2C and B2B customers, mobile services to our B2C and B2B customers, wholesale and other services.

Purchasing and subcontracting services associated with fixed-based services consist of all direct costs related to the (i) procurement of non-exclusive television content, royalties and licenses to broadcast, (ii) transmission of data services and (iii) interconnection costs related to fixed-line telephony. In addition, it includes costs incurred in providing VoD or other interactive services to subscribers and accounting variations arising from changes in inventories of customer premises equipment (such as modems, set-top boxes and decoders).

Purchasing and subcontracting services associated with mobile services consist primarily of mobile interconnection fees, including roaming charges and accounting variations arising from the changes in inventories of mobile handsets.

Purchasing and subcontracting services associated with wholesale primarily consist of costs associated with delivering wholesale services to other operators. Other purchasing and subcontracting services consist of the (i) cost of renting space for datacenters (subject to certain exceptions), (ii) utility costs related to the operation of datacenters (such as power and water supply costs), (iii) in our technical services business, the cost of raw materials used in the technical activities related to the construction and maintenance of the network, cables for customer connections, etc., and sub-contractor fees associated with the performance of basic field work and the

supervision of such sub-contractors, and (iv) direct costs related to our call centers operations, such as service expenses, telecom consumption subscriptions and energy costs, in our customer services functions.

Purchasing and subcontracting costs for our media business mainly consists of direct costs related to capacity rental for our TV and radio businesses.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses primarily consist of the following subcategories:

Customer service costs: Customer service costs include all costs related to billing systems, bank commissions, external costs associated with operating call centers, allowances for bad customer debts and recovery costs associated therewith.

Technical and maintenance: Technical and maintenance costs include all costs related to infrastructure rental, equipment, equipment repair, costs of external subcontractors, maintenance of backbone equipment and datacenter equipment, maintenance and upkeep of the fixed-based and mobile networks, costs of utilities to run network equipment and those costs related to customer installations that are not capitalized (such as service visits, disconnection and reconnection costs).

Business taxes: Business taxes include all costs related to payroll and professional taxes or fees.

General and administrative expenses: General and administrative expenses consist of office rent and maintenance, professional and legal advice, recruitment and placement, welfare and other administrative expenses.

Other sales and marketing expenses: Other sales and marketing expenses consist of advertising and sales promotion expenses, office rent and maintenance, commissions for marketers, external sales and storage and other expenses related to sales and marketing efforts.

Staff costs and employee benefit expenses

Staff costs and employee benefit expenses are comprised of all costs related to wages and salaries, bonuses, social security, pension contributions and other outlays paid to the Group employees.

Depreciation, amortization and impairment

Depreciation and amortization includes depreciation of tangible assets related to production, sales and administrative functions and the amortization of intangible assets. Impairment losses include the write-off of any goodwill or tangible and intangible assets that have been recognized on the acquisition of assets based upon a re-evaluation of the cash generating capacity of such assets compared to the initial valuation thereof.

Non-recurring income and expenses

Non-recurring income and expenses includes any one-off or non-recurring income or expenses incurred during the on-going financial year. This includes deal fees paid to external consultants for merger and acquisition activities, restructuring and other non-recurring costs related to those acquisitions or the business in general, any non-cash operating gains or losses realized on the disposal of tangible and intangible assets and management fees paid to related parties.

Financial income

Financial income consists of changes in the net fair value of the financial derivatives, gains from the disposal of financial assets, net exchange rate differences, and other financial income.

Cost of gross financial debt

Cost of gross financial debt includes interest expenses recognized on third party debt (excluding other long term liabilities, short term liabilities and other finance leases) incurred by the Group.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses include other financial expenses not related to the third party debt (excluding other long term liabilities and short term liabilities, other than finance leases) incurred by the Group. Such expenses primarily include interest costs of finance leases, variations in the fair value of non-hedged derivative instruments and the inefficient portion of hedged derivative instruments.

Share in net income/(loss) of associates

Share in net income/(loss) profit of associates consists of the net result arising from activities that are accounted for using the equity method in the consolidation perimeter of the Group.

Income tax income (expenses)

Income tax income (expenses) are comprised of current tax and deferred tax. Taxes on income are recognized in the income statement except when the underlying transaction is recognized in other comprehensive income, at which point the associated tax effect is also recognized under other comprehensive income or in equity.

Adjusted EBITDA

For periods prior to the application of IFRS 16, Adjusted EBITDA is defined as operating profit before depreciation and amortization, non-recurring items (capital gains, non-recurring litigation, restructuring costs) and share-based expenses. Following the application of IFRS 16, Adjusted EBITDA is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization, non-recurring items (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 leases). As a result, Adjusted EBITDA presented in this Notice for periods from and after January 1, 2019 is comparable to Adjusted EBITDA for periods prior to January 1, 2019.

Discussion and Analysis of Our Results of Operations

For the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2018

The below table sets forth our consolidated statement of income for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, in millions of Euros with the variation between the periods:

Consolidated Statement of Income (€m)	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Change
Revenues	5,164	5,086	1.5%
Purchasing and subcontracting	(1,390)	(1,629)	(14.7)%
Other operating expenses	(873)	(1,218)	(28.4)%
Staff costs and employee benefit expenses	(496)	(404)	22.6%
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	(1,664)	(1,242)	34.0%
Non-recurring income and expenses	3,153	(308)	11.24%
Operating income	3,895	285	915.8%
Financial income	4	4	0%
Cost of gross financial debt	(593)	(347)	71.1%
Other financial expenses	(128)	(32)	298.5%
Net financial income (expense)	(717)	(375)	91.1%
Share in net income (loss) of associates	(69)	(5)	1,261.6%
Income (loss) before taxes	3,109	(96)	(3,356.9)%
Income tax income (expense)	(34)	(51)	(32.2)%
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	3,075	(146)	(2,205.0)%
Net income (loss)	3,075	(146)	(2,205.0)%
Group share	3,047	(145)	(2,207.7)%
Non-controlling interests	28	(2)	(1,943.0)%

Significant Events Affecting Historical Results

For the six months ended June 30, 2019

Closing of the sale of 49.99% Interest in SFR FTTH

On November 30, 2018, the Company entered into an exclusivity agreement with Piaf BidCo BV, an entity held by Allianz Capital Partners, AXA Infrastructure and OMERS Infrastructure, regarding the sale of an equity interest of 49.99% in SFR FTTH, an alternative FTTH infrastructure wholesale operator. The transaction closed on March 27, 2019, upon which €522 million total assets and 1.1 million total homes passed were transferred to SFR FTTH. The final proceeds amounted to €1.7 billion, based on an equity value at closing of €3.3 billion. SFR FTTH is accounted for as an associate and hence will not be fully consolidated in the the Company's financial statements and, accordingly, SFR FTTH's EBITDA and capital expenditures will not be consolidated in the Company's financial statements. In connection with this transaction, the Company has entered into a commitment to purchase equity of SFR FTTH for cash in an aggregate amount not to exceed €68 million to the extent such cash amount is required by SFR FTTH to make certain utilizations under the 2019 SFT FTTH Senior Facilities Agreement.

In accordance with IFRS 5 (*Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*), assets intended for sale and liabilities related to assets held for sale were placed on specific line items in the statement of financial position for the amounts of €522 million as of December 31, 2018. The transaction closed on March 27, 2019. The consideration received was €1.7 billion, based on a €3.4 billion equity value. The total capital gain recorded for the six months ended June 30, 2019, was €3,204 million.

In the context of the network deployment and maintenance framework agreement between the Company and SFR FTTH, the margin realized on downstream transactions (sales of assets from the Company to SFR FTTH) are eliminated in the income statement up to the Company's share in SFR FTTH based on the provision of IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. In the absence of precise IFRS guidance related to the geography of the margin elimination in the income statement, the Group elects to eliminate the margin in the caption Share of earnings of associates in the consolidated statement of income in counterpart of the caption Investment in associates in the statement of financial position. The margin elimination on those downstream transactions is reversed over the useful life of the assets in the same captions. See Notes 1.1 and 2.1 to the Unaudited Financial Statements.

May Dividend

On May 8, 2019, the Company agreed to distribute a dividend of €820 million to its direct shareholders, Altice Lux, Altice Luxembourg FR bis S.à r.l. and Altice Europe ("**May Dividend**"). A portion of the May Dividend (€500 million) was paid in cash from proceeds received from the Ivory and SFR FTTH stake sales, while €320 million was used to offset upstream loans made by the Company to its shareholders in January and February 2019.

Partial Redemption of Existing 2024 Notes

On June 10, 2019, the Group proceeded to partially reimburse its euro and dollar denominated notes due in 2024. An aggregate of €500 million and \$560 million were reimbursed. The Group paid a call premium of €29.7 million as part of the redemption. The redemptions were treated as partial extinguishments of the debt instruments and per IFRS 9, unamortised transaction costs were recycled through the consolidated statement of income to the extent of the nominal repaid. The underlying derivative instruments were restructured as well. See Notes 14 and 15 to the Unaudited Financial Statements.

Financing flows with Altice Group entities

On May 8, 2019, the Company provided a short term upstream loan to Altice France Holdco for an aggregate amount of €750 million. This loan has a maturity of less than one year and is remunerated at Eonia+30 bps. This short term loan was recorded in the line '*Other flows from financial activities*' in the consolidated statement of cash flows ("**May Upstream Loan**"). On August 8, 2019, the Company drew an additional €125 million under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities, the proceeds of which were used by the Company to pay a dividend to its controlling shareholders on August 14, 2019 (the "**August Dividend**"). The total proceeds of the August Dividend amounted to €1,050 million (consisting of (i) €750 million from the conversion of a short term treasury

loan made in May 2019, (ii) €125 million in cash and (iii) a dividend consisting of debt of €175 million (of which remains unpaid to date)).

On June 10, 2019, the Group issued a new dollar denominated loan for an aggregate amount of \$840 million (€745 million equivalent). This loan was fully subscribed by Altice Lux and bears interest at a rate of 10.75% (5.8572% swapped to euros). The proceeds from this issuance were used to partially redeem the Existing 2024 Notes. The debt matures in February 2028 and is subordinated to external bonds and term loans issued by the Group. This issuance was recorded in the line *'Other flows from financial activities'* in the consolidated statement of cash flows. See Note 2.4 to the Unaudited Financial Statements.

For the six months ended June 30, 2018

Altice Group Reorganization

On January 8, 2018, Altice Europe announced the separation of Altice USA from Altice Europe. The separation was effected by a spin-off of Altice Europe's 67.2% interest in Altice USA through a distribution in kind to Altice Europe shareholders (the "**Spin-Off**"). Altice Europe announced completion of the Spin-Off on June 8, 2018. Following the Spin-Off, Altice N.V. changed its name to Altice Europe N.V. The Altice Europe Group will reorganize its structure comprising the Group, Altice International and Altice TV.

In connection with the reorganization, Altice Europe also announced that existing content wholesale contracts between the Group and AENS, a subsidiary of Altice TV, would be cancelled and replaced by a new revenue sharing contract with a lower guaranteed minimum amount payable by the Company ("**AENS Contract Renegotiation**"), pursuant to which AENS received a break-fee of €300 million. This amount has been recorded as a restructuring expense by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018. As a consequence of the AENS Contract Renegotiation, the total commitments of the Group have decreased by €1.2 billion. Such decrease in commitments is reflected in the 2018 Financial Statements (representing the reduction in the minimum guaranteed amount over the life of the new content contracts entered into with AENS).

Altice Europe entered into an exclusivity agreement for the sale of its international wholesale voice carrier business

On March 12, 2018, Altice Europe and the Group announced that it had entered into an exclusivity agreement with Tofane Global, a Paris-based telecommunications and digital player specializing in international carrier services, for the sale of its international wholesale voice carrier business in France.

This transaction is part of the Group's non-core asset disposal program and is intended to strengthen the Group's long-term balance sheet position with a view to improving the operational and financial results of its key franchises.

The transfer of assets to SFR International Carrier Services and its sale to Tofane Global were finalized on September 12, 2018. The disposal price amounted to €21.3 million. The international wholesale voice carrier business contributed revenue of €113 million and €240 million and EBITDA of €7 million and €10 million in the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Exclusive Control over NextRadioTV S.A.

On April 5, 2018, the Company acquired the minority interest held by News Participations S.A.S. in Altice Content Luxembourg S.A. for the amount of €100 million by exercising the call option it held on News Participation's 25% interest in Altice Content Luxembourg, following which Altice Content Luxembourg become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Altice Content Luxembourg is an indirect parent of NextRadioTV S.A. ("**NextRadioTV**") and the direct parent of Group News Participations ("**GNP**").

On May 31, 2018, the Group consummated the acquisition of the remaining 51.0% interest in NextRadioTV (via a conversion of convertible bonds).

The Group has been consolidating the results of GNP in application of IFRS 10 since May 2016, hence this transaction does not have any impact on the financial statements, except for a reclassification of non-controlling interests to Group equity. The net negative impact of the operation was €30 million as shown in the statement of changes in equity.

In the event of a change in control, the French Labor code (L-7112-5) allows journalists to activate a five-year Exit clause (“clause de cession”). As of December 31, 2018, the Group has recorded the associated financial risk for an amount of €5 million.

Acquisitions of Altice Customer Services and Altice Technical Services France

On May 16, 2018, the Group closed the acquisitions of Altice Customer Services and Altice Technical Services France.

The Company acquired a 65.0% interest in the capital of Altice Customer Services from Altice International for a total consideration of €65 million. ACS contributed revenue of €27 million and EBITDA of €13 million for the period in 2018 since May 16, 2018.

The fair value of put and call options on the 35.0% minority interest, not held by Altice before the transaction, have been booked in equity for a negative amount of €24 million. Altice Customer Services comprises mainly of companies of the Intelcia group, a French language-focused player in the customer relations management outsourcing industry.

The Company also acquired a 100% interest in Altice Technical Services France (“**ATSF**”) from Altice International for a total consideration of €175 million. Altice Technical Services France is an all-round technical services company offering among others network deployment, upgrade and maintenance for the telecommunications industry. ATSF contributed revenue of €1 million and EBITDA of €9 million for the period in 2018 since May 16, 2018.

Revenue

For the six months ended June 30, 2019, we generated total revenues of €5,164 million, a 1.5% increase compared to €5,086 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018, mainly driven by an increase in our business services activity, which grew by 7.9% to €1,523 million and which was partially offset by a decline in our residential fixed revenues by 3.3% to €1,245 million.

From January 1, 2019, the Group has changed the way it presents the revenue split by activity in an effort to better present the underlying trends. The tables below set forth the Group’s revenue by lines of activity which the Group operates for the six months ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively:

Revenues (€m)	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Change
Residential – Fixed.....	1,245	1,288	(3.3)%
Residential – Mobile	1,748	1,749	(0.1)%
Business services.....	1,523	1,411	7.9%
Total Telecom excl. equipment sales.....	4,516	4,448	1.5%
Equipment sales	415	404	2.8%
Media	233	234	(0.6)%
Total	5,164	5,086	1.5%

Revenues for the Group’s residential mobile services remained almost flat at €1,748 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to €1,749 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. This trend was driven primarily by the impact of consecutive positive net-adds in the residential mobile market for the past five quarters and a stabilisation of market pricing, following a decrease in market competition. For the six months ended June 30, 2019, the Group continued its positive net adds trend, adding 222,000 new residential mobile post-paid customers (compared to net adds of 464,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2018), as a result of an improved customer experience and anti-churn measures implemented at the end 2017. Comparing to the first quarter of 2018, residential mobile revenue was also impacted by the loss of favourable VAT treatment on telecom/press bundles (ended in February 2018).

The Group’s residential fixed activity revenues decreased by 3.3% from €1,288 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 to €1,245 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019. This decrease was mainly due to customer losses experienced in previous quarters (consecutive losses throughout 2017) and the loss of favourable VAT treatment on audiobook bundling and partly impacted by more intense market competition following SFR’s successful churn reduction and more proactive retention activity, partially offset by 60,000 new residential fixed customers (compared to 84,000 net-adds in 2018), with 127,000 fibre net adds for the six months ended June 30,

2019. Residential fixed revenue was also impacted by the loss of favourable VAT treatment on telecom/press bundles (ended in February 2018).

Revenues from our business services activity grew by 7.9% to reach €1,523 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to €1,411 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. This revenue growth was mainly due to the inclusion of revenues for the full six months from our technical services, customer services and overseas territories businesses (€125 million), which were not included in the revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2018.

Equipment revenues grew by 2.8% from €404 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 to €415 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019, mainly driven by the end of certain subsidised mobile offers in the three month period ended June 30, 2019, leading to lower mobile subsidies in the period ended June 30, 2019.

Revenues from the Group's media activities totalled €233 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019, a 0.6% decrease as compared to €234 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. This decrease was driven by continued growth of radio/television business, which grew by 17% (from €164 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 to €192 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019), offset by a decline in our printed press business.

Adjusted EBITDA

For the six months ended June 30, 2019, our Adjusted EBITDA was €2,028 million, an increase of 10.6% compared to €1,834 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. A reconciliation from operating income to adjusted EBITDA is presented below. This increase was mainly due to the increase in revenues as explained above and a decrease in customer service and maintenance costs, partially offset by an increase in content and staff costs.

- *Purchasing and subcontracting:* Purchasing and subcontracting costs decreased by 14.7%, from €1,629 million in the six months ended June 30, 2018 to €1,390 million in the six months ended June 30, 2019, primarily driven by a decrease in interconnection costs.
- *Other operating expenses:* Other operating expenses decreased by 28.4% to €873 million in the six months ended June 30, 2019 from €1,218 million in the six months ended June 30, 2018, driven mainly due to a decrease in customer service (related to decreasing churn and hence a lower volume of call center activity) and sales and marketing costs (lower commercial activity driven by a relative stability in market prices), which was offset by an increase in business taxes (mainly related to the introduction of an IFER for the mobile business).
- *Staff costs and employee benefit expenses:* Staff costs and employee benefit expenses increased by 22.6%, from €404 million in the six months ended June 30, 2018 to €496 million in the six months ended June 30, 2019, mainly driven by the inclusion of staff costs of our technical services and customer services entities, as well as for our FOT business.
- *Reconciliation of operating income to Adjusted EBITDA*

Reconciliation of Operating income to (€m)	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Change
Operating income	3,895	285	1,268.5%
Depreciation, amortization and impairment.....	1,664	1,242	34.0%
Restructuring costs	6	2	143.8%
Operating lease expenses ⁽²⁾	(380)	-	-
Costs relating to stock option plans	2	-	-
Other non-recurring costs/(gains) ⁽¹⁾	(3,158)	305	(1,134.6)%
Adjusted EBITDA.....	2,028	1,834	10.6%

(1) For the six months ended June 30, 2019, mainly include the capital gain on the loss of control in SFR FTTH (€3,203 million).

(2) Following the application of IFRS 16, the Adjusted EBITDA is defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization, non-recurring items (capital gains, non-recurring litigation and restructuring costs) and share-based expenses and after operating lease expenses.

Depreciation, amortization and impairment

For the six months ended June 30, 2019, depreciation and amortization totalled €1,664 million, a 34.0% increase compared to €1,242 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The increase was mainly due to the amortisation impact of customer acquisition cost assets created as part of the application of IFRS 15 and the first time implementation of IFRS 16 from January 1, 2019. Amortisation of right of use assets recorded under IFRS 16 amounted to €349 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019. For the six months ended June 30, 2018, due to the first time application of IFRS 15 and absence of IFRS 16, there was no such amortisation/impairment impact.

Non-recurring income and expenses

For the six months ended June 30, 2019, our non-recurring expenses and income amounted to an income of €3,153 million, a 1,122.1% increase compared to an expense of €308 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. A detailed breakdown of other expenses income is provided below:

Non-Recurring Income and Expenses (€m)	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Change
Net restructuring costs	(6)	(2)	143.8%
Litigation	6	115	(94.6)%
Gain and loss on disposal of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	(11)	(27)	(60.0)%
Other non-recurring income and expenses	3,163	(394)	(902.8)%
Non-recurring income and expenses ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	3,153	(308)	(1,122.1)%

- (1) Restructuring costs mainly include costs related to provisions for employee redundancies as part of the voluntary departure plan launched in 2017. For the six month period ended June 30, 2019, we recorded an expense of €6 million related to external costs from the departure plan initiated in our printed press business.
- (2) For the six months ended June 30, 2018, we recorded a reversal in provision for certain litigation with Orange for an aggregate amount of €121 million. We also recorded a reversal for certain provisions for the six months ended June 30, 2019, which accounted for the income of €6million for the six months ended June 30, 2019.
- (3) For the six months ended June 30, 2019, we recorded a capital gain related to the divestment of a 49.99% stake in SFR FTTH for an aggregate amount of €3,204 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2018, we recorded non-recurring expenses of €394 million, which were mainly related to the booking of the content break fee (€300 million).

Finance costs (net)

Net finance costs amounted to €717 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019, registering an increase of 91.1% compared to €375 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. A detailed breakdown of net financial expense is provided below:

Financial Income (€m)	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Change
Cost of gross financial debt	(593)	(347)	71.1%
Financial income	4	4	18.3%
Provisions and unwinding of discount	(4)	(12)	(68.9)%
Other	(124)	(20)	510.9%
Other financial expenses	(128)	(32)	298.5%
Net financial income (expense)	(717)	(375)	91.1%

Cost of gross financial debt

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the cost of gross financial debt increased from €347 million as of June 30, 2018 to €593 million as of June 30, 2019. This increase was mainly driven by an increase in our cost of debt related to the refinancing from July and August 2018 (€39 million) (increase in nominal of €215 million) and a negative variation in the fair value of derivative instruments that are recorded through the statement of income (€207 million).

Other financial expenses

As of June 30, 2019, the other financial expenses line item includes the call premium paid on the partial redemption of the Existing 2024 Notes for an amount of €30 million and €60 million related to interest on lease liabilities.

Share in net income (loss) of associates

For the six months ended June 30, 2019, our share of loss of associates amounted to €69 million, compared to €5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. For the six months ended June 30, 2019, we recorded an elimination of the margin on the construction business with SFR FTTH to the extent of the Group's shareholding (50.01%).

Income tax income (expense)

For the six months ended June 30, 2019, we recorded an income tax expense of €34 million compared to an expense of €51 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The expense recorded in 2019 was mainly due to the increasing operating income generated in the six months ended June 30, 2019.

For the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017

The below table sets forth our consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, in millions of Euros:

	December 31, 2018 ⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2017 (restated) ⁽¹⁾	Change
	(in € millions)		
Revenues	10,187	10,820.4	(5.9)%
Purchasing and subcontracting.....	(3,383)	(4,026)	(16.0)%
Other operating expenses.....	(2,171)	(2,290)	(5.2)%
Staff costs and employee benefit expenses	(930)	(877)	6.0%
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	(2,601)	(2,781)	(6.5)%
Non-recurring income and expenses	(591)	(980)	(39.6)%
Operating income	512	(134)	(483.4)%
Financial income.....	9	209	(95.7)%
Cost of gross financial debt.....	(832)	(1,099)	(24.4)%
Other financial expenses	(253)	(177)	42.5%
Net financial income (expense)	(1,075)	(1,068)	0.7%
Share in net income (loss) of associates	(13)	(11)	18.5%
Income (loss) before taxes	(576)	(1,212)	(52.5)%
Income tax income (expense)	99	428	(76.8)%
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(477)	(784)	(39.2)%
Net income (loss).....	(477)	(784)	(39.2)%
Group share	(476)	(762)	(37.5)%
Non-controlling interests	(1)	(22)	(96.9)%

(1) The Group has adopted IFRS 15 effective from January 1, 2018. The Historical Consolidated Financial Information for the year ended December 31, 2018 reflects the change in accounting methodology. The consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2017 has been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15. The financial information for the other periods presented have not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15. See Notes 1.2, 2.3 and 38 to the 2018 Financial Statements for more information.

Significant Events Affecting Historical Results

For the year ended December 31, 2018

Altice Group Reorganization

On January 8, 2018, Altice Europe announced the separation of Altice USA from Altice Europe. The separation was effected by a spin-off of Altice Europe's 67.2% interest in Altice USA through a distribution in kind to Altice Europe shareholders (the "**Spin-Off**"). Altice Europe announced completion of the Spin-Off on June 8, 2018. Following the Spin-Off, Altice N.V. changed its name to Altice Europe N.V. The Altice Europe Group will reorganize its structure comprising the Group, Altice International and Altice TV.

In connection with the reorganization, Altice Europe also announced that existing content wholesale contracts between the Group and AENS, a subsidiary of Altice TV, would be cancelled and replaced by a new revenue sharing contract with a lower guaranteed minimum amount payable by the Company ("**AENS Contract Renegotiation**"), pursuant to which AENS received a break-fee of €300 million. This amount has been recorded as a restructuring expense by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018. As a consequence of the AENS Contract Renegotiation, the total commitments of the Group have decreased by €1 billion. Such decrease in

commitments is reflected in the 2018 Financial Statements (representing the reduction in the minimum guaranteed amount over the life of the new content contracts entered into with AENS).

Altice Europe entered into an exclusivity agreement for the sale of its international wholesale voice carrier business

On March 12, 2018, Altice Europe and the Company announced that it had entered into an exclusivity agreement with Tofane Global, a Paris-based telecommunications and digital player specializing in international carrier services, for the sale of its international wholesale voice carrier business in France.

This transaction is part of the Company's non-core asset disposal program and is intended to strengthen the Company's long-term balance sheet position with a view to improving the operational and financial results of its key franchises.

The transfer of assets to SFR International Carrier Services and its sale to Tofane Global were finalized on September 12, 2018. The disposal price amounted to €21 million. The international wholesale voice carrier business contributed revenue of €113 million and €240 million and EBITDA of €7 million and €10 million in the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Exclusive Control over NextRadioTV S.A.

On April 5, 2018, the Company acquired the minority interest held by News Participations S.A.S. in Altice Content Luxembourg S.A. for the amount of €100 million by exercising the call option it held on News Participation's 25% interest in Altice Content Luxembourg, following which Altice Content Luxembourg become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Altice Content Luxembourg is an indirect parent of NextRadioTV S.A. ("**NextRadioTV**") and the direct parent of Group News Participations ("**GNP**").

On May 31, 2018, the Group consummated the acquisition of the remaining 51.0% interest in NextRadioTV (via a conversion of convertible bonds).

The Group has been consolidating the results of GNP in application of IFRS 10 since May 2016, hence this transaction does not have any impact on the financial statements, except for a reclassification of non-controlling interests to Group equity. The net negative impact of the operation was €30 million as shown in the statement of changes in equity.

In the event of a change in control, the French Labor code (L-7112-5) allows journalists to activate a five-year Exit clause ("clause de cession"). As of December 31, 2018, the Group has recorded the associated financial risk for an amount of €5 million.

Acquisitions of Altice Customer Services and Altice Technical Services France

On May 16, 2018, the Group closed the acquisitions of Altice Customer Services and Altice Technical Services France.

The Company acquired a 65.0% interest in the capital of Altice Customer Services from Altice International for a total consideration of €65 million. ACS contributed revenue of €27 million and EBITDA of €13 million for the period in 2018 since May 16, 2018.

The fair value of put and call options on the 35.0% minority interest, not held by Altice before the transaction, have been booked in equity for a negative amount of €24 million. Altice Customer Services comprises mainly of companies of the Intelcia group, a French language-focused player in the customer relations management outsourcing industry.

The Company also acquired a 100% interest in Altice Technical Services France ("**ATSF**") from Altice International for a total consideration of €175 million. Altice Technical Services France is an all-round technical services company offering among others network deployment, upgrade and maintenance for the telecommunications industry. ATSF contributed revenue of €1 million and EBITDA of €9 million for the period in 2018 since May 16, 2018.

Redemption of Existing 2022 Notes

On July 31, 2018, the Company issued \$1,750 million aggregate principal amount of its 8¹/₈% Senior Secured Notes due 2027 denominated in U.S. dollars, and (ii) €1,000 million aggregate principal amount of its 5⁷/₈% Senior Secured Notes due 2027 denominated in euro (together, the “**Existing 2027 Notes**”). On August 14, 2018 the Company also issued a USD term loan for a nominal amount of \$2,500 million with an interest rate of three month Libor +4.00% due in 2026.

The proceeds from these issuances were used to fully redeem the Company’s \$4,000 million 6% Senior Secured Notes due 2022 and €1,000 million 5.735% Senior Secured Notes due 2022 (together, the “**Existing 2022 Notes**”). The transactions were approved by the board of the Company on July 6, 2018 and were closed in August 2018. Additionally, cross currency interest rate swaps issued by the Group to hedge the dollar denominated debts were also restructured in order to reflect the new conditions of the new debt instruments.

As part of these transactions, the Group recorded a non-recurring expense of €149 million related to the restructuring of the debt and a net non-recurring expense of €8 million related to the restructuring of the cross currency swaps. See Note 25 of the 2018 Financial Statements for more information.

Acquisition of Altice Europe’s FOT Business

On October 31, 2018, the Group completed the acquisition of a controlling interest in the FOT Business, an indirect subsidiary of Altice Europe, through which the Group conducts its business in the French Overseas Territories. The total consideration transferred amounted to €476 million. This operation was treated as an acquisition under common control and hence no goodwill was created as part of this transaction. The FOT Business contributed revenue of €36 million and EBITDA of €15 million for the period in 2018 since October 31, 2018.

Sale of a 49.99% Interest in SFR FTTH

On November 30, 2018, the Company entered into an exclusivity agreement with Piaf BidCo BV, an entity held by Allianz Capital Partners, AXA Infrastructure OMERS Infrastructure regarding the sale of a equity interest of 49.99% in SFR FTTH, an alternative FTTH infrastructure wholesale operator. The transaction closed on March 1, 2019. See “—*Post-Balance Sheet Date Events*”. SFR FTTH is accounted for as an associate and hence will not be fully consolidated in the Company’s financial statements.

In accordance with IFRS 5 (*Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*), assets intended for sale and liabilities related to assets held for sale were placed on specific line items in the statement of financial position for the amounts of €522 million as of December 31, 2018; since the impact on the statement of income and the statement of cash flows is not substantial, these statements were not restated.

For the year ended December 31, 2017

Decision of the French Competition Authority against the Altice Europe Group and the Group

By Decision No. 14 DCC 150, dated October 30, 2014, the French Competition Authority authorized the Group to take exclusive control of SFR. This authorization was subject to a certain number of commitments, including those subject to the procedure initiated by the Competition Authority relating to the performance of a joint investment agreement entered into by SFR and Bouygues Telecom on November 9, 2010 (the “Faber Agreement”). Under the terms of the Faber Agreement, SFR and Bouygues Telecom committed to jointly invest in the rollout of a horizontal fiber optic network in a defined number of towns and districts located in high density areas.

Although the Group already had very high speed capabilities through its FTTB cable network, the French Competition Authority considered that the takeover of SFR by the Group may cast doubt over SFR’s incentive to honor its commitments to its joint investors, and in particular to Bouygues Telecom under the Faber Agreement. To address this potential risk, the French Competition Authority requested that commitments be made to guarantee that the new group would supply the buildings requested by Bouygues Telecom under the Faber Agreement. These commitments covered three main points:

1. The obligation to provide distribution services for all termination points delivered as of October 30, 2014 within two years;
2. The drafting of a rider to the Faber Agreement allowing Bouygues Telecom to order a list of buildings of its choice for the distribution to termination points delivered after October 30, 2014 within three months (excluding performance constraints); and
3. The provision of maintenance for the FTTH infrastructure in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner using certain quality indicators.

By Decision No. 15 SO 14, dated October 5, 2015, the French Competition Authority opened an inquiry to determine whether the Altice Europe Group and the Group are complying with these commitments.

By Decision No. 17 D04, dated March 8, 2017, the French Competition Authority decided to levy a financial sanction of €40 million against the Altice Europe Group and the Group and imposed periodic penalty payments for not having respected the commitments set out in the Faber Agreement. This amount was recognized in the Company's financial statements as of March 31, 2017 and was paid over the second quarter of 2017.

A summary was lodged on April 13, 2017 before the French Supreme Court (*Conseil d'état*). The judge in chambers of the Council of State stated that there was no matter to be referred. On September 28, 2017, the French Supreme Court rejected the request of the Altice Europe Group and the Group to cancel the French Competition Authority's decision.

Decision of the Administrative Court regarding the penalty to pay for €97 million by Sequalum to the department of Hauts-de-Seine

Pursuant to two decisions rendered on March 16, 2017, the Administrative Court of Cergy Pontoise rejected the actions brought by Sequalum, a subsidiary of the Group, regarding two enforcement measures issued by the department of Hauts-de-Seine in respect of penalties in the amounts of €52 million and €45 million. Sequalum appealed these decisions before the Administrative Court of Versailles. Following the dismissal by the Administrative Court of Versailles, the penalties were paid to the "Trésor Public" in July 2017.

Restructuring

On August 4, 2016, the Group's management and some representative unions of the Group's telecom division signed an agreement to allow the Group to adapt more quickly to the demands of the telecom market by building a more competitive and efficient organization. This agreement reaffirmed the commitments made at the time of the SFR Acquisition to maintain jobs until July 1, 2017 and defined the internal assistance guarantees and the conditions for voluntary departures implemented in the second half of 2016. This agreement set out three steps:

1. the reorganization of retail stores, presented to the staff representatives on September 2016, resulting in a voluntary departure plan as of the fourth quarter of 2016 and accompanied by a change in channel distribution and the closing of stores;
2. the preparation of a new voluntary departure plan to be launched in July 2017, preceded by a possibility for employees who wanted to benefit from this plan to request suspension of their employment contract in the fourth quarter of 2016 in order to pursue their professional plans outside of the Group; and
3. a period between July 2017 and June 2019 during which employees could also benefit from a voluntary departure plan under conditions to be defined.

The Group made a commitment that its telecoms division would have no fewer than 10,000 employees during this period.

The first phase of this agreement, namely the reorganization of retail stores, ended in March 2017 with the validation of approximately 800 employee departures. By December 2017, a residual amount of €8 million was recognized for restructuring of retail stores in provisions. The amount paid as of December 31, 2017 was €87 million and the amount recorded in payables was €21 million at the end of December 31, 2017.

Furthermore, the GPEC Group Agreement was signed on February 1, 2017 by a majority of the representative unions of the Group's telecoms division. It specified the external mobility scheme offered to the employees for the period prior to June 30, 2017. As of June 30, 2017, 1,360 employees benefited from GPEC's "Mobilité Volontaire Sécurisée" plan, and benefited in priority from the voluntary departure plan.

Finally, the "Livre 2", a legally binding document that described the target organization of the Group's telecoms division was delivered to the representative unions on April 3, 2017. The validation commissions began in July. The plan ended in November 2017 (except for SRR) with the validation of approximately 3,200 employee departures. We recognized restructuring costs of €700 million relating to this plan in the year ended December 31, 2017.

Refinancing of loans

On April 18, 2017, the Group raised new term loans in order to refinance a portion of its existing term loans. The Group refinanced two existing tranches, term loan B7 (denominated in US Dollars) and term loan B9 (denominated in Euros) by issuing two new tranches, term loan B11 (denominated in US Dollars) and term loan B11 (SG) (denominated in Euros). At the time of the refinancing, the amount outstanding under term loan B7 was US\$1,414 million and the amount outstanding under term loan B9 was €296 million. The amounts outstanding under the new term loans amounted to US\$1,420 million and €300 million. Ypso France S.A.S., as borrower under certain of the existing term loans, refinanced existing term loan B7 (denominated in Euros) with a new term loan B11 (YF) (denominated in Euros). At the time of the refinancing, the amount outstanding under existing term loan B7 was €843 million. The amount outstanding under the new term loan B11 amounted to €845 million.

These refinancings allowed the Group to extend the maturities of certain existing term loans. These refinancings also allowed the Group to reduce the cost of certain existing term loans.

From an accounting standpoint, these operations were treated as a non-substantial modification of the existing debt and therefore the issuance costs capitalized in previous periods were rolled over onto the new debt as per IAS 39. Following these improvements in the terms of the Group's existing debt, the average debt maturity was extended from 7.0 to 7.3 years and the weighted average cost of debt decreased from 5.2% to 4.9%. As there was no significant change in the outstanding amounts due under the existing debt denominated in US Dollars before and after the refinancing, there have been no changes to the Group's hedging instruments.

On October 9, 2017, the Group successfully priced €3 billion (equivalent) of new 8.25-year term loans. Proceeds were used to refinance the Group's €697 million and \$1.8 billion term loans due 2025, and to repay €600 million of commercial paper.

These refinancings allowed the Group to extend the maturities of certain existing term loans.

The average maturity of the Group's capital structure was extended from 6.8 to 7.2 years and the weighted average cost of debt decreased to 4.7%. This refinancing was treated as an extinguishment of financial instruments and issuance costs capitalized in prior periods were expensed via the consolidated statement of income. See Note 11 to the English language translation of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Closing of the sale of the B2B Press activity

On April 28, 2017, the Group completed the sale of the companies from Newsco's B2B activities and L'Etudiant to the holding company Coalition Media Group. The Group subsequently acquired a 25% interest in this holding. As part of the transaction, the vendor loan contracted during the acquisition of the AMGF Group for €100 million was fully reimbursed. The Group recorded a €28 million capital gain.

In accordance with IFRS 5 (*Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*), assets intended for sale and liabilities related to assets held for sale were placed on specific line items in the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2016 for the amounts of €59 million and €46 million respectively; given that the impact on the statement of financial performance and the statement of cash flows is not substantial, these statements were not restated as of December 31, 2016.

Altice Europe rebranding

During the second quarter of 2017, Altice Europe announced its new branding strategy which was expected to represent the transformation of the Altice Europe Group from a holding company with a collection of different assets and brands around the world to the establishment of one unified group with one single brand, Altice. The Altice name, brand and new logo was expected to replace the current brands within Altice Europe's subsidiaries.

It was expected that the Group's brand would have completed the transition process by the end of the second quarter of 2018. B2B brands were expected to become Altice Business. Some telecom brands (Red, Next TV), media brands (i24News, BFMTV, RMC Sport Access) and press brands (Libération, L'Express) were expected to be maintained.

The board meeting held on May 22, 2017 approved the new brand proposed by Altice Europe. Considering the SFR brand's residual useful life, the Group applied an accelerated amortization on the SFR brand in its half year financial statements. However, in December 2017, Altice Europe's board of directors made a decision to postpone the adoption of the global brand, increasing the useful life of the local trade name intangible asset to 5 years, which will reduce the future annual amortization expense related to the local brand trade name. The amortization expense amounts €453 million as of December 31, 2017 compared to €70 million in the absence of accelerated amortization.

Repricing of certain derivative instruments

In July 2017, the Group monetized a part of the latent gains in certain derivative financial instruments through the repricing and extension of the maturity of these financial instruments. An aggregate amount of US\$2,150.5 million, initially exchanged at a rate of 1.3827 (EUR/US Dollar), was repriced to an average rate of 1.223 (EUR/US Dollar), with an extension of maturity from 2022 to 2025. As a result of the repricing, the Group recognized a financial gain of €203 million against a cash payment for the same amount. The repriced swaps (with the exception of one swap) were requalified for hedge accounting following the transactions.

Tax dispute related to VTI

In December 2014, the tax authorities contested the merger of Vivendi Telecom International ("VTI") and SFR in December 2011 and intended to challenge SFR's inclusion in the Vivendi tax consolidation group for the fiscal year ended 2011. The proposed assessment was cancelled in November 2017. A provision of €43 million was recorded as of December 31, 2017.

Revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2018, we generated total revenues of €10,187 million, a 5.9% decrease compared to €10,820 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The decrease in revenues was primarily due to a decrease in revenue from our telecommunication activities, and a decrease in our media activities due to the exclusion in 2018 of revenues from press businesses sold during the year 2017.

The tables below set forth the Group's revenue by lines of activity which the Group operates for the year ended December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively:

	December 31, 2018⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2017 (restated)⁽¹⁾	Change
		(in € millions)	
Mobile services	3,907	4,158	(6.0)%
Mobile-equipment sales	773	773	(0.0)%
Fixed	3,793	4,084	(7.1)%
Wholesale.....	1,189	1,289	(7.7)%
Media	463	516	(10.3)%
Other	62	—	—
Total	10,187	10,820	(5.9)%

(1) The Group has adopted IFRS 15 effective from January 1, 2018. The Historical Consolidated Financial Information for the year ended December 31, 2018 reflects the change in accounting methodology. The consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2017 has been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15. The financial information for the other periods presented have not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15. See Notes 1.2, 2.3 and 38 to the 2018 Financial Statements for more information. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the impacts of IFRS 15 on the Group's revenues were €(95) million.

Mobile services: Revenues for the Group's mobile services decreased from €4,158 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 to €3,907 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, a 6.0% decrease. This decrease was driven primarily by continued pricing pressure on mobile offers for our B2C base, impacts of customer loss from previous quarters in 2017, and the repricing of the B2B mobile base in Q2 2017 having a full year impact in 2018. Residential mobile revenue was also impacted by the loss of favorable VAT treatment on telecom/press bundles (ended in February 2018). For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Group added approximately 1,012,000 new mobile B2C customers (compared to approximately 199,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017), as a result of an improved customer experience and anti-churn measures implemented in the end of 2017. B2B mobile net-adds remained negative during the period ((54,000) for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to (76,000) for the year ended December 31, 2017), following measures taken from the first half of 2017 onwards to correct back book price reductions.

Mobile equipment: Mobile equipment revenues remained flat at €773 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the full year ended December 31, 2017.

Fixed: The Group's fixed activity revenues decreased by 7.1% from €4,084 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 to €3,793 million for the year ended December 31, 2018. This decrease was mainly due to customer losses experienced in previous quarters in 2017 and partly impacted by more intense market competition following SFR's successful churn reduction and more proactive retention activity. B2C fixed revenue was also impacted by the loss of favorable VAT treatment on telecom/press bundles (ended in February 2018). For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Group added approximately 186,000 new B2C fixed customers (compared to 171,000 losses in the year ended December 31, 2017), with 284,000 fiber net adds (offset by 116,000 losses in ADSL customers).

Wholesale: Wholesale revenues decreased by 8.7% to €290 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 from €318 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in revenues from MVNO operators and a decline in the international wholesale voice business.

Media: Revenues from the Group's media activities totaled €463 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, a 10.3% decrease as compared to €516 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. This decrease was driven by the sale of certain press businesses in the second half of 2017, thus impacting 2018 revenues. The news and television part of our media businesses grew by 16.9% to reach €347 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, compared to €297 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. This growth was driven by larger audiences and ad revenues from our BFM and RMC brand channels.

Adjusted EBITDA

For the year ended December 31, 2018, our Adjusted EBITDA was €3,706 million, an increase of 1.9% compared to the year ended December 31, 2017 (€3,637 million). A reconciliation from operating income to Adjusted EBITDA, as well as a breakdown of other operating expenses is presented below. This increase was mainly due to a decrease in content and other costs, offset partially by the decrease in revenues described in the section above.

- *Purchasing and subcontracting:* Purchasing and subcontracting costs decreased by 16.0%, from €4,026 million in the year ended December 31, 2017 to €3,382 million in the year ended December 31, 2018, primarily driven by a decrease in content costs for premium content supplied by other Altice Europe companies following the group restructuring and the creation of the new Altice TV unit announced in January 2018 and a decrease in interconnection costs due to the lower usage of SMS by customers.
- *Other operating expenses:* Other operating expenses decreased by 5.2% to €2,171 million in the year ended December 31, 2018 from €2,290 million in the year ended December 31, 2017, primarily driven by a decrease in network operations and maintenance costs, sales and marketing costs and customer service costs and, which were offset by an increase in general and administrative costs.
- Network operation and maintenance costs decreased from €784 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 to €686 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, mainly as a result of the insourcing of Altice Technical Services, a major supplier of network deployment and maintenance services for the Group.
- Sales and marketing costs decreased to €504 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 from €531 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, mainly as a result of lower marketing activity, a direct result of the decrease in revenues compared to the year ended December 31, 2017.

- Customer service costs decreased to €425 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 from €513 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, mainly as a result of the insourcing of Altice Customer Services, as well as concerted efforts to decrease customer service call center contact by proactively providing the customer with cheaper methods of information dissemination, including more comprehensive installation briefings and information by way of SMS, a FAQ section on our website and an online customer service chat portal.
- General and administrative expenses increased by 32% from €249 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 to €328 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, mainly as a result of increased consultant fees.
- *Staff costs and employee benefit expenses:* Staff costs and employee benefit expenses increased by 6.0%, from €877 million in the year ended December 31, 2017 to €930 million in the year ended December 31, 2018, mainly due to the acquisitions of new subsidiaries from Altice International during the course of 2018. See “—Discussion and Analysis of Our Results of Operations—For the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017—Significant Events Affecting Historical Results”. Excluding the impact of such acquisitions, staff costs decreased by 10.6% to €784 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, primarily due to the decreased in employee numbers as part of the voluntary restructuring plan launched in 2017.

Reconciliation of operating income to Adjusted EBITDA

	December 31, 2018 ⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2017 restated ⁽¹⁾	Change
	(in € millions)		
Operating income	512	(134)	(482.0)%
Depreciation, amortization and impairment.....	2,601	2,781	(6.0)%
Net restructuring costs.....	(9)	673	(100.7)%
Costs relating to stock option plans.....	1	2	(50.0)%
Other non-recurring costs ⁽²⁾	601	314	91.0%
Adjusted EBITDA	3,706	3,637	2.0%

(1) The Group has adopted IFRS 15 effective from January 1, 2018. The 2018 Financial Statements reflect the change in accounting methodology. The consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2017 has been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15. The financial information for the other periods presented have not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15. See Notes 1.2, 2.3 and 38 to the 2018 Financial Statements for more information. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the impacts of IFRS 15 on the Group’s revenues and Adjusted EBITDA were €(95) million and €(78) million respectively.

(2) Other non-recurring costs primarily include litigation costs, gain and loss on disposal of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets and other non-recurring income and expenses. See “—Non-recurring income and expenses” below.

Depreciation, amortization and impairment

For the year ended December 31, 2018, depreciation, amortization and impairment totaled €2,600 million, a 4.7% decrease compared to €2,781 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. This decrease was mainly due to the fact that in the year ended December 31, 2017, the Group had started the accelerated amortization of the SFR brand, following the rebranding decision taken in May 2017, which was subsequently postponed, which led to a non-recurring amortization impact for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Non-recurring income and expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2018, our non-recurring expenses totaled €591 million, a 39.6% decrease compared to €980 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. A detailed breakdown of other expenses income is provided below:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 (restated)	Change
	(in € millions)		
Net restructuring costs ⁽¹⁾	9	(673)	(101.3)%
Litigation ⁽²⁾	64	(34)	(286.9)%
Gain and loss on disposal of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets.....	16	(109)	(115.1)%
Other non-recurring income and expenses ⁽³⁾	(681)	(164)	315.1%
Non-recurring income and expenses	(591)	(980)	(39.6)%

- (1) Net restructuring costs for the year ended December 31, 2017 primarily include costs related to provisions for employee redundancies as part of the voluntary departure plan launched in 2017. No such costs were incurred in 2018.
- (2) For December 31, 2018, litigation includes the write-back of provisions related to certain litigation with Orange for an aggregate amount of €120.8 million (following the settlement of such litigation in June 2018), compared to the year ended December 31, 2017, where we notably recorded a provision for the Faber litigation with Bouygues Telecom (€40 million) and for the Sequalum litigation (€16 million). See Notes 2.4 and 33 to the English language translation of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018.
- (3) For December 31, 2018, other non-recurring costs were mainly comprised of the break-up fee with AENS, a subsidiary of Altice TV (€300 million), onerous contracts related to certain premises (€53 million), settlement of certain open litigation with Bouygues Telecom (€59 million) and expense related to the refinancing of the Existing 2022 Notes (€149 million). See "*Discussion and Analysis of Our Results of Operations—For the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017—Significant Events Affecting Historical Results—Redemption of the Existing 2022 Notes*".

Net financial income (expense)

Net financial expense amounted to €1,075 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, remaining mostly flat compared to €1,068 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. A detailed breakdown of net financial expense is provided below:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 (restated)	Change
	(in € millions)		
Cost of gross financial debt.....	(832)	(1,099)	(24.4)%
Financial income.....	9	209	(95.7)%
Provisions and unwinding of discount.....	(28)	(0)	12,790.0%
Other	(224)	(177)	26.7%
Other financial expenses	(253)	(177)	42.5%
Net financial income (expense)	(1,075)	(1,068)	0.7%

Cost of gross financial debt

For the year ended December 31, 2018, our cost of gross financial debt totaled €832 million, a 24.4% decrease compared to €1,099 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. This decrease was primarily driven by a decrease in our cost of debt following the refinancing activity, which took place during the year 2017, and the full year impact in 2018. See "*Discussion and Analysis of Our Results of Operations—For the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017—Significant Events Affecting Historical Results—Refinancing of loans*". The cost of the financial debt was also impacted by a favorable change in hedging instruments following an appreciation in the dollar to euro exchange rate between 2017 and 2018 (1.2022 as of December 31, 2017 compared to 1.1452 as of December 31, 2018).

Other financial expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2018, our other financial expenses totaled €253 million, a 42.5% increase compared to €177 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. This increase mainly includes a non-recurring expense of €149 million related to the redemption of the Existing 2022 Notes. See Notes 4 and 24 to the 2018 Financial Statements for more information.

Net financial expenses

The overall increase in net financial expenses is related to the refinancing of the Existing 2022 Notes in July and August 2018 as stated above.

Share in net income (loss) of associates

For the year ended December 31, 2018, our share in net income (loss) of associates remained stable compared to the year ended December 31, 2017 and amounted to €11 million.

Income tax income (expense)

For the year ended December 31, 2018, we recorded an income tax income of €99 million, a 76.9% decrease compared to an income tax income of €428 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The decrease is primarily due to the provision for restructuring recorded in 2017 (related to the voluntary restructuring plan), which did not recur in 2018.

For the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016

The below table sets forth our consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2017, in millions of Euros:

	December 31, 2017 ⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2016 ⁽¹⁾	Change
	(in € millions)		
Revenues	10,916	10,991	(0.7)%
Purchasing and subcontracting	(4,026)	(3,961)	1.6%
Other operating expenses	(2,308)	(2,263)	2.0%
Staff costs and employee benefit expenses	(877)	(945)	(7.2)%
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	(2,754)	(2,435)	13.1%
Non-recurring income and expenses	(980)	(432)	126.9%
Operating income	(28)	954	(103.0)%
Financial income	209	10	1990.0%
Cost of gross financial debt	(1,099)	(1,043)	5.4%
Other financial expenses	(177)	(78)	126.9%
Net financial income (expense)	(1,068)	(1,111)	(3.9)%
Share in net income (loss) of associates	(11)	(4)	174.5%
Income (loss) before taxes	(1,107)	(161)	587.6%
Income tax income (expense)	392	(57)	(787.7)%
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(715)	(218)	227.5%
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	(715)	(218)	227.5%
Group share	(693)	(210)	229.4%
Non-controlling interests	(22)	(8)	174.9%

(1) The financial information for these periods presented have not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the impacts of IFRS 15 on the Group's revenues, Adjusted EBITDA and capital expenditures were €(95) million, €(78) million and €18 million, respectively.

Significant Events Affecting Historical Results

For the year ended December 31, 2017

See “—Significant Events Affecting Historical Results—For the year ended December 31, 2017.”

Revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2017, we generated total revenues of €10,916 million, a 0.7% decrease compared to €10,991 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The decrease in revenues was primarily due to a decrease in revenue from our telecommunication activities, offset partially by an increase in revenues from our media activities (due to the full year integration of these activities compared to only seven months in 2016 following the acquisition of a controlling interest by the Group in NextRadioTV on May 12, 2016).

The tables below set forth the Group's revenue by lines of activity which the Group operates for the years ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively:

	December 31, 2017 ⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2016 ⁽¹⁾	Change
	(in € millions)		
B2C	7,254	7,354	(1.4)%
B2B	1,857	2,013	(6.9)%
Wholesale	1,288	1,323	(2.6)%
Media	516	301	71.4%
Total	10,916	10,991	(0.7)%

(1) The financial information for these periods presented have not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the impacts of IFRS 15 on the Group's revenues.

B2C: Revenues for the Group's B2C services decreased from €7,354 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 to €7,254 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, a 1.4% decrease. This decrease was driven primarily by (i) growing competition and the resulting impact on subscriber numbers (approximately 247,000 mobile B2C subscribers were lost in 2017), (ii) pricing pressure on B2C services, primarily on mobile services, by low-cost market participants, and (iii) churn in our DSL customers (approximately 364,000 DSL customers were lost in 2017, which was only partially offset by an increase of approximately 193,000 in our fiber/cable customer base). This decrease was partially offset by an increase in higher value fiber customers (approximately 193,000 fiber/cable customer net adds in 2017). Towards the end of 2017, we noticed a positive net-adds trend on our B2C mobile customers, driven by improved focus on customer experience and retention initiatives.

B2B: The Group's B2B activity revenues decreased by 7.7% from €2,013 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 to €1,857 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. This decrease was primarily due to price reductions on contract pipeline applied in the first half of 2017, and a downward repricing of the mobile B2B base.

Wholesale: Wholesale revenues decreased by 2.6% from €1,323 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 to €1,288 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in revenues from MVNO operators and a decline in the international wholesale voice business.

Media: Revenues from the Group's media activities totaled €516 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, a 71.7% increase as compared to €301 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. This increase in revenues was primarily due to the fact that the results of these activities were integrated for a full year in 2017, compared to only seven months in 2016.

Adjusted EBITDA

For the year ended December 31, 2017, our Adjusted EBITDA was €3,714 million, a decrease of 3.2% compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 (€3,838 million). A reconciliation from operating income to adjusted EBITDA is presented below. This decrease was primarily due to the decrease in revenues described above.

- **Purchasing and subcontracting:** Purchasing and subcontracting costs increased by 1.6%, from €3,961 million in the year ended December 31, 2016 to €4,026 million in the year ended December 31, 2017, primarily driven by an increase in content costs incurred with the addition of new exclusive sports and other content.
- **Other operating expenses:** Other operating expenses increased by 2.0% to €2,308 million in the year ended December 31, 2017 from €2,263 million in the year ended December 31, 2016. This increase was primarily driven by an increase in network maintenance costs and customer service costs.
- **Staff costs and employee benefit expenses:** Staff costs and employee benefit expenses decreased by 7.2%, from €945 million in the year ended December 31, 2016 to €877 million in the year ended December 31, 2017, driven by a decrease in employee numbers as part of the voluntary restructuring plan launched in 2017.

	December 31, 2017 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	December 31, 2016 ⁽¹⁾	Change
	(in € millions)		
Operating income	(28)	954	(103.0)%
Depreciation, amortization and impairment.....	2,754	2,435	13.1%
Net restructuring costs ⁽²⁾	673	167	302.9%
Costs relating to stock option plans	2	4	(50.0)%
Other non-recurring costs ⁽³⁾	314	278	12.9%
Adjusted EBITDA	3,714	3,838	(3.2)%

(1) The financial information for these periods presented have not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the impacts of IFRS 15 on the Group's revenues and Adjusted EBITDA were €(95) million and €(78) million.

(2) Net restructuring costs in 2017 primarily include costs related to provisions for employee redundancies as part of the voluntary departure plan launched in 2017. See “—Discussion and Analysis of Our Results of Operations—For the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016—Significant Events Affecting Historical Results.” In 2016, net restructuring costs includes the net restructuring costs related to the closure of retail stores in an amount of €37 million and the provision for restructuring of the retail stores for €98 million. In 2015, this item included the costs for early termination of leases of other office

premises following the decision to co-locate all employees at the Saint-Denis site (€37 million), the costs for termination of contracts related primarily to the network (€15 million) and provisions related to store closings (€14 million).

- (3) Other non-recurring costs primarily include litigation costs, gain and loss on disposal of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets and other non-recurring income and expenses. See “—*Non-recurring income and expenses*” below.

Depreciation, amortization and impairment

For the year ended December 31, 2017, depreciation, amortization and impairment totaled €2,754 million, a 13.1% increase compared to €2,435 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. This increase was primarily due to the accelerated amortization of the SFR brand following the re-branding project announced by the Altice Europe Group in May 2017.

Non-recurring income and expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2017, our non-recurring income and expenses totaled €980 million, a 126.7% increase compared to €432 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. A detailed breakdown of other expenses income is provided below:

	December 31, 2017 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	December 31, 2016 ⁽¹⁾	Changes
	(in € millions)		
Net restructuring costs ⁽²⁾	(673)	(167)	301.8%
Litigation ⁽³⁾	(34)	(162)	(78.8)%
Gain and loss on disposal of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	(109)	(51)	113.7%
Other non-recurring income and expenses ⁽⁵⁾	(164)	(52)	215.4%
Non-recurring income and expenses	(980)	(432)	126.9%

- (1) The financial information for these periods presented have not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15.
- (2) Net restructuring costs in 2017 primarily include costs related to provisions for employee redundancies as part of the voluntary departure plan launched in 2017. See “—*Discussion and Analysis of Our Results of Operations—For the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016—Significant Events Affecting Historical Results.*” In 2016, net restructuring costs includes the net restructuring costs related to the closure of retail stores in an amount of €37 million and the provision for restructuring of the retail stores for €98 million. In 2015, this item included the costs for early termination of leases of other office premises following the decision to co-locate all employees at the Saint-Denis site (€37 million), the costs for termination of contracts related primarily to the network (€15 million) and provisions related to store closings (€14 million).
- (3) Other non-recurring costs includes costs related to litigation (€34 million), the losses linked to the scrapping of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (€109 million) and costs related to the change in office premises to the new Altice Europe campus (€130 million). Litigation costs notably include the reversal of provision for VTI litigation (€101 million) as well as expenses relating to the Faber litigation (€40 million) and additional litigation costs incurred by Sequalum, a subsidiary of the Group (€66 million). See Note 33 to the English language translation of the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017. Other non-recurring costs for the year ended December 31, 2016 includes net costs related to litigation (€162 million compared with €27 million as of December 31, 2015), net losses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (€51 million compared with €188 million as of December 31, 2015) and the impact of contract renegotiation in the period (€13 million compared with €45 million as of December 31, 2015).
- (4) The loss on disposal of assets primarily relates to the scrapping of assets prior to the assets being fully depreciated, this largely includes boxes and store furnishings following the closure of some retail stores.
- (5) Other non-recurring income and expenses were primarily incurred pursuant to onerous contract provisions related to the expected vacancy of the current campus in Saint Denis (Paris), following the move to the new campus in Paris during the fourth quarter of 2017 (€130 million).

Net financial income (expense)

Net financial expense amounted to €1,068 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, registering a decrease of 3.9% compared to €1,111 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. This decrease in net financial expense was primarily due to an increase in financial income, partially offset by increases in cost of gross financial debt and other financial expenses, in each case, as described below. A detailed breakdown of net financial expense is provided below:

	December 31, 2017 ⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2016 ⁽¹⁾	Change
	(in € millions)		
Cost of gross financial debt.....	(1,099)	(1,043)	5.4%
Financial income.....	209	10	1990.0%
Provisions and unwinding of discount.....	0	(34)	100%
Other	(177)	(44)	302.3%
Other financial expenses	(177)	(78)	126.9%
Net financial income (expense)	(1,068)	(1,111)	(3.9)%

(1) The financial information for these periods presented have not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15.

Financial income

For the year ended December 31, 2017, our financial income totaled €209 million, a 1,990% increase compared to €10 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. This increase was primarily due to the gain realized on the repricing of certain derivative financial instruments in July 2017 as described under “—*Repricing of certain derivative instruments*”.

Cost of gross financial debt

For the year ended December 31, 2017, our cost of gross financial debt totaled €1,099 million, a 5.4% increase compared to €1,043 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. This increase was primarily driven by (i) the gross debt increase related to the incurrence of new debt in October 2017, (ii) the negative variation in the fair value of certain derivative instruments, and (iii) the refinancing that occurred in October 2017, treated as an extinguishment of the existing debt that led to a charge related to this extinguishment of €42.4 million. See “—*Discussion and Analysis of Our Results of Operations—For the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016—Significant Events Affecting Historical Results—Refinancing of loans.*”

Other financial expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2017, our other financial expenses totaled €177 million, a 126.9% increase compared to €78 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. This increase was due to the impairment of a financial asset recorded in relation to the VTI litigation (€124 million) following the end of the tax litigation.

Share in net income (loss) of associates

For the year ended December 31, 2017, our share in net loss of associates totaled €11 million, a 175.0% increase compared to a loss of €4 million in the year ended December 31, 2016. The reversal of a provision for impairment of €7 million recorded in the year ended December 31, 2016.

Income tax income (expense)

For the year ended December 31, 2017, we recorded an income tax income of €392 million, a 787.72% increase compared to a loss of €57 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. This increase in income tax income was primarily as a result of the deferred tax impact on net restructuring costs incurred in the year ended December 31, 2017.

Discussion and Analysis of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As of June 30, 2019 compared to December 31, 2018

The below table sets forth our total assets as of June 30, 2019 and as of December 2018, in millions of Euros:

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	Change
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	(€m)		
Assets			
Goodwill	11,481	11,480	0.0%
Intangible assets	5,728	5,889	(2.7)%
Contracts costs	156	157	(0.4)%
Property, plant and equipment	6,297	6,331	(0.5)%
Rights of use	2,969	-	-
Investments in associates	1,671	20	8,255.0%
Non-current financial assets	973	1,116	(12.9)%
Deferred tax assets	23	12	94.9%
Other non-current assets	255	266	(4.1)%
Non-current assets	29,552	25,270	16.9%
Inventories	282	304	(7.2)%
Trade and other receivables	3,473	3,550	(2.1)%
Contracts assets	207	227	(8.9)%
Income tax receivable	71	111	(36.1)%
Current financial assets	894	2	40,540.9%
Cash and cash equivalents	371	1,069	(65.3)%
Assets held for sale	55	522	(89.5)%
Current assets	5,353	5,784	(7.4)%
Total Assets	34,906	31,054	12.4%

Total assets as of June 30, 2019 increased by 12.4% compared to total assets as of December 31, 2018, mostly driven by an increase in non-current assets by 16.9%, offset by a decrease in current assets by 7.4%.

Non-current assets

Total non-current assets amounted to €29,552 million as of June 30, 2019, compared to €25,270 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, representing a increase of 16.9%. This increase was partially due to an increase in investments in associates by 8,255.0% attributable to the closing of the sale of a 49.99% equity stake in SFR FTTH, with the carrying value of the remaining investment in SFR FTTH as of June 30, 2019 as €1.7 billion. See Note 8 to the Unaudited Financial Statements. This increase was also due to the first time implementation of IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019. The other non-current assets mainly comprise of derivative financial assets related to our swaps, deposits and other non-current prepaid expenses.

Current assets

Total current assets amounted to €5,353 million as of June 30, 2019, compared to €5,784 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, representing a decrease of 7.44%. This decrease was mainly due to a decrease in assets held for sale (a decrease of €467 million compared to December 31, 2018) due to the announcement and finalization of the term sheet of the transaction related to the sale of *L'Express* in accordance with IFRS 5 (*Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*) as at June 30, 2019, and decrease in cash and cash equivalents (a decrease of €698 million compared to December 31, 2018) consisting of mainly money-market funds. The decrease was partially offset by the increase in the current financial assets (an increase of €892 million compared to December 31, 2018) mainly due to the short term upstream loan by the Company to Altice France Holdco.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	Change
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	(€m)		
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	444	444	0.0%
Additional paid- in capital.....	4,583	5,403	(15.2)%
Reserves.....	1,120	(2,025)	(155.3)%
Equity attributable to owners of the company.....	6,147	3,822	60.8%
Non-controlling interests.....	220	216	1.5%
Consolidated equity	6,366	4,038	57.7%
Non-current borrowings and other financial liabilities	16,286	17,436	(6.6)%
Non-current liability related to rights of use	2,290	-	-
Other non-current financial liabilities	1,036	367	182.0%
Non-current provisions	368	476	(22.7)%
Non-current contracts liabilities	523	503	4.1%
Deferred tax liabilities.....	149	126	18.0%
Other non-current liabilities	44	50	(13.3)%
Non-current liabilities	20,696	18,959	9.2%
Current borrowings and financial liabilities	429	360	19.2%
Current liability related to rights of use.....	639	-	-
Other current financial liabilities.....	1,065	1,086	(2.0)%
Trade payables and other liabilities.....	4,811	5,558	(13.4)%
Current contracts liabilities	525	479	9.7%
Income tax liabilities.....	84	115	(27.4)%
Current provisions.....	167	217	(22.7)%
Other current liabilities	59	43	38.3%
Liabilities directly associated to assets held for sale	65	199	(67.6)%
Current liabilities	7,843	8,057	(2.7)%
Total Equity & Liabilities	34,906	31,054	12.4%

Consolidated equity

Consolidated equity increased by 57.7% to €6,366 million as of June 30, 2019 from €4,038 million as of December 31, 2018.

Non-current liabilities

Non-current liabilities increased by 9.2% to €20,696 million as of June 30, 2019 from €18,959 million as of December 31, 2018.

Current liabilities

Current liabilities decreased by 2.7% to €7,843 million as of June 30, 2019 from €8,057 million as of December 31, 2018.

As of December 31, 2018 compared to December 31, 2017

The below table sets forth our total assets as of December 31, 2018 and as of December 2017, in millions of Euros:

	December 31, 2018 ⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2017 restated ⁽¹⁾	Change
	(in € millions)		
Assets.....			
Goodwill	11,480	11,199	2.4%
Intangible assets	5,889	6,519	(9.5)%
Contracts costs	157	152	3.2%
Property, plant and equipment.....	6,331	6,424	(1.4)%
Investments in associates.....	20	23	14.0%
Non-current financial assets	1,116	736	51.7%
Deferred tax assets	12	12	0.5%
Other non-current assets.....	266	195	36.2%
Non-current assets.....	25,270	25,259	0.0%
Inventories.....	304	290	5.3%
Trade and other receivables.....	3,550	3,616	(1.8)%
Contracts assets	227	266	(14.8)%
Income tax receivable.....	111	151	(26.4)%
Current financial assets	2	17	(87.3)%
Cash and cash equivalents	1,069	451	136.8%
Assets held for sale.....	522	0	—
Current assets.....	5,794	4,792	20.9%

	December 31, 2018 ⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2017 restated ⁽¹⁾	Change
	(in € millions)		
Total Assets	31,054	30,050	3.3%

(1) The Group has adopted IFRS 15 effective from January 1, 2018. The 2018 Financial Statements reflect the change in accounting methodology. The consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2017 has been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15. See Notes 1.2, 2.3 and 38 to the 2018 Financial Statements for more information.

Total assets as of December 31, 2018 increased by 3.3% compared to total assets as of December 31, 2017, mostly driven by an increase in current assets, which grew by 20.9% to €5,784 million for the year ended December 31, 2018. An analysis is provided below:

Non-current assets

Non-current assets remained stable: €25,270 million as of December 31, 2017 and €25,259.4 million as of December 31, 2018. Goodwill increased by 2.4% from €11,199 million as of December 31, 2017 to €11,480 million as of December 31, 2018 mainly as a result of additional goodwill from the acquisitions of ATS, ACS and FOT. Intangible assets decreased by 9.5% to €5,902 million as of December 31, 2018 from €6,519 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, as a result of the amortization of intangible assets recognized as part of the purchase price allocation. Non-current financial assets mainly comprise of derivative financial assets related to our swaps. The increase of 51.7% from €736 million as of December 31, 2017 was mainly related to the appreciation of the USD, leading to an increase in the value of our derivative swap assets.

Current assets

Current assets increased by 20.9% to €5,784 million as of December 31, 2018 from €4,792 million as of December 31, 2017. This increase was mainly due to the increase in cash and cash equivalents from €451 million at the end of December 31, 2017 to €1,069 million at the end of December 31, 2018. This increase was due to the cash proceeds received as part of the sale of a 49.99% interest in our tower business, Hivory (€1,766 million).

	December 31, 2018 ⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2017 ⁽¹⁾	Change
	(in € millions)		
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	444	444	0%
Additional paid-in capital	5,403	5,403	—
Reserves	(2,025)	(2,738)	(26.0)%
Equity attributable to owners of the company	3,822	3,108	22.9%
Non-controlling interests	216	(85)	(354.2)%
Consolidated equity	4,038	3,023	33.6%
Non-current borrowings and other financial liabilities.....	17,436	16,854	3.4%
Other non-current financial liabilities	367	248	48.0%
Non-current provisions	476	476	0.0%
Non-current contracts liabilities.....	503	455	10.5%
Deferred tax liabilities	126	357	(64.6)%
Other non-current liabilities.....	50	112	(55.1)%
Non-current liabilities	18,959	18,503	2.5%
Current borrowings and financial liabilities.....	360	351	2.4%
Other current financial liabilities	1,086	1,107	(1.9)%
Trade payables and other liabilities	5,558	6,045	(8.1)%
Current contracts liabilities.....	479	517	(7.5)%
Income tax liabilities	115	105	10.4%
Current provisions	217	350	(38.1)%
Other current liabilities.....	43	49	(12.2)%
Liabilities directly associated to assets held for sale	199	—	—
Current liabilities	8,057	8,524	(5.5)%
Total Equity & Liabilities	31,054	30,050	3.3%

(1) The Group has adopted IFRS 15 effective from January 1, 2018. The 2018 Financial Statements reflect the change in accounting methodology. The audited consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2017 has been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15. See Notes 1.2, 2.3 and 38 to the 2018 Financial Statements for more information.

Consolidated equity

Consolidated equity increased by 33.6% to €4,038 million as of December 31, 2018 from €3,023 million as of December 31, 2017, primarily due to a net income of €3,075 million recorded for the six months ended June 30, 2019, resulting from the one off capital gain recorded on the sale of a 49.99% stake in SFR FTTH.

Non-current liabilities

Non-current financial liabilities increased by 2.5% to €18,959 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 from €18,503 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, mainly driven by an increase in our non-current borrowings of 3.4% to €17,436 million. Our borrowings increased due to a combination of an appreciation of the dollar against the euro and the issuance of new debt (€215 million) as part of the refinancing of the Existing 2022 Notes in July and August 2018.

Current liabilities

Current liabilities decreased by 5.5% to €8,057 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 from €8,524 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, mainly due to a decrease in trade payables and other liabilities from €6,045 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 to €5,558 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, which was driven by the payment of accruals related to our voluntary departure plan launched in 2017 (€328 million).

Current provisions decreased by 38.1% to €217 million mainly due to the reversal of provisions for litigations with Orange, which were settled in 2018. See Note 33 to the 2018 Financial Statements.

As of December 31, 2017 compared to December 31, 2016

The below table sets forth our total assets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, in millions of Euros:

	December 31, 2017 ⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2016 ⁽¹⁾	Change
	(in € millions)		
Assets			
Goodwill	11,199	11,146	0.5%
Intangible assets	6,666	7,600	(12.3)%
Property, plant and equipment.....	6,424	6,021	6.7%
Investments in associates.....	23	46	(50.3)%
Non-current financial assets	736	2,131	(65.5)%
Deferred tax assets	12	22	(47.2)%
Other non-current assets.....	195	21	840.3%
Non-current assets	25,255	26,986	(6.4)%
Inventories.....	289	235	22.6%
Trade and other receivables.....	3,616	3,212	12.6%
Income tax receivable.....	151	159	(5.1)%
Current financial assets	17	4	298.6%
Cash and cash equivalents	451	452	(0.2)%
Assets held for sale.....	(0)	59	(100.0)%
Current assets	4,524	4,121	9.8%
Total Assets	29,779	31,107	(4.3)%

(1) The financial information as of these dates presented have not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15.

Total assets as of December 31, 2017 decreased by 4.3% compared to total assets as of December 31, 2016, primarily driven by a decrease in intangible assets (12.3%) and non-current financial assets (65.5%). An analysis is provided below:

Non-current assets

Total non-current assets amounted to €25,255 million as of December 31, 2017, compared to €26,986 million as of December 31, 2016, representing a decrease of 6.4%.

This decrease was mainly due to a decrease in intangible assets and non-current financial assets. Intangible assets decreased from €7,600 million as of December 31, 2016 to €6,666 million as of December 31, 2017, mainly

driven by the accelerated amortization of the SFR brand, following the rebranding decision made by the board of Altice Europe in May 2017. See “*Significant Events Affecting Historical Results*”.

Non-current financial assets decreased mainly due to a decrease in the fair value of derivative financial assets mainly driven by the change in EUR/US Dollar exchange rate and the monetization of a portion of the swaps (€203 million).

Current assets

Current assets increased by 9.8% to €4,524 million as of December 31, 2017 mainly driven in inventories (an increase of €54 million compared to December 31, 2016) and receivables (an increase of €404 million compared to December 31, 2016). The increase in inventories was driven by higher pricing of customer equipment and improved commercial performance in the fourth quarter of 2017, compounded by a seasonal effect (higher stocks due to the year end and the three months ended December 31, 2017 sales) and the increase in receivables was mainly due to unbilled revenues on roaming activity (compensated by an increase in trade payables) and an increase in media receivables due to growth in media sales, compounded by higher activity at the end of the fiscal year (year-end being a period of high activity for advertising sales in the media business).

	December 31, 2017 ⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2016 ⁽¹⁾	Change
	(in € millions)		
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	444	443	0.3%
Additional paid-in capital	5,403	5,388	0.3%
Reserves	(2,920)	(2,221)	31.5%
Equity attributable to owners of the company	2,927	3,609	(18.9)%
Non-controlling interests	(85)	(37)	127.4%
Consolidated equity	2,841	3,572	(20.4)%
Non-current borrowings and other financial liabilities	16,854	17,171	(1.8)%
Other non-current financial liabilities	248	325	(23.7)%
Non-current provisions	480	840	(42.8)%
Deferred tax liabilities	263	615	(57.2)%
Other non-current liabilities	568	617	(8.0)%
Non-current liabilities	18,414	19,568	(5.9)%
Current borrowings and financial liabilities	351	485	(27.5)%
Other current financial liabilities	1,107	1,155	(4.2)%
Trade payables and other liabilities	6,045	5,139	17.6%
Income tax liabilities	105	207	(49.5)%
Current provisions	350	396	(11.8)%
Other current liabilities	566	540	4.8%
Liabilities directly associated to assets held for sale	(0)	46	(100.0)%
Current liabilities	8,524	7,968	7.0%
Total Equity & Liabilities	29,779	31,107	(4.3)%

(1) The financial information as of these dates presented have not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15.

Consolidated equity

Consolidated equity decreased by 20.4% to €2,841 million as of December 31, 2017, mainly due to a decrease in consolidated reserves resulting from the net loss realized for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Non-current liabilities

Non-current liabilities decreased by 5.9% mainly driven by a decrease in non-current provisions (€480 million as of December 31, 2017 compared to €840 million as of December 31, 2016), primarily due to the end of the VTI litigation and the reversal of the associated provision.

Deferred tax liabilities decreased by 57.2% to reach €263 million from €615 million as of December 31, 2016. See Note 12 to the English language translation of the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017 for more information.

Current liabilities

Current liabilities increased by 7% from €7,968 million as of December 31, 2016 to reach €8,524 million as of December 31, 2017, mainly driven by an increase in trade and other payables, which increased due to, payables related to the voluntary departure plan and an increase in trade payables related to the wholesale roaming activity.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and Debt Profile

As of June 30, 2019, our consolidated cash and cash equivalents amounted to €371 million on an actual basis (net of overdraft).

Our most significant financial obligations are our debt obligations. Our total third-party debt (excluding certain other long term and short-term liabilities, finance leases and operating lease debt generated by the first time application of IFRS 16) as of June 30, 2019 was €8,577 million relating to bonds and €7,462 million relating to loans from financial institutions, including drawings under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities. See Notes 14.2 and 14.3 to the Unaudited Financial Statements. As of June 30, 2019, our revolving credit facilities had been drawn for an aggregate amount of €75 million, leaving commitments of €839 million available to finance any liquidity needs. See “*Capitalization*”.

The following tables present the maturity of the Existing Notes, Existing Term Loans and the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities.

	Period ending December 31,			
	2019	2020	2021 or later	Total
Existing 2024 Dollar Notes ⁽¹⁾	—	—	717	717
Existing 2024 Euro Notes.....	—	—	750	750
				4,56
Existing 2026 Notes ⁽¹⁾	—	—	4,569	9
				1,54
Existing 2027 Dollar Notes ⁽¹⁾	—	—	1,541	1
				1,00
Existing 2027 Euro Notes.....	—	—	1,000	0
Existing Revolving Credit Facilities.....	—	—	85	85
				7,38
Existing Term Loans ⁽¹⁾	37	75	7,274	6
				16,0
Total	37	75	15,936	49

(1) The amount is based on the exchange rates as of June 30, 2019 of €1 = US\$1.1359. This does not reflect the impact of derivative instruments entered into with respect to such debt to reduce foreign currency exposure.

The following table sets forth details of the Company’s financial liabilities.

(€m)	Current		Non-current		Total	
	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Bonds.....	278	279	8,539	9,474	8,817	9,753
Term loans.....	151	81	7,169	7,167	7,320	7,249
Derivative instruments.....	—	—	578	794	578	794
Borrowings	429	360	16,286	17,436	16,715	17,796
Finance lease liabilities.....	20	23	47	56	67	79
Operating lease liabilities.....	618	—	2,243	—	2,862	—
Financial liabilities related to rights of use..	639	23	2,290	56	2,929	79
Perpetual subordinated notes (“TSDI”).....	—	—	55	53	55	53
Deposits received from customers.....	33	37	165	162	197	200
Bank overdrafts.....	133	39	—	—	133	39
Securitization.....	177	230	—	—	177	230
Reverse factoring.....	575	600	—	—	575	600

Commercial paper.....	100	107	—	—	100	107
Other.....	48	50	817	96	864	146
Other financial liabilities.....	1,065	1,063	1,036	311	2,100	1,374
Financial liabilities.....	2,132	1,446	19,612	17,803	21,744	19,249

The terms of our debt instruments contain certain restrictions, including covenants that restrict our ability to incur additional debt. As a result, additional debt financing is only a potential source of liquidity if the incurrence of any new debt is permitted by the terms of our existing debt instruments.

In 2019, Hivory, a restricted subsidiary of the Company entered into a facility agreement which provides for a senior revolving facility, in connection with the Towers Transaction to refinance the indebtedness of Hivory and its holding companies and subsidiaries (the “**Hivory Group**”), pay transaction costs and to finance general corporate purposes and/or working capital of the Hivory Group. See “*Description of Indebtedness—2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities*”.

Sources of Liquidity

Our principal source of liquidity is expected to be the operating cash flows of our operating subsidiaries and, if required, borrowings under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities. As of June 30, 2019, our revolving credit facility was drawn for an aggregate amount of €75 million. We expect to use these sources of liquidity to fund operating expenses, working capital requirements, capital expenditures, debt service requirements and other liquidity requirements that may arise from time to time. The availability of borrowings under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities is conditioned upon compliance with specified leverage ratios. Our ability to generate cash from our operations will depend on our future operating performance, which is in turn dependent, to some extent, on general economic, financial, competitive, market, regulatory and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. We believe that our cash and cash equivalents, the cash provided from the operations of our operating subsidiaries and any available borrowings under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities will be sufficient to fund our currently anticipated working capital needs, capital expenditures, and debt service requirements during the next 12 months, although no assurance can be given that this will be the case. However, as our debt matures in later years, we anticipate that we will seek to refinance or otherwise extend our debt maturities. No assurance can be given that we will be able to complete the Transactions or otherwise extend our debt maturities. In this regard, it is not possible to predict how economic conditions, sovereign debt concerns and/or any adverse regulatory developments could impact the credit markets we access and accordingly, our future liquidity and financial position. In addition, sustained or increased competition, particularly in combination with adverse economic or regulatory developments, could have an unfavourable impact on our cash flows and liquidity.

The debt issued by the Group (other than the revolving credit facilities) 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.

To be able to incur additional debt under an applicable debt instrument, the 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 a general debt basket or meet certain other exceptions to the limitation on indebtedness covenant in such debt instrument.

The Group’s senior debt is subject to an incurrence test of 4.0:1 (Adjusted EBITDA to net debt), while the Group’s senior secured debt is subject to an incurrence test of 3.25:1 (Adjusted EBITDA to net senior secured debt). The Group 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 a revolving credit facilities, which are subject to maintenance covenants.

The Group is a holding company with no direct source of operating income. Therefore, the Group will be dependent on dividends and other payments from its operating subsidiaries to meet its liquidity requirements.

Working Capital

As of June 30, 2019, the Group had a current liability position of €7,843 million (mainly due to trade payables amounting to €4,811 million) and a current asset position of €5,353 million. 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 in the beginning of the following month, thus generating a negative working capital. Payables due the following month are generally covered by operating cash flow. We expect that our operating cash flows and, if required, available borrowings under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities will be sufficient to meet our working capital requirements during the next 12 months.

Selected Cash Flow Data

For the six months ending June 30, 2019 compared to the six months ending June 30, 2018

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (€m)	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018 restated (*)	Change
Net income (loss), Group share	3,047	(145)	(2,201)%
Net cash flow provided (used) by operating activities	1,742	1,292	34.9%
Net cash flow provided (used) by investing activities	326	(1,179)	(127.6)%
Net cash flow provided (used) by financing activities	(2,758)	(134)	1,958.2%
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(689)	(22)	3,051.8%
Exchange rate impact on cash in foreign currencies	(8)	3	(330.9)%
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period (*)	1,069	451	136.8%
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period (*)	371	433	(14.3)%

(*) These amounts were restated to take into account a change in the presentation of cash which now excludes bank overdrafts.

Net cash flow provided (used) by operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities increased by 34.9% to €1,742 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to €1,292 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The increase in net cash provided by operating activities is mainly explained by the increase in the operating profit for the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to the operating profit for the six months ended June 30, 2018. This increase was partially offset by a working capital unwinding effect for in 2019 as compared to the same period in 2018.

Net cash flow used by investing activities

Net cash used by investing activities decreased by 127.6% to €326 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to net cash used by investing activities of €1,179 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The difference can mainly be attributed to the closing of the SFR FTTH divestment for which the group received net cash proceeds of €1,457 million. Capital expenditure for the six months ended June 30, 2019 amounted to €1,147 million compared to €1,137 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018.

Net cash flow provided (used) by financing activities

Net cash used by financing activities increased by 1951.5% to net cash used of €2,758 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to net cash used of €134 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018, driven primarily by the dividend payment of €820 million in 2019 compared to nil in 2018, the partial redemption of the Existing 2024 Notes for an aggregate amount of €995 million and the first time implementation of IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019. We recorded an expense of €437 related to ROU liabilities for the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to nil for the six months ended June 30, 2018.

For the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017

	December 31 2018	December 31, 2017 restated ⁽¹⁾	Change
		(in € millions)	
Net cash flow provided (used) by operating activities	2,711	2,794	(3.0)%
Net cash flow provided (used) by investing activities	(3,174)	(2,704)	17.4%
Net cash flow provided (used) by financing activities	1,142	(117)	(1,073.9)%
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	679	(27)	(2,628.0)%
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	373	400	(6.7)%

	December 31 2018	December 31, 2017 restated ⁽¹⁾	Change
	(in € millions)		
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,029	373	175.7%
of which cash and cash equivalents	1,069	451	136.8%
of which bank overdrafts	(39)	(78)	(49.7)%

(1) The Group has adopted IFRS 15 effective from January 1, 2018. The 2018 Financial Statements reflect the change in accounting methodology. The consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2017 has been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15. The financial information for the other periods presented have not been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15. See Notes 1.2, 2.3 and 38 to the 2018 Financial Statements.

Net cash flow provided (used) by operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities increased by 3.0% to €2,711 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to €2,794 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. This decrease was mainly due to the payment of indemnities related to the voluntary departure plan launched in 2017 (€328 million in 2018, compared to an accrual in 2017). This was offset by lower taxes paid in 2018 compared to 2017 (€53 million compared to €190 million in 2017).

Net cash flow used by investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities increased by 17.4% to €3,174 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to €2,704 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The increase in the year ended December 31, 2018 can mainly be attributed to the acquisitions of ATS, ACS and FOT in 2018, amounting to a cash payment of €818 million in 2018.

Net cash flow provided (used) by financing activities

For the full year ended December 31, 2018, the Group generated net cash from financing activities for an amount of €1,142 million, compared a net outflow of cash from financing activities of €117 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. This increase was mainly due to cash proceeds received from the sale of a 49.99% interest in our tower business, Hivory (€1,767 million), offset by lower cash proceeds from refinancing transactions in 2018 compared to 2017.

For the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016

	December 31 2017	December 31, 2016	Change
	(in € millions)		
Net cash flow provided (used) by operating activities	2,777	3,378	(17.8)%
Net cash flow provided (used) by investing activities	(2,686)	(3,247)	(17.3)%
Net cash flow provided (used) by financing activities	(117)	40	(393.1)%
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(27)	171	(115.7)%
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	400	229	74.7%
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of period	373	400	(6.7)%
of which cash and cash equivalents	451	452	(0.2)%
of which bank overdrafts	(78)	(52)	49.6%

Net cash flow provided (used) by operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased by 17.8% to €2,777 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to €3,378 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The decrease in net cash provided by operations was primarily related to lower operating income (after depreciation, amortization and impairment and certain non-cash items) earned in 2017 compared to 2016.

Net cash flow provided (used) by investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities decreased by 17.3% to €2,686 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to €3,247 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The decrease in the year ended December 31, 2017 can be attributed to the acquisition of media and press activities by the Group in 2016, whereas there were no major acquisitions in 2017.

Net cash flow provided (used) by financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities increased by 392.5% to €117 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to net cash generated by financing activities of €40 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase can primarily be attributed to the change in debt issuance and repayments in the respective periods.

Capital Expenditures

Our capital expenditure remained almost flat at €1,147 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019 compared to €1,137 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018, representing a marginal increase of 0.88%.

Our capital expenditure amounted to €2,247 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 and €2,386 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, representing a decrease of 5.8%. This decrease was primarily due to increased customer capex following positive net adds for the year ended December 31, 2018 offset by lower capex on lower mobile network improvements.

Our capital expenditure amounted to €2,368 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 and €2,312 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, representing an increase of 2.4%. This increase was primarily due to increased network-related capex to improve the 4G network and continued cable/fiber deployment, partially offset by a decrease in customer-related capex due to net subscriber losses during the period.

Contractual Obligations

Unrecognized Contractual Commitments

We have other contractual obligations incurred in the ordinary course of business, including commitments relating to building or upgrading network infrastructure, purchase of set-top boxes, modems, mobile handsets and other end-user equipment and various maintenance and support contracts primarily relating to the maintenance and support of network infrastructure and equipment, purchase commitments for content, royalty payments to regulatory authorities and authors' rights to societies and commitments under interconnection contracts. See Note 32 to the 2018 Financial Statements and the English language translation of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 and note 33 to the English language translation of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31. The following tables set forth our unrecognized contractual commitments as of December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

	As of December 31, 2018			
	Less than one year	Two to five years	More than five years	Total
	(€ in millions)			
Commitments relating to assets (excluding network sharing)	699	237	353	1,289.2
Commitments relating to operating leases	288	798	472	1,557.4
Commitments relating to long-term contracts	244	382	(12)	613.6
Other commitments	107	10	5	137.2
Total	1,338	1,425	819	3,596.2

	As of December 31, 2017			
	Less than one year	Two to five years	More than five years	Total
	(€ in millions)			
Commitments relating to assets (excluding network sharing)	669	292	218	1,180
Commitments relating to operating leases	306	801	716	1,823
Commitments relating to long-term contracts	533	1,370	(38)	1,865
Other commitments	11	8	136	155
Total	1,519	2,471	1,032	5,022

	As of December 31, 2016			
	Less than one year	Two to five years	More than five years	Total
	(€ in millions)			
Commitments relating to assets (excluding network sharing)	553	95	95	743
Commitments relating to operating leases	304	888	612	1,805
Commitments relating to long-term contracts	423	704	(27)	1,099
Other commitments	27	18	93	138

	As of December 31, 2016			Total
	Less than one year	Two to five years	More than five years	
	(€ in millions)			
Total	1,307	1,705	773	3,785

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Group entered into an exclusive agreement with AENS to purchase and distribute sports content related to the UEFA Champion's league and Europa league from 2018 onwards for a period of three years as a result of which the total commitments of the Group increased by €1,238 million to €5,022 million as of December 31, 2017.

As of December 31, 2018, following the reorganization announced by Altice Europe (see "*Discussion and Analysis of Our Results of Operations—For the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to the year ended December 31, 2017—Significant Events Affecting Historical Results*"), and as a consequence of the contract renegotiation with AENS, the total commitments of the Group decreased by €1.2 billion (representing the reduction in the minimum guaranteed amount over the life of the new content contract to be entered into with AENS).

Defined Benefit and Defined Contribution Pension Plans

In addition, we have obligations under defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans. Our cash outflow relating to these obligations will vary depending on many factors. In the case of defined benefit plans, we have recognized a liability regarding employee benefits in the statement of financial position of the Group which represents the present value of the defined benefits liability less the fair value of the plan assets, and the past service costs. The liability in respect of defined benefit plans is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions with regards to, 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. Actuarial gains and losses are reflected in the statement of income and statement of other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise, as part of the salary costs. Deposits in a defined contribution plan in respect of severance pay or in respect of emoluments are recognized as an expense at the time of the deposit in the plan, in parallel to the receipt of the labor services from the employee and no additional provision is recognized in the financial statements. As of December 31, 2018, our total defined benefit plans liabilities were €132 million. See Note 26 to the 2018 Financial Statements for more information.

Post-Balance Sheet Date Events

For a description of material post-balance sheet date events applicable to the Group, see "*Summary—Recent Developments*" included elsewhere in this Notice.

Related Party Transactions

Other than as disclosed in this Notice and in the notes to the Historical Consolidated Financial Information, the Group did not have any material transactions with related parties during the six months ended June 30, 2019 and the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016. See "*Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions*" as well as note 17 to the Unaudited Financial Statements and note 31 to the 2018 Financial Statements and the English language translation of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and note 32 to the English language translation of the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016, in each case included elsewhere in this Notice.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We are not party to any off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future material effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenue or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditure or capital resources, other than the contractual commitments disclosed herein or in the notes to the Historical Consolidated Financial Information.

Post-Balance Sheet Date Events

For a description of material post-balance sheet date events applicable to the Group, see "*Summary—Recent Developments*" included elsewhere in this Notice.

The following is an overview of key transactions since June 30, 2019 which may have a significant impact on the Group's financial condition and results of operations.

Dividends and Upstream Loans

On July 30, 2019, the Company made a €175 million intercompany loan to its affiliate Altice Group Lux, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Altice Europe, using the proceeds of drawings under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities (the “**July Upstream Loan**”).

On August 8, 2019, the Company drew an additional €125 million under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities, the proceeds of which were used by the Company to make an intercompany loan to pay a dividend to its controlling shareholders on August 14, 2019. The total proceeds for the dividend amounted to €1,050 million (consisting of (i) €750 million from the conversion of a short term treasury loan made in May 2019, (ii) €125 million in cash and (iii) a dividend consisting of debt of €175 million (which remains unpaid as of the date hereof)) (“**August Dividend**”).

Sale of majority stake in L'Express

On February 12, 2019, the Company and Groupe L'Express S.A. (“**L'Express**”) announced the potential sale by the Company to News Participations S.A.S, a company controlled by Alain Weill, of a majority stake in L'Express. On July 19, 2019, the Board of Directors of Altice Europe approved the sale of a 51% equity stake to News Participations S.A.S. (“**News Participations**”), the remaining 49% of the share capital of L'Express being held by Altice Group Lux. Following the announcement and the finalization of the term sheet of the transaction at the end of June 2019, the related asset and liabilities have been classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 (*Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*) as at June 30, 2019. The sale closed on July 30, 2019. News Participations paid a nominal consideration of €18,890 for the subscription to 1,889,000 preference shares B, granting 51% of the financial interests in L'Express.

BFMTV, RMC Découverte and RMC Story

On July 26, the Paris Court (Tribunal de Grande Instance) rendered a decision in favor of the channels BFMTV, RMC Découverte and RMC Story considering that Free has no right to distribute them without authorization on its networks xDSL and fiber, and by enjoining him to stop this broadcast, under penalty of 100,000 euros by day of delay and per channel from August 27. The chains intend henceforth to act in compensation for the damage which results from the diffusion of its programs without authorization.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks relating to fluctuations in interest rates and foreign exchange rates, primarily as between the US Dollar and Euro, and use financial instruments to manage our exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate fluctuations. See Notes 25 and 30 to the 2018 Financial Statements for more details.

Credit Risk

The Group does not have significant concentrations of credit risk. Credit risk may arise from the exposures of commitments under a number of financial instruments with one counterparty 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 France. The majority of our B2C clients are on direct debit, thus reducing credit and recovery risk from our biggest operating activity. 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.

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 reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecasted 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 improving the cash generation of existing businesses. As all external debt is issued and managed centrally, the 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.

As of June 30, 2019, the Group has access to revolving credit facilities of up to €830 million (which remained drawn for an amount €75 million as of June 30, 2019) to cover any liquidity needs not met by operating cash flow generation. See “—*Liquidity and Capital Resources—Sources of Liquidity*”.

Interest Rate and Related Risk

For fixed rate debt, changes in interest rates generally affect the fair value of the debt instrument, but not our earnings or cash flows. Accordingly, interest rate risk and changes in fair market value should not have a significant effect on the fixed rate debt until we would be required to refinance such debt at maturity. On a consolidated basis, taking into account our swap portfolio, our primary fixed rate debt obligations were in an amount equivalent to €8,817 million, while our primary floating rate debt obligations were equivalent to €7,320 million.

Foreign Currency Risk

As part of its financial risk management strategy, the Group has entered into certain hedging operations. These are split mainly into either fixed to fixed or floating to floating cross-currency and interest rate swaps that cover against foreign currency and interest rate risk, FX forwards that cover against foreign exchange risk only, or interest rate swaps covering interest rate risk only. For details regarding the Group’s outstanding derivative instruments to secure foreign currency liabilities and to reduce foreign currency exposure, see Note 2.20 to the 2018 Financial Statements.

Critical Accounting Policies, Judgments and Estimates

For details regarding the Group’s critical accounting policies, judgments and estimates, see Note 2 to the audited 2018 Financial Statements.

For details regarding the Group’s adoption of IFRS 16 and its impact on its financial statements, see Note 1.2 *New standards and interpretations* to the Unaudited Financial Statements.

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, 2018 financial statements were not restated under the new standard.

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.

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 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 has 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 in full 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 agreements for which the separation is impracticable (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 finance leases under IAS 17 /IFRIC 4 at the transition date (carry forward of existing finance lease liabilities).
- 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 €3,233 million were recognised and presented separately in the statement of financial position. This includes the lease assets recognised previously under finance leases of €121 million that were reclassified from Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.
- Additional lease liabilities of €3,214 million (current and non-current) were recognised (including the reclassification of finance lease liabilities already recorded as of December 31, 2018 of €79 million).
- Trade and other receivables of €39 million and trade and other payables of €60 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.

In June 2019, the IFRIC issued a tentative agenda decision related to subsurface rights concluding that when a contract between a land owner and another party gives the other party the right to place an oil pipeline in a specified underground space, with the land owner retaining the right to use the surface area of the land above the pipeline, that contract contains a lease.

The Group assessment is still in progress and at this stage no material impact is expected as in most of the Group's contracts the supplier has a substantive right to substitute the asset throughout the period of use and therefore, the contracts do not contain a lease.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group has entered into various agreements or transactions with its equity associates, its ultimate controlling shareholder and its principal shareholder, Altice Europe, as well as the companies that Altice Europe controls from time to time. These agreements and transactions are carried out on arm's length terms and the Group believes that the terms of these agreements are no more favorable to the related parties and the Group's affiliates than what they would have been with disinterested third parties.

The following summary describes the Group's material related party transactions. See the notes to the Historical Consolidated Financial Information, included elsewhere in this Notice for more information.

Transactions with Altice Europe

General

In the ordinary course of business, we have entered into arrangements with Altice Europe and its affiliates for the provision or sourcing of certain products and services (by Altice Europe to the Group and vice-versa) and/or negotiation of related contractual arrangements, including the following:

- procurement of services, such as access to an international communications backbone, international carrier services and call termination services;
- prior to the acquisition of ACS and ATS France, the Group relied on Altice Europe for the purchase of customer and technical support services; and
- negotiation of programming contracts and acquisition of content, as further described below.

Transactions with Altice TV

Altice Europe runs its Altice TV division which, with its subsidiaries (including AENS and Altice Picture), encompasses Altice Europe's content distribution division. The Group has entered into various arrangements with Altice TV division, including: (i) exclusive distribution rights in France provided to the Group with respect to a subscription-based VOD service known as "SFR PLAY" produced by Altice TV division; (ii) exclusive distribution rights in France provided to the Group with respect to certain sports and other channels produced by Altice TV division including RMC Sport 1 through 4, RMC Sport News, BFM Paris, My Cuisine and Altice Studio (amongst others), which includes certain exclusive premium sports content acquired by Altice TV division; (iii) exclusive distribution rights in France provided to the Group of the following channels Syfy, 13ème Rue, E!; (iv) exclusive distribution rights in France provided to the Group of Discovery Channels; (v) non-exclusive distribution rights in France provided to the Group of Netflix and (vi) an agreement with Canal+ for the non-exclusive rights to broadcast the English Premier League.

On January 8, 2018, Altice Europe announced that existing content wholesale contracts between the Group, and AENS, would be cancelled and replaced by new revenue sharing non-exclusive contracts with a lower guaranteed minimum amount payable by the Group, as applicable. This new arrangement includes the transfer of other premium content contracts from the Group to AENS and allows the Group to continue to distribute premium pay TV content to its customers, including RMC Sport channels, BFM Paris, SFR PLAY, Altice Studio, My Cuisine, Syfy, 13ème Rue, E!, Discovery Channels and BeIN.

Recent Dividends and Intercompany Loans

On May 8, 2019, the Company paid a dividend of €820 million to its direct shareholders, Altice Lux, Altice Lux Bis and Altice Europe (the "**May Dividend**").

Concurrently with the May Dividend, the Company provided a short term upstream loan ("**May Upstream Loan**") to Altice France Holdco in an aggregate amount of €750 million. This loan has a maturity of less than one year and is remunerated at Eonia+30 bps.

On June 10, 2019, the Group borrowed a new dollar denominated loan for an aggregate amount of \$840 million (€745 million equivalent) from Altice Lux (the "**June Downstream Loan**"). This loan was fully subscribed by

Altice Lux and bears interest at a rate of 10.75% (5.8572% swapped to euros) and is expected to be repaid in connection with the Transactions.

On July 30, 2019, the Company made a €175 million intercompany loan to its affiliate Altice Group Lux, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Altice Europe, using the proceeds of drawings under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities (the “**July Upstream Loan**”, together with the May Upstream Loan, the “**Upstream Loans**”).

On August 8, 2019, the Company drew an additional €125 million under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities, the proceeds of which were used by the Company to pay a dividend to its controlling shareholders on August 14, 2019. The total proceeds of the dividend amounted to €1,050 million (consisting of (i) €750 million from the conversion of the May Upstream Loan, (ii) €125 million in cash and (iii) a dividend consisting of debt of €175 million (which remains unpaid as of the date hereof)) (the “**August Dividend**”, together with the May Dividend, the “**Dividends**”).

Transactions with News Participations

Acquisition of NextRadioTV

On January 30, 2017, the Group announced that it intended to take over exclusive control of NextRadioTV by acquiring the 51% stake held by News Participations in GNP and, to that effect, had filed the necessary application with the CSA and the French Competition Authority in order to obtain their clearance of the proposed transaction, which would be implemented through the conversion of existing convertible bonds. On June 13, 2017, the French Competition Authority granted its clearance and authorized the transaction.

On April 5, 2018, the Group acquired the minority stake held by News Participations in Altice Content Luxembourg S.A., an indirect parent of NextRadioTV and direct parent of Groupe News Participations, for the amount of €100 million by exercising the call option it held on News Participation’s 25% stake in Altice Content Luxembourg S.A.

On April 20, 2018, the CSA granted its clearance and authorized the transaction and on May 31, 2018 the transaction was consummated.

Sale of majority stake in L’Express

On February 12, 2019, the Company and Groupe L’Express S.A. (“**L’Express**”) announced the potential sale by the Company to News Participations of a majority stake in L’Express. On July 19, 2019, the Board of Directors of Altice Europe approved the sale of a 51% equity stake to News Participations, the remaining 49% of the share capital of L’Express being held by Altice Group Lux. Following the announcement and the finalization of the term sheet of the transaction at the end of June 2019, the related asset and liabilities have been classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 (*Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*) as at June 30, 2019. The sale closed on July 30, 2019. News Participations paid a nominal consideration of €18,890 for the subscription to 1,889,000 preference shares B, granting 51% of the financial interests in L’Express.

Transactions with Altice USA

Sale of i24NEWS to Altice USA

On April 23, 2018, the Group completed the sale of i24 News (which was acquired as part of the acquisition of SFR Presse), an Israeli international 24-hour news and current affairs television channel, to Altice USA for \$2.5 million.

Transactions with our Controlling Shareholder

Acquisition of SFR Presse

On May 25, 2016, the Group completed the acquisition of SFR Presse from a company controlled by Altice Europe’s controlling shareholder. SFR Presse is a leading diversified and profitable media group in France, which publishes more than 20 major national titles, including iconic and well-known brands such as Libération, L’Express, L’Expansion and Stratégies. The total consideration for the transaction amounted to €196 million.

Transactions with SCI Quadrans

In December 2016, the Group entered into a fixed twelve-year lease contract with SCI Quadrans, a company controlled by Altice Europe's ultimate beneficial owner, for office space in France. A letter of intent was also executed in connection with additional buildings that were under construction at the time. In March 2017, a second fixed twelve-year lease contract for an administrative building was entered into with SCI Quadrans, in accordance with such letter of intent. In the year ended December 31, 2018, the Group incurred rental expenses in the amount of €50 million. As of December 31, 2018, the trade payable to SCI Quadrans for rental of office space for the Group amounted to €40 million. The Group also has a deposit with SIC Quadrans which as of December 31, 2018 and as of June 30, 2019, amounted to €12 million.

Transactions with Equity Associates

Transactions with La Poste Telecom

In 2011, the Group and La Poste formed La Poste Telecom, of which the Group owns 49% and La Poste owns 51%. This subsidiary is a virtual mobile operator in the retail mobile telephony market under the trademark La Poste Mobile. We are currently party to an MVNO agreement with La Poste Telecom. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Group recognized €138 million of revenue for mobile services delivered to La Poste Telecom and incurred operating expenses of €14 million for use of mobile services.

Transactions with Synerail and Synerail Construction

On February 18, 2010, a consortium comprised of the Group, Vinci and AXA (owners of 30% each) and TDF (the owner of a 10% interest) signed a GSMR public-private partnership contract with Réseau Ferré de France. This contract, worth a total of €1 billion over a 15-year term, is to finance, build, operate and maintain a digital telecommunications network to provide voice and data communication between trains and ground control teams in conference mode. The network will be rolled out gradually on 14,000 km of traditional and high-speed rail lines in France. Synerail Construction, a subsidiary of Vinci (60% owner) and the Group (40% owner), is responsible for the construction of this network. As of December 31, 2018, the Group was owed a loan receivable of €13 million from Synerail.

Transactions with VOD Factory

The Group holds a 36.3% interest in VOD Factory S.A.S. ("**VOD Factory**"), a VOD content, platform and marketing services provider. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Group incurred €15 million of operating expenses with and owed €5 million in trade payables to, VOD Factory for the provision of VOD services. VOD Factory provided no services to the Group in the first six months of 2019.

Transactions with Unrestricted Subsidiaries

Sale of a 49.99% Interest in SFR FTTH

On January 31, 2019, the Company entered into an agreement with Piaf BidCo BV, an entity held by Allianz Capital Partners, AXA Infrastructure and OMERS Infrastructure (together, the "**JV Consortium**"), regarding the sale of a 49.99% interest in SFR FTTH, an alternative FTTH infrastructure wholesale operator. The transaction closed on March 27, 2019, upon which €522 million total assets and 1,100,000 total homes passed were transferred to SFR FTTH. The final proceeds amounted to €1.7 billion, based on an equity value at closing of €3.3 billion. SFR FTTH is accounted for as an associate and therefore is no longer consolidated in the Historical Consolidated Financial Information.

SFR FTTH will be the largest alternative FTTH infrastructure wholesale operator in France, with approximately 5 million homes expected to be passed in low density areas in the next four years in addition to any others that may be franchised or acquired. SFR FTTH will sell wholesale services to all operators, including the Group, on the same terms and conditions and with no minimum volume commitments. The Group will sell technical services to SFR FTTH for the construction, subscriber connection and maintenance of its FTTH network. SFR FTTH is an associate of the Group and has been designated as an Unrestricted Subsidiary under the agreements, instruments and indentures governing the Group's debt, including the Indenture.

For additional information regarding the Group's sale of a 49.99% interest in SFR FTTH, including certain related debt, shareholder and operational arrangements, see "*Business of the Group—Material Contracts—SFR FTTH*".

DESCRIPTION OF INDEBTEDNESS

The following contains a summary of the terms of our key items of indebtedness. It does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the underlying documents. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined in this section shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meanings set out in the underlying debt documents, as applicable.

Existing Notes

On May 8, 2014, the Company issued (i) \$1,375 million aggregate principal amount of its 6¹/₄% senior secured notes due 2024 denominated in U.S. dollars (the “**Existing 2024 Dollar Notes**”), and (ii) €1,250 million aggregate principal amount of its 5⁵/₈% senior secured notes due 2024 denominated in euro (the “**Existing 2024 Euro Notes**”) and, together with the Existing 2024 Dollar Notes, the “**Existing 2024 Notes**”).

The Existing 2024 Notes will mature on May 15, 2024. Interest on the Existing 2024 Notes is payable semi-annually in cash in arrears on each February 15 and August 15. The Existing 2024 Notes are governed by the indenture entered into on May 8, 2014, between, among others, the Company, as Company and Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, as trustee (collectively, and as amended, restated, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time, the “**Existing 2024 Notes Indenture**”).

On June 9, 2019, the Company redeemed \$560 million aggregate principal amount of the Existing 2024 Dollar Notes and €500 million aggregate principal amount of the Existing 2024 Euro Notes in connection with the Existing 2024 Notes Repayment.

On April 11, 2016, the Company issued \$5,190 million aggregate principal amount of its 7³/₈% senior secured notes due 2026 denominated in U.S. dollars (the “**Existing 2026 Notes**”).

The Existing 2026 Notes will mature on May 1, 2026. Interest on the Existing 2026 Notes is payable semi-annually in cash in arrears on each January 15 and July 15. The Existing 2026 Notes are governed by the indenture entered into on April 11, 2016, between, among others, the Company, as Company and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee (the “**Existing 2026 Notes Indenture**”).

On July 31, 2018, the Company issued (i) \$1,750 million aggregate principal amount of its 8¹/₈% senior secured notes due 2027 denominated in U.S. dollars (the “**Existing 2027 Dollar Notes**”), and (ii) €1,000 million aggregate principal amount of its 5⁷/₈% senior secured notes due 2027 denominated in euro (the “**Existing 2027 Euro Notes**”) and, together with the Existing 2027 Dollar Notes, the “**Existing 2027 Notes**”, and, together with the Existing 2024 Notes and the Existing 2026 Notes, the “**Existing Notes**”).

The Existing 2027 Notes will mature on February 1, 2027. Interest on the Existing 2027 Notes is payable semi-annually in cash in arrears on each February 1 and August 1. The Existing 2027 Notes are governed by the indenture entered into on July 31, 2018, between, among others, The Company, as Company, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee (the “**Existing 2027 Notes Indenture**” and, together with the Existing 2024 Notes Indenture and the Existing 2026 Notes Indenture, the “**Existing Indentures**”).

The Existing Notes are general obligations of the Company and (i) rank *pari passu* in right of payment with all existing and future indebtedness of the Company that is not subordinated in right of payment to the Existing Notes, including indebtedness under the Existing Term Loans, the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement and certain hedging obligations, (ii) rank senior in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness of the Company that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Existing Notes and (iii) will be effectively subordinated to any existing and future indebtedness of the Company that is secured by property or assets that do not secure the Existing Notes, to the extent of the value of the property and assets securing such indebtedness.

The Existing Notes are guaranteed on a senior basis by each of SFR Presse, SFR Presse Distribution, Ypso France, Ypso Finance, SFR Fibre, Altice B2B France, Completel, Numericable US, Numericable U.S. LLC and (other than with respect to the Existing 2024 Notes) SFR.

The Existing Notes are secured by (i) senior pledges over all of the capital stock of SFR Presse, SFR Presse Distribution, Ypso France, Ypso Finance, SFR Fibre, Altice B2B France, Completel, Numericable US, Numericable U.S. LLC; (ii) senior pledges over certain intercompany loans; (iii) senior pledges over the business (*fonds de commerce*) of SFR Fibre; (iv) senior pledges over certain bank accounts, intercompany receivables and

intellectual property rights of SFR Presse, SFR Presse Distribution, Ypso France, Ypso Finance, SFR Fibre, Altice B2B France, Completel, Numericable US, Numericable U.S. LLC and (v) senior pledges over certain bank accounts of, and intercompany receivables owed to, the Company. Additionally, the Existing 2026 Notes and the Existing 2027 Notes benefit from senior pledges over the capital stock of SFR held by the Group, a senior pledge over certain bank accounts of SFR and the intragroup loan between the Company and SFR (the “**SFR Intragroup Loans**”); a senior pledge over the business (*fonds de commerce*) and intellectual property rights of SFR; and senior pledges over receivables owed to SFR by certain of its subsidiaries. The Existing 2024 Notes benefit from senior pledges over the capital stock of SFR held by the Group and over the SFR Intragroup Loans (all such security described in this paragraph, the “**Collateral**”). None of the network assets of the Group are pledged as security for the Existing Notes. The Collateral also secures indebtedness due under the Existing Term Loans, the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities and certain related hedging obligations.

Under the terms of the Existing Intercreditor Agreement, in the event of an enforcement of the Collateral, the holders of the Existing Notes will receive proceeds from such Existing Collateral *pari passu* with the lenders under the Existing Term Loans, the lenders under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement, and counterparties to certain hedging agreements.

The Company may redeem all or part of the Existing 2024 Notes at the following repurchase price (expressed as a percentage of the principal amount), plus interest accrued and not paid and any additional amounts, if the redemption occurs during the period of twelve months of May 15 of each year indicated below:

Year	Repurchase price	
	Altice	Altice
	France 2024 Dollar Notes	France 2024 Euro Notes
2019	103.125%	102.813%
2020	102.083%	101.875%
2021	101.042%	100.938%
2022 and thereafter.....	100.000%	100.000%

Prior to May 1, 2021, the Company may redeem all or a portion of the Existing 2026 Notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus a make whole premium. From May 1, 2021, the Company may redeem all or part of the Existing 2026 Notes at the following repurchase price (expressed as a percentage of the principal amount), plus interest accrued and not paid and any additional amounts, if the redemption occurs during the period of twelve months of May 1 of each year indicated below:

Year	Repurchase price
	Existing 2026 Dollar Notes
2021	103.688%
2022	102.458%
2023	101.229%
2024 and thereafter.....	100.000%

Prior to February 1, 2022, the Company may redeem all or a portion of the Existing 2027 Notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus a make whole premium. From February 1, 2022, the Company may redeem all or part of the Existing 2027 Notes at the following repurchase price (expressed as a percentage of the principal amount), plus interest accrued and not paid and any additional amounts, if the redemption occurs during the period indicated below:

Year	Repurchase price	
	Existing	Existing
	2027 Dollar Notes	2027 Euro Notes
February 1, 2022 until August 1, 2022	106.094%	104.406%
August 1, 2022 until August 1, 2023	104.063%	102.938%
August 1, 2023 until August 1, 2024	102.031%	101.469%
August 1, 2024 and thereafter.....	100.000%	100.000%

The Existing Indentures, among other things, further limit the ability of the Company and the ability of the its restricted subsidiaries to (i) make investments or other restricted payments; (ii) create liens; (iii) sell assets and subsidiary stock; (iv) pay dividends or make other distributions or repurchase or redeem capital stock or subordinated debt; (v) engage in certain transactions with affiliates; (vi) enter into agreements that restrict the

payment of dividends by subsidiaries or the repayment of intercompany loans and advances; and (vii) engage in mergers or consolidations. These covenants are subject to a number of important exceptions and qualifications.

Among other exceptions, the Existing Indentures permit the incurrence of indebtedness by the Company or a Guarantor so long as the consolidated net leverage ratio (*pro forma* for such transaction) is not greater than 4.0 to 1.0, and such indebtedness may be secured if the consolidated net leverage ratio (*pro forma* for such transaction) is not greater than 3.25 to 1.0. Subject to compliance with the 4.0 to 1.0 consolidated net leverage ratio (*pro forma* for such transaction) and so long as there is no default or event of default outstanding, the Existing Indentures permit the distribution of dividends and other restricted payments in an unlimited amount. Further, subject to certain payment blocking events (i.e., a payment default or acceleration of Existing Notes), the Existing Indentures permit the Company to pay dividends or other distributions to its shareholders in an amount such that Alice France Holdco's pro rata share of such dividends or other distributions is equal to the amount required by Alice Lux for the payment of regularly scheduled interest as such amounts come due under certain of its indebtedness.

The Existing Indentures provide for certain events of default, including, among others, defaults under other debt instruments which (i) are caused by the failure to pay principal of, and, in the case of the Existing 2024 Notes, interest on or premium, if any, on the indebtedness at its stated maturity prior to expiration of any applicable grace period or (ii) result in the acceleration of such indebtedness prior to its maturity, and, in each case, the principal amount of such indebtedness (together with the principal amount of any other such indebtedness under which there has been a payment default or the maturity of which has been accelerated) aggregates €25 million or more.

The Existing Indentures are governed by the laws of the State of New York.

Existing Term Loans

Overview

On May 8, 2014, the Company entered into a senior secured term loan credit facility which provided for euro and U.S. dollar term loans in an initial aggregate principal amounts of €1,900 million and \$2,600 million, with the Company, Ypso France S.A.S and Numericable U.S. LLC as borrowers (the "**Existing Term Loans Borrowers**"), certain lenders party thereto, Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch as euro administrative agent and as security agent and Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch, as dollar administrative agent (as amended, restated, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time, the "**Existing Term Loan Agreement**").

The following table shows all outstanding tranches of the term loans under the Existing Term Loan Agreement (the "**Existing Term Loans**") and balances outstanding as of June 30, 2019:

	Borrower	Maturity	Original Principal Amount of Drawing	Outstanding At June 30, 2019
(in millions)				
EUR Term Loan B11	Alice France and Ypso France	July 31, 2025	€ 1,145	€ 1,122
EUR Term Loan B12	Alice France	January 31, 2026	€ 1,000	€ 985
USD Term Loan B11	Alice France	July 31, 2025	\$ 1,420	\$ 1,392
USD Term Loan B12	Alice France	January 31, 2026	\$ 2,150	\$ 2,118
USD Term Loan B13	Alice France	August 14, 2026	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,488

Interest Rate and Fees

Borrowings under USD Term Loan B11 bear interest at an annual rate equal to (i) the higher rate between (a) the LIBO rate for the period of interest corresponding to the loans in question adjusted for certain additional costs, and (b) 0.00% plus (ii) a margin of 2.75%. Borrowings under USD Term Loan B12 bear interest at an annual rate equal to (i) the higher rate between (a) the LIBO rate for the period of interest corresponding to the loans in question adjusted for certain additional costs, and (b) 0.00% plus (ii) a margin of 3.6875%. Borrowings under USD Term Loan B13 bear interest at an annual rate equal to (i) the higher rate between (a) the LIBO rate for the period of interest corresponding to the loans in question and (b) 0.00% plus (ii) a margin of 4.00%.

Borrowings under EUR Term Loan B11 and EUR Term Loan B12 bear interest at an annual rate equal to (i) the higher rate between (a) the EURIBOR for the period of interest corresponding to the loans in question and (b) 0.00% plus (ii) a margin of 3.00%.

Mandatory Prepayments

The Existing Term Loan Agreement requires us to prepay outstanding term loans thereunder, subject to certain exceptions, with (i) 100% of the net cash proceeds of certain asset sales, subject to reinvestment rights and certain other exceptions, and (ii) 50% of our annual excess cash flow, which percentage will be reduced to 0% if our Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio is less than or equal to 4.0 to 1.0.

Voluntary Prepayments

The Existing Term Loans may be voluntarily prepaid at any time subject to customary “breakage” costs with respect to Eurodollar Loans.

Amortization and Final Maturity

The Company is required to make quarterly repayments of the principal amount outstanding under the Existing Term Loans according to an agreed timetable, with each payment being equal to 0.25% of the principal amount of Existing Term Loans, with payment of the balance due on July 31, 2025 with respect to the USD Term Loan B11 and EUR Term Loan B11, January 31, 2026 with respect to USD Term Loan B12 and EUR Term Loan B12 and August 14, 2026 with respect to USD Term Loan B13.

Guarantees

Each Existing Notes Guarantor and the Company, guarantees, or will guarantee on a senior basis, the obligations of each other obligor under the Existing Term Loan Agreement and related finance documents subject to applicable guarantee limitations specified therein. The Company is required to maintain, on an annual basis, a guarantor coverage test of at least 80% of the consolidated EBITDA and gross assets of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Security

The Existing Term Loans are secured by the same Existing Collateral securing the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities and the Existing Notes.

Most Favored Nation

Borrowings under EUR Term Loan B12 and the USD Term Loan B12 are subject to a “most favored nation” provision until October 2018. Borrowings under USD Term Loan B13 are subject to a “most favored nation” provision until the maturity date of the loan (August 14, 2026). Accordingly the margin and/or “floor” relating to these tranches are subject to change, depending on the yield applicable to any future incurrence of incremental loans in the relevant currency.

Certain Covenants and Events of Default

The Existing Term Loan Agreement includes negative covenants that, among other things and subject to certain significant exceptions and qualifications, limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to: (i) incur or guarantee additional Indebtedness, subject to an incurrence based Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio or Consolidated Net Senior Secured Leverage Ratio test, (ii) make investments or other restricted payments, (iii) create liens, (iv) sell assets and subsidiary stock, (v) pay dividends or make other distributions or repurchase or redeem our capital stock or subordinated debt, (vi) engage in certain transactions with affiliates, (vii) enter into agreements that restrict the payment of dividends by subsidiaries or the repayment of intercompany loans and advances, and (viii) engage in mergers or consolidations.

The Existing Term Loan Agreement also contains certain customary representations and warranties, covenants and events of default (including, among others, an event of default upon a change of control trigger event). If an event of default occurs, the lenders under the Existing Term Loans will be entitled to take various actions, including the acceleration of amounts due under the Existing Term Loans and all actions permitted to be taken by a secured creditor, subject to the Existing Intercreditor Agreement.

The Existing Term Loan Agreement permits the incurrence of indebtedness so long as the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio (*pro forma* for such transaction) is not greater than 4.0 to 1.0 and such indebtedness may be

secured if the Consolidated Net Senior Secured Leverage Ratio (*pro forma* for such transaction) is not greater than 3.25 to 1.0. Subject to compliance with the 4.0 to 1.0 Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio (*pro forma* for such transactions), so long as there is not a default or an event of default outstanding and so long as the aggregated amount of restricted payments does not exceed the sum of an amount equal to 100% of the consolidated EBITDA generated from the period beginning on the first full fiscal quarter commencing prior to the original issue date of the Existing Notes until the most recently ended quarter, less 1.4 times the consolidated interest expense for such period, the Existing Term Loan Agreement permits the distribution of dividends and other restricted payments in an unlimited amount.

The Existing Term Loan Agreement also provides that, for so long as no payment block events have occurred and are continuing, the Company may pay dividends or other distributions to its shareholders in an amount such that Altice France Holdco's pro rata share of such dividends or other distributions is equal to the amount required by Altice Lux for the payment of regularly scheduled interest as such amounts come due under certain of its indebtedness.

Existing Revolving Credit Facilities

The Company entered into a revolving credit facilities agreement (as amended, restated, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time, the "**Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement**") on May 8, 2014, with, among others, certain lenders party thereto from time to time (the "**Existing RCF Lenders**"), the mandated lead arrangers party thereto and Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch as facility agent and as security agent, pursuant to which the Existing RCF Lenders agreed to provide the Company and certain of its subsidiaries, including SFR, senior secured revolving credit facilities. The available tranches of commitments under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement as of June 30, 2019 are (a) the facility D commitment in the aggregate principal amount of €196 million (the "**Existing Revolving Credit Facility D**") and (b) the facility E commitment in the aggregate principal amount of €678 million (the "**Existing Revolving Credit Facility E**", and together with the Existing Revolving Credit Facility D, the "**Existing Revolving Credit Facilities**"). On August 1, 2019, the Existing Revolving Credit Facility E was increased by €40 million. The aggregate principal amount of indebtedness outstanding under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities as of June 30, 2019 was €75 million. Subject to certain requirements, the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities may be utilized by way of cash drawings and guarantees.

Limitations on Use of Funds

The Existing Revolving Credit Facilities are used by the Company and certain of its subsidiaries for general corporate and working capital purposes of the Company and its subsidiaries (excluding certain unrestricted subsidiaries) (the "**Borrower Group**").

Conditions to Borrowing

Drawdowns under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement are subject to certain customary conditions including, among other things, that on the date the drawdown is requested and on the drawdown date (i) no default is continuing or occurring as a result of that drawdown, (ii) certain specified representations and warranties are true in all material respects, and (iii) that the consolidated net senior secured leverage ratio is not greater than the ratio specified in the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement.

Incremental Facility

Subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions set out in the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement, a new commitment lender (selected by the Company) may provide new or additional commitments under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement.

Interest Periods, Interest Rates and Fees

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries are permitted to make a specified number of drawdowns under each of the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities for terms of one, two, three or six months (or any other period agreed by the Company and the facility agent), but no such period shall end beyond the final maturity date of the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement. Drawdowns under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities must be repaid at the end of the interest period for the relevant loan and repaid amounts may be re-borrowed up to one month prior to the final maturity date.

The interest rate on each loan under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement for each interest period is equal to the aggregate of: (x) the applicable margin and (y) EURIBOR. The margin under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement is 3.25% per annum. Interest accrues daily from and including the first day of an interest period and is payable on the last day of each interest period (unless the interest period is longer than six months, in which case interest is payable on the last day of each six-month period).

Until one month prior to the final maturity date of the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement, the Company is obligated to pay a commitment fee on the available but undrawn amounts under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement at the rate of 40% of the margin calculated on undrawn and un-cancelled commitments.

Repayment

The final maturity date of the Existing Revolving Credit Facility D will be the earlier of (i) July 5, 2021, and (ii) the date on which the Existing Revolving Credit Facility D is fully repaid and cancelled.

The final maturity date of the Existing Revolving Credit Facility E will be the earlier of (i) August 16, 2023 and (ii) the date on which the Existing Revolving Credit Facility E is fully repaid and cancelled.

Automatic Cancellation

Customary partial or total cancellation events apply to the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement, including where it becomes unlawful for any RCF Lender to fund, issue or maintain its participation in the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement.

Mandatory Prepayment

Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control Triggering Event, the Company and the other borrowers thereunder must repay the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities in full together with accrued interest and all other amounts accrued under related finance documents and the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement will be cancelled.

Certain excess proceeds received by the Company from certain disposals of assets and not applied or invested or committed to be applied or invested to (i) prepay, repay, purchase or redeem certain indebtedness, (ii) invest in or purchase additional assets, or (iii) make certain capital expenditure, must be applied in prepayment of the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities.

Guarantees

Each of the Existing Guarantors also guarantee the obligations of each obligor under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement and related finance documents subject to applicable guarantee limitations specified therein. The Company is required to maintain, on an annual basis, a guarantor coverage test of at least 80% of the consolidated EBITDA and gross assets of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Security

The Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement is secured by the Collateral that secures the Existing Term Loans and the Existing Notes.

Representations and Warranties

The Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement contains representations and warranties usual for facilities of this type subject to certain exceptions and customary materiality qualifications.

Undertakings

The Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement contains certain restrictive covenants which substantially reflect the covenants contained in the Existing Indentures.

The Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement also requires the Company and the Borrower Group to observe certain general undertakings subject to materiality and other customary and agreed exceptions. These general undertakings, include, but are not limited to, undertakings related to: (i) obtaining and maintaining all necessary consents, licenses and authorizations; (ii) compliance with applicable laws; (iii) compliance with environment laws/approvals and notification of potential environmental claims; (iv) compliance with all necessary taxation requirements; (v) ensuring that any necessary authorization is not likely to be challenged, revoked, suspended or withdrawn so as to cause a material adverse effect; (vi) at least *pari passu* ranking of all payment obligations under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement and related finance documents with other unsecured unsubordinated payment obligations; (vii) the maintenance of insurance; (viii) compliance with laws and contracts relating to pension schemes and the maintenance of such pension schemes; (ix) maintenance and protection of intellectual property rights; (x) no amendments to constitutional documents that are likely to materially adversely affect the Collateral; (xi) an Obligor not moving its center of main interest from, or having an “establishment” in any jurisdiction other than, its jurisdiction of incorporation; and (xii) restricting the making of proceeds drawn under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement to any sanctioned person or sanctioned country.

Financial Covenants, Events of Default

The Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement requires the Company and the Borrower Group to maintain a Consolidated Net Senior Secured Leverage Ratio of no more than 4.5 to 1.0 only to be tested at each drawdown or to the extent there are loans or bank guarantees outstanding under the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement at the end of each financial quarter.

The Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement contains certain events of default the occurrence of which, subject to certain exceptions and materiality qualifications, will allow the lenders party thereto to: (i) cancel the total commitments; (ii) accelerate all outstanding loans together with other accrued amounts; and/or (iii) declare that all or part of the loans be repayable on demand. The proceeds of any enforcement of collateral will be applied in accordance with the Existing Intercreditor Agreement.

The Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement permits the incurrence of indebtedness so long as the Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio (*pro forma* for such transaction) is not greater than 4.0 to 1.0 and such indebtedness may be secured if the Consolidated Net Senior Secured Leverage Ratio (*pro forma* for such transaction) is not greater than 3.25 to 1.0. Subject to compliance with the 4.0 to 1.0 Consolidated Net Leverage Ratio (*pro forma* for such transactions) and so long as there is no default or event of default outstanding, the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement permits the distribution of dividends and other restricted payments so long as the aggregated amount of restricted payments does not exceed the sum of an amount equal to 100% of the consolidated EBITDA generated from the period beginning on the first full fiscal quarter commencing prior to the original issue date of the Existing Notes until the most recently ended quarter, less 1.4 times the consolidated interest expense for such period. The restricted payment capacity is also subject to increase based on certain provisions that are customary for an incurrence based covenant package. The Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement also provides that, for so long as no payment block events have occurred and are continuing, the Company may pay dividends or other distributions to its shareholders in an amount such that Altice France Holdco’s pro rata share of such dividends or other distributions is equal to the amount required by Altice Lux for the payment of regularly scheduled interest as such amounts come due under certain of its indebtedness.

Intercreditor Agreement

To establish the relative rights of certain of our creditors, the obligors under the Existing Notes, the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement, the Existing Term Loans, certain other future indebtedness, including the Notes, and certain counterparties to hedging obligations relating to the foregoing, entered into, and will accede thereto as applicable, an intercreditor agreement (the “**Intercreditor Agreement**”), dated May 8, 2014 with:

- the creditors of the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities (the “**Existing RCF Creditors**”);
- the creditors of the Existing Term Loans (the “**Existing TLB Creditors**”);
- any persons that accede to the Intercreditor Agreement as counterparties to certain hedging agreements in accordance with the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement (the “**Hedging Agreements**”) and any person

that accedes to the Intercreditor Agreement as counterparties to the Hedging Agreements are referred to in such capacity as the “**Hedging Banks**”);

- any persons that accede to the Intercreditor Agreement under any future term facility or revolving credit facilities designated a senior bank facility (a “**Senior Bank Facility**”) in accordance with the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement (the “**Future Bank Creditors**”, together with the Existing RCF Creditors, the Existing TLB Creditors, the “**Senior Bank Creditors**”);
- the trustee for the Existing Notes on its behalf and on behalf of the holders of the Existing Notes (the “**Existing Notes Creditors**”);
- upon its accession, the Trustee for the Notes, on its behalf and on behalf of the holders of the Notes (the “**New Notes Creditors**”);
- any persons that accede to the Intercreditor Agreement as trustee for any future senior secured notes (the “**Additional Senior Secured Notes**”) on its behalf and on behalf of the holders of such senior secured notes (the “**Additional Senior Secured Notes Creditors**” and, together with the New Notes Creditors” and the Existing Notes Creditors, the “**Notes Creditors**”, and together with the Senior Bank Creditors and Hedging Banks, the “**Senior Secured Creditors**”);
- any persons that accede to the Intercreditor Agreement as trustee for any future senior subordinated notes (“**Senior Subordinated Notes**”) or under any future senior subordinated debt facility (together with any Senior Subordinated Notes, the “**Senior Subordinated Debt**”), in each case, on its own behalf and/or on behalf of the holders of such senior subordinated notes or the lenders of such senior subordinated debt facilities, as applicable (the “**Senior Subordinated Creditors**”);
- certain intra group creditors (the “**Intercompany Creditors**”);
- any persons that accede to the Intercreditor Agreement in their capacity as creditors of any shareholder debt (the “**Shareholders**” and together with Intercompany Creditors, the “**Subordinated Creditors**”); and
- Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, as security agent for the Senior Secured Creditors (the “**Security Agent**”).

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that future indebtedness may be incurred by us and our subsidiaries subject to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement and each finance document then existing. Any future indebtedness to be designated under the Intercreditor Agreement as ranking in respect of enforcement of the Security in priority to the liabilities owed to the Senior Secured Creditors (the “**Super Priority Debt**”) may, however, only be a working capital facility or hedging indebtedness to the extent permitted (or not prohibited) by the terms of each finance document.

For the purposes of the Intercreditor Agreement, the creditors of each class of debt will vote together and a representative trustee or agent of debt within that class of debt (a “**Representative**”) may act on the instructions of the requisite majority of creditors of that class of debt (a “**Relevant Majority**”). Hedging Banks will vote together with the Senior Secured Creditors while any Senior Debt (as defined below) remains outstanding. In addition, in certain circumstances (as set out in the Intercreditor Agreement) certain classes of creditors will vote together as part of an instructing group (the “**Instructing Group**”), which is the Relevant Majority of (i) (if Senior Bank Debt and Hedging Debt has been discharged and while any Senior Secured Notes Debt (each as defined below) remains outstanding) the Senior Secured Notes Creditors, (ii) (while Senior Bank Debt (and/or Hedging Debt) remains outstanding) the Senior Creditors, and (iii) (if the Senior Secured Debt has been discharged and while the Senior Subordinated Notes Debt (each as defined below) remains outstanding) the Senior Subordinated Creditors.

By accepting a Note the relevant Noteholder shall be deemed to have agreed to and accepted the terms and conditions of the Intercreditor Agreement.

The following description is a summary of certain provisions, among others, that are contained in the Intercreditor Agreement that relate to the rights and obligations of the Senior Secured Notes Creditors. It does not restate the

Intercreditor Agreement nor does it describe provisions relating to the rights and obligations of holders of other classes of our debt or capital expenditures.

Ranking and Priority

The Intercreditor Agreement provides, subject to certain provisions, that the liabilities of each Company, obligor or borrower subject to the Intercreditor Agreement (the “**Obligors**”) under or in respect of, amongst others, the Existing Revolving Credit Facilities Agreement (the “**RCF Debt**”), the Hedging Agreements (the “**Hedging Debt**”), any Senior Bank Facility (the “**Future Bank Debt**”), the Existing Term Loans (the “**TLB Debt**”, together with the RCF Debt and any Future Bank Debt, the “**Senior Bank Debt**”), the Existing Notes, any Additional Senior Secured Notes, the Notes (together with the Existing Notes and any Additional Senior Secured Notes, the “**Senior Secured Notes Debt**” and, together with the Hedging Debt and the Senior Bank Debt, the “**Senior Debt**”), the Senior Subordinated Debt (including the Senior Subordinated Notes (the “**Senior Subordinated Notes Debt**” and any other indebtedness designated as Senior Subordinated Debt in accordance with the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement)), liabilities owed by Holdco to any Senior Subordinated Creditor of any Senior Subordinated Notes (the “**Senior Subordinated Notes Company Debt**”), liabilities owed by the guarantors of any Senior Subordinated Notes to any Senior Subordinated Creditors of any Senior Subordinated Notes (the “**Senior Subordinated Notes Guarantee Debt**”) and certain liabilities of members of the Group owed to Holdco (the “**Holdco Debt**”) and certain other liabilities will rank in right and order of payment in the following order:

- i. first, the Senior Debt, Senior Subordinated Notes Company Debt, and future permitted Senior Debt or Super Priority Debt and amounts due to any Notes Trustee or any security agent, *pari passu* without any preference among them;
- ii. second, the Senior Subordinated Notes Guarantee Debt, Holdco Debt and future permitted Senior Subordinated Debt, *pari passu* without any preference among them;
- iii. third, the intercompany debt, *pari passu*, without any preference among them; and
- iv. fourth, the shareholder debt.

Priority of Security

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that the Security provided by the Obligors (and any other parties) for the Senior Debt and any future permitted Super Priority Debt (together, the “**Senior Secured Debt**”), the Senior Subordinated Debt, the Senior Subordinated Notes Guarantee Debt and the Senior Subordinated Notes Company Debt (together with the Senior Secured Debt, the “**Secured Debt**”) will rank in the following order:

- i. firstly, the Senior Secured Debt (*pari passu* among such class of debt) and amounts due to the Trustee, *pari passu* and without any Preference between them); and
- ii. secondly, the Senior Subordinated Debt, the Senior Subordinated Notes Guarantee Debt and the Subordinated Notes Company Debt.

Restrictions

Subject to certain limited exceptions and subject to, *inter alia*, the provisions set forth under the captions “—*Permitted Payments*” and “—*Restrictions on Enforcement*”, while any Senior Secured Debt is outstanding, the Intercreditor Agreement restricts:

- the ability of the Obligors and their subsidiaries to create or permit to subsist any security interest over any of their assets for any debt owed to the Senior Subordinated Creditors, Holdco, and the intercompany creditors and shareholders (the “**Subordinated Debt**”), unless not prohibited by the documents governing the Senior Secured Debt;
- the ability of the Obligors and their subsidiaries to pay, purchase, redeem or acquire any of the Senior Subordinated Debt or the Holdco Debt or any Subordinated Debt, or otherwise to provide financial support in relation to such liabilities, except for any Senior Subordinated Notes Guarantee Debt in

connection with any such payment or acquisition of any Senior Subordinated Notes Debt by the Company of the Senior Subordinated Debt (the “**Senior Subordinated Notes Company**”).

Limitation of Credit Support

Pursuant to the Intercreditor Agreement, the Obligors are prohibited from granting any security in favor of any Senior Secured Debt unless that security is given in favor of the Security Agent to hold for the benefit of all other Senior Secured Debt. The Obligors are also prohibited from granting any security in favor of the Senior Subordinated Debt or the Subordinated Debt except (in respect of the Senior Subordinated Debt) for security that is permitted under documents governing the Senior Secured Debt and given in favor of the Security Agent to hold for the benefit of all other Senior Secured Debt, and other security agreed by the Relevant Majority of the Super Priority Creditors (if applicable) and the Relevant Majority of the Senior Bank Creditors and the Relevant Majority of the Senior Subordinated Notes Creditor or otherwise required by the relevant debt documents.

Permitted Payments

The Intercreditor Agreement permits Obligors to pay, inter alia:

1. while Senior Debt is outstanding and prior to the incurrence of any Super Priority Debt or after the discharge of any Super Priority Debt, any amounts payable in respect of such Senior Debt at any time, provided that no such payment may be made by the relevant Obligor or received by a Senior Secured Creditor following the occurrence of an acceleration of any of the Senior Debt, other than any payments distributed in accordance with the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement and as described under “—*Application of Proceeds*”;
2. while any Senior Debt is outstanding, any amounts under the intercompany debt and the shareholder debt if:
 - a. the payment is permitted or not prohibited under the terms of any documents governing the Senior Secured Debt and/or the Senior Subordinated Notes Debt; and
 - b. in relation to an intercompany debt to a non-Obligor and any shareholder debt, no enforcement trigger event is outstanding; or
 - c. with the consent of each of:
 - i. (while any Senior Bank Debt is outstanding) the Representative representing the Relevant Majority of the Senior Bank Creditors;
 - ii. (while any Senior Secured Notes Debt is outstanding and only to the extent prohibited under their respective Indenture (to the extent prohibited by a Senior Secured Notes Designated Debt Document (as defined below)) the Representative representing the Relevant Majority of the Senior Secured Notes Creditors; and
 - iii. (while any Senior Subordinated Debt is outstanding), the Representative representing the Relevant Majority of Senior Subordinated Creditors; and

Enforcement Instructions

No Senior Secured Creditor has any independent power to enforce, or have recourse to, any Security except through the Security Agent and the Security Agent shall enforce Security (if then enforceable) if so instructed by the Representatives of the Instructing Group or by the Relevant Majority of Super Priority Creditors. The Security Agent may disregard any instructions from any other person to enforce the Security and may disregard any instructions to enforce any Security if those instructions are inconsistent with the Intercreditor Agreement. The Security Agent is not obliged to enforce the Security if it has not received security and/or indemnity to its satisfaction from the relevant creditors.

Release of Security and Guarantees

If a disposal of an asset owned by an Obligor is made to a person or persons outside the Group and either (i) the disposal is not permitted or prohibited by the underlying finance documents, or (ii) the disposal is being effected at the request of the relevant creditor in circumstances where it is entitled to take enforcement action under the Intercreditor Agreement (and such disposal is consistent with certain security enforcement principles), or (iii) the disposal is pursuant to enforcement action in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement the Security Agent is authorized to release any Security and other claims (including guarantees) under any finance document over that asset and, if that asset comprises of the shares in the capital of an Obligor or any of its subsidiaries which are subject to Security, release on behalf of the relevant creditor and each Obligor and its Subsidiaries that subsidiary and its subsidiaries from all present and future obligations and liabilities under the relevant finance document provided that the proceeds of the disposal applied in accordance with the relevant finance document and with the Intercreditor Agreement.

If shares in an Obligor or its holding company are being disposed of and the Security Agent decides to dispose of all or part of the liabilities of such Obligor, holding company or any subsidiary under the finance documents, the Security Agent may: (i) dispose of all or part of such liabilities such that the transferee shall not be treated as a Senior Secured Creditor or a secured party; and (ii) dispose of all (and not part) of such liabilities owed to the Senior Secured Creditors on behalf of the relevant creditors and Obligors such that the transferee be treated as a Senior Secured Creditor or a secured party.

Turnover

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that if any Senior Secured Creditor or (where applicable as a result of a judicial foreclosure or other similar sale of assets of an Obligor upon enforcement) any special purpose vehicle acquiring or holding assets on behalf of Senior Creditors, Senior Subordinated Creditor or Subordinated Creditor receives or recovers a payment of any Senior Secured Debt, Senior Subordinated Debt or Subordinated Debt which is prohibited by the Intercreditor Agreement or not paid in accordance with the provisions described under “—*Application of Proceeds*”, subject to certain exceptions, the receiving or recovering creditor will promptly notify the Security Agent and hold any amount on trust for the creditors and, upon demand by the Security Agent, pay that amount to the Security Agent or, if lower, the amount of debt owed to the relevant category of creditor, in each case less the third party costs and expenses (if any) reasonably incurred in receiving or recovering such amount, for application by the Security Agent in accordance with the order of priority described under “—*Application of Proceeds*”. These provisions will not apply to any receipt or recovery by the Hedging Banks in relation to certain netting and set-off arrangements with Obligors, permitted refinancing, or otherwise in accordance with the loss sharing provisions of the Intercreditor Agreement.

If the Security Agent is not entitled for reasons of applicable law, to pay any proceeds of enforcement to the relevant Representatives, but can distribute such amounts to Secured Creditors who are subordinated in accordance with the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, such Secured Creditors shall make such payments as required to place all Secured Creditors in the position they would have been in had such amounts been applied in accordance with the order of priority set out under “—*Application of Proceeds*”.

Subordination on Insolvency

After the occurrence of an insolvency event in relation to any Obligor (the “**Insolvent Obligor**”), the shareholder debt and (unless otherwise required by the Representatives of the Instructing Group or the Relevant Majority of Super Priority Creditors) the Intercompany Debt owed by the Insolvent Obligor will be subordinate in right of payment to the Secured Debt owed by such Insolvent Obligor.

If any Obligor commences a case under the United States Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. § 101 et seq., as amended (the “**U.S. Bankruptcy Code**”) (a “**U.S. Insolvency Proceeding**”), the Intercreditor Agreement provides that it shall be effective during the U.S. Insolvency Proceeding of any such Obligor and the relative rights as to the Security and proceeds thereof shall continue on the same basis as prior to the date of the petition. Under any such U.S. Insolvency Proceeding consent for the provision of any debtor-in-possession financing under section 364 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code that is secured by liens senior to or pari passu with the liens securing the Senior Debt or to the use of cash collateral under section 363 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code shall only require the consent of the majority of the Senior Creditors. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Intercreditor Agreement, that agreement provides that the parties to the Intercreditor Agreement shall retain all rights to vote to accept or reject any plan of reorganization, composition, arrangement or liquidation in connection with any U.S. Insolvency

Proceeding. In the event of a U.S. Insolvency Proceeding, the provisions of the Intercreditor Agreement will be subject to interpretation and enforcement by the United States Bankruptcy Court with jurisdiction over the U.S. Insolvency Proceeding and to the provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

Filing of Claims

While any Senior Secured Debt is outstanding, the Security Agent is authorized (acting on the instructions of the Representatives of the Instructing Group or the Relevant Majority of Super Priority Creditors) to: (i) claim, enforce and prove for any debt owed by the Insolvent Obligor (ii) only with respect to shareholder debt, exercise all powers of convening meetings, voting and representations in respect of the shareholder debt owed by the Insolvent Obligor (iii) file claims and proofs, give receipts and take all such proceedings and do all such things as the Security Agent considers reasonably necessary to recover any debt owed by the Insolvent Obligor and (iv) receive all payments of or in respect of any debt owed by the Insolvent Obligor for application in accordance with the provisions set forth under “—*Application of Proceeds*.” Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing shall (i) entitle any party to exercise or require any other party to exercise such power of voting or representation to waive, reduce, discharge, extend the due date for payment of or reschedule any of the Senior Subordinated Debt; or (ii) be deemed to require any Senior Subordinated Notes Creditor to hold a meeting or pass any resolution at such meeting or give any consent pursuant to the terms of any finance documents, or (iii) authorize any Super Priority Creditor or Senior Secured Creditor to take any action against the Senior Subordinated Notes Company in respect of the Senior Subordinated Notes Debt.

If the Security Agent is not entitled or does not take any of the actions referred to above, the representatives of Senior Subordinated Debt, the Senior Subordinated Creditors and the Subordinated Creditors (i) will each do so promptly when requested by the Security Agent (acting on the instructions of (while Super Priority Debt is outstanding) the Relevant Majority of Super Priority Creditors or the Instructing Group subject, in the case of Senior Subordinated Creditors only, to either or both the Super Priority Creditors or the Senior Creditors giving an appropriate indemnity for any costs and expenses which may be reasonably incurred by the Senior Subordinated Creditors and their representative in doing or taking the actions so requested); and (ii) may each do so to the extent permitted as described under “—*Restrictions on Enforcement*.”

Application of Proceeds

Subject to the rights of any creditor (other than a Secured Creditor) with prior security or preferential claims, all amounts from time to time received pursuant to the provisions described under “—*Turnover*” or otherwise recovered by the Security Agent (or any other creditors), (i) pursuant to the terms of any relevant finance document, or (ii) in connection with the realization or enforcement of all or any part of the security in favor of the Senior Secured Debt or Senior Subordinated Debt, the sale of any asset of any Obligor pursuant to an insolvency event or, an enforcement action, judicial supervised or sanctioned reorganization or administrative work-out restructuring or otherwise shall be held by the Security Agent on trust for the Secured Creditors or (in the case of a foreclosure over the assets of any Obligor) for the Secured Creditors in their capacity as holders of the secured assets (each a “Foreclosed Assets Holder”) (“*Enforcement Proceeds*”) to apply them at any time as the Security Agent sees fit, and to the extent permitted by law, in the following order:

- first, in payment of the following amounts in the following order of priority: (i) *pari passu* and *pro rata* to the Security Agent and thereafter to any Notes Trustee in respect of any amounts due to each such party, and (ii) *pari passu* and *pro rata* to each representative of Super Priority Debt (if any), Senior Bank Debt, Senior Secured Notes Debt and Senior Subordinated Debt (if any) of the fees, costs, expenses and liabilities (and all interest thereon as provided in the relevant finance documents) of each such representative and any receiver, attorney or agent appointed by such representative under the security documents or the Intercreditor Agreement;
- second, in payment *pari passu* and *pro rata* of the balance of the costs and expenses of each Super Priority Creditor and each Senior Creditor in connection with such enforcement;
- third, in payment *pari passu* and *pro rata* to any Foreclosed Assets Holder in an amount equal to the amount of its tax liabilities arising from the relevant foreclosure proceedings and holding of the applicable assets;
- fourth, in payment *pari passu* and *pro rata* to the representative of the Super Priority Debt and the Hedging Banks (to the extent any Super Priority Debt may be owed to them) for application towards the balance of the Super Priority Debt (if any);

- fifth, in payment pari passu and pro rata to any Foreclosed Assets Holder which has paid Soulte (being the amount by which the value of the foreclosed assets exceeds the obligations discharged as a result of the foreclosure) in an amount equal to the Soulte paid by it;
- sixth, in payment pari passu and pro rata to each representative of Senior Debt and the Hedging Banks for application towards (i) Senior Bank Debt, (ii) Senior Secured Notes Debt, and (iii) the Hedging Debt;
- seventh, (only to the extent secured) in payment of the balance of the costs and expenses of each Senior Subordinated Creditor in connection with such enforcement;
- eighth, (only to the extent secured) in payment pari passu and pro rata to each Senior Subordinated Creditor towards the balance of the Senior Subordinated Debt;
- ninth, if a foreclosure has occurred whilst no Senior Secured Debt is outstanding, to any Obligor or Subordinated Creditor to which a Soulte has been paid or remains payable, in payment or distribution in an amount equal to such Soulte; and
- tenth, in payment of the surplus (if any) to the Obligors or other person entitled to it.

If the application of any enforcement proceeds or recoveries (the “**Relevant Proceeds**”) applied in accordance with the foregoing is made in or towards the discharge of any one or more categories of debt and would result in or have the effect of an unlawful payment or discharge then: (i) those Relevant Proceeds will be applied in or towards the discharge in full only of any such debt (but subject at all times to the other provisions of the Intercreditor Agreement) guaranteed or secured by the rights the enforcement or realization of which gave rise to the Relevant Proceeds; and (ii) those Relevant Proceeds will only be applied in or towards discharge of any such debt the discharge of which would not result in or have the effect of an unlawful payment or discharge, and thereafter as described under “—*Turnover*”.

Equalization of the Senior Secured Creditors

The Intercreditor Agreement provides that if prior to the incurrence of any Super Priority Debt or after the discharge of all Super Priority Debt, for any reason, any Senior Debt remains unpaid after the enforcement date and the resulting losses are not borne by the Senior Secured Creditors in the proportions which their respective exposures at the enforcement date bore to the aggregate exposures of all the Senior Secured Creditors at the enforcement date, the Senior Secured Creditors (subject, in the case of amounts owing to the trustees, to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement) will make such payments amongst themselves as the Security Agent shall require to put the Senior Secured Creditors in such a position that (after taking into account such payments) those losses are borne in those proportions.

Amendment

Prior consent of each Representative (other than any Senior Subordinated Representative unless in respect of an amendment, waiver or consent under any security document evidencing Security in favor of the Senior Subordinated Creditors) is required for any waivers, consents, or amendments in relation to any security documents if any such amendments, waivers or consents would adversely affect the nature or scope of the charged property or the manner in which the proceeds of enforcement of Security is distributed.

The Intercreditor Agreement may be amended by the Obligors and the Security Agent without consent of the other parties if the amendment is to cure defects, typographical errors, resolve ambiguities or reflect changes, in each case, of a minor technical or administrative nature. Where an amendment affects the rights and obligations of one or more parties to the Intercreditor Agreement and could not reasonably be expected to be adverse to the interests of other parties or class of parties, only the parties affected by such amendment need to agree to the amendments.

Other than in respect of certain customary amendments and waivers (which require the consent of each of the Senior Secured Creditors, the Senior Subordinated Creditors, the Super Priority Creditors, the Security Agent and the Company), the Intercreditor Agreement may be amended or waived or any consent may be given under it with the written agreement of the Majority Super Priority Creditors, the Majority Senior Bank Creditors, the Majority Senior Secured Notes Creditors and the Majority Senior Subordinated Creditors (as each such term is defined in the Intercreditor Agreement), the Company and the Security Agent.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Intercreditor Agreement, if at any time a member of the Group wishes to incur additional debt which is permitted or not prohibited by the Intercreditor Agreement and each other finance document in force at such time, to be incurred and to have the benefit of the Intercreditor Agreement (including, as applicable, to share in the Security and/or rank behind either or all of the liabilities owed by any Obligor under any finance document (the “**Existing Liabilities**”) and/or to share in any Security behind such Existing Liabilities) the Company and the Security Agent may enter into such amendments, changes and other modifications (including, but not limited to, providing for the accession of further creditors or their representatives under the Intercreditor Agreement) to the Intercreditor Agreement as may be necessary or appropriate to accommodate the terms of, and (if applicable) any guarantees and any security provided in respect of, any such additional debt so as to ensure that such additional debt may benefit from the Intercreditor Agreement. Such changes shall be binding on all parties to the Intercreditor Agreement (without requiring the consent of any Representative or other party) provided that no additional obligations, other than those set forth in the Intercreditor Agreement, may be imposed on any Representative without its consent. The Security Agent shall promptly provide a copy of any such amendments, changes or other modifications made to the Intercreditor Agreement in accordance to each Representative.

Perpetual Subordinated Notes

In 2006, one of the subsidiaries of the Group, SFR Fibre issued perpetual subordinated notes (the “**Perpetual Subordinated Notes**”) for the benefit of Vilorex, a subsidiary of GDF SUEZ. The proceeds of the Perpetual Subordinated Notes have been allocated to the funding of the construction of connectors in cities in the southern part of SIPPEREC (*Syndicat Intercommunal de la Périphérie de Paris pour l'Electricité et les Réseaux de Communication*). The Perpetual Subordinated Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 7%. The interest on the Perpetual Subordinated Notes is capitalized. As of June 30, 2019, total financial liabilities, excluding interest, under the Perpetual Subordinated Notes amounted to €53 million. The Perpetual Subordinated Notes have been issued for an indefinite period and are repayable either in the case of liquidation or dissolution of SFR Fibre, or when SFR Fibre reaches a certain level of turnover generated by the customers covered by the connectors. These trigger thresholds have not been attained since the date of the issuance of Perpetual Subordinated Notes. SFR Fibre may choose to pay in advance all or part of the Perpetual Subordinated Notes upon ten days' notice.

Security Deposits Received from Subscribers

Security deposits received from subscribers amounted to €200 million, €200 million and €188 million as of December 31, 2018, December 31, 2017, and 2016 respectively. These deposits are made when subscribers receive equipment from the Group. The subscribers' deposits are reimbursed upon cancellation of their subscription, on the condition of subscribers having paid outstanding invoices and returning the equipment. The guarantee deposits are recorded in the statement of financial position as long-term debt.

Finance Leases

Several companies of the Group have entered into contracts of finance leases on real estate properties (usually for periods of 20 to 30 years), office equipment (mainly for periods of four years) and technical equipment. All of our lease contracts are denominated in euro. Some real estate leases provide that at the beginning of the rental period annual rents will be fixed but will subsequently become linked to an index based on the rate of inflation (corresponding to a specific percentage increase).

See “*Capitalization*” elsewhere in this Notice for the commitments of the Group (the current value of minimum rents) under its finance leases.

2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities

Overview

On February 22, 2019, Hivory, a restricted subsidiary of the Company, entered into a facility agreement which provided for a senior revolving facility, in an initial aggregate principal amount of €300 million (the “**2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities**”) with Hivory as the borrower and guarantor, certain lenders party thereto and Wilmington Trust (London) Limited as facility agent (as amended, restated, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time, the “**2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities Agreement**”) in connection with the Towers Transaction to refinance the indebtedness of Hivory and its holding companies and subsidiaries (the “**Hivory Group**”), pay transaction costs and to finance general corporate purposes and/or working capital of the Hivory

Group. The 2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities may be utilized by way of revolving credit loans or bank guarantees. See “*Business of the Group—Material Contracts—Hivory—Agreement to Dispose of Tower Assets*”.

The 2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities mature on February 22, 2024.

Interest Rate and Fees

Borrowings under the 2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities bear interest at an annual rate equal to (i) the higher rate between (a) the LIBOR (or in the case of loans in Euros, EURIBOR) rate and (b) 0.00% plus (ii) a specified margin. The undrawn commitment fee is based on a specified percentage of margin.

A guarantee fee in respect of each issued and outstanding bank guarantee accrues at an annual rate derived from the margin applicable to a loan under the 2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities, subject to a specified floor. In addition, each issuing bank of a guarantee will receive an issuing fee accruing at a specified annual rate on the amount of the relevant guarantee.

Prepayments

The 2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities may be voluntarily prepaid at any time without premium or penalty, subject to customary “breakage” costs.

The 2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities Agreement permits the lenders to request Hivory to prepay outstanding loans and cancel the outstanding commitments thereunder in the order of application set out in the 2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities Agreement upon a change of control or sale of all or substantially all of the business and assets of the Hivory Group.

Guarantees and Security

Hivory and the other members of the Hivory Group, guarantee or will guarantee on a senior basis, the obligations of each other obligor under the 2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities Agreement and related finance documents subject to applicable guarantee limitations specified therein. Hivory is required to maintain, on an annual basis, a guarantor coverage test of at least 80% of the consolidated EBITDA of the Hivory Group. Each entity that is a material subsidiary of Hivory (calculated as having at least 5% of consolidated EBITDA of the Hivory Group) and each holding company of such subsidiary (as well as the holding company of any borrower) that is a member of the Hivory Group and that is incorporated in France is required to become a guarantor.

The 2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities are not secured.

Certain Covenants and Events of Default

The 2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities Agreement requires Hivory to maintain a maximum 2.25:1 ratio of consolidated net leverage to pro forma EBITDA for the periods set out therein.

The 2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities Agreement includes negative covenants that, among other things and subject to certain exceptions and qualifications, limit the ability of obligors to: (i) create security over assets, (ii) dispose of assets, and (iii) change the line of business.

The 2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities Agreement also contains certain customary representations and warranties, covenants and events of default. If an event of default occurs, the lenders under the 2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities will be entitled to take various actions, including the acceleration of amounts due under the 2019 Hivory Senior Revolving Facilities and all actions permitted to be taken by a creditor.

GLOSSARY

“3D-TV”	Three dimensional television is a technology used to project a television program into a realistic three-dimensional field.
“3G/3G+”	See UMTS (3G) and HSDPA (3G+).
“4G”	The fourth generation of mobile phone technology standards, providing very-high-speed broadband access.
“5G New Radio”	A new air interface being developed for 5G mobile communications.
“ADSL” (Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line).....	ADSL is the most commonly used variant of DSL; an internet access technology that allows voice and high-speed data to be sent simultaneously over copper telephone lines. Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Lines normally have three to four times more bandwidth available for purposes of data downloads as compared to data uploads.
“All-IP”	All services (internet, telecommunications and video) are carried through Internet Protocol by a federative IP backbone.
“Analog”	Comes from the word “analogous”. In telephone transmission, the signal being transmitted (voice, video or image) is “analogous” to the original signal.
“ARCEP”	French telecommunications and posts regulator (<i>Autorité de régulation des communications électroniques et des postes</i>).
“Backbone”	The principal data routes between interconnected networks.
“Backbone network”	Fiber optic backbone transmission network for long distance and very high capacity.
“Backhauling”	Transporting data to the backbone network.
“Bandwidth”	The width of a communications channel.
“Bit” (Binary Digit)	Elementary information unit with binary coding (0 or 1) used by digital systems.
“Broadband”	A general term used to describe wide bandwidth equipment or systems. Broadband communications systems can deliver multiple channels and other services.
“Bulk subscriber”	Cable subscribers through a collective contract entered into between a cable operator and a property agent or housing association.
“Cable TV”	A broadband network employing radio frequency transmission over coaxial and/or fiber optic cable to

transmit multiple channels carrying images, sound and data between a central facility and individual customers' television sets.

“Catch-Up Television”	A television service that allows viewing programs after their original broadcast.
“Centrex”	A private branch exchange-like service providing switching at a central office instead of at the customer's premises. The telecommunications provider owns and manages the communications equipment necessary to implement the Centrex service and sells services to the customer.
“Churn”	In the B2C market, the discontinuance of services to a customer either voluntarily or involuntarily. It is the percentage measure of the number of subscribers disconnected during a particular period (either at the subscriber's request or due to a termination of the subscription by the Group) divided by the number of subscribers at the beginning of the period, excluding transfers between the Group's products. This definition may be different for other companies, including SFR.
“Cloud computing”	Concept which allows the transfer on distant servers of storage and data processing traditionally held on local servers or the user's hardware.
“Coaxial Cable”	Electrical cable with an inner conductor, surrounded by a tubular insulating layer.
“CPE” (Customer Premises Equipment)	Material set up at the customer's home which provides broadband services use such as voice ports, channel banks, set-top boxes, cable broadband routers or embedded Multimedia Terminal Adaptor.
“CRM”	Customer Relationship Management.
“Digital”	The use of a binary code to represent information in telecommunications recording and computing. Analog signals, such as voice or music, are encoded digitally by sampling the voice or music analog signals many times a second and assigning a number to each sample. Recording or transmitting information digitally has two major benefits: first, digital signals can be reproduced more precisely so digital transmission is “cleaner” than analog transmission and the electronic circuitry necessary to handle digital is becoming cheaper and more powerful; and second, digital signals require less transmission capacity than analog signals.
“DOCSIS 2.0”	Data over cable service interface specification, a technology that enables the addition of high-speed data transfer over an existing cable television system.
“DOCSIS 3.0”	Data over cable service interface specification, a technology that enables the addition of high-speed data transfer over an existing cable television system

with enhanced transmission bandwidth and support for Internet Protocol version 6.

“DSL” (Digital Subscriber Line)	DSL is generic name for a range of digital technologies relating to the transmission of internet and data signals from the telecommunications service provider’s central office to the end customer’s premises over the standard copper wire used for voice services.
“DTH”	Direct-to-home television.
“DTT” (Digital Terrestrial Television)	A terrestrial broadcasting mode using digital technology, in which video and audio signals are digitized and organized within a single stream. They are then modulated and broadcast terrestrially (through airwaves). DTT provides a clearer picture and superior sound quality when compared to analog television, with less interference. DTT is an alternative to receiving broadcasts through cable and satellite operators.
“Dual-play” or “double-play”	Broadband subscriber package including two services: internet access and IP telephony.
“Ethernet”	Technology for local network connections with computers connected by a combination of network interface cards installed on each PC and by cables linking the workstations at a rate of 10 Mbps, 100 Mbps, 1 Gbps or 10 Gbps. In an Ethernet network, each workstation may initiate a transmission at any time.
“EuroDocsis 2.0”	International telecommunications standard that permits the addition of high-speed data transfer to an existing cable television system. EuroDocsis 2.0 broadband routers have the capacity to achieve download speeds of up to 30 Mbps with the use of one downstream port. EuroDocsis 2.0B (or “wide-band Docsis”) broadband routers have the capacity to achieve download speeds of up to 100 Mbps with the use of three downstream ports.
“EuroDocsis 3.0”	International telecommunications standard that permits the addition of high-speed data transfer to an existing cable television system. EuroDocsis 3.0 broadband routers have the capacity to achieve download speeds of up to 400Mbps with the use of eight downstream ports.
“Free-to-air”	Transmission of content for which television viewers are not required to pay a fee for receiving transmissions.
“FTTB” (Fiber-To-The-Building)	Fiber optics to the entry point of a building.
“FTTH” (Fiber-To-The-Home)	Connection by optical fiber directly to the subscriber’s home, ensuring very-high-speed transmission compatible with triple-play packages.

“FTTO” (Fiber-To-The-Office)	Fiber optic access dedicated to offices.
“FTTx”	Fiber optic infrastructure.
“GB”(gigabyte)	Gigabyte, commonly abbreviated as GB. See “MB”.
“Gbits/s”	Billions of bits (10 power 9) transferred per second on a transmission network. See “—Bit”.
“GHz” (gigahertz)	One billion hertz (a unit of frequency).
“GPON”	Gigabit passive optical networks. A high-bandwidth optical fibre network using point-to-multipoint architecture.
“GSM” (Global System for Mobile Communications)	A comprehensive digital network for the operation of all aspects of a cellular telephone system.
“HD” (High Definition)	A technology used notably in video, television and photography that has a resolution substantially higher than that of standard systems and is capable of producing an image characterized by fine detail, greater quality and better sound reproduction.
“HDTV” (High Definition Television)	A type of television image transmission that uses HD resolution. HDTV has twice as many scan lines per frame as a standard definition television system, a sharper image, better sound reproduction and a wide-screen format.
“Head-ends”	A collection of hardware, typically including a backbone router, satellite receivers, modulators and amplifiers which collects, processes and combines signals for distribution within the cable network.
“HFC” (Hybrid Fiber Coaxial)	A technology developed by the cable TV industry to provide two-way high-speed data access to the home using a combination of fiber optics and traditional coaxial cable.
“High Speed Broadband Market”	Broadband with above 30 Mbps speed capability.
“Homes connected/passed”	A home is deemed “connected” or “passed” if it can be connected to the distribution system without further extension of the network.
“HSDPA” (High Speed Downlink Package Access)	Evolution of the third generation (3G) mobile telephony norm UMTS, also called 2.5G or 3G+. It offers, thanks to an upgraded software, performances tend times greater than 3G technology (UMTS). It supports high speeds in bundled form on the download side.
“HSPA”	High Speed Packet Access, a type of UMTS3G network that supports both mobile communications technology that provides enhanced download and upload speeds.

“HSPA+”	Evolved High Speed Packet Access, an enhanced UMTS3G network that offers higher download and upload speeds than HSPA.
“HTML5” (HyperText Markup Language 5)	The fifth and most recent revision of HTML, the standard programming language for structuring and presenting content on the internet.
“iDEN”	Integrated Digital Enhanced Network, a mobile telecommunications technology.
“INSEE”	The national statistics bureau of France (<i>Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques</i>).
“internet”	A collection of interconnected networks spanning the entire world, including university, corporate, government and research networks. These networks all use the IP (Internet Protocol) communications protocol.
“IoT”	Internet of Things. A network of physical objects that feature an IP address for internet connectivity, and the communication that occurs between such objects and other devices and systems.
“IP” (Internet Protocol)	Internet Protocol is used for communicating data across a packet switched network. It is used for transmitting data over the internet and other similar networks. The data are broken down into data packets, each data packet is assigned an individual address, and then the data packets are transmitted independently and finally reassembled at the destination.
“IP Centrex”	IP servers are located in the Group’s data center and used by SMEs for VoIP.
“IPTV” (Internet Protocol Television)	The transmission of television content using IP over a network infrastructure, such as a broadband connection.
“ISP”	Internet Service Provider.
“IRU” (Indefeasible Right of Use).....	Long-term contract ensuring the temporary ownership, over the term of the contract, of a portion of the capacities of a duct, a cable or a fiber.
“IT” (Information Technology).....	A general term referring to the use of various software and hardware components when used in a business.
“LAN” (Local Area Network)	A network that interconnects computers in a limited area such as within a building.
“LAN to LAN”	Ethernet interconnection service between sites through a LAN connection at long distances.
“Local loop”	Section of the network connecting the operator’s point of presence to individual subscriber households.

“LTE” (Long Term Evolution).....	Name of a project aiming to produce technical specifications of future fourth generation (4G) mobile network norms. By extension, LTE designates fourth generation mobile systems, which arose out of this project.
“M2M”.....	Machine to machine.
“Mb” (megabyte).....	Megabyte, commonly abbreviated as Mb, is a multiple of the unit byte for digital information storage or transmission, generally used to refer to for computer storage. A megabyte (Mb) is different from a megabit (Mbit): a byte is a unit of information which is defined as a multiple of a bit (one byte equals eight bits).
“Mbps”	Megabits per second; a unit of data transfer rate equal 1,000,000 bits per second. The bandwidths of broadband networks are often indicated in Mbps.
“Middleware”	Middleware is computer software that provides services to software applications beyond those available from the operating system.
“MHz”	Megahertz; a unit of frequency equal to one million Hertz.
“MMS” (Multimedia Message Service)	A system that enables cellular phones to send and receive pictures and sound clips as well as text messages between wireless devices.
“MNO” (Mobile Network Operator)	Access solution for multiple services (internet, television and VoIP) through a single broadband access point.
“Multi-play”	Access solution for multiple services (internet, television and VoIP) through a single broadband access point.
“MVNO” (Mobile Virtual Network Operator)	Mobile operators that use third party network infrastructures to provide their own mobile telephone services.
“NG-PON2”	Next Generation Passive Optical Network 2. A network standard for passive optical networks with enhanced bandwidth capabilities.
“OTT content” or “over-the-top content”	Broadband delivery of video and audio without the internet service provider being involved in the control or distribution of the content itself. It refers to content received from a third party and delivered to the end-user device with the internet provider being exclusively responsible for transporting IP packets.
“PacketCable”	A CableLabs-led initiative to develop interoperable interface specifications for delivering advanced, real-time multimedia services over two-way cable plant. PacketCable networks use internet protocol (IP) technology to enable a wide range of multimedia services, such as IP telephony, multimedia

	conferencing, interactive gaming and general multimedia applications.
“PON”	Passive optical network, a system that implements a point-to-multipoint architecture to bring optical fiber cabling and signals all or most of the way to the end user.
“Premium pay-TV”	Premium pay-TV includes high-value channels providing premium content and corresponds to CanalSat and Canal+ content. Other channels included in pay-TV are low-value and low-price channels.
“PVR”	Personal video recording.
“Quadruple-play”	Triple-play and mobile telephony.
“RGU” (Revenue Generating Unit)	Each subscriber receiving cable TV, broadband internet, fixed telephony or mobile telephony services over the Group’s network. Thus, one subscriber who receives all of the Group’s services would be counted as four RGUs.
“Router”	A device that provides access to the internet for multiple computers. It typically includes a network switch with several Ethernet ports for wired connections to desktop and laptop computers. The router also provides network address translation, which allows multiple users to reach the internet with one public IP address assigned by the cable or telephone company to the service.
“SAN” (Storage Area Network)	A high-speed special purpose network that interconnects data storage devices with associated data servers.
“SAN to SAN”	Interconnection service provided through a SAN connection.
“SD” (Standard Definition)	Television and video broadcasting standard, offering viewers an image with a resolution of 720 pixels (horizontal) by 576 pixels (vertical).
“SDH” (Synchronous Digital Hierarchy)	A standard technology for synchronous data transmission on optical media.
“Set-top box”	The electronics box which connects television to incoming digital video signal.
“Sites connected”	A corporate or public sector site is deemed “connected” if it is connected to the Group’s network.
“Smart card”	A pocket sized card with embedded integrated circuits which, when used with a digital receiver, enables the Group’s subscribers to decrypt and receive the Group’s digital television service.
“SME” (Small and Medium-sized companies)	The computing market for companies with between 2 and 200 employees.

“SMS” (Short Message Service)	A system that allows mobile telephone users to send and receive text messages between wireless devices.
“Subscriber access nodes”	Points on the edge of the access network that concentrate individual access lines into a smaller number of feeder lines.
“Symmetric regulation”	Regulation applicable to all operators offering the same service, in contrast to asymmetric regulation, applicable only to operators recognized as having significant market power by a regulatory authority.
“TNT” (<i>Télévision Numérique Terrestre</i>) (Digital Terrestrial Television)	A land-based (terrestrial) broadcast television system.
“Triple-play”	Subscriber offering telephony, internet and cable TV services through one access channel.
“UMTS” (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System)	Third generation (3G) mobile telephony norm allowing a high speed communication (up to 2 Mbit/s, theoretically symmetrical).
“unbundling”	Procedure which allows other providers to use the passive infrastructures of the historical operator’s proprietary local copper-wire loop in order to market their own services to end-users. In order to do this, B2B unbundling customers must install their own equipment at the historical operator’s main distribution frames (subscriber access nodes). These wholesale services are regulated by ARCEP.
“unlimited”	With respect to quadruple-play packages, refers to unlimited calls within the limit of a fair usage, as is customarily applied in the French mobile market.
“VDSL” (Very-high-bit-rate Digital Subscriber Line)	A variant of DSL; an internet access technology that provides faster data transmission than ADSL over copper telephone lines, at speeds of up to 52 Mbps downstream and 16 Mbps upstream and up to 100 Mbps downstream in VDSL2.
“VGA”	Video graphics array; a computing standard that has a resolution of 640 x 480 pixels with colours or 320 x 200 pixels with 256 colours.
“VOD” (Video-On-Demand)	VOD is service that provides subscribers with enhanced playback functionality and gives them access to a broad array of on-demand programming.
“VoIP” (Voice over Internet Protocol)	The transportation of voice services using IP technologies.
“VPN” (Virtual Private Network)	A VPN extends a private network across a public network.
“White Label”	A production service produced by one entity, the producer, that another entity, the marketer, rebrands and distributes to make it appear as if it had made it.

“xDSL”	Asymmetrical DSL connection where the download speed (from the network to the client) is higher speed than the upload speed (from the client to the network).
“Wifi” (Wireless Fidelity)	Technology enabling the connection of wireless equipment using radio waves in the 2.4 GHz wavelength, at speeds of 11 Mbps (802.11b standard), 54 Mbps (802.11g standard) or 540 Mbps (802.11n standard). By extending the Ethernet protocol to cover radio services, Wifi offers businesses and individuals the ability to wirelessly connect several computers or shared devices in a network over distances that may reach several dozen meters.
“Wholesale”	The carrier-to-carrier market for telecommunication services.

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ALTICE FRANCE S.A.

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Altice France S.A.

***Statutory Auditors' Review Report on the
condensed interim consolidated financial
statements***

Period from January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019
Altice France S.A.
16, rue du Général Alain de Boissieu - 75015 Paris
Ce rapport contient 28 pages



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Siège social : 16, rue du Général Alain de Boissieu - 75015 Paris
Capital social : €.443,706,618

Statutory Auditors' Review Report on the condensed interim consolidated financial statements

Period from January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019

To the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Altice France S.A.

In our capacity as statutory auditors of Altice France S.A. (the "Company" and together with its subsidiaries, the "Group") and at your request for the purposes of an offering memorandum prepared in the context of a potential international offering of notes to be issued by the Company or by Altice Europe N.V. or one of its subsidiaries, we have reviewed the accompanying condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Group for the period from January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019, as they are attached to this report.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements were prepared under the responsibility of the Board of Directors. Our role is to express a conclusion on these condensed interim consolidated financial statements based on our review.

We conducted our review in accordance with professional standards applicable in France and the professional doctrine of the French national auditing body (*Compagnie nationale des commissaires aux comptes*) related to this engagement. A review primarily consists of making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed interim consolidated financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 - standard of the IFRSs as adopted by the European Union applicable to interim financial information.

Without qualifying our conclusion, we draw your attention to the changes in accounting policies regarding IFRS 16 - *Leases*, applied from January 1, 2019, as set out in Notes 1.2 "New standards and interpretations".



Deloitte

*Altice France S.A.
Statutory Auditors' Review Report on the condensed interim consolidated financial
statements*

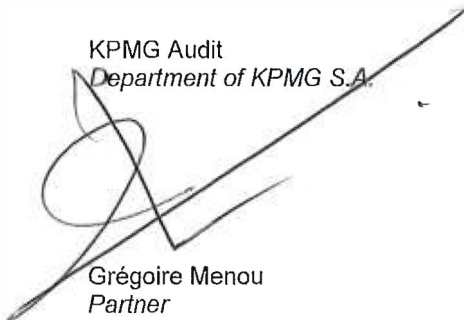
This report was prepared for your attention in the context described above and must not be used, distributed or referred to for any other purpose.

This report shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with French law and professional standards applicable in France. The Courts of France shall have exclusive jurisdiction in relation to any claim, difference or dispute which may arise out of or in connection with our engagement letter or this report. Each party irrevocably waives any right it may have to object to an action being brought in any of those Courts, to claim that the action has been brought in an inconvenient forum or to claim that those Courts do not have jurisdiction.

Paris La Défense, August 7, 2019

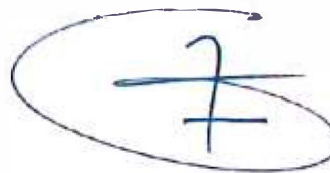
The Statutory Auditors

KPMG Audit
Department of KPMG S.A.



Grégoire Menou
Partner

Deloitte & Associés



Emmanuel Gadret
Partner

Period from January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019

Alice France S.A.



Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

**As of and for the six month period ended
June 30, 2019**

Consolidated Statement of Income (€m)	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Revenues	5,164.2	5,086.4
Purchasing and subcontracting	(1,389.7)	(1,629.3)
Other operating expenses	(872.5)	(1,218.1)
Staff costs and employee benefit expenses	(495.5)	(404.3)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	(1,664.2)	(1,241.7)
Non-recurring income and expenses	3,152.5	(308.4)
Operating income	3,894.6	284.6
Financial income	4.3	3.6
Cost of gross financial debt	(593.1)	(346.6)
Other financial expenses	(127.8)	(32.1)
Net financial income (expense)	(716.6)	(375.0)
Share in net income (loss) of associates	(68.6)	(5.0)
Income (loss) before taxes	3,109.4	(95.5)
Income tax income (expense)	(34.3)	(50.6)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	3,075.1	(146.1)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	-	-
Net income (loss)	3,075.1	(146.1)
Group share	3,047.0	(144.6)
Non-controlling interests	28.1	(1.5)

Consolidated Statement of comprehensive Income (€m)	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Net income (loss)	3,075.1	(146.1)
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss :		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0.5	0.1
Cash flow hedges	89.8	(136.4)
Related taxes	(23.2)	35.2
Other items related to associates	0.1	0.2
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss :		
Actuarial gain (loss)	(13.1)	(0.2)
Related taxes	3.4	0.0
Comprehensive income (loss)	3,132.7	(247.1)
<i>Of which :</i>		
<i>Comprehensive income (loss), Group share</i>	3,104.6	(245.6)
<i>Comprehensive income (loss), Non-controlling interests</i>	28.1	(1.5)

Altice France S.A. June 2019 - Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (€m)	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
<i>Assets</i>		
Goodwill	11,481.2	11,479.8
Intangible assets	5,727.8	5,888.7
Contracts costs	156.2	156.9
Property, plant and equipment	6,297.3	6,331.4
Rights of use	2,969.3	-
Investments in associates	1,670.6	19.8
Non-current financial assets	972.5	1,116.3
Deferred tax assets	22.8	11.7
Other non-current assets	254.6	265.5
Non-current assets	29,552.2	25,270.0
Inventories	282.1	304.0
Trade and other receivables	3,473.4	3,549.6
Contracts assets	206.7	226.8
Income tax receivable	70.9	110.9
Current financial assets	894.1	2.2
Cash and cash equivalents	371.3	1,068.5
Assets held for sale	54.9	521.9
Current assets	5,353.4	5,783.9
Total Assets	34,905.6	31,053.8

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (€m)	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
<i>Equity and liabilities</i>		
Share capital		
Additional paid- in capital	443.7	443.7
Reserves	4,583.1	5,403.1
	1,119.9	(2,025)
Equity attributable to owners of the company	6,146.7	3,821.7
Non-controlling interests	219.6	216.4
Consolidated equity	6,366.4	4,038.1
Non-current borrowings and other financial liabilities	16,285.9	17,435.9
Non-current liability related to rights of use	2,289.9	-
Other non-current financial liabilities	1,035.9	367.3
Non-current provisions	368.4	476.4
Non-current contracts liabilities	523.4	502.8
Deferred tax liabilities	149.2	126.4
Other non-current liabilities	43.7	50.4
Non-current liabilities	20,696.3	18,959.2
Current borrowings and financial liabilities	428.9	359.9
Current liability related to rights of use	638.6	-
Other current financial liabilities	1,064.5	1,086.0
Trade payables and other liabilities	4,811.1	5,558.0
Current contracts liabilities	524.9	478.5
Income tax liabilities	83.8	115.4
Current provisions	167.3	216.5
Other current liabilities	59.2	42.8
Liabilities directly associated to assets held for sale	64.7	199.4
Current liabilities	7,842.9	8,056.5
Total Equity & Liabilities	34,905.6	31,053.8

Altice France S.A. June 2019 - Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
Equity attributable to owners of the company

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	Capital	Additional paid-in capital	Reserves	Other comprehensive income	Total	Non-control ling interests	Consolidated equity
(€m)							
Position at December 31, 2017	443.7	5,403.1	(2,405.1)	(333.2)	3,108.4	(85.1)	3,023.3
IFRS 9 - Retrospective application	-	-	24.5	-	24.5	-	24.5
Restated position at December 31, 2017	443.7	5,403.1	(2,380.7)	(333.2)	3,132.9	(85.1)	3,047.8
Comprehensive income	-	-	(144.6)	(101.0)	(245.6)	(1.5)	(247.0)
Business combination under common control: ATSF and ACS (a)	-	-	(79.9)	-	(79.9)	7.2	(72.7)
Additional participation in ACL and GNP (a)	-	-	(108.4)	-	(108.4)	78.8	(29.6)
Other movements	-	-	(0.2)	-	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)
Position at June 30, 2018	443.7	5,403.1	(2,713.7)	(434.2)	2,698.8	(0.8)	2,698.0
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(4.4)	(4.4)
Comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	(331.6)	127.3	(204.3)	0.9	(203.4)
Share-based compensation	-	-	1.2	-	1.2	-	1.2
Business combination under common control: FOT (a)	-	-	(117.3)	-	(117.3)	-	(117.3)
Disposal of Hivory's NCI (a)	-	-	1,534.0	-	1,534.0	217.6	1,751.7
Other movements (a)	-	-	(90.8)	-	(90.8)	3.1	(87.7)
Position at December 31, 2018	443.7	5,403.1	(1,718.2)	(306.9)	3,821.7	216.4	4,038.1
IFRS 16 - Modified retrospective method	-	-	40.0	-	40.0	-	40.0
Position at January 1st, 2019	443.7	5,403.1	(1,678.1)	(306.9)	3,861.7	216.4	4,078.2
Dividends paid	-	(820.0)	-	-	(820.0)	(22.6)	(842.6)
Comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	3,047.0	57.6	3,104.6	28.1	3,132.7
Share-based compensation	-	-	1.3	-	1.3	-	1.3
Other movements	-	-	(0.9)	-	(0.9)	(2.3)	(3.2)
Position at June 30, 2019	443.7	4,583.1	1,369.3	(249.3)	6,146.8	219.6	6,366.4

(a) Refer to the Group's 2018 consolidated financial statements

Breakdown of Changes in Equity Related to Other Comprehensive Income	December 31,	June 30,	Change	December 31,	June 30,	Change
(€m)	2017 restated	2018		2018	2019	
Hedging instruments	(441.8)	(578.3)	(136.4)	(418.3)	(328.4)	89.8
Related taxes	114.1	149.4	35.2	108.0	84.8	(23.2)
Actuarial gains and losses	(9.5)	(9.6)	(0.1)	0.8	(12.3)	(13.1)
Related taxes	1.8	1.8	0.0	(0.2)	3.2	3.4
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1.1)	(1.0)	0.1	(1.0)	(0.5)	0.5
Items related to associates	3.2	3.5	0.2	3.7	3.8	0.1
Total	(333.3)	(434.2)	(101.0)	(306.9)	(249.3)	57.6

Altice France S.A. June 2019 - Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	June 30,	June 30,
(€m)	2019	2018 restated (*)
Net income (loss), Group share	3,047.0	(144.6)
<i>Adjustments:</i>		
Non-controlling interests	28.1	(1.5)
Depreciation, amortization and provisions	1,586.8	1,042.9
Share in net income (loss) of associates	68.6	5.0
Net income from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	10.8	27.0
Net financial expense (income)	716.6	375.0
Income tax expense (income)	34.3	50.6
Other non-cash items	(3,202.4)	27.9
Income tax paid	(100.8)	(0.4)
Change in working capital	(446.6)	(90.1)
Net cash flow provided (used) by operating activities	1,742.4	1,291.9
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1,147.2)	(1,137.1)
Acquisition of consolidated entities, net of cash acquired	(0.3)	(62.2)
Acquisitions / capital increase in associates	(19.6)	(21.6)
Acquisitions of other financial assets	(214.8)	(12.6)
Disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	3.4	15.4
Disposal of consolidated entities, net of cash disposals	1,618.0	6.5
Disposal of other financial assets	45.0	24.7
Change in working capital related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	41.3	7.6
Net cash flow provided (used) by investing activities	325.9	(1,179.3)
Dividends paid	(840.9)	-
- to owners of the company	(820.0)	-
- to non-controlling interests	(20.9)	-
Dividends received	0.6	2.1
Issuance of debt	400.0	430.0
Repayment of debt	(1,364.0)	(230.5)
Interest paid	(432.7)	(380.6)
Proceeds from the sale of minority stake	(15.1)	-
Other flows from financing activities (a)	(505.6)	44.6
Net cash flow provided (used) by financing activities	(2,757.7)	(134.4)
Adjustments with no impact on cash	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(689.4)	(21.9)
Exchange rate impact on cash in foreign currencies	(7.7)	3.3
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	(*) 1,068.5	451.3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	(*) 371.3	433.0

(*) These amounts were restated to take into account a change in the presentation of cash which now excludes bank overdrafts.

Commercial paper	(7.0)	68.5
Liabilities related to right of use	(374.8)	(23.7)
Interest paid related to right of use	(62.5)	(1.3)
Reverse factoring	(25.0)	83.8
Securitization	(53.0)	(2.3)
Bank overdrafts	93.9	(70.1)
Debt related to minority stake	(17.1)	-
Monetization of cross currency swap	-	-
Redemption fees	(29.6)	-
Advance to Altice Luxembourg FR SA	(750.0)	-
Debt to Altice Luxembourg FR SA	745.1	-
Other	(25.8)	(10.3)
Other flows from financing activities (a)	(505.6)	44.6

Notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements

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1. Basis of preparation

On February 9, 2018, the company's Board of Directors, decided to rename SFR Group S.A. in Altice France S.A.

Altice France (hereinafter "the Company" or "the Group") is a limited liability corporation (*société anonyme*) formed under French law in August 2013 with headquarters in France.

Created subsequent to the merger of Numericable and SFR, the Group Altice France aims to become, on the back of the largest fiber optic network and a leading mobile network, the national leader in France in very-high-speed fixed-line/mobile convergence. The Group has major positions in all segments of the French B2C, B2B, local authorities and wholesale telecommunications market.

Altice France has adopted a new and increasingly integrated model around access and content convergence. Its division Media includes SFR Presse companies, which cover the Group's Press activities in France (Groupe L'Express, Libération, etc.) and NextRadioTV, which covers the Group's audiovisual activities in France (RMC Sport, BFM TV, BFM Business, BFM Paris, RMC, RMC Découverte). In 2018, it also insourced its major providers of technical and maintenance services and customer services (Altice Technical Services France and Altice Customer Services). It also improved its positioning in the French Overseas Territories market via the acquisition of Outremer Telecom.

On January 8, 2018, Altice N.V. announced the separation of American businesses from European businesses, Altice N.V. becoming then Altice Europe N.V. (« Altice Europe »). As of December 31, 2018, Altice Europe directly or indirectly held 100% of the capital of Altice France S.A.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements were prepared and approved by the Company's Board of Directors on July 30, 2019.

1.1. Basis of preparation of financial information

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Group as of June 30, 2019 and for the six month period then ended, are presented in millions of Euros, except as otherwise stated, and have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 - Interim Financial Reporting. They should be read in conjunction with the Group's 2018 annual consolidated financial statements and the notes which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in the European Union ("IFRS") (the "annual consolidated financial statements").

The accounting policies applied for the condensed interim consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2019 do not differ from those applied in the annual consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, except for the adoption of new standards effective as of January 1, 2019.

In addition, following the closing of the sale of 49.99% in SFR Fibre to the Home ("SFR FTTH") (Refer to Note 2.1 – *SFR FTTH*) and the network deployment and maintenance framework agreement between Altice France and SFR FTTH, the group adopted the following accounting policies:

- The margin realised on downstream transactions (sales of assets from Altice France to SFR FTTH described in Note 17.2– Related party transactions — Associates and joint ventures) are eliminated in the income statement up to Altice France's share in SFR FTTH based on the provision of IAS 28 - *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*.
- In the absence of precise IFRS guidance related to the presentation of the margin elimination in the income statement, the Group elects to eliminate the margin in the caption "Share of earnings of associates" in the income statement in counterpart of the caption "Investment in associates" in the statement of financial position. The margin elimination on those downstream transactions is reversed over the useful life of the assets in the same captions.

1.2. New standards and interpretations

1.2.1. Standards and interpretations applied from January 1, 2019

The following standards have mandatory application for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 as described in Note 2 – *Accounting policies and methods* to the annual consolidated financial statements.

- 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.

The application of amendments to IAS 19, IAS 28, IFRS 9, annual improvements cycle 2015-2017 and IFRIC 23 had no material impact on the amounts recognised in the annual consolidated financial statements and had no material impact on the disclosures in these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Note 1.2.3 below describes the impact of the first adoption of IFRS 16: *Leases* and the main changes in the Group’s accounting policies relating to the first time application of IFRS 16: *Leases*

1.2.2. Standards and interpretations not yet applied

The Group has not early adopted the following standards and interpretations, for which application is not mandatory for period started from January 1, 2019 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.

The Board of Directors of the Company 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.

1.2.3. IFRS 16: Leases

1.2.3.1 First adoption of 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, 2018 financial statements were not restated under the new standard.

The effect of adoption IFRS 16 as at January 1, 2019 increase / (decrease) is as follows:

Effect of adoption IFRS 16 (€m)	January 1, 2019
Intangible assets	(1.4)
Property, plant & equipment	(120.0)
Right of use	3,233.2
Trade and other receivables	(38.8)
Total assets	3,073.0
Equity	40.1
Non-current provisions	(40.0)
Deferred tax liabilities	18.9
Other non-current financial liabilities	(56.4)
Non-current liability related to rights of use	2,550.6
Other current financial liabilities	(22.9)
Current liability related to rights of use	663.0
Current provisions	(20.0)
Trade and other payables	(60.3)
Total liabilities	3,073.0

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.

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 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 has 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 in full 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 agreements for which the separation is impracticable (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 finance leases under IAS 17 / IFRIC 4 at the transition date (carry forward of existing finance lease liabilities).
- 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 €3,233.2 million were recognised and presented separately in the statement of financial position. This includes the lease assets recognised previously under finance leases of €121.4 million that were reclassified from Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.
- Additional lease liabilities of €3,213.6 million (current and non-current) were recognised (including the reclassification of finance lease liabilities already recorded as of December 31, 2018 of €79.3 million).
- Trade and other receivables of €38.8 million and trade and other payables of €60.3 million related to previous operating leases were derecognised.

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- Deferred tax liabilities increased by €18.9 million because of the deferred tax impact of the changes in assets and liabilities.
- Provision for onerous contract (current and non-current) was reclassified in reduction on right of use assets for €60.0 million.
- The net effect of these adjustments had been adjusted to equity for €40.1 million.

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.

In June 2019, the IFRIC issued a tentative agenda decision related to subsurface rights concluding that when a contract between a land owner and another party gives the other party the right to place an oil pipeline in a specified underground space, with the land owner retaining the right to use the surface area of the land above the pipeline, that contract contains a lease.

The Group assessment is still in progress and at this stage no material impact is expected as in most of the Group's contracts the supplier has a substantive right to substitute the asset throughout the period of use and therefore, the contracts do not contain a lease.

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 (€m)	January 1, 2019
Operating lease obligations as at December 31, 2018	2,048.9
Period revised for IFRS 16 (a)	1,567.8
Other	(8.5)
Gross lease liability under IFRS as at January 1, 2019	3,608.4
Discounting effect	(473.9)
Lease liability as at January 1, 2019	3,134.3
<i>Short term</i>	<i>640.1</i>
<i>Long term</i>	<i>2,494.2</i>
Finance lease debt	79.3
Total Lease liabilities as of January 1, 2019	3,213.6
<i>Short term</i>	<i>663.0</i>
<i>Long term</i>	<i>2,550.6</i>

a) 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.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate as at January 1, 2019 is 3.66%.

1.2.3.2 Summary of new accounting policies upon adoption of IFRS 16

Right of use assets

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.

Lease liabilities

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 expense 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.

Significant judgement in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

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.

1.2.4. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, the Board of Directors of the Company is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent 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 key areas of judgments and estimates, as disclosed in the annual consolidated financial statements are:

- Estimations of provisions for claims and restructuring plans;
- Measurement of post-employments benefits;
- Revenue recognition;
- Fair value measurement of financial instruments;
- Measurement of deferred taxes;
- Impairment of goodwill;
- Estimation of useful lives of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, and
- Estimation of impairment losses for trade and other receivables.

As of June 30, 2019, there were no changes in the key areas of judgements and estimates except that, following the application of IFRS 16, judgement and estimates are made for the determination of lease terms 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.

2. Significant events of the period

2.1. SFR FTTH

On November 30, 2018, the Company announced that its subsidiary, Altice France, had entered into an exclusivity agreement with Allianz Capital Partners, AXA Investment Managers - Real Assets, acting on behalf of its clients and OMERS Infrastructure (together the "Partners") regarding the sale of 49.99% equity stake in SFR FTTH for a total cash consideration of €1.8 billion based on an estimated €3.6 billion equity value at closing. As a consequence, the assets and liabilities were classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2018 (Refer to Note 3.5 of the Group's 2018 financial consolidated statements).

On March 27, 2019, the Group announced the closing of the transaction with a consortium led by OMERS Infrastructure and including AXA IM - Real Assets, and Allianz Capital Partners, regarding the sale of 49.99% equity stake in SFR FTTH. The consideration received was €1.7 billion based on a €3.4 billion equity value. The

total capital gain recorded for the six month period ended June 30, 2019, was €3,203.8 million. This partnership creates the leading FTTH infrastructure wholesaler in France and brings an additional €1.7 billion of cash to Altice France. Following the closing of the transaction, Altice France lost exclusive control over SFR FTTH as Altice France and the Partners have joint control over the new entity. Furthermore, SFR FTTH is accounted for under the equity method in the scope of IFRS 11 - *Joint Arrangements*.

2.2. Dividend payment

On May 07, 2019, the general assembly of the Group approved the payment of a dividend for an aggregate amount of €820 million to its shareholders, Altice Luxembourg FR S.A., Altice Luxembourg FR bis S.à.r.l and Altice Europe N.V. of the total amount, €500 million were paid in cash and €320 million via compensation of previous upstream loans made to Altice Luxembourg FR S.A.

2.3. Partial redemption of 2024 Notes

On June 10, 2019, the Group proceeded to partially reimburse its euro and dollar denominated notes due in 2024. An aggregate of €500 million and \$560 million were reimbursed. The Group paid a call premium of €29.7 million as part of the redemption. The redemptions were treated as partial extinguishments of the debt instruments and per IFRS 9, unamortised transaction costs were recycled through the consolidated statement of income to the extent of the nominal repaid. The underlying derivative instruments were restructured as well. See Notes 14 – *Financial liabilities* and 15 – *Derivative instruments*.

2.4. Financing flows with Altice Group entities

On May 08, 2019 Altice France provided a short term upstream loan to Altice Luxembourg FR S.A. for an aggregate amount of €750 million. This loan has a maturity of less than one year and is remunerated at Eonia+30 bps. This short term loan was recorded in the line ‘Other flows from financial activities’ in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

On June 10, 2019, the Group issued a new dollar denominated loan for an aggregate amount of \$840 million (€745 million equivalent). This loan was fully subscribed by Altice Luxembourg FR S.A. and bears interest at a rate of 10.75% (5.8572% swapped to euros). The proceeds from this issuance were used to partially redeem the 2024 Notes as mentioned in Note 2.3. This issuance was recorded in the line “Other flows from financial activities” in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

3. Change in scope

Over the period ended June 30, 2019, the changes in the consolidation scope are described as follows:

- Transfer of assets by SFR to SFR FTTH (of which the following DSP : Gravelines Network SAS, Debitex SAS, Loiret THD SAS, Oise Numérique SAS, Eure et Loir SAS, Valofibre SAS, Isère Fibre SAS, Martinique THD SAS, Connect 76 SAS, Gard Fibre SAS, Corsica Fibra SAS and Agglo la Rochelle THD SAS) followed by the loss of exclusive control in the company SFR FTTH which is accounted for under the equity method after being fully consolidated (Refer to Note 2 above);
- Creation of Altice France IO SAS;
- Creation of EOS Telecom SAS;
- Acquisition of 95% in SALT SA (TLM);
- Transfer of all assets and liabilities (“Transmission Universelle de Patrimoine”) of SFR Collectivités SA to SFR SA;
- Transfer of all assets and liabilities of Libération Médias SARL to Altice Média Publicité SARL;
- Loss of exclusive control in the company SFR FTTH which is accounted for under the equity method after being fully consolidated;
- Liquidation of the company B3G International BV;
- Transfer of all assets and liabilities (“Transmission Universelle de Patrimoine”) of Mobius SAS to Société Réunionnaise de Radiotéléphonie SCS;
- Acquisition under common control of Sudtel France SAS.

The consolidation scope updated is presented in Note 20 – *List of consolidated entities*.

4. Revenue

The breakdown of revenue is detailed as follows:

Revenues (€m)	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Residential - Fixed	1,245.4	1,287.9
Residential - Mobile	1,748.2	1,749.1
Business services	1,522.8	1,411.3
Total Telecom excl. equipment sales	4,516.4	4,448.2
Equipment sales	414.9	403.8
Media	232.9	234.4
Total	5,164.2	5,086.4

“Residential” corresponds to B2C services revenues, excluding equipment.

“Business services” includes revenues from B2B and wholesale including construction of the FTTH Network, excluding revenues from equipment and Media presented in the line below.

“Equipment sales” relates to equipment revenues from B2B and B2C.

5. Reconciliation of operating income to Adjusted EBITDA

The following table shows the reconciliation of the operating income in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements to Adjusted EBITDA:

Reconciliation of Operating income to Adjusted Ebitda (€m)	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Operating income	3,894.6	284.6
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	1,664.2	1,241.7
Restructuring costs	5.7	2.3
Operating lease expenses	(380.1)	-
Costs relating to stock option plans	2.2	-
Other non-recurring costs (a)	(3,158.1)	305.2
Adjusted EBITDA	2,028.4	1,833.8

a) As of June 30, 2019, mainly include the capital gain on the loss of control in SFR FTTH (€3,203.8 million) compared to the neutralization of the break-up fee with Altice Entertainment News & Sport (€(300.0) million).

Following the application of IFRS 16, Altice Group reviewed its KPI: Adjusted EBITDA is now defined as operating income before depreciation and amortization, non-recurring items (capital gains, non-recurring litigation and restructuring costs) and share-based expenses and after operating lease expenses.

6. Financial income

Net finance costs amounted to €716.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2019, registering an increase of 91.1% compared to €375.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. A breakdown is provided below:

Financial Income (€m)	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Cost of gross financial debt	(593.1)	(346.6)
Financial income	4.3	3.6
Provisions and unwinding of discount	(3.7)	(11.7)
Interest related to right of use	(62.5)	-
Other	(61.7)	(20.3)
Other financial expenses	(127.8)	(32.1)
Net financial income (expense)	(716.6)	(375.0)

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The cost of gross financial debt increased from €346.6 million as of June 30, 2018 to €593.1 million as of June 30, 2019. This increase was mainly driven by:

- An increase in our cost of debt related to the refinancing from July and August 2018 (€38.8 million) (increase in nominal of €215 million).
- A negative variation in the fair value of derivative instruments that are recorded through the statement of income (€207 million).

As of June 30, 2019, the other financial expenses line item includes the call premium paid on the partial redemption of the 2024 Notes for an amount of €29.9 million.

7. Income tax expense

For interim condensed financial statements, the tax expense or tax income on profit or loss is determined in accordance with IAS 34, based on the best estimate of the annual average tax rate expected for the full fiscal year, restated for non-recurring items (which are recorded in the period as incurred).

8. Investments in associates

The change as of June 30, 2019 is analysed as follows:

Change of the investments in associates (€m)	
Balance as of December 31, 2018	19.8
Capital increase (a)	19.6
Change in scope (b)	1,707.9
Dividends paid	(0.6)
Income / Loss	(68.6)
Other	(7.5)
Balance as of June 30, 2019	1,670.6

a) Related to La Poste Telecom.

b) Following the closing of the sale of a 49.99% equity stake in SFR FTTH, the carrying value of the remaining investment in SFR FTTH as at June 30, 2019 was €1.7 billion. Refer to Note 2.1 –SFR FTTH.

9. Other non-current assets

Other non-current assets are detailed as follows:

Other non-current assets (€m)	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Derivative financial instruments (a)	838.9	1,027.2
Other (b)	133.6	89.2
Non-current financial assets	972.5	1,116.3
Other non-current assets (c)	254.6	265.5
Other non-current assets	1,227.1	1,381.8

a) Of which €829.8 million related to swaps (Refer to Note 15 –*Derivative instruments*) and €9.1 million related to the call option linked to ACS, as of June 30, 2019 respectively compared to €1,017.5 million related to swaps and €9.7 million related to the call option linked to ACS as of December 31, 2018;

b) Includes mainly deposits;

c) Includes mainly non-current prepaid expenses.

10. Current financial assets

Current Financial Assets (€m)	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Advance Altice Luxembourg FR S.A. (a)	750.0	-
Escrow account SFR FTTH	138.7	-
Other	5.4	2.2
Other current financial assets	894.1	2.2

a) Refer to Note 2.4 - *Financing flows with Altice Group entities*.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are broken down below:

Cash and Cash Equivalent (€m)	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Cash	325.0	741.8
Cash equivalents (a)	46.3	326.6
Cash and cash equivalents	371.3	1,068.5

a) Cash equivalents mainly consisted of money-market funds.

12. Assets (and liabilities) held for sale

Altice Europe intended to sell Groupe L'Express to News Participations. A term sheet describing the transaction was finalized at the end of June 2019. The first phase concerns the disposal of 100% of the stake in Groupe L'Express by Altice France to Altice Group Luxembourg.

As of June 30, 2019, the Group considers that it had the intention to sell the asset and the asset was readily available to be disposed (no carve out required). As a result, the related assets and liabilities were classified as held for sale as of June 30, 2019, in accordance with IFRS 5- *Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations*.

Furthermore, the disposal of 01 Net Mag is planned for the end of July; so the related assets and liabilities were also classified as held for sale as of June 30, 2019.

The sale of Groupe L'Express to Altice Group Luxembourg was concluded on July 30, 2019, following the approval of the Board of Directors of Altice France on July 19, 2019.

The table below provides the details of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale as of June 30, 2019. As a reminder, the amounts as of December 31, 2018 related to SFR FTTH. Refer to Note 2.1 - *SFR FTTH*.

Disposal groups held for sale (€m)	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Goodwill	0.2	-
Tangible and intangible assets	2.5	438.7
Other non-current assets	9.2	0.6
Currents assets	43.0	82.7
Total assets held for sale	54.9	521.9
Non-current liabilities	15.4	95.7
Current liabilities	49.3	103.7
Total liabilities related to assets held for sale	64.7	199.4

13. Equity

As of June 30, 2019, Altice France's share capital amounted to €443,706,618 comprising 443,706,618 ordinary shares with a par value of €1 each. There was no change on share capital over the six-month period.

The Group does not hold treasury shares.

The Shareholders' Meeting of May 7, 2019 approved an exceptional distribution of dividends in the amount of €1.85 per share, a total amount of €820 million, which was charged to the "additional paid-in capital" caption.

The Group did not pay dividends to its shareholders during the fiscal years 2016, 2017 and 2018.

14. Financial liabilities

14.1. Financial liabilities breakdown

Financial liabilities breakdown as follows:

Financial liabilities breakdown (€m)	Current		Non-current		Total	
	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Bonds	278.2	278.5	8,539.1	9,474.4	8,817.3	9,752.9
Term loans	150.7	81.4	7,169.1	7,167.3	7,319.8	7,248.7
Derivative instruments	-	-	577.8	794.1	577.8	794.1
Borrowings	428.9	359.9	16,286.0	17,435.8	16,714.9	17,795.8
Finance lease liabilities *	20.2	22.9	46.7	56.4	66.9	79.3
Operating lease liabilities	618.4	-	2,243.2	-	2,861.6	-
Financial liabilities related to right of use	638.6	22.9	2,289.9	56.4	2,928.5	79.3
Perpetual subordinated notes ("TSDI")	-	-	54.8	53.0	54.8	53.0
Deposits received from customers	32.8	37.2	164.6	162.4	197.4	199.6
Bank overdrafts	132.6	39.2	-	-	132.6	39.2
Securitization	176.5	229.5	-	-	176.5	229.5
Reverse factoring	575.0	600.0	-	-	575.0	600.0
Commercial paper	100.0	107.0	-	-	100.0	107.0
Loan Altice Luxembourg FR SA	-	-	739.7	-	739.7	-
Other (a)	47.5	50.3	76.8	95.6	124.3	145.9
Other financial liabilities	1,064.5	1,063.1	1,035.9	310.9	2,100.3	1,374.1
Financial liabilities	2,132.0	1,445.9	19,611.7	17,803.2	21,743.7	19,249.1

* As of June 30, 2019, the opening balances of finance lease liabilities were reclassified from "Other financial liabilities" to "Financial liabilities related to rights of use".

a) As of June 30, 2019, this amount includes:

- €50.1 million of liabilities related to the acquisition of the minority interests (of ERT Luxembourg for €41.1 million and Icart €9.0 million), compared to €67.1 as of December 31, 2018 (of ERT Luxembourg for €52.1 million and Icart €15.0 million);
- €29.6 million related to the put option on ACS's minority interests.

Financial liabilities issued in US dollars are converted at the following closing rate:

- As of June 30, 2019: €1 = 1.1359 USD
- As of December 31, 2018: €1 = 1.1452 USD

For the six months ended June 30, 2019, variations in financial debt are listed below:

- On June 10, 2019, the Group proceeded to partially redeem 40% of its 2024 EUR and USD Notes. The impacts are listed below:
 - €500 million reimbursed at a call premium of 2.813% (€14.0 million);
 - \$560 million (€495.5 million equivalent) at a call premium of 3.125% (\$17.5 million or €15.5 million equivalent).
- On June 10, 2019, the Group also issued a \$840 million fully subscribed by Altice Luxembourg S.A. bearing a semi annual coupon of 10.5% (5.8572% swapped into euros). The loan matures in February 2028 and is subordinated to all external bonds and term loans issued by the Group.

The Group considers that the redemption represents a partial extinguishment of the debt instrument and hence as per IFRS 9, the unamortised financing costs were proportionally recycled via the consolidated statement of income. The impact for the Euro denominated notes amounted to €5.0 million.

For the Dollar Notes, the deferred financing costs had been fully amortised as of February 2019 (as it was assumed that the Group would exercise its call option on the first callable date). Hence, per IFRS 9, in order to maintain the same effective interest rate as prior to the redemption, the Group recorded a finance income of €8.5 million which will be amortised over the remaining useful life of the notes.

As a result of the redemptions listed above, the Group also reallocated its swap portfolio in order to manage the FX and interest rate risk on the new \$840 million debt in accordance with its risk management strategy (see Note 15 – *Derivative instruments*).

14.2. Net financial debt

Net financial debt as defined and utilized by the Group can be broken down as follows:

Net financial debt (€m)	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Bonds	8,577.2	9,510.7
Term loans	7,461.5	7,380.8
Finance lease liabilities	66.9	79.3
Commercial paper	100.0	107.0
Bank overdrafts	132.6	39.2
Other financial liabilities	74.6	87.1
Financial Liabilities contributing to net financial debt (a)	16,412.8	17,204.1
Cash and cash equivalents	371.3	1,068.5
Net derivative instruments - currency translation impact	1,020.5	976.7
Financial Assets contributing to net financial debt (b)	1,391.8	2,045.2
Net financial debt (a) – (b)	15,020.9	15,159.0

- a) Liability items correspond to the nominal value of financial liabilities excluding accrued interest, impact of EIR, perpetual subordinated notes, operating debts (notably guarantee deposits, securitization debts and reverse factoring). All these liabilities are converted at the closing exchange rates. Refer to Note 14.3 – *Reconciliation between net financial liabilities and net financial debt*.
- b) Asset items consist of cash and cash equivalents and the portion of the fair value of derivatives related to the currency impact (€1,020.5 million as of June 30, 2019 and €976.7 million as of December 31, 2018). The fair value of derivatives related to the interest rate impacts €(826.7) million as of June 30, 2019 and €(753.4) million as of December 31, 2018 is not included.

14.3. Reconciliation between net financial liabilities and net financial debt

In compliance with IAS7 amendments, the following table shows the reconciliation between net financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position and the net financial debt:

Reconciliation between net financial liabilities and net financial debt (€m)	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Financial liabilities	21,743.7	19,249.1
Cash and cash equivalents	(371.3)	(1,068.5)
Derivative instruments - asset (a)	(829.8)	(1,017.5)
Net financial debt - consolidated statement of financial position	20,542.6	17,163.2
<i>Reconciliation :</i>		
Lease liabilities	(2,861.6)	-
Net derivative instruments - rate impact	(815.9)	(753.4)
Accrued interest	(305.5)	(316.3)
EIR	211.2	219.7
Perpetual subordinated notes ("TSDI")	(54.8)	(53.0)
Deposits received from customers	(197.4)	(199.6)
Securitization	(176.5)	(229.5)
Reverse factoring	(575.0)	(600.0)
Debt on share purchase	(43.0)	(45.1)
Debt Altice Luxembourg FR SA	(739.7)	-
Net derivative instruments - debt Altice Luxembourg FR SA	47.5	-
Dividend to pay	(3.5)	(1.9)
Current accounts	(0.5)	(0.9)
Other	(6.8)	(24.3)
Net financial debt	15,020.9	15,159.0

- a) Excluding the fair value of ACS Call (€9.1 million), refer to Note 9 – *Other non-current assets*.

14.4. Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value of financial instruments (€m)	June 30, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Net carrying amount	Fair value	Net carrying amount	Fair value
Assets				
Trade and other receivables*	3,182.6	3,182.6	3,394.2	3,394.2
Derivative instruments classified as assets	838.9	838.9	1,027.2	1,027.2
Non-current financial assets	133.6	133.6	89.0	89.0
Other non-current assets	5.1	5.1	6.2	6.2
Current financial assets	894.1	894.1	2.2	2.2
Cash and cash equivalents	371.3	371.3	1,068.5	1,068.5
Liabilities				
Non-current borrowings and financial liabilities	15,708.2	16,052.4	16,641.7	16,095.1
Derivative instruments classified as liabilities	577.8	577.8	794.1	794.1
Non-current liability related to rights of use ¹	2,289.9	2,289.9	56.4	56.4
Other non-current financial liabilities	1,035.9	1,035.9	310.9	310.9
Other non-current liabilities *	43.7	43.7	50.4	50.4
Current borrowings and financial liabilities	428.9	428.9	359.9	359.9
Current liability related to rights of use ¹	638.6	638.6	22.9	22.9
Other current financial liabilities	1,064.5	1,064.5	1,063.1	1,063.1
Trade payables and other liabilities	4,811.1	4,811.1	5,558.0	5,558.0
Other current liabilities *	59.2	59.2	42.8	42.8

* Excluding prepaid expenses and contracts assets and liabilities.

¹ As of June 30, 2019, the opening balances of finance lease liabilities were reclassified from “Other financial liabilities” to “Liability related to right of use”, for respectively €56.4 million and €22.9 million in non-current and current financial liabilities.

No significant events occurred in the six-month period ended June 30, 2019 that would affect the fair value of financial assets and liabilities (including no transfer into or out of a fair level value and no change in the measurement methods used).

15. Derivative instruments

Fair value of derivative instruments

The following table shows the derivative instruments fair value:

(€m)		June 30,	December 31,
Type	Underlying element	2019	2018
	2024 USD bonds	108.9	116.5
	2026 USD bonds	227.5	88.6
	2027 USD bonds	198.7	165.1
Cross-currency Swaps	January 2026 USD term loan	(31.3)	(31.6)
	July 2025 USD term loan	145.5	132.2
	August 2026 USD term loan	(71.2)	(49.6)
	Fixed rate - Floating rate USD	(305.7)	(160.7)
	Loan Altice Luxembourg	47.5	-
Interest rate swaps	Fixed rate - EURIBOR 3 months	(40.5)	(11.1)
	Swap EURIBOR 1 month - EURIBOR 3 months	(27.4)	(26.1)
	Derivative instruments classified as assets	829.8	1,017.5
	Derivative instruments classified as liabilities	(577.8)	(794.1)
	Net Derivative instruments	252.0	223.3
	<i>o/w currency effect (*)</i>	1,078.8	976.7
	<i>o/w interest rate effect (**)</i>	(826.7)	(753.4)

(*) Of which currency effect related to Senior Debt

(**) Of which interest rate effect on Senior Debt

1,020.5

976.7

(815.9)

(753.4)

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In accordance with IFRS 9, the Group uses the fair value method to recognize its derivative instruments.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments (cross currency swaps) traded over-the-counter is calculated on the basis of models commonly used by traders to measure these types of instruments. The resulting fair values are checked against bank valuations.

The measurement of the fair value of derivative financial instruments includes a “counterparty risk” component for asset derivatives and an “own credit risk” component for liability derivatives. Credit risk is measured on the basis of the usual mathematical models and market data (implicit credit spreads).

For the six months ended June 30, 2019, following the partial redemption of its 2024 USD Notes, the Group reallocated part of the cross currency swaps associated with the 2024 USD Notes to the new Altice Luxembourg Notes. The Group also entered into new cross currency swaps in order to fully hedge the risk on the nominal of new loan. The new allocation/swaps are presented below:

- \$561 million reallocated from the 2024 USD Notes to the \$840 million Altice Luxembourg Notes at an average swap rate of 1.2898 with a USD receiving rate of 6.125% and an average Euro paying rate of 5.3427%;
- New CCS with a nominal of \$200 million/€175 million with a USD paying rate of 10.5% and a euro receiving rate 7.86%;
- New CCS with a nominal of \$76 million/€69 million with a USD paying rate of 7.75% and a euro receiving rate 4.52%.

As a result of the reorganization mentioned above, the swaps allocated to the 2024 Notes were dequalified as cash flow hedges. As a result an amount of €34 million was fixed in “Other Comprehensive Income” and will be amortised over the remaining life of the swap. Of the €34 million, €14 million was directly recycled via the statement of income following the de-recognition of the underlying debt instrument.

16. Provisions

The following table details the amount of provisions:

Provisions	June 30, 2019					
	Opening	Increase	Utilization	Reversal and changes of accounting estimates	Other	Closing
(€m)						
Employee benefit plans	131.9	5.9	(0.3)	(0.3)	10.5	147.7
Restructuring	24.6	0.8	(3.2)	-	-	22.2
Technical site restoration (a)	88.3	0.0	(0.1)	-	0.3	88.5
Litigation and other (b)	448.0	22.4	(118.8)	(28.1)	(46.4)	277.2
Provisions	692.9	29.1	(122.4)	(28.4)	(35.7)	535.6
<i>Current provisions</i>	<i>216.5</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>(77.0)</i>	<i>(20.9)</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>167.3</i>
<i>Non-current provisions</i>	<i>476.4</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>(45.3)</i>	<i>(7.5)</i>	<i>(72.0)</i>	<i>368.4</i>

a) Site restoration expenses: the Group has an obligation to restore the technical sites of its network at the end of the lease when they are not renewed or are terminated early.

b) Litigation and other: these are included in provisions mainly when their amounts and types are not disclosed, because disclosing them may harm the Group. Provisions for litigation cover the risks connected with court action against the Group. All provisioned disputes are currently awaiting hearing or motions in a court. The unused portion of provisions recognised at the beginning of the period reflects disputes that have been settled by the Group paying amounts smaller than those provisioned, or to a downward re-assessment of the risk.

The table for fiscal year 2018 is presented below:

Provisions	December 31, 2018					
	Opening	Increase	Utilization	Reversal and changes of accounting estimates	Other	Closing
(€m)						
Employee benefit plans	124.1	12.6	(3.5)	(0.1)	(1.2)	131.9
Restructuring	45.9	7.9	(24.3)	(4.7)	(0.2)	24.6
Technical site restoration	97.0	3.8	(8.4)	(0.2)	(3.8)	88.3
Litigation and other	559.0	142.0	(81.6)	(184.4)	13.1	448.0
Provisions	826.0	166.2	(117.8)	(189.4)	7.9	692.9
<i>Current provisions</i>	<i>349.6</i>	<i>83.1</i>	<i>(83.0)</i>	<i>(148.6)</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>216.5</i>
<i>Non-current provisions</i>	<i>476.3</i>	<i>83.1</i>	<i>(34.8)</i>	<i>(40.8)</i>	<i>(7.4)</i>	<i>476.4</i>

17. Related party transactions

Parties related to the Group include:

- All companies included in the consolidation scope, regardless of whether they are fully consolidated or equity associates;
- Altice Europe, the entities that it consolidates and its related parties;
- All the members of the Executive Committee of Altice France and companies in which they hold a directorship.

Transactions between fully consolidated entities within the consolidation scope have been eliminated when preparing the condensed interim consolidated financial statements. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below.

17.1. Shareholders

As of June 30, 2019, the overview of these transactions was as follows:

Related party transactions - Shareholders (€m)	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Statement of Financial Position		
Assets	476.6	77.4
Non-current assets (a)	390.9	12.4
Current assets	86.0	65.0
Liabilities	447.6	156.9
Non-current financial liabilities (b)	353.8	-
Current financial liabilities (b)	30.4	-
Operating liabilities	63.5	156.9

a) *Right of use – Assets* (€378.5 million)

b) *Right of use – Liabilities* (€384.2 million)

The amounts related to right of use concern the transaction with Quadrans (which is majority owned by the Company's controlling shareholder). This transaction is now recorded under IFRS16 – *Leases*.

These amounts do not include the financial liability towards Altice Luxembourg FR SA disclosed in Note 14.3 – *Reconciliation between net financial liabilities and net financial debt*.

Related party transactions - Shareholders (€m)	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Statement of income		
Operating income	43.7	25.6
Operating expenses	(141.9)	(408.6)
Financial expenses (c)	(15.9)	-

c) *Interests on right of use liabilities* (€10.6 million)

As of June 30, 2019, the significant changes in the statement of income compared to June 2018 concern:

- Decrease in purchase of customer services from Altice Management International and Intelcia (consolidated since May 2018): €43.2 million,
- Decrease in purchase of TV channels programs, including sports channel (saving of €236.9 million from Altice Entertainment News & Sport related to the 2018 break-up fee amounted €300.0 million - Refer to Note 4 – *Significant events of the period* of 2018 consolidated financial statements).

These expenses include management fees from Altice Europe (€27.2 million as of June 30, 2019 against €7.4 million as of June 30, 2018).

For the period ended June 30, 2019, the Group recorded an operating expense of €18.9 million of depreciation expenses related to the right of use assets in connection with Quadrans. For the period ended June 30, 2018, the operating expense related to rental expenses from Quadrans amounted to €23.4 million.

Investments made amount to €11.7 million as of June 30, 2019 compared to €119.0 million as of June 30, 2018. The decrease in investments is mainly due to purchases related to construction and deployment of network with ATSF entities which are fully consolidated by Altice France since May 2018.

17.2. Associates and joint ventures

The main transactions with equity associates (EA) and joint ventures (JV) relate to:

- La Poste Telecom SAS (EA) as part of its telecommunication activities,
- Synerail SAS (JV) as part of the GSM-R public-private partnership,
- SFR FTTH SAS (JV) and its subsidiaries as part of the network deployment in AMII zones.

Associates and joint ventures (€m)	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Assets	166.8	64.0
Non-current assets	11.5	12.7
Current assets	155.3	51.3
Liabilities	97.4	2.8
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Current liabilities	97.4	2.8
Net financial income (expense)	279.2	105.1
Operating income	285.6	132.9
Operating expenses	(6.5)	(27.9)
Financial income	0.2	0.1

18. Commitments and contractual obligations

During the six month period ended June 30, 2019, the Group entered into an exclusive network deployment and maintenance agreement with SFR FTTH (with binding volume commitments), to deploy plugs in low dense areas and public initiative network concessions transferred to SFR FTTH.

The group has retained the commitments that it entered into a agreement with the French state as described in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018. However the exclusivity of the contract signed with SFR FTTH guarantees that the Group will have the means to deliver on the commitments provided to the French state.

19. Litigation

In the normal course of business, the Group is subject to a number of lawsuits and governmental arbitration and administrative proceedings as a plaintiff or a defendant.

There was no significant development in existing litigation or new litigation since the publication of the 2018 annual consolidated financial statements that have had, or that may have, a significant effect on the financial position of the Group, except the litigation described below:

Claim from a competitor concerning the acquisition of Virgin Mobile by the Group

On April 5, 2019, Altice France and Altice Luxembourg, *inter alios*, received a claim from a competitor stating that the practices sanctioned by the French Competition Authority in November 2016 in the Numéricable/SFR/Virgin Mobile gun jumping case caused said competitor to lose the tender process for the acquisition of Virgin Mobile. The competitor is now seeking €216 million in monetary damages. The Group is in the process of assessing the merits of the claim and expects to challenge the claim in proceedings recently initiated by the competitor.

Concerning existing litigation, refer to Note 33 – *Litigation* of the annual consolidated financial statements 2018.

20. List of consolidated entities

Entity	Country Registered office	Group interest		Method ⁽¹⁾	
		2019	2018	2019	2018
Altice France SA	France	100%	100%	Parent company	
SFR SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Fibre SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Altice B2B France SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Ariège Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
B3G International BV (4)	Netherlands	-	100%	-	FC
Cap Connexion SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
CID SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Business Distribution SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Completel SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Debitex Telecom SAS (8)	France	-	100%	-	FC
Eure et Loir THD SAS (8)	France	-	100%	-	FC
Isère fibre SAS (8)	France	-	100%	-	FC
FOD SNC	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Foncière Velizy SCI	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Gravelines Network SAS (8)	France	-	100%	-	FC
Haut-Rhin Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
LD Communications Italie Srl	Italy	100%	100%	FC	FC
LD Communications Suisse SA	Switzerland	100%	100%	FC	FC
Loiret THD SAS (8)	France	-	100%	-	FC
LTBR SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
MACS THD SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Numergy SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Numericable US LLC	USA	100%	100%	FC	FC
Numericable US SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Oise Numérique SAS (8)	France	-	100%	-	FC
Omer Telecom LTD	United Kingdom	100%	100%	FC	FC
Opalys Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Pays Voironnais Network SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Rennes Métropole Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Rimbaud Gestion B SCI	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Sequalum Participation SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Sequalum SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFCM SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Distribution SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Collectivités SA (2)	France	-	100%	-	FC
SFR Développement SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Participation	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SHD SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SRR SCS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Business Solutions Morocco SA	Morocco	100%	100%	FC	FC
TME France SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Valofibre SAS (8)	France	-	100%	-	FC
Ypso Finance S.à.r.l	Luxembourg	100%	100%	FC	FC
Ypso France SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Connect 76 SAS (8)	France	-	100%	-	FC
Martinique THD SAS (8)	France	-	100%	-	FC
Agglo La Rochelle THD SAS (8)	France	-	100%	-	FC
Gard Fibre SAS (8)	France	-	100%	-	FC
Corsica Fibra SAS (8)	France	-	100%	-	FC
Alsace Connexia SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC

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Entity	Country	Group interest		Method ⁽¹⁾	
	Registered office	2019	2018	2019	2018
Iris 64 SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC
Manche Telecom SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC
Medi@lys SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC
Teloise SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC
Inolia SA	France	60%	60%	FC	FC
Synerail Exploitation SAS	France	60%	60%	FC	FC
Moselle Telecom Part. SAS	France	56%	56%	FC	FC
Comstell SAS	France	50%	50%	FC	FC
Foncière Rimbaud 1 SAS	France	50%	50%	EM	EM
Foncière Rimbaud 2 SAS	France	50%	50%	EM	EM
Foncière Rimbaud 3 SAS	France	50%	50%	EM	EM
Foncière Rimbaud 4 SAS	France	50%	50%	EM	EM
Infracos SAS	France	50%	50%	JV	JV
Hivory SAS	France	50%	50%	FC	FC
La Poste Telecom SAS	France	49%	49%	EM	EM
Synerail Construction SAS	France	40%	40%	EM	EM
VOD Factory SAS	France	40%	40%	EM	EM
Moselle Telecom SAS	France	39%	39%	FC	FC
Fischer Telecom SAS	France	34%	34%	EM	EM
Synerail SAS	France	30%	30%	EM	EM
Irisé SAS	France	25%	25%	FC	FC
Ocealis SAS	France	25%	25%	EM	EM
Sud Partner SARL	France	24%	24%	EM	EM
Sofialys SAS	France	24%	24%	EM	EM
Altice Media Events SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Altice Media Publicité SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Presse Distribution SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
A nous Paris SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Audience Square SAS	France	18%	18%	EM	EM
Groupe L'Express SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
L'Express Ventures SAS	France	69%	69%	FC	FC
Libération SARL	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Libération Medias SARL (2)	France	-	100%	-	FC
Media Consumer Group SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
01 net Mag SAS (ex.Newsco Mag SAS)	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Prelude & Fugue SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Presse SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Société Nouvelle de Télécommunication et Communication SARL	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Altice Content Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	100%	100%	FC	FC
NextRadioTV SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
NextInteractive SASU	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
NextRégie SASU	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Groupe Tests Holding SASU	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
RMC SA Monégasque	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
RMC Sport SASU	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
RMC Découverte SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Le Studio Next SASU (ex.RMC BFM Production)	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
BFM TV SASU	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Business FM SASU	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
BFM PARIS SASU (ex.CBFM)	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
BFM Business TV SASU	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
NEXTDEV SASU	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
RMC BFM Edition SASU	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Next Pictures SASU (ex.NextRadioTV Production)	France	100%	100%	FC	FC

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Entity	Country	Group interest		Method ⁽¹⁾	
	Registered office	2019	2018	2019	2018
BFM Sport SASU	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
WMC SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
La Banque Audiovisuelle SASU	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
NEXTPROD SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Newco B SASU	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Groupe News Participations SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Newco E SASU	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SPORTSCOTV SASU	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Newco G SASU (ex.BFM Paris)	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Newco C SASU	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
MCS SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Diversité TV France SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
DTV Holding SAS (Ex Pho Holding SASU)	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Altice Customer Services S.à r.l	Luxembourg	65%	65%	FC	FC
Emashore SA	Morocco	65%	65%	FC	FC
Inovendys SA	Morocco	65%	65%	FC	FC
Intelcia Cameroun SA	Cameroun	46%	46%	FC	FC
Intelcia Cote d'Ivoire SAS	Ivory Coast	65%	65%	FC	FC
Intelcia France SAS	France	65%	65%	FC	FC
Intelcia Group SA	Morocco	65%	65%	FC	FC
Intelcia Maroc SA	Morocco	65%	65%	FC	FC
Intelcia Maroc Inshore SA	Morocco	65%	65%	FC	FC
Intelcia Senegal SAS	Senegal	65%	65%	FC	FC
Intelcia Service Client SA	France	65%	65%	FC	FC
Smartshore SARL	Morocco	65%	65%	FC	FC
The Marketing Group SAS	France	65%	65%	FC	FC
TMG Succ	Morocco	65%	65%	FC	FC
IT Rabat SARL	Morocco	65%	65%	FC	FC
ERT Holding SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
ERT Technologies SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
ICART SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Rhôn*Telecom SAS	France	60%	60%	FC	FC
ERT Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	100%	84%	FC	FC
TRC Belgium s.p.r.l	Belgium	100%	100%	FC	FC
ATS France S.à r.l	Luxembourg	100%	100%	FC	FC
Altice Blue Two SAS	France	95%	95%	FC	FC
OMT OCEAN 1 SAS (2)	France	-	95%	-	FC
OMT OCEAN 2 SAS (2)	France	-	95%	-	FC
OMT OCEAN 3 SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
World Satellite Guadeloupe SAS	France	95%	95%	FC	FC
Martinique TV Cable SAS	France	95%	95%	FC	FC
OMT Invest SAS	France	95%	95%	FC	FC
Groupe Outremer Telecom SAS	France	95%	95%	FC	FC
OPS SAS	France	95%	95%	FC	FC
Outremer Telecom SAS	France	95%	95%	FC	FC
Informatique Telecom Océan Indien SARL	France	51%	48%	FC	FC
Mobius SAS (2)	France	-	95%	-	FC
SNC Les manguiers	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
City Call Ltd	Mauritius	95%	95%	FC	FC
OMT Maurice Lte	Mauritius	95%	95%	FC	FC
Outremer Telecom Madagascar SA	Madagascar	95%	95%	FC	FC
SALT (TLM) SA (7)	France	95%	-	FC	-
Eos Telecom SAS (7)	France	100%	-	FC	-
Sudtel France SAS (7)	France	70%	-	FC	-

Entity	Country	Group interest		Method ⁽¹⁾	
	Registered office	2019	2018	2019	2018
Altice France IO SAS (7)	France	100%	-	FC	-
SFR FTTH SAS (7)	France	50%	-	EM	-
Intelcia Portugal SARL (7)	Portugal	65%	-	FC	-

(1) FC = Full Consolidation; EM = Equity Method; JO = Interest in Joint Operation

(2) Companies absorbed in 2019

(3) Change in consolidation method in 2019

(4) Company liquidated in 2019

(5) Companies sold in 2019

(6) Companies no longer consolidated in 2019

(7) Entry in the Group in 2019

(8) Companies included in transferred assets to SFR FTTH

21. Entity consolidating the financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of Altice France are included in the consolidated financial statements of Altice Europe, a company listed for trading in the Netherlands.

22. Subsequent events

Altice Group Luxembourg Loan

On July 30, 2019, the Group made an upstream loan to Altice Group Luxembourg for an aggregate amount of €175 million. The group drew an equivalent amount on the Altice France revolving credit facility to finance the loan.

Disposal of Groupe L'Express

On July 19, 2019, the Board approved the sale of Groupe L'Express to Altice Group Luxembourg SA for a transaction value of €1 for the shares of Groupe L'Express and €1 for the Group's receivables based on the perspectives and business plan of Groupe L'Express. Following the announcement and the finalization of the term sheet of the transaction at the end of June 2019, the related asset and liabilities have been classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 as at June 30, 2019 (Refer to note 12). This transaction was closed on July 30, 2019.

BFMTV, RMC Découverte and RMC Story

On July 26, the Paris Court (Tribunal de Grande Instance) rendered a decision in favor of the channels BFMTV, RMC Découverte and RMC Story considering that Free has no right to distribute them without authorization on its networks xDSL and fiber, and by enjoining him to stop this broadcast, under penalty of 100,000 euros by day of delay and per channel from August 27. The chains intend henceforth to act in compensation for the damage which results from the diffusion of its programs without authorization.



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Altice France S.A.

***Statutory auditors' report on the consolidated
financial statements***

For the year ended December 31, 2018
Altice France S.A.
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France

This is a translation into English of the statutory auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements of the Company issued in French and it is provided solely for the convenience of English speaking users. This statutory auditors' report includes information required by European regulation and French law, such as information about the appointment of the statutory auditors or verification of the management report and other documents provided to shareholders. This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

Altice France S.A.

Registered office: 16, rue du Général Alain de Boissieu - 75015 Paris, France
Share capital: €443 706 618

Statutory auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended December 31, 2018

To the annual general meeting of Altice France S.A.,

Opinion

In compliance with the engagement entrusted to us by your bylaws and Annual General Meeting, we have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Altice France S.A. for the year ended December 31, 2018.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2018 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

Audit Framework

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Statutory Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report.

Independence

We conducted our audit engagement in compliance with independence rules applicable to us, for the period from January 1, 2018 to the date of our report and specifically we did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in the French Code of ethics (*code de déontologie*) for statutory auditors.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the changes in accounting methods described in Notes 1.2.1 “Standards and interpretations applied from January 1, 2018” and 38 “Restated information” to the consolidated financial statements relating to the first application of IFRS 15 “Revenue from contracts with customers” and IFRS 9 “Financial instruments”. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Justification of Assessments

In accordance with the requirements of Articles L.823-9 and R.823-7 of the French Commercial Code (*code de commerce*) relating to the justification of our assessments, we inform you of the matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on specific items of the consolidated financial statements.

Note 3 “Use of estimates and judgments” to the consolidated financial statements explains the main accounting principles and estimates underlying the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. This note also discloses that, in the current economic context, certain circumstances and outcomes may result in changes to the estimates and assumptions made which may impact the Group’s future financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. These significant estimates mainly relate to provisions, goodwill, financial instruments, and deferred tax assets:

- The Company makes provisions to cover litigation risks as described in Note 2.21 “Provisions” to the consolidated financial statements. Our procedures primarily consisted in assessing, based on the information made available to us, the data and assumptions underlying these estimates, and reviewing the Company’s calculations, on a test basis. In our opinion, the possible uncertainties and the main disputes identified have been appropriately disclosed in Note 33 “Litigation” to the consolidated financial statements.
- The Company systematically carries out goodwill impairment tests at the end of each accounting period, in accordance with the procedure described in Note 2.14 “Impairment of assets” to the consolidated financial statements. We have reviewed the method for testing asset impairment, as well as the cash flow forecasts and assumptions used, and we have verified that Note 13 “Goodwill and Impairment tests” to the consolidated financial statements provides the appropriate disclosures.
- Note 2.20 “Derivative instruments” to the consolidated financial statements explains the accounting policies for derivative instruments used by the Group. We have verified the correct application of these accounting policies, in particular the hedge accounting application criteria, checked the consistency of the assumptions used to calculate the fair value of derivative instruments, and verified that Notes 25 “Derivative Instruments” and 30 “Financial instruments” to the consolidated financial statements provide the appropriate disclosures.

- In its Statement of consolidated financial position, the Group presents deferred tax assets related to tax losses in the net amount of €404 million as of December 31, 2018, as disclosed in Note 12.3 "Change in deferred taxes by type" to the consolidated financial statements. We have reviewed the data and assumptions underlying projections for the use of tax loss carry-forwards and the Company's calculations, and we have verified that Notes 2.6 and 12 provide the appropriate disclosures.

Note 2.3 "Revenue" to the consolidated financial statements explains the accounting policies for revenue recognition. We have verified that these accounting policies and the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements are appropriate, and have been properly applied.

Specific Verifications

We have also performed, in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the specific verifications required by laws and regulations of the Group information given in the management report of the Board of Directors.

We have no matters to report as to its fair presentation and its consistency with the consolidated financial statements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and for such internal control as management 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, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 it is expected to liquidate the Company or to cease operations.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors.

Statutory Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our role is to issue a report on the consolidated financial statements. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards 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 specified in Article L.823-10-1 of the French Commercial Code, our statutory audit does not include assurance on the viability of the Company or the quality of management of the affairs of the Company.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the statutory auditor exercises professional judgment throughout the audit and furthermore:

- Identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence considered to be sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for his 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;
- Obtains 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 internal control;
- Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management in the consolidated financial statements;
- Assesses the appropriateness of management's 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. This assessment is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of his audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. If the statutory auditor concludes that a material uncertainty exists, there is a requirement to draw attention in the audit report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are not provided or inadequate, to modify the opinion expressed therein;
- Evaluates the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and assesses whether these statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- Obtains sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The statutory auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the consolidated financial statements and for the opinion expressed on these consolidated financial statements.

Paris La Défense, April 24, 2019

The statutory auditors



Deloitte.

Altice France S.A.
Statutory auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements
April 24, 2019

French original signed by

KPMG Audit
Department of KPMG S.A.

Deloitte & Associés

Grégoire Menou
Partner

Emmanuel Gadret
Partner

Julien Razungles
Partner

Altice France S.A.



**AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

Altice France S.A. 2018 Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Income	Note	December 31,	December 31,
(€m)		2018	2017 restated (*)
Revenues	6	10,187.4	10,820.4
Purchasing and subcontracting		(3,382.7)	(4,026.4)
Other operating expenses	9	(2,171.4)	(2,290.1)
Staff costs and employee benefit expenses	8	(929.6)	(876.8)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment		(2,600.5)	(2,780.9)
Non-recurring income and expenses	10	(591.4)	(979.8)
Operating income		511.8	(133.5)
Financial income		8.9	208.9
Cost of gross financial debt		(831.5)	(1,099.3)
Other financial expenses		(252.7)	(177.4)
Net financial income (expense)	11	(1,075.3)	(1,067.8)
Share in net income (loss) of associates	17	(12.7)	(10.7)
Income (loss) before taxes		(576.1)	(1,212.0)
Income tax income (expense)	12	99.3	428.1
Net income (loss) from continuing operations		(476.8)	(783.8)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
Net income (loss)		(476.8)	(783.8)
Group share		(476.2)	(762.3)
Non-controlling interests		(0.7)	(21.6)

Consolidated Statement of comprehensive Income	Note	December 31,	December 31,
(€m)		2018	2017 restated (*)
Net income (loss)		(476.8)	(783.8)
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss :			
Foreign currency translation adjustments		0.1	0.9
Cash flow hedges		23.6	56.5
Related taxes		(6.1)	(25.4)
Other items related to associates		0.5	0.7
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss :			
Actuarial gain (loss)	27	10.4	0.7
Related taxes		(2.0)	0.4
Comprehensive income (loss)		(450.4)	(749.9)
<i>Of which :</i>			
<i>Comprehensive income (loss), Group share</i>		(449.9)	(728.3)
<i>Comprehensive income (loss), Non-controlling interests</i>		(0.5)	(21.7)

(*) Refer to Note 38 – Restated information

Altice France S.A. 2018 Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (€m)	Note	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated (*)
<i>Assets</i>			
Goodwill	13	11,479.8	11,199.2
Intangible assets	14	5,888.7	6,518.7
Contracts costs	15	156.9	152.0
Property, plant and equipment	16	6,331.4	6,424.2
Investments in associates	17	19.8	23.0
Non-current financial assets	18	1,116.3	735.7
Deferred tax assets	12	11.7	11.6
Other non-current assets	18	265.5	195.0
Non-current assets		25,270.0	25,259.4
Inventories	19	304.0	288.8
Trade and other receivables	20	3,549.6	3,616.4
Contracts assets	15	226.8	266.3
Income tax receivable	12	110.9	150.6
Current financial assets	15	2.2	17.4
Cash and cash equivalents	22	1,068.5	451.3
Assets held for sale	21	521.9	(0)
Current assets		5,783.9	4,790.7
Total Assets		31,053.8	30,050.1
<i>Equity and liabilities</i>			
Share capital			
Additional paid- in capital	23	5,403.1	5,403.1
Reserves	23	(2,025)	(2,738)
Equity attributable to owners of the company		3,821.7	3,108.4
Non-controlling interests	23	216.4	(85)
Consolidated equity		4,038.1	3,023.3
Non-current borrowings and other financial liabilities	24	17,435.9	16,854.4
Other non-current financial liabilities	24	367.3	248.1
Non-current provisions	26	476.4	476.3
Non-current contracts liabilities	15	502.8	455.2
Deferred tax liabilities	12	126.4	356.6
Other non-current liabilities	28	50.4	112.3
Non-current liabilities		18,959.2	18,503.0
Current borrowings and financial liabilities	24	359.9	351.4
Other current financial liabilities	24	1,086.0	1,106.9
Trade payables and other liabilities	29	5,558.0	6,045.3
Current contracts liabilities	15	478.5	517.3
Income tax liabilities	12	115.4	104.5
Current provisions	26	216.5	349.6
Other current liabilities	29	42.8	48.8
Liabilities directly associated to assets held for sale	21	199.4	(0)
Current liabilities		8,056.6	8,523.8
Total Equity & liabilities		31,053.8	30,050.1

(*) Refer to Note 38 – Restated information

Altice France S.A. 2018 Consolidated financial statements
Equity attributable to owners of the company

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	Capital	Additional paid-in capital	Reserves	Other comprehensive income	Total	Non-controlling interests	Consolidated equity
(€m)							
Position at December 31, 2016	442.5	5,388.0	(1,854.2)	(367.2)	3,609.1	(37.4)	3,571.7
IFRS 15 - Retrospective application	-	-	250.8	-	250.8	-	250.8
Restated position at December 31, 2016	442.5	5,388.0	(1,603.4)	(367.2)	3,860.0	(37.4)	3,822.5
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(6.9)	(6.9)
Comprehensive income	-	-	(762.3)	34.0	(728.3)	(21.7)	(749.9)
Issuance of new shares	1.2	15.1	-	-	16.3	-	16.3
Share-based compensation	-	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	1.2	-	1.2	-	1.2
Other movements (a)	-	-	(42.7)	-	(42.7)	(19.2)	(61.9)
Position at December 31, 2017	443.7	5,403.1	(2,405.1)	(333.2)	3,108.4	(85.1)	3,023.3
IFRS 9 - Prospective application	-	-	24.5	-	24.5	-	24.5
Position at January 1st, 2018	443.7	5,403.1	(2,380.7)	(333.2)	3,132.9	(85.1)	3,047.8
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(4.4)	(4.4)
Comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	(476.2)	26.3	(449.9)	(0.5)	(450.4)
Share-based compensation	-	-	1.2	-	1.2	-	1.2
Business combination under common control (b)	-	-	(197.2)	-	(197.2)	7.2	(190.0)
Additional participation in ACL and GNP (c)	-	-	(108.4)	-	(108.4)	78.8	(29.6)
Disposal of Ivory's NCI (d)	-	-	1,534.0	-	1,534.0	217.6	1,751.7
Other movements (e)	-	-	(91.0)	-	(91.0)	2.8	(88.2)
Position at December 31, 2018	443.7	5,403.1	(1,718.2)	(306.9)	3,821.7	216.4	4,038.1

- (a) Of which compensation paid to SFR Group stock-options holders following the buyout offer: €34.1 million (Refer to Note 26 - Share-based payments in the Group's 2017 annual consolidated financial statements).
- (b) Refer to Note 4 – *Significant events of the period - Acquisition of ACS, ATSF, MCS and Altice Blue Two* and Note 5 – *Change in scope*.
- (c) Refer to Note 4 – *Significant events of the period - Exclusive control over NextRadioTV*.
- (d) Refer to Note 4 – *Significant events of the period – Tower assets transaction*.
- (e) Of which additional participation in ERT Luxembourg: €(57.0) million, additional participation in DTV Holding: €(32.8) million.

Breakdown of Changes in Equity Related to Other Comprehensive income	December 31, 2016 restated (*)	December 31, 2017 restated (*)	Change	December 31, 2017 restated (*)	December 31, 2018	Change
(€m)						
Hedging instruments	(498.3)	(441.8)	56.5	(441.8)	(418.3)	23.6
Related taxes	139.5	114.1	(25.4)	114.1	108.0	(6.1)
Actuarial gains and losses	(10.4)	(9.5)	0.8	(9.5)	0.8	10.3
Related taxes	1.4	1.8	0.4	1.8	(0.2)	(2.0)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(2.0)	(1.1)	0.9	(1.1)	(1.0)	0.1
Items related to associates	2.5	3.2	0.7	3.2	3.7	0.5
Total	(367.2)	(333.3)	34.0	(333.3)	(306.9)	26.4

(*) Refer to Note 38 – Restated information

Altice France S.A. 2018 Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (€m)	Note	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated (*)
Net income (loss), Group share		(476.2)	(762.3)
<i>Adjustments:</i>			
Non-controlling interests		(0.7)	(21.6)
Depreciation, amortization and provisions		2,502.1	2,538.6
Share in net income (loss) of associates	17	12.7	10.7
Net income from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	10	(16.4)	108.6
Net financial expense (income)	11	1,075.3	1,067.8
Income tax expense (income)	12	(99.3)	(428.1)
Other non-cash items		11.1	(28.5)
Income tax paid		(53.1)	(190.2)
Change in working capital (a)		(244.7)	499.3
Net cash flow provided (used) by operating activities		2,710.8	2,794.4
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	14/15	(2,247.2)	(2,385.6)
Acquisition of consolidated entities, net of cash acquired		(818.2)	(154.3)
Acquisitions of other financial assets		(38.5)	(34.1)
Disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		49.1	25.6
Disposal of consolidated entities, net of cash disposals		9.0	42.8
Disposal of other financial assets		50.2	19.5
Change in working capital related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(178.1)	(217.8)
Net cash flow provided (used) by investing activities		(3,173.7)	(2,704.0)
Purchases of treasury shares		-	1.7
Capital increase		-	16.3
Dividends paid		(4.4)	(6.9)
< to owners of the company		-	-
< to non-controlling interests		(4.4)	(6.9)
Dividends received		4.1	10.3
Issuance of debt		5,170.5	5,379.6
Repayment of debt		(5,071.9)	(4,802.8)
Interest paid		(785.0)	(833.3)
Proceeds from the sale of minority stake		1,766.8	-
Other flows from financing activities (b)		61.5	117.9
Net cash flow provided (used) by financing activities		1,141.6	(117.2)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		678.6	(26.8)
Exchange rate impact on cash in foreign currencies		(22.6)	0.2
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		373.3	399.9
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of period		1,029.3	373.3
<i>of which cash and cash equivalents</i>	22	1,068.5	451.3
<i>of which bank overdrafts</i>	24	(39.2)	(78.0)

(*) Refer to Note 38 – *Restated information*

(a) Includes settlements paid as part of the voluntary departure plan for an aggregate amount of €28.0 million compared to €57.5 million in 2017.

Commercial paper	72.5	(214.6)
Reverse factoring	43.8	181.9
Securitization	(18.8)	(14.2)
Monetization of cross currency swap	157.2	203.1
Redemption fees	(132.9)	-
Other	(60.3)	(38.2)
Other flows from financing activities (b)	61.5	117.9

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1. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

On February 9, 2018, the company's Board of Directors, decided to rename SFR Group S.A. in Altice France S.A.

Altice France (hereinafter "the Company" or "the Group") is a limited liability corporation (*société anonyme*) formed under French law in August 2013 with headquarters in France.

Created subsequent to the merger of Numericable and SFR, the Group Altice France aims to become, on the back of the largest fiber optic network and a leading mobile network, the national leader in France in very-high-speed fixed-line/mobile convergence. The Group has major positions in all segments of the French B2C, B2B, local authorities and wholesale telecommunications market.

Altice France is also adopting a new and increasingly integrated model around access and content convergence. Its division Media includes SFR Presse companies, which cover the Group's Press activities in France (Groupe l'Express, Libération, etc.) and NextRadioTV, which covers the Group's audiovisual activities in France (RMC Sport, BFM TV, BFM Business, BFM Paris, RMC, RMC Découverte, ...).

On January 8, 2018, Altice N.V. announced the separation of American businesses from European businesses, Altice N.V. becoming then Altice Europe N.V. (« Altice Europe »). As of December 31, 2018, Altice Europe directly or indirectly held 100% of the capital of Altice France S.A.

The consolidated financial statements were prepared and approved by the Company's Board of Directors on March 25, 2019.

1.1. Basis of preparation of financial information

In accordance with French law, the consolidated financial statements will be considered final once they have been approved by the Group's shareholders at the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, which will be held on the second quarter 2019.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, comprise the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of income, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of cash flows, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the accompanying notes, presented in euro millions. They have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") published by the IASB (International Accounting Standard Board), as adopted by the European Union (EU) at December 31, 2018. These international standards include the IAS (International Accounting Standards), IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) and their interpretations (SIC and IFRIC).

The accounting and valuation principles defined in the IFRS as adopted by the European Union are available on the following website:

http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/accounting/ias/index_en.htm

The Group has applied for the first time IFRS 15 – *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments*, leading to restate the consolidated financial statements of previous periods. As IAS 1 requires, the nature and impact of these restatements are presented in Note 38 – *Restated Information*.

1.2. New standards and interpretations

1.2.1. Standards and interpretations applied from January 1, 2018

The application from January 1, 2018 of the mandatory standards and amendments are listed below and led to a change of accounting policies presented in Note 2 – *Accounting policies and methods*:

- IFRS 15 – *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*;
- IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments*;
- Amendments to IFRS 2 – *Classification and Measurement of Share Based Payment Transactions*;
- IFRIC 22 – *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*;
- Annual improvements cycle 2014-2016.

The application of amendments to IFRS 2, IFRIC 22 and annual improvements cycle 2014-2016 had no impact on the amounts recognized in the annual consolidated financial statements and had no impact on the disclosures in these consolidated financial statements.

Accounting policies in sections 2.3, 2.11 and 2.15 have been amended to include the application of IFRS 15 – *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and IFRS 9 – *Financial instruments*.

1.2.2. Standards and interpretations not yet applied

The Group has not early adopted the following standards and interpretations, for which application is not mandatory for period started from January 1, 2019 and that may impact the amounts reported.

- IFRS 16 – *Leases*, effective on January 1, 2019;
- Annual improvements cycle 2015-2017, effective on or after January 1, 2019;
- 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.
- 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.

1.2.3. IFRS 16 – Leases

IFRS 16 – *Leases*, issued in January 2016, is the new standard on lease accounting and will result in almost all operating leases being recognized in the balance sheet, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed for lessees. Under the new standard, which will become effective on January 1, 2019, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability (a liability for discounted minimum lease payments over the lease term) are recognized in the statement of financial position. The accounting for lessors will not significantly change.

The standard will affect primarily the accounting for the group's operating leases and will have a material impact on the consolidated statement of financial position, but it will not have a material impact on the income.

The most significant impact will be the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases qualifying as operating lease under the new standard (IFRS 16 Leases), while accounting for leases qualifying as finance lease under the current standard remains substantially unchanged. Most of the lease commitments that will be in scope of the standard relate to mobile sites (land, space in cell towers or rooftop, agreement with towers company), network infrastructure (including local loop unbundling), buildings used for administrative, commercial or technical purposes and other assets (vehicles).

Judgment is required in the determination of the discount rates and the assessment of the lease term (considering renewal or termination options).

From a lessor perspective, the standard will not have a material impact as the distinction between operating and finance leases will remain under the new standard.

The group has decided to apply the new standard based on the modified retrospective approach (cumulative catch-up) and to measure the asset at an amount equal to the liability (adjusted for accruals and prepayments). Therefore, 2018 financial statements will not be restated under the new standard.

As regards the options and exemptions permitted under IFRS 16, the Group will take the following approach:

- Right-of-use assets will be reported separately in the statement of financial position;
- The recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of IFRS 16 will also be applied in full to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets;
- A distinction will be made in leases that contain both lease components and non-lease components except for agreements for which the separation is impracticable (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 finance leases under IAS 17 / IFRIC 4 at the transition date (carry forward of existing finance lease liabilities);
- Calculate outstanding liability for existing operating leases using the incremental borrowing rate at date of transition;
- IFRS 16 will not be 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 recognized in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application.

Our preliminary assessment of the impact of IFRS 16 on the Group's balance sheet as at December 31, 2018 is mainly an increase of the right-of-use assets in counterpart of an increase in the lease liabilities relating to previous operating lease in a range of €0.0 - €3.4 billion.

In addition, the group is assessing the impact of the current discussions at the IFRIC (IFRS Interpretation committee) relating to sub-surfacing rights that can change the IFRS 16 impacts presented above.

During 2019, the Group will record depreciation charges and interest expense (rather than lease expense) in the income statement. In the statement of cash flows, the repayment portion of the lease liabilities from existing operating leases will reduce net cash from or used in financing activities and no longer affect net cash from operating activities.

Under IAS 17 – *Leases*, the undiscounted expected operating lease payments are disclosed as off-balance sheet commitments in the notes to the consolidated financial statements (refer to Note 32 – *Commitments and contractual obligations*). This disclosure is only indicative for the size of the IFRS 16 – *Lease* liability, since in this disclosure anticipated renewals are ignored, the amounts are undiscounted, and new contracts previously not recognized as a lease could now be in scope and vice versa.

The reconciliation between operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018 and lease liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position at the date of initial application is presented below:

- The operating lease obligations as at December 31, 2018 amounts to €2.0 billion
- The effect of the revision of the periods under IFRS 16 (renewal options that are reasonably certain are taken into account under IFRS 16 versus minimum lease payments in IAS 17 disclosure) will increase the operating lease obligations by €1.6 billion
- The effect of the discounting effect will decrease the operating lease obligations including revision of the periods by €0.5 billion
- Other effects under finalization will impact the operating lease obligations under IFRS 16 in a range of €(0.2) - €0.2 billion.

2. Accounting policies and methods

2.1. Consolidation methods

The list of entities included in the scope of consolidation is presented in Note 34 – *List of Consolidated Entities*.

Consolidated entities

The new model of control, defined by IFRS 10 – *Consolidated Financial Statements*, is based on the following three criteria, which must be met simultaneously in order to determine the exercise of control by the parent company:

- The parent company has power over the subsidiary when it has effective rights that give it the ability to direct the relevant activities - i.e., the activities that significantly affect the subsidiary's returns. Power may arise from existing and/or potential voting rights and/or contractual arrangements. Voting rights must be substantial - i.e., they must be able to be exercised when decisions about the relevant activities are to be made without limitation and particularly in decision-making on relevant activities. Assessing how much power is held depends on the subsidiary's relevant activities, its decision-making process and the way the rights of its other shareholders are distributed;

- The parent company is exposed or entitled to variable returns due to its connections to the subsidiary, which may vary according to its performance. The concept of return is defined broadly, and includes dividends and other forms of distributed financial benefits, the valuation of the investment, cost savings, synergies, etc.;
- The parent company has the ability to use its power to affect the subsidiary's returns. Any power that does not entail this kind of influence does not qualify as control.

These entities are consolidated using the full consolidation method.

Full consolidation method

This method involves consolidating in the financial statements the items in the statement of financial position, the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of cash flows of the entities controlled within the meaning of IFRS 10, completing any restatements, eliminating intragroup transactions and accounts, as well as internal results, and allocating the shareholders' equity and income between the parent company interests and non-controlling interests.

Consolidated comprehensive income includes the income of subsidiaries acquired during the year, prorated from their date of acquisition. The income of subsidiaries sold during the same period is included until the date of their sale.

Interests that do entail control over the subsidiaries' net assets are presented in a separate caption in shareholders' equity called "Non-controlling interests". They include non-controlling interests as of the takeover date and the non-controlling interests' share in the change in shareholders' equity as from that date. Subject to arrangements that would indicate a different allocation, negative results of subsidiaries are systematically allocated between equity attributable to owners of the parent company and non-controlling interests based on their respective share of ownership interest, even if it becomes negative.

Joint Arrangements

IFRS 11 – *Joint Arrangements* provides financial reporting guidelines for entities that hold interests in joint arrangements. In a joint arrangement, the parties are bound by a contractual arrangement that gives them joint control of the company. The entity that is party to a joint arrangement must therefore determine if the contractual arrangement gives all the parties, or a group of some of them, joint control over the company. The existence of joint control is then assessed for decisions about the relevant activities that require the unanimous consent of the parties that jointly control the company.

Joint arrangements are classified into two categories:

- Joint undertakings (or joint operations); these are arrangements in which the parties that have joint control over the company have direct rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities. The parties are called the "joint investors." The joint investor recognizes 100% of the joint operation's assets/liabilities/expenses/income that it owns itself and the share of the items that it owns jointly. These arrangements involve joint investment agreements signed by the Group.
- Joint ventures: these are partnerships in which the parties that have joint control over the company have rights to its net assets. The parties are called the "co-owners." Each co-owner recognizes its rights to the net assets of the entity using the equity method (see paragraph below).

Associates

Associates in which the Group has significant influence are accounted for using the equity method. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group directly or indirectly holds 20% or more of the voting rights of an entity, unless it can clearly show that this is not the case. The existence of significant influence can be shown by other criteria such as representation on the Board of Directors or the governing body of the jointly held entity, participation in policy-making processes, the existence of material transactions with the entity, or the sharing of management personnel.

Equity method

Under the equity method, investments in associates and joint ventures are stated at acquisition cost, including goodwill and transaction costs. Earn-out initially measured at fair value are recognized in the cost of the investment, where their payments can be measured with sufficient reliability.

The Group's share in the net income of associates and joint ventures is recognized in the consolidated statement of income while its share in the movements of reserves after acquisition is recognized in reserves. Post-acquisition

movements are adjusted against the value of the investment. The Group's share in the net losses of associates and joint ventures is recognized to the extent of the investment made, unless the Group has a legal or constructive obligation of support for the undertaking.

Any surplus of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share in the net fair value of the identifiable assets of the associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill. Goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is taken into account in impairment testing on that asset.

2.2. Foreign currency translation

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in euros, the functional currency of a vast majority of Group companies and of the parent company. All financial data are rounded to the nearest million euros.

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. At the closing date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on that date. All foreign currency differences are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of initial transaction. All foreign currency differences are recognized in profit or loss.

2.3. Revenue

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 which establishes a single comprehensive five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 supersedes all current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 – *Revenue*, IAS 11 – *Construction Contracts* and the related Interpretations.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from the Group's activities mainly consists of services (telephone packages, TV subscriptions, high-speed Internet, telephony and installation services), equipment sales and telecommunications network leases.

Since the acquisitions of Altice Media Group France (became SFR Presse) and NextRadioTV during the fiscal year 2016, revenue from the Group's activities integrates products such as magazines and dailies, advertising revenues and other related services.

Revenue corresponds to the fair value of the 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, rebates and discounts and after eliminating intragroup sales between entities included in the scope of consolidation.

In accordance with IFRS 15, the revenue recognition model includes five steps for analyzing transactions so as to determine when to recognize 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,
- Recognizing revenue when the performance obligations are satisfied.

For bundled packages, the Group accounts for individual products and services separately if there are distinct – i.e. if a product or service is separately identifiable from other items in the bundled package and if a customer can benefit from it. 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.

This leads 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 reversed over the enforceable period. Enforceable period has been determined for each company. 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).

Revenues from Mobile devices

The Group recognizes revenues when a customer takes possession of the device. 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 installments (credit agreement). For mobile devices sold in bundled packages, customer usually pay monthly in equal installments over the contractual period.

Revenue from services

Proceeds from subscriptions (Internet access, basic cable service, digital pay TV) and telephone payment plans (fixed or mobile) are recognized on a straight-line basis over the duration of the relevant service.

The Group sells some telephone payment plans that allow the unused call minutes for a given month to be rolled over to the following month. Roll-over minutes are recognized for the share of revenue they represent in the telephone subscription at the time they are actually used or when they expire. Revenue on incoming and outgoing calls as well as on calls made outside plans is recognized when the service is rendered.

Revenue generated by the coupons sold to distributors and prepaid Mobile cards is recognized as and when the end customer uses them, starting when such coupons and cards are activated. The unused balance is recorded in deferred income at the closing date. The proceeds in any event are recognized on the date of the card's expiration or when use of the coupon is statistically improbable.

Sales of subscription services managed by the Group on behalf of content providers (mainly special numbers and SMS+) are recognized gross, or net of payments made to content providers based on the analysis of each transaction. Accordingly, revenue is recognized net when suppliers are responsible for the content delivered to end customers and for setting the subscription rates.

Connection and installation fees billed mainly to operators and business customers during the implementation of services such as ADSL connection, bandwidth capacity or IP connectivity are recognized over the estimated duration of the customer relationship and of the main service supplied, based on statistical data.

Installation and set-up services (including connection) for residential customers are recognized as revenue when the service is rendered.

Revenue related to switched services is recognized as and when traffic is routed.

Revenue from services for bandwidth capacity, IP connectivity, local high-speed access and telecommunications is recognized as and when the services are rendered to customers.

Installation revenue

Installation service revenue is deferred and recognized over the benefit period. For B2B customers, the benefit period is the contract term. For B2C, the benefit period is less than one year.

Separable elements of a bundled offer

Revenue from telephone packages is recognized as a sale with multiple elements. Revenue from the sale of handsets (mobile phones and other) is recognized upon activation of the line, net of discounts granted to the customer at the point of sale and activation fees. Revenue recognized for the sale of equipment (handsets in particular) only includes the contractual amount paid, independently of the service.

Where the elements of such transactions cannot be identified or analyzed as separable from a larger offer, they are considered to be related and the associated revenue is recognized in its entirety over the term of the contract or the expected duration of the customer relationship.

Agent versus principal

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 they are transferred to a customer.

Indicators for acting as a principal include: (i) the Group is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified good or service, (ii) the Group has inventory risk in the specified good or service and (iii) 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.

Access to telecommunications infrastructure

The Group provides access to its telecommunication infrastructure to its wholesale customers through various types of contracts: leases, hosting contracts or the granting of indefeasible rights of use (or “IRUs”). IRU agreements grant the use of property (cables, fiber optics or bandwidth) over a defined, usually long duration, with the Group retaining ownership. Revenue from lease agreements, hosting contracts in Netcenters and infrastructure IRUs is recognized over the term of the contract, except when they qualify as finance leases; in this case, the equipment is accounted for as sales on credit. In the case of IRUs and sometimes leases or service contracts, the service is paid in advance for the first year. These non-refundable prepayments are recorded as deferred income and amortized over the expected life of the contract.

Infrastructure sales

The Group builds infrastructure for some of its customers. Revenue relating to infrastructure sales is recognized upon the transfer of ownership. When it is estimated that a contract will be unprofitable, a provision for onerous contract is booked.

Loyalty programs

In application of IFRIC 13 - *Customer Loyalty Programs*, the Group measures the fair value of the incremental benefit granted as part of its loyalty programs. For the periods presented, this value is not material, so no revenue has been deferred under it.

Press

The Group produces news on various themes (general information, economy, culture, etc.) across three media sources: magazine and daily press, digital press and television. Advertising revenue is recognized in the period in which the advertising services are performed. Operator distribution royalties are recognized and prorated over time. Revenue from other activities is recognized when the service is performed, either on delivery of the performance of the event or the service, or at the time goods are delivered.

Radio and television

The Group produces news on five themes (general information, sports, economy, high-tech and discovery) via three types of media: radio, television and digital.

This income essentially represents advertising revenue and other related services. Advertising revenue is recognized as income when the advertising has effectively been broadcasted. Royalties and subsidies are recognized as they are acquired in accordance with the terms of the underlying agreement.

2.4. Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA is an indicator used internally by Management to measure the Company’s operational and financial results, to make investment and resource-allocation decisions, and to assess the performance of management personnel. It excludes the main items that have no effect on cash (such as depreciation, amortization and impairment) and non-recurring transactions.

Non-recurring operations are defined as follows:

- Other non-recurring income mainly include income from disposals of property, plant and equipment and other income identified as an exceptional nature, and not supposed to occur from one year to the other.
- Other non-recurring expenses mainly include the net carrying amount on disposal of assets, fees related to refinancing and acquisitions, restructuring costs, management fees and other expenses identified as an exceptional nature, and not supposed to occur from one year to the other.

Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable with similarly named measures used by other entities. For the purpose of segment information, the transition from operating income to Adjusted EBITDA is presented in Note 7 – *Reconciliation of operating income to Adjusted EBITDA*.

2.5. Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses primarily comprise:

- Interest charges and other expenses paid for financing operations recognized 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 are classified as trading securities and are stated at fair value with realized and unrealized holding gains and losses included in net financial result.

2.6. Corporate income tax

Income tax expense comprises current, deferred tax and the contribution of added value of businesses. Current tax is the tax payable on the taxable income for the year, estimated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, at the contribution of added value of businesses and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences on the closing date between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: (i) the initial recognition of goodwill, (ii) the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit; and (iii) investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and when it is probable that these temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, in accordance with the rules in effect at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and if they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities when the taxable entity intends to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or when tax assets and liabilities are to be realized simultaneously.

Deferred taxes are reviewed at each reporting date to take into account changes in tax legislation and the possibility of recovering deductible temporary differences and tax losses. A deferred tax asset is recognized when it is probable that future taxable profits against which the temporary difference can be utilized will be available.

2.7. Investment grants

Investment grants received are deducted from the gross carrying amount of property, plant and equipment to which they relate. They are recognized in the income statement as a reduction in the depreciation charge over the useful life of the related assets.

2.8. Site restoration

The Group has a contractual obligation to restore the network sites (both mobile and fixed) at the end of the lease, should the latter not be renewed. Due to this obligation, the capitalization of the costs of restoring the sites is calculated based on:

- an average unit cost of site remediation,
- assumptions about the life of the dismantling assets, and
- a discount rate.

2.9. Goodwill and business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The assets and liabilities of the acquired business are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date.

The consideration transferred corresponds to the fair value, at the acquisition date, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. The goodwill arising from a business combination is equal to the difference between:

- the sum of the consideration paid, the value of any non-controlling interest that remains outstanding after the business combination and, where applicable, the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the target, and
- the net amount of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition-date.

Goodwill is recognized in assets in the consolidated statement of financial position. When the difference is negative, it is directly recognized through profit or loss.

The secondary costs directly attributable to an acquisition giving control are recorded in expenses in the period during which the costs are incurred, except for the borrowing costs, which must be recorded in accordance with IAS 32 – *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and IAS 39 – *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

When goodwill is determined provisionally at the end of the period in which the combination is effected, any adjustments to the provisional values within 12 months of the acquisition date are recognized in goodwill.

Changes in the Group's share of ownership of equity securities in a subsidiary which do not lead to a loss of control over the latter are recognized as shareholders' equity transactions.

Goodwill resulting from the acquisition of associates and joint ventures is included in the carrying amount of the investment.

Goodwill is not amortized, but is subject to impairment testing whenever there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, and at least once a year in accordance with the methods and assumptions described in Note 13 – *Goodwill and impairment tests*.

After initial recognition, goodwill is recorded at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Specific case of business combination under common control

Business combination under common control are combinations in which all of the combination (entities or businesses) are controlled by one party (or several), i) during a long period before and after the combination, ii) this control as defined in IFRS 10 – *Consolidated financial statements* is not temporary.

These combinations are excluded from IFRS 3 R scope. These operations in the consolidated financial statements are prepared on historical cost basis. No new goodwill is generated and the difference between the acquisition price and the historical carrying value related to assets and liabilities of the acquired entity is recognized in equity.

2.10. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired

Intangible assets acquired separately are recognized at historical cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises all directly attributable costs necessary to buy, create, produce and prepare the asset for use. Intangible assets consist mainly of operating licenses, IRUs, patents, purchased software, and internally developed applications.

They have also included, since January 1, 2015, the customer acquisition cost for packages with commitments, in accordance with IAS 38 – *Intangible Assets* and in line with standards to be issued.

Licenses to operate telephone services in France are recognized for the fixed amount paid for the acquisition of the license. The variable portion of license fees, which amounts to 1% of the revenue generated by these activities, cannot be reliably determined and is therefore expensed in the period in which it is incurred.

- The UMTS license is recognized at historical cost and amortized on a straight-line basis from the service activation in June 2004 to the end of the license period (August 2021), corresponding to its expected useful life;
- The GSM license, renewed in March 2006, is recognized at the present value of 4% of the fixed annual fee of €25 million, and amortized on a straight-line basis from that date until the end of the license period (March 2021), corresponding to its expected useful life;
- The LTE license is recognized at historical cost and is amortized on a straight-line basis from the service activation date until the end of the license period. The 2.6 GHz band license acquired in October 2011 is amortized as of the end of November 2012 (end of license: October 2031). The 800 MHz band license acquired in January 2012 was activated on June 3, 2013 and is being amortized over a remaining duration of 18 years (end of license: January 2032). SFR acquired a new license for the 700 MHz band in December 2015 (end of license: December 2035). This license has not yet been activated.

IRUs correspond to the right to use a portion of the capacity of a terrestrial or submarine transmission cable granted for a fixed period. IRUs are recognized as an asset when the Group has the specific indefeasible right to use an identified portion of the underlying asset, generally optical fiber or dedicated wavelength bandwidth, and the duration of the right is for the majority of the underlying asset's useful life. They are amortized over the shorter of the expected period of use and the life of the contract between 3 and 30 years.

Patents are amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected period of use (generally not exceeding 10 years).

Software is amortized on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life (which generally does not exceed 3 years).

Internally developed intangible assets

The acquisition cost of an intangible asset developed internally corresponds to the personnel costs incurred when the intangible asset meets the criteria for IAS 38 – *Intangible Assets*. An intangible asset that results from the development of an internal project is recorded if the Group can demonstrate that all of the following conditions have been met:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- Its intention of completing the intangible asset and using or sell it;
- Its ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- The capacity of the intangible asset to generate probable future economic benefits;
- Among other things, the Group may demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, its usefulness;
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development, and to use or sell the intangible asset;
- Its ability to reliably measure the expenditures attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Capitalization of costs ceases when the project is finalized and the asset is available for use.

The cost of an internally developed intangible asset arising from the development phase of an internal IT project is amortized on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life (which is generally not greater than three years).

Intangible assets recognized in a business combination

During business combinations, intangible assets were recognized and measured at their fair value at the “acquisition date” according to IFRS 3R:

- Customer bases : bases are amortized over their useful life from five to nine years ;
- Telecom brands : SFR brand, main brand, initially amortized over 15 years, is amortized from the end 2017 over a residual life of five years (Refer to Note 14 – *Other intangible assets*);
- Press brands : these brands are not amortizable;
- Broadcasting rights: they are amortized over a life from five to ten years, depending on programs.

Investments made under public service concessions or delegations

Investments made as part of public service concessions or delegations and related to the roll-out of the telecommunications network are recognized as intangible assets in accordance with IFRIC 12 – *Service concession arrangements*.

The “intangible model” provided by this interpretation applies when the operator receives a right to charge users of the public service and is substantially paid by the user. Intangible assets are amortized over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the relevant asset categories and the duration of the concession.

2.11. Contracts costs

The Group recognizes 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 and sales incentives to internal employees are considered as costs to obtain a contract and are recognized under the balance sheet caption “contract costs”.

Assets recognized 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 recognized in the income statement caption “Depreciation, amortization and impairment”.

As a practical expedient, the Group recognizes 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 recognized is one year or less.

2.12. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at historical cost less cumulative depreciation and impairment losses.

Historical cost includes the acquisition cost or the production cost, the costs directly attributable to using the asset on the site and to its conditions of operation, and the estimated costs of dismantling and removing the asset and remediating the site where it is installed, in line with the obligation incurred. In addition, borrowing costs attributable to qualifying assets whose construction period is longer than one year are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Conversely, subsequent maintenance costs (repairs and maintenance) of the asset are recognized in profit or loss. Other subsequent expenditures that increase productivity or the life of the asset are recorded as assets.

Material components of property, plant and equipment whose useful lives are different are recognized and depreciated separately.

Property, plant and equipment mainly comprise network equipment.

The main useful lives are as follows:

Technical buildings and constructions	15 to 25 years
Network equipment :	
Optical cables	30 to 40 years
Engineering facilities, pylons	20 to 40 years
Other equipment	4 to 15 years
Set-top box and access fees	3 to 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 10 years
Miscellaneous equipment	2 to 5 years

Estimated useful lives are reviewed regularly and any changes in estimates are recorded prospectively.

Materials and telecommunications equipment are investments that are strongly subject to technological changes: write-offs or impairments with prospective revision of the amortization period may be recognized if the group has to prematurely write off certain technical equipment or if it is forced to revise the projected useful life of certain categories of equipment.

Gains or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are the difference between the profit from the disposal and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in the caption “Non-recurring income and expenses” of the consolidated statement of income.

FTTH deployment

Decision No. 2009-1106 of *Autorité de Régulation des Communications Électroniques et des Postes* (Regulatory Authority on Electronic Communications and Postal Services (ARCEP)) dated December 22, 2009 regulates the use of fiber optics in very densely populated areas by establishing joint investment rules between phone operators.

The reference offers issued by the operators in accordance with this decision are dealt with in IFRS by the application of IFRS 11 – *Joint Arrangements*. Thus, when the Group is an *ab initio* joint investor, only its share of the assets is recorded in property, plant and equipment, and when the Group is an *a posteriori* investor, the IRU or the usage right is recognized in property, plant and equipment. The same treatment applies for joint investment in moderately dense areas defined by ARCEP.

2.13. Leases

Under IAS 17 – *Leases*, leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease substantially transfer the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Group as lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognized as receivables in the amount of the Group’s net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group’s net investment in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognized 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 recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The Group as lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as assets of the Group 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 balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Contingent rentals are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, 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 expensed in the period in which they are incurred. In the event that incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized 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.

2.14. Impairment of assets

Whenever events or changes in the economic environment indicate a risk of impairment of goodwill, of other intangible assets or property, plant and equipment, the Group re-examines the value of these assets. Besides, the residual life of customer bases and amortizable brands is analyzed whenever there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. In addition, goodwill, other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets in progress undergo an annual impairment test.

Impairment tests are performed in order to compare the recoverable amount of an asset or a Cash-Generating Unit (“CGU”) with its carrying amount.

An asset’s or CGU’s net recoverable amount is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell or its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for each individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those derived from other assets or groups of assets. In that case, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Given the change in the Group and the significant pooling of assets and services within the Group, a single CGU is defined at the Group level. For the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, in conformity with IAS 36, goodwill is allocated as a value to each operating segment (see Note 13.1 – *Change in goodwill*), and shared assets and liabilities are allocated through distribution keys to each of the operating segments (see Note 13.3 – *Main assumptions used*). The principal allocation keys used to allocate shared assets and liabilities are based on revenues, use of the network or the information systems.

The value in use of each asset or group of assets is determined as the present value of future cash flows (discounted cash flow method or “DCF”) by using a discount rate after tax specific to each asset or group of assets concerned.

The fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable on the measurement date from the sale of the asset or group of assets in an ordinary transaction between market participants, less costs to sell.

When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its net recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the “Depreciation, amortization and impairment” caption of the consolidated statement of income. Only impairment losses recognized on assets other than goodwill such as depreciable intangible assets, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and property, plant and equipment may be reversed.

2.15. Financial assets

IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments* issued on July 24, 2014 is the IASB’s replacement of IAS 39 – *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The Standard includes requirements for recognition and measurement, impairment, derecognition and general hedge accounting regarding financial instruments.

IFRS 9 allows two methods for measurement:

- Amortized cost: this is the original amount minus principal repayments, cumulative amortizations and impairments. The amortized cost must be determined by using the effective interest rate method,
- Fair value: this is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability paid, between two willing parties, in an arm’s length transaction.

Classification and measurement

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.

Under IFRS 9, debt financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), amortized 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 new classification and measurement of the Group's debt financial assets are, as follows:

- Debt instruments at amortized 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. Under IAS 39, the Group's unquoted equity instruments were classified as AFS financial assets.
- 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.

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.

The accounting for the Group's financial liabilities remains largely the same as it was under IAS 39. Similar to the requirements of IAS 39, IFRS 9 requires contingent consideration liabilities to be treated as financial instruments measured at fair value, with the changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Under IFRS 9, embedded derivatives are no longer separated from a host financial asset. Instead, financial assets are classified based on their contractual terms and the Group's business model. The accounting for derivatives embedded in financial liabilities and in non-financial host contracts has not changed from that required by IAS 39.

Impairment

The adoption of IFRS 9 has changed the Group's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with 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 the asset's original effective interest rate.

For contract assets and 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 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.

2.16. Inventories

Inventories primarily consist of mobile devices, set-top boxes and technical equipment. They are valued at their acquisition cost or at their net recoverable amount, if it is lower. The acquisition cost is calculated according to the weighted average cost. It includes the cost of acquiring the materials.

Net recoverable amount is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated selling expenses.

The Group estimates the age and the condition of inventories and books provisions if necessary.

2.17. Cash and cash equivalents

The “Cash and cash equivalents” heading includes bank balances, money-market UCITS which meet the specifications of AMF Position n°2011-16, and very liquid short-term investments, which have an original maturity date that is less than or equal to three months, which can be easily converted to a known cash amount, and are subject to a negligible risk of change in value.

Investment securities are measured at their fair value through profit or loss.

2.18. Assets held for sale and discontinued operations

In accordance with IFRS 5 – *Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations*, the Group qualifies an asset (or a group of assets) held for sale when:

- The asset is available for immediate sale in its current estate, subject to any conditions that are usual in such disposals of assets,
- The sale is highly probable,
- Its carrying amount may be recovered principally through its disposal and not by its continued utilization.

When all conditions of qualifications have been met the Group reclassifies the assets held for sale in a separate caption in the consolidated statement of financial position without offsetting liabilities related to assets held for sale, those are presented in a separate caption from other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

In addition, if the asset or the group of assets for sale is significant, its contribution is presented:

- In the consolidated statement of income in a separate caption under the net income from continuing information;
- In the consolidated statement of cash flows in a separate caption in the net cash flow provided (used) by operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities.

2.19. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial liabilities restructuring

Based on the IFRS 9, the Group removes a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) from its statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished ie when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

An exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the contractual arrangement.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract resulting in a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The equity instruments issued by the Group are recorded for the proceeds received, net of direct issuance costs.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities other than derivatives mainly include bonds and term loans taken out in connection with the acquisition of SFR, liabilities related to finance leases, guarantee deposits received from customers, advances received and bank overdrafts.

They are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method, in conformity with IAS 39. The effective interest rate corresponds to the internal interest rate used to precisely update future cash flows throughout 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. Accrued interest is included in the “Current liabilities” caption of the statement of financial position.

2.20. Derivative instruments

The Group uses various derivative instruments to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date of execution of a derivative contract, and are subsequently revalued at their fair value on each closing date.

As allowed under IFRS 9, the Group continues to apply the requirement of IAS 39 related to hedge accounting.

Hedge accounting is applicable if:

- The hedging relationship is clearly defined and documented at the date of establishment;
- The effectiveness of the hedging relationship is demonstrated at its inception and in subsequent periods: i.e., if at the beginning of the hedge and throughout its duration, the Group expects that the changes in fair value of the hedged item will be almost fully offset by changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument, and if actual results are within a range between 80% and 125%.

There are three types of hedge accounting:

- The fair value hedge is a hedge against exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability, which are attributable to a rate and/or currency risk and which would affect the result. The hedged portion of these items is remeasured at fair value in the statement of financial position. The change in fair value is recognized in the income statement where it is offset within the limits of the effectiveness of the hedge by symmetrical changes in the fair value of hedging instruments;
- The cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to cash flow fluctuations attributable to interest rate risk and/or changes associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (e.g., an expected sale or purchase) and could affect profit. The hedged item is not recorded in the statement of financial position; thus the effective portion of the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in other comprehensive income. It is reclassified in profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or is reclassified in the initial cost of the hedged item where it concerns covering acquisition cost of a non-financial asset;
- The net investment hedge is a hedge against exposure to changes in value attributable to the foreign currency risk of a net investment in a foreign operation that could affect profit when the investment is sold. The effective portion of net investment hedges is recognized through other comprehensive income and reclassified in profit or loss when the net investment is sold.

The cessation of hedge accounting may result in particular from the elimination of the hedged item, voluntary termination of the hedging relationship, or the cancellation or maturity of the hedging instrument. The accounting consequences are as follows:

- For fair value hedges: the fair value adjustment of debt at the date of cessation of the hedging relationship is amortized based on a recalculated effective interest rate on that date;
- For cash flow hedges: the amounts recorded in other comprehensive income are reclassified into profit or loss when the hedged item is eliminated. In other cases, they are taken straight to profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedging relationship as originally defined.

In both cases, the subsequent changes in value of the hedging instrument are recognized in profit or loss.

2.21. Provisions

Under IAS 37 – *Provisions, contingent liabilities and assets*, provisions are booked when, at the end of the reporting period, the Group has a legal, regulatory, contractual or implicit obligation resulting from past events

and it is probable that an outflow of resources generating economic benefits will be required to meet the obligation and that the amount can be reliably estimated.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, taking into account the risks attached to the liability as appropriate. If a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made, no provision is recognized and a disclosure is made in the notes.

Provisions mainly include:

- Provisions to cover litigation and disputes concerning the Group's activities. Their amounts are estimated based on a case-by-case risk assessment. Events occurring during proceedings may lead at any time to a reassessment of such estimates;
- Provisions for restructuring, which are booked once the restructuring has been announced and a plan has been detailed or launched. Such provisions are generally not discounted due to their short-term nature;
- Provisions for site remediation, which are assessed based on the number of sites involved, an average unit cost of site remediation and assumptions about the life of the decommissioning asset and the discount rate. When a site is decommissioned, the corresponding provision is reversed;
- Provisions for employee benefits are detailed in the following section.

2.22. Employee benefits

The Group provides employee benefits through contributions to defined-contribution plans and defined-benefit plans. The Group recognizes pension costs related to defined-contribution plans as they are incurred under personnel expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

Estimates of the Group's pension and end-of-service benefit obligations are calculated annually, in accordance with the provisions of revised IAS 19 – *Employee Benefits* ("IAS 19R"), with the assistance of independent actuaries, using the projected unit credit method and considering actuarial assumptions including the probable turnover of beneficiaries, salary increases, projected life expectancy, the probable future length of employees' service and an appropriate discount rate updated annually.

The Group recognizes the corresponding net expense over the entire estimated period of service of the employees. The actuarial gains and losses on post-employment benefits are recognized in their entirety as "Other items of comprehensive income" in the period in which they occur.

The cost of the plans is recognized through operating income, with the exception of the accretion cost, which is recognized as other financial expenses and income.

The cost of past services generated by plan changes and reductions is recognized immediately and in full in the consolidated statement of income.

2.23. Share-based payments

Altice Europe has established incentive plans based on Altice Europe share, settled either by the plans attribution or cash. Attribution of the plans is submitted for approval of the board of directors. The acquisition of the right associated to this plan is based on performance conditions. The portion of the plan linked to Altice France employees is rebilled by Altice Europe to Altice France.

In addition, GNP has established a plan for the allocation of free shares in 2018. In accordance with IFRS 2 – *Share-based Payments*, benefits based on the equity instruments are recognized as personnel expenses at the fair value of instruments granted. This expense is recognized over the vesting period, generally three years for the stock option plans and two years for the free share plans, conditional upon active employment within the Group at the vesting date and performance for the free share plans, except specific cases. As this plan is not significant at Altice France Group level, no note will be disclosed.

2.24. Borrowing costs

Under IAS 23 – *Borrowing Costs*, a qualifying asset is an asset that takes a substantial period of time before it can be used or sold. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. The Group notes that it does not take a substantial amount of time to get assets ready for their intended use because of the incremental roll-out of the network. The application of IAS 23 consequently has no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

3. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Group to make a certain number of estimates and assumptions that are realistic and reasonable. Thus, the application of accounting principles in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements described in Note 2 – *Accounting policies and methods* implies decisions based on judgment, estimates and assumptions that have an influence on the amounts of the assets and liabilities and on income and expenses as well.

Such estimates are prepared based on the going concern assumption, established using currently available information and in view of the current economic environment. In the current economic environment, changes in facts and circumstances may result in revised estimates or assumptions, which could affect the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of income and the consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group.

Significant estimates and assumptions relate to the measurement of the following items:

- *Provisions*: assessment of the risk on a case-by-case basis; it is stipulated that the occurrence of events during a proceeding period may at any time trigger a reassessment of the risk (refer to Note 26 – *Provisions* and Note 33 – *Litigation*).
- *Employee benefits*: assumptions updated annually, such as the probability of personnel remaining with the Group until retirement, the projected change in future compensation, the discount rate and the mortality table (refer to Note 27 – *Post-employment benefits*).
- *Revenue*: identification of the separable elements of a packaged offer and allocation on the basis of the relative fair values of each element; the period of deferred revenue related to costs to access the service on the basis of the type of product and the term of the contract; presentation as net or gross revenue depending on whether the Group is acting as agent or principal (refer to Note 6 – *Revenue*).
- *Fair value of financial instruments*: fair value is determined by reference to the market price at the end of the period. For financial instruments for which there is no active market, fair value is estimated based on models that rely on observable market data or by the use of various valuation techniques, such as discounted cash flows (refer to Note 30 – *Financial instruments*).
- *Deferred taxes*: estimates for the recognition of deferred tax assets updated annually such as the future tax results of the Group or the likely changes in active and passive temporary differences (refer to Note 12 – *Income tax expense*).
- *Impairment tests*: these tests concern goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite life span; in the context of impairment tests, the assumptions relating to the determination of Cash Generating Units (CGU), future cash flows and discount rates are updated annually (refer to Note 13 – *Goodwill and impairment tests*).
- *Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment*: estimate of the useful life based in particular on the effective obsolescence of the assets and the use made of those assets (refer to Note 14 – *Other Intangible assets* and Note 16 – *Property, plant and equipment*).
- *Contract assets and trade and other receivables*: contract assets and trade receivables are provisioned (i) on the basis of the historically observed recovery rate and/or (ii) on the basis of a specific recoverability analysis (refer to Note 15 – *Contract balances* and Note 20 – *Trade and other receivables*).

In the context of Purchase Price Acquisition, the Group made estimates in order to determine the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities and the contingent liabilities.

4. Significant events of the period

4.1. Altice Group Reorganization

On January 8, 2018, Altice Europe announced:

- That existing sports content wholesale contracts between Altice France and Altice TV would be cancelled and replaced by new contracts (“revenue sharing”) with a lower guaranteed minimum income. Altice TV will be eligible to receive an indemnity of €300.0 million as part of the renegotiation;
- The reorganization of its structure comprising Altice France, Altice International and Altice TV;
- The planned acquisition by Altice France of the shares held by Altice International in Outremer Telecom, Altice Technical Services (France) and Altice Customer Services.

4.2. Agreement with ARCEP concerning “Zones blanches” sites

On January 14, 2018, Altice France, along with the operators in the French telecom market, reached an agreement with the French telecom regulator (“ARCEP”) and the French state in order to improve mobile coverage in certain poorly covered mobile areas (“Zones blanches”), in exchange for concessions on future mobile spectrum auctions and the scrapping of a specific spectrum based tax for the new sites deployed as part of this initiative (“IFER”).

As part of the deal, and in exchange for a prolongation of the existing spectrums bands (900/1800/2100 MHz), the Group has agreed to generalize 4G coverage on all the mobile sites (and 75% of the Zones blanches sites) in 2020 and the implementation of 4G on all Zones blanches site by 2022.

4.3. Altice France sold its international wholesale voice carrier business

On March 12, 2018, Altice Europe and Altice France announced that they had entered into exclusivity with Tofane Global, a Paris-based telecommunications and digital player specializing in international carrier services, for the sale of its international wholesale voice carrier business in France.

This transaction shows further execution of the Group’s non-core asset disposal program to strengthen the company’s long-term balance sheet position and focus on improving the operational and financial results of its key franchises.

The transfer of assets to SFR International Carrier Services and its sale to Tofane Global were finalized on September 12, 2018. The disposal price amounted to €1.3 million.

4.4. Exclusive control over NextRadioTV S.A.

The convergence between the Group’s telecoms and media offerings was initiated in 2015 with Altice Europe’s acquisition of a 49% stake in NextRadioTV S.A. (“NextRadioTV”) (which was subsequently acquired by the Group in 2016). In furtherance of this convergence strategy, the Group has taken the following steps to take exclusive control of NextRadioTV through the joint venture Group News Participations (“GNP”).

On January 30, 2017, the Group announced that it intended to take over exclusive control of NextRadioTV and, to that effect, had filed the necessary application with the Conseil Supérieur de l’Audiovisuel (“CSA”) and the French Competition Authority in order to obtain their clearance of the proposed transaction. On June 13, 2017, the French Competition Authority granted its clearance and authorized the transaction.

On April 5, 2018, Altice France acquired the minority stake held by News Participations S.A.S. in Altice Content Luxembourg S.A. for the amount of €100.0 million by exercising the call option it held on News Participation’s 25% stake in Altice Content Luxembourg, following which Altice Content Luxembourg has become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Altice France. Altice Content Luxembourg is an indirect parent of NextRadioTV and the direct parent of GNP.

On April 20, 2018, the CSA granted its clearance and authorized the transaction. On May 31, 2018, the Group consummated the acquisition of the remaining 51.0% stake in NextRadioTV (via a conversion of convertible bonds).

The Group has been consolidating the results of GNP in application of IFRS 10 since May 2016, hence this authorization does not have any impact on the financial statements, except for a reclassification of non-controlling interests to Group equity. The net impact of the operation was €(29.6) million (refer to statement of changes in equity).

In the event of a change in control, the French Labor code (L-7112-5) allows journalists to activate a five-year Exit clause (“clause de cession”). As of December 31, 2018, the Group has recorded the associated financial risk for an amount of €4.8 million.

4.5. Disposal of i24News to Altice USA

On April 23, 2018, the Group completed the sale of i24News, an Israeli international 24-hour news and current affairs television channel, to Altice USA for a total consideration of \$2.5 million.

4.6. Closing of the previously announced acquisitions of Altice Customer Services and Altice Technical Services France

On May 16, 2018, the Group successfully closed the previously announced acquisitions of Altice Customer Services and Altice Technical Services France.

Altice France acquired a 65.0% stake in the capital of Altice Customer Services from Altice International for a total consideration of €64.5 million, of which €30.0 million served as consideration for the shares of the company and €34.4 million served as consideration for financial assets held by Altice International against Altice Customer Services.

The seller has agreed to issue a vendor note with a maturity under one year to Altice France for the total amount of the consideration transferred. The amount has been fully paid in December 2018. The fair value of put and call options on the 35.0% minority interest, not held by Altice before the transaction, have been booked in equity for a negative amount of €23.6 million.

Altice Customer Services comprises mainly of companies of the Intelcia group, a French language-focused player in the customer relations management outsourcing industry.

Altice France also acquired a 100% stake in Altice Technical Services France (“ATSF”) from Altice International for a total consideration of €174.8 million. The seller has agreed to issue a vendor note with a maturity under one year to Altice France for the total amount of the consideration transferred. The amount has been fully paid in December 2018.

Altice Technical Services France is an all-round technical services company offering among others network deployment, upgrade and maintenance for the telecommunications industry.

4.7. Implementation of separation of Altice Europe and Altice USA

On January 8, 2018, Altice Europe announced the separation of Altice USA from Altice Europe.

The separation was effected by a spin-off of Altice Europe’s 67.2% interest in Altice USA through a distribution in kind to Altice Europe shareholders. Altice Europe announced completion of the Spin-Off on June 8, 2018.

The Altice Europe Group reorganized its structure comprising the Group Altice France (including SFR, Altice Technical Services France, Altice Customer Services and, following consummation of the Altice Blue Two acquisition), Altice International (including its subsidiaries) and Altice TV (including its subsidiaries of which Altice Entertainment News and Sport).

4.8. Tower assets transaction

On June 20, 2018, Altice France entered into an exclusivity and put option agreement with Starlight BidCo S.A.S., an entity controlled by funds affiliated with KKR for the sale of 49.99% of the shares in a newly incorporated tower company “SFR TowerCo” that comprise 10,198 sites currently operated by the Group. The transaction values “SFR TowerCo” at an enterprise value of €3.6 billion. In addition, a build-to-suit agreement for 1,200 new sites between the Group and “SFR TowerCo” is expected to generate approximately €250 million in additional proceeds to the Group within the next four years.

In connection with this transaction, Altice France and the Starlight BidCo entered into a shareholders agreement relating to the management of “SFR TowerCo” and certain other matters, which will, inter alia, provide Starlight BidCo with consent rights intended to protect its financial interest over specified matters relating to the operation and financing of “SFR TowerCo”. In addition, “SFR TowerCo” and the Group entered into a twenty year master services agreement for the hosting, site development and ancillary services to be provided by “SFR TowerCo” to the Group as tenant.

On December 18, 2018, Altice France and KKR announced the closing of the transaction and the creation of the new tower company, named Hivory. The consideration received was €1.8 billion, corresponding to approximately

49.99% of the total transaction value. Altice France keeps an exclusive control on Hivory which is fully consolidated.

4.9. New employment commitment

On June 22, 2018, the Group entered into an agreement providing a new commitment to the unions to maintain its current number of employees (9,428 as of June 30, 2018) until December 31, 2020. Under this agreement, the Group has also provided a commitment to the effect that if it undertakes any minor restructuring, its employees will benefit from certain support and structured departure processes.

4.10. Agreement with Orange for the deployment of Fiber in AMII zones

At the end of June, SFR and Orange signed an agreement to extend their FTTH (Fiber to The Home) deployments outside very densely populated areas (“ZTD”). This agreement concerns part of the moderately dense areas (“AMII”) which was not covered under the agreement signed by SFR and Orange in 2011.

The area concerned has 2.9 million housing units or business premises which will now be distributed as follows:

- 1.83 million homes or business premises will be deployed by Orange in 363 municipalities;
- 1.07 million homes or business premises will be deployed by SFR in 291 municipalities.

SFR undertook to finalize the 1.07 million housing and business premises by the end of 2020.

4.11. Refinancing of 2022 Notes and restructuring of associated cross currency swaps

On July 16 and July 18, 2018, the Group announced that it had successfully completed the issuance of new term loans and bonds with the intention of redeeming its USD and EUR denominated Senior Secured Notes due in 2022.

The Group issued a USD term loan for a nominal amount of \$2,500 million with an interest rate of Libor 3m+4.00% falling due in 2026 and two Senior Secured Notes, a \$1,750 million note with a coupon of 8.125% falling due in 2027 and a €1,000 million note with a 5.875% coupon also falling due in 2027.

The proceeds from these issuances were used to fully redeem its \$4,000 million May 2022 at 6% Senior Secured Notes and the €1,000 million May 2022 at 5.735% Senior Secured Notes.

The transactions were approved by the board of the Group on July 6, 2018 and were closed in August 2018.

Additionally, cross currency interest rate swaps issued by the Group to hedge the dollar denominated debts were also restructured in order to reflect the new conditions of the new debt instruments.

As part of these transactions, the Group recorded a non-recurring expense of €148.6 million related to the restructuring of the debt and a net non-recurring expense of €8 million related to the restructuring of the cross currency swaps (refer to Note 25 – Derivative instruments for more details).

4.12. Signing of an agreement for the acquisition of Télé Lyon Métropole (TLM)

On October 10, 2018, Altice France announced the signing of an agreement to acquire Télé Lyon Métropole (TLM), the local TNT channel in Lyon, in order to create BFM Lyon (or BFM Lyon Métropole). Altice France aims to build a 100% local news channel. The studios will be installed in Lyon and will host the Lyon editorial of the channel. The *Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel* (“CSA”) approved the acquisition of TLM to Altice France on 28th December. The closing of the transaction occurred on January 8, 2019. The acquisition price is not significant.

4.13. Acquisition of sub-group Altice Blue Two

On October 31, 2018, the Group successfully completed the acquisition of a controlling stake in Groupe Altice Blue Two, an indirect subsidiary of Altice Europe. This acquisition was part of the restructuring announced by the Altice Europe in January 2018.

Sub-group Altice Blue includes the telecom operations of Outremer Telecom, a fixed and mobile operator present in the French Overseas Territories (and reported as ‘FOT’ in Altice Europe’s financial communication and in this financial report).

The total consideration transferred amounted to €475.8 million, a part (€300.0 million) was immediately financed by drawing on the Group’s available Revolving Credit Facility (“RCF”); the residual amount was paid before the end of December 2018.

This operation has been treated as an acquisition under common control and hence no goodwill has been created

as part of this transaction.

4.14. Agreement between SFR and Canal Plus Group around Premier League broadcasting

Canal Plus has acquired broadcasting rights to England's Premier League soccer matches during the 2019/2022 season which will kick off in August 2019. The rights for 2016/2019 are currently owned by Altice. SFR has announced that it has already started to work with Canal Plus Group, in order to allow SFR subscribers to continue to enjoy the English Premier League on its TV channels after the summer of 2019.

4.15. Partnership around fiber business in Altice France

On November 30, 2018, Altice France has entered into exclusivity agreement with Allianz Capital Partners ("ACP"), AXA Investment Managers – Real Assets, acting on behalf of its clients ("AXA IM – Real Assets"), OMERS Infrastructure ("Omers"), (together the "Partners") regarding the sale of a minority equity stake of 49.99% in SFR FTTH for a total cash consideration of €1.7 billion based on a €3.4 billion equity value. This partnership creates the leading FTTH infrastructure wholesaler in France and brings an additional €1.7 billion of cash to Altice France. The assets and liabilities were classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2018 (refer to Note 21 – *Assets (and Liabilities) held for sale*). Please refer to Note 36 – *Subsequent events*.

5. Change in scope

Over the year ended December 31, 2018, the changes in the consolidation scope are described as follows:

- Acquisition under common control of the sub-group Altice Customer Services;
- Acquisition under common control of the sub-group Altice Transaction Services France;
- Acquisition under common control of Ma Chaîne Sport;
- Acquisition under common control of sub-group Altice Blue Two;
- Additional participation in ACL et GNP;
- Additional participation in DTV holding (Ex PHO Holding);
- Additional participation in ERT Luxembourg;
- Five new "DSP's entry in the consolidation scope (Martinique THD, Connect 76, Agglo La Rochelle THD, Gard Fibre and Corsica Fibra);
- Disposal of i24News to Altice USA;
- Transfer of all assets and liabilities ("Transmission Universelle de Patrimoine") of Decovery, Technologues Culturels and Forum Investissement to Groupe l'Express;
- Transfer of all assets and liabilities ("Transmission Universelle de Patrimoine") of Futur telecom and 2SIP to SFR;
- Transfer of all assets and liabilities ("Transmission Universelle de Patrimoine") of SIG50 to Altice France;
- Transfer of all assets and liabilities ("Transmission Universelle de Patrimoine") of PMP to PMP Holding;
- Transfer of all assets and liabilities ("Transmission Universelle de Patrimoine") of PMP Holding to HolcoB;
- Transfer of all assets and liabilities ("Transmission Universelle de Patrimoine") of HolcoB to HolcoA;
- Transfer of all assets and liabilities ("Transmission Universelle de Patrimoine") of HolcoA to SFR Presse;
- Transfer of all assets and liabilities ("Transmission Universelle de Patrimoine") of WLL Antilles Guyane SAS and WLL Réunion SAS to Outremer Telecom SAS;
- Creation of the company SFR International Carrier Services followed by a disposal to Tofane Global;
- Creation of the company Ivory followed by the disposal of a minority stake of 49.99 % to KKR.

The consolidation scope updated is presented in Note 34 – *List of consolidated entities*.

Acquisition under common control

Acquisition under common control during the first half year 2018

The acquisitions of Altice Customer Services (hereinafter “ACS”), of Altice Technical Services France (hereinafter “ATSF”) were considered as “business combinations under common control” as defined by the IFRS standards and, in this respect, excluded from the scope of application of the revised IFRS 3. These transactions were recorded in the consolidated financial statements at historic accounting values for the two sub-groups in order to, as indicated in IAS 8, disclose the most relevant information.

The treatment was as follows:

- The combination date is the acquisition date;
- The purchaser is Altice France;
- The values adopted for newly-consolidated companies are the carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements of Altice International on the acquisition date;
- No new goodwill is generated by these transactions and the difference between the acquired net position and the acquisition price of securities is allocated to equity.

No pro forma information was prepared given that these entries into the scope are immaterial at group level. The consolidated statement of income includes eight months of activity for ACS and ATSF.

The impact of the entry of ACS and ATSF in to the scope is broken down below:

ACS		ATSF	
(€m)	Net value	(€m)	Net value
Non-current assets	66.4	Non-current assets	20.3
Current assets	133.5	Current assets	179.3
Assets	199.8	Assets	199.6
Non-current liabilities	51.3	Non-current liabilities	5.5
Current liabilities	108.6	Current liabilities	102.8
Liabilities	160.0	Liabilities	108.3
Equity acquired (a)	39.9	Equity acquired (a)	91.3
Acquisition share's price (b)	30.0	Acquisition share's price (b)	174.8
Impact on equity (a) - (b)	9.9	Impact on equity (a) - (b)	(83.5)
- Equity, Group share	10.8	- Equity, Group share	(91.7)
- Non-controlling interests	(0.9)	- Non-controlling interests	8.1

The goodwill included in the non-current assets of ACS and ATSF amounts to, respectively €26.8 million and €72.9 million.

As described in Note 4 – *Significant events of the period*, concerning ACS, an additional impact on equity has been booked for a negative amount of €23.6 million (Fair value of the put and call option on non-controlling interests).

Concerning ATSF, an additional impact on equity has been booked to record a deferred tax asset of €1.6 million related to the elimination of margins on intercompany transactions.

Acquisition under common control during the third quarter 2018

The acquisition of the entity Ma Chaîne Sport (“MCS”) by SportCoTV, subsidiary of GNP, to AENS, subsidiary of Altice International was considered as “business combinations under common control” as defined by the IFRS standards and, in this respect, excluded from the scope of application of the revised IFRS 3. The treatment is explained above.

The impact of the entry of MCS amounts to €(14.9) million on the Group’s share equity. As the other impacts in the statement of financial position are no significant, this statement is not disclosed. No pro forma information was prepared given that this entry into the scope is immaterial at group level. The consolidated statement of income includes six months of activity for MCS.

Acquisition under common control during the fourth quarter 2018

The acquisition of the sub-group Altice Blue Two (hereinafter “FOT”) was considered as “business combinations under common control” as defined by the IFRS standards and, in this respect, excluded from the scope of

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application of the revised IFRS 3. This transaction were recorded in the consolidated financial statements at historic accounting values for the sub-group in order to, as indicated in IAS 8, disclose the most relevant information.

The treatment was as follows:

- The combination date is the acquisition date;
- The purchaser is Altice France;
- The values adopted for newly-consolidated company are the carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements of Altice International on the acquisition date;
- No new goodwill is generated by these transaction and the difference between the acquired net position and the acquisition price of securities is allocated to equity.

No pro forma information was prepared given that these entries into the scope are immaterial at group level. The consolidated statement of income includes two months of activity for the sub-group FOT.

The impact of the entry of sub-group FOT in to the scope is broken down below:

FOT	
(€m)	Net value
Non-current assets	489.0
Current assets	90.2
Assets	579.2
Non-current liabilities	463.5
Current liabilities	129.7
Liabilities	593.2
Equity acquired (a)	(14.0)
Acquisition share's price (b)	88.6
Impact on equity (a) - (b)	(102.6)
- Equity, Group share	(102.9)
- Non-controlling interests	0.3

The goodwill included in non-current assets of FOT amounts to €276.5 million.

6. Revenue

The breakdown of revenue is detailed as follows:

Revenues (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Mobile-service	3,907.0	4,158.4
Mobile-equipment sales	773.0	773.3
Fixe	3,793.4	4,083.8
Wholesale	1,189.1	1,288.5
Media	462.9	516.3
Other	62.0	-
Total	10,187.4	10,820.4

The line « Other » now includes the consolidated revenues of ACS, ATSF and FOT.

The following table includes revenue expected to be recognized in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at December 31, 2018:

Maturity of revenues (€m)	2019	2020	2021	Beyond 2022	Total
Total Amount	1,871.4	657.9	204.7	334.1	3,068.1

7. Reconciliation of operating income to Adjusted EBITDA

The following table shows the reconciliation of the operating income in the consolidated financial statements to Adjusted EBITDA:

Reconciliation of Operating income to Adjusted EBITDA (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Operating income	511.8	(133.5)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	2,600.5	2,780.9
Restructuring costs	(8.6)	672.9
Costs relating to stock option plans	1.2	2.0
Other non-recurring costs (a)	600.9	314.3
Adjusted EBITDA	3,705.8	3,636.6

(a) As of December 31, 2018, mainly include the neutralization of the break-up fee with Altice Entertainment News & Sport (€300.0 million), the management fees with Altice Luxembourg (€59.0 million), allowances related to Bouygues Telecom settlements (€78.9 million), the impairment of Media goodwill and brand (€61 million), net reversal of provision related to litigation (€64.1 million), costs related to the change in office premises to the new Altice Campus (€51.8 million) in 2018 compare to (€131.0 million) in 2017, network sale and buyback (€28.4 million) in 2018 compare to (€2.6 million) in 2017. Refer to Note 33.2 – *Civil and commercial disputes*.

The definition of Adjusted EBITDA has been revised in accordance with Altice Europe accounting policies: management fees are now excluded from Adjusted EBITDA. As a reminder, the amount of management fees was nil as of December 31, 2017.

8. Staff costs and average number of employees

Staff costs break down as follows:

Staff Costs and Average annual breakdown (Full-time equivalent) (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Average annual headcount (Full-time equivalent) (a)	21,758.9	16,670.7
Wages and salaries	(761.4)	(753.1)
Social security costs	(304.2)	(339.3)
Employee profit-sharing	(55.5)	(19.7)
Capitalized payroll costs	222.7	250.0
Staff costs	(898.3)	(862.0)
Costs related to stock option plans	(1.2)	(2.0)
Employee benefit plans	(7.2)	(11.7)
Other (b)	(22.9)	(1.0)
Staff costs and employee benefit expenses	(929.6)	(876.8)

(a) The increase of the staff between December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2018 is mainly due to the entry in the Group of the employees of the sub-groups ATSF, ACS and FOT prorated at the acquisition date.

(b) Includes mainly the costs of various personnel as well as social advantages and provisions for risks excluding the provisions for retirement benefits.

The amount of staff costs included in Note 10 – *Non recurring income and expenses* is €4.2 million compared to €727.6 million. This amount mainly included the costs related to the voluntary departure plan of the telecom division and retail stores.

9. Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses consist primarily of the following items:

Other operating expenses (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Network operation and maintenance	(686.2)	(783.7)
Sales and marketing	(504.0)	(531.1)
Customer service	(424.7)	(512.9)
General and administrative expenses	(328.0)	(248.5)
Taxes	(228.6)	(213.8)
Other operating expenses	(2,171.4)	(2,290.1)

10. Non-recurring income and expenses

Non-recurring income and expenses consist of the following items:

Non-Recurring Income and Expenses (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Net restructuring costs	8.6	(672.9)
Litigation	64.1	(34.3)
Gain and loss on disposal of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	16.4	(108.6)
Other non-recurring income and expenses	(680.5)	(163.9)
Non-recurring income and expenses	(591.4)	(979.8)

Refer to Note 2.4 – *Adjusted EBITDA* and Note 7 - *Reconciliation of operating income to Adjusted EBITDA*.

11. Financial income

Financial income is broken down below:

Financial Income (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Cost of gross financial debt	(831.5)	(1,099.3)
Financial income	8.9	208.9
Provisions and unwinding of discount	(28.4)	(0.2)
Other	(224.4)	(177.1)
Other financial expenses	(252.7)	(177.4)
Net financial income (expense)	(1,075.3)	(1,067.8)

The cost of gross financial debt decreased from €1,099.3 million as of December 31, 2017 to €831.5 million as of December 31, 2018, mainly as a result of the refinancing of debts carried out during the course of 2017, which lead to a decrease in the cost of debt for the Group.

The cost of the financial debt was also impacted by a favorable change in hedging instruments following an appreciation in the USD / EUR rate between 2017 and 2018 (1.2022 at December 31, 2017 compared 1.1452 at December 31, 2018).

Other financial expenses increased for the period mainly include a non-recurring expense of €148.6 million related to the refinancing of the 2022 notes. See notes 4 – *Significant events of the period* and note 24 – *Financial liabilities* for more information.

12. Income tax expense

12.1. Income tax expense components

Income Tax Income (expense) (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Tax income (expense)		
Current	(123.2)	23.3
Deferred	222.5	404.9
Income tax income (expense)	99.3	428.1

12.2. Tax proof

Tax Proof (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Net income (loss)	(476.8)	(783.8)
<i>Neutralization :</i>		
Income tax expense (income)	99.3	428.1
Share in net income (loss) of associates	(12.7)	(10.7)
Profit before taxes	(563.4)	(1,201.3)
Statutory tax rate in France	34.43%	34.43%
Theoretical income tax	194.0	413.6
<i>Reconciliation between the theoretical tax rate and the effective tax rate :</i>		
Effects of permanent differences (a)	(182.7)	(70.0)
Tax credits/tax assessments (b)	(13.3)	118.4
CVAE net of current and deferred taxes (c)	(49.9)	(48.7)
Differences on income tax rate (d)	39.1	(60.6)
Reassessments of deferred taxes (e)	116.0	96.5
Other	(3.8)	(21.0)
Income tax income (expense)	99.3	428.1
Effective tax rate (d)	17.63%	35.64%

(a) Corresponds primarily to the reintegration of net financial expenses: €(132.7) million.

(b) Corresponds mainly to risks linked to corporate tax : €(16.5) million.

(c) Corresponds to the tax charge on the added value of businesses (CVAE) reclassified as corporate income tax under the IFRS: €(76.1) million, net of the deferred tax €26.2 million.

(d) Article 84 of the Act 2017-1837 dated December 30, 2017 prescribes a progressive decrease of the income tax rate in order to reach 25.83% (including the social surtax of 3.3%) in 2022. This new rate has been applied to all temporary differences that matures in 2020 at the earliest. However, for loss carry forwards and significant straight amounts, the maturity provided by the “Loi de finance” have been applied. The impact breaks down as follows: €(7.7) million euros related to the rate change applied to short-term basis (32.2 % compared to 34.34% the previous year) + €46.3 million related to the application of a differentiated rate for long-term basis and to the change in the long-term basis of the year.

(e) The Group reviewed the deferred tax assets by taking into account the new business plan of the Group.

12.3. Change in deferred taxes by type

The change in deferred taxes for the year is broken down in the following table according to the deferred tax basis:

Change in Deferred taxes (€m)	December 31, 2017 restated (*)	Income statement	Other **	December 31, 2018
Deferred tax assets				
Tax losses (a)	803.2	59.6	(1.9)	860.9
Provisions	79.3	(8.6)	(0.8)	69.9
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	191.1	(21.1)	0.1	170.0
Derivative instruments	261.2	(101.2)	(6.1)	154.0
Other	97.9	22.5	29.5	149.8
Offsetting (b)	(756.3)	-	(60.5)	(816.8)
Deferred tax assets, gross	676.4	(48.9)	(39.8)	587.7
Unrecognized tax assets				
Tax losses (a)	(539.1)	77.6	4.4	(457.1)
Other	(125.7)	5.9	0.9	(118.9)
Deferred tax assets, net	11.6	34.6	(34.5)	11.6
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(927.1)	178.5	(6.1)	(754.7)
Derivative instruments	(122.4)	28.2	(19.3)	(113.6)
Other	(63.4)	(18.7)	7.1	(75.0)
Offsetting (b)	756.3	-	60.5	816.8
Deferred tax liabilities	(356.6)	188.0	42.3	(126.4)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(345.0)	222.5	7.7	(114.8)

** This amount include €(8.1) million related to financial instruments and actuarial losses in OCI and €17.5 million related to the changes in scope

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- (a) As of December 31, 2018, the Group recognized a deferred tax asset for €403.7 million compared to €264.1 million at year-end 2017 on the basis of projections of future use of the loss carry forward deemed probable. The additional activation breaks down as follows: €62.5 million related to the whole Group deficit and €34.3 million related to subsidiaries own or pre-integration deficits. It is specified that all deficits are mostly indefinitely reportable.
- (b) In accordance with IAS 12 – *Income tax*, the deferred tax assets and liabilities of a given tax group may be offset against each other provided they all relate to income tax levied by the same tax authority; the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset tax assets and liabilities.

12.4. Tax receivables and payables

At year-end, tax receivables for €11.0 million corresponds mainly to the corporate income tax advances paid in 2018. Tax payables for €15.0 million corresponds to the provision for 2018 income tax.

13. Goodwill and impairment tests

13.1. Change in goodwill

Change in Goodwill (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Net carrying amount	11,199.2	11,145.9
Acquisitions (a)	376.3	-
Disposals (b)	(37.5)	-
Exchange impact	0.1	-
Impairment (c)	(58.3)	-
Other (d)	(0.0)	53.3
Net value at end of year	11,479.8	11,199.2

- (a) The following table shows the detail of the goodwill included in the accounts of the sub-groups acquired under common control during 2018 :

(€m)	
ACS	26.8
ATSF	72.9
FOT	276.5
Total	376.3

- (b) Mainly concerns the disposal of i24news.
(c) Concerns the operating segment Media, following the impairment tests.
(d) Mainly concerned the change in control of N23 Channel.

13.2. Impairment tests

The impairment tests described in this note were on the goodwill of the Group, on the basis of their useful value, assessed from projections of discounted future cash flows taking into consideration the operating segments as defined by the Group.

For the purposes of the impairment tests, goodwill is allocated in definite value at the level of the four operating segments monitored by the Group as follows:

Breakdown of Goodwill (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
B2C Operations	5,613.0	5,613.0
B2B Operations	3,022.2	3,022.2
Wholesale	1,923.9	1,923.9
Media	544.3	640.1
Other	376.3	-
Total	11,479.8	11,199.2

13.3. Main assumptions used

The goodwill impairment test was conducted on the basis of the operating segments defined above. In accordance with IAS 36 on impairment of goodwill, the impairment test is performed by comparing the carrying amount with the recoverable amount for each of the operating segments. The conditions for allocation of assets and liabilities shared by the operating segments are described in Note 2.13 – *Impairment of assets*. The recoverable amount is determined based on the value in use using a discounted cash flow model. The value in use is determined by using cash projects based on financial budgets approved by Management covering a five-year period.

Projections of subscribers, revenue, costs and capital expenditure are based on reasonable and acceptable assumptions that represent Management’s best estimates. These assumptions are based on the projected number of subscribers, the level of expenses to improve network infrastructures, and the savings related to the continued implementation of the synergies identified by the Group. The projections are based on both past experience and the expected future market penetration of the various products. All these elements have been assigned, either directly or indirectly, to the operating segments of the Group.

As indicated in Note 2.13 – *Impairment of assets*, the determination of the value in use also depends on assumptions such as the discount rate and the perpetuity growth rate.

Telecom

The value in use is determined from the following estimates at December 31, 2018:

Basis of recoverable amount	Value in use
Methodology	DCF
Projection period	5 years
Post-tax discount rate	7.00%
Perpetuity growth rate	1.75%

As of December 31, 2018, the recoverable value would be equal to the carrying value if one of the main assumptions changed as follows:

	B2C	B2B	Wholesale
Discount rate increase	0.7pt	0.8pt	11.3pt
Growth rate decrease	-0.8pt	-1.0pt	- 23.3pt
Decrease in the adjusted Ebitda margin over the business plan and terminal value period	- 1.7pt	- 2.6pt	- 30.6pt

Media

The value in use is determined from the following estimates at December 31, 2018:

Basis of recoverable amount	Value in use
Methodology	DCF
Projection period	5 years
Post-tax discount rate	8.50%
Perpetuity growth rate	1.75%

As of December 31, 2018, the recoverable value would be equal to the carrying value if one of the main assumptions changed as follows:

Discount rate decrease	-0.5pt
Growth rate increase	0.5pt
Increase in the adjusted Ebitda margin over the business plan and terminal value period	1.0pt

14. Other intangible assets

14.1. Intangible assets by type

The following is a breakdown of intangible assets by type:

Intangible Assets by Type (€m)	December 31, 2018			December 31, 2017 restated		
	Gross	Amort, dep. & impairment	Net	Gross	Amort, dep. & impairment	Net
SFR trade name (a)	1,050.0	(690.1)	359.9	1,050.0	(598.4)	451.6
Other trade name (b)	99.2	(47.6)	51.6	72.6	(6.3)	66.3
Licenses (c)	2,289.7	(611.1)	1,678.7	2,285.6	(453.3)	1,832.3
Customer bases (d)	2,913.7	(1,425.7)	1,488.0	2,875.2	(1,070.0)	1,805.2
Software	3,414.5	(2,160.0)	1,254.5	2,708.0	(1,506.3)	1,201.7
Other intangible assets (e)	2,894.5	(1,838.5)	1,056.1	2,390.5	(1,229.0)	1,161.5
Total	12,661.7	(6,773.0)	5,888.7	11,381.9	(4,863.2)	6,518.7

(a) The SFR brand was valued at the time of application of Purchase Price Accounting and was initially amortized over 15 years. An accelerated amortization was applied on SFR brand in 2017. At the end of December 2018, the residual useful life is four years.

(b) Includes mainly SFR Presse and NextRadioTV brands for respectively a net amount €14.5 million and €35.7 million.

(c) Includes the licenses held by :

- SFR for a net amount of €1,624.2 million (Refer to Note 2.10 – Intangible assets).
- NextRadioTV for a net amount of €52.3million.

(d) Includes mainly :

- The SFR customer base as valued at the time of application of Purchase Price Accounting for a gross value of €2,700 million amortized over 9 years. This base is amortized for an aggregate amount of €1,225 million.
- The Virgin Mobile customer base as valued at the time of application of Purchase Price Accounting for a gross value of €60 million amortized over 5 years. As of December 31, 2018, the Virgin customer base has a nil net carrying amount.

Primarily include the rights to use the cable infrastructure and civil engineering facilities, the concession contracts (IFRIC 12), service access fees and television programs.

14.2. Change in net intangible assets

The following is a breakdown of the change in intangible assets:

Changes in Net Intangible Assets (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Net carrying value in the opening balance	6,518.7	7,467.1
Amortization and impairment (a)	(1,278.5)	(1,624.5)
Acquisitions (a)	680.9	678.7
Disposals	(10.6)	(17.8)
Changes in scope	59.3	(4.1)
Assets classified in "held for sale" (b)	(112.3)	(0.0)
Other	31.2	19.3
Net carrying value in the closing balance	5,888.7	6,518.7

(a) The amounts related to acquisition costs have been reclassified in contract costs in compliance with IFRS 15.

(b) Related to the planned sale of a part of Altice France fiber optics network to SFR FTTH (Refer to Note 4 – Significant events of the period).

14.3. Breakdown of amortization and impairment

The following is a breakdown of amortization and impairment:

Breakdown of Amortization and Impairment (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Trade name	(108.0)	(454.5)
Licenses	(155.8)	(152.2)
Customer bases	(327.8)	(325.5)
Software	(400.1)	(411.3)
Other intangible assets	(286.9)	(280.9)
Total (a)	(1,278.5)	(1,624.5)

(a) The amounts related to acquisition costs have been reclassified in contract costs in compliance with IFRS 15.

15. Contract balances

The following table provides the breakdown of the contract balances:

Contract balances (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Contract costs, net	156.9	152.0
Contract assets, net	226.8	266.3
Contract liabilities	(981.3)	(972.5)
Total	(597.6)	(554.3)

15.1. Contract costs

The following table is a breakdown of contract costs:

Contract costs, net (€m)	December 31, 2018			December 31, 2017 restated		
	Gross	Amort, dep. & impairment	Net	Gross	Amort, dep. & impairment	Net
Opening balances	627.7	(475.7)	152.0	482.7	(335.5)	147.2
Additions	148.8	-	148.8	145.0	-	145.0
Amortization	-	(145.6)	(145.6)	-	(140.3)	(140.3)
Change in consolidation scope	17.5	(16.3)	1.2	-	-	-
Other	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
Closing Balances	794.0	(637.1)	156.9	627.7	(475.7)	152.0

15.2. Contract assets

The net contract assets breaks down as follows:

Contract assets, net (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Opening balances	266.3	361.7
Business related movements	(36.2)	(95.4)
Change in consolidation scope	3.6	-
Closing balances	233.7	266.3
Impairment loss	(6.9)	-
Contract assets, net	226.8	266.3

15.3. Contract liabilities

The following table present the changes in contract liabilities:

Contract liabilities (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Opening balances	972.5	876.8
Business related movements	54.5	86.9
Change in consolidation scope	21.8	-
Translation adjustments	0.8	(0.8)
Reclassification to held for sale	(63.8)	1.7
Other	(4.5)	7.9
Closing balances	981.3	972.5

The contract liabilities are detailed as follows:

Contract liabilities (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Contract liabilities - current	478.5	517.3
Contract liabilities - non current	502.8	455.2
Total Contract liabilities	981.3	972.5
<i>Explained as follows :</i>		
Prepaid revenue - IRU	213.7	262.0
Prepaid revenue - Telecommunication subscriptions	324.3	351.7
Prepaid revenue - Other	443.3	358.8
Total	981.3	972.5

16. Property, plant and equipment

16.1. Property, plant and equipment by type

The following is a breakdown of property, plant and equipment by type:

Property, Plant and Equipment by Type (€m)	December 31, 2018			December 31, 2017 restated		
	Gross	Amort, dep. & impairment	Net	Gross	Amort, dep. & impairment	Net
Land	93.3	(1.2)	92.2	92.7	(1.2)	91.5
Buildings	2,446.3	(984.1)	1,462.2	1,774.2	(361.7)	1,412.5
Technical equipment	7,654.7	(4,367.5)	3,287.3	6,044.2	(2,535.7)	3,508.5
Assets in progress	456.8	(5.2)	451.7	586.4	-	586.4
Other	2,744.0	(1,706.0)	1,038.0	1,903.9	(1,078.5)	825.3
Total	13,395.2	(7,063.9)	6,331.4	10,401.4	(3,977.2)	6,424.2

Buildings mainly consist of technical website hosting, constructed buildings and their respective amenities. Technical facilities include mainly network and transmission equipment. Property, plant and equipment in progress consist of equipment and network infrastructures. "Other" items include boxes (ADSL, fiber and cable).

16.2. Change in net property, plant and equipment

The following table is a breakdown of the change in property, plant and equipment:

Change in net Property, Plant and Equipment (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Net carrying value in the opening balance	6,424.2	6,020.6
Amortization, depreciation and impairment	(1,189.4)	(1,016.1)
Acquisitions	1,417.6	1,561.9
Disposals	(21.8)	(117.1)
Changes in scope	72.6	(4.0)
Assets classified in "held for sale" (a)	(326.4)	-
Other	(45.4)	(21.0)
Net carrying value in the closing balance	6,331.4	6,424.2

(a) Related to the planned sale of a part of Altice France fiber optics network to SFR FTTH (Refer to Note 4 – *Significant events of the period*).

16.3. Breakdown of amortization and impairment

The following table is a breakdown of amortization and impairment:

Breakdown of Amortization and Impairment (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Buildings	(145.5)	(139.3)
Technical equipment	(612.9)	(521.3)
Assets in progress	4.5	-
Other	(435.4)	(355.5)
Total	(1,189.4)	(1,016.1)

16.4. Property, plant and equipment financed by finance leases

The net carrying amount of the assets held through finance lease contracts breaks down as follows:

Finance Lease (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Land	1.0	1.0
Buildings	10.3	11.9
Technical equipment	78.3	92.5
Other	34.4	10.6
Total	124.0	115.9

17. Investments in associates

The change for the fiscal year is analyzed as follows:

Change of the investments in associates (€m)	
Balance as of December 31, 2017	23.0
Capital increase (a)	21.6
Dividends paid	(3.4)
Income / Loss	(12.7)
Deconsolidation	(5.1)
Other	(3.6)
Balance as of December 31, 2018	19.8

(a) Corresponds to the capital increase in La Poste Telecom.

17.1. Main interests in associates

The amount of “Investments in associates” breaks down as follows:

Main interests in associates (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
La Poste Telecom (a)	-	-
Synerail Construction (b)	8.1	8.1
Coalition group	-	3.1
Other associates	8.8	10.1
Associates	16.9	21.3
Synerail (b)	2.1	0.8
Foncière Rimbaud (c)	0.7	1.0
Joint ventures	2.8	1.7
Total	19.8	23.0

The main investments in associates are as follows:

- a) In 2011, SFR and La Poste formed La Poste Telecom, of which they own 49% and 51%, respectively. This subsidiary is a virtual mobile operator in the retail mobile telephony market under the trademark La Poste Mobile. The negative value of the equity interests in La Poste Telecom was adjusted to zero by offsetting against provisions totaling €13.0 million at year-end 2018.
- b) On February 18, 2010, a group comprised of SFR, Vinci and AXA (30% each) and TDF (10%) signed a GSM-R public-private partnership contract with Réseau Ferré de France. This contract, worth a total of one billion euros over a 15-year term, is to finance, build, operate and maintain a digital telecommunications network to provide voice and data communication between trains and ground control teams in conference mode. The network will be rolled out gradually on 14,000 km of traditional and high-speed rail lines in France. Synerail Construction, a subsidiary of Vinci (60%) and SFR (40%), is responsible for the construction of this network. The value of these equity-accounted securities is positive as shown in the table above.
- c) SFR and Vinci Immobilier, a subsidiary of Vinci Group, have four subsidiaries in common which they own 50:50 – Foncière Rimbaud 1, Foncière Rimbaud 2, Foncière Rimbaud 3 and Foncière Rimbaud 4 – as part of the construction of SFR’s headquarters in Saint-Denis. This project was completed in two tranches. The first tranche of buildings carried by Foncière Rimbaud 1 and Foncière Rimbaud 2 was delivered in late 2013. The second tranche carried by Foncière Rimbaud 3 and Foncière Rimbaud 4 was delivered in the last quarter of 2015. As a portion of the property complex was sold off-plan (VEFA), Foncière Rimbaud companies continue for the time needed to finalize the operations.

The shareholding percentages of these principal equity associates are indicated in Note 34 – *List of consolidated entities*.

17.2. Condensed financial information

The following table presents the condensed financial information on significant equity associates:

Condensed financial information (€m)	La Poste Telecom		Synerail		Synerail Construction	
	2018	2017 Restated	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenues	251.0	232.5	86.6	74.8	0.7	37.2
Net income (loss)	(36.0)	(28.5)	6.0	6.8	0.1	11.1
Equity	(63.0)	(66.4)	6.2	1.6	20.3	20.2
Cash (-)/Net debt (+)	46.0	28.9	390.4	440.6	22.0	(23.6)
Total balance sheet	61.0	72.5	461.2	515.4	24.0	29.6

18. Other non-current assets

Other non-current assets are detailed as follows:

Other non-current assets (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Derivative financial instruments (a)	1,027.2	649.9
Other	89.2	85.8
Non-current financial assets	1,116.3	735.7
Other non-current assets (b)	265.5	195.0
Other non-current assets	1,381.8	930.7

(a) Of which €1,017.5 million related to swaps (Refer to Note 25 – *Derivative instruments*) and €9.7 million related to the call option linked to ACS (Refer to Note 4 – *Significant events of the period*).

(b) Includes mainly non-current prepaid expenses.

19. Inventories

Inventories (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Inventories of terminals and accessories	263.4	309.4
Inventories and work in progress	54.7	
Other	19.5	21.0
Inventories - gross	337.5	330.4
Impairment	(33.5)	(41.6)
Inventories - net value	304.0	288.8

Inventories are primarily comprised of handsets (mobile and boxes) and accessories.

The handsets inventories at year-end consisted of €88.2 million classified as inventories on deposit with distributors (classified as agents) compared with €24.4 million in 2017.

The inventories and work in progress relate to ATSF activity.

20. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other Receivables (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Trade receivables (a)	2,818.9	3,012.9
Impairment of doubtful debts (b)	(733.1)	(622.6)
Trade receivables, net	2,085.7	2,390.3
Receivables from suppliers	465.0	298.9
Tax and social security receivables	769.4	736.0
Prepaid expenses	155.4	132.2
Other receivables non-operating	74.0	59.0
Trade and other receivables, net	3,549.6	3,616.4
Corporate tax (c)	110.8	150.1
Corporate tax integration receivables	0.0	0.5
Tax receivables	110.9	150.6

(a) The trade receivables disclosed above are measured at amortized cost. Due to their short-term maturity, fair value and amortized cost are an estimate for the nominal amount of trade receivables.

(b) The Group considers that there is no significant risk of not recovering unprovisioned receivables due. The concentration of counterparty risk connected with trade receivables is limited as the Group's customer portfolio is highly diversified and not concentrated given the large number of customers, especially in B2C activities, with many millions of individual customers.

In the B2B segment, the twenty principal customers of the Group represent less than 5% of Group revenue.

In the operator business, revenue is more concentrated as the largest customers are the telecommunication operators (Orange, Bouygues Telecom, Free Mobile, etc.) for which the risk is moderate given the reciprocal interconnection flows.

(c) Tax receivables represent the advances paid in 2018.

21. Assets (and liabilities) held for sale

On July 18, 2018, the Sale and Purchase Agreement was signed by Altice France with Tofane Global related to the sale of the international wholesale voice carrier business in France. The transaction closed on September 12, 2018 as indicated in Note 4.3 – *Significant events of the period*. As a result, the related assets and liabilities were no longer classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2018, in accordance with IFRS 5 – *Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*.

As described in Note 4.15 – *Significant events of the period*, the closing of the transaction related to SFR FTTH occurred on March 1, 2019. The table below provides the details of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2018:

Assets (and liabilities) held for sale (€m)	December 31, 2018
Tangible and intangible assets	438.7
Other non-current assets	0.6
Currents assets	82.7
Total assets held for sale	521.9
Non-current liabilities	95.7
Current liabilities	103.7
Total liabilities related to assets held for sale	199.4

22. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are broken down below:

Cash and Cash Equivalent (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Cash	741.8	384.9
Cash equivalents (a)	326.6	66.3
Cash and cash equivalents	1,068.5	451.3

(a) Cash equivalents mainly consisted of term deposits and money-market funds (SICAV).

23. Equity

As of December 31, 2018, Altice France's share capital amounted to €443,706,618 comprising 443,706,618 ordinary shares with a par value of €1 each. There was no change on share capital over the twelve month period ended December,31 2018.

The Group does not hold treasury shares.

The Group did not pay dividends to its shareholders during the fiscal years 2016, 2017 and 2018.

24. Financial liabilities

24.1. Financial liabilities breakdown

Financial liabilities breakdown as follows:

Financial Liabilities breakdown (€m)	Current		Non-current		Total	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Bonds	278.5	274.0	9,474.4	10,993.1	9,752.9	11,267.2
Term loans	81.4	77.3	7,167.3	5,005.0	7,248.7	5,082.4
Derivative instruments	-	-	794.1	856.3	794.1	856.3
Borrowings	359.9	351.4	17,435.8	16,854.4	17,795.8	17,205.8
Finance lease liabilities	22.9	33.4	56.4	39.5	79.3	72.9
Perpetual subordinated notes ("TSDI")	-	-	53.0	49.5	53.0	49.5
Deposits received from customers	37.2	52.2	162.4	147.4	199.6	199.6
Bank overdrafts	39.2	78.0	-	-	39.2	78.0
Securitization	229.5	248.3	-	-	229.5	248.3
Reverse factoring	600.0	556.1	-	-	600.0	556.1
Commercial paper	107.0	34.5	-	-	107.0	34.5
Other (a)	50.3	104.4	95.6	11.7	145.9	116.1
Other financial liabilities	1,086.0	1,106.9	367.3	248.1	1,453.4	1,355.1
Financial liabilities	1,445.9	1,458.3	17,803.2	17,102.6	19,249.1	18,560.8

(a) As of December 31, 2018, this amount includes €67.1 million of liabilities related to the acquisition of the minority interests (of ERT Luxembourg for €2.1 million and Icart €5.0 million), €28.0 million related to the put option on ACS's minority interests and €5.1 million related to the adjustment of the disposal price of Hivory. As of December 31, 2017, this amount included €70.4 million related to the valuation of the put and call options as part of the acquisition of NextRadioTV.

Financial liabilities issued in US dollars are converted at the following closing rate:

- As of December 31, 2018: €1 = 1.1452 USD
- As of December 31, 2017: €1 = 1.2022 USD

On August 15, 2018, the Group successfully completed the refinancing of its 2022 dollar and euro denominated notes through the issuance of new euro and dollar denominated notes and a new dollar term loan.

The new notes have the following characteristics:

- Euro denominated notes due in 2027 with a nominal of €1,000.0 million and paying a coupon of 5.875%;
- Dollar denominated notes due in 2027 with a nominal of €1,750.0 million and paying a coupon of 8.125%;
- Dollar denominated Term Loan ("TLB13") due in 2026 with a nominal of €2,500.0 million and paying a coupon of USD Libor 3m + 4.00%.

The notes were issued at par and the term loan with an OID of 2.5%.

The refinancing operation was treated as an extinguishment of debt by the Group, following the provisions of IFRS9.

The Group exercised the early redemption call option in order to repay the 2022 notes and thus paid a call premium of 3% (of the nominal amount) for the dollar notes and 2.6875% (of the nominal amount) for the euro notes for an aggregate amount of €32.9 million. Additionally, unamortized issuance costs that were capitalized as part of the initial issuance of the 2022 notes were directly expensed through the consolidated statement of profit and loss for an amount of €5.7 million.

24.2. Bonds

Bonds can be broken down as follows:

Original currency	Maturity	Coupon in foreign currency	Outstanding amount at ¹	
			December 31, 2017 restated	December 31, 2018
EUR	May 2022	5.375%	1,000.0	-
EUR	May 2024	5.625%	1,250.0	1,250.0
EUR	January 2027	5.875%	-	1,000.0
USD	May 2022	6.000%	3,327.2	-
USD	May 2024	6.250%	1,143.7	1,200.7
USD	April 2026	7.375%	4,317.1	4,532.0
USD	January 2027	8.125%	-	1,528.1
Total			11,038.1	9,510.7

1. Amounts expressed exclude accrued interest (€284.8 million as of December 31, 2018 and €298.4 million as of December 31, 2017) and exclude the impact of the effective interest rate (€42.6 million as of December 31, 2018 and €69.3 million as of December 31, 2017). Including accrued interest and impact of EIR, the total bond borrowings amounted to €9,752.9 million as of December 31, 2018 and €11,267.2 million as of December 31, 2017.

24.3. Bank borrowings

The bank loans break down as follows:

Currency	Tranche	Maturity	Reference interest rate	Margin in foreign currency ¹	Outstanding amount at ²	
					December 31, 2017 restated	December 31, 2018
EUR	B11	July 2025	Euribor 3M	3.000%	1,139.3	1,127.8
EUR	B12	July 2025	Euribor 3M	3.000%	1,000.0	990.0
USD	B11	January 2026	Libor 3M	2.750%	1,175.3	1,221.4
USD	B12	January 2026	Libor 3M	3.000%	1,788.4	1,858.6
USD	B13	August 2026	Libor 3M	4.000%	-	2,183.0
Revolving credit facility					-	-
Total					5,102.9	7,380.8

1. Interest is payable quarterly at the end of January, April, July and October.
 2. Amounts expressed exclude accrued interest (€24.1 million as of December 31, 2018 and €33.0 million as of December 31, 2017) and exclude the impact of the effective interest rate (€177.1 million as of December 31, 2018 and €79.0 million as of December 31, 2017). Including accrued interest and impact of EIR, total bank borrowings amounted to €7,227.9 million as of December 31, 2018, and €5,056.9 million as of December 31, 2017. These amounts do not include the bank loan raised by NextRadioTV.

Refer to Note 4 – *Significant events of the period* for refinancing occurred during the fiscal year 2018.

As of December 31, 2018, the Revolving Credit Facility (“RCF”) has not been used.

Bank loans, excluding the RCF, will all be repaid at the rate of 0.25% of the nominal amount each quarter.

24.4. Net financial debt

Net financial debt as defined and utilized by the Group can be broken down as follows:

Net financial debt (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Bonds	9,510.7	11,038.1
Term loans	7,380.8	5,102.9
Finance lease liabilities	79.3	72.9
Commercial paper	107.0	34.5
Bank overdrafts	39.2	78.0
Other financial liabilities	87.1	54.6
Financial Liabilities contributing to net financial debt (a)	17,204.1	16,380.9
Cash and cash equivalents	1,068.5	451.3
Net derivative instruments - currency translation impact	976.7	546.6
Financial Assets contributing to net financial debt (b)	2,045.2	997.9
Net financial debt (a) – (b)	15,159.0	15,383.0

- (a) Liability items correspond to the nominal value of financial liabilities excluding accrued interest, impact of EIR, perpetual subordinated notes, operating debts (notably guarantee deposits, securitization debts and reverse factoring) and debt on ACS and ATSF share purchase and liabilities related to Hivory price adjustment. All these liabilities are converted at the closing exchange rates. Refer to Note 24.6 – *Reconciliation between net financial liabilities and net financial debt*.
- (b) Asset items consist of cash and cash equivalents and the portion of the fair value of derivatives related to the currency impact (€976.7 million as of December 31, 2018 and €546.6 million as of December 31, 2017). The fair value of derivatives related to the interest rate impacts €(753.4) million as of December 31, 2018 and €(753.0) million as of December 31, 2017 is not included.

24.5. Senior secured debt liquidity risk

The following table breaks downs, for the Group's senior secured debt (bonds, bank loans and RCF) the future undiscounted cash flows (interest payments and repayment of the nominal amount).

(€m items)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 and beyond	Total
USD bonds	236.7	419.2	118.7	494.2	287.3	8,551.6	10,107.6
USD term loans	254.1	254.1	254.1	205.1	239.2	5,790.3	6,997.0
EUR bonds	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	2,490.8	3,136.1
EUR term loans	85.8	85.8	85.8	85.8	85.8	2,123.4	2,552.4
RCF	14.6	12.2	9.8	4.9	-	-	41.6
Total	720.3	900.4	597.5	919.1	741.4	18,956.0	22,834.6

The main assumptions used in this schedule are as follows:

- US dollar amounts are translated to euros at the closing rate (€1=\$1.1452) and flows on USD Bonds and USD Term loans also include flows on derivative instruments - also refer to the specific assumptions for debts denominated in US dollars as described in Note 25.4 - *Liquidity risk on foreign currency debt*;
- Calculations of interest are based on the Euribor and Libor rates as of December 31, 2018 (which leads at that date to the application of the floor to floating rate loans in euros but not to floating rate loans in US dollars);
- The maturity dates of bonds and loans are positioned at the contractual maturity date (no early repayment is planned).

24.6. Reconciliation between net financial liabilities and net financial debt

In compliance with IAS7 amendments, the following table shows the reconciliation between net financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position and the net financial debt:

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Reconciliation between net financial liabilities and net financial debt	December 31,	December 31,
(€m)	2018	2017 restated
Financial liabilities	19,249.1	18,560.8
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,068.5)	(451.3)
Derivative instruments - asset (a)	(1,017.5)	(649.9)
Net financial debt - consolidated statement of financial position	17,163.2	17,459.6
<i>Reconciliation :</i>		
Net derivative instruments - rate impact	(753.4)	(753.0)
Accrued interest	(316.3)	(335.2)
EIR	219.7	148.3
Perpetual subordinated notes ("TSDI")	(53.0)	(49.5)
Deposits received from customers	(199.6)	(199.6)
Securitization	(229.5)	(248.3)
Reverse factoring	(600.0)	(556.1)
Debt on share purchase	(45.1)	(71.0)
Dividend to pay	(1.9)	(1.9)
Current accounts	(0.9)	(8.6)
Other	(24.3)	(1.7)
Net financial debt	15,159.0	15,383.0

(a) Excluding the fair value of ACS Call (€7million), refer to Note 18 – *Other non-current assets*.

24.7. Reconciliation between change on financial liabilities and flows related to financing

In accordance with the amendment to IAS 7 applicable from January 1, 2017 onwards, this table presents the reconciliation between change on financial liabilities and flows related to financing as presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

(€m)	December 31, 2017 restated	Consolidated statement of cash flows			December 31, 2018
		Net cash flow - financing activities	Other flows	Other flows - non cash	
Non-current borrowings and other financial liabilities	16,854.4	102.9	-	478.5 ²	17,435.8
Other non-current financial liabilities	248.1	(6.8)	41.1	84.9 ³	367.3
Non-current financial liabilities	17,102.6	96.1	41.1	563.4	17,803.2
Current borrowings and financial liabilities	351.4	(789.3)	-	797.8	359.9
Other current financial liabilities	1,106.9	1,834.8	(1,800.8)	(54.9)	1,086.0
Current financial liabilities	1,458.3	1,045.5	(1,800.8)	743.0 ⁴	1,445.9
Financial liabilities	18,560.8	1,141.6	(1,759.7) ¹	1,306.4	19,249.1

1. Of which proceeds from the 49.99 % of Ivory disposal for €(1,766.8) million (accounted counterpart in financing flows in accordance with IAS 7), debt on share purchase for €37.2 million and bank overdraft for €(44.0) million;

2. Of which change effect for €85.2 million, change in fair value of derivative instruments for €(62.2) million, and EIR for €(18.9) million. It should be noted that flows related to EIR include IFRS 9 impact for €(56.1) million (change in accounting method as of January 1, 2018);

3. Of which fair value of the put option on ACS NCI for €28.0 million, debts of new consolidated entities ACS, ATSF, FOT and MCS for €26.9 million;

4. Of which accrued interests for €775.6 million and extinguishment of the put option of ACL NCI for €(70.4) million.

25. Derivative instruments

25.1. Fair value of derivative instruments

The following table shows the derivative instruments fair value:

(€m)		December 31,	December 31,
Type	Underlying element	2018	2017 restated
	2022 USD bonds	-	458.7
	2024 USD bonds	116.5	59.3
	2026 USD bonds	88.6	(449.7)
	2027 USD bonds	165.1	-
Cross-currency Swaps	January 2026 USD term loan	(20.0)	(48.9)
	January 2026 USD term loan	(17.2)	(89.3)
	July 2025 USD term loan	132.2	50.5
	August 2026 USD term loan	(49.6)	-
	Fixed rate - Floating rate USD	(160.7)	(176.1)
Interest rate swaps	January 2026 USD term loan	5.7	(12.4)
	Fixed rate - EURIBOR 3 months	(11.1)	1.5
	Swap EURIBOR 1 month - EURIBOR 3 months	(26.1)	-
	Derivative instruments classified as assets	1,017.5	649.9
	Derivative instruments classified as liabilities	(794.1)	(856.3)
	Net Derivative instruments	223.3	(206.4)
	<i>o/w currency effect</i>	976.7	546.6
	<i>o/w interest rate effect</i>	(753.4)	(753.0)

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Group uses the fair value method to recognize its derivative instruments.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments (cross currency swaps) traded over-the-counter is calculated on the basis of models commonly used by traders to measure these types of instruments. The resulting fair values are checked against bank valuations.

The measurement of the fair value of derivative financial instruments includes a “counterparty risk” component for asset derivatives and an “own credit risk” component for liability derivatives. Credit risk is measured on the basis of the usual mathematical models and market data (implicit credit spreads).

As part of the refinancing of the 2022 notes, the Group restructured the associated cross currency swaps in order to reflect the conditions of the new debt.

The cross currency swaps associated with the 2022 notes had the following characteristics:

Hedged item	Hedging instrument	Nominal in CCY(million)	Counter value in EUR (million)	Pay rate	Recv. Rate
\$4,000.0 million notes due 2022	Cross currency interest rate swap	4,000.0	2,989.0	5.143%	6.000%

The Group considered that as the hedged item had been completely extinguished as part of the refinancing operation, the associated hedging instrument was also considered to be extinguished and hence any fair value variations stored in OCI were recycled via the statement of income on the date of extinguishment of the swaps. A net loss of €165.0 million was recorded in the line item, ‘cost of gross financial debt’ in the consolidated statement of income as part of this operation as of December 31, 2018. As part of the restructuring of these derivative instruments, the Group received €157.0 million as compensation from the different counterparties, which was recorded in the line item, ‘cost of gross financial debt’ in the consolidated statement of income.

The Group entered into new hedging arrangements for the new dollar denominated debt issued as part of the refinancing transaction. The details of the new instruments are as follows:

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Hedged item	Hedging instrument	Nominal in CCY (million)	Counter value in Eur (million)	Pay rate*	Recv. Rate
\$ 1,750.0 million notes due 2027	Cross currency interest rate swap	1,736.0	1,290.0	6.431%	8.125%
\$ 2,500.0 million term loan due 2026	Cross currency interest rate swap	2,514.0	2,073.0	5.495%	Libor 3m (USD) + 4.00%

* Pay rate is the calculated based on the average interest paid on the different novations of the instrument

As per the provisions of IAS 39 and in keeping with its hedging strategy, the Group has chosen to partially qualify the hedging instruments as cash flow hedges at inception. The variations in fair value of the qualified portion will be recorded in the statement of other comprehensive income till such time as; 1) the instrument fails to meet the criteria for prospective efficiency testing as per IAS 39 or 2) the underlying hedged item is extinguished.

The following tranche was qualified for the hedge accounting for the period ended December 31, 2018.

- \$2,206.0 million for the \$2,514.0 million 2026 Term loan.

The variations in fair value of the unqualified portions of the hedging instruments were recorded directly in the statement of income.

25.2. Cross currency swaps

Cross currency swaps subscribed to by the Group are intended to neutralize the exchange rate impacting future financial flows (nominal amount, coupons) or to convert the LIBOR exposure for drawdowns in US dollars for the Term Loan into EURIBOR exposure.

Hedges established are detailed in the table below:

(in items millions)	Notional		Fixed rate / Margin		Initial exchange date	Final exchange date ¹
	USD	EUR	USD	EUR		
2024 bonds	1,375.0	1,028.0	6.250%	5.383%	April 30, 2015	May 15, 2022
2026 A bonds	2,400.0	1,735.7	7.375%	6.783%	none	July 15, 2024
2026 B bonds	2,790.0	2,458.1	7.375%	5.747%	April 11, 2016	April 15, 2024
2027 bonds	1,500.0	1,084.8	8.125%	6.802%	April 30, 2015	February 1st, 2027
2027 bonds	250.0	215.1	8.125%	5.560%	July 31, 2018	February 1st, 2027
2026 A term loan	550.0	498.0	L+3,250% ²	E+2,730% ²	August 3, 2015	July 31, 2022
2026 A term loan	1,240.0	1,095.6	L+4,000% ²	E+4,150% ²	Nov. 10, 2015	January 31, 2023
2025 term loan	1,424.7	1,104.0	L+4,250%	E+4,570%	none	January 15, 2024
2026 A term loan	350.0	298.1	L+3,000%	E+2,76%	Oct. 31, 2017	January. 15, 2026
2026 B term loan	2,500.0	2,061.0	L+4,000%	5.501%	April 30, 2015	August 15, 2026
Total	14,379.7	11,578.6				

1 Banks benefit from a five-year termination clause in their favor:

- in May 2019, for 2024 Bonds;
- in July 2020 for the 2025 Loan;
- in November 2020 for the 2025 Loan;
- in April 2021 for the 2026 A Bonds, 2026 B Bonds and for the 2025 Loan;
- in October 2022 for the 2026 Loan;
- in July 2023 for 2026 Loan and 2027 Bonds.

Banks may thus unilaterally terminate the hedging agreement and have Altice France pay, or pay the balance under the agreement to Altice France (depending on the market conditions at such time).

2 A minimum (floor) of 0.00% applies to the LIBOR and EURIBOR.

As part of the refinancing that occurred during the year, the Group has renegotiated the existing cross currency swaps previously related to 2022 bonds for \$4,000.0 million detailed as follows:

- \$1,500.0 million corresponding to 2027 bonds in US dollars,
- \$2,500.0 million corresponding to B13 term loan in US dollars.

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The Group has issued a new cross currency swap related to the issuance of 2027 bonds with the following characteristics:

- Nominal of \$250.0 million exchanged for an amount of €15.0 million at a swap rate of 1.1620 USD/EUR,
- The three-month LIBOR plus margin of 4.00% in US dollars was exchanged to a euro fixed rate of 5.5600%.

25.3. Interest rate swaps

As of December 31, 2018, the interest rate swap listed below was still active:

- Principal: €4,000.0 million,
- Altice France pays a negative fixed rate of 0.121% versus floating three-month Euribor,
- Maturity: January 2023,
- Frequency of swaps: quarterly (January, April, July, and October).

This swap has an early termination option (held by counterparty) starting from January 2021. As this swap did not qualify for hedge accounting, changes in its fair value are recognized directly in profit and loss.

During the year, the Group set up three new interest rate swaps in order to match the one month interest's period of the term loans TLB 11, TLB 12 and TLB 13 in US dollars.

Hedge transactions are detailed in the table below:

Hedged items	Currency	Notional (€m)	Fixed rate / Margin		Initial exchange	Final exchange
			Pay USD	Receive USD	date	date
TLB 11	USD	1,406	L3M +2.5475%	L1M +2.7500%	April 30, 2018	April 30, 2019
TLB 12	USD	2,139	L3M -0.15%	L1M + 0%	July 16, 2018	Avril 16, 2019
TLB 13	USD	2,500	L3M +3.9000%	L1M +4.000%	August 15, 2018	August 15, 2019
Total		6,045				

As those swaps are not qualify for hedge accounting, changes in their fair value are recognized directly in profit and loss.

25.4. Liquidity risk on foreign currency debts

The following table breaks down, for the bonds and loans denominated in dollars, the future undiscounted cash flows (interest payments and repayment of the nominal amount).

The main assumptions used in this schedule are as follows:

- Amounts in dollars are translated to euros at the closing rate (€1 = \$1.1452);
- Calculations of interest are based on the EURIBOR and LIBOR rates as of December 31, 2018 (which leads at that date to applying the floor on variable rate loans);
- The maturity dates of bonds and loans are positioned at the contractual maturity date (no early repayment is planned);
- The final trade date for the swaps was scheduled for the closer of (i) the final trade date provided for in the swap agreement and, where applicable, (ii) the date on which the banks have the option to terminate the agreement early.

(€m)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 and beyond	Total
USD Bonds (a)	236.7	419.2	118.7	494.2	287.3	8,551.6	10,107.6
Flows in USD	532.4	532.4	532.4	532.4	532.4	8,551.6	11,213.4
Swap - Flows in USD	(1,695.5)	(457.3)	(4,822.2)	(123.1)	(1,576.6)	-	(8,674.7)
Swap - Flows in EUR	1,399.8	344.1	4,408.5	84.9	1,331.5	-	7,568.9
USD Term loans (b)	254.1	254.1	254.1	205.1	239.2	5,790.3	6,997.0

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Flows in USD	380.2	380.2	380.2	327.1	327.1	5,790.3	7,585.1
Swap - Flows in USD	(357.8)	(357.8)	(357.8)	(3,261.4)	(2,216.9)	-	(6,551.8)
Swap - Flows in EUR	231.7	231.7	231.7	3,139.4	2,129.0	-	5,963.6
Total = (a)+(b)	490.8	673.3	372.9	699.3	526.5	14,341.8	17,104.6

25.5. Credit risk and counterparty risk

Altice France is exposed to bank counterparty risk in its investments and derivatives; Altice France therefore uses strict criteria when selecting public, financial or industrial institutions in which to invest or contract derivatives, in particular in terms of their financial rating.

26. Provisions

The following table details the amount of provisions:

Provisions	December 31, 2018					
	Opening	Increase	Utilization	Reversal and changes of accounting estimates	Other	Closing
(€m)						
Employee benefit plans	124.1	12.6	(3.5)	(0.1)	(1.2)	131.9
Restructuring (a)	45.9	7.9	(24.3)	(4.7)	(0.2)	24.6
Technical site restoration (b)	97.0	3.8	(8.4)	(0.2)	(3.8)	88.3
Litigation and other (c)	559.0	142.0	(81.6)	(184.4)	13.1	448.0
Provisions	826.0	166.2	(117.8)	(189.4)	7.9	692.9
<i>Current provisions</i>	<i>349.6</i>	<i>83.1</i>	<i>(83.0)</i>	<i>(148.6)</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>216.5</i>
<i>Non-current provisions</i>	<i>476.3</i>	<i>83.1</i>	<i>(34.8)</i>	<i>(40.8)</i>	<i>(7.4)</i>	<i>476.4</i>

(a) Concern mainly the reversal of provision and the utilization of the Telecom division for €(24.9) million.

(b) Site restoration expenses: the Group has an obligation to restore the technical sites of its network at the end of the lease when they are not renewed or are terminated early.

(c) Litigation and other: these are included in provisions mainly when their amounts and types are not disclosed, because disclosing them may harm the Group. Provisions for litigation cover the risks connected with court action against the Group (Refer to Note 33 – *Litigation*). All provisioned disputes are currently awaiting hearing or motions in a court. The unused portion of provisions recognized at the beginning of the period reflects disputes that have been settled by the Group paying amounts smaller than those provisioned, or to a downward re-assessment of the risk.

The table for fiscal year 2017 is presented below:

Provisions	December 31, 2017 restated					
	Opening	Increase	Utilization	Reversal and changes of accounting estimates	Other	Closing
(€m)						
Employee benefit plans	161.4	15.3	(1.1)	(49.4)	(2.0)	124.1
Restructuring	145.6	746.2	(765.7)	(45.6)	(34.6)	45.9
Technical site restoration	118.8	3.4	(10.6)	-	(14.6)	97.0
Litigation and other	810.7	231.4	(201.0)	(301.2)	19.1	559.0
Provisions	1,236.4	996.3	(978.4)	(396.2)	(32.1)	826.0
<i>Current provisions</i>	<i>396.2</i>	<i>839.5</i>	<i>(826.1)</i>	<i>(42.6)</i>	<i>(17.3)</i>	<i>349.6</i>
<i>Non-current provisions</i>	<i>840.2</i>	<i>156.8</i>	<i>(152.3)</i>	<i>(353.6)</i>	<i>(14.8)</i>	<i>476.3</i>

27. Post-employment benefits

All Group employees benefit from severance packages upon retirement based on the collective bargaining agreement with the company to which they are attached.

The rights to conventional retirement benefits vested by employees were evaluated individually, based on various parameters and assumptions such as the employee's age, position, length of service in the Group and salary, according to the terms of their employment agreement.

27.1. Assumptions used for defined-benefit plans

Assumptions used for defined-benefit plans	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Discount rate	1.60%	1.40%
Expected salary increase rate	2.00%	2.00%
Inflation rate	2.00%	2.00%

Demographic assumptions are specific to each company.

27.2. Change in commitments

Change in Commitments (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Benefit obligation - opening balance	124.1	161.4
Service cost	10.7	12.9
Interest cost	1.8	2.4
Actuarial loss (gain)	(10.5)	0.8
Benefit paid	(0.6)	(1.1)
Business combinations	11.3	-
Restructuring	(3.3)	(49.4)
Reclassification to liabilities directly associated to assets held for sale	(1.5)	(2.8)
Benefit obligation - closing balance	131.9	124.1

The Group had no plan assets as of December 31, 2018 or as of December 31, 2017.

27.3. Breakdown of recognized expense in the consolidated statement of income

Breakdown of Recognized Expense in the Consolidated Statement of Income (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Service cost	10.7	12.9
Interest cost	1.8	2.4
Restructuring	(3.3)	(49.4)
Benefit paid	(0.6)	(1.1)
Net period expense of post-employment benefits	8.6	(35.3)

27.4. Actuarial gains and losses recognized in comprehensive income

Actuarial Gains and Losses Recognized in Comprehensive Income (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Actuarial losses (gains) from experience	(0.6)	(0.6)
Actuarial losses (gains) from changes of assumptions	(9.9)	1.3
Actuarial losses (gains) recognized in comprehensive income	(10.5)	0.8
Actuarial losses (gains) cumulated in comprehensive income (OCI)	0.6	11.1

27.5. Sensitivities

The impact of a change in discount rate within more or less 0.25 point for the actuarial liability is presented in the table below:

Sensitivities (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Benefit obligation at 1.35%	138.0	132.8
Benefit obligation at 1.60%	131.9	124.1
Benefit obligation at 1.85%	118.4	121.9

27.6. Maturity of post-employment benefits

The estimated amount (in nominal value) of the benefits to be paid in the next ten years is as follows:

(€m)	Total	Under one year	Two to five years	Six to ten years
<i>Estimated benefits payable</i>	49.3	1.2	5.0	43.0

28. Other non-current liabilities

This item breaks down as follows:

Other Non-Current Liabilities (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
GSM and LTE licenses (a)	36.8	50.4
Other	13.6	61.9
Other non-current liabilities	50.4	112.3

(a) Debt maturing at the latest in 2021.

29. Trade payables and other current liabilities

Trade Payables and Other Current Liabilities (€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Trade payables and other liabilities	3,178.2	3,266.7
Payables from purchase of intangible and tangible assets	529.5	808.9
Advances and deposits from customers, credit customers	599.4	574.4
Tax liabilities	676.3	626.7
Social liabilities (a)	574.6	768.4
Other current liabilities	42.9	48.9
Trade payables and other current liabilities	5,600.9	6,094.1

(a) These amounts include €16.0 million of liabilities related to the voluntary departure plan (compared to €443.0 million in December 2017).

30. Financial instruments

30.1. Fair value of financial instruments

The following tables show the net carrying amount per category and the fair value of the Group's financial instruments at December 31 of each year:

(€m)	Note	Classification IAS 39	December 31, 2018	
			Net carrying value	Fair value
Assets				
Trade and other receivables *	20	- Assets at amortized cost	3,394.2	3,394.2
Derivative instruments classified as assets	18		1,027.2	1,027.2
		- Derivatives qualifying as hedges	118.4	118.4
		- Fair value through income	899.1	899.1
		- Assets at amortized cost	9.7	9.7
Non-current financial assets	18		89.0	89.0
		- Assets available for sale	18.2	18.2
		- Loans and receivables	70.4	70.4
		- Assets at amortized cost	0.5	0.5
Other non-current assets	18	- Assets at amortized cost	6.2	6.2
Current financial assets		- Loans and receivables	2.2	2.2
Cash and cash equivalents	22	- Fair value through income	1,068.5	1,068.5
Liabilities				
Non-current borrowings and financial liabilities	24	- Liabilities at amortized cost	16,641.7	16,095.1
Derivative instruments classified as liabilities	24		794.1	794.1

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		- Derivatives qualifying as hedges	204.1	204.1
		- Fair value through income	590.0	590.0
Other non-current financial liabilities	24	- Liabilities at amortized cost	367.3	367.3
Other non-current liabilities *	28	- Liabilities at amortized cost	50.4	50.4
Current borrowings and financial liabilities	24	- Liabilities at amortized cost	359.9	359.9
Other financial liabilities	24	- Liabilities at amortized cost	1,086.0	1,086.0
Trade payables and other liabilities	29	- Liabilities at amortized cost	5,558.0	5,558.0
Other current liabilities *		- Liabilities at amortized cost	42.8	42.8

* Excluding prepaid expenses and contracts assets and liabilities

As of December 31, 2017

(€m)	Note	Classification IAS 39	December 31, 2017 restated	
			Net carrying value	Fair value
Assets				
Trade and other receivables *	20	- Assets at amortized cost	3,484.1	3,484.1
Derivative instruments classified as assets	18		649.9	649.9
		- Derivatives qualifying as hedges	545.6	545.6
		- Fair value through income	104.3	104.3
Non-current financial assets	18		85.8	85.8
		- Assets available for sale	15.6	15.6
		- Loans and receivables	69.3	69.3
		- Assets at amortized cost	0.9	0.9
Other non-current assets	18	- Assets at amortized cost	10.9	10.9
Current financial assets		- Loans and receivables	17.4	17.4
Cash and cash equivalents	22	- Fair value through income	451.3	451.3
Liabilities				
Non-current borrowings and financial liabilities	24	- Liabilities at amortized cost	15,998.2	16,205.9
Derivative instruments classified as liabilities	24	- Fair value through income	856.3	856.3
			508.4	508.4
			347.9	347.9
Other non-current financial liabilities	24	- Liabilities at amortized cost	248.1	248.1
Other non-current liabilities *	28	- Liabilities at amortized cost	112.3	112.3
Current borrowings and financial liabilities	24	- Liabilities at amortized cost	351.4	351.4
Other financial liabilities	24	- Liabilities at amortized cost	1,106.9	1,106.9
Trade payables and other liabilities	29	- Liabilities at amortized cost	6,045.3	6,045.3
Other current liabilities *		- Liabilities at amortized cost	48.8	48.8

* Excluding prepaid expenses and contracts assets and liabilities

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables, of cash and cash equivalents, and of trade payables and other current liabilities is nearly equal to their fair value given the short maturities of these instruments, or otherwise, their recognition at their discounted value.

With the exception of derivatives, loans and other short-term and long-term financial debts, and other current and non-current financial liabilities are measured at their amortized cost, which corresponds to the estimated value of the financial liability when initially recognized, minus repayments of principal, and plus or minus cumulative amortization, measured using the effective interest rate method.

Derivatives are measured at fair value through the income statement, or through other items of comprehensive income, for the effective portion of the change in fair value of derivatives qualifying as cash flow hedges.

Fair value measurement through the balance sheet

Fair value is calculated using market prices. When market prices are not available, an analysis of discounted cash flow is carried out.

In accordance with IFRS 7, a three-level hierarchy is applied when measuring fair value:

- Level 1: prices listed on an active market;

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- Level 2: internal model with parameters that are observable using internal valuation techniques. These techniques rely on the usual mathematical calculation methods that include observable market data (futures prices, yield curve, etc.);
- Level 3: an internal model with non-observable parameters.

The following table shows the measurement method used for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value at December 31 of each year:

(€m)	December 31, 2018			
	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Derivative instruments	1,017.5	-	1,017.5	-
Other non-current financial assets	18.2	-	-	18.2
Other current financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,068.5	1,068.5	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative instruments classified as liabilities	794.1	-	794.1	-

(€m)	December 31, 2017 restated			
	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Derivative instruments	649.9	-	649.9	-
Other non-current financial assets	15.6	-	-	15.6
Other current financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	451.3	451.3	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative instruments classified as liabilities	856.3	-	856.3	-

30.2. Financial risk management and derivative instruments

The Group's treasury department provides services, coordinates access to national and international financial markets, measures and manages the financial risks connected with the Group's activities. These risks include market risks (mainly exchange rate and interest rate risks), credit risks and liquidity risks. The Group seeks to minimize the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures.

30.3. Currency risk

The Group's exchange rate risk relates to bond issues and bank borrowings denominated in US dollars.

The Group's borrowings arranged in US dollars are fully hedged by derivative instruments in the form of cross currency swaps.

The following table shows the impact of hedging on the initial debt (at the debt issue date), before and after hedging.

Original amount, expressed in millions	Currency	Initial position		Hedging instrument		Final position	
		In foreign currency	In euros	In foreign currency	In euros	In foreign currency	In euros
2024 Bonds	USD	(1,375.0)	-	1,375.0	(1,028.0)	-	(1,028.0)
2026 Bonds	USD	(5,190.0)	-	5,190.0	(4,194.0)	-	(4,194.0)
2027 Bonds	USD	(1,750.0)	-	1,750.0	(1,300.3)	-	(1,300.3)
2025 Term Loan	USD	(1,420.0)	-	1,425.0	(1,100.0)	5.0	(1,100.0)
2026 A Term Loan	USD	(2,150.0)	-	2,140.0	(1,892.0)	(10.0)	(1,892.0)
2026 B Term Loan	USD	(2,500.0)	-	2,500.0	(2,061.0)	-	(2,061.0)
Total		(14,385.0)	-	14,380.0	(11,575.3)	(5.0)	(11,575.3)

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The following table shows the impact of hedging on the residual debt as of December 31, 2018 before and after hedging:

<i>Amounts as of December 31, 2018 expressed in millions</i>	Currency	Initial position		Hedging instrument		Final position	
		In foreign currency	In euros	In foreign currency	In euros	In foreign currency	In euros
2024 Bonds	USD	(1,375.0)	-	1,375.0	(1,028.0)	-	(1,028.0)
2026 Bonds	USD	(5,190.0)	-	5,190.0	(4,194.0)	-	(4,194.0)
2027 Bonds	USD	(1,750.0)	-	1,750.0	(1,300.3)	-	(1,300.3)
2025 Term Loan	USD	(1,398.7)	-	1,425.0	(1,100.0)	26.3	(1,100.0)
2026 A Term Loan	USD	(2,128.5)	-	2,140.0	(1,892.0)	11.5	(1,892.0)
2026 B Term Loan	USD	(2,500.0)	-	2,500.0	(2,061.0)	-	(2,061.0)
Total		(14,342.2)	-	14,380.0	(11,575.3)	37.8	(11,575.3)

As of December 31, 2018, a sudden 10% change in value of the euro against the US dollar would have, given the assets and liabilities on the balance sheet, an immaterial impact on the Group's currency translation results given the hedging instruments set up by the Group. For the purposes of this analysis, all other variables, in particular interest rates, are assumed to remain unchanged.

Forward purchases

The Group hedges proactively its operating purchases (Capex and Opex) in US dollars. As of December 31, 2017, the Group signed with various counterparties forward purchases of US dollars.

As of December 31, 2018 the Group purchased \$163.5 million at an average price of US\$1.1527 for €1 with maturities starting from January 3, 2019 to August 30, 2019. As of December 31, 2018 the average remaining maturity of these forward purchases is about 119 days.

The total fair value of these instruments amounts to €0.6 million in disfavour of the Group.

30.4. Rate risk

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risks mainly on bank borrowings on a variable interest rate basis. The Group limits such risks, when it considers appropriate, through interest rate swaps and interest rate caps.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The analysis of sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations for instruments at variable rates takes into accounts all variable flows of financial instruments. The analysis assumes that the liabilities and financial instruments on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2018 remain unchanged over the year. For the purposes of this analysis, all other variables, in particular exchange rates, are assumed to remain unchanged.

A 50 basis point rise (fall) in the EURIBOR at the period-end date would not have material impact on the cost of gross debt.

30.5. Liquidity risk management

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate levels of cash, cash equivalents and lines of credit, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Cash position including cash equivalents

As of December 31, 2018, Altice France's cash position more than covered the repayment schedules of its current financial debt:

Amount available (€m)	
Cash	741.8
Cash equivalents	326.6
Amount available for drawing from lines of credit	1,125.0
Cash position	2,193.5

30.6. Management of credit risk and counterparty risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. Financial instruments that could increase credit risk are mainly trade receivables, cash investments and derivative instruments.

Trade receivables

The Group considers that it has extremely limited exposure to concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade accounts receivable due to its large and diverse customer base (residential and public institutions) operating in numerous industries across France.

Cash investments and derivative instruments

Altice France is exposed to bank counterparty risk in its investments and derivatives, and therefore uses strict criteria when selecting public, financial or industrial institutions in which to invest or contract derivatives, in particular in terms of their financial rating.

31. Related party transactions

Parties related to the Group include:

- All companies included in the consolidation scope, regardless of whether they are fully consolidated or equity associates;
- Altice Europe, the entities that it consolidates and its related parties;
- All the members of the Executive Committee of Altice France and companies in which they hold a directorship.

Transactions between fully consolidated entities within the consolidation scope have been eliminated when preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below.

31.1. Senior executive compensation

The Group's senior executives include members of Altice France's Executive Committee.

The following table shows the compensation allocated to individuals who were, at period-end, or had been in previous years, members of the Executive Committee.

Senior executive compensation	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
(€m)		
Short-term benefits (a)	5.5	5.5
Indemnity linked to the public buyout offer (b)	-	27.7
Executive compensation	5.5	33.2

a) Includes gross salaries (fixed component and variable component), profit-sharing as well as benefits in kind recognized during the year.

b) Indemnities paid in the context of the squeeze-out of Altice France's shares (Refer to the Group's 2017 annual consolidated financial statements).

31.2. Associates and joint ventures

Associates and joint ventures, measured through equity, are presented in Note 17– *Investments in associates*.

The main transactions with equity associates relate to:

- La Poste Telecom SAS as part of its telecommunication activities,
- Synerail SAS and Synerail Construction SAS as part of the GSM-R public-private partnership.

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Associates and Joint Ventures (€m)	Associates		Joint ventures	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated (*)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated (*)
Assets	51.3	34.7	12.7	14.8
Non-current assets	-	-	12.7	14.8
Current assets	51.3	34.7	-	-
Liabilities	2.8	3.3	-	-
Non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities	2.8	3.3	-	-
Net financial income (expense)	105.1	89.5	-	1.9
Operating income	132.9	117.1	-	-
Operating expenses	(27.9)	(27.6)	-	-
Financial income	0.1	0.0	-	1.9
Off balance-sheet commitments	10.1	67.5	50.9	63.6
Operating	-	-	-	-
Financial	10.1	67.5	36.0	46.4
Pledges	-	-	14.9	17.1

31.3. Shareholders

Transactions with shareholders and their related parties

In 2018, the summary of these transactions is as follows:

(€m)	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017 restated
Total income	89.5	114.1
Total expenses	(504.0)	(635.4)
Total	(414.5)	(521.3)

These transactions were conducted as part of the Group's activities mainly with the following companies:

- Outremer Telecom (till October 31,2018), Hot, Portugal Telecom: telecommunication services;
- i24 US ,MCS (till June 30,2018) Altice Entertainment News and Sport : television royalties and content;
- Altice Management International and Altice Customer Services (Intelcia) (till April 30,2018) : customer services;
- Altice Technical Services (ERT, Icart and Rhon'Telecom till April 30, 2018): construction and deployment of networks;
- Quadrans: real estate rentals.

On December 31, 2018, the significant changes in the statement of income concern:

- Decrease in purchase of customer services from Altice Management International and Intelcia : €73.2 million,
- Decrease in purchase of TV channels programs, including sports channel (saving of €397.7 million) from Altice Entertainment News & Sport and Ma Chaîne Sport offset by €300.0 million of break-up fee (Refer to Note 4 – *Significant events of the period*).

These expenses include management fees (€59.0) million from Altice Europe.

Investments made (especially construction and deployment of networks with ATS) amounted to €138.4 million as of December 31, 2018 (for four months of activity) compared to €253.0 million as of December 31, 2017.

As a reminder, the acquisition of ATSF, ACS, MCS and FOT are transactions between related parties as well as the disposal of i24News.

The commitments given to Altice Europe and its related parties amounts to €55.7 million compared to €2,290.1 million as of December 31, 2017. The main change is due to the renegotiation of the TV channel contract with AENS (1.2) billion.

32. Commitments and contractual obligations

The significant contractual commitments undertaken or received by the Group are disclosed below.

32.1. Commitments relating to bonds and term loans

In May 2014, the Group issued bonds and set up term loans to refinance its historic debt and fund a portion of the SFR acquisition. In July 2015, in the form of an additional facility under the same legal documentation as the loans taken out in May 2014, the Group set up new term loan for the purpose of refinancing its revolving credit lines. Then, in order to fund a portion of the December 2015 distribution, the Group took out a term loan in October 2015. The latter was also structured as an additional tranche under the existing documentation. In April 2016, the Group set up new bonds and term loans for the purpose to refinance a portion of the loans raised in 2014. In October 2016, the Group set up new term loan tranches. The loans setting up in 2016 were structured as additional debt under the existing documentation. In April and October 2017, the Group refinanced some of its term loans and were structured as additional debt under the existing documentation. On July and August 2018, the Group refinanced bonds in euros and dollars with a maturity at 2022. Those Bonds have been structured as additional debt under the existing documentation.

As part of these various loans, established under the same financial documentation, a certain number of Group subsidiaries (Altice France, SFR, Ypso France, Altice B2B France, SFR Fibre, Numericable US LLC, Numericable US SAS, Completel, Ypso Finance, SFR Presse Distribution and SFR Presse) pledged certain assets to banks (equity instruments of Group companies, bank accounts intercompany loans, trademarks and goodwill).

Additionally, in the event of a change in control (should a company other than Altice Europe or an affiliate of Altice Europe come to hold more than 51% of Altice France), the Group would have to offer to repay its debt for an amount equal to 101% of the amount outstanding on that debt.

Term loans and Bonds issued also include certain restrictions that limit the Group's ability to:

- Incur or guarantee any additional debt, subject to a consolidated net debt leverage ratio (4.5x for total debt and 3.25x for bonds);
- Draw the RCF line subject to a consolidated net debt leverage ratio of 4.5x;
- Make investments or other payments that are subject to restrictions (including dividends);
- Grant sureties;
- Dispose of subsidiaries' assets and equity instruments;
- Conclude certain transactions with its affiliates;
- Enter into agreements limiting the ability of its subsidiaries to pay it dividends or repay intercompany loans and advances; and
- Carry out mergers or consolidations.

32.2. Commitments assumed by Altice France towards the French Competition Authority under its concentration operation and the monitoring of these commitments

On October 30, 2014, the French Competition Authority authorized exclusive control of SFR by the Altice Group, the parent company of Altice France, subject to compliance with several commitments (Decision No. 14.DCC-160 of October 30, 2014 by the Competition Authority). In compliance with this decision, Altice France is implementing the respective commitments.

32.3. Commitments relating to assets (excluding network sharing)

The contractual commitments to acquire intangible assets and property, plant and equipment amount to €1,288.5 million as of December 31, 2018. The amount includes commitments related to the use of telecommunications systems.

The commitment schedule is as follows:

Investment Commitments (€m)	Minimum future payments 2018	Maturity			December 31, 2017 restated
		Less than one year	Two to five years	More than five years	
Commitments relating to Delegated Public Services	631.9	51.4	227.4	353.1	391.1
Commitments relating to Less Dense Areas ZMD (a)	6.9	61.5	(54.6)	-	3.4
<i>of which commitments given</i>	164.6	120.8	43.8	-	67.4
<i>of which commitments received</i>	(157.7)	(59.4)	(98.4)	-	(64.1)
Other investment	649.8	585.8	63.9	0.1	785.3
Total net investment commitments	1,288.5	698.7	236.7	353.2	1,179.8

(a) Commitments relating to the deployment of FTTH (Fiber To The Home) in less densely populated areas (ZMD).

The amount related to entities included in SFR FTTH transactions is detailed below:

Investment Commitments (€m)	Minimum future payments 2018	Maturity		
		Less than one year	Two to five years	More than five years
Commitments relating to Delegated Public Services	625.2	44.7	227.4	353.1
Commitments relating to Less Dense Areas ZMD	(157.7)	(59.4)	(98.4)	-
<i>of which commitments given</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>of which commitments received</i>	(157.7)	(59.4)	(98.4)	-
Other investment	-	-	-	-
Total net investment commitments	467.5	(14.6)	129.0	353.1

32.4. Agreement to share part of SFR's mobile network

On January 31, 2014, SFR and Bouygues Telecom signed a strategic agreement to share their mobile networks. They will deploy a new shared-access mobile network in an area covering 57% of the population. The agreement allows the two operators to improve their mobile coverage and to achieve significant savings over time.

The agreement is based on two principles:

- create a special purpose joint venture (Infracos) to manage the shared assets of the radio sites, i.e., the passive infrastructures and geographical sites where the telecom infrastructures and equipment are deployed. SFR and Bouygues Telecom each retain full ownership of their own telecom equipment assets and frequencies;
- set up a RAN-sharing service that 2G, 3G and 4G operators can use in the shared territory. Each operator is responsible for the part of the shared territory in which it designs, deploys, operates and maintains the RAN-sharing service.

The sharing agreement is similar to many mechanisms set up in other European countries. Each operator retains its own independent innovation capacity and total commercial and pricing independence. The first deliveries of cell plans were on April 30, 2014. On that occasion, each operator was informed of its partner's deployment plans, as exchanges of technical information about the sites when developing the sharing agreement had been prohibited by ARCEP. This exchange of information led on October 24, 2014 to the agreement being adjusted, in particular regarding certain engineering choices that had been made at a time when the negotiating parties did not have full access to relevant data about each other's networks. The target network completion date was pushed back by a year, from the end of 2017 to the end of 2018, to take into account previous deployment delays encountered.

The first roll-outs of the RAN sharing coverage were in September 2015, and 11,591 sites were rolled out the end of December 31, 2018. SFR estimates that as of late December 2018, this agreement corresponds to approximately €1,193.9 million in commitments given, and approximately €1,664.8 million in commitments received, for a net commitment of approximately €470.9 million, covering the entire long-term agreement.

32.5. Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment relating to SFR telecommunication activities

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

Band	Technology	Decisions	Start	End
700 MHz	4G (2 × 5 MHz)	ARCEP Dec. n° 15-1569	December 8, 2015	December 8, 2035
800 MHz	4G (2 × 10 MHz)	ARCEP Dec. n° 12-0039	January 17, 2012	January 17, 2032
900 MHz	2G/3G/4G (2 × 10 MHz)	ARCEP Dec. n° 06-0140	March 25, 2006	March 25, 2021
		ARCEP Dec. n° 18-0683		
	2G/3G/4G (2 × 8.7 MHz)	ARCEP Dec. n° 18-1393	March 25, 2021	March 25, 2031
1800 MHz	2G/4G (2 × 20 MHz)	ARCEP Dec. n° 15-0976	May 25, 2016	March 25, 2021
	2G/3G/4G (2 × 20 MHz)	ARCEP Dec. n° 18-1393	March 25, 2021	March 25, 2035
2.1 GHz	3G (2 × 14.8 MHz)	Dec. Issued on July 8, 2001	August 21, 2001	August 21, 2021
	3G (2 × 5 MHz)	ARCEP Dec. n° 10-0633	June 8, 2010	June 8, 2030
	2G/3G/4G (2 × 9.8 MHz)	ARCEP Dec. n° 18-1393	August 21, 2021	August 20, 2031
2.6 GHz	4G (2 × 15 MHz)	ARCEP Dec. n° 11-1171	October 11, 2011	October 11, 2031

The applicable financial terms are as follows:

- For the license in 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bands granted from March 25, 2006: annual payments for 15 years which are broken down each year into two parts: a fixed component amounting to €25 million per year (this discounted amount was capitalized as €278 million in 2006) and a variable component corresponding to 1% of the annual revenue generated by the use of those frequencies;
- For the license in the 2.1 GHz band granted from August 21, 2001: the fixed component paid in 2001, i.e., €19 million, was recognized in intangible assets and the variable component of the royalty amounted to 1% of the annual revenue generated by the use of this frequency. Additionally, under this license, SFR acquired new frequencies for €300 million in June 2010, for a 20-year period;
- For the licenses in the 2.6 GHz, 800 MHz and 700 MHz bands: the fixed components paid in October 2011 (€150 million) and January 2012 (€1,065 million) were recognized in intangible assets on the license allocation dates respectively in 2.6 GHz, 800 MHz and 700MHz bands. SFR acquired new frequencies in December 2015, for €466 million, payable in four installments. The variable portion of the royalty is 1% of the annual revenue generated by the use of those frequencies. The variable component of these license fees, which cannot be reliably measured in advance, are not recorded on the balance sheet but are recognized under expenses for the period in which they are incurred.
- For the license in 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bands granted from March 25, 2021: the fixed part of the annual license fee amounts to €1068 per kHz duplex allocated in the 900 MHz and €571 per kHz duplex allocated in the 1800 MHz band. The variable component corresponding to 1% of the annual revenue by the use of those frequencies.
- For the license in 2.1 GHz band granted from August 21, 2021: the fixed part of the annual license fee amounts to €571 per kHz duplex allocated. The variable component corresponding to 1% of the annual revenue by the use of those frequencies.

Furthermore, SFR is paying a contribution to the spectrum development fund for frequency bands which were thus developed, as decided by the French Prime Minister (700 MHz, 800 MHz, 2.1 GHz and 2.6 GHz,) as well as a tax to the National Frequencies Agency intended to cover the complete costs incurred by this establishment for the collection and treatment of claims of users of audiovisual communications services relating to interference caused by the start-up of radio-electric stations (700 MHz and 800 MHz).

32.6. Coverage commitments relating to SFR telecommunication licenses

As part of the allocation of the first block of LTE frequencies in October 2011 (2.6 GHz), SFR undertook to provide coverage for 25% of France's metropolitan population by October 11, 2015, 60% by October 11, 2019, and 75% by October 11, 2023.

As part of the allocation of the second block of 4G frequencies in January 2012 (800 MHz), SFR undertook to meet the following obligations:

- SFR must provide the following very-high-speed mobile services:
 - 98% of France's metropolitan population by January 2024 and 99.6% by January 2027;

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- Coverage in the primary deployment area (approximately 18% of the metropolitan population and 63% geographically): SFR must cover 40% of the population in this primary deployment area by January 2017 and 90% by January 2022 (this obligation is to comply using 800 MHz frequencies);
 - Coverage at a departmental level: SFR must cover 90% of the population of each department by January 2024 and 95% by January 2027;
 - Coverage of high-priority roads (about 50,000 kilometers): SFR must cover 100% of these axes by January 2027 (this obligation is to comply using 800 MHz frequencies).
- (ii) SFR and Bouygues Telecom have a joint obligation to pool networks or share frequencies in the primary deployment area.
- (iii) SFR has an obligation to allow roaming for Free Mobile in the primary deployment area once Free Mobile covers 25% of France's population with its own 2.6 GHz network and if it has not signed a national roaming agreement with another operator.
- (iv) SFR must, jointly with the other holders of 800 MHz band licenses, cover the city centers identified by the public authorities in the "Zones blanches" program (more than 98% of the population) within no more than 15 years.

As part of the allocation of the third block of LTE frequencies in December 2015 (700 MHz) SFR undertook to comply with the following deployment obligation in very-high-speed mobile networks:

- Coverage of the primary deployment area: SFR must cover 50% of the population in this area by January 2022, 92% by January 2027 and 97.7% by December 2030 (this obligation is to comply using 700 MHz frequencies);
- Coverage of high-priority roads (about 50,000 kilometers) : SFR must cover 100% of these axes by December 2030 (this obligation is to comply using 700 MHz frequencies);
- Coverage of regional railway network (at national level) : at national level, SFR must comply with a 60% coverage rate of regional railway network by January 2022, 80% by January 2027 and 90% by December 2030;
- Coverage of regional railway network (at regional level); in each region, SFR must comply with a 60% coverage rate of regional railway network by January 2027 and 80% by December 2030.

In the context of the change of its current frequency authorizations in the 900 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2.1 GHz bands (and in exchange for the lifting of technological limitation of frequency use in the 900 MHz band), SFR undertook to respect the following obligations:

- Participation in the targeted coverage to increase coverage of the metropolitan area;
- Widespread access to very high speed mobile access from all sites in its network in December 2020 (and by exception 75% of existing "Zones blanches" sites as of July 1, 2018);
- Coverage of priority roads outside the vehicles in December 2020;
- On-demand coverage inside buildings;
- Provide a fixed Internet access service on its very high speed mobile network;
- Participation in the extension of the "4G fixed" coverage.

On November 15, 2018, ARCEP adopted the decision related to the result of the allocation procedure in the 900 MHz band and the 4 decisions authorizing the use of frequencies in the 900 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2.1 GHz bands allocated to the winners selected on October 23, 2018. The new authorization for the use of frequencies delivered to SFR is part of the New Deal mobile, occurred between the Government, ARCEP and operators in January 2018. This authorization is granted from March 25, 2021 until March 24, 2031. It is accompanied by ambitious obligations for the digital development of the territory. In particular, SFR is committed to:

- Improve reception's quality in all the territory, especially in rural areas. The new standard of requirement applied to operators' obligations is the one of a good coverage;
- Increase the pace of targeted programs to improve coverage and in this context build at least 5,000 new sites in all the territory, sometimes pooled, which will now go beyond the "Zones blanches" and whose charge is now fully taken by the operators;
- Generalize reception in 4G which implies for the operators to cover more than one million French people out of 10,000 communes, by equipping in 4G all the mobile sites;

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- Accelerate the coverage of transport routes, in order that the main roads and railways are covered in 4G;
- Generalize telephone coverage inside buildings, especially by offering its customers equipped with a compatible terminal the voice by Wi-Fi.

32.7. Commitments related to the deployment of Fiber in AMII zones

To meet the French government expectations, Altice France makes the commitment, based upon the article L.33-13 of the French Postal and Electronic Communications.

By the end of 2020, the Group will deploy the homes and business premises of the listed cities in the appendix of the commitment letter, representing 1.4 million of homes, so 1.6 million access points (source Insee 2014) which are now in its charge for a minimum thresholds 92% connectable (8% remains will be “connectable upon request”, within six months).

In addition of this deployment 1,070,000 additional homes and business premises on the AMII area the list is also attached to the commitment letter (Refer to Note 4 – *Significant events of the period*).

32.8. Commitments relating to operating leases

The minimum future rents for operating leases are shown in the following table:

Operating Lease Commitments	Minimum future payments 2018	Maturity			2017 restated
		Less than one year	Two to five years	More than five years	
(€m)					
Buildings	1,996.6	327.2	965.4	703.9	2,001.7
<i>o/w administrative premises</i>	737.8	76.8	310.8	350.3	672.6
<i>o/w technical premises</i>	1,248.1	244.1	650.3	353.7	1,328.1
<i>o/w other</i>	10.7	6.3	4.4	-	1.0
Other	52.4	26.2	24.3	2.0	122.3
Leases	2,048.9	353.4	989.7	705.9	2,124.0
Buildings	(491.5)	(65.6)	(192.2)	(233.7)	(301.0)
<i>o/w administrative premises</i>	-	-	-	-	(1.5)
<i>o/w technical premises</i>	(491.5)	(65.6)	(192.2)	(233.7)	(299.5)
<i>o/w other</i>	-	-	-	-	-
Sublets	(491.5)	(65.6)	(192.2)	(233.7)	(301.0)
Total net	1,557.4	287.7	797.5	472.2	1,823.0

The total future technical rents include rights of way and rents related to the right to use fiber optics.

A portion of commitments relating to operating leases was signed with related parties of the Group (Refer to Note 31 – *Related party transactions*).

The reconciliation between operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018 and lease liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position at the date of initial application is presented in Note 1.2 – *New standards and interpretations*.

32.9. Commitment relating to long-term contracts

Commitments relating to long-term contracts concern mainly television broadcasting contracts.

Long Term Contracts Commitments	Maturity				December 31, 2017 restated
	Minimum future payments 2018	Less than one year	Two to five years	More than five years	
(€m)					
Commitments given	740.0	271.6	436.5	31.9	1,991.0
Commitments received	(126.4)	(28.1)	(54.8)	(43.5)	(125.9)
Total net commitments	613.6	243.6	381.6	(11.6)	1,865.1

The change in commitments relating to long-term contracts is explained by the contract renegotiations with related parties of the Group (Refer to Note 31 – *Related party transactions*).

The amount related to entities included in SFR FTTH transaction is €(0.5) million.

32.10. Other commitments

Other Commitments	Maturity				2017 restated
	2018	Less than one year	Two to five years	More than five years	
(€m)					
Bank security guarantee GSM-R (a)	36.0	-	-	36.0	36.0
Bank guarantees GSM-R (a)	2.3	-	-	2.3	12.7
Other bank security deposits and guarantees (b)	53.5	7.8	4.4	41.4	73.1
Commitments to purchase securities (c)	13.3	2.1	0.8	10.4	15.8
Pledges (d)	17.0	-	-	17.0	17.7
Commitments given	122.1	9.9	5.2	107.0	155.3
Other guarantees and bank security deposits	-	-	-	-	(1.4)
Commitments received	-	-	-	-	(1.4)

(a) Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) between the SFR, Vinci, AXA and TDF groups and Réseau Ferré de France (R.F.F.).

(b) This amount includes mainly commitments given for Altice France subsidiaries in order to carry out their activities. The amount related to entities included in SFR FTTH transaction is €20.5 million with a maturity longer than five years.

(c) The Group has made unilateral promises to buy out minority interests of a financial partner in certain entities. Such promises can be made only in the event that the Group's entities do not meet the contractual commitments made when signing the related shareholders' agreements.

(d) This amount does not include the pledges granted for Senior secured debt requirements.

33. Litigation

The Group is involved in legal and administrative proceedings that have arisen in the ordinary course of business. A provision is recorded by the Group when there is sufficient probability that such disputes will lead to costs that the Group will bear and when the amount of these costs can be reasonably estimated. Certain Group companies are involved in some disputes related to the ordinary activities of the Group. Only the most significant litigation and proceedings in which the Group is involved are described below.

The Group is not aware of any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any proceedings of which the Group is aware that are pending or threatened) other than those described below in this section that may have or have had in the last twelve months significant effects on the financial position or profitability of the Group.

33.1. Tax disputes

33.1.1. SFR Fibre (ex NC Numericable)

The French tax authorities have conducted various audits since 2005 with respect mainly to the VAT rates applicable to our multi-play offerings, and to a lesser extent to the tax on telecommunication services. Pursuant to

the French tax code, television services are subject to a reduced VAT rate at 10%, whereas internet and telecommunication services are subject to the normal VAT rate at 20%. French tax authorities have reassessed the application of VAT rates on certain multi-play offerings for fiscal years 2011 to 2015. The company is disputing all proposed assessments and has filed appeals and litigation at various levels depending on fiscal years adjusted.

The company has recognized a provision in its accounts for an amount of €101 million (of which €68 million recorded in “Provisions” and the remaining amount in “Trade payables and other current liabilities”) as of December 31, 2018. Finally, the company is subject to a tax audit regarding VAT for fiscal year 2016.

33.1.2. SFR

The French tax authorities have conducted audits on fiscal years 2012 to 2015. The main reassessments relate to corporate income tax (deduction of foreign tax credits on foreign dividends, deduction of exceptional amortization of 4G licenses), and VAT rate on certain TV services. The company is disputing the main reassessments and recognized a provision of €9.2 million at December 31, 2018 related to those tax disputes. Finally, the company is subject to a tax audit regarding VAT for 2016.

In addition, the CNC (“Centre National du Cinéma”) has conducted an audit on SFR on the tax on television services (“TST”) for 2014 to 2017, which led to a reassessment relating to the scope of such tax, which should include, according to the tax authorities, all services included in an offer and not only on those allowing the access to a television service. The Group is disputing this reassessment and recognized a provision of €31.4 million at December 31, 2018 related to this dispute.

33.1.3. Altice France

Tax Authorities have conducted an audit on the taxable income of the tax group of Altice France for fiscal years 2014 and 2015. Main proposed tax reassessments relate to (i) the computation of non-deductible financial expenses pursuant to the French thin capitalization regime and (ii) on the amount of the fiscal losses inherited from previous tax groups pursuant to the mechanism of imputation on a broad base (“mécanisme d’imputation sur une base élargie”). Altice France is disputing this reassessment and recognized a provision of €4 million at December 31, 2018 related to this dispute.

33.2. Civil and commercial disputes

33.2.1. Litigation on progress

Complaint by Bouygues Telecom against SFR and Orange regarding the wholesale market in mobile call termination and the retail market in mobile telephony

The French Competition Council received a complaint from Bouygues Telecom against SFR and Orange claiming that the latter were engaged in anticompetitive practices in the mobile call termination and mobile telephony markets. On May 15, 2009, the French Competition Authority decided to postpone its decision and remanded the case for further investigation. On August 18, 2011, SFR received a complaint claiming unfair pricing. On December 13, 2012, the Competition Authority fined SFR €66 million for abuse of dominant position, which SFR has paid.

SFR appealed the decision. The case was heard by the Paris Court of Appeal on February 20, 2014. The Paris Court of Appeal rendered its judgment on June 19, 2014, dismissing SFR's appeal (the judgment was appealed to the Court of Cassation, the French Supreme Court, by SFR on July 9, 2014; on October 6, 2015, the Court of Cassation rejected SFR's appeal) and asked the European Commission to provide an Amicus Curiae to shed light on the economic and legal issues raised by the case. The Court of Appeal postponed ruling on the merits of the case pending the Commission's opinion. The Commission rendered its opinion on December 1, 2014, which went against SFR. The Court of Appeal issued its ruling on May 19, 2016; it granted a 20% fine rebate to SFR due to the new nature of the infraction. The French treasury (Trésor Public) returned €13.1 million to SFR. SFR appealed on a point of law on June 20, 2016.

As a result of the French Competition Authority's decision of December 13, 2012, Bouygues Telecom, Omea Telecom and EI Telecom (NRJ Mobile) brought suit against SFR in the Commercial Court for damages. In accordance with the transaction between SFR and Bouygues Telecom in June 2014, the closing hearing of the conciliation proceedings was held on December 5, 2014. The motion for discontinuance granted on September 11, 2014 ended the legal action between the two companies. With respect to the claim by Omea Telecom (€7.9 million) and EI Telecom (€28.6 million), SFR applied for stay on a ruling pending the decision of the Paris Court of Appeal, and obtained it. Omea withdrew on May 24, 2016. EI Telecom decided to recommence its legal proceedings and updated its loss to €28.4 million. The procedure is pending.

eBizcuss.com against Virgin

eBizcuss.com filed a complaint against Virgin on April 11, 2012 before the French Competition Authority regarding an anticompetitive vertical agreement between Apple and its wholesale distributors (including Virgin). The case is pending.

Complaint by SFR Fibre (ex NC Numericable) to the French Competition Authority

On May 20, 2015, SFR Fibre filed a complaint against Groupe Canal Plus before the French Competition Authority based upon an abuse of dominant position of Groupe Canal Plus regarding its self-distribution. The complaint is pending.

Complaint against Orange to the Competition Authority regarding the market in mobile telephony services for businesses

On August 9, 2010, SFR filed a complaint against Orange with the Competition Authority for anticompetitive practices in the business mobile telephony services market.

On March 5, 2015 the Competition Authority sent a notice of complaints to Orange. Four complaints were filed against Orange. On December 17, 2015, the Authority ordered Orange to pay a fine of €350 million.

On June 18, 2015, SFR filed suit against Orange in the Commercial Court and is seeking €2.4 billion in damages subject to adjustment as remedy for the loss suffered as a result of the practices in question in the proceedings with the Competition Authority. On June 21, 2016, Orange filed an injunction to disclose several pieces of confidential data in SFR's economic report for July 21, 2016. On June 28, 2017, the judge ruled on this procedural issue.

Following this ruling, two Data Rooms were opened at Orange, the first one in September for the mobile services, and the second one in October for the fixed services. The substantive debate will only start after the analysis, from Orange, of the documents placed in Data Room.

Potential failure to meet commitments made by Altice France as part of the takeover of exclusive control of SFR relating to the agreement signed by SFR and Bouygues Telecom on November 9, 2010 (Faber)

Following a complaint from Bouygues Telecom, the Competition Authority officially opened an inquiry on October 5, 2015 to examine the conditions under which Altice France performs its commitments relating to the joint investment agreement entered into with Bouygues Telecom to roll out fiber optics in very densely populated areas. A session before the Competition Authority board was held on November 22, and then on December 7, 2016. On March 8, 2017, the Competition Authority imposed a financial sanction of €40 million against Altice and Altice France, for not having respected the commitments set out in the "Faber Agreement" at the time of the SFR acquisition by Numericable. This amount was recognized in the financial statements as of March 31, 2017 and was paid during the second quarter. The Competition Authority also imposed injunctions (new schedule including levels of achievement, with progressive penalty, in order to supply all the outstanding access points).

A summary was lodged on April 13, 2017 before the Council of State. The judge in chambers of the Council of State said there is no matter to be referred. On September 28, 2017, the Council of State rejected the application for cancellation of the decision of the Competition Authority requested by Altice Europe and Altice France Group.

The French Competition authority is currently controlling the compliance by SFR of the commitment set out in the Faber Agreement. As of December 31, 2018, the Group considers that the risk is difficult to estimate reliably and is hence considered to be a contingent liability under IAS 37.

SFR against Orange: abuse of dominant position in the second homes market

On April 24, 2012, SFR filed a complaint against Orange with the Paris Commercial Court for practices abusing its dominant position in the retail market for mobile telephony services for non-residential customers.

On February 12, 2014, the Paris Commercial Court ordered Orange to pay to SFR €1 million for abuse of dominant position in the second homes market.

On April 2, 2014, Orange appealed the decision of the Commercial Court on the merits. On October 8, 2014, the Paris Court of Appeals overturned the Paris Commercial Court's ruling of February 12, 2014 and dismissed SFR's requests. The Court of Appeals ruled that it had not been proven that a pertinent market limited to second homes actually exists. In the absence of such a market, there was no exclusion claim to answer, due to the small number of homes concerned. On October 13, 2014 SFR received notification of the judgment of the Paris Court of Appeals of October 8, 2014 and repaid the €1 million to Orange in November 2014. On November 19, 2014, SFR appealed the ruling.

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On April 12, 2016, the French Supreme Court overturned the Court of Appeal's decision and referred the case back to the Paris Court of Appeal. Orange returned €52.7 million to SFR on May 31, 2016. Orange refilled the case before the Paris Court of Appeal on August 30, 2016.

On June 8, 2018, the Paris Court of Appeal rejected Orange's appeal. On December 24, 2018, Orange refiled an appeal with the Supreme Court.

Orange against SFR and Bouygues Telecom (Sharing Agreement)

On April 29, 2014, Orange applied to the French Competition Authority to disallow the agreement signed on January 31, 2014 by SFR and Bouygues Telecom to share their mobile access networks, based on Article L. 420-1 of the French Commercial Code and Article 101 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). In addition to this referral, Orange asked the Competition Authority for a certain number of injunctions against the companies involved.

In a decision dated September 25, 2014, the Competition Authority dismissed all of Orange's requested injunctions to stop SFR and Bouygues Telecom from implementing the agreement that they had signed to share part of their mobile networks.

Orange appealed the Competition Authority's decision to dismiss its request for provisional measures.

The Court of Appeal upheld this decision on January 29, 2015. Orange is now appealing the matter to the French Supreme Court. The Court of Cassation rendered a decision dismissing the appeal filed by Orange on October 4, 2016. The procedure is pending.

SCT against SFR

On October 11, 2017, SCT summoned SFR before Paris Commercial Court for some supposed dysfunctions and multiple failings in the delivery of our Fixe services, such as the loss of final clients as part of the supply of mobile services (MVNO).

For this reason, SCT asks, on various grounds, for an amount around €48 million (divided into €25 million on the fixed services, €15 million for the loss of clients, €2 million for loss of revenues, €1 million for deployment delays, €3.5 million for dysfunctions which led a negative impact on their internal management, €0.5 million for overcharging, €0.8 million for purchases with Orange and €0.2 million for damages to their image).

This case was subject to a conciliation proceeding between the parties. After the failure of this proceeding, the case was sent on the merits and SFR communicated its conclusions in response on March 13, 2018.

SFR concluded its defense pleadings on February 26, 2019. SCT had until March 26, 2019 to respond.

CLCV's summons and complaint against SFR

On January 7, 2013, the consumer association CLCV filed a complaint against SFR in the Paris Commercial Court. CLCV claimed that some of the clauses in SFR's general terms of subscription, and those of some other telephone operators, were unfair. It also asked for compensation for the collective loss suffered. The Paris District Court ruled that the clauses were unfair. On February 24, 2015, the Paris District court ruled that eight clauses included in the general terms of subscription were unfair and ordered SFR to publish the ruling on its website and three daily print publications. SFR was also asked to pay €30,000 in damages to the CLCV. This decision was not executory and SFR appealed this ruling on April 16, 2015. The case was pleaded before the Appeals court of Paris on October 19, 2017.

On March 30, 2018, the Appeals court of Paris ruled that seven (of the fifty or so clauses which the CLCV claimed were unfair/abusive) were unfair and demanded that SFR publish the entire ruling on its website preceded by the phrase 'legal communiqué' and ordered SFR to remove said clauses from the general terms of subscription with a penalty of up to 300 euros per day of delay. The procedure is pending.

Free against SFR: unfair practices for non-compliance with consumer credit provisions in a subsidized offer

On May 21, 2012, Free filed a complaint against SFR in the Paris Commercial Court. Free challenged the subsidy used in SFR's "Carrés" offers sold over the web between June 2011 and December 2012, claiming that it constituted a form of consumer credit and, as such, SFR was guilty of unfair practices by not complying with the consumer credit provisions, in particular in terms of prior information to customers. Free asked the Paris Commercial Court to require SFR to inform its customers and to order it to pay €9 million in damages.

On January 15, 2013, the Commercial Court dismissed all of Free's requests and granted SFR €0.3 million in damages. On January 31, 2013, Free appealed the decision.

On March 9, 2016, the Paris Court of Appeal confirmed the Paris Commercial Court's ruling and denied all claims filed by Free. The amount of damages payable by Free to SFR was increased from €0.3 million to €0.5 million. On May 6, 2016, Free filed an appeal. SFR's pleadings in defense were filed on November 8, 2016.

The court of cassation rendered a decision on March 7, 2018. This decision overturned and partially cancelled the decision rendered by the Court of Appeal and referred the case back to the Court of Appeal. The Court of Cassation considered that the Paris Court of Appeal had based its prior judgment on improper motives to exclude the mobile subsidy provided by SFR on its subscriptions from the scope of consumer credit. In addition, the Court of Cassation reaffirmed the sentencing for Free mobile to pay €0.5 million for the defamation suffered by Altice France. The Group is awaiting the reintroduction of Free mobile's request before the Court of Appeals.

SFR against Iliad, Free and Free mobile: unfair competition by disparagement

On May 27, 2014, SFR filed a complaint against Iliad, Free and Free Mobile in the Paris Commercial Court for unfair competition claiming that when Free Mobile was launched and afterwards, Iliad, Free and Free Mobile were guilty of disparaging SFR services. SFR claimed €493 million in damages.

On September 9, 2016 by pleadings on counterclaims, Free requested the court to judge that SFR denigrated their capacities and services and claimed €475 million in damages. The Paris Commercial Court rendered its judgment on January 29, 2018. The Court sentenced Free Mobile to pay to SFR €20 million as moral damage as a result of unfair competition made by disparagement.

In addition, the court sentenced SFR to pay to Free Mobile €25 million as moral and material damage as a result of unfair competition made by disparagement.

Accordingly, the court sentences, as compensation, SFR to pay to Free Mobile €5 million as damages. This decision was executed and the Group paid the €5 million net amount to Free Mobile in June 2018. SFR appealed this decision. The case is still pending.

Disputes regarding the transfer of customer call centers from Toulouse, Lyon and Poitiers

Following the transfer of customer call centers from Toulouse and Lyon to the company Infomobile and the Poitiers call centers to a subsidiary of the Bertelsmann Group, the former employees at those sites filed legal actions at Labor Tribunals in each city to penalize what they claim were unfair employment contracts constituting fraud under Article L. 1224-1 of the French Labor Code and also contravening the legal provisions regarding dismissal for economic reasons. The rulings in 2013 were mixed as the Toulouse Court of Appeals penalized SFR and Téléperformance in half of the cases while the Lyon and Poitiers courts ruled in favor of SFR. The cases are now at different stages of proceedings: Labor Tribunal, Court of Appeals and Court of Cassation.

Litigation over distribution in the independent network (Consumer market and SFR Business Team)

SFR, like companies operating an indirect distribution model, faces complaints from a certain number of its distributors and almost routinely from former distributors. Such recurring complaints revolve around claims of sudden breach of contractual relations, abuse of economic dependency and/or demands for requalification as a sales agent as well as, more recently, demands for requalification as a contractual branch manager and requalification as SFR contracted point of sale staff.

Free against SFR

In July 2015, Free filed suit against SFR in order to stop it from using the word "Fiber," claiming that the solution marketed by SFR is not a fiber to the home (FTTH) solution. Free considers SFR's communication to be deceptive about substantial qualities and, on that basis, is asking the court to find there is parasitism and unfair competition.

On January 19, 2018, the court rendered a decision. The decision condemned SFR to:

- €1 million as moral damages;
- Communicate, within 90 days following the date of the judgment notification, to each client having subscribed to SFR or Numericable, of an offer including the term « fibre » (excluding FTTH offers) on IT support and paper support information relating to : i) the precise nature of its connection to optical fibre ii) the number of subscribers sharing coaxial connection and iii) the average connection speed at peak hours and off-peak hours;
- Inform, within 90 days following the date of the judgment notification, each client having subscribed to SFR or NC to an offer including the term « fibre » (excluding FTTH offers) that they benefit from a possibility of immediate termination to default of previous information about the exact characteristics of the offer;

- €0.1 million as article 700.

The court considered having made a material error in failing to mention provisional enforcement in the judgment. Accordingly, the court decided, by the judgment dated February 12, 2018, the provisional enforcement for all convictions in this case.

Pending notification of judgments by Free, SFR is preparing the summons in summary proceedings for the First President of the Court of Appeal in order to cease provisional enforcement in this case.

Familles Rurales against SFR

In May 2015, *Familles Rurales* filed suit against SFR in the Paris District Court in the context of a class action seeking remedy for the loss allegedly suffered by consumers, claiming deceptive sales practices used by SFR in its communications about 4G. *Familles Rurales* requested a provision of €0.1 million.

On October 3, 2018, the Tribunal de Grande Instance of Paris rendered a judgment rejecting the requests of *Familles Rurales* and sentenced the *Familles Rurales* association to pay €0.02 million based on Article 700 of the Code de Procédure Civile. The closing ordinance will occur on April 11, 2019, and the case will be pleaded concomitantly in collegiate before the Court of Appeal of Paris.

Tracétel and Intermobility against SFR: Velib

In May 2017, Tracétel and Intermobility sued SFR before the “Tribunal de Commerce de Paris” in order to obtain compensation for the damage allegedly suffered by the two contracting parties in the context of the response to the tender procedure of the Vélip DSP. They accuse SFR of not having filed the joint offer and are asking for the sentencing of SFR to the tune of €76.7 million for loss of tender. To date, the Group is challenging the merits of these claims.

In November 2018, at the time of the submission of summary conclusions, Tracétel and Intermobility requested that, in the event of rejection of their principal claim, the Group will be ordered to pay a minimum of €2.5 million. The conclusions of SFR in response were filed on January 25, 2019. The hearing date is not yet fixed.

In-depth inquiry of the European Commission into the assignment of cable infrastructures by certain local authorities

On July 17, 2013, the European Commission signaled that it had decided to open an investigation to verify whether the transfer of public cable infrastructure between 2003 and 2006 by several French municipalities to SFR Fibre (ex NC Numericable) was consistent with European Union government aid rules. In announcing the opening of this in-depth investigation, the European Commission indicated that it believes that the sale of public assets to a private company without proper compensation gives the latter an economic advantage not enjoyed by its competitors, and that it therefore constitutes government aid within the meaning of the rules of the European Union and that the free-of-charge transfer of the cable networks and ducts by 33 French municipalities to SFR Fibre, they have argued, confers a benefit of this type and, as such, is government aid. The European Commission has expressed doubts about the compatibility of the alleged aid with the rules of the European Union. The Group firmly denies the existence of any government aid. In addition, the decision to open an investigation concerns a relatively small number of network connections (approximately 200,000), the majority of which have not been migrated to EuroDocsis 3.0 and only allow access to a limited number of the Group’s television services. The European Commission’s decision of July 17, 2013 was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on September 17, 2013. Since then, discussions have continued within the framework of this process both in terms of comments from third parties as well as those from the parties to the proceedings as to the allegation of the existence of aid and its extent, with the Group firmly challenging the existence of any government aid.

Dispute with Orange concerning certain IRUs

The Group signed four non-exclusive IRUs with Orange on May 6, 1999, May 18, 2001, July 2, 2004 and December 21, 2004, in connection with the Group’s acquisition of certain companies operating cable networks built by Orange. These cable networks, accessible only through the civil engineering installations of Orange (mainly its ducts), are made available to the Group by Orange through these non-exclusive IRUs. Each of these IRUs covers a different geographic area and was signed for a term of 20 years.

Following ARCEP’s Decision 2008-0835 of July 24, 2008, Orange published, on September 15, 2008, a technical and commercial offer made to telecommunication operators allowing them access to the civil engineering infrastructures of the local wire-based network, pursuant to which the operators can roll out their own fiber networks in Orange’s ducts. The terms of this mandatory technical and commercial offer are more restrictive than the terms that the Group enjoys under the Orange IRUs.

As a result, in December 2011, SFR Fibre (ex NC Numericable) and Orange signed amendments to the IRUs in order to comply with the November 4, 2010 ARCEP decision and to align the operating procedures set out in the IRUs with the procedures set out in the Orange general technical and commercial offer.

Lastly, SFR Fibre initiated parallel proceedings against Orange before the Commercial Court of Paris on October 7, 2010 claiming damages of €2.7 billion for breach and modification of the IRUs by Orange. On April 23, 2012, the Commercial Court of Paris ruled in favor of Orange and dismissed the Group's claims for damages, ruling that there were no material differences between the original operational procedures and the new operational procedures imposed on SFR Fibre by Orange under the terms of its general technical and commercial offer, published on September 15, 2008. SFR Fibre appealed this decision before the Paris Court of Appeals and claimed the same amount of damages as it had before the Paris Commercial Court. Orange, in turn, claims that this proceeding materially impaired its brand and image, and is seeking an order to make SFR Fibre pay damages of €50 million. In a ruling dated June 20, 2014, the Paris Court of Appeals dismissed SFR Fibre's appeal, which was referred to the Court of Cassation on August 14, 2014. On February 2, 2015, the Court of Cassation set aside the ruling of the Paris Court of Appeals except in that it recognized SFR Fibre's interest in acting and referred the case back to the Paris Court of Appeals.

Action by Colt, Free and Orange in the General Court of the European Union concerning the DSP 92 project

Colt, Free and Orange, in three separate motions filed against the European Commission before the General Court of the European Union seeking to annul the European Commission's final decision of September 30, 2009 (Decision C (2009) 7426), which held that the compensation of €9 million granted for the establishment and operation of a high-speed electronic communications network in the department of Hauts-de-Seine does not constitute government aid within the meaning of the rules of the European Union. The Group is not party to this proceeding. Its subsidiary Sequalum is acting as the civil party, as well as the French government and the department of Hauts-de-Seine. In three rulings dated September 16, 2013, the General Court of the European Union rejected the requests of the three applicants and confirmed the aforementioned decision of the European Commission. Free and Orange have appealed to the Court of Justice of the European Union.

Litigation between Sequalum and CG 92 regarding DSP 92

A disagreement arose between the Hauts-de-Seine General Council ("CG92") and Sequalum regarding the terms of performance of a utilities public service concession contract ("THD Seine") signed on March 13, 2006 between Sequalum, a subsidiary of the Group, and the Hauts-de-Seine General Council; the purpose of this delegation was to create a very-high-speed fiber optic network in the Hauts-de-Seine region. The Hauts-de-Seine General Council meeting of October 17, 2014 decided to terminate the public service delegation agreement signed with Sequalum "for misconduct by the delegatee for whom it is solely responsible".

Pursuant to two decisions rendered on March 16, 2017, Administrative Court of Cergy Pontoise rejected the actions brought by Sequalum against two enforcement measures issued by the department of Hauts-de-Seine in respect of penalties, for amounts of €1.6 million and €45.1 million. Sequalum appealed the two decisions before the Administrative Court of Versailles, but paid the amount of €97 million over the month of July. Refer to Note 4 – *Significant events for the fiscal year*.

Sequalum claims that the termination was unlawful and continued to perform the contract, subject to any demands that the delegator may impose. Should the competent courts confirm this interpretation of unlawful termination, Sequalum may primarily have (i) to repay the public subsidies received for the DSP 92 project, normally the outstanding component of the subsidies (the company received €25 million in subsidies from the General Council), (ii) to reimburse any deferred income (estimated at €32 million by the Department) and (iii) to compensate the Department for any losses suffered (amount estimated by the Department of €12 million).

In turn, the department of Hauts-de-Seine received the returnable assets of the DSP on July 1, 2015. Furthermore, the General Council will have to pay compensation to Sequalum, which essentially corresponds to the net value of the assets.

On October 16, 2014, Sequalum filed a motion in the Administrative Court of Cergy Pontoise requesting the termination of the public service concession because of *force majeure* residing in the irreversible disruption of the structure of the contract, with the resulting payment of compensation in Sequalum's favor.

At December 31, 2015, the assets were removed from Sequalum's accounts in the amount of €16 million. Income receivable in the amount of €39 million related to the expected indemnification was also recognized, an amount fully depreciated given the situation.

On July 11, 2016, the department of Hauts-de-Seine established a breakdown of all amounts due (in its opinion) by each Party for the various disputes, and issued demands based on said breakdown. Each amount was subject to a decision by the public accountant dated July 13, 2016 (final amount established by the latter for a net amount of €81.6 million, taking into account the carrying amount due in his opinion to Sequalum). This breakdown, the

various demands and the compensation decision were subject to applications for annulment filed by Sequalum with the Administrative Court of Cergy Pontoise on September 10, 12 and 14, 2016. These applications remain pending, except for the application for annulment relating to the breakdown (the court having considered that the breakdown was not a measure which could be appealed. Sequalum appealed this decision before the Versailles Administrative Court of Appeals). Altice France outlined that it had its own optical fiber in the Haut-de-Seine department enabling it to serve its customers.

In September 2017, the department issued three revenue orders (*titres de recette*) in order to minimize the balance due to Sequalum at the time of counting. These demands were contested:

- Order of an amount of €23.2 million for the unamortized portion of the subsidies : SFR's appeal dismissed,
- Order of an amount of €31.9 million for deferred income : successful appeal for SFR,
- Order of an amount of €5.7 million for amounts received as prepayment for connections: SFR's appeal dismissed.

The Department issued a revenue order of €12 million for damages suffered as a result of the faults based on which the contract was terminated. The judgment was rendered on February 15, 2018. It reduces the indemnity by €187 million and reduces, correlatively, the amount of the revenue order to €26 million. The department appealed this judgment; the judgment rendered on July 5, 2018 granted Sequalum's request for cancellation of the compensation. On the other hand, the request for repayment was rejected. This rejection was appealed.

33.2.2. Closed litigation

Canal Plus Group (GCP) against SFR and SFR Fibre (ex NC Numericable)

On October 4, 2017, GCP summoned SFR and SFR Fibre before Paris Commercial Court. GCP claimed that both SFR and SFR Fibre breached their contractual obligations and notably:

- the marketing of substitute products to the GCP allowing customer poaching from GCP offers to the benefit of « Altice » offers ;
- the decrease of GCP's offers promotions ;
- the promotion of migration of the subscribers base in favor of FTTB offer, which does not allow access to Canalsat offer ;
- misleading advertising on contents (ex : « Le Grand Football est chez SFR ») ;
- the refusal to set up new offers ;
- the modification of the GCP channels numbering ;
- the GCP channels denigration on SC platforms.

GCP requested the termination of the above under financial penalty of thirty thousand euros per day, and damages in the amount of €174 million. On September 18, 2018, the two parties signed a contract allowing GCP to distribute sports channels produced by the Group via satellite. As part of this agreement, both parties decided to mutually desist from all open legal proceedings, thus ending the aforementioned litigation.

Claim by Bouygues Telecom against SFR Fibre (ex NC Numericable) and Completel

In late October 2013, SFR Fibre and Completel received a claim from Bouygues Telecom regarding the “white label” contract signed on May 14, 2009, initially for five years and extended once for an additional five years for the supply to Bouygues Telecom of double- and triple-play very-high-speed offers. In its letter, Bouygues Telecom claimed damages totaling €53 million because of this contract. Bouygues Telecom alleges a loss that, according to Bouygues Telecom, justifies damages including (i) €17.3 million for alleged pre-contractual fraud (providing erroneous information prior to signing the contract), (ii) €33.3 million for alleged non-performance by the Group companies of their contractual obligations and (iii) €2.4 million for alleged damage to Bouygues Telecom's image. The Group considers these claims unfounded both in fact and in contractual terms, and rejects both the allegations of Bouygues Telecom and the amount of damages claimed.

On July 24, 2015, Bouygues Telecom filed suit against SFR Fibre and Completel concerning the performance of the contract to supply very-high-speed links (2P/3P). Bouygues Telecom is accusing SFR Fibre and Completel of abusive practices, deceit and contractual faults, and is seeking nullification of certain provisions of the contract and indemnification of €79 million. On June 21, 2016, Bouygues Telecom filed revised pleadings, increasing its claims for indemnification to a total of €180 million.

In addition, in a counter-claim, SFR Fibre and Completel are seeking €10.8 million in addition to the contractual interest as well as €24 million in royalties due for fiscal years 2015, 2016 et 2017.

SFR Fibre and Completel have made a new counterclaim based on the abrupt termination of business relations for an amount up to €32.6 million. SFR Fibre and Completel have filed their pleadings on January 30, 2018. On December 5, 2018, the Group concluded a settlement with Bouygues Telecom in order to close this litigation.

Bouygues Telecom against SFR (Faber CCI)

On October 19, 2017, Bouygues Telecom submitted a request for arbitration to the secretary of the International Chamber of Commerce (“ICC”) relating to a disagreement regarding the Faber Agreement between Bouygues Telecom and SFR.

Bouygues Telecom claims that SFR breached certain contractual duties and commitments made before the French Competition Authority relating to the Faber Agreement (namely, certain delays and not having connected certain categories of buildings, thereby causing damage to Bouygues Telecom). The Arbitration court has been setup and proceeding began in May 2018. In a document dated June 15, 2018, Bouygues Telecom alleged that it has suffered prejudices amounting to €164.9 million. The Group fully disputed these claims. The Group presented its counter claims on October 15, 2018 and prepared the estimate of its own prejudice suffered and analyzed the prejudice mentioned by Bouygues Telecom in collaboration with an independent expert. As of September 30, 2018, the Group considered that the risk was difficult to estimate reliably and was hence considered to be a contingent liability under IAS 37.

On December 5, 2018, SFR and Bouygues reached a settlement agreement through which both parties agreed to mutually put an end to the Faber disputes. As part of the agreement, both parties agreed to draw up new guidelines for the deployment of the fiber network under the terms of the Faber contract. Bouygues Telecom also agreed to cease and desist its proceedings before the ICC Arbitration Court. Bouygues Telecom received a one-off indemnity as part of the settlement, amounting to an aggregate amount of €58 million.

Complaint by Orange Réunion and Orange Mayotte against SRR and SFR

Differential on-net/off-net pricing in the mobile telephony market in Mayotte and Réunion

Orange Réunion, Orange Mayotte and Outremer Telecom filed a complaint with the French Competition Authority in June 2009 alleging unfair differential on-net/off-net pricing by SRR in the mobile telephony market on Mayotte and Réunion seeking conservatory measures from the Competition Authority.

On September 15, 2009, the French Competition Authority announced provisional measures against SRR, pending its decision on the merits. SRR had to discontinue any price spread exceeding its actual "off-net/on-net" costs in the network concerned. As the French Competition Authority found that SRR had not fully complied with its injunction, it fined SRR €2 million on January 24, 2012. In the proceedings on the merits, with regard to the “Consumers” component of the case, SRR requested and obtained a “no contest” on the complaints on July 31, 2013. On June 13, 2014, the Authority rendered its decision for the “Consumers” component of the case, fining SFR and its subsidiary SRR €45.9 million.

On June 18, 2018, the Group agreed on a settlement with Orange, whereby both parties mutually agreed to desist from certain ongoing legal provisions.

Compensation disputes

Following the Competition Authority's decision of September 15, 2009 (provisional measures) and pending the Authority's decision on the merits, on June 17, 2013, Outremer Telecom filed suit against SRR and SFR in the Commercial Court seeking remedy for the loss it believes it suffered as a result of SRR's practices. Outremer Telecom claimed €23.5 million in damages subject to adjustment for unfair practices by SRR in the consumer market in mobile telephony on Réunion and Mayotte, and €1 million as damages in full for unfair practices by SRR in the business market in mobile telephony on Réunion and Mayotte. Outremer withdrew from the proceedings against SRR and SFR on May 10, 2015. On October 8, 2014, Orange Réunion sued SRR and SFR jointly and severally to pay €135.3 million for the loss suffered because of the practices sanctioned by the Competition Authority. Various procedural issues have been raised, on which a judgment is pending. The Court rendered its ruling on June 20, 2016 stating that the petitions of Orange Réunion cannot relate to the period preceding October 8, 2009 and therefore refused to exonerate SFR. On December 20, 2016, following the Court's judgment, Orange updated its estimate of the loss it believes it suffered after October 8, 2009 and reached the amount of €88 million (which represents the non-time-barred portion of the alleged loss).

As part of the agreement described above, on June 18, 2018, Orange has agreed to close this litigation.

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Orange suit against SFR in the Paris Commercial Court (overflows case)

Orange filed a claim on August 10, 2011 with the Paris Commercial Court asking the Court to order SFR to immediately cease its unfair "overflow" practices and to order SFR to pay €309.5 million in contractual penalties. It accused SFR of deliberately organizing overflows onto the Orange network for the purpose of economically optimizing its own network (under designing the Primary Digital Block (PBN)). In a ruling of December 10, 2013, the Court ordered SFR to pay Orange €22.1 million. SFR and Orange both appealed the ruling. On January 16, 2015 the Paris Court of Appeals upheld the Commercial Court's ruling and SFR paid the €22.1 million. On January 13, 2017, SFR appealed the ruling.

On August 11, 2014, SFR also petitioned the District Court enforcement judge, who rendered his decision on May 18, 2015 by ordering SFR to pay €0.6 million (assessment of penalty for 118 abusive overflows).

On July 24, 2017, Orange summoned SFR before the Paris Commercial Court in order to obtain the payment of €1.8 million by application of contractual penalty clauses concerning misbehaviors between July 2011 and July 2014. At the same date, Orange summoned Completel before the same Court, for the same reasons and basis, but for an amount of €9.7 million.

By pleadings dated January 30, 2018, SFR and Completel asked for a ruling deferment in order to await the Court of Cassation judgment.

As part of the agreement described above, on June 18, 2018, Orange has agreed to close this litigation.

34. List of consolidated entities

Entity	Country Registered office	Group interest		Method ⁽¹⁾	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
Altice France SA	France	100%	100%	Parent company	
SFR SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Fibre SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Altice B2B France SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Ariège Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
B3G International BV	Netherlands	100%	100%	FC	FC
Cap Connexion SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
CID SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Business Distribution SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Completel SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Debitex Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Eure et Loir THD SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Isère fibre SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
FOD SNC	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Foncière Velizy SCI	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Futur Telecom SAS	France	-	100%	-	FC
Gravelines Network SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Haut-Rhin Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
LD Communications Italie Srl	Italy	100%	100%	FC	FC
LD Communications Suisse SA	Switzerland	100%	100%	FC	FC
Loiret THD SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
LTBR SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
MACS THD SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Numergy SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Numericable US LLC	United States	100%	100%	FC	FC
Numericable US SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Oise Numérique SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Omer Telecom LTD	United Kingdom	100%	100%	FC	FC
Opalys Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Pays Voironnais Network SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC

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Entity	Country Registered office	Group interest		Method ⁽¹⁾	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
Rennes Métropole Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Rimbaud Gestion B SCI	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Sequalum Participation SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Sequalum SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFCM SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Distribution SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Collectivités SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Développement SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Participation	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SHD SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SIG 50 SA	France	-	100%	-	FC
SRR SCS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Business Solutions Morocco SA	Morocco	100%	100%	FC	FC
TME France SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Valofibre SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Ypso Finance S.à.r.l	Luxembourg	100%	100%	FC	FC
Ypso France SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
2SIP SAS	France	-	100%	-	FC
Connect 76 SAS	France	100%	-	FC	-
Martinique THD SAS	France	100%	-	FC	-
Agglo La Rochelle THD SAS	France	100%	-	FC	-
Gard Fibre SAS	France	100%	-	FC	-
Corsica Fibra SAS	France	100%	-	FC	-
Alsace Connexia SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC
Iris 64 SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC
Manche Telecom SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC
Medi@lys SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC
Teloise SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC
Inolia SA	France	60%	60%	FC	FC
Synerail Exploitation SAS	France	60%	60%	FC	FC
Moselle Telecom Part. SAS	France	56%	56%	FC	FC
Comstell SAS	France	50%	50%	FC	FC
Foncière Rimbaud 1 SAS	France	50%	50%	EM	EM
Foncière Rimbaud 2 SAS	France	50%	50%	EM	EM
Foncière Rimbaud 3 SAS	France	50%	50%	EM	EM
Foncière Rimbaud 4 SAS	France	50%	50%	EM	EM
Infracos SAS	France	50%	50%	JV	JV
Hivory SAS	France	50%	-	FC	-
La Poste Telecom SAS	France	49%	49%	EM	EM
Synerail Construction SAS	France	40%	40%	EM	EM
VOD Factory SAS	France	40%	40%	EM	EM
Moselle Telecom SAS	France	39%	39%	FC	FC
Fischer Telecom SAS	France	34%	34%	EM	EM
Synerail SAS	France	30%	30%	EM	EM
Buyster SA	France	-	25%	-	EM
Irisé SAS	France	25%	25%	FC	FC
Ocealis SAS	France	25%	25%	EM	EM
Sud Partner SARL	France	24%	24%	EM	EM
Sofialys SAS	France	24%	24%	EM	EM
Coalition Media group SAS	France	-	25%	-	EM
Altice Media Events SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Altice Media Publicité SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Presse Distribution SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC

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Entity	Country Registered office	Group interest		Method ⁽¹⁾	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
A nous Paris SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Audience Square SAS	France	18%	18%	EM	EM
Decovery SAS	France	-	100%	-	FC
Forum de l'investissement SA	France	-	100%	-	FC
Groupe L'Express SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Holco B SAS	France	-	100%	-	FC
i24 News SARL	Luxembourg	-	100%	-	FC
L'express Ventures SAS	France	69%	69%	FC	FC
Libération SARL	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Libération Medias SARL	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Media Consumer Group SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Middle East News Ltd	Madagascar	-	100%	-	FC
Holco A SAS (ex.Newscop Group SAS)	France	-	100%	-	FC
01 net Mag SAS (ex.Newscop Mag SAS)	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Presse Media Participations SAS	France	-	100%	-	FC
PMP Holding SAS	France	-	100%	-	FC
Prelude & Fugue SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Presse SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Société Nouvelle de Télécommunication et Communication SARL	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Technologues culturels SAS	France	-	100%	-	FC
Altice Content Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	100%	76%	FC	FC
NextRadioTV SA	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
NextInteractive SASU	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
NextRégie SASU	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
Groupe Tests Holding SASU	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
RMC SA Monégasque	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
RMC Sport SASU	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
RMC Découverte SAS	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
Le Studio Next SASU (ex.RMC BFM Production)	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
BFM TV SASU	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
Business FM SASU	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
BFM PARIS SASU (ex.CBFM)	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
BFM Business TV SASU	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
NEXTDEV SASU	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
RMC BFM Edition SASU	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
Next Pictures SASU (ex.NextRadioTV Production)	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
BFM Sport SASU	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
WMC SAS	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
La Banque Audiovisuelle SASU	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
NEXTPROD SAS	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
Newco B SASU	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
Groupe News Participations SAS	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
Newco E SASU	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
SPORTSCOTV SASU	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
Newco G SASU (ex.BFM Paris)	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
Newco C SASU	France	100%	37%	FC	FC
MCS SA	France	100%	-	FC	-
Diversité TV France SAS	France	100%	19%	FC	FC
PHO Holding SASU	France	100%	19%	FC	FC
Altice Customer Services S.à r.l	Luxembourg	65%	-	FC	-
Emashore SA	Morocco	65%	-	FC	-
Inovendys SA	Morocco	65%	-	FC	-
Intelcia Cameroun SA	Cameroun	46%	-	FC	-

Altice France S.A. 2018 Consolidated financial statements

Entity	Country Registered office	Group interest		Method ⁽¹⁾	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
Intelcia Cote d'Ivoire SAS	Ivory Coast	65%	-	FC	-
Intelcia France SAS	France	65%	-	FC	-
Intelcia Group SA	Morocco	65%	-	FC	-
Intelcia Maroc SA	Morocco	65%	-	FC	-
Intelcia Maroc Inshore SA	Morocco	65%	-	FC	-
Intelcia Senegal SAS	Senegal	65%	-	FC	-
Intelcia Service Client SA	France	65%	-	FC	-
Smartshore SARL	Morocco	65%	-	FC	-
The Marketing Group SAS	France	65%	-	FC	-
TMG Succ	Morocco	65%	-	FC	-
IT Rabat SARL	Morocco	65%	-	FC	-
ERT Holding SAS	France	100%	-	FC	-
ERT Technologies SAS	France	100%	-	FC	-
ICART SAS	France	100%	-	FC	-
Rhôn'Telecom SAS	France	60%	-	FC	-
ERT Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	84%	-	FC	-
TRC Belgium s.p.r.l	Belgium	100%	-	FC	-
ATS France S.à r.l	Luxembourg	100%	-	FC	-
Altice Blue Two SAS	France	95%	-	FC	-
OMT OCEAN 1 SAS	France	95%	-	FC	-
OMT OCEAN 2 SAS	France	95%	-	FC	-
OMT OCEAN 3 SAS	France	100%	-	FC	-
World Satellite Guadeloupe SAS	France	95%	-	FC	-
Martinique TV Cable SAS	France	95%	-	FC	-
OMT Invest SAS	France	95%	-	FC	-
Groupe Outremer Telecom SAS	France	95%	-	FC	-
OPS SAS	France	95%	-	FC	-
Outremer Telecom SAS	France	95%	-	FC	-
Informatique Telecom Océan Indien SARL	France	48%	-	FC	-
Mobius SAS	France	95%	-	FC	-
City Call Ltd	France	95%	-	FC	-
OMT Maurice Lte	France	95%	-	FC	-
Outremer Telecom Madagascar SA	Madagascar	95%	-	FC	-

(1) FC = Full Consolidation; EM = Equity Method; JO = Interest in Joint Operation

(2) Companies absorbed in 2018

(3) Change in consolidation method in 2018

(4) Companies liquidated in 2018

(5) Companies sold in 2018

(6) Companies no longer consolidated in 2018

(7) Entry in the Group in 2018

35. Entity consolidating the financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of Altice France are included in the consolidated financial statements of Altice Europe, a company listed for trading in the Netherlands.

36. Subsequent events

Closing of the sale of 49.99% equity stake in fiber infrastructure

On March 27, 2019, the Group announced the closing of the transaction to sell 49.99% of equity stake in SFR FTTH. The consideration received was €1.7 billion. Please refer to Note 4.15 - *Partnership around fiber business in Altice France*. SFR FTTH will be fully consolidated until March 27, 2019; it will be equity accounted after this date.

37. Auditors fees

The fees of the Altice France auditors and the members of their networks recognized as expenses in the Group consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2018 are presented in the table below:

Auditors fees			
(€m)	KPMG	Deloitte	Total
Fees related to certification of individual and consolidated statements	1.3	2.1	3.3
Services other than statutory audit	1.8	1.0	2.7
Total	3.0	3.0	6.1

38. Restated information

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2017 have been restated for the impacts of IFRS 15. The consolidated statement of financial position as of January 1, 2018 has been restated for the impacts of IFRS 9. Refer to Note 1 – *Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements*.

38.1. IFRS 15 - Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group has adopted IFRS 15 – *Revenue from contracts with customers* for annual period beginning on January 1, 2018, in accordance with the full retrospective method by restating each prior period and recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at the beginning of the earliest period presented (January 1, 2017).

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognizes revenue when the ‘control’ of the goods or services is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific situations. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 15. In addition, in April 2016, the IASB issued Clarifications to IFRS 15 in response to feedback received by the IASB and FASB Joint Transition Resource group for Revenue recognition. The clarifications provide additional guidance on identifying performance obligations, principal versus agent consideration and licensing application guidance.

The details of the significant changes and quantitative impact of the changes are set out below.

Mobile activities:

The most significant impact is in the mobile activities (B2C and B2B transactions) as some arrangements include multiple elements that are being bundled: a handset component sold at a discounted price and a communication service component. In application of IFRS 15, the Group has identified those items as separate performance obligations. Total revenue will be allocated to both elements based on their stand-alone selling price, leading to more revenue being allocated to the handset upfront. This will also impact the timing of revenue recognition as the handset is delivered up-front, even though total revenue will not change in most cases over the life of the contract.

Other IFRS 15 topics impacting the accounts include capitalization of commissions (including prepaid and renewal commissions which will be broader than the current capitalization model, along with depreciation pattern which will require estimates relating to the contract duration in some instances (prepaid business for example).

Fixed activities:

In most cases, the service and the equipment will not be considered as distinct performance obligations. Additional services will be examined separately.

Other identified topics relate to connection fees, related costs and capitalization of commissions. Related estimates include the determination of capitalized assets depreciation period based (i) on contract period and (ii) possible additional periods related to anticipated contract that the Group can specifically identify.

The quantitative impact of IFRS 15 at the opening balance is detailed below:

- Shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2017 increased by €250.8 million after deferred tax effect mainly due to the mobile handsets subsidies contract assets and the effect of the change in commission capitalization and amortization pattern.
- Revenue and Adjusted EBITDA decreased by €95.4 million and €77.8 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2017. The impact is mainly linked to:
 - The handsets subsidies adjustments as described above linked to a decrease in the sale of mobile bundles offers over the last years.
 - Change in the scope of commissions capitalized under IFRS 15.
- Thus net result for the year ended 2017 decreased by €68.9 million.

38.2. IFRS 9 – *Financial instruments*

IFRS 9 - *Financial instruments* issued on July 24, 2014 is the IASB's replacement of IAS 39 – *Financial instruments: recognition and measurement*.

The Standard includes requirements for recognition and measurement, impairment, derecognition and general hedge accounting.

The Group implemented the standard based on the simplified retrospective approach; the transition impact was recorded in equity as of January 1, 2018 with an impact of €24.5 million after deferred tax and can be broken as follows:

- Financial liabilities restructuring, net of deferred taxes : €44.7million,
- Bad debt provision, net of deferred taxes: €(20.2) million.

Main impacts of IFRS 9 are explained below:

- Based on the IFRS 9 guidance, financial liabilities that have been renegotiated in previous period, where the renegotiated terms were considered as a non-substantial modification of the initial terms (cash flows modified in a proportion equal to or lower than 10%), requires a specific treatment upon transition to IFRS 9. Under IFRS 9, the Company should use the original effective interest rate to calculate the carrying value of the debt which is the present value of the modified future cash flows. Under IAS 39, for financial liabilities that have been renegotiated, the effective interest rate is changed on a prospective basis, with no income statement impact at the renegotiation date. For restructuring of financial liabilities that have been treated as extinguishment of debt, there is no impact under IFRS 9.
- Based on the IFRS 9 guidance, the Group has applied the simplified model for trade receivables and contracts assets (without significant financing component) and has applied the expected credit loss model (i.e. including forward looking information) on assets (i.e. trade receivables not yet due and contract assets IFRS 15 – *Revenue from contracts with customers*). Under current standard, the bad debt was calculated based on incurred losses.
- The new standard also implies change of classification in financial assets.

38.3. Consolidated statement of financial position

(€m)	December 31, 2017	IFRS 15 Impact	December 31, 2017 restated	IFRS 9 Impact	January 1st 2018
Assets					
Goodwill	11,199.2	-	11,199.2	-	11,199.2
Intangible assets	6,665.8	(147.1)	6,518.7	-	6,518.7
Contracts costs	-	152.0	152.0	-	152.0
Property, plant and equipment	6,424.2	-	6,424.2	-	6,424.2
Investments in associates	23.0	-	23.0	-	23.0
Non-current financial assets	735.7	-	735.7	-	735.7
Deferred tax assets	11.6	-	11.6	10.6	22.2
Other non-current assets	195.0	-	195.0	-	195.0
Non-current assets	25,254.6	4.8	25,259.4	10.6	25,270.0
Inventories	288.8	-	288.8	-	288.8
Trade and other receivables	3,616.4	-	3,616.4	(18.0)	3,598.3
Contracts assets	-	266.3	266.3	(12.7)	253.6
Income tax receivable	150.6	-	150.6	-	150.6
Current financial assets	17.4	-	17.4	-	17.4
Cash and cash equivalents	451.3	-	451.3	-	451.3
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-
Current assets	4,524.4	266.3	4,790.7	(30.8)	4,760.0
Total Assets	29,779.0	271.1	30,050.1	(20.2)	30,029.9

(€m)	December 31, 2017	IFRS 15 Impact	December 31, 2017 restated	IFRS 9 Impact	January 1st 2018 restated
Equity and liabilities					
Share capital	443.7	-	443.7	-	443.7
Additional paid- in capital	5,403.1	-	5,403.1	-	5,403.1
Reserves	(2,920.3)	181.9	(2,738.4)	24.5	(2,713.9)
Equity attributable to owners of the company	2,926.5	181.9	3,108.4	24.5	3,132.9
Non-controlling interests	(85.1)	-	(85.1)	-	(85.1)
Consolidated equity	2,841.4	181.9	3,023.3	24.5	3,047.8
Non-current borrowings and other financial liabilities	16,854.4	-	16,854.4	(56.1)	16,798.4
Other non-current financial liabilities	248.1	-	248.1	-	248.1
Non-current provisions	480.4	(4.1)	476.3	-	476.3
Non-current contracts liabilities	-	455.2	455.2	-	455.2
Deferred tax liabilities	263.3	93.3	356.6	11.4	368.0
Other non-current liabilities	567.5	(455.2)	112.3	-	112.3
Non-current liabilities	18,413.8	89.2	18,503.0	(44.7)	18,458.3
Current borrowings and financial liabilities	351.4	-	351.4	-	351.4
Other current financial liabilities	1,106.9	-	1,106.9	-	1,106.9
Trade payables and other liabilities	6,045.3	-	6,045.3	-	6,045.3
Current contracts liabilities	-	517.3	517.3	-	517.3
Income tax liabilities	104.5	-	104.5	-	104.5
Current provisions	349.6	-	349.6	-	349.6
Other current liabilities	566.1	(517.3)	48.8	-	48.8
Liabilities directly associated to assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities	8,523.8	-	8,523.8	-	8,523.8
Total Equity & liabilities	29,779.0	271.1	30,050.1	(20.2)	30,029.9

38.4. Consolidated statement of income

(€m)	December 31, 2017	IFRS 15 impact	December 31, 2017 restated
Revenues	10,915.8	(95.4)	10,820.4
Purchasing and subcontracting	(4,026.4)	-	(4,026.4)
Other operating expenses	(2,307.6)	17.6	(2,290.1)
Staff costs and employee benefit expenses	(876.8)	-	(876.8)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	(2,753.5)	(27.3)	(2,780.9)
Non-recurring income and expenses	(979.8)	-	(979.8)
Operating income	(28.3)	(105.2)	(133.5)
Financial income	208.9	-	208.9
Cost of gross financial debt	(1,099.3)	-	(1,099.3)
Other financial expenses	(177.4)	-	(177.4)
Net financial income (expense)	(1,067.8)	-	(1,067.8)
Share in net income (loss) of associates	(10.7)	0.0	(10.7)
Income (loss) before taxes	(1,106.8)	(105.2)	(1,212.0)
Income tax income (expense)	391.9	36.2	428.1
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(714.9)	(68.9)	(783.8)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	(714.9)	(68.9)	(783.8)
Group share	(693.3)	(68.9)	(762.3)
Non-controlling interests	(21.6)	-	(21.6)

38.5. Consolidated statement of cash flows

(€m)	December 31, 2017	IFRS 15	December 31, 2017 restated
Net income, Group share	(693.3)	(68.9)	(762.3)
<i>Adjustments:</i>			
Non-controlling interests	(21.6)	-	(21.6)
Depreciation, amortization and provisions	2,511.2	27.3	2,538.6
Share in net income (loss) of associates	10.7	-	10.7
Net income from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	108.6	-	108.6
Net financial expense (income)	1,067.8	-	1,067.8
Income tax expense (income)	(391.9)	(36.2)	(428.1)
Other non-cash items	(28.5)	-	(28.5)
Income tax paid	(190.2)	-	(190.2)
Change in working capital	403.9	95.4	499.3
Net cash flow provided (used) by operating activities	2,776.8	17.6	2,794.4
Acquisitions of PPE, intangible assets and contact costs	(2,368.0)	(17.6)	(2,385.6)
Acquisition of consolidated entities, net of cash acquired	(154.3)	-	(154.3)
Acquisitions of other financial assets	(34.1)	-	(34.1)
Disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	25.6	-	25.6
Disposal of consolidated entities, net of cash disposals	42.8	-	42.8
Disposal of other financial assets	19.5	-	19.5
Change in working capital related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(217.8)	-	(217.8)
Net cash flow provided (used) by investing activities	(2,686.4)	(17.6)	(2,704.0)
Purchases of treasury shares	1.7	-	1.7
Capital increase	16.3	-	16.3
Dividends paid	(6.9)	-	(6.9)
< to owners of the company	-	-	-
< to non-controlling interests	(6.9)	-	(6.9)
Dividends received	10.3	-	10.3
Issuance of debt	5,379.6	-	5,379.6
Repayment of debt	(4,802.8)	-	(4,802.8)
Interest paid	(833.3)	-	(833.3)
Other flows from financing activities	117.9	-	117.9
Net cash flow provided (used) by financing activities	(117.2)	-	(117.2)
Adjustments with no impact on cash	-	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(26.8)	0.0	(26.8)
Exchange rate impact on cash in foreign currencies	0.2	-	0.2
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	399.9	0.0	399.9
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of period	373.3	-	373.3
<i>of which cash and cash equivalents</i>	<i>451.3</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>451.3</i>
<i>of which bank overdrafts</i>	<i>(78.0)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>(78.0)</i>

**Altice France
(formerly SFR Group)**

Consolidated Financial Statements
Year ended December 31, 2017



Altice France
16, rue du Général Alain de Boissieu
75015 Paris

Altice France S.A.

Statutory Auditors' Report on the consolidated financial statements

Fiscal year ended December 31, 2017

This is a free translation into English of the statutory auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements issued in French and is provided solely for the convenience of English-speaking users.

The statutory auditors' report includes information specifically required by European regulation and French law in such reports, whether modified or not. This information is presented below the audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements and includes information about the appointment of the statutory auditors or verification of the management report and other documents provided to shareholders, and an explanatory paragraph discussing the auditors' assessments of certain significant accounting and auditing matters. These assessments, different from Key Audit Matters defined by the European Regulation, were considered for the purpose of issuing an audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole and not to provide separate assurance on individual account balances, transactions, or disclosures.

This report also includes information relating to the specific verification of information given in the Group's management report.

This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

To the Annual General Meeting of Altice France (formerly SFR Group),

Opinion

In compliance with the engagement entrusted to us by your Articles of Association and by your Shareholders' meeting, we have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Altice France (formerly SFR Group) for the year ended December 31, 2017.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2017 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

Audit Framework

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Statutory Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report.

Independence

We conducted our audit engagement in compliance with independence rules applicable to us, for the period from January 1, 2017 to the issue date of our report and specifically we did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in the French Code of ethics (*code de déontologie*) for statutory auditors.

Justification of our assessments

In accordance with the requirements of Articles L.823-9 and R.823-7 of the French Commercial Code (*code de commerce*) relating to the justification of our assessments, we inform you of the following matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon. We do not provide a separate opinion on specific items of the consolidated financial statements.

Altice France

Note 3 “Use of estimates and judgments” to the consolidated financial statements explains the main accounting principles and estimates underlying the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. This note also discloses that, in the current economic context, future circumstances and outcomes may result in changes to the estimates and assumptions made which may impact the Group’s future financial position, profits, and cash flows. The most significant estimates relate to provisions, goodwill, financial instruments, and deferred tax assets:

- The Company makes provisions to cover litigation risks as described in Note 2.20 “Provisions” to the consolidated financial statements. Our procedures primarily consisted in assessing, based on the information made available to us, the data and assumptions underlying these estimates, and reviewing the Company’s calculations, on a test basis. In our opinion, all uncertainties and disputes have been appropriately disclosed in Note 33 “Litigation” to the consolidated financial statements.
- The Company systematically carries out goodwill impairment tests at the end of each accounting period, in accordance with the procedure described in Note 2.13 “Impairment of assets” to the consolidated financial statements. We have reviewed the method for testing asset impairment, as well as cash flow forecasts and the assumptions used, and we have verified that Note 13 “Goodwill and Impairment tests” to the consolidated financial statements provides the appropriate disclosures.
- Note 2.19 “Derivative instruments” to the consolidated financial statements explains the accounting policies for derivative instruments used by the Group. We have verified that the accounting policies have been properly applied, and hedge accounting application criteria in particular, checked the consistency of the assumptions used to calculate the fair value of derivative instruments, and checked that Note 24 “Derivative Instruments” and Note 30 “Financial instruments” to the consolidated financial statements provide the appropriate disclosures.
- In its Statement of consolidated financial position, the Group presents deferred tax assets related to tax losses in the net amount of €264 million as of December 31, 2017, as disclosed in Note 12.3 “Change in deferred taxes by type” to the consolidated financial statements. We have reviewed the data and assumptions underlying projections for the use of tax loss carry-forwards and the Company’s calculations, and we have verified that Notes 2.6 and 12 provide the appropriate disclosures.

Verification of the Information Pertaining to the Group Presented in the Management Report

As required by law, we have also verified in accordance with professional standards applicable in France the information pertaining to the Group presented in the management report.

We have no matters to report as to its fair presentation and its consistency with the consolidated financial statements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as management 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, Management is responsible for assessing the Company’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 it is expected to liquidate the Company or to cease operations.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors.

Altice France

Statutory Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our role is to issue a report on the consolidated financial statements. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards 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 specified in Article L. 823-10-1 of the French Commercial Code (*code de commerce*), our statutory audit does not include assurance on the viability of the Company or the quality of management of the affairs of the Company.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the statutory auditor exercises professional judgment throughout the audit and furthermore:

- Identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence considered to be sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for his 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;
- Obtains 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 internal control;
- Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management in the consolidated financial statements;
- Assesses the appropriateness of management's 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. This assessment is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of his audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. If the statutory auditor concludes that a material uncertainty exists, there is a requirement to draw attention in the audit report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are not provided or inadequate, to modify the opinion expressed therein;
- Evaluates the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and assesses whether these statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtains sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The statutory auditor is responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the consolidated financial statements and for the opinion expressed on these consolidated financial statements.

Paris La Défense and Neuilly-sur-Seine, May 9, 2018

The Statutory Auditors

KPMG Audit
Department of KPMG S.A.

Deloitte & Associés

Grégoire Menou
Partner

Emmanuel Gadret
Partner

Julien Razungles
Partner

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Income

	Note	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
(in € millions)			
Revenues	6	10,916	10,991
Purchasing and subcontracting		(4,026)	(3,961)
Other operating expenses	7	(2,308)	(2,263)
Staff costs and employee benefit expenses	8	(877)	(945)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment		(2,754)	(2,435)
Non-recurring income and expenses	10	(980)	(432)
Operating income		(28)	954
Financial income		209	10
Cost of gross financial debt		(1,099)	(1,043)
Other financial expenses		(177)	(78)
Net financial income (expense)	11	(1,068)	(1,111)
Share in net income (loss) of associates		(11)	(4)
Income (loss) before taxes		(1,107)	(161)
Income tax income (expense)	12	392	(57)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations		(715)	(218)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations		—	—
Net income (loss)		(715)	(218)
• Group share		(693)	(210)
• Non-controlling interests		(22)	(8)

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
		(in € millions)	
Net income (loss)		(715)	(218)
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments		1	(1)
Cash-flow hedges		56	(369)
Related taxes	12.3	(25)	95
Other items related to associates		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:			
Actuarial gain (loss)	27	1	(14)
Related taxes	12.3	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
Comprehensive income (loss)		<u>(681)</u>	<u>(502)</u>
<i>Of which:</i>			
<i>Comprehensive income (loss), Group share</i>		(659)	(494)
<i>Comprehensive income (loss), Non-controlling interests</i>		(22)	(8)

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	Note	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
(in € millions)			
Assets			
Goodwill	13	11,199	11,146
Intangible assets	14	6,666	7,600
Property, plant and equipment	15	6,424	6,021
Investments in associates	16	23	46
Non-current financial assets	17	736	2,131
Deferred tax assets	12	12	22
Other non-current assets	17	195	21
Non-current assets		25,255	26,986
Inventories	18	289	235
Trade and other receivables	19	3,616	3,212
Income tax receivable	12	151	159
Current financial assets	20	17	4
Cash and cash equivalents	21	451	452
Assets held for sale		(0)	59
Current assets		4,524	4,121
Total Assets		29,779	31,107

	Note	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
(in € millions)			
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	22	444	443
Additional paid- in capital	22	5,403	5,388
Reserves	22	(2,920)	(2,221)
Equity attributable to owners of the company		2,927	3,609
Non-controlling interests	22	(85)	(37)
Consolidated equity		2,841	3,572
Non-current borrowings and other financial liabilities	23	16,854	17,171
Other non-current financial liabilities	23	248	325
Non-current provisions	25	480	840
Deferred tax liabilities	12	263	615
Other non-current liabilities	28	568	617
Non-current liabilities		18,414	19,568
Current borrowings and financial liabilities	23	351	485
Other current financial liabilities	23	1,107	1,155
Trade payables and other liabilities	29	6,045	5,139
Income tax liabilities	12	105	207
Current provisions	25	350	396
Other current liabilities	29	566	540
Liabilities directly associated to assets held for sale		(0)	46
Current liabilities		8,524	7,968
Total Equity & liabilities		29,779	31,107

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Equity attributable to owners of the company					Non-controlling interests	Consolidated equity
	Capital	Additional paid-in capital	Reserves	Other comprehensive income	Total		
	(in € millions)						
Position at December 31,							
2015	440	5,360	(1,461)	(84)	4,256	12	4,267
Dividends paid	—	—	—	—	—	(8)	(8)
Comprehensive income	—	—	(210)	(283)	(494)	(8)	(502)
Issuance of new shares	2	28	—	—	30	—	30
Share-based compensation	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	0	—	0	—	0
Capital decrease by cancellation of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other movements	—	—	(187)	—	(187)	(34)	(221)
Position at December 31,							
2016	443	5,388	(1,854)	(367)	3,609	(37)	3,572
Dividends paid	—	—	—	—	—	(7)	(7)
Comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	(693)	34	(659)	(22)	(681)
Issuance of new shares	1	15	—	—	16	—	16
Share-based compensation	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Capital decrease by cancellation of own shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other movements*	—	—	(43)	—	(43)	(19)	(62)
Position at December 31,							
2017	444	5,403	(2,587)	(333)	2,927	(85)	2,841

(*) of which compensation paid to SFR stock-options holders following the buyout offer: € 34 million (refer to Note 26—Share-based payments)

Breakdown of changes in equity related to other comprehensive income

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	Change	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017	Change
	(in € millions)					
Hedging instruments	(129)	(498)	(369)	(498)	(442)	56
Related taxes	44	140	95	140	114	(25)
Actuarial gains and losses	3	(10)	(14)	(10)	(10)	1
Related taxes	(3)	1	5	1	2	0
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	1
Items related to associates	2	3	0	3	3	1
Total	(84)	(367)	(284)	(367)	(333)	34

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
		(in € millions)	
Net income, Group share		(693)	(210)
<i>Adjustments:</i>			
Non-controlling interests		(22)	(8)
Depreciation, amortization and provisions		2,511	2,577
Share in net income (loss) of associates	16	11	4
Net income from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	10	109	50
Net financial expense (income)	11	1,068	1,111
Income tax expense (income)	12	(392)	57
Other non-cash items		(28)	15
Income tax paid		(190)	(77)
Change in working capital		404	(141)
Net cash flow provided (used) by operating activities		<u>2,777</u>	<u>3,378</u>
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	14/15	(2,368)	(2,312)
Acquisition of consolidated entities, net of cash acquired		(154)	(736)
Acquisitions of other financial assets		(34)	(32)
Disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		26	38
Disposal of consolidated entities, net of cash disposals		43	0
Disposal of other financial assets		20	10
Change in working capital related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(218)	(215)
Net cash flow provided (used) by investing activities		<u>(2,686)</u>	<u>(3,247)</u>
Purchases of treasury shares		2	0
Capital increase		16	30
Dividends paid		(7)	(8)
• to owners of the company		—	0
• to non-controlling interests		(7)	(8)
Dividends received		10	13
Issuance of debt		5,380	9,703
Repayment of debt		(4,803)	(9,578)
Interest paid		(833)	(630)
Other flows from financing activities ^(a)		118	508
Net cash flow provided (used) by financing activities		<u>(117)</u>	<u>40</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(27)</u>	<u>171</u>
Exchange rate impact on cash in foreign currencies		0	0
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		400	229
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of period		373	400
of which cash and cash equivalents	21	451	452
of which bank overdrafts	23	(78)	(52)

(a) Of which € (215) million of commercial paper as of December 31, 2017; €182 million of Reverse Factoring; € 203 million of monetization of cross currency swaps.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements

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Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

Altice France (formerly SFR Group) (hereinafter “**the Company**” or “**the Group**”) is a limited liability corporation (*société anonyme*) formed under French law in August 2013 with headquarters in France.

Created subsequent to the merger of Numericable and SFR, the Group Altice France aims to become, on the back of the largest fiber optic network and a leading mobile network, the national leader in France in very-high-speed fixed-line/mobile convergence. The Group has major positions in all segments of the French B2C, B2B, local authorities and wholesale telecommunications market.

Altice France is also adopting a new and increasingly integrated model around access and content convergence. Its division Media includes SFR Presse companies, which cover the Group’s Press activities in France (Groupe l’Express, Libération, etc) and NextRadioTV, which covers the Group’s audiovisual activities in France (SFR Sport, BFM TV, BFM Business, BFM Paris, RMC, RMC Découverte, ...).

On August 9, 2017, Altice announced the finalization of several agreements to acquire Altice France shares by way of exchange for ordinary A shares of Altice N.V. Altice thereby passed the 95% threshold of Altice France’s capital and voting rights.

On September 4, 2017, Altice filed a buyout offer, followed by a squeeze-out for the remaining Altice France shares for a price of €34.50 per share. On September 19, 2017, the AMF approved the proposed offer in its original form, without any modifications.

The buyout offer was opened from September 21, to October 4, 2017 included; the squeeze out was effective on October 9, 2017, date from which Altice France is no longer listed on Euronext Paris.

As of December 31, 2017, Altice N.V. directly or indirectly held 100% of the capital of Altice France S.A.

This Note describes the changes in the accounting principles adopted by the Group for the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2017.

The consolidated financial statements were prepared and approved by the Company’s Board of Directors on March 15, 2018.

1.1. Basis of preparation of financial information

In accordance with French law, the consolidated financial statements will be considered final once they have been approved by the Group’s shareholders at the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting, which will be held in the second quarter of 2018.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of income, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of cash flows, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the accompanying notes, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) published by the IASB (International Accounting Standard Board), as adopted by the European Union (EU) at December 31, 2017. These international standards include the IAS (International Accounting Standards), IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) and their interpretations (SIC and IFRIC).

The accounting and valuation principles defined in the IFRS as adopted by the European Union are available on the following website: http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/accounting/ias/index_en.htm

In addition, following the take private, the notes “Earning per share” and “Segment information” will no longer be disclosed. IFRS 8—*operating segments* and IAS 33—*Earnings per share* are only applied on financial statements of companies issuing shares or bonds listed on a regulated market.

1. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

1.2. New standards and interpretations

Standards and interpretations applied from January 1, 2017

The application from January 1, 2017 of the mandatory standards and amendments (listed below) had no material impact on the Group's annual consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 7—*Disclosure initiative*: The amendments will require entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, while distinguishing cash and non-cash flows. The Group has provided disclosure in compliance with this amendment, allowing users of the financial statements to reconcile the variations in liabilities and related amounts recorded in the consolidated statement of cash flows (refer to Note 23.7—*Reconciliation between change on financial liabilities and flows related to financing*)
- Amendments to IAS 12—*Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses*. The amendments clarifies the accounting for deferred tax assets for unrealized losses on debt instruments measured at fair value, in order to address the differences in current market practices.
- Annual Improvements cycle 2014-2016: mainly the standard IFRS12—*Disclosures of interests in other entities*, clarifying the scope of the disclosure requirements.

Standards and interpretations not yet applied

The Group has not early adopted the following standards and interpretations, for which application is not mandatory for period started from January 1, 2017 and that may impact the amounts reported.

- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, effective on January 1, 2018;
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, effective on January 1, 2018;
- IFRS 16 Leases, effective on January 1, 2019;
- Amendments to IFRS 2: Classification and Measurement of Share Based Payment Transactions, applicable on or after January 1, 2018;
- IFRIC 22: Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration. The interpretation is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with earlier application permitted;
- Annual improvements cycle 2014-2016, effective on or after January 1, 2018;
- IFRIC 23: Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments, applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

The effects of implementing the new standards, and amendments to standards, are being analyzed by the Group. Details on IFRS 15, IFRS 9 and IFRS 16 are provided below. It is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the quantitative effects of IFRS16 until the project has been completed.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 which establishes a single comprehensive 5-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 will supersede all current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognizes revenue when 'control' of the goods or services is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

situations. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 15. In addition, in April 2016, the IASB issued Clarifications to IFRS 15 in response to feedback received by the IASB and FASB Joint Transition Resource group for Revenue recognition. The clarifications provide additional guidance on identifying performance obligations, principal versus agent consideration and licensing application guidance.

The standard (as amended in April 2016) is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Group is required to retrospectively apply IFRS 15 to all contracts that are not complete on the date of initial application and have the option to either:

- restate each prior period and recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at the beginning of the earliest period presented (full retrospective approach); or
- retain prior period figures as reported under the previous standards and recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity as at the date of initial application. This approach will also require additional disclosures in the year of initial application to explain how the relevant financial statement line items would be affected by the application of IFRS 15 as compared to previous standards.

The Group has decided to adopt the standard based on the full retrospective approach.

The Group has implemented a comprehensive project across geographic areas to determine the potential differences with current revenue recognition. The issue identification phase is complete and the implementation plan has been finalized.

Mobile activities:

The most significant impact is expected in the mobile activities (B2C and B2B transactions) as some arrangements include multiple elements that are being bundled: a handset component sold at a discounted price and a communication service component. In application of IFRS 15, the group has identified those items as separate performance obligations. Total revenue will be allocated to both elements based on their stand-alone selling price, leading to more revenue being allocated to the handset upfront. This will also impact the timing of revenue recognition as the handset is delivered up-front, even though total revenue will not change in most cases over the life of the contract.

Other IFRS 15 topics impacting the accounts include capitalization of commissions (including prepaid and renewal commissions which will be broader than the current capitalization model, along with depreciation pattern which will require estimates relating to the contract duration in some instances (prepaid business for example).

Fixed activities

In most cases, the service and the equipment will not be considered as distinct performance obligations. Additional services will be examined separately.

Other identified topics relate to connection fees, related costs and capitalization of commissions. Related estimates include the determination of capitalized assets depreciation period based (i) on contract period and (ii) possible additional periods related to anticipated contract that the Group can specifically identify.

The best estimate of the quantitative impact is detailed below:

- Shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2016 would increase by approximately €251.0 million after deferred tax effect mainly due to the mobile handsets subsidies contract assets and the effect of the change in commission capitalization and amortization pattern,
- Revenue and adjusted EBITDA would decrease by approximately €95 million and €78.0 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2017. The impact is mainly linked to:
 - The handsets subsidies adjustments as described above. The decrease in the revenue and adjusted EBITDA is mainly explained by a decrease in the sale of mobile bundles offers over the last years.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

- Change in the scope of commissions that will be capitalized under IFRS 15 as described above.
- Thus net result for the year ended 2017 would decrease by approximately €69.0 million

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments issued on July 24, 2014 is the IASB's replacement of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The Standard includes requirements for recognition and measurement, impairment, de-recognition and general hedge accounting regarding financial instruments. The Group will implement the standard based on the simplified retrospective approach; the transition impact will be recorded in equity as of January 1, 2018 with no impact on 2017.

To date, the impacts identified on equity are not significant.

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 Leases issued on January 13, 2016 is the IASB's replacement of IAS 17 Leases. IFRS 16 specifies how to recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value.

IFRS 16 applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Group has the option to either:

- apply IFRS 16 with full retrospective effect; or
- recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to opening equity at the date of initial application (simplified retrospective approach).

The Group has decided to apply the simplified retrospective approach and the transition impact will be recorded in equity as of January 1, 2019 with no impact on 2018.

The Board of Directors anticipate that the application of IFRS 16 in the future may have a material impact on amounts reported in respect of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities, especially given the different operating lease arrangements of the Group. The effects are analyzed as part of a Group-wide project for implementing this new standard. The assessment phase is under progress and it is not yet practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the quantitative effects until the projects have been completed.

2. Accounting policies and methods

2.1 Consolidation methods

The list of entities included in the scope of consolidation is presented in Note 34—*List of Consolidated Entities*.

Consolidated entities

The new model of control, defined by IFRS 10—*Consolidated Financial Statements*, is based on the following three criteria, which must be met simultaneously in order to determine the exercise of control by the parent company:

- The parent company has power over the subsidiary when it has effective rights that give it the ability to direct the relevant activities—i.e., the activities that significantly affect the subsidiary's returns. Power may arise from existing and/or potential voting rights and/or contractual arrangements. Voting rights must be substantial—i.e., they must be able to be exercised when decisions about the relevant activities are to be made without limitation and particularly in decision-making on relevant activities. Assessing how much power is held depends on the subsidiary's relevant activities, its decision-making process and the way the rights of its other shareholders are distributed;

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

- The parent company is exposed or entitled to variable returns due to its connections to the subsidiary, which may vary according to its performance. The concept of return is defined broadly, and includes dividends and other forms of distributed financial benefits, the valuation of the investment, cost savings, synergies, etc.;
- The parent company has the ability to use its power to affect the subsidiary's returns. Any power that does not entail this kind of influence does not qualify as control.

These entities are consolidated using the full consolidation method.

Full consolidation method

This method involves consolidating in the financial statements the items in the statement of financial position, the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of cash flows of the entities controlled within the meaning of IFRS 10, completing any restatements, eliminating intragroup transactions and accounts, as well as internal results, and allocating the shareholders' equity and income between the parent company interests and non-controlling interests.

Consolidated comprehensive income includes the income of subsidiaries acquired during the year, prorated from their date of acquisition. The income of subsidiaries sold during the same period is included until the date of their sale.

Interests that do entail control over the subsidiaries' net assets are presented in a separate caption in shareholders' equity called "Non-controlling interests". They include non-controlling interests as of the takeover date and the non-controlling interests' share in the change in shareholders' equity as from that date. Subject to arrangements that would indicate a different allocation, negative results of subsidiaries are systematically allocated between equity attributable to owners of the parent company and non-controlling interests based on their respective share of ownership interest, even if it becomes negative.

Joint Arrangements

IFRS 11—*Joint Arrangements* provides financial reporting guidelines for entities that hold interests in joint arrangements. In a joint arrangement, the parties are bound by a contractual arrangement that gives them joint control of the company. The entity that is party to a joint arrangement must therefore determine if the contractual arrangement gives all the parties, or a group of some of them, joint control over the company. The existence of joint control is then assessed for decisions about the relevant activities that require the unanimous consent of the parties that jointly control the company.

Joint arrangements are classified into two categories:

- Joint undertakings (or joint operations); these are arrangements in which the parties that have joint control over the company have direct rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities. The parties are called the "joint investors." The joint investor recognizes 100% of the joint operation's assets/liabilities/expenses/income that it owns itself and the share of the items that it owns jointly. These arrangements involve joint investment agreements signed by the Group.
- Joint ventures: these are partnerships in which the parties that have joint control over the company have rights to its net assets. The parties are called the "co-owners." Each co-owner recognizes its rights to the net assets of the entity using the equity method (see paragraph below).

Associates

Associates in which the Group has significant influence are accounted for using the equity method. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group directly or indirectly holds 20% or more of the voting rights of an entity, unless it can clearly show that this is not the case. The existence of significant influence can be shown by other criteria such as representation on the Board of Directors or the governing body of the jointly held entity, participation in policy-making processes, the existence of material transactions with the entity, or the sharing of management personnel.

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

Equity method

Under the equity method, investments in associates and joint ventures are stated at acquisition cost, including goodwill and transaction costs. Earn-out initially measured at fair value are recognized in the cost of the investment, where their payments can be measured with sufficient reliability.

The Group's share in the net income of associates and joint ventures is recognized in the consolidated statement of income while its share in the movements of reserves after acquisition is recognized in reserves. Post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the value of the investment. The Group's share in the net losses of associates and joint ventures is recognized to the extent of the investment made, unless the Group has a legal or constructive obligation of support for the undertaking.

Any surplus of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share in the net fair value of the identifiable assets of the associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill. Goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is taken into account in impairment testing on that asset.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in euros, the functional currency of a vast majority of Group companies and of the parent company. All financial data are rounded to the nearest million euros.

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. At the closing date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on that date. All foreign currency differences are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of initial transaction. All foreign currency differences are recognized in profit or loss.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue from the Group's activities mainly consists of services (telephone packages, TV subscriptions, high-speed Internet, telephony and installation services), equipment sales and telecommunications network leases.

Since the acquisitions of Altice Media Group France (became SFR Presse) and NextRadioTV during the fiscal year 2016, revenue from the Group's activities integrates products such as magazines and dailies, advertising revenues and other related services.

Revenue corresponds to the fair value of the 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, rebates and discounts and after eliminating intragroup sales between entities included in the scope of consolidation.

Income is recognized and presented as follows, in accordance with IAS 18—*Revenue*.

Equipment sales

Proceeds from equipment sales are recognized as revenue upon transfer of the risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser.

Separable elements of a bundled offer

Revenue from telephone packages is recognized as a sale with multiple elements. Revenue from the sale of handsets (mobile phones and other) is recognized upon activation of the line, net of discounts granted to the customer at the point of sale and activation fees. Revenue recognized for the sale of equipment (handsets in particular) only includes the contractual amount paid, independently of the service.

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

Where the elements of such transactions cannot be identified or analyzed as separable from a larger offer, they are considered to be related and the associated revenue is recognized in its entirety over the term of the contract or the expected duration of the customer relationship.

Services

Proceeds from subscriptions (Internet access, basic cable service, digital pay TV) and telephone payment plans (fixed or mobile) are recognized on a straight-line basis over the duration of the relevant service.

The Group sells some telephone payment plans that allow the unused call minutes for a given month to be rolled over to the following month. Roll-over minutes are recognized for the share of revenue they represent in the telephone subscription at the time they are actually used or when they expire. Revenue on incoming and outgoing calls as well as on calls made outside plans is recognized when the service is rendered.

Revenue generated by the coupons sold to distributors and prepaid Mobile cards is recognized as and when the end customer uses them, starting when such coupons and cards are activated. The unused balance is recorded in deferred income at the closing date. The proceeds in any event are recognized on the date of the card's expiration or when use of the coupon is statistically improbable.

Sales of subscription services managed by the Group on behalf of content providers (mainly special numbers and SMS+) are recognized gross, or net of payments made to content providers based on the analysis of each transaction. Accordingly, revenue is recognized net when suppliers are responsible for the content delivered to end customers and for setting the subscription rates.

Connection and installation fees billed mainly to operators and business customers during the implementation of services such as ADSL connection, bandwidth capacity or IP connectivity are recognized over the estimated duration of the customer relationship and of the main service supplied, based on statistical data.

Installation and set-up services (including connection) for residential customers are recognized as revenue when the service is rendered.

Revenue related to switched services is recognized as and when traffic is routed.

Revenue from services for bandwidth capacity, IP connectivity, local high-speed access and telecommunications is recognized as and when the services are rendered to customers.

Access to telecommunications infrastructure

The Group provides access to its telecommunication infrastructure to its wholesale customers through various types of contracts: leases, hosting contracts or the granting of indefeasible rights of use (or "IRUs"). IRU agreements grant the use of property (cables, fiber optics or bandwidth) over a defined, usually long duration, with the Group retaining ownership. Revenue from lease agreements, hosting contracts in Netcenters and infrastructure IRUs is recognized over the term of the contract, except when they qualify as finance leases; in this case, the equipment is accounted for as sales on credit. In the case of IRUs and sometimes leases or service contracts, the service is paid in advance for the first year. These non-refundable prepayments are recorded as deferred income and amortized over the expected life of the contract.

Infrastructure sales

The Group builds infrastructure for some of its customers. Revenue relating to infrastructure sales is recognized upon the transfer of ownership. When it is estimated that a contract will be unprofitable, a provision for onerous contract is booked.

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

Loyalty programs

In application of IFRIC 13—*Customer Loyalty Programs*, the Group measures the fair value of the incremental benefit granted as part of its loyalty programs. For the periods presented, this value is not material, so no revenue has been deferred under it.

Press

The Group produces news on various themes (general information, economy, culture, etc.) across three media sources: magazine and daily press, digital press and television. Advertising revenue is recognized in the period in which the advertising services are performed. Operator distribution royalties are recognized and prorated over time. Revenue from other activities is recognized when the service is performed, either on delivery of the performance of the event or the service, or at the time goods are delivered.

Radio and television

The Group produces news on five themes (general information, sports, economy, high-tech and discovery) via three types of media: radio, television and digital.

This income essentially represents advertising revenue and other related services. Advertising revenue is recognized as income when the advertising has effectively been broadcasted. Royalties and subsidies are recognized as they are acquired in accordance with the terms of the underlying agreement.

2.4 Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA is an indicator used internally by Management to measure the Company's operational and financial results, to make investment and resource-allocation decisions, and to assess the performance of management personnel. It excludes the main items that have no effect on cash (such as depreciation, amortization and impairment) and non-recurring transactions.

Non-recurring operations are defined as follows:

- Other non-recurring income mainly include income from disposals of property, plant and equipment and other income identified as an exceptional nature, and not supposed to occur from one year to the other.
- Other non-recurring expenses mainly include the net carrying amount on disposal of assets, fees related to refinancing and acquisitions, restructuring costs and other expenses identified as an exceptional nature, and not supposed to occur from one year to the other.

Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable with similarly named measures used by other entities. For the purpose of segment information, the transition from operating income to Adjusted EBITDA is presented in Note 7—*Reconciliation of operating income to adjusted EBITDA*.

2.5 Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses primarily comprise:

- Interest expenses and other expenses paid for financing transactions recognized at amortized cost and changes in the fair value of interest rate derivative instruments that do not qualify as hedges within the meaning of IAS 39—*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*;
- Interest income relating to cash and cash equivalents.
- Monetization of cross currency swaps

2.6 Corporate income tax

Income tax expense comprises current, deferred tax and the contribution of added value of businesses. Current tax is the tax payable on the taxable income for the year, estimated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, at the contribution of added value of businesses and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences on the closing date between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: (i) the initial recognition of goodwill, (ii) the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit; and (iii) investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and when it is probable that these temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, in accordance with the rules in effect at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and if they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities when the taxable entity intends to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or when tax assets and liabilities are to be realized simultaneously.

Deferred taxes are reviewed at each reporting date to take into account changes in tax legislation and the possibility of recovering deductible temporary differences and tax losses. A deferred tax asset is recognized when it is probable that future taxable profits against which the temporary difference can be utilized will be available.

2.7 Investment grants

Investment grants received are deducted from the gross carrying amount of property, plant and equipment to which they relate. They are recognized in the income statement as a reduction in the depreciation charge over the useful life of the related assets.

2.8 Site restoration

The Group has a contractual obligation to restore the network sites (both mobile and fixed) at the end of the lease, should the latter not be renewed. Due to this obligation, the capitalization of the costs of restoring the sites is calculated based on:

- an average unit cost of site remediation,
- assumptions about the life of the dismantling assets, and
- a discount rate.

2.9 Goodwill and business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The assets and liabilities of the acquired business are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date.

The consideration transferred corresponds to the fair value, at the acquisition date, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. The goodwill arising from a business combination is equal to the difference between:

- the sum of the consideration paid, the value of any non-controlling interest that remains outstanding after the business combination and, where applicable, the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the target, and
- the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Goodwill is recognized in assets in the consolidated statement of financial position. When the difference is negative, it is directly recognized through profit or loss.

The secondary costs directly attributable to an acquisition giving control are recorded in expenses in the period during which the costs are incurred, except for the borrowing costs, which must be recorded in accordance with IAS 32—*Financial Instruments: Presentation* and IAS 39—*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

When goodwill is determined provisionally at the end of the period in which the combination is effected, any adjustments to the provisional values within 12 months of the acquisition date are recognized in goodwill.

Changes in the Group's share of ownership of equity securities in a subsidiary which do not lead to a loss of control over the latter are recognized as shareholders' equity transactions.

Goodwill resulting from the acquisition of associates and joint ventures is included in the carrying amount of the investment.

Goodwill is not amortized, but is subject to impairment testing whenever there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, and at least once a year in accordance with the methods and assumptions described in Note 13—*Goodwill and Impairment Tests*.

After initial recognition, goodwill is recorded at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Specific case of business combination under common control

Business combination under common control are combinations in which all of the combination (entities or businesses) are controlled by one party (or several), i) during a long period before and after the combination, ii) this control as defined in IFRS10—Consolidated financial statements is not temporary.

These combinations are excluded from IFRS3 R scope. These operations in the consolidated financial statements are prepared on historical cost basis. No new goodwill is generated and the difference between the acquisition price and the historical carrying value related to assets and liabilities of the acquired entity is recognized in equity.

2.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired

Intangible assets acquired separately are recognized at historical cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises all directly attributable costs necessary to buy, create, produce and prepare the asset for use. Intangible assets consist mainly of operating licenses, IRUs, patents, purchased software, and internally developed applications.

They have also included, since January 1, 2015, the customer acquisition cost for packages with commitments, in accordance with IAS 38—*Intangible Assets* and in line with standards to be issued.

Licenses to operate telephone services in France are recognized for the fixed amount paid for the acquisition of the license. The variable portion of license fees, which amounts to 1% of the revenue generated by these activities, cannot be reliably determined and is therefore expensed in the period in which it is incurred.

- The UMTS license is recognized at historical cost and amortized on a straight-line basis from the service activation in June 2004 to the end of the license period (August 2021), corresponding to its expected useful life;
- The GSM license, renewed in March 2006, is recognized at the present value of 4% of the fixed annual fee of €25 million, and amortized on a straight-line basis from that date until the end of the license period (March 2021), corresponding to its expected useful life;
- The LTE license is recognized at historical cost and is amortized on a straight-line basis from the service activation date until the end of the license period. The 2.6 GHz band license acquired in October 2011 is amortized as of the end of November 2012 (end of license: October 2031). The 800 MHz band license acquired in January 2012 was activated on June 3, 2013 and is being amortized over a remaining duration of 18 years (end of license: January 2032). SFR acquired a new license for the 700 MHz band in December 2015 (end of license: December 2035). This license has not yet been activated.

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

IRUs correspond to the right to use a portion of the capacity of a terrestrial or submarine transmission cable granted for a fixed period. IRUs are recognized as an asset when the Group has the specific indefeasible right to use an identified portion of the underlying asset, generally optical fiber or dedicated wavelength bandwidth, and the duration of the right is for the majority of the underlying asset's useful life. They are amortized over the shorter of the expected period of use and the life of the contract between 3 and 30 years.

Patents are amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected period of use (generally not exceeding 10 years).

Software is amortized on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life (which generally does not exceed 3 years).

Internally developed intangible assets

The acquisition cost of an intangible asset developed internally corresponds to the personnel costs incurred when the intangible asset meets the criteria for IAS 38—*Intangible Assets*. An intangible asset that results from the development of an internal project is recorded if the Group can demonstrate that all of the following conditions have been met:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- Its intention of completing the intangible asset and using or sell it;
- Its ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- The capacity of the intangible asset to generate probable future economic benefits;
- Among other things, the Group may demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, its usefulness;
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development, and to use or sell the intangible asset;
- Its ability to reliably measure the expenditures attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Capitalization of costs ceases when the project is finalized and the asset is available for use.

The cost of an internally developed intangible asset arising from the development phase of an internal IT project is amortized on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life (which is generally not greater than three years).

Intangible assets recognized in a business combination

During business combinations, intangible assets were recognized and measured at their fair value at the "acquisition date" according to IFRS 3 R:

- Customer bases: bases are amortized over their useful life from five to nine years;
- Telecom brands: SFR brand, main brand, initially amortized over 15 years, is amortized from the end-2017 over a residual life of five years (Refer to Note 14—*Other intangible assets*);
- Press brands: these brands are not amortizable;
- Broadcasting rights: they are amortized over a life from five to ten years, depending on programs.

Investments made under public service concessions or delegations

Investments made as part of public service concessions or delegations and related to the roll-out of the telecommunications network are recognized as intangible assets in accordance with IFRIC 12—*Service Concession Arrangements*.

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

The “intangible model” provided by this interpretation applies when the operator receives a right to charge users of the public service and is substantially paid by the user. Intangible assets are amortized over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the relevant asset categories and the duration of the concession.

2.11 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at historical cost less cumulative depreciation and impairment losses.

Historical cost includes the acquisition cost or the production cost, the costs directly attributable to using the asset on the site and to its conditions of operation, and the estimated costs of dismantling and removing the asset and remediating the site where it is installed, in line with the obligation incurred. In addition, borrowing costs attributable to qualifying assets whose construction period is longer than one year are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Conversely, subsequent maintenance costs (repairs and maintenance) of the asset are recognized in profit or loss. Other subsequent expenditures that increase productivity or the life of the asset are recorded as assets.

Material components of property, plant and equipment whose useful lives are different are recognized and depreciated separately.

Property, plant and equipment mainly comprise network equipment.

The main useful lives are as follows:

Technical buildings and constructions	15 to 25 years
Network equipment:	
Optical cables	30 to 40 years
Engineering facilities, pylons	20 to 40 years
Other equipment	4 to 15 years
Set-top box and access fees	3 to 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 10 years
Miscellaneous equipment	2 to 5 years

Estimated useful lives are reviewed regularly and any changes in estimates are recorded prospectively.

Materials and telecommunications equipment are investments that are strongly subject to technological changes: write-offs or impairments with prospective revision of the amortization period may be recognized if the group has to prematurely write off certain technical equipment or if it is forced to revise the projected useful life of certain categories of equipment.

Gains or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are the difference between the profit from the disposal and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in the caption “Non-recurring income and expenses” of the consolidated statement of income.

FTTH deployment

Decision No. 2009-1106 of *Autorité de Régulation des Communications électroniques et des Postes* (Regulatory Authority on Electronic Communications and Postal Services (ARCEP)) dated December 22, 2009 regulates the use of fiber optics in very densely populated areas by establishing joint investment rules between phone operators.

The reference offers issued by the operators in accordance with this decision are dealt with in IFRS by the application of IFRS 11—*Joint Arrangements*. Thus, when the Group is an *ab initio* joint investor, only its share of the assets is recorded in property, plant and equipment, and when the Group is an *a posteriori* investor, the IRU or the usage right is recognized in property, plant and equipment. The same treatment applies for joint investment in moderately dense areas defined by ARCEP.

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

2.12 Leases

Under IAS 17—*Leases*, leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease substantially transfer the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Group as lessor

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

Rental income from operating leases is recognized 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 recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The Group as lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as assets of the Group 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 balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Contingent rentals are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, 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 expensed in the period in which they are incurred. In the event that incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized 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.

2.13 Impairment of assets

Whenever events or changes in the economic environment indicate a risk of impairment of goodwill, of other intangible assets or property, plant and equipment, the Group re-examines the value of these assets. Besides, the residual life of customer bases and amortizable brands is analyzed whenever there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. In addition, goodwill, other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets in progress undergo an annual impairment test.

Impairment tests are performed in order to compare the recoverable amount of an asset or a Cash-Generating Unit ("CGU") with its carrying amount.

An asset's or CGU's net recoverable amount is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell or its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for each individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those derived from other assets or groups of assets. In that case, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Given the change in the Group and the significant pooling of assets and services within the Group, a single CGU is defined at the Group level. For the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, in conformity with IAS 36, goodwill is allocated as a value to each operating segment (see Note 13.1—*Change in Goodwill*), and shared assets and liabilities are allocated through distribution keys to each

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

of the operating segments (see Note 13.3—*Main Assumptions Used*). The principal allocation keys used to allocate shared assets and liabilities are based on revenues, use of the network or the information systems.

The value in use of each asset or group of assets is determined as the present value of future cash flows (discounted cash flow method or “DCF”) by using a discount rate after tax specific to each asset or group of assets concerned.

The fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable on the measurement date from the sale of the asset or group of assets in an ordinary transaction between market participants, less costs to sell.

When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its net recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the “Depreciation, amortization and impairment” caption of the consolidated statement of income. Only impairment losses recognized on assets other than goodwill such as depreciable intangible assets, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and property, plant and equipment may be reversed.

2.14 Non-derivative financial assets

Pursuant to the provisions of IAS 39, financial assets are classified in one of the four categories:

- available-for-sale assets;
- loans and receivables;
- held-to-maturity securities;
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the transaction date, the date on which the Group has committed to purchase or sell the assets.

A financial asset is classified as current when the maturity of the instrument’s expected cash flows is less than one year.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recorded in other comprehensive income until the investment is derecognized or until it is demonstrated that the investment classified as equity instruments has permanently or significantly lost all or some of its value, when the cumulative gain or loss previously recorded in income and expenses recognized directly in other comprehensive income is transferred to the income statement.

This category consists mainly of non-consolidated equity interests.

These assets are included in the statement of financial position under non-current financial assets, unless Management intends to dispose of the investment within twelve months of the statement’s date.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition. After initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

This category consists mainly of trade receivables and other receivables and other assets such as deposits and advances to associates.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, its amount is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial assets and the value of future estimated cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate, with the difference being recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses may be reversed if the recoverable amount of the asset subsequently increases.

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity financial assets are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Group intends and has the ability to hold to maturity. Financial assets that are designated as held-to-maturity are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

They are reviewed for impairment on an individual basis if there is any indication that they may be impaired. In this case, the impairment is recognized through profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

These financial assets are measured at fair value, with gains and losses recorded in the Consolidated statement of income.

This category mainly includes:

- assets held for trading that the Group intends to sell in the near future (primarily marketable securities);
- assets voluntarily classified at inception in this category;
- derivative financial assets.

2.15 Inventories

Inventories primarily consist of mobile devices, set-top boxes and technical equipment. They are valued at their acquisition cost or at their net recoverable amount, if it is lower. The acquisition cost is calculated according to the weighted average cost. It includes the cost of acquiring the materials.

Net recoverable amount is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated selling expenses.

2.16 Cash and cash equivalents

The “Cash and Cash Equivalents” heading includes bank balances, money-market UCITS which meet the specifications of AMF Position No. 2011-16, and very liquid short-term investments, which have an original maturity date that is less than or equal to three months, which can be easily converted to a known cash amount, and are subject to a negligible risk of change in value.

Investment securities are measured at their fair value through profit or loss.

2.17 Assets held for sale and discontinued operations

In accordance with IFRS 5—*Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations*, the Group qualifies an asset (or a group of assets) held for sale when:

- The asset is available for immediate sale in its current estate, subject to any conditions that are usual in such disposals of assets,
- The sale is highly probable,
- Its carrying amount may be recovered principally through its disposal and not by its continued utilization.

When all conditions of qualifications have been met the Group reclassifies the assets held for sale in a separate caption in the consolidated statement of financial position without offsetting liabilities related to assets held for sale, those are presented in a separate caption from other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

In addition, if the asset or the group of assets for sale is significant, its contribution is presented:

- In the consolidated statement of income in a separate caption under the net income from continuing information;

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

- In the consolidated statement of cash flows in a separate caption in the net cash flow provided (used) by operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities.

2.18 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the contractual arrangement.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract resulting in a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The equity instruments issued by the Group are recorded for the proceeds received, net of direct issuance costs.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities other than derivatives mainly include bonds and term loans taken out in connection with the acquisition of SFR, liabilities related to finance leases, guarantee deposits received from customers, advances received and bank overdrafts.

They are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method, in conformity with IAS 39. The effective interest rate corresponds to the internal interest rate used to precisely update future cash flows throughout 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. Accrued interest is included in the “Current liabilities” caption of the statement of financial position.

2.19 Derivative instruments

The Group uses various derivative instruments to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date of execution of a derivative contract, and are subsequently revalued at their fair value on each closing date.

Hedge accounting is applicable if:

- The hedging relationship is clearly defined and documented at the date of establishment;
- The effectiveness of the hedging relationship is demonstrated at its inception and in subsequent periods: i.e., if at the beginning of the hedge and throughout its duration, the Group expects that the changes in fair value of the hedged item will be almost fully offset by changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument, and if actual results are within a range between 80% and 125%.

There are three types of hedge accounting:

- The fair value hedge is a hedge against exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability, which are attributable to a rate and/or currency risk and which would affect the result. The hedged portion of these items is remeasured at fair value in the statement of financial position. The change in fair value is recognized in the income statement where it is offset within the limits of the effectiveness of the hedge by symmetrical changes in the fair value of hedging instruments;
- The cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to cash flow fluctuations attributable to interest rate risk and/or changes associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (e.g., an expected sale or purchase) and could affect profit. The hedged item is not recorded in the statement of financial position; thus the effective portion of the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in other comprehensive income. It is reclassified in profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or is reclassified in the initial cost of the hedged item where it concerns covering acquisition cost of a non-financial asset;

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

- The net investment hedge is a hedge against exposure to changes in value attributable to the foreign currency risk of a net investment in a foreign operation that could affect profit when the investment is sold. The effective portion of net investment hedges is recognized through other comprehensive income and reclassified in profit or loss when the net investment is sold.

The cessation of hedge accounting may result in particular from the elimination of the hedged item, voluntary termination of the hedging relationship, or the cancellation or maturity of the hedging instrument. The accounting consequences are as follows:

- For fair value hedges: the fair value adjustment of debt at the date of cessation of the hedging relationship is amortized based on a recalculated effective interest rate on that date;
- For cash flow hedges: the amounts recorded in other comprehensive income are reclassified into profit or loss when the hedged item is eliminated. In other cases, they are taken straight to profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedging relationship as originally defined.

In both cases, the subsequent changes in value of the hedging instrument are recognized in profit or loss.

2.20 Provisions

Under IAS 37—*Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets*, provisions are booked when, at the end of the reporting period, the Group has a legal, regulatory, contractual or implicit obligation resulting from past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources generating economic benefits will be required to meet the obligation and that the amount can be reliably estimated.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, taking into account the risks attached to the liability as appropriate. If a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made, no provision is recognized and a disclosure is made in the notes.

Provisions mainly include:

- Provisions to cover litigation and disputes concerning the Group's activities. Their amounts are estimated based on a case-by-case risk assessment. Events occurring during proceedings may lead at any time to a reassessment of such estimates;
- Provisions for restructuring, which are booked once the restructuring has been announced and a plan has been detailed or launched. Such provisions are generally not discounted due to their short-term nature;
- Provisions for site remediation, which are assessed based on the number of sites involved, an average unit cost of site remediation and assumptions about the life of the decommissioning asset and the discount rate. When a site is decommissioned, the corresponding provision is reversed;
- Provisions for employee benefits are detailed in the following section.

2.21 Employee benefits

The Group provides employee benefits through contributions to defined-contribution plans and defined-benefit plans. The Group recognizes pension costs related to defined-contribution plans as they are incurred under personnel expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

Estimates of the Group's pension and end-of-service benefit obligations are calculated annually, in accordance with the provisions of revised IAS 19—*Employee Benefits* ("IAS 19R"), with the assistance of independent actuaries, using the projected unit credit method and considering actuarial assumptions including the probable turnover of beneficiaries, salary increases, projected life expectancy, the probable future length of employees' service and an appropriate discount rate updated annually.

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

The Group recognizes the corresponding net expense over the entire estimated period of service of the employees. The actuarial gains and losses on post-employment benefits are recognized in their entirety as “Other items of comprehensive income” in the period in which they occur.

The cost of the plans is recognized through operating income, with the exception of the accretion cost, which is recognized as other financial expenses and income.

The cost of past services generated by plan changes and reductions is recognized immediately and in full in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

2.22 Share-based payments

The Group has granted options that will be settled as equity instruments. In accordance with IFRS 2—*Share-based Payments*, the benefit granted to employees under stock option plans, assessed at the time of the award of the option, is additional compensation.

Plans granting instruments settled as equity instruments are measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the equity instruments granted. They are recognized on a straight-line basis as personnel expenses over the vesting period, taking into account the Group’s estimate of the number of options that will vest at the end of the period. In addition, for plans based on non-market performance conditions, the probability of achieving the performance objective is assessed each year and the expense adjusted accordingly.

The fair value of options granted is determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model and takes into account an annual reassessment of the expected number of exercisable options. The expense recognized is adjusted accordingly. Following Altice France buyout offer, all stock option plans were closed (Refer to Note 26—*Share-based payments*).

2.23 Borrowing costs

Under IAS 23—*Borrowing Costs*, a qualifying asset is an asset that takes a substantial period of time before it can be used or sold. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. The Group notes that it does not take a substantial amount of time to get assets ready for their intended use because of the incremental roll-out of the network. The application of IAS 23 consequently has no impact on the Group’s Consolidated Financial Statements.

3. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Group to make a certain number of estimates and assumptions that are realistic and reasonable. Thus, the application of accounting principles in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements described in Note 2—*Accounting policies and methods* implies decisions based on judgment, estimates and assumptions that have an influence on the amounts of the assets and liabilities and on income and expenses as well.

Such estimates are prepared based on the going concern assumption, established using currently available information and in view of the current economic environment. In the current economic environment, changes in facts and circumstances may result in revised estimates or assumptions, which could affect the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of income and the consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group.

Significant estimates and assumptions relate to the measurement of the following items:

- *Provisions*: assessment of the risk on a case-by-case basis; it is stipulated that the occurrence of events during a proceeding period may at any time trigger a reassessment of the risk (Note 25—*Provisions* and Note 33—*Litigation*).
- *Employee benefits*: assumptions updated annually, such as the probability of personnel remaining with the Group until retirement, the projected change in future compensation, the discount rate and the mortality table (Note 27—*Post-employment benefits*).

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Use of estimates and judgments (Continued)

- *Revenue*: identification of the separable elements of a packaged offer and allocation on the basis of the relative fair values of each element; the period of deferred revenue related to costs to access the service on the basis of the type of product and the term of the contract; presentation as net or gross revenue depending on whether the Group is acting as agent or principal.
- *Fair value of financial instruments*: fair value is determined by reference to the market price at the end of the period. For financial instruments for which there is no active market, fair value is estimated based on models that rely on observable market data or by the use of various valuation techniques, such as discounted cash flows (Note 30—*Financial instruments*).
- *Deferred taxes*: estimates for the recognition of deferred tax assets updated annually such as the future tax results of the Group or the likely changes in active and passive temporary differences (Note 12—*Income tax expense*).
- *Impairment tests*: these tests concern goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite life span; in the context of impairment tests, the assumptions relating to the determination of Cash-Generating Units (CGU), future cash flows and discount rates are updated annually (Note 13—*Goodwill and impairment tests*).
- *Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment*: estimate of the useful life based in particular on the effective obsolescence of the assets and the use made of those assets (Note 14—*Other Intangible assets* and Note 15—*Property, plant and equipment*).
- *Trade and other receivables*: trade receivables are provisioned (i) on the basis of the historically observed recovery rate and/or (ii) on the basis of a specific recoverability analysis.

In the context of Purchase Price Allocation, the Group made estimates in order to determine the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities and the contingent liabilities.

4. Significant events for the fiscal year

On January 30, 2017, SFR and NextRadioTV announced a new phase in their strategic partnership

On January 30, 2017, NextRadioTV and Altice France announced that they have submitted an application to the *Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiotvisuel* (CSA) for approval to enter into a new phase of their strategic partnership. In doing so, it is SFR's intention to increase its stake in the holding company of NextRadioTV ("GNP") to 100%. The French Competition Authority gave its approval in the second quarter.

The implementation of this phase is the logical follow up to the partnership entered into in July 2015 with Altice Group and it reflects the changing national and international environment of the telecommunications and media industry.

The first phase has been successful, as it has enabled NextRadioTV to launch three new channels in just a few months: BFM Sport, BFM Paris and SFR Sport1.

The next phase will allow the group to accelerate the launch of new projects and strengthen the capacity of existing channels.

Decision of the French Competition Authority against Altice and Altice France dated March 8, 2017

By Decision No.14-DCC-160 dated October 30, 2014, the French Competition Authority authorized Numericable Group, a subsidiary of the Altice Group, to take exclusive control of SFR. This authorization was subject to a certain number of commitments, including those subject to the procedure initiated by the Competition Authority relating to the performance of a joint investment agreement entered into by SFR and Bouygues Telecom on November 9, 2010 ("Faber Agreement"). Under the terms of this Agreement, SFR and Bouygues Telecom committed to jointly invest in the rollout of a horizontal fiber optic network in a defined number of towns and districts located in high density areas.

4. Significant events for the fiscal year (Continued)

Insofar as Numericable was already highly present with the very high speed offers of its FTTB cable network in this high density area, the Authority considered that the takeover of SFR by Numericable may have cast doubts over SFR's incentive to honor its commitments to its joint investors, and in particular to Bouygues. To address this potential risk, the Authority therefore requested commitments were made to guarantee that the new group would supply the buildings requested by Bouygues Telecom under the Agreement. These commitments covered three main points:

- The obligation to provide distribution services for all Termination Points delivered as of October 30, 2014 within two years;
- The drawing up of a rider to the Faber Agreement allowing Bouygues Telecom to order a list of buildings of its choice for the distribution to Termination Points delivered after October 30, 2014 within three months (excluding performance constraints);
- The provision of maintenance for the FTTH infrastructure in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner using specially introduced quality indicators.

By Decision No.15-SO-14 dated October 5, 2015, the Competition Authority opened *ex officio* an inquiry into the conditions under which Altice and Altice France respect these commitments.

By Decision No. 17-D-04 dated March 8, 2017, the Competition Authority decided to levy a financial sanction of €40 million against Altice and Altice France, and imposed periodic penalty payments for each day of delay, for not having respected the commitments set out in the "Faber Agreement". This amount was recognized in the financial statements as of March 31, 2017 and was paid over the second quarter.

A summary was lodged on April 13, 2017 before the French Supreme Court (*Conseil d'état*). The judge in chambers of the Council of State said there is no matter to be referred.

On September 28, 2017, the supreme Court rejected the request of cancelling ADLC decision put forth by Altice and SFR.

Decision of the Administrative Court regarding the penalty to pay for €96.6 million by Sequalum to the department of Hauts-de-Seine

Pursuant to two decisions rendered on March 16, 2017, Administrative Court of Cergy Pontoise rejected the actions brought by Sequalum against two enforcement measures issued by the department of Hauts-de-Seine in respect of penalties, for amounts of €51.6 million and €45.1 million. Sequalum appealed these two decisions before the Administrative Court of Versailles.

Following the dismissal by the Administrative Court of Appeal lodged by Sequalum against the two enforceable measures issued by the Department in respect of the penalties, €97 million were paid to the "Trésor Public" during July 2017 (Refer to Note 33—*Litigation*).

Restructuring

On August 4, 2016, Management and some representative unions of the Altice France telecom division signed an agreement to allow the Group to adapt more quickly to the demands of the telecom market by building a more competitive and efficient organization. This agreement reaffirmed the commitments, made at the time of the SFR acquisition, to maintain jobs until July 1, 2017 and defined the internal assistance guarantees as well as the conditions for voluntary departures implemented as of the second half of 2016. This agreement stipulated three steps:

- 1—the reorganization of retail stores, presented to the staff representatives on September 2016, resulted in a voluntary departure plan as of the fourth quarter of 2016 and was accompanied by a change in channel distribution and the closing of stores;
- 2—the preparation of a new voluntary departure plan to be launched in July 2017, preceded by the possibility for employees who wanted to benefit from this plan to request suspension of their employment contract in the fourth quarter of 2016 in order to pursue their professional plans outside the company; and

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

4. Significant events for the fiscal year (Continued)

3—a period between July 2017 and June 2019 during which employees could also benefit from a voluntary departure plan under conditions to be defined.

In any case, the Group has made a commitment that the SFR Telecom division would have no fewer than 10,000 employees during this period.

The first phase of this agreement, namely the reorganization of retail stores, ended at end-March 2017 with the validation of about 800 departures of employees. At end December 2017, a residual amount of €8 million was recognized for restructuring of retail stores in provisions. The amount paid as of December 31, 2017 was €87 million and the amount recorded in payables was €21 million at the end of December 31, 2017.

Furthermore, the GPEC Group Agreement was signed on February 1, 2017 by the majority of the representative unions of the Altice France Telecom division. It specifies the external mobility scheme offered to the employees for the period before June 30, 2017. As of June 30, 2017, 1,360 employees took benefit of the “Mobilité Volontaire Sécurisée” plan (MVS: suspension of labour contract) of the GPEC, and benefited in priority from the voluntary departure plan.

Finally, the “Livre 2”, a legally binding document that described the target organization of the Telecom division of SFR was delivered to the representative unions on April 3, 2017. The validation commissions began on July. A restructuring provision was recognized for this voluntary departure plan amounted €742 million as of June 30, 2017, partially offset by the reversal of employee benefit plan provisions amounting to €49 million. The plan ended in end-November 2017 (except for SRR) with the validation of about 3,200 departures of employees. Following this validation, a reversal of provision, amounting to €700 million (of which €675 million utilized) was recognized as of December 31, 2017 and replaced by payables for an amount of €675 million. Of the remaining €675 million, €262 million was paid out in 2017 with the remainder in payables is for an amount of €413 million as of December 2017. Additionally, following the disposal of SFR Service Client in December 2017 (see Note 5—*Change in scope*), the remaining provision of €9 million attributable to SFR Service Client was derecognized.

The residual amount of €32 million was recognized in provisions as of December 31, 2017.

Refinancing of loans

On April 18, 2017 the Group Altice France raised new Term Loans in order to replace part of its existing Term Loans. Altice France repaid two existing tranches, the Term Loan B7 denominated in US dollars and the Term Loan B9 denominated in euros by issuing two new tranches, the Term Loan B11 denominated in US dollars and the Term Loan B11 (SG) denominated in euros. At the time of the refinancing, the Term Loan B7 in US dollars amounted to US\$1,414 million and the Term Loan B9 denominated in euros amounted to €296 million. The new Term Loan tranches, the Term Loan B11 in US dollars and the Term Loan B11 (SG) in euros, amount respectively to US\$1,420 million and €300 million. Ypso France replaced its existing Term Loan, the Term Loan B7 denominated in euros, by a new Term Loan, the Term Loan B11 (YF) also denominated in euros. At the time of the refinancing, the Term Loan B7 in euros amounted to €843 million. The new Term Loan tranche amounts to €845 million.

These refinancings allowed the Group to extend the maturities of the Term Loans:

- The Term Loan B7 in US dollars was maturing in January 2024. The new tranche B11 in USD is maturing in July 2025: an extension of 18 months.
- The Term Loan B9 in euros was maturing in July 2023. The new tranche B11 (SG) in euros is maturing in July 2025: an extension of 24 months.
- The Term Loan B7 in euros was maturing in April 2023. The new tranche B11 (YF) in euros is maturing in July 2025: an extension of 27 months.

4. Significant events for the fiscal year (Continued)

These refinancings also allowed the Group to reduce the cost of those Term Loans:

- The Term Loan B7 in US dollars was bearing interest at three-month LIBOR (with a 0.75% floor) plus a margin of 4.25%. The new tranche B11 in US dollars is bearing interest at three-month LIBOR (with a 0% floor) plus a margin of 2.75%. This represents a decrease of 1.50%. Moreover, at the time of the refinancing, the three-month LIBOR was higher than the former floor of 0.75%.
- The Term Loan B9 in euros was bearing interest at three-month EURIBOR (with a 0.75% floor) plus a margin of 3.25%. The new tranche B11 (SG) in euros is bearing interest at three-month EURIBOR (with a 0.00% floor) plus a margin of 3.00%. This represents a decrease of 0.25% of the margin and also a decrease of 0.75% of the floor, as the three-month EURIBOR was negative at the time of the refinancing.
- The Term Loan B7 in euros was bearing interest at three-month EURIBOR (with a 0.75% floor) plus a margin of 3.75%. The new tranche B11 (YF) in euros is bearing interest at three-month EURIBOR (with a 0% floor) plus a margin of 3.00%. This represents a decrease of 0.75% of the margin and also a decrease of 0.75% of the floor, as the three-month EURIBOR was negative at the time of the refinancing.

From an accounting standpoint, these operations were treated as a non-substantial modification of the existing debt and hence the issuance costs capitalized in previous periods were rolled over onto the new debt as per IAS 39.

Following these improvements in the conditions of the Group debts, the average debt maturity was extended from 7.0 to 7.3 years and the weighted average cost of debt decreased from 5.2% to 4.9%.

As there was no significant change in the outstanding amounts under the debts denominated in US Dollar before and after the refinancing, there has been no changes in the hedging instruments.

On October 9, 2017, Altice N.V. announced that it has successfully re-priced for Altice France the 2025 Term Loan amounted to €2.9 billion. Proceeds were used to refinance its €697 million and \$1.8 billion January 2025 Term Loan and to repay €600 million of commercial paper.

These refinancings allowed the Group to extend the maturities of the Term Loans:

- The Term Loan B10 in US dollars was maturing in January 2025. The new tranche B12 in US dollars is maturing in January 2026: an extension of 12 months.
- The Term Loan B10 in euros was maturing in January 2025. The new tranche B12 in euros is maturing in January 2026: an extension of 12 months.

These refinancings also allowed the Group to reduce the cost of those Term Loans:

- The Term Loan B10 in US dollars was bearing interest at LIBOR (with a 0.75% floor) plus a margin of 3.25%. The new tranche B12 in US dollars is bearing interest at LIBOR (with a 0.00% floor) plus a margin of 3.00%. This represents a decrease of 0.25%. Moreover, at the time of the renegotiation, the three-month LIBOR was higher than the former floor of 0.75%.
- The Term Loan B10 in euros was bearing interest at EURIBOR (with a 0.75% floor) plus a margin of 3.00%. The new tranche B12 in euros is bearing interest at EURIBOR (with a 0.00% floor) plus a margin of 3.00%. This represents a decrease of 0.75% with the decrease of the floor as the three-month EURIBOR was negative at the time of the refinancing.

The average maturity of SFR's capital structure was extended from 6.8 to 7.2 years and the weighted average cost of debt decreased to at 4.7%.

This refinancing was treated as an extinguishment of financial instruments and issuance costs capitalized in prior periods were expensed via the consolidated statement of income (see Note 11—*Financial income*).

Closing of the sale of the B2B Press activity

On April 28, 2017, in accordance with the announcement at the end of 2016 (Refer to Note 4.7 of the appendix to the 2016 consolidated financial statements), SFR completed the sale of the companies

4. Significant events for the fiscal year (Continued)

from Newsco's B2B activities and L'Etudiant to the holding company Coalition Media Group, controlled by Marc Laufer. The Group subsequently acquired a 25% stake in this holding. As part of the transaction, the vendor loan contracted during the acquisition of AMGF for 100 million euros was fully reimbursed. The group recorded a €28 million capital gain.

In accordance to IFRS 5—*Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, assets intended for sale and liabilities related to assets held for sale were placed on specific items in the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2016 for the amounts of €59 million and €46 million respectively; given that the impact on the statement of financial performance and the statement of cash flows is not substantial, these statements were not restated as of December 31, 2016.

Altice rebranding

During the second quarter, Altice NV revealed its new strategy of Altice brand which will represent the transformation of the Group: from a holding company with a collection of different assets and brands around the world to the establishment of one unified group with one single brand, Altice.

The Altice name, brand and new logo will replace the current brands within Altice's subsidiaries.

It was expected that SFR brand will have completed the transition process by the end of the second quarter of 2018. B2B brands will become Altice Business. Some telecom brands (Red, Next TV), media brands (i24News, BFMTV, RMC*...) and press brands (Libération, L'Express) will be maintained.

The Board held on May 22, 2017 approved the new brand proposed by Altice. Considering SFR brand residual useful life, the Group applied an accelerated amortization on SFR brand in half year financial statements.

But, in December 2017, Altice Board made a decision to postpone the adoption of a global brand that would have replaced the local brands, increasing the useful life of the local trade name intangible asset to 5 years, which will reduce the future annual amortization expense related to the local brand trade name Considering SFR brand residual useful life, the Group applied an accelerated amortization on SFR brand in half year financial statements. The amortization expense amounts €453 million as of December 31, 2017 compared to €70 million in the absence of accelerated amortization.

Completion of the acquisition of 'Numéro 23 Channel'

On July 26, 2017, the CSA approved the acquisition of an additional 12% stake in Pho holding (owner of *Numéro 23* channel) by NextRadioTV. Following this acquisition, NextRadioTV held a 51% stake in Pho holding, thus leading to a change in the consolidation method of Pho holding for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 (from equity method to full integration).

Re-pricing of certain derivative instruments

In July 2017, the Group monetized a part of the latent gains in certain derivative financial instruments, through the re-pricing and extension of the maturity of these financial instruments. An aggregate amount of USD nominal of 2,150.5 million initially priced at 1.3827 (EUR/USD) was re-priced to an average rate of 1.223 (EUR/USD), with an extension of maturity from 2022 to 2025. As a result of the operation, the Group recognized a financial gain of 203.1 million euros against a cash payment for the same amount. The re-priced swaps were re-qualified for hedge accounting (with the exception of one swap) following the operation.

Tax dispute related to VTI

On December 23, 2014, the tax authorities have contested the merger of Vivendi Telecom International (VTI) and SFR dated December 12, 2011 and therefore intend to challenge SFR's inclusion in the Vivendi tax consolidation group for fiscal year 2011. The proposed assessment has been cancelled in November 2017 (Refer to Note 33.1.2 *Tax disputes—SFR*).

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5. Change in scope

As of December 31, 2017, the main changes in scope concern:

- the sale of the B2B Press activity,
- the accounting equity method of Coalition Media Group,
- the change in the consolidation method of Pho holding (refer to the previous note),
- the sale of SFR Service Client to Intelcia, an Altice' subsidiary, for an amount of €6 million except a specific restructuring compensation of €113 million.

6. Revenue

The breakdown of revenue by segment is detailed as follows:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
B2C	7,254	7,354
B2B	1,857	2,013
Wholesale	1,288	1,323
Media	516	301
Total	10,916	10,991

7. Reconciliation of operating income to Adjusted EBITDA

The following table shows the reconciliation of the operating income in the Consolidated Financial Statements to Adjusted EBITDA:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Operating income	(28)	954
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	2,754	2,435
Restructuring costs ^(a)	673	167
Costs relating to stock option plans	2	4
Other non-recurring costs ^(b)	314	278
Adjusted EBITDA	3,714	3,838

(a) Mainly include net costs of Telecom division voluntary plan departure (€700 million) and the reversal related to the employee benefit provision (€49 million).

(b) Include costs related to litigation (€34 million), the losses linked to the scrapping of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (€109 million) and costs related to the change in office premises to the new Altice Campus (€130 million). Litigation costs notably include the reversal of provision for VTI litigation (+ €101 million)—Refer to Note 33.1 Tax disputes.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

8. Staff costs and average number of employees

Staff costs break down as follows:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Average annual headcount (Full-time equivalent)^(a)	16,671	17,669
Wages and salaries	(753)	(795)
Social security costs	(339)	(334)
Employee profit-sharing	(20)	(50)
Capitalized payroll costs	250	267
Staff costs	(862)	(911)
Costs related to stock option plans	(2)	(4)
Employee benefit plans	(12)	(10)
Other ^(b)	(1)	(19)
Staff costs and employee benefit expenses	(877)	(945)

(a) 1,700 employees left the Group with the voluntary departure plan but are in the average annual headcount. Besides, 2,280 employees signed the voluntary departure plan agreement but are still enrolled in headcount as of December 31, 2017.

(b) Includes among other things the costs of various personnel as well as the provisions for risks, excluding the provisions for retirement benefits.

The amount of staff costs included in “Non-recurring income and expenses” is €657 million. This amount is mainly comprised of the costs related to the voluntary departure plan of the telecom division and retail stores (Refer to Note 4—*Significant events for the fiscal year*).

9. Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses consist primarily of the following items:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Network operation and maintenance	(784)	(771)
Sales and marketing	(549)	(518)
Customer service	(513)	(495)
General and administrative expenses	(248)	(248)
Taxes	(214)	(230)
Other operating expenses	(2,308)	(2,263)

10. Non-recurring income and expenses

Non-recurring income and expenses consist of the following items:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Net restructuring costs	(673)	(167)
Litigation	(34)	(162)
Gain and loss on disposal of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	(109)	(51)
Other non-recurring income and expenses	(164)	(52)
Non-recurring income and expenses	(980)	(432)

Refer to Note 2.4—*Adjusted EBITDA* and Note 7—*Reconciliation of operating income to adjusted EBITDA*.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

11. Financial income

Financial income is broken down below:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Cost of gross financial debt	(1,099)	(1,043)
Financial income ^(a)	209	10
Provisions and unwinding of discount	(0)	(34)
Other ^(b)	(177)	(44)
Other financial expenses	(177)	(78)
Net financial income (expense)	(1,068)	(1,111)

(a) Includes the one-off gain resulting from the monetization of derivative instruments in the third quarter of 2017 for €203 million.

(b) Includes the cancellation of the guarantees granted by Vivendi for €(124) million.

The cost of gross financial debt increased from €1,043 million during the year ended December 31, 2016 to €1,099 million during the year ended December 31, 2017. This increase in the cost of gross financial debt is mainly due to:

- The gross debt increase related to the issuance of a new debt in October 2017,
- the negative variation in the fair value of certain derivative instruments.
- the refinancing that occurred in October 2017, treated as an extinguishment of the existing debt that led to a charge related to this extinguishment of €42.4 million.

The cost of debt amounted to 4.7% at end-December 2017.

12. Income tax expense

12.1. Income tax expense components

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Tax income (expense)		
Current	23	(181)
Deferred	369	124
Income tax income (expense)	392	(57)

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

12. Income tax expense (Continued)

12.2. Tax proof

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Net income (loss)	(715)	(218)
<i>Neutralization:</i>		
Income tax expense (income)	392	(57)
Share in net income (loss) of associates	(11)	(4)
Profit before taxes	(1,096)	(157)
Statutory tax rate in France	34.43%	34.43%
Theoretical income tax	377	54
<i>Reconciliation between the theoretical tax rate and the effective tax rate:</i>		
Effects of permanent differences ^(a)	(70)	(105)
Tax credits/tax assessments ^(b)	118	31
CVAE net of current and deferred taxes ^(c)	(49)	(49)
Differences on income tax rate ^(d)	(61)	99
Reassessments of deferred taxes ^(e)	96	(92)
Other	(21)	6
Income tax income (expense)	392	(57)
Effective tax rate ^(d)	35.76%	(36.34)%

(a) Corresponds primarily to the reintegration of net financial expenses: €(93) million.

(b) Corresponds to the reversal of the provision for VTI tax dispute: €124 million.

(c) Corresponds to the tax charge on the added value of businesses (CVAE) reclassified as corporate income tax under the IFRS: €(74) million, net of the tax €26 million.

(d) Article 84 of the Act 2017-1837 dated December 30, 2017 prescribes a progressive decrease of the income tax rate over the next five years in order to reach 25.83% (including the social surtax of 3.3%) in 2022.

(e) The Group reviewed the deferred tax assets by taking into account the new business plan of the Group.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

12. Income tax expense (Continued)

12.3. Change in deferred taxes by type

The change in deferred taxes for the year is broken down in the following table according to the deferred tax basis:

	December 31, 2016	Income statement	Other*	December 31, 2017
	(in € millions)			
Deferred tax assets				
Tax losses ^(a)	763	44	(4)	803
Provisions	176	(75)	(22)	79
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	248	(58)	1	191
Derivative instruments	204	50	8	261
Other	122	(8)	(15)	98
Offsetting ^(b)	(698)	—	(58)	(756)
Deferred tax assets, gross	815	(47)	(91)	676
Unrecognized tax assets				
Tax losses ^(a)	(552)	9	4	(539)
Other	(241)	113	2	(126)
Deferred tax assets, net	22	75	(85)	12
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1,132)	308	(9)	(834)
Derivative instruments	(104)	(16)	(2)	(122)
Other	(77)	3	10	(63)
Offsetting ^(b)	698	—	58	756
Deferred tax liabilities	(615)	294	58	(263)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(593)	369	(27)	(252)

* In particular, this amount includes in net deferred tax liabilities €(25) million related to financial instruments and actuarial variances (refer to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income). Other changes concern reclassification flows.

(a) As of December 31, 2017, the Group recognized a deferred tax asset for €264 million compared with €211 million at year-end 2016 on the basis of projections of future use of the loss carry forward deemed probable.

It should be noted that the majority of all losses are indefinitely deferrable.

(b) In accordance with IAS 12—Income Tax, the deferred tax assets and liabilities of a given tax group may be offset against each other provided they all relate to income tax levied by the same tax authority; the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset tax assets and liabilities.

12.4. Tax receivables and payables

At year-end, tax receivables for €150 million corresponded mainly to the corporate income tax installments paid in 2017. Tax payables for €104 million corresponded to the provision for 2017 income tax.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

13. Goodwill and impairment tests

13.1. Change in goodwill

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Net carrying amount	11,146	10,554
Acquisitions	—	592
Disposals	—	—
Other ^(a)	53	—
Net value at end of year	11,199	11,146

(a) Mainly concerns the change in control of N23 Channel.

13.2. Impairment tests

The impairment tests described in this note were on the goodwill of the Group, on the basis of their useful value, assessed from projections of discounted future cash flows taking into consideration the operating segments as defined by the Group.

For the purposes of the impairment tests, goodwill is allocated in definite value at the level of the four operating segments monitored by the Group as follows:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
B2C Operations	5,613	5,613
B2B Operations	3,022	3,022
Wholesale	1,924	1,924
Media	640	587
Total	11,199	11,146

13.3. Main assumptions used

The goodwill impairment test was conducted on the basis of the operating segments defined above. In accordance with IAS 36 on impairment of goodwill, the impairment test is performed by comparing the carrying amount with the recoverable amount for each of the operating segments.

The conditions for allocation of assets and liabilities shared by the operating segments are described in Note 2.13—*Impairment of assets*.

The recoverable amount is determined based on the value in use using a discounted cash flow model. The value in use is determined by using cash projects based on financial budgets approved by Management covering a five-year period.

Projections of subscribers, revenue, costs and capital expenditure are based on reasonable and acceptable assumptions that represent Management's best estimates. These assumptions are based on the projected number of subscribers, the level of expenses to improve network infrastructures, and the savings related to the continued implementation of the synergies identified by the Group. The projections are based on both past experience and the expected future market penetration of the various products. All these elements have been assigned, either directly or indirectly, to the operating segments of the Group.

As indicated in Note 2.13—*Impairment of assets*, the determination of the value in use also depends on assumptions such as the discount rate and the perpetuity growth rate.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

13. Goodwill and impairment tests (Continued)

Telecom

The value in use is determined from the following estimates at December 31, 2017:

Basis of recoverable amount	Value in use
Methodology	DCF
Projection period	5 years
Post-tax discount rate	7.30%
Perpetuity growth rate	0.80%

As of December 31, 2017, the recoverable value would be equal to the carrying value if one of the main assumptions changed as follows:

	B2B	B2C	Wholesale
Discount rate increase	0.3pt	0.7pt	0.3pt
Growth rate decrease	-0.4pt	-0.8pt	-0.3pt
Decrease in the adjusted Ebitda margin over the business plan and terminal value period	-0.8pt	-1.6pt	-0.8pt

Media

The value in use is determined from the following estimates at December 31, 2017:

Basis of recoverable amount	Value in use
Methodology	DCF
Projection period	5 years
Post-tax discount rate	7.30%
Perpetuity growth rate	1.50%

As of December 31, 2017, the recoverable value would be equal to the carrying value if one of the main assumptions changed as follows:

	Media
Discount rate increase	0.1pt
Growth rate decrease	-0.1pt
Decrease in the adjusted Ebitda margin over the business plan and terminal value period	-0.2pt

14. Other intangible assets

14.1. Intangible assets by type

The following is a breakdown of intangible assets by type:

	December 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Gross	Amort, dep. & impairment	Net	Gross	Amort, dep. & impairment	Net
	(in € millions)					
SFR trade name ^(a)	1,050	(598)	452	1,050	(146)	904
Other trade name ^(b)	73	(6)	66	73	(3)	70
Licenses ^(c)	2,286	(453)	1,832	2,286	(301)	1,985
Customer bases ^(d)	2,875	(1,070)	1,805	2,875	(744)	2,131
Software	2,708	(1,506)	1,202	2,247	(1,134)	1,114
Other intangible assets ^(e)	2,965	(1,656)	1,309	2,698	(1,302)	1,396
Total	11,956	(5,290)	6,666	11,229	(3,629)	7,600

(a) The SFR brand was valued at the time of application of Purchase Price Accounting and was initially amortized over 15 years. An accelerated amortization was applied on SFR brand in 2017. At the end of December 2017, the residual useful life is five years (Refer to Note 4—Significant events for the fiscal year—Altice Rebranding).

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

14. Other intangible assets (Continued)

(b) Includes mainly SFR Presse and NextRadioTV brands for respectively €28 million and €44.6 million.

(c) Includes the licenses held by:

- SFR at the time it was acquired (Refer to Note 2.10—Intangible assets). In addition, in the context of the allocation of frequencies in the 700 MHz band, SFR acquired new frequencies for the amount of €466 million (excluding spectra). This amount was discounted.
- NextRadioTV for the amount of €95.7 million.

(d) Includes mainly:

- The SFR customer base as valued at the time of application of Purchase Price Accounting for a gross value of €2,700 million amortized over 9 years.
- The Virgin Mobile customer base as valued at the time of application of Purchase Price Accounting for a gross value of €160 million amortized over 5 years. As of December 31, 2017, the customer base is impaired for the amount of €41.5 million.

(e) Primarily include the rights to use the cable infrastructure and civil engineering facilities built by the operator Orange, the concession contracts (IFRIC 12), the costs of customer acquisition, service access fees and television programs.

14.2. Change in net intangible assets

The following is a breakdown of the change in intangible assets:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Net carrying value in the opening balance	7,600	7,983
Amortization and impairment	(1,737)	(1,420)
Acquisitions	806	795
Disposals	(18)	(23)
Changes in scope	(4)	248
Assets classified for sale	(0)	(29)
Other	19	46
Net carrying value in the closing balance	<u>6,666</u>	<u>7,600</u>

14.3. Breakdown of amortization and impairment

The following is a breakdown of amortization and impairment:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
SFR trade name	(454)	(72)
Licenses	(152)	(147)
Customer bases	(326)	(376)
Software	(411)	(431)
Other intangible assets	(394)	(394)
Total	<u>(1,737)</u>	<u>(1,420)</u>

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

15. Property, plant and equipment

15.1. Property, plant and equipment by type

The following is a breakdown of property, plant and equipment by type:

	December 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Gross	Amort, dep. & impairment	Net	Gross	Amort, dep. & impairment	Net
	(in € millions)					
Land	93	(1)	91	93	(1)	91
Buildings	1,774	(362)	1,413	1,715	(309)	1,405
Technical equipment	6,044	(2,536)	3,509	5,690	(2,464)	3,226
Assets in progress	586	(0)	586	523	(0)	522
Other	1,904	(1,079)	825	1,625	(850)	775
Total	10,401	(3,977)	6,424	9,645	(3,625)	6,021

Buildings mainly consist of technical website hosting, constructed buildings and their respective amenities.

Technical facilities include mainly network and transmission equipment.

Property, plant and equipment in progress consist of equipment and network infrastructures.

“Other” items include boxes (ADSL, fiber and cable).

15.2. Change in net property, plant and equipment

The following is a breakdown of the change in property, plant and equipment:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Net carrying value in the opening balance	6,021	5,627
Amortization, depreciation and impairment	(1,016)	(1,015)
Acquisitions	1,562	1,517
Disposals	(117)	(81)
Changes in scope	(4)	23
Assets classified for sale	(0)	(0)
Other	(21)	(51)
Net carrying value in the closing balance	6,424	6,021

15.3. Breakdown of amortization and impairment

The following is a breakdown of amortization and impairment:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Buildings	(139)	(128)
Technical equipment	(521)	(546)
Assets in progress	—	7
Other	(355)	(347)
Total	(1,016)	(1,015)

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

15. Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

15.4. Property, plant and equipment financed by finance leases

The net carrying amount of the assets held through finance lease contracts breaks down as follows:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Land	1	2
Buildings	12	13
Technical equipment	92	106
Other	11	14
Total	116	135

16. Investments in associates

The change for the fiscal year can be analyzed as follows:

	(in € millions)
Balance as of December 31, 2016	46
Change in scope	3
Capital increase ^(a)	19
Change in control (Full consolidation) ^(b)	(20)
Dividends paid	(11)
Income / Loss	(11)
Other	(4)
Balance as of December 31, 2017	23

(a) Corresponds to the capital increase in La Poste Telecom.

(b) Corresponds to the companies PHO holding and Diversité TV France, now fully consolidated.

16.1. Main interests in associates

The amount of “Investments in associates” breaks down as follows:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Diversité TV France ^(d)	—	23
La Poste Telecom ^(a)	0	—
Synerail Construction ^(b)	8	12
Coalition group	3	—
Other associates	10	11
Associates	21	45
Synerail ^(b)	1	—
Foncière Rimbaud ^(c)	1	1
Joint-ventures	2	1
Total	23	46

The main investments in associates are as follows:

- a) In 2011, SFR and La Poste formed La Poste Telecom, of which they own 49% and 51%, respectively. This subsidiary is a virtual mobile operator in the retail mobile telephony market under the trademark La Poste Mobile. The negative value of the equity interests in La Poste Telecom was adjusted to zero by offsetting against provisions totaling €21.2 million at year-end 2017.

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16. Investments in associates (Continued)

- b) On February 18, 2010, a group comprised of SFR, Vinci and AXA (30% each) and TDF (10%) signed a GSM-R public-private partnership contract with Réseau Ferré de France. This contract, worth a total of one billion euros over a 15-year term, is to finance, build, operate and maintain a digital telecommunications network to provide voice and data communication between trains and ground control teams in conference mode. The network will be rolled out gradually on 14,000 km of traditional and high-speed rail lines in France. Synerail Construction, a subsidiary of Vinci (60%) and SFR (40%), is responsible of the construction of this network. The value of these equity-accounted securities is positive as shown in the table above.
- c) SFR and Vinci Immobilier, a subsidiary of Vinci Group, have four subsidiaries in common which they own 50:50—Foncière Rimbaud 1, Foncière Rimbaud 2, Foncière Rimbaud 3 and Foncière Rimbaud 4—as part of the construction of SFR’s headquarters in Saint-Denis. This project was completed in two tranches. The first tranche of buildings carried by Foncière Rimbaud 1 and Foncière Rimbaud 2 was delivered in late 2013. The second tranche carried by Foncière Rimbaud 3 and Foncière Rimbaud 4 was delivered in the last quarter of 2015. As a portion of the property complex was sold off-plan (VEFA), Foncière Rimbaud companies continue for the time needed to finalize the operations.
- d) On April 1, 2016, the company NextRadioTV acquired 39% of the company PHO Holding that owns itself 100% of shares of the company Diversité TV, which issues the free TNT HD channel Numéro 23.

During the third quarter 2017, NextRadioTV took control of the company PHO Holding. Therefore, the company Diversité TV France is now fully consolidated.

The shareholding percentages of these principal equity associates are indicated in Note 34—*List of consolidated entities*.

16.2. Condensed financial information

The following table presents the condensed financial information on significant equity associates:

	La Poste Telecom		Synerail		Synerail Construction	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(in € millions)					
Revenues	232	214	75	82	37	53
Net income (loss)	(29)	(19)	7	11	11	10
Equity	(75)	(90)	2	(3)	20	29
Cash (-)/Net debt (+)	29	56	441	526	(24)	(41)
Total balance sheet	60	45	515	610	30	48

17. Other non-current assets

Other non-current assets are detailed as follows:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Derivative financial instruments ^(a)	650	1,886
Other ^(b)	86	244
Non-current financial assets	736	2,131
Other non-current assets ^(c)	195	21
Other non-current assets	931	2,151

(a) Refer to Note 24—*Derivative instruments*.

(b) Includes in the opening balance the guarantees granted by Vivendi of €124 million and extinguished in 2017.

(c) Of which €184 million of non-current prepaid expenses.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

18. Inventories

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Inventories of terminals and accessories	309	257
Other	21	24
Inventories—gross	330	281
Impairment	(42)	(45)
Inventories—net value	289	235

Inventories are primarily comprised of handsets (mobile and boxes) and accessories.

The handsets inventories at year-end consisted of €124.4 million classified as inventories on deposit with distributors (classified as agents) compared with €87.9 million in 2016.

19. Trade and other receivables

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Trade receivables ^(a)	3,013	2,518
Impairment of doubtful debts ^(b)	(623)	(491)
Trade receivables, net	2,390	2,027
Receivables from suppliers	299	203
Tax and social security receivables	736	709
Prepaid expenses	132	218
Other receivables non-operating	59	55
Trade and other receivables, net	3,616	3,212
Corporate tax ^(c)	150	159
Corporate tax integration receivables	0	—
Tax receivables	151	159

(a) The trade receivables disclosed above are measured at amortized cost. Due to their short-term maturity, fair value and amortized cost are an estimate for the nominal amount of trade receivables.

(b) The Group considers that there is no significant risk of not recovering unprovisioned receivables due. The concentration of counterparty risk connected with trade receivables is limited as the Group's customer portfolio is highly diversified and not concentrated given the large number of customers, especially in B2C activities, with many millions of individual customers.

In the B2B segment, the twenty principal customers of the Group represent less than 5% of Group revenue.

In the operator business, revenue is more concentrated as the largest customers are the telecommunication operators (Orange, Bouygues Telecom, Free Mobile, etc.) for which the risk is moderate given the reciprocal interconnection flows.

(c) Tax receivables represent the installment paid in 2017.

20. Other current financial assets

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Dividends	1	—
Other ^(a)	17	4
Other current financial assets	17	4

(a) Includes €13 million of deposits as of December 31, 2017.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

21. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are broken down below:

	2017	2016
	(in € millions)	
Cash	385	314
Cash equivalents ^(a)	66	138
Cash and cash equivalents	451	452

(a) Cash equivalents mainly consisted of money-market UCITS.

22. Equity

As of December 31, 2017, following the exercise of stock options, Altice France's share capital, based on the number of shares outstanding on that date, amounted to €443,706,618 comprising 443,706,618 ordinary shares with a par value of €1 each.

22.1. Change in share capital

Date	Transaction	Shares issued
December 31, 2016		442,532,156
January to December	Exercise of stock-options	1,174,462
December 31, 2017		443,706,618

22.2. Treasury shares

In early 2014, the Group signed a liquidity contract with Exane BNP Paribas in order to improve the liquidity of its securities and the regularity of their prices on NYSE Euronext Paris.

On September 21, 2017, following the public buyout offer and the squeeze out of Altice France share (Refer to Note 1—*Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements*), all treasury shares were repurchased by Altice N.V.

22.3. Capital management and dividends

The Group manages its capital as part of a financial policy intended to ensure flexible access to capital markets, including for selective investment in development projects, and to remunerate shareholders.

The amounts available for shareholder remuneration, when in the form of dividends, are determined (i) based on distributable profits and reserves, in accordance with French standards, of the entity Altice France, the Group's parent company and (ii) restrictions in bond terms and conditions lifted in 2014 limiting the Group's capacity to pay dividends and (iii) commitments made in existing shareholder agreements.

The Shareholders' Meeting of December 15, 2015 approved an exceptional distribution of dividends in the amount of €5.70 per share, a total amount of €2.5 billion, which was charged to the "Additional paid-in capital" caption.

The Group did not pay dividends to its shareholders during the fiscal years 2016 and 2017.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

23. Financial liabilities

23.1. Financial liabilities breakdown

Financial liabilities break down as follows:

	Current		Non-current		Total	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)					
Bonds	274	403	10,993	12,197	11,267	12,600
Term loans ^(a)	77	82	5,005	4,736	5,082	4,818
Derivative instruments	—	—	856	237	856	237
Borrowings	351	485	16,854	17,171	17,206	17,655
Finance lease liabilities	33	43	40	40	73	83
Perpetual subordinated notes ("TSDI")	—	—	50	46	50	46
Deposits received from customers	52	38	147	151	200	188
Bank overdrafts	78	52	—	—	78	52
Securitization Reverse factoring	248	263	—	—	248	263
Commercial paper	556	374	—	—	556	374
Other ^(b)	35	249	—	—	35	249
	104	136	12	89	116	225
Other financial liabilities	1,107	1,155	248	325	1,355	1,480
Financial liabilities	1,458	1,640	17,103	17,496	18,561	19,136

(a) This amount includes a NextRadioTV term loan (€25 million of which €5 million at short term).

(b) As of December 31, 2017, this amount includes €70 million related to the valuation of the put and call options as part of the acquisition of NextRadioTV (€59 million as of December 31, 2016).

Financial liabilities issued in US dollars are converted at the following closing rate:

- As of December 31, 2017: €1 = 1.2022 USD
- As of December 31, 2016: €1 = 1.0541 USD

23.2. Bonds

Bonds can be broken down as follows:

Original currency	Maturity	Coupon in foreign currency	Outstanding amount at (millions) in euros ¹	
			December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017
EUR	May 2022	5.375%	1,000	1,000
EUR	May 2024	5.625%	1,250	1,250
USD	May 2022	6.000%	3,795	3,327
USD	May 2024	6.250%	1,304	1,144
USD	April 2026	7.375%	4,924	4,317
Total			12,273	11,038

1. Amounts expressed exclude accrued interest (€298 million as of December 31, 2017 and €429 million as of December 31, 2016) and exclude the impact of the effective interest rate (€(69) million as of December 31, 2017 and €(101) million as of December 31, 2016). Including accrued interest and impact of EIR, the total bond borrowings amounted to €11,267 million as of December 31, 2017 and €12,600 million as of December 31, 2016.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

23. Financial liabilities (Continued)

23.3. Bank borrowings

The bank loans break down as follows (the new tranches issued in 2017 are shown in italics):

Currency	Tranche	Maturity	Reference interest rate	Margin in foreign currency ¹	Outstanding amount at (millions) in euros ²	
					December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017
EUR	B7	April 2023	Euribor 3M	4.500%	846	—
EUR	B5/B9	July 2023	Euribor 3M	3.250%	297	—
USD	B7	Jan. 2024	Libor 3M	5.000%	1,345	—
EUR	B10	Jan. 2025	Euribor 3M	3.750%	700	—
USD	B8	Jan. 2025	Libor 3M	4.000%	1,698	—
EUR	B11	July 2025	Euribor 3M	3.000%	—	1,139
EUR	B12	Jan. 2026	Euribor 3M	3.000%	—	1,000
USD	B11	July 2025	Libor 3M	2.750%	—	1,175
USD	B12	Jan. 2026	Libor 3M	3.000%	—	1,788
Revolving credit facility					—	—
Total					4,886	5,103

1. Interest is payable quarterly at the end of January, April, July and October.

2. Amounts expressed exclude accrued interest (€33 million as of December 31, 2017 and €32 million as of December 31, 2016) and exclude the impact of the effective interest rate (€(79) million as of December 31, 2017 and €(140) million as of December 31, 2016). Including accrued interest and impact of EIR, total bank borrowings amounted to €5,056 million as of December 31, 2017, and €4,779 million as of December 31, 2016. These amounts do not include the bank loan raised by NextRadioTV.

Refer to Note 4—*Significant events for the fiscal year* for refinancing occurred during the fiscal year 2017.

As of December 31, 2017, the Revolving Credit Facility (“RCF”) was not used.

Bank loans, excluding the RCF, will all be repaid at the rate of 0.25% of the nominal amount each quarter.

23.4. Net financial debt

Net financial debt as defined and utilized by the Group can be broken down as follows:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016*
	(in € millions)	
Bonds	11,038	12,273
Term loans	5,103	4,886
Finance lease liabilities	73	83
Commercial paper	35	249
Bank overdrafts	78	52
Other financial liabilities	55	71
Financial Liabilities contributing to net financial debt^(a)	16,381	17,614
Cash and cash equivalents	451	452
Net derivative instruments—currency translation impact	547	2,367
Financial Assets contributing to net financial debt^(b)	998	2,819
Net financial debt (a)—(b)	15,383	14,795

*Restated of current accounts now excluded from the definition of net financial debt.

(a) Liability items correspond to the nominal value of financial liabilities excluding accrued interest, impact of EIR, perpetual subordinated notes, operating debts (notably guarantee deposits, securitization debts and reverse factoring), debts

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

23. Financial liabilities (Continued)

related to the acquisition of AMGF and ACL. All these liabilities are translated at the closing exchange rates. Refer to Note 23.6—Reconciliation between net financial liabilities and net financial debt.

- (b) Asset items consist of cash and cash equivalents and the portion of the fair value of derivatives related to the currency translation impact (€547 million as of December 31, 2017 and €2,367 million as of December 31, 2016). The fair value of derivatives related to the exchange rate impacts (€(753) million as of December 31, 2017 and €(718) million as of December 31, 2016) is not included.

23.5. Senior secured debt liquidity risk

The following table breaks downs, for the Group's senior secured debt (bonds, bank loans and RCF) the future undiscounted cash flows (interest payments and repayment of the nominal amount).

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 and beyond	Total
	(in € millions items)						
USD bonds	461	(316)	530	229	3,863	6,794	11,561
USD term loans	121	120	155	(29)	39	2,870	3,278
EUR bonds	124	124	124	124	1,110	1,372	2,978
EUR term loans	95	94	93	92	(205)	2,345	2,514
RCF	15	12	10	5	—	—	42
Total	816	34	913	422	4,807	13,381	20,373

The main assumptions used in this schedule are as follows:

- US dollar amounts are translated to euros at the closing rate (€1=\$1.2022) and flows on USD Bonds and USD Term loans also include flows on derivative instruments—also refer to the specific assumptions for debts denominated in US dollars as described in Note 24.4—*Liquidity risk on foreign currency debt*;
- Calculations of interest are based on the Euribor and Libor rates as of December 31, 2017 (which leads at that date to the application of the floor to floating rate loans in euros but not to floating rate loans in US dollars);
- The maturity dates of bonds and loans are positioned at the contractual maturity date (no early repayment is planned).

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

23. Financial liabilities (Continued)

23.6. Reconciliation between net financial liabilities and net financial debt

In compliance with IAS7 amendments, the following table shows the reconciliation between net financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position and the net financial debt:

	Note	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016*
(in € millions)			
Financial liabilities	23.1	18,561	19,136
Cash and cash equivalents	21	(451)	(452)
Derivative instruments—asset	17	(650)	(1,886)
Net financial debt—consolidated statement of financial position		17,460	16,797
<i>Reconciliation:</i>			
Net derivative instruments—rate impact		(753)	(718)
Accrued interest		(335)	(470)
EIR		148	241
Perpetual subordinated notes (“TSDI”)		(50)	(46)
Deposits received from customers		(200)	(188)
Securitization		(248)	(263)
Reverse factoring		(556)	(374)
Debt on share purchase		(71)	(180)
Dividend to pay		(2)	(2)
Current accounts		(9)	(1)
Other		(2)	(2)
Net financial debt		15,383	14,795

* Restated of current accounts now excluded from the definition of net financial debt.

23.7. Reconciliation between change on financial liabilities and flows related to financing

In accordance with the amendment to IAS 7 applicable from January 1, 2017 onwards, this table presents the reconciliation between change on financial liabilities and flows related to financing as presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

	Note	December 31, 2016	Consolidated statement of cash flows		Other flows— non cash	December 31, 2017
			Net cash flow—financing activities	Other flows		
(in € millions)						
Non-current borrowings and other financial liabilities	23.1	17,171	591	—	(907)	16,854
Other non-current financial liabilities	23.1	325	6	—	(83)	248
Non-current financial liabilities	23.1	17,496	597	—	(990)²	17,103
Current borrowings and financial liabilities	23.1	485	(847)	—	714	351
Other current financial liabilities	23.1	1,155	9	(150)	93	1,107
Current financial liabilities	23.1	1,640	(838)	(150)¹	807³	1,458
Financial liabilities	23.1	19,136	(241)	(150)	(183)	18,561

1. Of which €(121) million repayment of debts related to shares acquisitions;

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

23. Financial liabilities (Continued)

2. Of which change effect for €(1,617) million, EIR for €92 million and derivative instruments for €619 million;
3. Of which accrued interests for €768 million, swap impact for €(64) million and EIR for €9 million.

24. Derivative instruments

24.1. Fair value of derivative instruments

The following table shows the derivative instruments fair value:

Note	Type	Underlying element	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
			(in € millions)	
		2022 USD bonds	459	761
		2024 USD bonds	59	260
		2026 USD bonds	(450)	468
24.2	Cross-currency Swaps	January 2026 USD term loan	(49)	1
		January 2026 USD term loan	(89)	42
		July 2025 USD term loan	50	309
		Fixed rate—Floating rate USD	(176)	(190)
24.3	Interest rate swaps	January 2026 USD term loan	(12)	—
		Fixed rate—EURIBOR 3 months	1	0
		Derivative instruments classified as assets	650	1,886
		Derivative instruments classified as liabilities	(856)	(237)
		Net Derivative instruments	(206)	1,650
		<i>o/w currency effect</i>	547	2,367
		<i>o/w interest rate effect</i>	(753)	(718)

In accordance with IAS 39, the Group uses the fair value method to recognize its derivative instruments.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments (cross currency swaps) traded over-the-counter is calculated on the basis of models commonly used by traders to measure these types of instruments. The resulting fair values are checked against bank valuations.

The measurement of the fair value of derivative financial instruments includes a “counterparty risk” component for asset derivatives and an “own credit risk” component for liability derivatives. Credit risk is measured on the basis of the usual mathematical models and market data (implicit credit spreads).

24.2. Cross currency swaps

Cross currency swaps subscribed to by the Group are intended to neutralize the exchange rate impacting future financial flows (nominal amount, coupons) or to convert the LIBOR exposure for drawdowns in US dollars for the Term Loan into EURIBOR exposure.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

24. Derivative instruments (Continued)

Hedges established are detailed in the table below:

	Notional		Fixed rate / Margin		Initial exchange date	Final exchange date
	USD	EUR	USD	EUR		
	(in items millions)					
2022 bonds	4,000	2,989	6,000%	5,143%	April 30, 2015	May 15, 2022 ¹
2024 bonds	1,375	1,028	6,250%	5,383%	April 30, 2015	May 15, 2022 ¹
2026 A bonds	2,400	1,736	7,375%	6,783%	none	July 15, 2024 ¹
2026 B bonds	2,790	2,458	7,375%	5,747%	April 11, 2016	April 15, 2024 ¹
2026 term loan	550	498	L+3,250% ²	E+2,730% ²	Aug. 3, 2015	July 31, 2022 ¹
2026 term loan	1,240	1,096	L+4,000% ²	E+4,150% ²	Nov. 10, 2015	Jan. 31, 2023 ¹
2025 term loan	1,425	1,104	L+4,250%	E+4,570%	none	Jan. 15, 2024 ¹
2026 term loan	350	298	L+3,000% ²	E+2,76% ²	Oct. 31, 2017	Jan. 15, 2026 ¹
Total	14,130	11,207				

¹ Banks benefit from a five-year termination clause in their favor:

- in May 2019, for 2022 and 2024 Bonds;
- in July 2020 for the 2025 Loan;
- in November 2020 for the 2025 Loan;
- in April 2021 for the 2026 A Bonds, 2026 B Bonds and for the 2025 Loan;
- in October 2022 for the 2026 Loan.

Banks may thus unilaterally terminate the hedging agreement and have Altice France pay, or pay the balance under the agreement to Altice France (depending on the market conditions at such time).

² A minimum (floor) of 0.00% applies to the LIBOR and EURIBOR.

For the refinancing occurred during the year, the Group did not proceed to modification of cross currency swaps. Indeed, the swaps underlying the 2024 and 2025 Term Loans (see below) were maintained for the following amounts:

- \$1,425 million corresponding to B11 Term Loan in US dollars,
- \$1,240 million corresponding to a part of B12 Term Loan in US dollars,
- \$550 million corresponding to a part of B12 Term Loan in US dollars.

The Group set up a new cross currency swap for the financing of B12 tranche with the following characteristics:

- Nominal of \$350 million exchanged for an amount of €298 million at a hedging rate of €1 = \$1.1741. The three-month LIBOR plus margin of 3.00% in US dollars was exchanged to a three-month EURIBOR plus a margin of 2.7626% in euros.

24.3. Interest rate swaps

As of December 2017, the interest rate swap listed below was still active:

- Principal: €4,000 million
- Altice France pays a negative fixed rate of 0.121% versus floating three-month Euribor
- Maturity: January 2023
- Frequency of swaps: quarterly (January, April, July, and October)

This swap has an early termination option (held by counterparty) starting from January 2021.

As this swap did not qualify for hedge accounting, changes in its fair value are recognized directly in profit and loss.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

24. Derivative instruments (Continued)

24.4. Liquidity risk on foreign currency debts

The following table breaks down, for the bonds and loans denominated in dollars, the future undiscounted cash flows (interest payments and repayment of the nominal amount).

The main assumptions used in this schedule are as follows:

- Amounts in dollars are translated to euros at the closing rate (€1 = \$1.2022);
- Calculations of interest are based on the EURIBOR and LIBOR rates as of December 31, 2017 (which leads at that date to applying the floor on variable rate loans);
- The maturity dates of bonds and loans are positioned at the contractual maturity date (no early repayment is planned);
- The final trade date for the swaps was scheduled for the closer of (i) the final trade date provided for in the swap agreement and, where applicable, (ii) the date on which the banks have the option to terminate the agreement early.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 and beyond	Total
	(in € millions)						
USD Bonds (a)	461	(316)	530	229	3,863	6,794	11,561
Flows in USD	590	590	590	590	3,863	6,794	13,015
Swap—Flows in USD	(590)	(5,824)	(318)	(5,591)	—	—	(12,322)
Swap—Flows in EUR	461	4,918	259	5,230	—	—	10,869
USD Term loans (b)	121	120	155	(29)	39	2,870	3,278
Flows in USD	156	155	154	152	151	2,878	3,647
Swap—Flows in USD	(140)	(140)	(1,846)	(1,307)	(1,892)	(15)	(5,339)
Swap—Flows in EUR	105	105	1,847	1,126	1,780	7	4,970
Total = (a) + (b)	583	(196)	686	200	3,902	9,664	14,839

24.5. Credit risk and counterparty risk

Altice France is exposed to bank counterparty risk in its investments and derivatives; Altice France therefore uses strict criteria when selecting public, financial or industrial institutions in which to invest or contract derivatives, in particular in terms of their financial rating.

25. Provisions

The following table details the amount of provisions:

	December 31, 2017					
	Opening	Increase	Utilization	Reversal and changes of accounting estimates	Other	Closing
	(in € millions)					
Employee benefit plans ^(a)	161	15	(1)	(49)	(2)	124
Restructuring ^(b)	146	746	(766)	(46)	(35)	46
Technical site restoration ^(c)	119	3	(11)	—	(15)	97
Litigation and other ^(d)	811	231	(201)	(301)	23	563
Provisions	1,236	996	(978)	(396)	(28)	830
<i>Current provisions</i>	396	839	(826)	(43)	(17)	350
<i>Non-current provisions</i>	840	157	(152)	(354)	(11)	480

(a) In relation with the voluntary departure plan, the employee benefit plan provision was reversed for an amount of €49 million.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

25. Provisions (Continued)

(b) Main changes are related to:

- the restructuring provision recognized for €742 million as of June 30, 2017 for the voluntary plan departure of the Telecom division (excluding retail stores) and a reversal of provision for €700 million recognized on the third and fourth quarter.
- The reversal of provision for restructuring of the retail stores amounted €92 million.

(c) Site restoration expenses: the Group has an obligation to restore the technical sites of its network at the end of the lease when they are not renewed or are terminated early.

(d) *Litigation and other*: these are included in provisions mainly when their amounts and types are not disclosed, because disclosing them may harm the Group. Provisions for litigation cover the risks connected with court action against the Group (Refer to Note 33—Litigation). All provisioned disputes are currently awaiting hearing or motions in a court. The unused portion of provisions recognized at the beginning of the period reflects disputes that have been settled by the Group paying amounts smaller than those provisioned, or to a downward re-assessment of the risk.

The table for fiscal year 2016 is presented below:

	December 31, 2016					
	Opening	Increase	Utilization	Reversal and changes of accounting estimates	Other	Closing
	(in € millions)					
Employee benefit plans	125	14	(2)	—	25	161
Restructuring	55	103	(38)	(1)	27	146
Technical site restoration	117	4	(1)	—	(2)	119
Litigation and other	758	291	(131)	(115)	8	811
Provisions	1,055	412	(172)	(116)	58	1,236
<i>Current provisions</i>	328	250	(123)	(88)	30	396
<i>Non-current provisions</i>	727	162	(49)	(28)	28	840

26. Share-based payments

Between 2013 and 2015, the Board of Directors adopted a number of stock option plans in favor of certain corporate officers of Altice France and employees of the Group.

Following the public buyout offer and the squeeze out of Altice France (share (see Note 1—*Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements*)), stock-options holders with options that were in the money and not yet exercised, renounced their rights to these options by signing a letter and received an indemnity equal to €34.50 less the exercise price of the stock option.

The main information related to various stock option plans are listed in the table below:

Plan / Date	November, 2013	January, 2014	November, 2014	April, 2015	September, 2015
Total fair value on grant date (in thousands of euros)	9,702	1,145	12,251	2,653	514
Exercise price of the option (in euros)*	11.37	12.67	24.78	44.21	38.81
Expiry date (maturity)	2021/11	2022/01	2022/11	2023/04	2023/09
Squeeze out date	2017/10	2017/10	2017/10	2017/10	2017/10

* Adjusted following payment of the €5.7 per share dividend in December 2015.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

26. Share-based payments (Continued)

The following table shows the change in the number of subscription options for outstanding shares during the period, along with the number of exercisable options not exercised at period-end (figures expressed in thousands of options).

Plan / Date (in number of options)	November, 2013	January, 2014	November, 2014	April, 2015	September, 2015
Options outstanding as of January 1, 2017	1,896	206	504	409	—
Granted	—	—	—	—	—
Cancelled, lapsed	(1,069)	(60)	(303)	(409)	—
Exercised	(827)	(146)	(202)	—	—
Options outstanding as of December 31, 2017	—	—	—	—	—

The following table shows the change in the total number of options and the corresponding weighted average prices (WAPs):

Plan / Date	Number	WAP
Options outstanding as of January 1, 2017	3,123	18.9
Granted	—	—
Cancelled, lapsed	(1,948)	(14.9)
Exercised	(1,174)	(12.7)
Options outstanding as of December 31, 2017	—	—

27. Post-employment benefits

All Group employees benefit from severance packages upon retirement based on the collective bargaining agreement with the company to which they are attached.

The rights to conventional retirement benefits vested by employees were evaluated individually, based on various parameters and assumptions such as the employee's age, position, length of service in the Group and salary, according to the terms of their employment agreement.

27.1. Assumptions used for defined-benefit plans

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Discount rate	1.40%	1.50%
Expected salary increase rate	2.00%	2.00%
Inflation rate	2.00%	2.00%

Demographic assumptions are specific to each company.

27.2. Change in commitments

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Benefit obligation—opening balance	161	125
Service cost	13	11
Interest cost	2	3
Actuarial loss (gain)	1	14
Benefit paid	(1)	(1)
Business combinations	—	14
Restructuring	(49)	(1)
Reclassification to liabilities directly associated to assets held for sale	(3)	(3)
Benefit obligation—closing balance	124	161

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

27. Post-employment benefits (Continued)

The Group had no plan assets as of December 31, 2017 or as of December 31, 2016.

27.3. Breakdown of recognized expense in the Consolidated statement of income

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Service cost	13	11
Interest cost	2	3
Restructuring ^(a)	(49)	(1)
Benefit paid	(1)	(1)
Net period expense of post-employment benefits	<u>(35)</u>	<u>11</u>

(a) Refer to Note 4—Significant events for the fiscal year—Restructuring.

27.4. Actuarial gains and losses recognized in comprehensive income

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Actuarial losses (gains) from experience	(1)	(1)
Actuarial losses (gains) from changes of assumptions	1	14
Actuarial losses (gains) recognized in comprehensive income	<u>1</u>	<u>14</u>
Actuarial losses (gains) cumulated in comprehensive income (OCI) ..	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>

27.5. Sensitivities

The impact of a change in discount rate within more or less 0.25 point for the actuarial liability is presented in the table below:

	(in € millions)
Benefit obligation at 1.15%	133
Benefit obligation at 1.40%	124
Benefit obligation at 1.65%	122

27.6. Maturity of post-employment benefits

The estimated amount (in nominal value) of the benefits to be paid in the next ten years is as follows:

	Total	Under one year	Two to five years	Six to ten years
	(in € millions)			
Estimated benefits payable	39	1	3	35

28. Other non-current liabilities

This item breaks down as follows:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Deferred income ^(a)	455	391
GSM and LTE licenses ^(b)	50	174
Other	62	51
Other non current liabilities	<u>568</u>	<u>617</u>

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

28. Other non-current liabilities (Continued)

- (a) Prepaid income of more than one year, mainly consisting of unrecognized revenues from network leasing. The current portion of deferred revenue is presented in “Other Current Liabilities” as indicated in Note 29—Trade payables and other current liabilities.
- (b) Debt maturing at the latest in 2021.

29. Trade payables and other current liabilities

29.1. Trade payables and other liabilities

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Trade payables and other liabilities ^(a)	3,267	2,746
Payables from purchase of intangible and tangible assets	809	881
Advances and deposits from customers, credit customers	574	471
Tax liabilities	627	601
Social security liabilities ^(a)	768	439
Other	0	—
Trade payables and other liabilities	6,045	5,139

(a) These amounts include €443 million of liabilities related to the voluntary departure plan.

29.2. Other current liabilities

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Prepaid income ^(a)	517	485
Other	49	55
Other current liabilities	566	540

(a) Includes prepaid income linked to deferred subscription revenue and the current portion of IRU

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

30. Financial instruments

30.1. Fair value of financial instruments

The following tables show the net carrying amount per category and the fair value of the Group's financial instruments at December 31 of each year:

	Note	Classification IAS 39	December 31, 2017	
			Total net carrying value	Fair value
			(in € millions)	
Assets				
Trade and other receivables*	19	—Assets at amortized cost	3,484	3,484
Derivative instruments classified as assets	17	—Derivatives qualifying as hedges	650	650
		—Fair value through income	546	546
Non-current financial assets	17	—Assets available for sale	104	104
		—Loans and receivables	86	86
		—Assets at amortized cost	16	16
Other non-current assets	17	—Assets at amortized cost	69	69
Current financial assets	20	—Loans and receivables	1	1
Cash and cash equivalents	21	—Fair value through income	11	11
			17	17
			451	451
Liabilities				
Non-current borrowings and financial liabilities ¹	23	—Liabilities at amortized cost	15,998	16,206
Derivative instruments classified as liabilities	23	—Derivatives qualifying as hedges	856	856
		—Fair value through income	508	508
Other non-current financial liabilities	23	—Liabilities at amortized cost	348	348
Other non-current liabilities*	28	—Liabilities at amortized cost	248	248
Current borrowings and financial liabilities ¹	23	—Liabilities at amortized cost	112	112
Other financial liabilities	23	—Liabilities at amortized cost	351	351
Trade payables and other liabilities	29	—Liabilities at amortized cost	1,107	1,107
Other current liabilities*	29	—Liabilities at amortized cost	6,045	6,045
			49	49

* Excluding prepaid expenses and deferred income.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

30. Financial instruments (Continued)

	Note	Classification IAS 39	December 31, 2016	
			Total net carrying value	Fair value
			(in € millions)	
Assets				
Trade and other receivables*	19	—Assets at amortized cost	2,994	2,994
Derivative instruments classified as assets	17	—Derivatives qualifying as hedges	1,886	1,886
		—Fair value through income	1,488	1,488
			399	399
Non-current financial assets	17	—Assets available for sale	244	244
		—Loans and receivables	13	13
		—Assets at amortized cost	107	107
Other non-current assets	17	—Assets at amortized cost	125	125
Current financial assets	20	—Assets at amortized cost	21	21
Cash and cash equivalents	21	—Loans and receivables	4	4
		—Fair value through income	452	452
Liabilities				
Non-current borrowings and financial liabilities ¹	23	—Liabilities at amortized cost	16,934	17,322
Derivative instruments classified as liabilities	23	—Fair value through income	237	237
Other non-current financial liabilities	23	—Liabilities at amortized cost	325	325
Other non-current liabilities*	28	—Liabilities at amortized cost	225	225
Current borrowings and financial liabilities ¹	23	—Liabilities at amortized cost	485	485
Other financial liabilities	23	—Liabilities at amortized cost	1,155	1,155
Trade payables and other liabilities	29	—Liabilities at amortized cost	5,139	5,139
Other current liabilities*	29	—Liabilities at amortized cost	55	55

* Excluding prepaid expenses and deferred income.

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables, of cash and cash equivalents, and of trade payables and other current liabilities is nearly equal to their fair value given the short maturities of these instruments, or otherwise, their recognition at their discounted value.

With the exception of derivatives, loans and other short-term and long-term financial debts, and other current and non-current financial liabilities are measured at their amortized cost, which corresponds to the estimated value of the financial liability when initially recognized, minus repayments of principal, and plus or minus cumulative amortization, measured using the effective interest rate method.

Derivatives are measured at fair value through the income statement, or through other items of comprehensive income, for the effective portion of the change in fair value of derivatives qualifying as cash flow hedges.

Fair value measurement through the balance sheet

Fair value is calculated using market prices. When market prices are not available, an analysis of discounted cash flow is carried out.

In accordance with IFRS 7, a three-level hierarchy is applied when measuring fair value:

- Level 1: prices listed on an active market;
- Level 2: internal model with parameters that are observable using internal valuation techniques. These techniques rely on the usual mathematical calculation methods that include observable market data (futures prices, yield curve, etc.);
- Level 3: an internal model with non-observable parameters.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

30. Financial instruments (Continued)

The following table shows the measurement method used for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value at December 31 of each year:

	December 31, 2017			
	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(in € millions)			
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Derivative instruments	650		650	
Other non-current financial assets	16			16
Other current financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	451	451		
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative instruments classified as liabilities	856		856	
December 31, 2016				
	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(in € millions)			
	Financial assets measured at fair value			
Derivative instruments	1,886		1,886	
Other non-current financial assets	13			13
Other current financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	452	452		
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative instruments classified as liabilities	237		237	

30.2. Financial risk management and derivative instruments

The Group's treasury department provides services, coordinates access to national and international financial markets, measures and manages the financial risks connected with the Group's activities. These risks include market risks (mainly exchange rate and interest rate risks), credit risks and liquidity risks. The Group seeks to minimize the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures.

30.3. Currency risk

The Group's exchange rate risk relates to bond issues and bank borrowings denominated in US dollars.

The Group's borrowings arranged in US dollars are fully hedged by derivative instruments in the form of cross currency swaps.

The following table shows the impact of hedging on the initial debt (at the debt issue date), before and after hedging.

Original amount, expressed in millions	Currency	Initial position		Hedging instrument		Final position	
		In foreign currency	In euros	In foreign currency	In euros	In foreign currency	In euros
2022 Bonds	USD	(4,000)	—	4,000	(2,989)	—	(2,989)
2024 Bonds	USD	(1,375)	—	1,375	(1,028)	—	(1,028)
2026 Bonds	USD	(5,190)	—	5,190	(4,194)	—	(4,194)
2025 Term Loan	USD	(1,420)	—	1,425	(1,100)	5	(1,100)
2026 Term Loan	USD	(2,150)	—	2,140	(1,892)	(10)	(1,892)
Total		(14,135)	—	14,130	(11,203)	(5)	(11,203)

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

30. Financial instruments (Continued)

The following table shows the impact of hedging on the residual debt as of December 31, 2017 before and after hedging:

Amounts as of December 31, 2017
expressed in millions

	Currency	Initial position		Hedging instrument		Final position	
		In foreign currency	In euros	In foreign currency	In euros	In foreign currency	In euros
2022 Bonds	USD	(4,000)	—	4,000	(2,989)	—	(2,989)
2024 Bonds	USD	(1,375)	—	1,375	(1,028)	—	(1,028)
2026 Bonds	USD	(5,190)	—	5,190	(4,194)	—	(4,194)
2025 Term Loan	USD	(1,413)	—	1,425	(1,100)	12	(1,100)
2026 Term Loan	USD	(2,150)	—	2,140	(1,892)	(10)	(1,892)
Total		(14,128)	—	14,130	(11,203)	2	(11,203)

Analysis of sensitivity to exchange rate risk

As of December 31, 2017, a sudden 10% change in value of the euro against the US dollar would have, given the assets and liabilities on the balance sheet, an immaterial impact on the Group's currency translation results given the hedging instruments set up by the Group. For the purposes of this analysis, all other variables, in particular interest rates, are assumed to remain unchanged.

Forward purchases

The Group hedges proactively its operating purchases (Capex and Opex) in US dollars. As of December 31, 2017, the Group signed with various counterparties forward purchases of US dollars.

As of December 31, 2017 the Group purchased US\$60 million at an average price of US\$1.1688 for €1 with maturities starting from January 16, 2018 to February 23, 2018. As of December 31, 2017 the average remaining maturity of these forward purchases is about 40 days.

The total fair value of these instruments amounts to €1.4 million in favor of the Group.

30.4. Rate risk

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risks mainly on bank borrowings on a variable interest rate basis. The Group limits such risks, when it considers appropriate, through interest rate swaps and interest rate caps.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The analysis of sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations for instruments at variable rates takes into account all variable flows of financial instruments. The analysis assumes that the liabilities and financial instruments on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2017 remain unchanged over the year. For the purposes of this analysis, all other variables, in particular exchange rates, are assumed to remain unchanged.

A 50 basis point rise (fall) in the EURIBOR at the period-end date would not have material impact on the cost of gross debt.

30.5. Liquidity risk management

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate levels of cash, cash equivalents and lines of credit, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

30. Financial instruments (Continued)

Cash position including cash equivalents

As of December 31, 2017, Altice France's cash position more than covered the repayment schedules of its current financial debt:

	Amount available (in € millions)
Cash	385
Cash equivalents	66
Amount available for drawing from lines of credit	<u>1,125</u>
Cash position	<u>1,576</u>

30.6. Management of credit risk and counterparty risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. Financial instruments that could increase credit risk are mainly trade receivables, cash investments and derivative instruments.

Trade receivables

The Group considers that it has extremely limited exposure to concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade accounts receivable due to its large and diverse customer base (residential and public institutions) operating in numerous industries across France.

Cash investments and derivative instruments

Altice France is exposed to bank counterparty risk in its investments and derivatives, and therefore uses strict criteria when selecting public, financial or industrial institutions in which to invest or contract derivatives, in particular in terms of their financial rating.

31. Related party transactions

Parties related to the Group include:

- All companies included in the consolidation scope, regardless of whether they are fully consolidated or equity associates;
- Altice N.V., the entities that it consolidates and its related parties;
- All the members of the Executive Committee of Altice France and companies in which they hold a directorship.

Transactions between fully consolidated entities within the consolidation scope have been eliminated when preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below.

31.1. Senior executive compensation

The Group's senior executives include members of Altice France's Executive Committee.

The following table shows the compensation allocated to individuals who were, at period-end, or had been in previous years, members of the Executive Committee.

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Short-term benefits ^(a)	6	11
Post-employment benefits ^(b)	—	—
Share-based compensation ^(c)	—	2
Indemnity linked to the public buyout offer ^(d)	<u>28</u>	—
Executive compensation	<u>33</u>	<u>13</u>

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31. Related party transactions (Continued)

- a) Includes gross salaries (fixed component and variable component), profit-sharing as well as benefits in kind recognized during the year.
- b) Corresponds to the cost of services rendered.
- c) Expense recorded in the income statement under stock option plans (including employer's contributions owed under the terms of the plans).
- d) *Indemnities paid in the context of the squeeze-out of Altice France's shares (Refer to Note 1—Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements).*

31.2. Associates and joint ventures

Associates and joint ventures, measured through equity, are presented in Note 16—*Investments in associates*.

The main transactions with equity associates relate to:

- La Poste Telecom SAS as part of its telecommunication activities,
- Synerail SAS and Synerail Construction SAS as part of the GSM-R public-private partnership.

	Associates		Joint-ventures	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(in € millions)			
Assets	50	64	15	19
Non-current assets	15	—	15	17
Current assets	35	64	—	2
Liabilities	3	10	—	—
Non-current liabilities	—	—	—	—
Current liabilities	3	10	—	—
Net financial income (expense)	91	85	2	2
Operating income	117	108	—	—
Operating expenses	(28)	(24)	—	—
Financial income	2	1	2	2
Off balance-sheet commitments	115	28	64	70
Operating	—	—	—	—
Financial	98	28	46	48
Pledges	17	—	17	22

31.3. Shareholders

Transactions with shareholders and their related parties

In 2017, the main transactions with shareholders and their related parties were as follows:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)	
Total income	114	45
Total expenses	(635)	(199)
Total	(521)	(154)

These transactions were conducted as part of the Group's activities mainly with the following companies:

- Outremer Telecom, Hot, Portugal Telecom: telecommunication services;
- I24 US, MCS, Altice Entertainment News and Sport: television royalties and content;
- Altice Management International et Altice Customer Services (Intelcia): customer services;

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31. Related party transactions (Continued)

- Altice Technical Services (ERT, Icart and Rhon'Telecom): construction and deployment of networks.
- Quadrans: real estate rentals;

On December 31, 2017, the significant changes in the statement of income concern:

- Increase in purchase of customer services from Altice Management International and Intelcia: €21 million,
- Increase in purchase of TV channels (including sports channel) from Altice Entertainment News & Sport and Ma Chaîne Sport: €245 million,
- Increase in purchase of network services with Altice Technical Services (ATS): €49 million,
- Increase in purchase of real estate rental services from Quadrans: €32 million,
- Increase in other net purchases: €23 million.

Investments made (especially construction and deployment of networks with ATS) amounted to €253 million as of December 31, 2017 compared to €18 million as of December 31, 2016 (one-month activity).

The net amount of operating commitments and contractual obligations amounts to €2,290 million (which includes customer services, SFR sport channels broadcasting).

Twelve years lease contracts (or intent letters) signed for all sites of Quadrans are or intended to become the new buildings of the Group.

32. Commitments and contractual obligations

The significant contractual commitments undertaken or received by the Group are disclosed below.

32.1. Commitments relating to bonds and term loans

In May 2014, the Group issued bonds and set up term loans to refinance its historic debt and fund a portion of the SFR acquisition. In July 2015, in the form of an additional facility under the same legal documentation as the loans taken out in May 2014, the Group set up new term loan for the purpose of refinancing its revolving credit lines. Then, in order to fund a portion of the December 2015 distribution, the Group took out a term loan in October 2015. The latter was also structured as an additional tranche under the existing documentation. In April 2016, the Group set up new bonds and term loans for the purpose to refinance a portion of the loans raised in 2014. In October 2016, the Group set up new term loan tranches. The loans setting up in 2016 were structured as additional debt under the existing documentation. In April and October 2017, the Group refinanced some of its term loans and were structured as additional debt under the existing documentation.

As part of these various loans, established under the same financial documentation, a certain number of Group subsidiaries (Altice France, SFR, Ypso France, Altice B2B France, NC Numericable, Numericable US LLC, Numericable US SAS, Completel and Ypso Finance) pledged certain assets to banks (equity instruments of Group companies, bank accounts intercompany loans, trademarks and goodwill).

Additionally, in the event of a change in control (should a company other than Altice N.V. or an affiliate of Altice N.V. come to hold more than 51% of Altice France), the Group would have to offer to repay its debt for an amount equal to 101% of the amount outstanding on that debt.

Term loans and Bonds issued also include certain restrictions that limit the Group's ability to:

- Incur or guarantee any additional debt, subject to a consolidated net debt leverage ratio (4.5x for total debt and 3.25x for bonds);
- Draw the RCF line subject to a consolidated net debt leverage ratio (4.5x for 2017 and beyond);

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32. Commitments and contractual obligations (Continued)

- Make investments or other payments that are subject to restrictions (including dividends);
- Grant sureties;
- Dispose of subsidiaries' assets and equity instruments;
- Conclude certain transactions with its affiliates;
- Enter into agreements limiting the ability of its subsidiaries to pay it dividends or repay intercompany loans and advances; and
- Carry out mergers or consolidations.

32.2. Commitments assumed by Altice France towards the French Competition Authority under its concentration operation and the monitoring of these commitments

On October 30, 2014, the French Competition Authority authorized exclusive control of SFR by the Altice Group, the parent company of Altice France, subject to compliance with several commitments (Decision No. 14.DCC-160 of October 30, 2014 by the Competition Authority). In compliance with this decision, Altice France is implementing the respective commitments.

By Decision No. 17-D-04 dated March 8, 2017, the Competition Authority decided to levy a sanction against Altice and Altice France (refer to Note 4—*Significant events for the fiscal year*).

32.3. Commitments relating to assets (excluding network sharing)

The amount of the contractual commitments to acquire intangible assets and property, plant and equipment amount to €1,180 million as of December 31, 2017. The amount includes commitments related to the use of telecommunications systems.

The commitment schedule is as follows:

	Minimum future payments 2017	Maturity			2016
		Less than one year	Two to five years	More than five years	
		(in € millions)			
Commitments relating to Delegated Public Services . . .	391	32	140	218	120
Commitments relating to Less Dense Areas ZMD ^(a) . . .	3	2	2	—	40
Other investment	785	635	150	—	583
Total net investment commitments	1,180	669	292	218	743

(a) Commitments relating to the deployment of FTTH (Fiber To The Home) in less densely populated areas (ZMD).

32.4. Agreement to share part of SFR's mobile network

On January 31, 2014, SFR and Bouygues Telecom signed a strategic agreement to share their mobile networks. They will deploy a new shared-access mobile network in an area covering 57% of the population. The agreement allows the two operators to improve their mobile coverage and to achieve significant savings over time.

The agreement is based on two principles:

- create a special purpose joint venture (Infracos) to manage the shared assets of the radio sites, i.e., the passive infrastructures and geographical sites where the telecom infrastructures and equipment are deployed. SFR and Bouygues Telecom each retain full ownership of their own telecom equipment assets and frequencies;
- set up a RAN-sharing service that 2G, 3G and 4G operators can use in the shared territory. Each operator is responsible for the part of the shared territory in which it designs, deploys, operates and maintains the RAN-sharing service.

32. Commitments and contractual obligations (Continued)

The sharing agreement is similar to many mechanisms set up in other European countries. Each operator retains its own independent innovation capacity and total commercial and pricing independence. The first deliveries of cell plans were on April 30, 2014. On that occasion, each operator was informed of its partner's deployment plans, as exchanges of technical information about the sites when developing the sharing agreement had been prohibited by ARCEP. This exchange of information led on October 24, 2014 to the agreement being adjusted, in particular regarding certain engineering choices that had been made at a time when the negotiating parties did not have full access to relevant data about each other's networks. The target network completion date was pushed back by a year, from the end of 2017 to the end of 2018, to take into account previous deployment delays encountered.

The first roll-outs of the RAN sharing coverage were in September 2015, and 8,933 sites were rolled out jointly by SFR and Bouygues the end of December 2017. SFR estimates that as of late December, this agreement corresponds to approximately €1,466 million in commitments given, and approximately €1,829 million in commitments received, for a net commitment of approximately €362 million, covering the entire long-term agreement.

32.5. Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment relating to SFR telecommunication activities

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

Band	Technology	Decisions	Start	End
700 MHz	4G (2 × 5 MHz)	ARCEP Dec. n° 15-1569	December 8, 2015	December 8, 2035
800 MHz	4G (2 × 10 MHz)	ARCEP Dec. n° 12-0039	January 17, 2012	January 17, 2032
900 MHz	2G/3G (2 × 10 MHz)	ARCEP Dec. n° 06-0140	March 25, 2006	March 25, 2021
1800 MHz	2G/4G (2 × 23,8 MHz)	Dec. Issued on July 18, 2001	August 21, 2001	August 21, 2021
2,1 GHz	3G (2 × 14,8+5 MHz)	ARCEP Dec. n° 10-0633	June 8, 2010	June 8, 2030
2,6 GHz	4G (2 × 15 MHz)	ARCEP Dec. n° 11-1171	October 11, 2011	October 11, 2031

The applicable financial terms are as follows:

- For the GSM license (900 MHz and 1800 MHz): annual payments for 15 years which are broken down each year into two parts: a fixed component amounting to €25 million per year (this discounted amount was capitalized as €278 million in 2006) and a variable component corresponding to 1% of the revenue generated during the year with this 2G technology;
- For the UMTS license (2.1 GHz): the fixed component paid in 2001, i.e., €619 million, was recognized in intangible assets and the variable component of the royalty amounted to 1% of the annual revenue generated by this activity. Additionally, under this license, SFR acquired new frequencies for €300 million in June 2010, for a 20-year period;
- For the LTE licenses (2.6 GHz, 800 MHz, 700 MHz): the fixed components paid in October 2011 (€150 million) and January 2012 (€1,065 million) were recognized in intangible assets on the license allocation dates published in the Official Journal in October 2011 and January 2012. SFR acquired new frequencies in December 2015, for €466 million, payable in four installments. The variable portion of the royalty is 1% of the annual revenue generated by this activity. The variable components of these license fees, which cannot be reliably measured in advance, are not recorded on the balance sheet but are recognized under expenses for the period in which they are incurred.

Furthermore, SFR is paying a contribution to the spectrum development fund for frequency bands which were thus developed, as decided by the French Prime Minister (700 MHz, 800 MHz, 2.1 GHz and 2.6 GHz,) as well as a tax to the National Frequencies Agency intended to cover the complete costs incurred by this establishment for the collection and treatment of claims of users of audiovisual communications services relating to interference caused by the start-up of radio-electric stations (700 MHz and 800 MHz).

32. Commitments and contractual obligations (Continued)

32.6. Coverage commitments relating to SFR telecommunication licenses

On November 30, 2009, the Regulatory Authority on Electronic Communications and Postal Services (ARCEP) demanded that SFR comply with the 99.3% coverage rate of the UMTS network in the metropolitan population as of December 31, 2013. By Decision No. 2014-0624 dated May 27, 2014, ARCEP opened an administrative inquiry concerning SFR in order to ensure that the UMTS coverage complied with its commitments.

In a decision on February 9, 2017, ARCEP definitively closed this administrative inquiry. It ruled that the coverage map transmitted by SFR was sufficiently reliable and demonstrated compliance with the obligation for its 3G network to cover 99.3% of the metropolitan population. As of December 31, 2017, the coverage rate of 3G network was 99.8%.

By decision No. 2016-1690-RDPI dated December 13, 2016, ARCEP notified SFR to comply with provisions of Article 119-1 of the Act No. 2008-776 dated August 4, 2008 regarding the modernization of the economy. SFR must have to ensure the mobile coverage of 3G or 4G by June 30, 2017:

- City centers of municipalities related to the « Phase 1 » listed on appendix A of the decision for which SFR is a leader operator and the passive infrastructures have been made available by the public authorities; corresponding to 389 municipalities.
- City centers of municipalities related to the « Phase II », listed on appendix B, for which SFR is a leader operator, corresponding to 124 municipalities.

After performing tests on the field, ARCEP noted at end-July 2017 that SFR complied with the requirements of this notification.

As part of the allocation of the first block of LTE frequencies in October 2011 (2.6 GHz), SFR undertook to provide coverage for 25% of France's metropolitan population by October 11, 2015, 60% by October 11, 2019, and 75% by October 11, 2023.

As part of the allocation of the second block of LTE frequencies in January 2012 (800 MHz), SFR undertook to meet the following obligations:

- (i) SFR must provide the following very-high-speed mobile services:
 - 98% of France's metropolitan population by January 2024 and 99.6% by January 2027;
 - coverage in the primary deployment area (approximately 18% of the metropolitan population and 63% geographically): SFR must cover 40% of the population in this primary deployment area by January 2017 and 90% by January 2022 (this obligation is to comply using 800 MHz frequencies);
 - coverage at a departmental level: SFR must cover 90% of the population of each department by January 2024 and 95% by January 2027;
 - coverage of high-priority roads (about 50,000 kilometers): SFR must cover 100% of these axes by January 2027 (this obligation is to comply using 800 MHz frequencies).
- (ii) SFR and Bouygues Telecom have a joint obligation to pool networks or share frequencies in the primary deployment area.
- (iii) SFR has an obligation to allow roaming for Free Mobile in the primary deployment area once Free Mobile covers 25% of France's population with its own 2.6 GHz network and if it has not signed a national roaming agreement with another operator.
- (iv) SFR must, jointly with the other holders of 800 MHz band licenses, cover the city centers identified by the public authorities in the "white zones" program (more than 98% of the population) within no more than 15 years.

ARCEP formally notified SFR, in a decision dated February 18, 2016, to meet its obligations to provide 4G coverage in the 800 MHz band for 40% of the population in a priority deployment zone (ZDP) as of January 17, 2017.

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32. Commitments and contractual obligations (Continued)

After performing tests on the field during the first quarter 2017, ARCEP noted at end-march 2017 that SFR fully complied with its obligations to cover 40% of the population in 4G.

As part of the allocation of the third block of LTE frequencies in December 2015 (700 MHz,) SFR must comply with the following deployment obligation in very-high-speed mobile networks:

- coverage of the primary deployment area: SFR must cover 50% of the population in this area by January 2022, 92% by January 2027 and 97.7% by December 2030 (this obligation is to comply using 700 MHz frequencies);
- coverage of high-priority roads (about 50,000 kilometers): SFR must cover 100% of these axes by December 2030 (this obligation is to comply using 700 MHz frequencies);
- coverage of regional railway network (at national level): at national level, SFR must comply with a 60% coverage rate of regional railway network by January 2022, 80% by January 2027 and 90% by December 2030;
- coverage of regional railway network (at regional level); in each region, SFR must comply with a 60% coverage rate of regional railway network by January 2027 and 80% by December 2030.

32.7. Commitments relating to operating leases

The minimum future rents for operating leases are shown in the following table:

	Minimum future payments 2017	Maturity			2016
		Less than one year	Two to five years	More than five years	
		(in € millions)			
Land	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings	2,002	327	880	796	2,001
<i>o/w administrative premises</i>	673	81	262	329	728
<i>o/w technical premises</i>	1,328	245	617	466	1,271
<i>o/w other</i>	1	0	1	—	1
Other	122	38	63	21	138
Leases	2,124	364	943	817	2,139
Land	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings	(301)	(58)	(142)	(101)	(334)
<i>o/w administrative premises</i>	(1)	(1)	—	—	(24)
<i>o/w technical premises</i>	(299)	(57)	(142)	(101)	(310)
<i>o/w other</i>	—	—	—	—	—
Sublets	(301)	(58)	(142)	(101)	(334)
Total net	1,823	306	801	716	1,805

The total future technical rents include rights of way and rents related to the right to use fiber optics.

A portion of the commitments relating to operating leases was signed with related parties of the Group (Refer to Note 31—*Related party transactions*).

32.8. Commitment relating to long-term contracts

Commitments relating to long-term contracts concern mainly television broadcasting contracts.

	Minimum future payments 2017	Maturity			2016
		Less than one year	Two to five years	More than five years	
		(in € millions)			
Commitments given	1,991	553	1,425	14	1,201
Commitments received	(126)	(20)	(55)	(51)	(102)
Total net commitments	1,865	533	1,370	(38)	1,099

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32. Commitments and contractual obligations (Continued)

The change in the commitment relating to long-term contracts is explained by new commitments signed with related parties of the Group (Refer to Note 31—*Related party transactions*).

32.9. Other commitments

	2017	Maturity			2016
		Less than one year	Two to five years	More than five years	
		(in € millions)			
Bank security guarantee GSM-R ^(a)	36	—	—	36	36
Bank guarantees GSM-R ^(a)	13	10	—	2	28
Other bank security deposits and guarantees ^(b)	73	1	2	70	35
Commitments to purchase securities ^(c)	16	—	5	10	16
Pledges ^(d)	18	—	1	17	23
Commitments given	155	11	8	136	138
Other guarantees and bank security deposits	(1)	—	—	(1)	(1)
Commitments received	(1)	—	—	(1)	(1)

(a) *Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) between the SFR, Vinci, AXA and TDF groups and Réseau Ferré de France (R.F.F.).*

(b) This amount includes mainly commitments given for Altice France subsidiaries in order to carry out their activities.

(c) *The Group has made unilateral promises to buy out minority interests of a financial partner in certain entities. Such promises can be made only in the event that the Group's entities do not meet the contractual commitments made when signing the related shareholders' agreements.*

(d) *This amount does not include the pledges granted for Senior secured debt requirements.*

33. Litigation

The Group is involved in legal and administrative proceedings that have arisen in the ordinary course of business.

A provision is recorded by the Group when there is sufficient probability that such disputes will lead to costs that the Group will bear and when the amount of these costs can be reasonably estimated. Certain Group companies are involved in some disputes related to the ordinary activities of the Group. Only the most significant litigation and proceedings in which the Group is involved are described below.

The Group is not aware of any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any proceedings of which the Group is aware that are pending or threatened) other than those described below in this section that may have or have had in the last twelve months significant effects on the financial position or profitability of the Group.

33.1. Tax disputes

33.1.1. NC Numericable

The French tax authorities have conducted audits of various Group companies since 2005 with respect to the VAT rates applicable to our multi-play offerings. Under the French General Tax Code, television services are subject to a reduced VAT rate of 5.5%, which was increased to 7% as of January 1, 2012 and to 10% from January 1, 2014, while Internet and telephony services are subject to the normal VAT rate of 19.6%, increased to 20% from January 1, 2014. When marketing multi-play offerings, the Group applies a price reduction on the price the Group would charge for these services on a stand-alone basis. This discount is primarily applied to the portion of its multi-play offers corresponding to its Internet and telephony services; the television service is the principal offer of the audited companies. As a result, the VAT charged to the Group's multi-play subscribers is lower than if the discount applied to the television portion of its packages or if it were prorated on all services.

33. Litigation (Continued)

The French tax authorities assert that these discounts should have been calculated pro rata of the stand-alone prices of each of the services (television, broadband Internet, fixed-line and/or mobile telephony) included in the multi-play packages of the Group and proposed adjustments for fiscal years 2006 to 2010.

The Group has also received proposed adjustments for fiscal years 2011 and 2012 for NC Numericable, Numericable and Est Vidéocommunication primarily affecting the application of the VAT on the multi-play offers, despite the change in rules on January 1, 2011 that supports the Group's practice in this area.

The Group is disputing all of the proposed reassessments planned and has initiated appeals and dispute proceedings, which are at different stages, depending on the fiscal year in question for each of the fiscal years subject to reassessments.

By a decision from the French State Council on February 8, 2018, the Numericable request to be discharged of tax adjustments related to 2007, 2008 and 2009 was rejected.

The proposed assessments, concern mainly the VAT and in a minor part, the tax on Telecommunications Services are recognized in the financial statements as of December 31, 2017 in a provision amounted to €64 million (of which €31 million recorded in "Provisions" and the remaining amount in "Trade payables and other liabilities").

Finally, the DVNI notified the Company of a tax audit regarding VAT 2016.

33.1.2. SFR

In a proposed adjustment received on December 23, 2014, the tax authorities have contested the merger of Vivendi Telecom International (VTI) and SFR dated December 12, 2011 and therefore intend to challenge SFR's inclusion in the Vivendi tax consolidation group for fiscal year 2011. The tax authorities thus intended to tax SFR separately from the Vivendi tax consolidation group, leading to a corporate tax of €711 million (principal) plus late interest and surcharges amounting to €663 million, for a total adjustment of €1,374 million. The proposed assessment has been cancelled in November 2017. At the same time, an accounting audit of years 2011 to 2013 led the tax authorities to make various adjustments in the principal amount of the corporate tax. The company, which is disputing the assessments proposed, maintained a provision of €43 million as of December 31, 2017.

The company is subject to a tax inspection concerning the years 2014 and 2015. The company received in December 2017 a proposed tax reassessment about taxes on top remunerations. This proposal gave rise to the booking of a provision of €7.7 million, and the company is contesting the majority of the contemplated adjustments.

Finally, the DVNI notified the Company of a tax audit regarding VAT 2016.

33.2. Civil and commercial disputes

33.2.1. Wholesale disputes

Complaint by Bouygues Telecom against SFR and Orange regarding the wholesale market in mobile call termination and the retail market in mobile telephony

The French Competition Council received a complaint from Bouygues Telecom against SFR and Orange claiming that the latter were engaged in anticompetitive practices in the mobile call termination and mobile telephony markets. On May 15, 2009, the French Competition Authority decided to postpone its decision and remanded the case for further investigation. On August 18, 2011, SFR received a complaint claiming unfair pricing. On December 13, 2012, the Competition Authority fined SFR €66 million for abuse of dominant position, which SFR has paid.

SFR appealed the decision. The case was heard by the Paris Court of Appeal on February 20, 2014. The Paris Court of Appeal rendered its judgment on June 19, 2014, dismissing SFR's appeal (the judgment was appealed to the Court of Cassation, the French Supreme Court, by SFR on July 9,

33. Litigation (Continued)

2014; on October 6, 2015, the Court of Cassation rejected SFR's appeal) and asked the European Commission to provide an Amicus Curiae to shed light on the economic and legal issues raised by the case. The Court of Appeal postponed ruling on the merits of the case pending the Commission's opinion. The Commission rendered its opinion on December 1, 2014, which went against SFR. The Court of Appeal issued its ruling on May 19, 2016; it granted a 20% fine rebate to SFR due to the new nature of the infraction. The French treasury (Trésor Public) returned €13.144 million to SFR. SFR appealed on a point of law on June 20, 2016. As a result of the French Competition Authority's decision of December 13, 2012, Bouygues Telecom, Omea Telecom and El Telecom (NRJ Mobile) brought suit against SFR in the Commercial Court for damages. In accordance with the transaction between SFR and Bouygues Telecom in June 2014, the closing hearing of the conciliation proceedings was held on December 5, 2014. The motion for discontinuance granted on September 11, 2014 ended the legal action between the two companies. With respect to the claim by Omea Telecom (€67.9 million) and El Telecom (€28.6 million), SFR applied for stay on a ruling pending the decision of the Paris Court of Appeal, and obtained it. Omea withdrew on May 24, 2016. El Telecom decided to recommence its legal proceedings and updated its loss to €28.4 million. The procedure is pending.

eBizcuss.com against Virgin

eBizcuss.com filed a complaint against Virgin on April 11, 2012 before the French Competition Authority regarding an anticompetitive vertical agreement between Apple and its wholesale distributors (including Virgin). The case is pending.

Complaint by NC Numericable to the French Competition Authority

On May 20, 2015, NC Numericable filed a complaint against Groupe Canal Plus before the French Competition Authority based upon an abuse of dominant position of Groupe Canal Plus regarding its self-distribution. The complaint is pending.

Complaint by Orange Réunion and Orange Mayotte against SRR and SFR

Differential on-net/off-net pricing in the mobile telephony market in Mayotte and Reunion

Orange Réunion Orange Mayotte and Outremer Telecom filed a complaint with the French Competition Authority in June 2009 alleging unfair differential on-net/off-net pricing by SRR in the mobile telephony market on Mayotte and Réunion seeking conservatory measures from the Competition Authority.

On September 15, 2009, the French Competition Authority announced provisional measures against SRR, pending its decision on the merits. SRR had to discontinue any price spread exceeding its actual "off-net/on-net" costs in the network concerned.

As the French Competition Authority found that SRR had not fully complied with its injunction, it fined SRR €2 million on January 24, 2012.

In the proceedings on the merits, with regard to the "Consumers" component of the case, SRR requested and obtained a "no contest" on the complaints on July 31, 2013. On June 13, 2014, the Authority rendered its decision for the "Consumers" component of the case, fining SFR and its subsidiary SRR €45.9 million.

Non-residential mobile telephony market in Mayotte and Réunion

The SRR premises were raided and records seized on September 12, 2013. The operation focused on the non-residential mobile telephony market in Réunion and Mayotte and was also in response to the complaint filed by Outremer Telecom.

SRR appealed to the Senior Justice of the Saint-Denis Court of Appeals of Réunion against the decision authorizing the operation and a second appeal against its procedure. On June 13, 2014, the Senior Justice of the Saint-Denis Court of Appeals of Réunion handed down an order rescinding all the seizures at SRR in September 2013. The Competition Authority appealed this order.

33. Litigation (Continued)

With respect to the proceedings on the merits, the Competition Authority on February 12, 2015 sent a notice of complaints to SFR and SRR, which decided not to dispute the complaints. A report of no contest was signed on April 1, 2015. A session in front of the Authority board was held on September 15, 2015. On November 30, 2015, the French Competition Authority fined SRR (and SFR as the parent company) €10.8 million.

Compensation disputes

Following the Competition Authority's decision of September 15, 2009 (provisional measures) and pending the Authority's decision on the merits, on June 17, 2013, Outremer Telecom filed suit against SRR and SFR in the Commercial Court seeking remedy for the loss it believes it suffered as a result of SRR's practices.

Outremer Telecom claimed €23.5 million in damages subject to adjustment for unfair practices by SRR in the consumer market in mobile telephony on Réunion and Mayotte, and €1 million as damages in full for unfair practices by SRR in the business market in mobile telephony on Réunion and Mayotte.

Outremer withdrew from the proceedings against SRR and SFR on May 10, 2015.

On October 8, 2014, Orange Reunion sued SRR and SFR jointly and severally to pay €135.3 million for the loss suffered because of the practices sanctioned by the Competition Authority. Various procedural issues have been raised, on which a judgment is pending. The Court rendered its ruling on June 20, 2016 stating that the petitions of Orange Réunion cannot relate to the period preceding October 8, 2009 and therefore refused to exonerate SFR.

On December 20, 2016, following the Court's judgment, Orange updated its estimate of the loss it believes it suffered after October 8, 2009 and reached the amount of €88 million (which represents the non-time-barred portion of the alleged loss).

Complaint against Orange to the Competition Authority regarding the market in mobile telephony services for businesses

On August 9, 2010, SFR filed a complaint against Orange with the Competition Authority for anticompetitive practices in the business mobile telephony services market.

On March 5, 2015 the Competition Authority sent a notice of complaints to Orange. Four complaints were filed against Orange. On December 17, 2015, the Authority ordered Orange to pay a fine of €350 million.

On June 18, 2015, SFR filed suit against Orange in the Commercial Court and is seeking €2.4 billion in damages subject to adjustment as remedy for the loss suffered as a result of the practices in question in the proceedings with the Competition Authority. On June 21, 2016, Orange filed an injunction to disclose several pieces of confidential data in SFR's economic report for July 21, 2016. On June 28, 2017, the judge ruled on this procedural issue.

Following this ruling, two Data Rooms were opened at Orange, the first one in September for the mobile services, and the second one in October for the fixed services. The substantive debate will only start after the analysis from Orange of the documents placed in the Data Room.

Orange suit against SFR in the Paris Commercial Court (overflows case)

Orange filed a claim on August 10, 2011 with the Paris Commercial Court asking the Court to order SFR to immediately cease its unfair "overflow" practices and to order SFR to pay €309.5 million in contractual penalties. It accused SFR of deliberately organizing overflows onto the Orange network for the purpose of economically optimizing its own network (under designing the Primary Digital Block (PBN)). In a ruling of December 10, 2013, the Court ordered SFR to pay Orange €22.1 million. SFR and Orange both appealed the ruling. On January 16, 2015 the Paris Court of Appeals upheld the Commercial Court's ruling and SFR paid the €22.1 million. On January 13, 2017, SFR appealed the ruling.

33. Litigation (Continued)

On August 11, 2014, SFR also petitioned the District Court enforcement judge, who rendered his decision on May 18, 2015 by ordering SFR to pay €0.6 million (assessment of penalty for 118 abusive overflows).

On July 24, 2017, Orange summoned SFR before the Paris Commercial Court in order to obtain the payment of €11.8 million by application of contractual penalty clauses concerning misbehaviors between July 2011 and July 2014. At the same date, Orange summoned Completel before the same Court, for the same reasons and basis, but for an amount of €9.7 million.

By pleadings dated January 30, 2018, SFR and Completel asked for a ruling deferment in order to await the Court of Cassation judgment (second semester of 2018).

The upcoming proceeding hearing is scheduled in March 2018 for the conclusions of Orange on the ruling deferment.

Potential failure to meet commitments made by Numericable Group as part of the takeover of exclusive control of SFR by the Altice Group relating to the agreement signed by SFR and Bouygues Telecom on November 9, 2010.

Following a complaint from Bouygues Telecom, the Competition Authority officially opened an inquiry on October 5, 2015 to examine the conditions under which Altice France performs its commitments relating to the joint investment agreement entered into with Bouygues Telecom to roll out fiber optics in very densely populated areas.

A session before the Competition Authority board was held on November 22, and then on December 7, 2016.

On March 8, 2017, the Competition Authority imposed a financial sanction of €40 million against Altice and Altice France, for not having respected the commitments set out in the “Faber Agreement” at the time of the SFR acquisition by Numericable. This amount was recognized in the financial statements as of March 31, 2017 and was paid during the second quarter. The Competition Authority also imposed injunctions (new schedule including levels of achievement, with progressive penalty, in order to supply all the outstanding access points).

A summary was lodged on April 13, 2017 before the Council of State. The judge in chambers of the Council of State said there is no matter to be referred. On September 28, 2017, the Council of State rejected the application for cancellation of the decision of the Competition Authority of Altice and SFR.

SFR against Orange: abuse of dominant position in the second homes market

On April 24, 2012, SFR filed a complaint against Orange with the Paris Commercial Court for practices abusing its dominant position in the retail market for mobile telephony services for non-residential customers.

On February 12, 2014, the Paris Commercial Court ordered Orange to pay to SFR €51 million for abuse of dominant position in the second homes market.

On April 2, 2014, Orange appealed the decision of the Commercial Court on the merits. On October 8, 2014, the Paris Court of Appeals overturned the Paris Commercial Court’s ruling of February 12, 2014 and dismissed SFR’s requests. The Court of Appeals ruled that it had not been proven that a pertinent market limited to second homes actually exists. In the absence of such a market, there was no exclusion claim to answer, due to the small number of homes concerned. On October 13, 2014 SFR received notification of the judgment of the Paris Court of Appeals of October 8, 2014 and repaid the €51 million to Orange in November 2014. On November 19, 2014, SFR appealed the ruling.

On April 12, 2016, the French Supreme Court overturned the Court of Appeal’s decision and referred the case back to the Paris Court of Appeal. Orange returned €52.7 million to SFR on May 31, 2016. Orange refilled the case before the Paris Court of Appeal on August 30, 2016. The procedure is pending.

33. Litigation (Continued)

Orange against SFR and Bouygues Telecom (Sharing Agreement)

On April 29, 2014, Orange applied to the French Competition Authority to disallow the agreement signed on January 31, 2014 by SFR and Bouygues Telecom to share their mobile access networks, based on Article L. 420-1 of the French Commercial Code and Article 101 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). In addition to this referral, Orange asked the Competition Authority for a certain number of injunctions against the companies involved.

In a decision dated September 25, 2014, the Competition Authority dismissed all of Orange's requested injunctions to stop SFR and Bouygues Telecom from implementing the agreement that they had signed to share part of their mobile networks.

Orange appealed the Competition Authority's decision to dismiss its request for provisional measures.

The Court of Appeal upheld this decision on January 29, 2015. Orange is now appealing the matter to the French Supreme Court. The Court of Cassation rendered a decision dismissing the appeal filed by Orange on October 4, 2016. The investigation of the merits continues.

Claim by Bouygues Telecom against NC Numericable and Completel

In late October 2013, NC Numericable and Completel received a claim from Bouygues Telecom regarding the "white label" contract signed on May 14, 2009, initially for five years and extended once for an additional five years for the supply to Bouygues Telecom of double- and triple-play very-high-speed offers. In its letter, Bouygues Telecom claimed damages totaling €53 million because of this contract. Bouygues Telecom alleges a loss that, according to Bouygues Telecom, justifies damages including (i) €17.3 million for alleged pre-contractual fraud (providing erroneous information prior to signing the contract), (ii) €33.3 million for alleged non-performance by the Group companies of their contractual obligations and (iii) €2.4 million for alleged damage to Bouygues Telecom's image. The Group considers these claims unfounded both in fact and in contractual terms, and rejects both the allegations of Bouygues Telecom and the amount of damages claimed.

On July 24, 2015, Bouygues Telecom filed suit against NC Numericable and Completel concerning the performance of the contract to supply very-high-speed links (2P/3P). Bouygues Telecom is accusing NC Numericable and Completel of abusive practices, deceit and contractual faults, and is seeking nullification of certain provisions of the contract and indemnification of €79 million. On June 21, 2016, Bouygues Telecom filed revised pleadings, increasing its claims for indemnification to a total of €180 million.

In addition, in a counter-claim, NC Numericable and Completel are seeking €10.8 million in addition to the contractual interest as well as €24 million in royalties due for fiscal years 2015, 2016 et 2017.

NC Numericable and Completel have made a new counterclaim based on the abrupt termination of business relations for an amount up to €32.6 million.

NC Numericable and Completel have filed their pleadings on January 30, 2018. The upcoming proceeding hearing is scheduled on April 10, 2018 for Bouygues Telecom conclusions.

Bouygues Telecom against SFR (Faber CCI)

On October 19, 2017, Bouygues Telecom submitted a request for arbitration to the secretary of the International Chamber of Commerce ("ICC") relating to a disagreement on the FTTH (Fiber to the Home) optical fiber network deployment.

Bouygues Telecom claimed that SFR had breached its contractual duties and the commitments made before the French Competition Authority for the Faber contract: SFR is mainly accused of some delays and of not having connected certain categories of buildings, and hence of having caused damage to Bouygues Telecom.

Bouygues Telecom alleged, until the introduction of this arbitration proceeding, that it suffered a prejudice. At this stage, Bouygues Telecom has not quantified its losses as part of the arbitration proceeding.

33. Litigation (Continued)

SFR has made a counterclaim of €19 million for the outstanding balances of certain IRU.

The Arbitration Court is being constituted.

SCT against SFR

On October 11, 2017, SCT summoned SFR before Paris Commercial Court for some supposed dysfunctions and multiple failings in the delivery of our Fixe services, such as the loss of final clients as part of the supply of mobile services (MVNO).

For this reason, SCT asks, on various grounds, for an amount around €48 million (divided into €25 million on the fixed services, €15 million for the loss of clients, €2 million for loss of revenues, €1 million for deployment delays, €3.5 million for dysfunctions which led a negative impact on their internal management, €0.5 million for overcharging, €0.8 million for purchases with Orange and €0.2 million for damages to their image).

This case was subject to a conciliation proceeding between the Parties. After the failure of this proceeding, the case was sent on the merits and SFR communicated its conclusions in response on March 13, 2018

33.2.2. Consumer Disputes

CLCV's summons and complaint against SFR

On January 7, 2013, the consumer association CLCV filed a complaint against SFR in the Paris Commercial Court. CLCV claimed that some of the clauses in SFR's general terms of subscription, and those of some other telephone operators, were unfair. It also asked for compensation for the collective loss suffered. The Paris District Court ruled that the clauses were unfair. SFR has appealed this ruling on April 16, 2015. The case was pleaded before the court of appeals of Paris on October 19, 2017. The decision is expected on March, 30, 2018.

Free against SFR: unfair practices for non-compliance with consumer credit provisions in a subsidized offer

On May 21, 2012, Free filed a complaint against SFR in the Paris Commercial Court. Free challenged the subsidy used in SFR's "Carrés" offers sold over the web between June 2011 and December 2012, claiming that it constituted a form of consumer credit and, as such, SFR was guilty of unfair practices by not complying with the consumer credit provisions, in particular in terms of prior information to customers. Free asked the Paris Commercial Court to require SFR to inform its customers and to order it to pay €29 million in damages. On January 15, 2013, the Commercial Court dismissed all of Free's requests and granted SFR €0.3 million in damages. On January 31, 2013, Free appealed the decision,

On March 9, 2016, the Paris Court of Appeal confirmed the Paris Commercial Court's ruling and denied all claims filed by Free. The amount of damages payable by Free to SFR was increased from €0.3 million to €0.5 million. On May 6, 2016, Free filed an appeal. SFR's pleadings in defense were filed on November 8, 2016.

The court of cassation rendered a decision on March 7, 2018. This decision overturned and partially cancelled the decision rendered by the Court of Appeal and referred the case back to the Court of Appeal. The Court of Cassation considered that the Paris Court of Appeal had based its prior judgment on improper motives to exclude the mobile subsidy provided by SFR on its subscriptions from the scope of consumer credit. In addition, the Court of Cassation reaffirmed the sentencing for Free mobile to pay € 0.5 million for the defamation suffered by Altice France. The Group is awaiting the reintroduction of Free mobile's request before the Court of Appeals.

SFR against Iliad, Free and Free mobile: unfair competition by disparagement

On May 27, 2014, SFR filed a complaint against Iliad, Free and Free Mobile in the Paris Commercial Court for unfair competition claiming that when Free Mobile was launched and afterwards, Iliad, Free and Free Mobile were guilty of disparaging SFR services. SFR claimed €493 million in damages.

33. Litigation (Continued)

On September 9, 2016 by pleadings on counterclaims, Free requested the court to judge that SFR denigrated their capacities and services and claimed €475 million in damages. The Paris Commercial Court rendered its judgment on January 29, 2018. The Court sentenced Free Mobile to pay to SFR €20 million as moral damage as a result of unfair competition made by disparagement.

In addition, the court sentenced SFR to pay to Free Mobile €25 million as moral and material damage as a result of unfair competition made by disparagement.

Accordingly, the court sentences, as compensation, SFR to pay to Free Mobile €5 million as damages.

Disputes regarding the transfer of customer call centers from Toulouse, Lyon and Poitiers

Following the transfer of customer call centers from Toulouse and Lyon to the company Infomobile and the Poitiers call centers to a subsidiary of the Bertelsmann Group, the former employees at those sites filed legal actions at Labor Tribunals in each city to penalize what they claim were unfair employment contracts constituting fraud under Article L. 1224-1 of the French Labor Code and also contravening the legal provisions regarding dismissal for economic reasons. The rulings in 2013 were mixed as the Toulouse Court of Appeals penalized SFR and Téléperformance in half of the cases while the Lyon and Poitiers courts ruled in favor of SFR. The cases are now at different stages of proceedings: Labor Tribunal, Court of Appeals and Court of Cassation.

Litigation over distribution in the independent network (Consumer market and SFR Business Team)

SFR, like companies operating an indirect distribution model, faces complaints from a certain number of its distributors and almost routinely from former distributors. Such recurring complaints revolve around claims of sudden breach of contractual relations, abuse of economic dependency and/or demands for requalification as a sales agent as well as, more recently, demands for requalification as a contractual branch manager and requalification as SFR contracted point of sale staff.

Free against SFR

In July 2015, Free filed suit against SFR in order to stop it from using the word “Fiber,” claiming that the solution marketed by SFR is not a fiber to the home (FTTH) solution. Free considers SFR’s communication to be deceptive about substantial qualities and, on that basis, is asking the court to find there is parasitism and unfair competition.

On January 19, 2018, the court rendered a decision. The decision condemn SFR to:

- €1 million as moral damages;
- Communicate, within 90 days following the date of the judgment notification, to each client having subscribed to SFR or Numericable, of an offer including the term « fibre » (excluding FTTH offers) on IT support and paper support information relating to: i) the precise nature of its connection to optical fibre ii) the number of subscribers sharing coaxial connection and iii) the average connection speed at peak hours and off-peak hours;
- Inform, within 90 days following the date of the judgment notification, each client having subscribed to SFR or NC to an offer including the term « fibre » (excluding FTTH offers) that they benefit from a possibility of immediate termination to default of previous information about the exact characteristics of the offer;
- €0.1 million as article 700.

The court considered having made a material error in failing to mention provisional enforcement in the judgment. Accordingly, the court decided, by the judgment dated February 12, 2018, the provisional enforcement for all convictions in this case.

Pending notification of judgments by Free, SFR prepares the summons in summary proceedings for the First President of the Court of Appeal in order to cease provisional enforcement in this case.

33. Litigation (Continued)

Familles Rurales against SFR

In May 2015, *Familles Rurales* filed suit against SFR in the Paris District Court in the context of a class action seeking remedy for the loss allegedly suffered by consumers, claiming deceptive sales practices used by SFR in its communications about 4G.

On November 12, 2015, SFR argued the nullity of the summon. On April 15, 2016, the judge of the *Mise en Etat* declined the request of SFR by ordinance. On April 29, 2016, SFR appealed this ordinance to the Court of Appeals of Paris. On April 20, 2017, the Court of Appeals confirmed the ordinance of the judge of the *Mise en Etat*. On May 17, 2017, SFR deposited its second pleadings to the judge, to which *Familles Rurales* provided their responses on November 14, 2017. *Familles Rurales* represents about thirty individual cases. They claim, based on the fact that ARCEP revealed dysfunctions on the 4G network of SFR in their department, that they were entitled to claim the repayment of their mobile phones and of their 4G subscription fees. F.R asked the Court to publish the relevant information in order to allow any subscriber to join this class action after the judgment and, thus, to obtain repayment of their mobile phones and f subscription fees. F.R requested a provision of €0.1 million. On February 27, 2018, the closing injunction was pronounced for SFR, followed by an audience with the judge of the *mise en etat* on March 7, 2018, before the start of the hearing on the pleadings.

Tracotel and Intermobility against SFR: Velib

In May 2017, Tracotel and Intermobility sued SFR before the “Tribunal de Commerce de Paris” in order to obtain compensation for the damage allegedly suffered by the two contracting parties in the context of the response to the tender procedure of the Vélib DSP. They accuse SFR of not having filed the joint offer and are asking for the sentencing of SFR to the tune of €69 million for loss of tender. To date, the Group is challenging the merits of these claims.

33.2.3. Other disputes

In-depth inquiry of the European Commission into the assignment of cable infrastructures by certain local authorities

On July 17, 2013, the European Commission signaled that it had decided to open an investigation to verify whether the transfer of public cable infrastructure between 2003 and 2006 by several French municipalities to NC Numericable was consistent with European Union government aid rules. In announcing the opening of this in-depth investigation, the European Commission indicated that it believes that the sale of public assets to a private company without proper compensation gives the latter an economic advantage not enjoyed by its competitors, and that it therefore constitutes government aid within the meaning of the rules of the European Union and that the free-of-charge transfer of the cable networks and ducts by 33 French municipalities to NC Numericable, they have argued, confers a benefit of this type and, as such, is government aid. The European Commission has expressed doubts about the compatibility of the alleged aid with the rules of the European Union. The Group firmly denies the existence of any government aid. In addition, the decision to open an investigation concerns a relatively small number of network connections (approximately 200,000), the majority of which have not been migrated to EuroDocsis 3.0 and only allow access to a limited number of the Group’s television services. The European Commission’s decision of July 17, 2013 was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on September 17, 2013. Since then, discussions have continued within the framework of this process both in terms of comments from third parties as well as those from the parties to the proceedings as to the allegation of the existence of aid and its extent, with the Group firmly challenging the existence of any government aid.

Dispute with Orange concerning certain IRUs

The Group signed four non-exclusive IRUs with Orange on May 6, 1999, May 18, 2001, July 2, 2004 and December 21, 2004, in connection with the Group’s acquisition of certain companies operating cable networks built by Orange. These cable networks, accessible only through the civil engineering

33. Litigation (Continued)

installations of Orange (mainly its ducts), are made available to the Group by Orange through these non-exclusive IRUs. Each of these IRUs covers a different geographic area and was signed for a term of 20 years.

Following ARCEP's Decision 2008-0835 of July 24, 2008, Orange published, on September 15, 2008, a technical and commercial offer made to telecommunication operators allowing them access to the civil engineering infrastructures of the local wire-based network, pursuant to which the operators can roll out their own fiber networks in Orange's ducts. The terms of this mandatory technical and commercial offer are more restrictive than the terms that the Group enjoys under the Orange IRUs.

As a result, in December 2011, NC Numericable and Orange signed amendments to the IRUs in order to comply with the November 4, 2010 ARCEP decision and to align the operating procedures set out in the IRUs with the procedures set out in the Orange general technical and commercial offer.

Lastly, NC Numericable initiated parallel proceedings against Orange before the Commercial Court of Paris on October 7, 2010 claiming damages of €2.7 billion for breach and modification of the IRUs by Orange. On April 23, 2012, the Commercial Court of Paris ruled in favor of Orange and dismissed the Group's claims for damages, ruling that there were no material differences between the original operational procedures and the new operational procedures imposed on NC Numericable by Orange under the terms of its general technical and commercial offer, published on September 15, 2008. NC Numericable appealed this decision before the Paris Court of Appeals and claimed the same amount of damages as it had before the Paris Commercial Court. Orange, in turn, claims that this proceeding materially impaired its brand and image, and is seeking an order to make NC Numericable pay damages of €50 million. In a ruling dated June 20, 2014, the Paris Court of Appeals dismissed NC Numericable's appeal, which was referred to the Court of Cassation on August 14, 2014. On February 2, 2015, the Court of Cassation set aside the ruling of the Paris Court of Appeals except in that it recognized NC Numericable's interest in acting and referred the case back to the Paris Court of Appeals.

Action by Colt, Free and Orange in the General Court of the European Union concerning the DSP 92 project

Colt, Free and Orange, in three separate motions filed against the European Commission before the General Court of the European Union seeking to annul the European Commission's final decision of September 30, 2009 (Decision C (2009) 7426), which held that the compensation of €59 million granted for the establishment and operation of a high-speed electronic communications network in the department of Hauts-de-Seine does not constitute government aid within the meaning of the rules of the European Union. The Group is not party to this proceeding. Its subsidiary Sequalum is acting as the civil party, as well as the French government and the department of Hauts-de-Seine. In three rulings dated September 16, 2013, the General Court of the European Union rejected the requests of the three applicants and confirmed the aforementioned decision of the European Commission. Free and Orange have appealed to the Court of Justice of the European Union.

Litigation between Sequalum and CG 92 regarding DSP 92

A disagreement arose between the Hauts-de-Seine General Council ("CG92") and Sequalum regarding the terms of performance of a utilities public service concession contract ("THD Seine") signed on March 13, 2006 between Sequalum, a subsidiary of the Group, and the Hauts-de-Seine General Council; the purpose of this delegation was to create a very-high-speed fiber optic network in the Hauts-de-Seine region. The Hauts-de-Seine General Council meeting of October 17, 2014 decided to terminate the public service delegation agreement signed with Sequalum "for misconduct by the delegatee for whom it is solely responsible".

Pursuant to two decisions rendered on March 16, 2017, Administrative Court of Cergy Pontoise rejected the actions brought by Sequalum against two enforcement measures issued by the department of Hauts-de-Seine in respect of penalties, for amounts of €51.6 million and €45.1 million. Sequalum appealed the two decisions before the Administrative Court of Versailles, but paid the amount of €97 million over the month of July. Refer to Note 4—*Significant events for the fiscal year*.

33. Litigation (Continued)

Sequalum claims that the termination was unlawful and continued to perform the contract, subject to any demands that the delegator may impose. Should the competent courts confirm this interpretation of unlawful termination, Sequalum may primarily have (i) to repay the public subsidies received for the DSP 92 project, normally the outstanding component of the subsidies (the company received €25 million in subsidies from the General Council), (ii) to reimburse any deferred income (estimated at €32 million by the Department) and (iii) to compensate the Department for any losses suffered (amount estimated by the Department of €212 million).

In turn, the department of Hauts-de-Seine received the returnable assets of the DSP on July 1, 2015. Furthermore, the General Council will have to pay compensation to Sequalum, which essentially corresponds to the net value of the assets.

On October 16, 2014, Sequalum filed a motion in the Administrative Court of Cergy Pontoise requesting the termination of the public service concession because of *force majeure* residing in the irreversible disruption of the structure of the contract, with the resulting payment of compensation in Sequalum's favor.

At December 31, 2015, the assets were removed from Sequalum's accounts in the amount of €116 million. Income receivable in the amount of €139 million related to the expected indemnification was also recognized, an amount fully depreciated given the situation.

On July 11, 2016, the department of Hauts-de-Seine established a breakdown of all amounts due (in its opinion) by each Party for the various disputes, and issued demands based on said breakdown. Each amount was subject to a decision by the public accountant dated July 13, 2016 (final amount established by the latter for a net amount of €181.6 million, taking into account the carrying amount due in his opinion to Sequalum). This breakdown, the various demands and the compensation decision were subject to applications for annulment filed by Sequalum with the Administrative Court of Cergy Pontoise on September 10, 12 and 14, 2016. These applications remain pending, except for the application for annulment relating to the breakdown (the court having considered that the breakdown was not a measure which could be appealed. Sequalum appealed this decision before the Versailles Administrative Court of Appeals). Altice France outlined that it had its own optical fibre in the Haut-de-Seine department enabling it to serve its customers.

In September 2017, the department issued three revenue orders (titres de recette) in order to minimize the balance due to Sequalum at the time of counting. These demands were contested:

- Order of an amount of €23.2 million for the unamortized portion of the subsidies: SFR's appeal dismissed,
- Order of an amount of €31.9 million for deferred income: successful appeal for SFR,
- Order of an amount of €5.7 million for amounts received as prepayment for connections: SFR's appeal dismissed.

The Department issued a revenue order of €212 million for damages suffered as a result of the faults based on which the contract was terminated. The judgment was rendered on February 15, 2018. It reduces the indemnity by €187 million and reduces, correlatively, the amount of the revenue order to €26 million.

Litigation between Altice France and TF1 to the CSA

On April 25, 2017 Altice France (SFR and NC Numericable) filed with the French media regulator (CSA) a request for settlement of a dispute with regard to the distribution of channel television named T.F.1.

TF1 Group consider the subscription of a unique global commercial offer named "TF1 Premium" as a prerequisite of the distribution of free services on TNT. This subscription will bind TF1 Group's linear and non-linear services and will lead to the payment by SFR of a significant amount as consideration for having access to the distribution rights of TF1 channels.

33. Litigation (Continued)

The estimated cost of the subscription to “TF1 Premium” is more than € 16 million per year. SFR refusal of this offer will conduct TF1 Group to end the services broadcast authorization on July 28, 2017.

Following the reaching of a settlement with TF1 group, SFR withdrew its request on November 7, 2017. On November 22, 2017, the CSA gave notice to SFR and TF1 of the abandonment of all of the requests submitted to it as part of settlement. Henceforth, the proceedings are closed.

Claim by TF1 Group against Altice France (The Nanterre Superior Court)

On July 28, 2017, TF1 Group interrupted the access on MyTF1 services for Altice France subscribers as a response to Altice France refusal to subscribe to the new TF1 global offer.

On August 2 and 3, Altice France, SFR and NC Numericable filed a summons for urgent proceedings before the Nanterre superior court, TF1 distribution, e-TF1, Télévision Française 1, Télé Monte Carlo, NT1, HD1 and LCI news channel in order:

- To note that the interruption of broadcasting of TF1 group free channels and public announcements constitutes an imminent threat of damage for Altice France;
- The Nanterre Superior Court allow Altice France to distribute TF1 Group free channels until the final decision is made by the French Media regulator (CSA);
- The Nanterre Superior Court allow Altice France to allow and restore the broadcasting of My TF1.

The Nanterre Superior Court issued a temporary order on August 11, 2017. The president does not deal with the merits of the case and declare itself incompetent in favor of The Commercial Court of Nanterre.

On August 30, 2017, TF1 appealed the order of the Nanterre Superior Court dated August 11, 2017. The hearing was scheduled for November 15, 2017.

In parallel, on July 31, 2017, TF1 Group filed a complaint against Altice France for Counterfeiting before the senior justice of Nanterre district. The claim for compensation amounts €1.8 million.

Following a settlement, SFR and TF1 Group withdrew all of their actions before the relevant courts (Court of Appeals of Versailles, Nanterre Commercial Court, Nanterre First Instance Court).

Canal Plus Group (GCP) against SFR and NC Numericable

On October 4, 2017, GCP summoned SFR and NC Numericable before Paris Commercial Court. GCP claimed that both SFR and NC Numericable breached their contractual obligations and notably:

- the marketing of substitute products to the GCP allowing customer poaching from GCP offers to the benefit of « Altice » offers;
- the decrease of GCP's offers promotions;
- the promotion of migration of the subscribers base in favour of FTTB offer, which does not allow access to Canalsat offer;
- misleading advertising on contents (ex: « Le Grand Football est chez SFR »);
- the refusal to set up new offers;
- the modification of the GCP channels numbering;
- The GCP channels denigration on SC platforms.

GCP requested the termination of the above under financial penalty of thirty thousand euros per day, and damages in the amount of €174 million.

SFR and NC Numericable submitted their pleadings on January 26, 2018. The case was referred to the Court hearing of March 9, 2018 for the deposit of pleadings in response of GCP. The Group wholly contests the claims made by GCP.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

34. List of consolidated entities

Entity	Country Registered office	Group interest		Method ⁽¹⁾	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
Altice France SA	France	100%	100%	Parent company	
SFR SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
NC Numericable SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Altice B2B France SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Ariège Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
B3G International BV	Netherlands	100%	100%	FC	FC
Cap Connexion SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
CID SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Business Distribution SA (ex. Cinq sur Cinq SA)	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Completel SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Debitex Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Eur@seine SAS ⁽²⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
Eure et Loir THD SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Isère fibre SAS	France	100%	—	FC	—
FOD SNC	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Foncière Velizy SCI	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Futur Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Gravelines Network SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Haut-Rhin Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
LD Communications BV ⁽⁴⁾	Netherlands	—	100%	—	FC
LD Communications Italie Srl	Italy	100%	100%	FC	FC
LD Communications Suisse SA	Switzerland	100%	100%	FC	FC
Loiret THD SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
LTBR SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
MACS THD SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Numergy SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Numericable US LLC	USA	100%	100%	FC	FC
Numericable US SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Oise Numérique SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Omea Holding SAS ⁽²⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
Omea Telecom SAS ⁽²⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
Omer Telecom LTD	United Kingdom	100%	100%	FC	FC
Opalys Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Pays Voironnais Network Part. SAS ⁽²⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
Pays Voironnais Network SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Rennes Métropole Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Rimbaud Gestion B SCI	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Sequalum Participation SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Sequalum SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFCM SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Distribution SA (ex. SFD SA)	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Collectivités SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Développement SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Participation	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Service Client SA ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
SHD SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SID SCS ⁽²⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
SIG 50 SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SRR SCS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

34. List of consolidated entities (Continued)

Entity	Country Registered office	Group interest		Method ⁽¹⁾	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
SFR Business Solutions SAS (ex. Telindus France) ⁽²⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
SFR Business Solutions Morocco SA (ex. Telindus Morocco SA)	Morocco	100%	100%	FC	FC
TME France SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Valofibre SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Ypso Finance S.à.r.l.	Luxembourg	100%	100%	FC	FC
Ypso France SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Ypso Holding S.à.r.l. ⁽²⁾	Luxembourg	—	100%	—	FC
2SIP SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Alsace Connexia SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC
Iris 64 SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC
Manche Telecom SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC
Medi@lys SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC
Teloise SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC
Inolia SA	France	60%	60%	FC	FC
Synerail Exploitation SAS	France	60%	60%	FC	FC
Moselle Telecom Part. SAS	France	56%	56%	FC	FC
Comstell SAS	France	50%	50%	FC	FC
Dokeo TV SAS ⁽⁴⁾	France	—	50%	—	EM
Foncière Rimbaud 1 SAS	France	50%	50%	EM	EM
Foncière Rimbaud 2 SAS	France	50%	50%	EM	EM
Foncière Rimbaud 3 SAS	France	50%	50%	EM	EM
Foncière Rimbaud 4 SAS	France	50%	50%	EM	EM
Infracos SAS	France	50%	50%	JV	JV
La Poste Telecom SAS	France	49%	49%	EM	EM
Synerail Construction SAS	France	40%	40%	EM	EM
VOD Factory SAS	France	40%	40%	EM	EM
Moselle Telecom SAS	France	39%	39%	FC	FC
Fischer Telecom SAS	France	34%	34%	EM	EM
Synerail SAS	France	30%	30%	EM	EM
Buyster SA	France	25%	25%	EM	EM
Irisé SAS	France	25%	25%	FC	FC
Ocealis SAS	France	25%	25%	EM	EM
AF 83 SAS ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	25%	—	EM
Sud Partner SARL	France	24%	24%	EM	EM
Sofialys SAS	France	24%	24%	EM	EM
Alpha Distri SAS ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
Coalition Media group SAS	France	25%	—	EM	—
Altice Media Events SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Altice Media Publicité SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Presse Distribution SAS (ex. AMG Distribution)	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Animotion EURL ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
A nous Paris SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Audience Square SAS	France	18%	18%	EM	EM
Automotive Media EURL ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
Decovery SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Forum de l'investissement SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Groupe L'Express SA (ex. groupe Altice Media)	France	100%	100%	FC	FC

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

34. List of consolidated entities (Continued)

Entity	Country Registered office	Group interest		Method ⁽¹⁾	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
Holco B SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
i24 News SARL	Luxembourg	100%	100%	FC	FC
It For Business SARL ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
Job Rencontres SA ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
L'Etudiant SAS ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
L'express Ventures SAS	France	69%	69%	FC	FC
Libération SARL	France	100%	96%	FC	FC
Libération Medias SARL	France	100%	96%	FC	FC
Media Consumer Group SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Microscoop SARL ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
Middle East News Ltd	Israël	100%	100%	FC	FC
Newsco Digital EURL ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
Newsco Events SARL ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
Holco A SAS (ex.Newsco Group SAS)	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
01 net Mag SAS (ex.Newsco Mag SAS)	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Newsco Regie EURL ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
Newsco Services EURL ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
Pampa Presse EURL ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
Partenaire Développement SARL	France	—	25%	—	EM
Presse Media Participations SAS	France	100%	96%	FC	FC
PMP Holding SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Pole Electro EURL ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
Prelude & Fugue SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Publi-News SARL ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
S2C SARL ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
SFR Presse SAS (ex. Altice Media Group France)	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Société Nouvelle de Télécommunication et Communication SARL	France	100%	95%	FC	FC
Technologues culturels SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Telecom Presse SARL ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
Topix Media SARL ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	100%	—	FC
Voix du Nord l'étudiant SA ⁽⁵⁾	France	—	50%	—	EM
Altice Content Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	76%	76%	FC	FC
Altice Content France SAS ⁽⁶⁾	France	—	76%	—	FC
NextRadioTV SA	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
NextInteractive SASU	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
NextRégie SASU	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
Groupe Tests Holding SASU	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
RMC SA Monégasque	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
RMC Sport SASU	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
RMC Découverte SAS	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
RMC BFM Production SASU	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
BFM TV SASU	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
Business FM SASU	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
BFM PARIS SASU (ex.CBFM)	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
BFM Business TV SASU	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
NEXTDEV SASU	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
RMC BFM Edition SASU	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
Next Pictures SASU (ex.NextRadioTV Production)	France	37%	37%	FC	FC

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

34. List of consolidated entities (Continued)

Entity	Country Registered office	Group interest		Method ⁽¹⁾	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
BFM Sport SASU	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
WMC SAS	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
La Banque Audiovisuelle SASU	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
NEXTPROD SAS	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
Newco B SASU	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
Groupe News Participations SAS	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
Newco E SASU	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
SPORTSCOTV SASU	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
Newco G SASU (ex.BFM Paris)	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
Newco C SASU	France	37%	37%	FC	FC
PHO Holding SASU ⁽³⁾	France	19%	15%	FC	EM
Diversité TV France SAS ⁽³⁾	France	19%	15%	FC	EM

(1) FC = Full Consolidation; EM = Equity Method; JV = Interest in Joint Venture

(2) Companies absorbed in 2017

(3) Change in consolidation method as of January 1, 2017

(4) Companies liquidated in 2017

(5) Companies sold in 2017

(6) Companies no longer consolidated in 2017

(7) Entry in the Group in 2017

35. Entity consolidating the financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of Altice France are included in the consolidated financial statements of Altice N.V., a company listed for trading in the Netherlands.

36. Subsequent events

Altice Group Reorganization

On January, 8 2018 Altice N.V. announced the separation of American businesses from European businesses, Altice N.V. becoming then Altice Europe. The closing of this transaction is expected in the end of the second quarter 2018.

Altice NV also announced that existing sports content wholesale contracts between Altice France and Altice Pay TV would be cancelled and replaced by new contracts (revenue sharing) with a lower guaranteed minimum income. Altice TV will be eligible to receive an indemnity as part of the renegotiation.

Altice Europe will reorganize its structure comprising Altice France, Altice International and Altice TV.

Altice France will acquire the shares held by Altice International in Outremer Telecom, Altice Technical Services France and Altice Customer Services. The total amount of these transactions is expected to amount to €550 million euros.

Agreement with ARCEP concerning “Zones blanches” sites

On January 14, 2018, Altice France, along with the operators in the French telecom market, reached an agreement with the French telecom regulator (“ARCEP”) and the French state in order to improve mobile coverage in certain poorly covered mobile areas (“Zones blanches”), in exchange for concessions on future mobile spectrum auctions and the scrapping of a specific spectrum based tax for the new sites deployed as part of this initiative (“IFER”).

As part of the deal, and in exchange for a prolongation of the existing spectrums bands (900/1800/2100 Mhz), the Group has agreed to generalize 4G coverage on all the mobile sites (and 75% of the Zones blanches sites) in 2020 and the implementation of 4G on all Zones blanches site by 2022.

Altice France—2017 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

36. Subsequent events (Continued)

Change of name of SFR Group SA in Altice France SA

On February, 9 2018, the company's Board of Directors, decided to rename SFR Group SA in Altice France SA.

Altice N.V. enters into exclusivity for the sale of its international wholesale voice carrier business

On March 12, 2018, Altice NV and Altice France announced that they had entered into exclusivity with Tofane Global, a Paris-based telecommunications and digital player specializing in international carrier services, for the sale of its international wholesale voice carrier business in France.

This transaction shows further execution of the Group's non-core asset disposal program to strengthen the company's long-term balance sheet position and focus on improving the operational and financial results of its key franchises.

Sale of mobile towers

In its annual results call held on March 16, 2018, Altice N.V. confirmed that the sales process to dispose of the mobile towers in France, Dominican Republic and Portugal is underway, with the signing of an agreement expected during the first half year of 2018.

37. Auditors' fees

The fees of the Altice France auditors and the members of their networks recognized as expenses in the Group consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2017 are presented in the table below:

	KPMG Amount	Deloitte Amount	Total Amount
	(in € millions)		
Fees related to certification of individual and consolidated statements	1.4	1.8	3.2
—Statutory audit	1.4	1.8	3.2
—Network	—	—	—
Services other than statutory audit	0.2	0.2	0.4
—Legal and regulatory diligences	—	—	—
—Comfort letters	—	—	—
—Other	0.2	0.2	0.4
	1.6	2.0	3.6

SFR Group

(formerly Numericable-SFR)

Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2016



SFR Group
1, Square Béla Bartók
75015 Paris

SFR Group S.A.
Statutory Auditors' Report on the consolidated financial statements

Fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

This is a free translation into English of the statutory auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements issued in French and is provided solely for the convenience of English-speaking users. The statutory auditors' report includes information specifically required by French law in such reports, whether modified or not. This information is presented below the audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements and includes an explanatory paragraph discussing the auditors' assessments of certain significant accounting and auditing matters. These assessments were considered for the purpose of issuing an audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole and not to provide separate assurance on individual account balances, transactions, or disclosures. This report also includes information relating to the specific verification of information given in the Group's management report. This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

Dear Shareholders,

In the performance of the engagement entrusted to us pursuant to your Articles of Association and by your Shareholders' Meeting, we present below our report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, on:

- the audit of the consolidated financial statements of SFR Group (formerly Numericable-SFR), as appended to this report;
- the justification of our assessments;
- the specific verification required by law.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors. Our role is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements, based on our audit.

I. Opinion on the consolidated financial statements

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures, using sampling techniques or other methods of selection, to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made, as well as the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2016 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

II. Justification of our assessments

In application of the provisions of Article L. 823-9 of the French Commercial Code relating to the justification of our assessments, we draw your attention to the following matters:

- Note 3 "Use of estimates and judgements" to the consolidated financial statements explains the main accounting principles and estimates underlying the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. This note also discloses that, in the current economic context, future circumstances and outcomes may result in changes to the estimates and assumptions made which may impact the Group's future financial position, profits, and cash flows. The most significant estimates relate to provisions, goodwill, financial instruments, and deferred tax assets:
 - The Company makes provisions to cover litigation risks as described in Note 2.21 "Provisions" to the consolidated financial statements. Our procedures primarily consisted in

assessing, based on the information made available to us, the data and assumptions underlying these estimates, and reviewing the Company's calculations, on a test basis. In our opinion, all uncertainties and disputes have been appropriately disclosed in Note 34 "Litigation" to the consolidated financial statements.

- The Company systematically carries out goodwill impairment tests at the end of each accounting period, in accordance with the procedure described in Note 2.14 "Impairment of assets" to the consolidated financial statements. We have reviewed the method for testing asset impairment, as well as cash flow forecasts and the assumptions used, and we have verified that Note 14 "Goodwill and Impairment tests" to the consolidated financial statements provides the appropriate disclosures.
- Note 2.20 "Derivative instruments" to the consolidated financial statements explains the accounting policies for derivative instruments used by the Group. We have verified that the accounting policies have been properly applied, and hedge accounting application criteria in particular, checked the consistency of the assumptions used to calculate the fair value of derivative instruments, and checked that Note 25 "Derivative Instruments" and Note 31 "Financial instruments" to the consolidated financial statements provide the appropriate disclosures.
- In its Statement of consolidated financial position, the Group presents deferred tax assets related to tax losses in the net amount of €211 million as of December 31, 2016, as disclosed in Note 13.3 "Change in deferred taxes by type" to the consolidated financial statements. We have reviewed the data and assumptions on which the projections of tax loss carry-forwards were based, have reviewed the Company's calculations, and have verified that Notes 2.7 and 13 provide the appropriate disclosures.

These assessments were made as part of our audit of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, and therefore contributed to the opinion we formed which is expressed in the first part of this report.

III. Specific verification

As required by law, we have also verified in accordance with professional standards applicable in France the information presented in the Group management report.

We have no matters to report as to its fair presentation and its consistency with the consolidated financial statements.

Paris La Défense and Neuilly-sur-Seine, April 11, 2017

The Statutory Auditors

KPMG Audit
Department of KPMG S.A.

Deloitte & Associés

Grégoire Menou
Partner

Christophe Saubiez
Partner

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Income

	Note	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
(in € millions)			
Revenues	8	10,991	11,039
Purchasing and subcontracting		(3,961)	(3,890)
Other operating expenses	10	(2,263)	(2,467)
Staff costs and employee benefit expenses	9	(945)	(877)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	15-16	(2,435)	(2,554)
Non-recurring income and expenses	11	(432)	(314)
Operating income		954	937
Financial income	12	10	782
Cost of gross financial debt	12	(1,043)	(781)
Other financial expenses	12	(78)	(47)
Net financial income (expense)		(1,111)	(46)
Share in net income (loss) of associates	17	(4)	6
Income (loss) before taxes		(161)	898
Income tax income (expense)	13	(57)	(215)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations		(218)	682
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations		—	—
Net income (loss)		(218)	682
—Group share		(210)	675
—Non-controlling interests		(8)	7
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the company (in euros)			
—basic		(0.48)	1.47
—diluted		(0.48)	1.47

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
		(in € millions)	
Net income (loss)		(218)	682
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments		(1)	(1)
Cash flow hedges		(369)	40
Related taxes	13.3	95	(20)
Other items related to associates		0	2
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:			
Actuarial gain (loss)	28	(14)	8
Related taxes	13.3	<u>5</u>	<u>(3)</u>
Comprehensive income (loss)		(502)	708
<i>Of which:</i>			
<i>Comprehensive income (loss), Group share</i>		<i>(494)</i>	<i>701</i>
<i>Comprehensive income (loss), Non-controlling interests</i>		<i>(8)</i>	<i>7</i>

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	Note	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
(in € millions)			
Assets			
Goodwill	14	11,146	10,554
Intangible assets	15	7,600	7,983
Property, plant and equipment	16	6,021	5,627
Investments in associates	17	46	110
Non-current financial assets	18	2,131	2,112
Deferred tax assets	13	22	2
Other non-current assets	18	21	57
Non-current assets		<u>26,986</u>	<u>26,445</u>
Inventories	19	235	286
Trade and other receivables	20	3,212	2,723
Income tax receivable	13	159	271
Current financial assets	21	4	2
Cash and cash equivalents	22	452	355
Assets held for sale	4.7	59	—
Current assets		<u>4,121</u>	<u>3,637</u>
Total Assets		<u>31,107</u>	<u>30,081</u>
	Note	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
(in € millions)			
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	23	443	440
Additional paid-in capital	23	5,388	5,360
Reserves	23	(2,221)	(1,545)
Equity attributable to owners of the company		<u>3,609</u>	<u>4,256</u>
Non-controlling interests	23	(37)	12
Consolidated equity		<u>3,572</u>	<u>4,267</u>
Non-current borrowings and other financial liabilities	24	17,171	16,443
Other non-current financial liabilities	24	325	215
Non-current provisions	26	840	727
Deferred tax liabilities	13	615	816
Other non-current liabilities	29	617	780
Non-current liabilities		<u>19,568</u>	<u>18,981</u>
Current borrowings and financial liabilities	24	485	254
Other current financial liabilities	24	1,155	588
Trade payables and other liabilities	30	5,139	4,878
Income tax liabilities	13	207	187
Current provisions	26	396	328
Other current liabilities	30	540	597
Liabilities directly associated to assets held for sale	4.7	46	—
Current liabilities		<u>7,968</u>	<u>6,833</u>
Total Equity & liabilities		<u>31,107</u>	<u>30,081</u>

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Equity attributable to owners of the company						Consolidated equity
	Capital	Additional paid-in capital	Reserves	Other comprehensive income ¹	Total	Non-controlling interests	
	(in € millions)						
Position at December 31, 2014 ...	487	9,748	(2,173)	(109)	7,952	10	7,962
Dividends paid	—	(2,509)	—	—	(2,509)	(7)	(2,516)
Comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	675	26	701	7	708
Issuance of new shares	2	24	—	—	26	—	26
Share-based compensation	—	—	9	—	9	—	9
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	(1,948)	—	(1,948)	—	(1,948)
Capital decrease by cancellation of treasury shares	(49)	(1,899)	1,948	—	—	—	—
Other movements	—	(4)	28	—	24	1	26
Position at December 31, 2015 ...	440	5,360	(1,461)	(84)	4,256	12	4,267
Dividends paid	—	—	—	—	—	(8)	(8)
Comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	(210)	(283)	(494)	(8)	(502)
Issuance of new shares	2	28	—	—	30	—	30
Share-based compensation	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	0	—	0	—	0
Other movements	—	—	(187)	—	(187)	(34)	(221)
Position at December 31, 2016 ...	443	5,388	(1,854)	(367)	3,609	(37)	3,572

Breakdown of changes in equity related to other comprehensive income

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	Change	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	Change(*)
	(in € millions)					
Hedging instruments	(169)	(129)	40	(129)	(498)	(369)
Related taxes	64	44	(20)	44	140	95
Actuarial gains and losses	(5)	3	8	3	(10)	(14)
Related taxes	—	(3)	(3)	(3)	1	5
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)
Items related to associates	0	2	2	2	3	0
Total	(109)	(84)	26	(84)	(367)	(284)

* Of which €(283) million regarding Group share and €(1) million regarding non-controlling interests.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
(in € millions)			
Net income, Group share		(210)	675
<i>Adjustments:</i>			
Non-controlling interests		(8)	7
Depreciation, amortization and provisions		2,577	2,560
Share in net income (loss) of associates	17	4	(6)
Net income from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	11	50	188
Net financial expense (income)	12	1,111	46
Income tax expense (income)	13	57	215
Other non-cash items		15	13
Income tax paid		(77)	(240)
Change in working capital		(141)	(322)
Net cash flow provided (used) by operating activities		3,378	3,135
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	15/16	(2,312)	(2,370)
Acquisition of consolidated entities, net of cash acquired		(736)	(2)
Price adjustment of SFR and Virgin Mobile securities		—	123
Acquisitions of other financial assets		(32)	(5)
Disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		38	36
Disposal of consolidated entities, net of cash disposals		0	18
Disposal of other financial assets		10	21
Change in working capital related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(215)	446
Net cash flow provided (used) by investing activities		(3,247)	(1,732)
Purchases of treasury shares		0	(1,949)
Capital increase		30	26
Dividends paid		(8)	(2,516)
- to owners of the company		0	(2,509)
- to non-controlling interests		(8)	(7)
Dividends received		13	8
Issuance of debt		9,703	3,677
Repayment of debt		(9,578)	(838)
Interest paid		(630)	(605)
Other flows from financing activities		508	438
Net cash flow provided (used) by financing activities		40	(1,758)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		171	(355)
Exchange rate impact on cash in foreign currencies		0	0
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		229	583
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of period		400	229
of which cash and cash equivalents	22	452	355
of which bank overdrafts	24	(52)	(126)

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements
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SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

SFR Group, formerly known as Numericable-SFR (hereinafter “**the Company**” or “**the Group**”) is a limited liability corporation (*société anonyme*) formed under French law in August 2013 with headquarters in France.

The Shareholders’ Meeting of June 21, 2016 approved the Company’s change of corporate name.

Created subsequent to the merger of Numericable and SFR, the Group (formerly named Numericable-SFR) aims to become, on the back of the largest fiber optic network and a leading mobile network, the national leader in France in very-high-speed fixed-line/mobile convergence. A global player, the Group has major positions in all segments of the French B2C, B2B, local authorities and wholesale telecommunications market.

SFR Group is also adopting a new and increasingly integrated model around access and content convergence. Its new division Media includes SFR Presse companies, which cover the Group’s Press activities in France (Groupe l’Express, Libération, etc) and NextRadioTV, which covers the Group’s audiovisual activities in France (BFM TV, BFM Business, BFM Paris, RMC, RMC Découverte...).

Listed on Euronext Paris, SFR group is 84%-owned by Atice Group.

This Note describes the changes in the accounting principles adopted by the Group for the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016.

The consolidated financial statements were prepared and approved by the Company’s Board of Directors on April 5, 2017 after a first approval by the Company’s Board of Directors on March 7, 2017.

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial information

In accordance with French law, the consolidated financial statements will be considered final once they have been approved by the Group’s shareholders at the Ordinary Shareholders’ Meeting, which will be held in the second quarter of 2017.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of income, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of cash flows, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the accompanying notes, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) published by the IASB (International Accounting Standard Board), as adopted by the European Union (EU) at December 31, 2016. These international standards include the IAS (International Accounting Standards), IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) and their interpretations (SIC and IFRIC).

The accounting and valuation principles defined in the IFRS as adopted by the European Union are available on the following website:

http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/accounting/ias/index_en.htm

1.2 New standards and interpretations

Standards and interpretations applied from January 1, 2016

The application from January 1, 2016 of the mandatory standards and amendments (listed below) had no material impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 – *Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization*. The amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 introduce a rebuttable presumption that revenue is not an appropriate basis for depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangibles asset. Currently, the Group uses the straight-line method for depreciation and amortization for its property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets respectively. The Group believes that the straight-line method is the most appropriate method to reflect the consumption of economic benefits inherent in the respective assets and accordingly, has a non-material impact on the Group’s condensed consolidated financial statements.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

- Amendments to IFRS 11—*Accounting for Acquisitions in Joint Operations*. The amendments to IFRS 11 provide guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation in which the activities constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3R- *Business Combinations*. With respect to these acquisitions, an entity must apply the business combinations accounting principles of IFRS 3 and the other IFRS that do not contradict the provisions of IFRS 11.
- Amendments to IAS 1—*Disclosure initiative*.
- Annual Improvements cycle 2012-2014.

Standards and interpretations not yet applied

In addition to the IFRS standards and IFRIC interpretations issued by the IASB and the IFRS IC, but not yet in force and not yet adopted by the EU disclosed in the 2016 consolidated financial statements, the following standards were published but are not yet in force:

- Amendments to IAS 7—*Disclosure initiative*.
- Amendments to IAS 12—*Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses*.

Of the IFRS and IFRIC interpretations issued by the IASB and IFRS IC but not yet in force and not yet adopted by the EU, which the Group has not opted to apply early, those likely to affect the Group are mainly:

- IFRS 15—*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*: in May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 which establishes a single comprehensive 5-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 will supersede all the current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18—*Revenue*, IAS 11—*Construction Contracts* and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognises revenue when “control” of the goods or services is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific situations. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 15. In addition, in April 2016, the IASB issued Clarifications to IFRS 15 in response to feedback received by the IASB and FASB (Joint Transition Group) for Revenue recognition. The clarifications provide additional guidance on identifying performance obligations, principal versus agent consideration and licensing application guidance.

The standard (as amended in September 2015) is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Group is required to retrospectively apply IFRS 15 to all contracts that are not complete on the date of initial application and have the option to either:

- restate each prior period and recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at the beginning of the earliest period presented; or
- retain prior period figures as reported under the previous standards and recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity as at the date of initial application. This approach will also require additional disclosures in the year of initial application to explain how the relevant financial statement line items would be affected by the application of IFRS 15 as compared to previous standards.

The effects are analyzed as part of a Group-wide project for implementing this new standard across all significant revenue streams. The analysis phase has been finalized and the implementation plan including the development of new IT tools is in progress. Based on the analysis phase, the company anticipates that the application of IFRS 15 in the future may have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements and information disclosed in notes.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

Mobile activities:

Most significant impact is expected in the Mobile activities (B2C and B2B transactions) as some arrangements include multiple elements: a handset component sold at a discounted price and a communication service component. In application of IFRS 15, the group has identified those items as separate performance obligations. Total revenue will be allocated to both elements based on their stand-alone selling price, leading to more revenue being allocated to the handset. This will also impact the timing of revenue recognition as the handset is delivered up-front, even though total revenue do not change. Furthermore, the impact of early termination and early renewals as well as contract modifications will be taken into account. The capitalization of commissions which may be broader than the current capitalization model, along with depreciation pattern which will require estimations relating to the contract duration in some instances (prepaid business for example);

In the BtoB activities, the same will apply along with the effect of constraint on variable considerations and sometimes, the identification of purchase options for handsets at a discounted price.

Fixed activities:

- in most cases, services provided and equipment delivered will not be considered as distinct performance obligations. Additional services will be examined separately.
- other identified topics relate to upfront fees, related costs and capitalization of commissions.

Wholesale activity: The assessment is still in progress, at this stage, no major impact has been identified except the effect of constraint on variable consideration.

Other revenue: The identification of IFRS topics related to of other revenue streams is still in progress.

It is not yet practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the quantitative effects until the projects have been completed.

The group has decided to adopt the standard based on the full retrospective approach.

- IFRS 9—*Financial Instruments*: on July 24, 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 to replace IAS 39—*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

The improvements made by IFRS 9 include:

- a logical and unique approach for the classification and valuation of financial assets which reflects the business model within the framework of which they are managed as well as the contractual cash flows;
- a unique forward-looking impairment model based on “expected losses”;
- a significantly revised approach to hedge accounting.

The information in the notes has also been refined with the overall objective of improving information provided to investors.

The new standard was adopted by the European Union on November 22, 2016 and is applicable for fiscal years opened on or after January 1, 2018. Retroactive application is not mandatory.

Management projects that the application of IFRS 9 may have an impact on its financial assets and liabilities. However, it is not yet possible to provide a reasonable estimate of the impacts of IFRS 9 as long as the Group has not prepared a detailed analysis.

- IFRS 16—*Leases*: on January 13, 2016, the IASB issued the new standard IFRS 16 as a replacement of IAS 17—*Leases*, and the IFRIC and SIC interpretations related. It will remove for the lessees the distinction between “operating leases” and “finance leases”. The lessee will recognize for lease contracts exceeding one year an asset and a financial liability similarly as a finance lease under IAS17.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

The new standard, not yet adopted by the EU, will be mandatory implemented as of January 1, 2019. For the first application, the Group will have the option to either:

- Apply IFRS 16 with full retrospective effect; or
- Recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to opening equity at the date of initial application.

Management anticipates that the application of IFRS 16 may have a material impact on the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities, especially given the different operating lease arrangements of the Group. The effects are analysed as part of a project for implementing this new standard. It is not yet practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the impact on the financial statements until the projects have been completed.

2. Accounting policies and methods

2.1 Consolidation methods

The list of entities included in the scope of consolidation is presented in Note 35—*List of Consolidated Entities*.

Consolidated entities

The new model of control, defined by IFRS 10—*Consolidated Financial Statements*, is based on the following three criteria, which must be met simultaneously in order to determine the exercise of control by the parent company:

- The parent company has power over the subsidiary when it has effective rights that give it the ability to direct the relevant activities - i.e., the activities that significantly affect the subsidiary's returns. Power may arise from existing and/or potential voting rights and/or contractual arrangements. Voting rights must be substantial - i.e., they must be able to be exercised when decisions about the relevant activities are to be made without limitation and particularly in decision-making on relevant activities. Assessing how much power is held depends on the subsidiary's relevant activities, its decision-making process and the way the rights of its other shareholders are distributed;
- The parent company is exposed or entitled to variable returns due to its connections to the subsidiary, which may vary according to its performance. The concept of return is defined broadly, and includes dividends and other forms of distributed financial benefits, the valuation of the investment, cost savings, synergies, etc.;
- The parent company has the ability to use its power to affect the subsidiary's returns. Any power that does not entail this kind of influence does not qualify as control.

These entities are consolidated using the full consolidation method.

Full consolidation method

This method involves consolidating in the financial statements the items in the statement of financial position, the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of cash flows of the entities controlled within the meaning of IFRS 10, completing any restatements, eliminating intragroup transactions and accounts, as well as internal results, and allocating the shareholders' equity and income between the parent company interests and non-controlling interests.

Consolidated comprehensive income includes the income of subsidiaries acquired during the year, prorated from their date of acquisition. The income of subsidiaries sold during the same period is included until the date of their sale.

Interests that do entail control over the subsidiaries' net assets are presented in a separate caption in shareholders' equity called "Non-controlling interests". They include non-controlling interests as of the takeover date and the non-controlling interests' share in the change in shareholders' equity as from

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

that date. Subject to arrangements that would indicate a different allocation, negative results of subsidiaries are systematically allocated between equity attributable to owners of the parent company and non-controlling interests based on their respective share of ownership interest, even if it becomes negative.

Joint Arrangements

IFRS 11—*Joint Arrangements* provides financial reporting guidelines for entities that hold interests in joint arrangements. In a joint arrangement, the parties are bound by a contractual arrangement that gives them joint control of the company. The entity that is party to a joint arrangement must therefore determine if the contractual arrangement gives all the parties, or a group of some of them, joint control over the company. The existence of joint control is then assessed for decisions about the relevant activities that require the unanimous consent of the parties that jointly control the company.

Joint arrangements are classified into two categories:

- Joint undertakings (or joint operations); these are arrangements in which the parties that have joint control over the company have direct rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities. The parties are called the “joint investors.” The joint investor recognizes 100% of the joint operation’s assets/liabilities/expenses/income that it owns itself and the share of the items that it owns jointly. These arrangements involve joint investment agreements signed by the Group.
- Joint ventures: these are partnerships in which the parties that have joint control over the company have rights to its net assets. The parties are called the “co-owners.” Each co-owner recognizes its rights to the net assets of the entity using the equity method (see paragraph below).

Associates

Associates in which the Group has significant influence are accounted for using the equity method. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group directly or indirectly holds 20% or more of the voting rights of an entity, unless it can clearly show that this is not the case. The existence of significant influence can be shown by other criteria such as representation on the Board of Directors or the governing body of the jointly held entity, participation in policy-making processes, the existence of material transactions with the entity, or the sharing of management personnel.

Equity method

Under the equity method, investments in associates and joint ventures are stated at acquisition cost, including goodwill and transaction costs. Earn-out initially measured at fair value are recognized in the cost of the investment, where their payments can be measured with sufficient reliability.

The Group’s share in the net income of associates and joint ventures is recognized in the consolidated statement of income while its share in the movements of reserves after acquisition is recognized in reserves. Post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the value of the investment. The Group’s share in the net losses of associates and joint ventures is recognized to the extent of the investment made, unless the Group has a legal or constructive obligation of support for the undertaking.

Any surplus of the cost of acquisition over the Group’s share in the net fair value of the identifiable assets of the associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill. Goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is taken into account in impairment testing on that asset.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in euros, the functional currency of a vast majority of Group companies and of the parent company. All financial data are rounded to the nearest million euros.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. At the closing date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on that date. All foreign currency differences are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of initial transaction. All foreign currency differences are recognized in profit or loss.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue from the Group's activities mainly consists of services (telephone packages, TV subscriptions, high-speed Internet, telephony and installation services), equipment sales and telecommunications network leases.

Since the acquisitions of Altice Media Group France and NextRadioTV (see Note 4—*Significant events for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016*), revenue from the Group's activities integrates now new types of products such as magazine and dailies, advertising revenues and other related services.

Revenue corresponds to the fair value of the 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, rebates and discounts and after eliminating intragroup sales between entities included in the scope of consolidation.

Income is recognized and presented as follows, in accordance with IAS 18—*Revenue*:

Equipment sales

Proceeds from equipment sales are recognized as revenue upon transfer of the risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser.

Separable elements of a bundled offer

Revenue from telephone packages is recognized as a sale with multiple elements. Revenue from the sale of handsets (mobile phones and other) is recognized upon activation of the line, net of discounts granted to the customer at the point of sale and activation fees. Revenue recognized for the sale of equipment (handsets in particular) only includes the contractual amount paid, independently of the service.

Where the elements of such transactions cannot be identified or analyzed as separable from a larger offer, they are considered to be related and the associated revenue is recognized in its entirety over the term of the contract or the expected duration of the customer relationship.

Services

Proceeds from subscriptions (Internet access, basic cable service, digital pay TV) and telephone payment plans (fixed or mobile) are recognized on a straight-line basis over the duration of the relevant service.

The Group sells some telephone payment plans that allow the unused call minutes for a given month to be rolled over to the following month. Roll-over minutes are recognized for the share of revenue they represent in the telephone subscription at the time they are actually used or when they expire. Revenue on incoming and outgoing calls as well as on calls made outside plans is recognized when the service is rendered.

Revenue generated by the coupons sold to distributors and prepaid Mobile cards is recognized as and when the end customer uses them, starting when such coupons and cards are activated. The unused balance is recorded in deferred income at the closing date. The proceeds in any event are recognized on the date of the card's expiration or when use of the coupon is statistically improbable.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

Sales of subscription services managed by the Group on behalf of content providers (mainly special numbers and SMS+) are recognized gross, or net of payments made to content providers based on the analysis of each transaction. Accordingly, revenue is recognized net when suppliers are responsible for the content delivered to end customers and for setting the subscription rates.

Connection and installation fees billed mainly to operators and business customers during the implementation of services such as ADSL connection, bandwidth capacity or IP connectivity are recognized over the estimated duration of the customer relationship and of the main service supplied, based on statistical data.

Installation and set-up services (including connection) for residential customers are recognized as revenue when the service is rendered.

Revenue related to switched services is recognized as and when traffic is routed.

Revenue from services for bandwidth capacity, IP connectivity, local high-speed access and telecommunications is recognized as and when the services are rendered to customers.

Access to telecommunications infrastructure

The Group provides access to its telecommunication infrastructure to its wholesale customers through various types of contracts: leases, hosting contracts or the granting of indefeasible rights of use (or "IRUs"). IRU agreements grant the use of property (cables, fiber optics or bandwidth) over a defined, usually long duration, with the Group retaining ownership. Revenue from lease agreements, hosting contracts in Netcenters and infrastructure IRUs is recognized over the term of the contract, except when they qualify as finance leases; in this case, the equipment is accounted for as sales on credit. In the case of IRUs and sometimes leases or service contracts, the service is paid in advance for the first year. These non-refundable prepayments are recorded as deferred income and amortized over the expected life of the contract.

Infrastructure sales

The Group builds infrastructure for some of its customers. Revenue relating to infrastructure sales is recognized upon the transfer of ownership. When it is estimated that a contract will be unprofitable, a provision for onerous contract is booked.

Loyalty programs

In application of IFRIC 13—*Customer Loyalty Programs*, the Group measures the fair value of the incremental benefit granted as part of its loyalty programs. For the periods presented, this value is not material, so no revenue has been deferred under it.

Press

The Group produces news on various themes (general information, economy, culture, etc.) across three media sources: magazine and daily press, digital press and television. Advertising revenue is recognized in the period in which the advertising services are performed. Operator distribution royalties are recognized and prorated over time. Revenue from other activities is recognized when the service is performed, either on delivery of the performance of the event or the service, or at the time goods are delivered.

Radio and television

The Group produces news on five themes (general information, sports, economy, high-tech and discovery) via three types of media: radio, television and digital.

This income essentially represents advertising revenue and other related services. Advertising revenue is recognized as income when the advertising has effectively been broadcasted. Royalties and subsidies are recognized as they are acquired in accordance with the terms of the underlying agreement.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

2.4 Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA is an indicator used internally by Management to measure the Company's operational and financial results, to make investment and resource-allocation decisions, and to assess the performance of management personnel. It excludes the main items that have no effect on cash (such as depreciation, amortization and impairment) and non-recurring transactions.

Non-recurring operations are defined as follows:

- Other non-recurring income mainly include income from disposals of property, plant and equipment and other income identified as an exceptional nature, and not supposed to occur from one year to the other.
- Other non-recurring expenses mainly include the net carrying amount on disposal of assets, fees related to refinancing and acquisitions, restructuring costs and other expenses identified as an exceptional nature, and not supposed to occur from one year to the other.

Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable with similarly named measures used by other entities. For the purpose of segment information, the transition from operating income to Adjusted EBITDA is presented in Note 7—*Reconciliation of operating income to adjusted EBITDA*.

2.5 Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses primarily comprise:

- Interest expenses and other expenses paid for financing transactions recognized at amortized cost and changes in the fair value of interest rate derivative instruments that do not qualify as hedges within the meaning of IAS 39—Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement;
- Interest income relating to cash and cash equivalents.

2.6 Segment information

IFRS 8—*Operating Segments* requires segment information to be presented on the same basis as that used for internal reporting purposes. The Group has identified the following four segments:

- B2C Operations
- B2B Operations
- Wholesale Services
- Media

B2C Operations

The Group provides residential customers with telephone subscriptions, TV subscription services, high-speed Internet, and installation services.

B2B Operations

The Group provides business customers with a comprehensive service offering, including data transmission and very-high-speed Internet, telecommunications services, convergence and mobility solutions, through fiber and DSL networks.

Wholesale

The Group sells network infrastructure services, including IRUs and bandwidth capacity on its network, to other telecommunications operators (including the Mobile Virtual Network Operations, “MVNOs”) as well as the related maintenance services.

Media

This new segment (denominated “Other” during the quarterly publications) has been defined to include the press and television activities of the purchased companies in 2016, Altice Media Group France and NextRadioTV (see Note 6—*Changes in scope*).

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

2.7 Corporate income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax is the tax payable on the taxable income for the year, estimated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences on the closing date between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: (i) the initial recognition of goodwill, (ii) the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit; and (iii) investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and when it is probable that these temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, in accordance with the rules in effect at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and if they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities when the taxable entity intends to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or when tax assets and liabilities are to be realized simultaneously.

Deferred taxes are reviewed at each reporting date to take into account changes in tax legislation and the possibility of recovering deductible temporary differences and tax losses. A deferred tax asset is recognized when it is probable that future taxable profits against which the temporary difference can be utilized will be available.

2.8 Investment grants

Investment grants received are deducted from the gross carrying amount of property, plant and equipment to which they relate. They are recognized in the income statement as a reduction in the depreciation charge over the useful life of the related assets.

2.9 Site restoration

The Group has a contractual obligation to restore the network sites (both mobile and fixed) at the end of the lease, should the latter not be renewed. Due to this obligation, the capitalization of the costs of restoring the sites is calculated based on:

- an average unit cost of site remediation,
- assumptions about the life of the dismantling assets, and
- a discount rate.

2.10 Goodwill and business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The assets and liabilities of the acquired business are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date.

The consideration transferred corresponds to the fair value, at the acquisition date, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. The goodwill arising from a business combination is equal to the difference between:

- the sum of the consideration paid, the value of any non-controlling interest that remains outstanding after the business combination and, where applicable, the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the target, and
- the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Goodwill is recognized in assets in the consolidated statement of financial position. When the difference is negative, it is directly recognized through profit or loss.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

The secondary costs directly attributable to an acquisition giving control are recorded in expenses in the period during which the costs are incurred, except for the borrowing costs, which must be recorded in accordance with IAS 32—*Financial Instruments: Presentation* and IAS 39—*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

When goodwill is determined provisionally at the end of the period in which the combination is effected, any adjustments to the provisional values within 12 months of the acquisition date are recognized in goodwill.

Changes in the Group's share of ownership of equity securities in a subsidiary which do not lead to a loss of control over the latter are recognized as shareholders' equity transactions.

Goodwill resulting from the acquisition of associates and joint ventures is included in the carrying amount of the investment.

Goodwill is not amortized, but is subject to impairment testing whenever there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, and at least once a year in accordance with the methods and assumptions described in Note 14—*Goodwill and Impairment Tests*.

After initial recognition, goodwill is recorded at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Specific case of business combination under common control

Business combination under common control are combinations in which all of the combination (entities or businesses) are controlled by one party (or several), i) during a long period before and after the combination, ii) this control as defined in IFRS10—*Consolidated financial statements* is not temporary.

These combinations are excluded from IFRS3 R scope. These operations in the consolidated financial statements are prepared on historical cost basis. No new goodwill is generated and the difference between the acquisition price and the historical carrying value related to assets and liabilities of the acquired entity is recognized in equity.

2.11 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired

Intangible assets acquired separately are recognized at historical cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises all directly attributable costs necessary to buy, create, produce and prepare the asset for use. Intangible assets consist mainly of operating licenses, IRUs, patents, purchased software, and internally developed applications.

They have also included, since January 1, 2015, the customer acquisition cost for packages with commitments, in accordance with IAS 38—*Intangible Assets* and in line with standards to be issued.

Licenses to operate telephone services in France are recognized for the fixed amount paid for the acquisition of the license. The variable portion of license fees, which amounts to 1% of the revenue generated by these activities, cannot be reliably determined and is therefore expensed in the period in which it is incurred.

- The UMTS license is recognized at historical cost and amortized on a straight-line basis from the service activation in June 2004 to the end of the license period (August 2021), corresponding to its expected useful life;
- The GSM license, renewed in March 2006, is recognized at the present value of 4% of the fixed annual fee of €25 million, and amortized on a straight-line basis from that date until the end of the license period (March 2021), corresponding to its expected useful life;
- The LTE license is recognized at historical cost and is amortized on a straight-line basis from the service activation date until the end of the license period. The 2.6 GHz band license acquired in October 2011 is amortized as of the end of November 2012 (end of license: October 2031). The

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

800 MHz band license acquired in January 2012 was activated on June 3, 2013 and is being amortized over a remaining duration of 18 years (end of license: January 2032). SFR acquired a new license for the 700 MHz band in December 2015 (end of license: December 2035). This license has not yet been activated.

IRUs correspond to the right to use a portion of the capacity of a terrestrial or submarine transmission cable granted for a fixed period. IRUs are recognized as an asset when the Group has the specific indefeasible right to use an identified portion of the underlying asset, generally optical fiber or dedicated wavelength bandwidth, and the duration of the right is for the majority of the underlying asset's useful life. They are amortized over the shorter of the expected period of use and the life of the contract between 3 and 30 years.

Patents are amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected period of use (generally not exceeding 10 years).

Software is amortized on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life (which generally does not exceed 3 years).

Internally developed intangible assets

The acquisition cost of an intangible asset developed internally corresponds to the personnel costs incurred when the intangible asset meets the criteria for IAS 38—*Intangible Assets*. An intangible asset that results from the development of an internal project is recorded if the Group can demonstrate that all of the following conditions have been met:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- Its intention of completing the intangible asset and using or sell it;
- Its ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- The capacity of the intangible asset to generate probable future economic benefits;
- Among other things, the Group may demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, its usefulness;
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development, and to use or sell the intangible asset;
- Its ability to reliably measure the expenditures attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Capitalization of costs ceases when the project is finalized and the asset is available for use.

The cost of an internally developed intangible asset arising from the development phase of an internal IT project is amortized on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life (which is generally not greater than three years).

Investments made under public service concessions or delegations

Investments made as part of public service concessions or delegations and related to the roll-out of the telecommunications network are recognized as intangible assets in accordance with IFRIC 12—*Service Concession Arrangements*.

The “intangible model” provided by this interpretation applies when the operator receives a right to charge users of the public service and is substantially paid by the user. Intangible assets are amortized over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the relevant asset categories and the duration of the concession.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

2.12 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at historical cost less cumulative depreciation and impairment losses.

Historical cost includes the acquisition cost or the production cost, the costs directly attributable to using the asset on the site and to its conditions of operation, and the estimated costs of dismantling and removing the asset and remediating the site where it is installed, in line with the obligation incurred. In addition, borrowing costs attributable to qualifying assets whose construction period is longer than one year are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Conversely, subsequent maintenance costs (repairs and maintenance) of the asset are recognized in profit or loss. Other subsequent expenditures that increase productivity or the life of the asset are recorded as assets.

Material components of property, plant and equipment whose useful lives are different are recognized and depreciated separately.

Property, plant and equipment mainly comprise network equipment.

The main useful lives are as follows:

Technical buildings and constructions	15 to 25 years
Network equipment:	
Optical cables	30 to 40 years
Engineering facilities, pylons	20 to 40 years
Other equipment	4 to 15 years
Set-top box and access fees	3 to 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 10 years
Miscellaneous equipment	2 to 5 years

Estimated useful lives are reviewed regularly and any changes in estimates are recorded prospectively.

Materials and telecommunications equipment are investments that are strongly subject to technological changes: write-offs or impairments with prospective revision of the amortization period may be recognized if the group has to prematurely write off certain technical equipment or if it is forced to revise the projected useful life of certain categories of equipment.

Gains or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are the difference between the profit from the disposal and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in the caption “Non-recurring income and expenses” of the consolidated statement of income.

FTTH deployment

Decision No. 2009-1106 of *Autorité de Régulation des Communications électroniques et des Postes* (Regulatory Authority on Electronic Communications and Postal Services (ARCEP)) dated December 22, 2009 regulates the use of fiber optics in very densely populated areas by establishing joint investment rules between phone operators.

The reference offers issued by the operators in accordance with this decision are dealt with in IFRS by the application of IFRS 11—*Joint Arrangements*. Thus, when the Group is an *ab initio* joint investor, only its share of the assets is recorded in property, plant and equipment, and when the Group is an *a posteriori* investor, the IRU or the usage right is recognized in property, plant and equipment. The same treatment applies for joint investment in moderately dense areas defined by ARCEP.

2.13 Leases

Under IAS 17—*Leases*, leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease substantially transfer the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

The Group as lessor

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

Rental income from operating leases is recognized 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 recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The Group as lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as assets of the Group 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 balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Contingent rentals are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, 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 expensed in the period in which they are incurred. In the event that incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized 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.

2.14 Impairment of assets

Whenever events or changes in the economic environment indicate a risk of impairment of goodwill, or other intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, or assets in progress, the Group re-examines the value of these assets. In addition, goodwill, other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets in progress undergo an annual impairment test.

Impairment tests are performed in order to compare the recoverable amount of an asset or a Cash-Generating Unit ("CGU") with its carrying amount.

An asset's or CGU's net recoverable amount is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell or its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for each individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those derived from other assets or groups of assets. In that case, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Given the change in the Group and the significant pooling of assets and services within the Group, a single CGU is defined at the Group level. For the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, in conformity with IAS 36, goodwill is allocated as a value to each operating segment (see Note 14.1—*Change in Goodwill*), and shared assets and liabilities are allocated through distribution keys to each of the operating segments (see Note 14.3—*Main Assumptions Used*). The principal allocation keys used to allocate shared assets and liabilities are based on revenues, use of the network or the information systems.

The value in use of each asset or group of assets is determined as the present value of future cash flows (discounted cash flow method or "DCF") by using a discount rate after tax specific to each asset or group of assets concerned.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

The fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable on the measurement date from the sale of the asset or group of assets in an ordinary transaction between market participants, less costs to sell.

When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its net recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the “Depreciation, amortization and impairment” caption of the consolidated statement of income. Only impairment losses recognized on assets other than goodwill such as depreciable intangible assets, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and property, plant and equipment may be reversed.

2.15 Non-derivative financial assets

Pursuant to the provisions of IAS 39, financial assets are classified in one of the four categories:

- available-for-sale assets;
- loans and receivables;
- held-to-maturity securities;
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the transaction date, the date on which the Group has committed to purchase or sell the assets.

A financial asset is classified as current when the maturity of the instrument’s expected cash flows is less than one year.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Gains and losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recorded in other comprehensive income until the investment is derecognized or until it is demonstrated that the investment classified as equity instruments has permanently or significantly lost all or some of its value, when the cumulative gain or loss previously recorded in income and expenses recognized directly in other comprehensive income is transferred to the income statement.

This category consists mainly of non-consolidated equity interests.

These assets are included in the statement of financial position under non-current financial assets, unless Management intends to dispose of the investment within twelve months of the statement’s date.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition. After initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

This category consists mainly of trade receivables and other receivables and other assets such as deposits and advances to associates.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, its amount is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial assets and the value of future estimated cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate, with the difference being recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses may be reversed if the recoverable amount of the asset subsequently increases.

Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity financial assets are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Group intends and has the ability to hold to maturity. Financial assets that are designated as held-to-maturity are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

They are reviewed for impairment on an individual basis if there is any indication that they may be impaired. In this case, the impairment is recognized through profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

These financial assets are measured at fair value, with gains and losses recorded in the Consolidated statement of income.

This category mainly includes:

- assets held for trading that the Group intends to sell in the near future (primarily marketable securities);
- assets voluntarily classified at inception in this category;
- derivative financial assets.

2.16 Inventories

Inventories primarily consist of mobile devices, set-top boxes and technical equipment. They are valued at their acquisition cost or at their net recoverable amount, if it is lower. The acquisition cost is calculated according to the weighted average cost. It includes the cost of acquiring the materials.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated selling expenses.

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

The “Cash and Cash Equivalents” heading includes bank balances, money-market UCITS which meet the specifications of AMF Position No. 2011-16, and very liquid short-term investments, which have an original maturity date that is less than or equal to three months, which can be easily converted to a known cash amount, and are subject to a negligible risk of change in value.

Investment securities are measured at their fair value through profit or loss.

2.18 Assets held for sale and discontinued operations

In accordance with IFRS 5—*Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations*, the Group qualifies an asset (or a group of assets) held for sale when:

- The asset is available for immediate sale in its current estate, subject to any conditions that are usual in such disposals of assets,
- The sale is highly probable,
- Its carrying amount may be recovered principally through its disposal and not by its continued utilization.

When all conditions of qualifications have been met, the Group reclassifies the assets held for sale in a separate caption in the consolidated statement of financial position without offsetting liabilities related to assets held for sale, those are presented in a separate caption from other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

In addition, if the asset or the group of assets for sale is significant, its contribution is presented:

- In the consolidated statement of income in a separate caption under the net income from continuing information;
- In the consolidated statement of cash flows in a separate caption in the net cash flow provided (used) by operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities.

2.19 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the contractual arrangement.

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract resulting in a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The equity instruments issued by the Group are recorded for the proceeds received, net of direct issuance costs.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities other than derivatives mainly include bonds and term loans taken out in connection with the acquisition of SFR, liabilities related to finance leases, guarantee deposits received from customers, advances received and bank overdrafts.

They are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method, in conformity with IAS 39. The effective interest rate corresponds to the internal interest rate used to precisely update future cash flows throughout 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. Accrued interest is included in the “Current liabilities” caption of the statement of financial position.

2.20 Derivative instruments

The Group uses various derivative instruments to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date of execution of a derivative contract, and are subsequently revalued at their fair value on each closing date.

Hedge accounting is applicable if:

- The hedging relationship is clearly defined and documented at the date of establishment;
- The effectiveness of the hedging relationship is demonstrated at its inception and in subsequent periods: i.e., if at the beginning of the hedge and throughout its duration, the Group expects that the changes in fair value of the hedged item will be almost fully offset by changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument, and if actual results are within a range between 80% and 125%.

There are three types of hedge accounting:

- The fair value hedge is a hedge against exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability, which are attributable to a rate and/or currency risk and which would affect the result. The hedged portion of these items is remeasured at fair value in the statement of financial position. The change in fair value is recognized in the income statement where it is offset within the limits of the effectiveness of the hedge by symmetrical changes in the fair value of hedging instruments;
- The cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to cash flow fluctuations attributable to interest rate risk and/or changes associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (e.g., an expected sale or purchase) and could affect profit. The hedged item is not recorded in the statement of financial position; thus the effective portion of the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in other comprehensive income. It is reclassified in profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or is reclassified in the initial cost of the hedged item where it concerns covering acquisition cost of a non-financial asset;
- The net investment hedge is a hedge against exposure to changes in value attributable to the foreign currency risk of a net investment in a foreign operation that could affect profit when the investment is sold. The effective portion of net investment hedges is recognized through other comprehensive income and reclassified in profit or loss when the net investment is sold.

The cessation of hedge accounting may result in particular from the elimination of the hedged item, voluntary termination of the hedging relationship, or the cancellation or maturity of the hedging instrument. The accounting consequences are as follows:

- For fair value hedges: the fair value adjustment of debt at the date of cessation of the hedging relationship is amortized based on a recalculated effective interest rate on that date;

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

- For cash flow hedges: the amounts recorded in other comprehensive income are reclassified into profit or loss when the hedged item is eliminated. In other cases, they are taken straight to profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedging relationship as originally defined.

In both cases, the subsequent changes in value of the hedging instrument are recognized in profit or loss.

2.21 Provisions

Under IAS 37—*Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets*, provisions are booked when, at the end of the reporting period, the Group has a legal, regulatory, contractual or implicit obligation resulting from past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources generating economic benefits will be required to meet the obligation and that the amount can be reliably estimated.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, taking into account the risks attached to the liability as appropriate. If a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made, no provision is recognized and a disclosure is made in the notes.

Provisions mainly include:

- Provisions to cover litigation and disputes concerning the Group's activities. Their amounts are estimated based on a case-by-case risk assessment. Events occurring during proceedings may lead at any time to a reassessment of such estimates;
- Provisions for restructuring, which are booked once the restructuring has been announced and a plan has been detailed or launched. Such provisions are generally not discounted due to their short-term nature;
- Provisions for site remediation, which are assessed based on the number of sites involved, an average unit cost of site remediation and assumptions about the life of the decommissioning asset and the discount rate. When a site is decommissioned, the corresponding provision is reversed;
- Provisions for employee benefits are detailed in the following section.

2.22 Employee benefits

The Group provides employee benefits through contributions to defined-contribution plans and defined-benefit plans. The Group recognizes pension costs related to defined-contribution plans as they are incurred under personnel expenses in the consolidated statement of income .

Estimates of the Group's pension and end-of-service benefit obligations are calculated annually, in accordance with the provisions of revised IAS 19—*Employee Benefits* ("IAS 19R"), with the assistance of independent actuaries, using the projected unit credit method and considering actuarial assumptions including the probable turnover of beneficiaries, salary increases, projected life expectancy, the probable future length of employees' service and an appropriate discount rate updated annually.

The Group recognizes the corresponding net expense over the entire estimated period of service of the employees. The actuarial gains and losses on post-employment benefits are recognized in their entirety as "Other items of comprehensive income" in the period in which they occur.

The cost of the plans is recognized through operating income, with the exception of the accretion cost, which is recognized as other financial expenses and income.

The cost of past services generated by plan changes and reductions is recognized immediately and in full in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

2. Accounting policies and methods (Continued)

2.23 Share-based payments

The Group has granted options that will be settled as equity instruments. In accordance with IFRS 2—*Share-based Payments*, the benefit granted to employees under stock option plans, assessed at the time of the award of the option, is additional compensation.

Plans granting instruments settled as equity instruments are measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the equity instruments granted. They are recognized on a straight-line basis as personnel expenses over the vesting period, taking into account the Group's estimate of the number of options that will vest at the end of the period. In addition, for plans based on non-market performance conditions, the probability of achieving the performance objective is assessed each year and the expense adjusted accordingly.

The fair value of options granted is determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model and takes into account an annual reassessment of the expected number of exercisable options. The expense recognized is adjusted accordingly.

2.24 Borrowing costs

Under IAS 23—*Borrowing Costs*, a qualifying asset is an asset that takes a substantial period of time before it can be used or sold. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. The Group notes that it does not take a substantial amount of time to get assets ready for their intended use because of the incremental roll-out of the network. The application of IAS 23 consequently has no impact on the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements.

2.25 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to holders of ordinary shares of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, excluding any treasury shares held by the Group.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to holders of ordinary shares of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, based on the assumption that all potentially dilutive instruments are converted and that the assumed proceeds from the conversion of these instruments have been used to acquire shares of the Group at the average market price for the fiscal year period during which these instruments were outstanding.

Potentially dilutive instruments include stock options, if dilutive.

3. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Group to make a certain number of estimates and assumptions that are realistic and reasonable. Thus, the application of accounting principles in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements described in Note 2—*Accounting rules and methods* implies decisions based on judgement, estimates and assumptions that have an influence on the amounts of the assets and liabilities and on income and expenses as well.

Such estimates are prepared based on the going concern assumption, established using currently available information and in view of the current economic environment. In the current economic environment, changes in facts and circumstances may result in revised estimates or assumptions, which could affect the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of income and the consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group.

Significant estimates and assumptions relate to the measurement of the following items:

- *Provisions*: assessment of the risk on a case-by-case basis; it is stipulated that the occurrence of events during a proceeding period may at any time trigger a reassessment of the risk (Note 26 — *Provisions* and Note 34—*Litigation*).

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Use of estimates and judgements (Continued)

- *Employee benefits*: assumptions updated annually, such as the probability of personnel remaining with the Group until retirement, the projected change in future compensation, the discount rate and the mortality table (Note 28—*Post-employment benefits*).
- *Revenue*: identification of the separable elements of a packaged offer and allocation on the basis of the relative fair values of each element; the period of deferred revenue related to costs to access the service on the basis of the type of product and the term of the contract; presentation as net or gross revenue depending on whether the Group is acting as agent or principal (Note 8—*Segment information*).
- *Fair value of financial instruments*: fair value is determined by reference to the market price at the end of the period. For financial instruments for which there is no active market, fair value is estimated based on models that rely on observable market data or by the use of various valuation techniques, such as discounted cash flows (Note 31—*Financial instruments*).
- *Deferred taxes*: estimates for the recognition of deferred tax assets updated annually such as the future tax results of the Group or the likely changes in active and passive temporary differences (Note 13—*Income tax expense*).
- *Impairment tests*: these tests concern goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite life span; in the context of impairment tests, the assumptions relating to the determination of Cash-Generating Units (CGU), future cash flows and discount rates are updated annually (Note 14—*Goodwill and impairment tests*).
- *Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment*: estimate of the useful life based in particular on the effective obsolescence of the assets and the use made of those assets (Note 15—*Intangible assets* and Note 16—*Property, plant and equipment*).
- *Trade and other receivables*: trade receivables are provisioned (i) on the basis of the historically observed recovery rate and/or (ii) on the basis of a specific recoverability analysis.

In the context of Purchase Price Allocation, the Group made estimates in order to determine the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities and the contingent liabilities.

4. Significant events for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

4.1 Change in corporate governance

On January 7, 2016, the Board of Directors recorded the resignation of Eric Denoyer as Chief Executive Officer of SFR Group. On March 11, 2016, the Board of Directors appointed Michel Paulin as Chief Executive Officer of SFR Group.

Changes were also made in the composition of the Board of Directors of SFR Group, which is now the following: Michel Combes as Chairman, Bertrand Meheut as Vice-Chairman, Bernad Attali, Manon Brouillette and Anne-France Laclide as independent directors and Alain Weill, Angelique Benetti, Jérémie Bonnin and Jean-Michel Hégésippe as directors.

4.2 Takeover of Numergy

On January 22, 2016, the Group finalized the acquisition of the interests held by Caisse des Dépôts (33%) (acting in its own name and on behalf of the French government under the Future Investments Program) and Atos (20%) in Numergy, for a consideration of €9 million. In this context, the Group set up a first-demand guarantee maturing in more than one year to cover the amount still due to Caisse des Dépôts and Atos/Bull.

The goodwill, amounting to €5 million, was recognized in the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016. The Purchase Price Allocation (PPA) was finalized during the last quarter of 2016 in accordance with revised IFRS3 Revised and did not allow to identify new significant assets or liabilities.

4. Significant events for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 (Continued)

4.3 Approval of the Kosc consortium's acquisition of the Completel DSL network by the French Competition Authority

On December 22, 2015, the French Competition Authority approved the KOSC consortium for the acquisition of the DSL network of Completel, which is comprised of OVH, Cofip, Kapix and Styx. On October 30, 2014, the French Competition Authority had in fact authorized the purchase of SFR by Numericable, a subsidiary of the Altice Group, subject to certain commitments. In this context, Numericable had, among other things, agreed to sell the Completel DSL network in order to eliminate any risk of adversely affecting competition in the markets for business-specific fixed-line telecommunications services.

This sale, finalized on March 18, 2016, means that SFR Group can honor the last of its two structural commitments required by the French Competition Authority (after the sale of the mobile telecommunications operations of Outremer Telecom in Réunion and Mayotte).

4.4 Operations on financial debt

4.4.1 Swaps

On February 16, 2016, the Group signed an interest rate swap agreement with JP Morgan Chase with the following features:

- Nominal: €4.0 billion
- Variable rate paid by the bank: 3-month Euribor
- Rate paid by the Group: (0.121%)
- Maturity: 7 years, but with a clause from the bank to advance the remaining cash flows at the end of 5 years.

The Group has continued its strategy to hedge financial risks by converting approximately two-thirds of its variable rate borrowings into fixed rates: around 96% of the Group's long-term debt is fixed-rate.

4.4.2 The Group refinanced its debt for US\$5.2 billion as "Senior Debt" in April 2016

On April 7, 2016, the Group placed US\$5.19 billion in senior debt with institutional investors. These amounts were used to refinance the US\$2.4 billion in debt maturing in 2019, refinance a US\$450 million drawdown on the revolving credit line and, after approval of certain changes from the lenders, to refinance the loans of US\$1.9 billion maturing in 2020.

4.4.3 New loans and refinancing in October 2016

In October 2016, the Group placed two new Term Loans with institutional investors (i) a \$1,790 million Term Loan with a January 2025 maturity, priced at 3.25% over Libor with a 0.75% floor and an OID of 99.75; and (ii) a €700 million Term Loan with a January 2025 maturity, priced at 3.00% over Euribor with a 0.75% floor and priced at par.

This leverage-neutral refinancing will be used to repay the following existing debts (i) \$550 million term loan due June 2022, priced at 3.8125% over Libor with a 0.75% floor, (ii) \$1,340 million term loan due January 2023 priced at 4.00% over Libor with a 0.75% floor, (iii) €500 million term loan due January 2023 priced at 4.00% over Euribor with a 0.75% and, (iv) €100 million of the aggregate principal amount outstanding under the RCF.

The refinancing has reduced the weighted average cost of debt to 5.2% as well as extended the debt maturity profile to 7.6 years.

4.5 SFR Group acquired the minority stake held by Altice N.V. in the NextRadioTV group and acquired Altice Media Group France

On May 12, 2016, SFR Group finalized the acquisition of the minority stake of Altice N.V. in the NextRadioTV group (acquisition of entities under common control).

4. Significant events for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 (Continued)

On May 12, 2016, the Group finalized the acquisition (announced on April 27, 2016) of the minority stake of 49% held by Altice N.V. in the NextRadioTV group. This stake was acquired by Altice N.V. in December 2015 within the framework of its strategic partnership with Alain Weill. NextRadioTV is a leading information group focused on general news, sports, the economy, high-tech, and discovery. NextRadioTV has substantial assets and powerful media brands, including BFMTV and RMC, along with RMC Sport, RMC Découverte, BFM Business, 01net.com (6 million hits per month) and BFMTV.com. NextRadioTV also holds a minority interest in the Numéro 23 channel.

The transaction values NextRadioTV at an enterprise value of €741 million, which corresponds to the enterprise value used by Altice in the public offer filed in December 2015, adjusted for the purchase of Numéro 23 channel in the meantime. The Altice public offering resulted in a price of €37 per NextRadioTV share and €23.28 per convertible bond. The transaction thus values NextRadioTV at 7.9x EBITDA, adjusted for the synergies and deficits that could be carried forward.

It should be noted that NextRadioTV could control Numéro 23 beyond 2017 subject to the receipt of necessary regulatory approvals.

In the context of this transaction, SFR Group joined the shareholders' agreement signed by the Altice group with the holding company of Alain Weill (News Participations), which defines the relations of the parties within Altice Content Luxembourg. SFR replaced the Altice group in the buy and sell commitments signed on December 3, 2015 concerning the 25% stake of Altice Content Luxembourg (which may be exercised as of 2018, except in the event that Alain Weill leaves office). It should be noted that the price applicable in the event of a sale at the initiative of News Participations is calculated using a formula based on the activity of Altice Content Luxembourg, which contains no guaranteed minimum for News Participations, and which shows, for transparency purposes, a price similar to the one proposed in the public offer for NextRadioTV filed in December 2015.

The sell commitment granted by News Participations on its 51% stake in Groupe News Participations also remains in effect, as well as the shareholders' agreement that defines the relations of the parties with Groupe News Participations. This sale commitment, which may be exercised as of March 31, 2019 (subject to the applicable regulatory authorizations) would allow SFR to acquire 100% of Groupe News Participations and NextRadioTV (see Note 37—*Subsequent events*).

On May 25, the Group finalized the acquisition of Altice Media Group France (acquisition under common control).

After entering into exclusive negotiations for the acquisition of Altice Media Group France on April 27, 2016, the Group finalized this acquisition on May 25, 2016. Altice Media Group France is a diversified media group and leader in France, holding more than 20 major titles there, and is comprised of emblematic brands, such as Libération, L'Express, L'Expansion, L'Étudiant, and Stratégies. Altice Media Group France also operates the international news channel i24 News. Altice Media Group France is also a leading player in events in France, particularly with its Salon de l'Étudiant, which has drawn 2 million visitors every year for more than thirty years. The transaction values Altice Media Group France at an enterprise value of €241 million, which is 4.5x EBITDA, adjusted for synergies and the deficits of Altice Media Group France that could be carried forward.

4.6 Convergent telecom approach - content

These acquisitions form part of SFR's industrial strategy to accelerate the global convergence of Telecom-media / content and advertising.

The Group has invested in content, and has achieved optimal positioning in this field.

To this end, it will position itself within an extensive content range based on five main themes to provide the best convergence:

- Press, having now set up SFR PRESSE allowing unlimited access to a rich, diversified and high-quality range of magazines and dailies;
- Sports, with, initially, a set of five exceptional channels dedicated to sports, as well as the app SFR SPORT;

4. Significant events for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 (Continued)

- News, with the leading TV news service provided in France, drawing on BFM TV, BFM Business and I24 News, and soon supplemented by two new channels: BFMTV Sport and BFMTV Paris;
- Entertainment, with an enhanced entertainment schedule, SFR PLAY, which will offer notably, in addition to the biggest dedicated channels, the enhanced SVOD ZIVE service;
- Family, with SFR FAMILY! package allowing multi-device households to share content in a way that is innovative, economical and simple to operate.

On August 13, 2016, the Group officially launched SFR Sport 1, a new channel dedicated to the best championship of the world, the “Premier League” available for SFR’ subscribers.

4.7 SFR et Marc Laufer began exclusive negotiations on November 28, 2016 for a new partnership between SFR, NewsCo and l’Etudiant

SFR and Marc Laufer began exclusive negotiations for a new partnership between SFR, NewsCo and l’Etudiant. In the context of the proposed project, Marc Laufer would become the owner of NewsCo and l’Etudiant. SFR would remain a co-shareholder in NewsCo and l’Etudiant with a 25% stake. The transaction would be executed under terms identical to those of the previous transaction.

In accordance to IFRS 5—*Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, assets intended for sale and liabilities related to assets held for sale have been placed on specific items in the statement of financial position for the amounts of €59 million and €46 million respectively; given that the impact on the statement of financial performance and the statement of cash flows is not substantial, these statements have not been restated (see Note 2.18—*Assets held for sale and discontinued operations*).

4.8 Restructuring

On August 4, 2016, Management and some representative unions of the SFR Group telecom division signed an agreement to allow the Group to adapt more quickly to the demands of the telecom market by building a more competitive and efficient organization. This agreement reaffirms the commitments, made at the time of the SFR acquisition, to maintain jobs until July 1, 2017 and defines the internal assistance guarantees as well as the conditions for voluntary departures implemented as of the second half of 2016. This agreement stipulates three steps:

1 - the reorganization of retail stores, presented to the staff representatives on September 2016, resulted in a voluntary departure plan as of the 4th quarter of 2016 and is accompanied by a change in channel distribution and the closing of stores;

2 - the preparation of a new voluntary departure plan to be launched in July 2017, preceded by the possibility for employees who would like to benefit from this plan to request suspension of their employment contract in the 4th quarter of 2016 in order to pursue their professional plans outside the company; and

3 - a period between July 2017 and September 2019 during which employees could also benefit from a voluntary departure plan under conditions to be defined.

In any case, the Group has made a commitment that the SFR Telecom division will have no fewer than 10,000 employees during this period.

During 2016, €135 million was recognized for restructuring of retail stores in accrued liabilities on the one hand (€37 million) and in provisions on the other (€98 million). No provision was recognized for measures provided in steps 2 and 3 described above, as IAS 19 and IAS 37 criteria were not met as of December 31, 2016.

The GPEC Group Agreement was signed on February 1, 2017 by the majority of the representative unions of the SFR Group telecom division. It specifies the external mobility scheme offered to the employees for the period before June 30, 2017.

4. Significant events for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 (Continued)

4.9 Sanctions by the French Competition Authority

4.9.1 Sanctions by the French Competition Authority against SFR Group and Altice Luxembourg

On April 19, 2016, the Competition Authority (i) found non-performance of commitment 2.1.3.1 related to the sale of the mobile telecommunication activities of Outremer Telecom in Réunion and Mayotte under Decision 14-DCC-160 of October 30, 2014 concerning the exclusive takeover of SFR by the Altice group, and (ii) levied a financial sanction of €15 million jointly against Altice Luxembourg and SFR Group. SFR group contested this decision before the Council of State. However, as the risk is borne by the Altice Group, no provision was recognized in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

4.9.2 Sanction by the French Competition Authority for violation of the suspensive nature of the control of concentrations

On November 8, 2016, SFR Group and Altice have been notified of the decision of the French Competition Authority sentencing them to a €80 million gun-jumping fine in connection with the 2014 acquisition of SFR and Virgin Mobile.

The denounced practices, which aimed to make the new entity operational as soon as possible after obtaining clearance of the transaction, were performed in good faith, in the midst of legal uncertainty. The Group chose not to refute these practices and to accept the French Competition Authority's settlement offer. The Group chose to settle the matter in order to limit its financial exposure, given the level of penalties imposed for this type of procedural violation under the French Commercial Code. The payment of this fine, fully borne by SFR Group, was made in February 2017.

5. Significant events for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015

5.1 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with Vivendi on February 28, 2015

On February 18, 2015, Numericable-SFR (becoming SFR Group in 2016) and its majority shareholder Altice filed a firm offer to buy the 20% interest held by Vivendi in Numericable-SFR, at €40 per share, representing a total of approximately €3.9 billion.

On February 27, 2015, Vivendi's Supervisory Board accepted SFR Group's offer, signing final agreements to buy the 20% interest held by Vivendi.

The acquisition was completed on May 6, 2015, half of it paid by SFR Group as part of a share repurchase plan authorized by the Shareholders' Meeting of April 28, 2015, combined with a cash payment, and the other half paid by Altice.

The share purchase made by SFR Group, for a total of €1,948 million, was financed through a Revolving Credit Facility (RCF) drawdown (the available amount was raised by €750 million to €1,125 million in 2015) of €1,050 million and the balance from the Group's available cash.

At its meeting of May 28, 2015, the Board of Directors decided to cancel treasury shares (48,693,922 shares), reducing consolidated equity by €1,948 million.

Again under the MoU signed with Vivendi:

- (i) In early May 2015, Vivendi paid to SFR Group €116 million under the price adjustment procedure agreed between the parties for the acquisition of SFR. This price adjustment was recognized as follows:
 - in the Group's "restated" Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2014: recognition of a claim on Vivendi in the "Other current financial assets" caption for €120 million (representing the price adjustment as valued at the acquisition date) through a reduction of the goodwill recognized in the SFR acquisition;
 - in the 2015 Consolidated Financial Statements: recognition of a financial expense in the amount of €4 million (presented in "Other financial expenses").

5. Significant events for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 (Continued)

- (ii) Vivendi permanently waived the earn-out payment of €750 million that SFR Group would have owed to Vivendi if EBITDA - Capex had reached €2 billion in any fiscal year before December 31, 2024. The Group reported net financial income of €643.5 million (excluding tax effects) for 2015, corresponding to the discounted value of the earn-out in the Group's non-current financial liabilities at December 31, 2014, as well as tax income of €40.5 million in 2015. The €643.5 million was recognized a financial income insofar as there was no element indicating that the waiver of the earn-out was known at the time of the acquisition.
- (iii) Vivendi undertook to repay to SFR, should the tax authorities definitively disallow the merger of SFR and Vivendi Telecom International (VTI) signed in December 2011, up to €711 million that SFR had paid to it as part of its inclusion in Vivendi's tax consolidation group.

5.2 New Term loans for a total amount equivalent to €1,680 million

On October 22, 2015, the Group successfully raised two new term loans: (i) one for \$1,340 million and (ii) another for €500 million (the "Term Loans"). The Term Loans have a fixed maturity in January 2023 and bear interest at LIBOR/EURIBOR (with a floor at 0.75%) plus a margin of 4.00%. The two loans were placed at 98.5% of their face value.

The total amount of the Term Loans denominated in US dollars was converted into a euro loan for €1,184 million with a margin of 4.15% plus the EURIBOR (without a floor) using currency and rate hedging instruments.

Following the placement of these new debts, the average maturity of the Group debt rose from 5.9 years to 6.1 years, and the average cost of the debt from 4.8% to 4.9%.

5.3 Mobile telephony frequencies assigned to SFR

On November 24, 2015, pursuant to Decision 2015-1454, ARCEP selected SFR for the acquisition of 2*5 MHz in the 700 MHz band.

The authorization to use the frequencies was issued by ARCEP on December 8, 2015, Decision 2015-1569. At that date, the license was capitalized for €466 million (excluding spectrum readjustment costs). The commitments related to this license are described in Note 33 – *Contractual commitments and obligations*.

6. Changes in scope

Over the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, the consolidation scope, as detailed in Note 35—*List of consolidated entities* of the Group's 2015 annual consolidated financial statements, has changed as follows:

- Acquisition under common control of Altice Media Group France;
- Acquisition under common control of Altice Content Luxembourg (primary shareholder of NextRadio TV group);
- Change of consolidation method for Numergy (full consolidation instead of equity method consolidation) following the takeover described in Note 4—*Significant events for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016*;
- Merger of LTI into Futur Telecom.

The acquisitions of Altice Media Group France (hereinafter "AMGF") and of Altice Content Luxembourg (hereinafter "ACL") were considered as "business combinations under common control" as defined by the IFRS standards and, in this respect, excluded from the scope of application of the revised IFRS3. These transactions were recorded in the consolidated financial statements at historic accounting values for the two entities in order to, as indicated in IAS 8, disclose the most relevant information. The treatment was as follows:

- The combination date is the acquisition date;
- The purchaser is SFR Group;

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Changes in scope (Continued)

- The values adopted for newly-consolidated companies are the carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements of, respectively, Altice Media Group for AMGF and Altice N.V. for ACL on the acquisition date;
- No new goodwill is generated by these transactions and the difference between the acquired net position and the acquisition price of securities is allocated to equity.

No pro forma information was prepared given that these entries into the scope are immaterial at group level; in fact, given that the impact of these entries is lower than 25% of the Group's key indicators, the pro forma information is not mandatory according to the French Financial Market Authority's (*Autorité des Marchés Financiers*) Instruction 2013-08. The consolidated statement of income therefore includes eight months of activity for ACL and seven months of activity for AMGF.

Furthermore, since the activity of the purchased companies is organized around the press and television, the Group considered it relevant to create a new operational segment "Media" in the context of IFRS 8—*Operating segments* (see Note 8—*Segment information*).

6.1 Altice Media Group France

On May 25, 2016, the completion date, the Group acquired AMGF for the amount of €196 million corresponding to (i) €22 million, for the purchase by the Company of the convertible bonds issued by AMGF and subscribed by HoldCo B, (ii) €54 million to shareholder loans and (iii) €120 million for the acquisition by the Company of 100% of the shares held by Altice Media Group in AMGF. The financing of these transactions originated from the existing resources of SFR Group and from a loan granted by the seller for an amount of €100 million, recorded under "Other current financial liabilities".

The impact of the entry of AMGF in to the scope is broken down below:

(in € millions)	<u>Net carrying amount</u>
Non- current assets	231
Current assets	151
Assets	382
Non- current liabilities	139
Current liabilities	247
Liabilities	386
Equity acquired (a)	(5)
Acquisition share's price (b)	120
Impact on equity (a) - (b)	(125)
- <i>Equity, Group share</i>	(127)
- <i>Non-controlling interests</i>	2

Since the portion of liabilities acquired corresponding to convertible bonds and shareholder's loans were intercompany transactions, they were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements after the acquisition..

The total goodwill included in the non-current assets of AMGF amounts to €129 million (see Note 14 – *Goodwill and impairment tests*).

On October 5, 2016, the sole shareholder of AMGF decided to change the corporate name from "Altice Media Group France" to "SFR Presse".

6.2 Altice Content Luxembourg

On May 12, 2016, the completion date, the Group acquired ACL for the amount of €635 million corresponding to (i) €334 million of convertible bonds issued by Groupe News Participations and subscribed by Altice Content, (ii) €123 million in shareholder loans, (iii) €166 million for the Company's acquisition of 75% of the shares held by Altice Content in Altice Content Luxembourg and (iv) €11 million for the accrued interest on the convertible bonds and shareholder loans.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Changes in scope (Continued)

The impact of the entry of Altice Content Luxembourg in to the scope is broken down below:

	Net carrying amount <u>(in € millions)</u>
Non-current assets	728
Current assets	125
Assets	853
Non-current liabilities	669
Current liabilities	112
Liabilities	782
Equity acquired (a)	71
Acquisition share's price (b)	166
Impact on equity (a) - (b)	(95)
- <i>Equity, Group share</i>	(60)
- <i>Non-controlling interests</i>	(36)

Since the portion of liabilities acquired corresponding to convertible bonds and shareholder's loans were intercompany transactions, they were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements after the acquisition.

The Purchase Price Accounting is finalized: the total goodwill included in the non-current assets of ACL now amounts to €457 million (see Note 14 – *Goodwill and impairment tests*).

Special case of NextRadioTV

SFR Group indirectly holds a 49% minority stake in French media operator NextRadioTV, acquired under the following terms:

Initially, on August 27, 2015 Altice Content Luxembourg, a Luxembourg company wholly controlled by Altice NV, acquired 49% of the share capital of Groupe News Participations ("GNP"), a French company whose remaining 51% was owned by News Participations, itself controlled by Alain Weill, the controlling shareholder of NextRadioTV.

GNP subsequently acquired all of the share capital of NextRadioTV, which was listed on Euronext Paris:

- by the off-market purchase in December 2015 of blocks of shares (including the controlling stake indirectly held by Alain Weill), directly and indirectly giving it 50.42% of the capital and 61.83% of the voting rights in NextRadioTV;
- by the purchase of the remaining shares via a simplified public takeover bid completed on February 1, 2016, followed by a compulsory squeeze-out procedure.

This acquisition was financed by the issue of GNP convertible bonds (€310 million "OC1" and €360 million "OC2"), fully subscribed by Altice Content Luxembourg and its parent company, Altice Content.

At the same time, a memorandum of understanding and a shareholders' agreement were signed specifying that (i) Alain Weill would become Chairman of the Board of Directors of GNP, (ii) News Participations would appoint the majority of the members of the GNP Board of Directors, (iii) Altice Content Luxembourg would have no right to veto strategic decisions at GNP, (iv) Alain Weill would head up the media activities of the entire Altice Group, and (v) sale and purchase options would be signed between News Participations and Altice Content Luxembourg for News Participations' majority stake in GNP.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Changes in scope (Continued)

All this information was submitted to the French Competition Authority and to the French broadcasting regulator CSA, who confirmed that, in their respective areas of responsibility, NextRadioTV remained exclusively controlled by Alain Weill.

Lastly, on May 12, 2016, SFR Group purchased from Altice Content (i) its stake in Altice Content Luxembourg (and indirectly its minority stake in GNP), (ii) the receivables held by Altice Content against Altice Content Luxembourg, and (iii) the GNP OC2 convertible bonds held by Altice Content. As part of the outcome of this project, Alain Weill joined the Board of Directors of SFR Group and was appointed Chief Executive Officer of SFR Group media activities.

Accordingly, the management of SFR Group believes that, in terms of IFRS standards, GNP Group should be regarded as fully consolidated from May 12, 2016, mainly due to: (i) the management roles performed at SFR Group and generally at Altice Group by Alain Weill, the indirect majority shareholder in GNP; (ii) SFR Group's very high exposure to variable GNP returns, especially through the OC1 and OC2 convertible bonds issued by GNP, and SFR Group's ability to cover that exposure by exercising the bond conversion options and/or its option to purchase the News Participations stake in GNP.

The purchase option mentioned above has been measured at its most probable present value which will be paid in accordance with IAS32 – *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, i.e. €59 million. This amount is included in “Other non-current financial liabilities”.

SFR Group treated this transaction as an acquisition under commun control and therefore generated no goodwill.

7. Reconciliation of operating income to adjusted EBITDA

For the purpose of segment information, the following table shows the reconciliation of the operating income in the Consolidated Financial Statements to adjusted EBITDA:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Operating income	954	937
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	2,435	2,554
SFR and Virgin Mobile acquisition expenses	—	16
Restructuring costs ^(a)	167	80
Costs relating to stock option plans	4	9
Other non-recurring costs ^(b)	278	263
Adjusted EBITDA	3,838	3,860

(a) In 2016, it includes the restructuring costs for retail stores for €37 million and the provisions for restructuring of the retail stores for €98 million (see Note 4—Significant events for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016). In 2015, this item included the costs for restoration of the tertiary sites resulting from the combination of the employees on the Saint-Denis site (€37 million), the costs for termination of contracts related primarily to the network (€15 million) and provisions related to store closings (€14 million).

(b) It includes net costs related to litigation (€162 million compared with €27 million as of December 31, 2015), net losses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (€51 million compared with €188 million as of December 31, 2015) and the impact of contract renegotiation in the period (€13 million compared with €45 million as of December 31, 2015).

For the record, the definition of adjusted EBITDA and non-recurring income and expenses are presented in Note 2.4—Adjusted EBITDA.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

8. Segment information

Following the acquisitions of AMGF and ACL (including NextRadioTV) described in Note 4—*Significant events for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016*, the Group has defined a new operating segment in addition to the four operating segments described in Note 2.6—*Segment information*.

- B2B Operations
- B2C Operations
- Wholesale
- Media

The following tables show revenue and adjusted EBITDA broken down by the operating segments defined by the Group. For information, these two aggregates are performance indicators used and monitored by the Group to direct operating activities.

8.1 Revenue

Revenue is primarily generated in France.

The breakdown by operating segments before intra-segment eliminations is as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
B2C	7,482	7,795
B2B	2,090	2,144
Wholesale	2,077	1,799
Media	312	—
Intercompany	(970)	(699)
Total	<u>10,991</u>	<u>11,039</u>

The contribution to revenue is detailed as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
B2C	7,354	7,595
B2B	2,013	2,116
Wholesale	1,323	1,328
Media	301	—
Total	<u>10,991</u>	<u>11,039</u>

8.2 Adjusted EBITDA

The contribution to adjusted EBITDA breaks down by segment as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015(*)
	(in € millions)	
B2C	2,531	2,552
B2B	740	758
Wholesale	527	551
Media	40	—
Total	<u>3,838</u>	<u>3,860</u>

(*) Following an analysis of the allocation of indirect costs and in order to make segment reporting more relevant and comparable, the 2015 adjusted EBITDA breakdown has been restated.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

9. Staff costs and average number of employees

Staff costs break down as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Average annual headcount (full-time equivalent)^(a)	17,669	15,816
Wages and salaries	(795)	(706)
Social security costs	(334)	(328)
Employee profit-sharing	(50)	(52)
Capitalized payroll costs	267	270
Staff costs	(911)	(816)
Costs related to stock option plans	(4)	(9)
Employee benefit plans	(10)	(10)
Other ^(b)	(19)	(43)
Staff costs and employee benefit expenses	(945)	(877)

(a) Of which Media: 2,300 FTE.

(b) Includes among other things the costs of various personnel as well as the provisions for risks, excluding the provisions for retirement benefits.

The amount of staff costs included in “Non-recurring income and expenses” is €58.8 million. This amount is mainly comprised of the restructuring costs for retail business for €37 million and the SFR Presse restructuring costs for €8 million (see Note 4—*Significant events for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016*).

10. Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses consist primarily of the following items:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Network operation and maintenance	(771)	(807)
Sales and marketing	(518)	(615)
Customer service	(495)	(514)
General and administrative expenses	(248)	(309)
Taxes	(230)	(223)
Other operating expenses	(2,263)	(2,467)

11. Non-recurring income and expenses

Non-recurring income and expenses consist of the following items:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Net restructuring costs	(167)	(80)
Litigation	(162)	(27)
Net loss on disposal of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	(51)	(188)
Other non-recurring income and expenses	(52)	(20)
Non-recurring income and expenses	(432)	(314)

See Note 2.4—*Adjusted EBITDA* and Note 7—*Reconciliation of operating income to adjusted EBITDA*.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

12. Net financial income

The cost of gross financial debt went up from €781 million in 2015 to €1,043 million in 2016. It is primarily comprised of the following elements:

- The interest on the senior debt (Bonds and Term Loans) increased from €616 million in 2015 to €797 million in 2016. The increase in interest compared to 2015 can be explained by (i) new term loans issued in July and November 2015 and (ii) the higher cost of debt following the partial refinancing in April 2016 and (iii) the increase of the financial debt over 2015 and 2016. It should be noted that the refinancing of November 2016 has reduced the cost of the debt;
- The amortization of financial expenses relating to the financing arrangement, which represents a charge of €101 million in 2016 versus €10 million in 2015. In 2016, this amount included a non-recurring expense of €59 million for the unamortized portion of the expenses on the debt extinguished in April and May 2016 following the refinancing of April 2016 (€57 million) and on the debt extinguished in November 2016 following the refinancing of October 2016 (€2 million);
- In July 2015, the Group established mirror swaps against the swaps covering the 2022 and 2024 Bonds to make the rates variable over the period from 2019-2022. Because of the value of the fixed-rate swaps replaced, the counterparties agreed to pay a cash balance of €102 million in January 2016. However, the payment of this balance and the features of these mirror swaps resulted in a negative change of €189 million in the fair value of the derivative. As a result, the net impact of these mirror swaps on the financial result was a negative €88 million;
- The refinancing of April 2016 led to exceptional financial charges. Thus, in addition to the amortization of €57 million for the unamortized portion of the expenses of the debts extinguished in April and May 2016, the Group recorded a charge of €79 million for the early repayment fees of the US\$2.4 billion 2019 Bond and a charge of €85 million on the cancellation of the hedging instrument associated with this bond. This last charge has no impact on cash because it relates to a reclassification of the interest rate effect of this hedge between equity and income statement. Excluding the amount of €2 million for the unamortized portion of the expenses on the debt extinguished in November 2016, the refinancing of October 2016 did not generate fees due to early repayment or restructuring of hedging instruments. There were no such exceptional financial charges in 2015;
- The other changes are due to the inefficiency of the hedging relationships and to the effects of derivative instruments not classified as hedge accounting. It should be noted that the Group arranged cross-currency swaps to hedge the EUR/USD exchange rate risk stemming from the interest payments and repayment of principal to be made in US dollars for all its major bonds and bank loans.

Financial income and other financial expenses are detailed below:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2015</u>
	(in € millions)	
Extinction of the Earn-out liability to Vivendi ^(a)	—	644
Other financial income	10	138
Financial income	<u>10</u>	<u>782</u>
Provisions and unwinding of discount	(34)	(18)
Other	(44)	(29)
Other financial expenses	<u>(78)</u>	<u>(47)</u>

(a) During the first quarter of 2015, Vivendi definitively waived the potential earn-out of €750 million. Accordingly, the Group recognized net financial income of €644 million representing the discounted value of the earn-out that appeared in the Group's non-current financial liabilities as of December 31, 2014.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

13. Income tax expense

13.1 Income tax expense components

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Tax income (expense)		
Current	(181)	(232)
Deferred	124	17
Income tax income (expense)	<u>(57)</u>	<u>(215)</u>

13.2 Tax proof

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Net income (loss)	(218)	682
<i>Neutralization:</i>		
Income tax expense (income) ^(d)	(57)	(215)
Share in net income (loss) of associates	(4)	6
Profit before taxes	<u>(157)</u>	<u>892</u>
Statutory tax rate in France	34.43%	38.00%
Theoretical income tax^(d)	54	(339)
<i>Reconciliation between the theoretical tax rate and the effective tax rate:</i>		
Effects of permanent differences ^(a)	(105)	258
Tax credits/tax assessments	31	(42)
CVAE net of current and deferred taxes ^(b)	(49)	(41)
Differences on income tax rate ^(c)	99	(28)
Reassessments of deferred taxes ^(d)	(92)	(23)
Other	6	1
Income tax income (expense)	<u>(57)</u>	<u>(215)</u>
Effective tax rate ^(d)	(36.3%)	24.1%

(a) Corresponds primarily in 2016 to the reintegration of net financial charges and in 2015 to the theoretical tax calculated on the financial income of €750 million recognized following Vivendi's waiver of the potential earn-out (see Note 4—Significant events for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016).

(b) Corresponds to the tax charge on the added value of businesses (CVAE) reclassified as corporate income tax under the IFRS (€81 million), net of the tax (€32 million).

(c) Article 11 of the Budget Act 2017 prescribes a progressive decrease of the income tax rate at 28% (28.9% including the social surtax of 3.3%) after 2020 for all companies. This new rate was applied to all temporary differences whose maturity appears at the earliest in 2020. As of December 31, 2015, the rate used to calculate deferred taxes fell from 38% to 34.43%.

(d) The Group reviewed the deferred tax assets by taking into account the impacts in 2017 of the voluntary departure plan described in Note 4—Significant events for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, the rate becomes mechanically negative because an amount of tax is recognized whereas net income before tax is negative.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

13. Income tax expense (Continued)

13.3 Change in deferred taxes by type

The change in deferred taxes for the year is broken down in the following table according to the deferred tax basis:

	December 31, 2015	Income statement	Other*	December 31, 2016
	(in € millions)			
Deferred tax assets				
Tax losses ^(a)	891	(212)	84	763
Provisions	92	67	18	176
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	388	(140)	0	248
Derivative instruments	74	35	95	204
Other	142	(14)	(6)	122
Offsetting ^(b)	(730)	—	32	(698)
Deferred tax assets, gross	856	(265)	224	815
Unrecognized tax assets				
Tax losses ^(a)	(601)	85	(36)	(552)
Other	(253)	13	(0)	(241)
Deferred tax assets, net	2	(167)	187	22
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(1,378)	303	(58)	(1,132)
Derivative instruments	(91)	(13)	—	(104)
Other	(78)	1	1	(77)
Offsetting ^(b)	730	—	(32)	698
Deferred tax liabilities	(816)	291	(90)	(615)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(814)	124	98	(593)

* In particular, this amount includes in net value €100 million related to financial instruments and actuarial variances (refer to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income). The impact of changes in scope on deferred tax assets (which is €48 million for deficits and €9 million for temporary differences) is quasi-neutralized by the impact on deferred tax liabilities (which is €59 million primarily related to the intangible assets recognized by the AMGF and NextRadioTV companies).

(a) As of December 31, 2016, the Group recognized a deferred tax asset for €211 million on the basis of projections of future use of the loss carry forward deemed probable.

It should be noted that the majority of all losses are indefinitely deferrable.

(b) In accordance with IAS 12—Income Tax, the deferred tax assets and liabilities of a given tax group may be offset against each other provided they all relate to income tax levied by the same tax authority; the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset tax assets and liabilities.

13.4 Tax receivables and payables

At year-end, tax receivables for €159 million corresponded mainly to the corporate income tax installments paid in 2016. Tax payables for €207 million corresponded to the provision for 2016 income tax.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

14. Goodwill and impairment tests

14.1 Change in goodwill

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Net carrying amount	10,554	10,554
Acquisitions	592	—
Net value at end of year	11,146	10,554

The table below presents the details of the amount of goodwill generated by the acquisition of Numergy and the goodwill included in the accounts of the purchased companies SFR Presse (ex. AMGF) and ACL, along with the acquisition dates:

	(in € millions)
Numergy—January 18, 2016	5
SFR Presse (ex AMGF)	129
<i>L'Express Group (ex.GAM)—May 31, 2015</i>	53
<i>Libération—December 31, 2015</i>	43
<i>I24 News—September 30, 2015</i>	14
<i>Middle East News—April 30, 2016</i>	9
<i>NewsCo Group—December 31, 2015</i>	11
ACL	457
<i>NextRadioTV Group—December 31, 2015</i>	457
Total	592

The allocation of goodwill generated by the acquisitions carried out by AMGF before its entry in the Group, led to the recognition of an amount of €54 million for the acquired brands, the related deferred tax liability of €19 million and residual goodwill of €129 million.

These brands have not been amortized considering their indefinite life span.

The allocation of ACL goodwill by Altice finalized as of December 31, 2016 led to the recognition of an amount of €45 million for the acquired brands, €96 million for the operating licenses, €23 million for the programs, the related deferred tax liability of €56 million, €63 million as a non-controlling interest adjustment and residual goodwill of €457 million.

14.2 Impairment tests

The impairment tests described in this note were on the goodwill of the Group, on the basis of their useful value, assessed from projections of discounted future cash flows taking into consideration the operating segments as defined by the Group (see Note 2.6—*Segment information*).

For the purposes of the impairment tests, goodwill is allocated in definite value at the level of the four operating segments monitored by the Group as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
B2C Operations	5,613	5,613
B2B Operations	3,022	3,017
Wholesale	1,924	1,924
Media	587	—
Total	11,146	10,554

Media activities were valued very recently as part of their acquisition; the purchase price has been assessed by the management and reflects the fair value of these activities as of December 31, 2016.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

14. Goodwill and impairment tests (Continued)

14.3 Principal assumptions used

The goodwill impairment test (excluding Media) was conducted on the basis of the operating segments defined above. In accordance with IAS 36 on impairment of goodwill, the impairment test is performed by comparing the carrying amount with the recoverable amount for each of the operating segments.

The conditions for allocation of assets and liabilities shared by the operating segments are described in Note 2.14—*Impairment of assets*.

The recoverable amount is determined based on the value in use using a discounted cash flow model. The value in use is determined by using cash projects based on financial budgets approved by Management covering a five-year period.

Projections of subscribers, revenue, costs and capital expenditure are based on reasonable and acceptable assumptions that represent Management's best estimates. These assumptions are based on the projected number of subscribers, the level of expenses to improve network infrastructures, and the savings related to the continued implementation of the synergies identified by the Group. The projections are based on both past experience and the expected future market penetration of the various products. All these elements have been assigned, either directly or indirectly, to the operating segments of the Group.

As indicated in Note 2.14—*Impairment of assets*, the determination of the value in use also depends on assumptions such as the discount rate and the perpetuity growth rate.

The value in use is determined from the following estimates at December 31, 2016:

Basis of recoverable amount	Value in use
Methodology	DCF
Projection period	5 years
Post-tax discount rate	6.80%
Perpetuity growth rate	1.30%

As of December 31, 2016, the recoverable value would be equal to the carrying value if one of the main assumptions changed as follows:

	B2B	B2C	Wholesale
Discount rate increase	1.7pt	1.6pt	0.6pt
Growth rate decrease	n.a.	n.a.	- 0.8pt
Decrease in the adjusted Ebitda margin over the business plan and terminal value period	- 5.8pt	- 4.2pt	- 2.5pt

15. Other intangible assets

15.1 Intangible assets by type

The following is a breakdown of intangible assets by type:

	December 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Gross	Amort, dep. & impairment	Net	Gross	Amort, dep. & impairment	Net
	(in € millions)					
SFR trade name ^(a)	1,050	(146)	904	1,050	(76)	974
Other trade name ^(b)	73	(3)	70	0	(0)	0
Licenses ^(c)	2,286	(301)	1,985	2,190	(149)	2,041
Customer bases ^(d)	2,875	(744)	2,131	2,875	(368)	2,508
Software	2,247	(1,134)	1,114	1,887	(754)	1,134
Other intangible assets ^(e)	2,698	(1,302)	1,396	2,316	(989)	1,327
Total	11,229	(3,629)	7,600	10,318	(2,335)	7,983

(a) The SFR brand was valued at the time of application of Purchase Price Accounting and is amortized over 15 years.

(b) Includes mainly SFR Presse and NexRadioTV brands for respectively €28 million and €44.6 million.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

15. Other intangible assets (Continued)

(c) *Includes the licenses held by:*

- *SFR at the time it was acquired (see Note 2.11—Intangible assets). In addition, in the context of the allocation of frequencies in the 700 MHz band, SFR acquired new frequencies for the amount of €466 million (excluding spectra). This amount was discounted.*
- *NextRadioTV for the amount of €95.7 million.*

(d) *Includes mainly:*

- *The SFR customer base as valued at the time of application of Purchase Price Accounting for a gross value of €2,700 million amortized over 9 years.*
- *The Virgin Mobile customer base as valued at the time of application of Purchase Price Accounting for a gross value of €160 million amortized over 5 years. As of December 31, 2016, the customer base was impaired for the amount of €41.5 million.*

(e) *Primarily include the rights to use the cable infrastructure and civil engineering facilities built by the operator Orange, the concession contracts (IFRIC 12), the costs of customer acquisition, service access fees and television programmes.*

15.2 Change in net intangible assets

The following is a breakdown of the change in intangible assets:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Net carrying amount in the opening balance	7,983	8,395
Amortization and impairment	(1,420)	(1,454)
Acquisitions	795	1,158
Disposals	(23)	(147)
Changes in scope	248	—
Reclassification to assets held for sale	(29)	—
Other	46	32
Net carrying amount in the closing balance	<u>7,600</u>	<u>7,983</u>

15.3 Breakdown of amortization and impairment

The following is a breakdown of amortization and impairment:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
SFR trade name	(72)	(70)
Licenses	(147)	(137)
Customer bases	(376)	(336)
Software	(431)	(447)
Other intangible assets	(394)	(464)
Total	<u>(1,420)</u>	<u>(1,454)</u>

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

16. Property, plant and equipment

16.1 Property, plant and equipment by type

The following is a breakdown of property, plant and equipment by type:

	December 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Gross	Amort, dep. & impairment	Net	Gross	Amort, dep. & impairment	Net
	(in € millions)					
Land	93	(1)	91	90	(1)	88
Buildings	1,715	(309)	1,405	1,656	(257)	1,399
Technical equipment	5,690	(2,464)	3,226	5,235	(2,158)	3,078
Assets in progress	523	(0)	522	344	(7)	338
Other	1,625	(850)	775	1,266	(543)	724
Total	9,645	(3,625)	6,021	8,591	(2,965)	5,627

Buildings mainly consist of technical website hosting, constructed buildings and their respective amenities.

Technical facilities include mainly network and transmission equipment.

Property, plant and equipment in progress consist of equipment and network infrastructures.

“Other” items include boxes (ADSL, fiber and cable).

16.2 Change in net property, plant and equipment

The following is a breakdown of the change in property, plant and equipment:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Net carrying amount in the opening balance	5,627	5,643
Amortization, depreciation and impairment	(1,015)	(1,100)
Acquisitions	1,517	1,213
Disposals	(81)	(80)
Changes in scope	23	—
Reclassification to assets held for sale	(0)	—
Other	(51)	(50)
Net carrying amount in the closing balance	6,021	5,627

16.3 Breakdown of amortization and impairment

The following is a breakdown of amortization and impairment:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Buildings	(128)	(140)
Technical equipment	(546)	(575)
Assets in progress	7	(0)
Other	(347)	(384)
Total	(1,015)	(1,100)

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

16. Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

16.4 Property, plant and equipment financed by finance leases

The net carrying amount of the assets held through finance lease contracts breaks down as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Land	2	6
Buildings	13	32
Technical equipment	106	88
Other	14	3
Total	135	128

17. Investments in associates

The change for the fiscal year can be analyzed as follows:

	(in € millions)
Balance as of December 31, 2015	110
Change in scope ^(a)	27
Cancellation of capital ^(b)	(79)
Dividends paid	(13)
Income / Loss	(4)
Other	6
Balance as of December 31, 2016	46

(a) Corresponds to the entry into the scope of the NextRadioTV Group and SFR Presse (ex. AMGF) companies.

(b) Corresponds to the cancellation of the non paid-up capital of Numergy (see Note 4.2—Takeover of Numergy).

17.1 Main interests in associates

The amount of “Investments in associates” breaks down as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Numergy	—	78
Diversité TV France ^(d)	23	—
La Poste Telecom ^(a)	(0)	—
Other associates	22	26
Associates	45	104
Synerail ^(b)	—	—
Foncière Rimbaud ^(c)	1	6
Joint ventures	1	6
Total	46	110

The main investments in associates are as follows:

- a) In 2011, SFR and La Poste formed La Poste Telecom, of which they own 49% and 51%, respectively. This subsidiary is a virtual mobile operator in the retail mobile telephony market under the trademark La Poste Mobile. The negative value of the equity interests in La Poste Telecom was adjusted to zero by offsetting against provisions totaling €24.9 million at year-end 2016.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

17. Investments in associates (Continued)

- b) On February 18, 2010, a group comprised of SFR, Vinci and AXA (30% each) and TDF (10%) signed a GSM-R public-private partnership contract with Réseau Ferré de France. This contract, worth a total of one billion euros over a 15-year term, is to finance, build, operate and maintain a digital telecommunications network to provide voice and data communication between trains and ground control teams in conference mode. The network will be rolled out gradually on 14,000 km of traditional and high-speed rail lines in France. The negative value of the equity interests in Synerail was adjusted to zero by offsetting against provisions totaling €0.5 million at end-2016.
- c) SFR and Vinci Immobilier, a subsidiary of Vinci Group, have four subsidiaries in common which they own 50:50—Foncière Rimbaud 1, Foncière Rimbaud 2, Foncière Rimbaud 3 and Foncière Rimbaud 4—as part of the construction of SFR’s headquarters in Saint-Denis. This project was completed in two tranches. The first tranche of buildings carried by Foncière Rimbaud 1 and Foncière Rimbaud 2 was delivered in late 2013. The second tranche carried by Foncière Rimbaud 3 and Foncière Rimbaud 4 was delivered in the last quarter of 2015. As a portion of the property complex was sold off-plan (VEFA), Foncière Rimbaud companies continue for the time needed to finalize the operations.
- d) On April 1, 2016, the company NextRadioTV acquired 39% of the company PHO Holding that owns itself 100% of shares of the company Diversité TV, which issues the free TNT HD channel Numéro 23.

The shareholding percentages of these principal equity associates are indicated in Note 35—*List of consolidated entities*.

17.2 Condensed financial information

The following table presents the condensed financial information on significant equity associates:

	Numergy		La Poste Telecom		Synerail	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in € millions)					
Revenues	—	4	214	202	82	167
Net income (loss)	—	(16)	(19)	(9)	11	2
Equity	—	168	(90)	(83)	(3)	(15)
Cash (-)/Net debt (+)	—	2	56	51	526	487
Total balance sheet	—	175	45	38	610	598

18. Other non-current assets

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Derivative financial instruments ^(a)	1,886	1,915
Other ^(b)	244	198
Non-current financial assets	<u>2,131</u>	<u>2,112</u>
Other non-current assets	21	57
Other non-current assets	<u><u>2,151</u></u>	<u><u>2,169</u></u>

(a) See Note 25.1—*Fair value of derivative instruments*.

(b) Includes the offsetting entry for the financial income of €124 million recognized for the guarantees granted by Vivendi.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

19. Inventories

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Inventories of terminals and accessories	257	317
Other	24	13
Inventories—gross	281	331
Impairment	(45)	(45)
Inventories—net value	235	286

Inventories are primarily comprised of handsets (mobile and boxes) and accessories.

The handsets inventories at year-end consisted of €87.9 million classified as inventories on deposit with distributors (classified as agents) compared with €110.2 million in 2015.

20. Trade and other receivables

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Trade receivables ^(a)	2,518	2,277
Impairment of doubtful debts ^(b)	(491)	(442)
Trade receivables, net	2,027	1,835
Receivables from suppliers	203	217
Tax and social security receivables	709	538
Prepaid expenses	218	108
Other receivables non-operating	55	25
Trade and other receivables, net	3,212	2,723
Corporate tax ^(c)	159	270
Corporate tax integration receivables	—	1
Tax receivables	159	271

(a) The trade receivables disclosed above are measured at amortized cost. Due to their short-term maturity, fair value and amortized cost are an estimate for the nominal amount of trade receivables.

(b) The Group considers that there is no significant risk of not recovering unprovisioned receivables due. The concentration of counterparty risk connected with trade receivables is limited as the Group's customer portfolio is highly diversified and not concentrated given the large number of customers, especially in B2C activities, with many millions of individual customers.

In the B2B segment, the twenty principal customers of the Group represent less than 5% of Group revenue.

In the operator business, revenue is more concentrated as the largest customers are the telecommunication operators (Orange, Bouygues Telecom, Free Mobile, etc.) for which the risk is moderate given the reciprocal interconnection flows.

(c) Tax receivables represent the installment paid in 2016.

21. Other current financial assets

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Dividends	—	—
Other	4	2
Other current financial assets	4	2

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

22. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents can be broken down as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Cash	314	210
Cash equivalents ^(a)	138	144
Cash and cash equivalents	452	355

(a) Cash equivalents mainly correspond to money-market UCITS.

23. Equity

As of December 31, 2016, SFR Group's share capital, based on the number of shares issued at that date, amounted to €442,532,156 comprising 442,532,156 ordinary shares with a nominal value of €1 each.

23.1 Change in share capital

Date	Transaction	Shares issued
December 31, 2015		440,129,753
January to December	Exercise of stock options	2,402,403
December 31, 2016		442,532,156

23.2 Treasury shares

In early 2014, the Group signed a liquidity contract with Exane BNP Paribas in order to improve the liquidity of its traded shares and the regularity of their prices on NYSE Euronext Paris.

As of December 31, 2016, the Group held 48,282 treasury shares as part of the liquidity contract.

23.3 Earnings per share

The following table shows the bridge between basic income per share and diluted income per share:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Net income used for calculating basic earnings per share	(210)	675
<i>Impact of dilutive instruments:</i>		
Stock option plans ^(a)	—	—
Net income used for calculating diluted earnings per share	(210)	675

(a) Stock options granted at end-2016 are non-dilutive in view of the change in share price between the grant date and the balance sheet date, and the valuation of the plans.

The table below shows the weighted average number of ordinary shares used for calculating basic and diluted earnings per share:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(number of shares)	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	441,987,300	458,180,714
<i>Impact of dilutive instruments:</i>		
Stock option plans ^(a)	—	—
Weighted average number of shares outstanding—diluted	441,987,300	458,180,714

(a) The weighted average number of shares outstanding was not restated for the number of stock option exercised at end-2016 because the stock option plans granted as of December 31, 2016 have no dilutive effect.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

23. Equity (Continued)

23.4 Capital management and dividends

The Group manages its capital as part of a financial policy intended to ensure flexible access to capital markets, including for selective investment in development projects, and to remunerate shareholders.

The amounts available for shareholder remuneration, when in the form of dividends, are determined (i) based on distributable profits and reserves, in accordance with French standards, of the entity SFR Group, the Group's parent company and (ii) restrictions in bond terms and conditions lifted in 2014 limiting the Group's capacity to pay dividends and (iii) commitments made in existing shareholder agreements.

The Shareholders' Meeting of December 15, 2015 approved an exceptional distribution of dividends in the amount of €5.70 per share, a total amount of €2.5 billion, which was charged to the "additional paid-in capital" caption.

The Group did not pay dividends to its shareholders during the fiscal year 2016.

24. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities break down as follows:

	Current		Non-current		Total	
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)					
Bonds	403	173	12,197	9,305	12,600	9,478
Term loans ¹	82	81	4,736	7,050	4,818	7,132
Derivative instruments	—	—	237	87	237	87
Borrowings	485	254	17,171	16,443	17,655	16,697
Finance lease liabilities	43	31	40	35	83	66
Perpetual subordinated notes ("TSDI") ...	—	—	46	43	46	43
Deposits received from customers	38	14	151	121	188	135
Bank overdrafts ...	52	126	—	—	52	126
Securitization	263	171	—	—	263	171
Reverse factoring	374	241	—	—	374	241
Commercial paper	249	—	—	—	249	—
Other ²	136	6	89	16	225	22
Other financial liabilities	1,155	588	325	215	1,480	803
Financial liabilities	1,640	842	17,496	16,658	19,136	17,500

¹ This amount includes a NextRadioTV term loan (€39 million of which €19 million at short term).

² This amount includes €100 million of vendor loan related to the acquisition of AMGF and €59 million related to the valuation of the put and call options as part of the acquisition of NextRadioTV.

Financial liabilities issued in US dollars are converted at the following closing rate:

- As of December 31, 2016: €1 = \$1.0541
- As of December 31, 2015: €1 = \$1.0887

During the first quarter, the Group set up a commercial paper program amounting to €800 million, which was drawn for €249 million as of December 31, 2016.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

24. Financial liabilities (Continued)

The Group ramped up its securitization program by securitizing some Corporate invoices of its Completel subsidiary in addition to the new loans of its SFR subsidiary. The initial sale of these different assets represented a cash inflow of €91 million in 2016.

In 2015, SFR SA, some bank institutions and about fifteen of SFR SA's main suppliers of services of equipment have settled new agreements on the payment of some SFR SA's suppliers' invoices. Banks take over the invoices of these suppliers, against payment at initial maturity of the invoice (reverse factoring). SFR SA commits to pay to the banks the invoice at the extended maturity. The extended maturity could not exceed 360 days after the invoice issuance by the supplier. As of December 31, 2016, around €374 million of these suppliers' invoices were integrated in this maturity extension program. These invoices will mature over the year 2017.

24.1 Bonds

Bonds can be broken down as follows:

Original currency	Maturity	Coupon in foreign currency	Coupon in euros ¹	Original amount (millions)		Outstanding amount at (millions) in euros ³	
				in foreign currency	in euros ²	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016
EUR	May 2022	5.375%	5.375%	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
EUR	May 2024	5.625%	5.625%	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
USD	May 2019	4.875%	4.354%	2,400	1,736	2,204	—
USD	May 2022	6.000%	5.141%	4,000	2,893	3,674	3,795
USD	May 2024	6.250%	5.383%	1,375	994	1,263	1,304
USD	April 2026	7.375%	6.177%	5,190	4,194	—	4,924
Total					12,067	9,392	12,273

1 Corresponds, for US dollar bonds, to the interest rate of hedging instruments.

2 Corresponding value at the exchange rate of the hedging instruments (€1 = \$1.3827 for the bonds maturing in 2019, 2022 and 2024 and €1 = \$1.2375 for the 2026 bond).

3 Amounts expressed exclude accrued interest (€429 million as of December 31, 2016 and €201 million as of December 31, 2015) and exclude the impact of the effective interest rate (€101 million as of December 31, 2016 and €115 million as of December 31, 2015). Including accrued interest and impact of EIR, the total bond borrowings amounted to €12,600 million as of December 31, 2016 and €9,478 million as of December 31, 2015.

In April 2016, the Group raised a new bond for a total amount of US\$5,190 million. This is a new senior bond covered by the same securities as the other bonds or bank loans. It carries a coupon of 7.375% and will mature in April 2026. As for all of the Group's bonds denominated in US dollars, the interest and principal are hedged for the next eight years after the bond is arranged. The average hedging rate is €1 for \$1.2375. This rate originates from (i) a US\$2,400 million hedge at 1.3827 (reallocation of the hedge instrument value of the 2019 Bond, which has been repaid) and (ii) a US\$2,790 million hedge at 1.1350 arranged at the market rate at the time the bond was drawn. The coupon paid in euro equivalent is around 6.18%.

The proceeds from this new bond were used to refinance the loans below:

- The 2019 Bond of US\$2,400 million. It should be noted that this Bond was redeemed in May 2016, while the new bond was drawn in April 2016;
- Bank loans B1 and B2 denominated in euros for a total of €627 million;
- A portion of bank loan B4 denominated in euros for a total of €399 million;
- A portion of bank loans B1 and B2 denominated in US dollars for a total of US\$1,142 million; and
- €450 million drawn on the revolving credit line.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

24. Financial liabilities (Continued)

24.2 Bank borrowings

The bank loans break down as follows (the new tranches issued in 2016 are shown in italics):

Currency	Tranche	Maturity	Reference interest rate	Margin		Original amount (millions)		Outstanding amount at (millions) in euros ⁴	
				in foreign currency ¹	in euros ²	in foreign currency	in euros	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016
EUR	B1/B2/B4	May 2020	Euribor 3M	4.500%	4.500%	1,900	1,900	1,881	—
USD	B1	May 2020	Libor 3M	4.500%	4.214%	1,394	1,008 ³	1,268	—
USD	B2	May 2020	Libor 3M	4.500%	4.209%	1,206	872 ³	1,097	—
USD	B5	July 2022	Libor 3M	4.563%	3.988%	550	498 ³	505	—
USD	B6	Jan. 2023	Libor 3M	4.750%	4.150%	1,340	1,184 ³	1,231	—
EUR	B6	Jan. 2023	Euribor 3M	4.750%	4.750%	500	500	500	—
<i>EUR</i>	<i>B7</i>	<i>April 2023</i>	<i>Euribor 3M</i>	<i>4.500%</i>	<i>4.500%</i>	<i>850</i>	<i>850</i>	—	846
EUR	B5/B9	July 2023	Euribor 3M	4.000%	4.000%	300	300	300	297
USD	<i>B7</i>	<i>Jan. 2024</i>	<i>Libor 3M</i>	<i>5.000%</i>	<i>4.570%</i>	<i>1,425</i>	<i>1,031³</i>	—	1,345
EUR	B10	Jan. 2025	Euribor 3M	3.750%	3.750%	700	700	—	700
USD	<i>B8</i>	<i>Jan. 2025</i>	<i>Libor 3M</i>	<i>4.000%</i>	<i>3.706%</i>	<i>1,790</i>	<i>1,594³</i>	—	1,698
Revolving Credit Facility (RCF)						—	—	450	—
Total						10,436	7,232	7,232	4,886

1 Including a minimum ("floor") of 0.75%. Interest is payable quarterly at the end of January, April, July and October.

2 Corresponds to the interest rate of hedging instruments.

3 For loans in dollars, the corresponding value is calculated at the exchange rate of the hedging instruments (€1=\$1.1041 for tranche B5, €1=\$1.1318 for tranche B6, €1= \$1.3827 for tranches B1, B2 and B7, €1= \$1.1231 for tranche B8).

4 Amounts expressed exclude accrued interest (€32 million as of December 31, 2016 and €49 million as of December 31, 2015) and exclude the impact of the effective interest rate (€140 million as of December 31, 2016 and €149 million as of December 31, 2015). Including accrued interest and impact of EIR, total bank borrowings amounted to €4,779 million as of December 31, 2016, and €7,132 million as of December 31, 2015. These amounts do not include the bank loan raised by NextRadioTV.

During the April 2016 refinancing, the Group set up two new Term Loan tranches (B7 in euros and B7 in US dollars) in order to repay the loans below:

- A portion of bank loan B4 denominated in euros for a total of €850 million; and
- A portion of bank loans B1 and B2 denominated in US dollars for a total of US\$1,425 million.

The combination of the repayments made with the new 2026 Bond (see Note 24.1) and new bank loans resulted in the full repayment of bank loans B1, B2 and B4 denominated in euros and B1 and B2 denominated in US dollars.

The new bank loans have the following characteristics:

- The B7 tranche in US dollars for an amount of US\$1,425 million maturing in January 2024 with repayments of 0.25% of the nominal each quarter. This tranche bears interest at three-month Libor (with a floor at 0.75%) plus a margin of 4.25%;
- The B7 tranche in euros for an amount of €850 million maturing in April 2023 with repayments of 0.25% of the nominal each quarter. This tranche bears interest at three-month Euribor (with a floor at 0.75%) plus a margin of 3.75%.

For the tranche in dollars, the cross-currency swaps which hedge this loan show an exchange rate of €1 for US\$1.3827. This rate, which is different from the market rate on the draw-down date of the loan, was obtained thanks to the renewal of the hedging instruments arranged at this rate for tranches B1 and B2 in US dollars which were repaid; the amount receivable on the old hedges is offset with the amount payable on the new hedging transactions. The interest (save for the floor, i.e. the Group receives three-month Libor and pays three-month Euribor) are hedged at three-month Euribor plus 4.57%.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

24. Financial liabilities (Continued)

In June 2016, the Group received the approval of its lenders to extend the maturity of the Term Loan B5 by one year to July 2023 and reduce the margin 9/16^{ème} (0.5625%) to stand at 3.25%. Following this operation, the Term Loan has been renamed B9.

The Group made another significant refinancing in October 2016. The Group set up two new Term Loan tranches (B10 in euros and B8 in US dollars) in order to fully repay the three loans below:

- The bank loan B6 denominated in euros for a total of €496.25 million;
- The bank loan B5 denominated in US dollars for a total of US\$544.5 million; and
- The bank loan B6 denominated in US dollars for a total of US\$1,329.95 million.

The portion of the B10 Term loan non-used in the refinancing repaid €100 million of the Revolving Credit Facility.

The new bank loans have the following characteristics:

- The B8 tranche in US dollars for an amount of US\$1,790 million maturing in January 2025 with repayments of 0.25% of the nominal each quarter. This tranche bears interest at three-month Libor (with a floor at 0.75%) plus a margin of 3.25%;
- The B10 tranche in euros for an amount of €700 million maturing in January 2025 with repayments of 0.25% of the nominal each quarter. This tranche bears interest at three-month Euribor (with a floor at 0.75%) plus a margin of 3.00%.

For the tranche in dollars, the Group kept in place the cross currency swaps which hedged the B5 and B6 refinanced loans, while reducing the nominal by US\$100 million in order to take into account the Group's exposure reduction in US dollars.

As of December 31, 2016, the Revolving Credit Facility ("RCF") was not used; it was drawn by €450 million as of December 31, 2015.

Bank loans, excluding the RCF, will all be repaid at the rate of 0.25% of the nominal amount each quarter.

24.3 Net financial debt

Net financial debt as defined and utilized by the Group can be broken down as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015(*)
	(in € millions)	
Bonds	12,273	9,392
Term loans	4,886	7,231
Finance lease liabilities	83	66
Commercial paper	249	—
Bank overdrafts	52	126
Other financial liabilities	72	22
Financial Liabilities contributing to net financial debt^(a)	17,615	16,836
Cash and cash equivalents	452	355
Net derivative instruments—currency translation impact	2,367	2,080
Financial Assets contributing to net financial debt^(b)	2,819	2,435
Net financial debt (a)—(b)	14,796	14,401

(a) *Liability items correspond to the nominal value of financial liabilities excluding accrued interest, impact of EIR, perpetual subordinated notes, operating debts (notably guarantee deposits, securitization debts and reverse factoring), debts related to the acquisition of AMGF and ACL and earn-out to Vivendi. All these liabilities are translated at the closing exchange rates.*

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

24. Financial liabilities (Continued)

(b) Asset items consist of cash and cash equivalents and the portion of the fair value of derivatives related to the currency translation impact (€2,080 million as of December 31, 2015 and €2,367 million as of December 31, 2016). The portion of the fair value of derivatives related to the exchange rate impacts (€(252) million as of December 31, 2015 and €(718) million as of December 31, 2016) is not included.

(*) As of December 31, 2015, the portion of the fair value of derivative instruments related to interest rate impacts was indicated in the table but excluded from the net debt. For purposes of simplification, the reported amount as of December 31, 2015 was restated to reflect this portion, the exact amount of which is given in note (b). Moreover, the Other financial liabilities were split in order to have a finer detail.

24.4 Senior Debt Liquidity Risk

The following table breaks downs, for the Group's senior debt (bonds, bank loans and RCF) the future undiscounted cash flows (interest payments and repayment of the nominal amount).

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 and beyond	Total
	(in € millions items)						
USD bonds	529	461	(1,041)	568	(463)	12,132	12,186
USD term loans	122	124	122	(71)	(189)	3,259	3,367
EUR bonds	124	124	124	124	124	2,481	3,102
EUR term loans	94	95	94	93	92	1,906	2,374
RCF	15	15	12	10	5	—	56
Total	884	818	(688)	724	(431)	19,778	21,086

The main assumptions used in this schedule are as follows:

- US dollar amounts are translated to euros at the closing rate (€1=\$1.0541) and flows on USD Bonds and USD Term loans also include flows on derivative instruments—also refer to the specific assumptions for debts denominated in US dollars as described in Note 25.4—*Liquidity risk on debts in foreign currencies*;
- Calculations of interest are based on the Euribor and Libor rates as of December 31, 2016 (which leads at that date to the application of the floor to floating rate loans in euros but not to floating rate loans in US dollars);
- The maturity dates of bonds and loans are positioned at the contractual maturity date (no early repayment is planned).

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

25. Derivative Instruments

25.1 Fair value of derivative instruments

Note	Type	Underlying element	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
			(in € millions)	
25.2	Cross-currency swaps	2019 USD bonds	na	430
		2022 USD bonds	761	740
		2024 USD bonds	260	253
		2026 USD bonds	468	na
		2020 USD refinancing term loan	na	261
		2020 USD non-refinancing term loan	na	225
		2022/2025 USD term loan	1 ¹	(1)
		2023/2025 USD term loan	1/2 ^{1/2}	5
		2024 USD term loan	309	na
		Fixed rate—Floating rate USD	(190)	(86)
		25.3	Interest rate swaps	Fixed rate—EURIBOR 3 months
Derivative instruments classified as assets	1,886			1,915
Derivative instruments classified as liabilities	(237)			(87)
Net Derivative instruments	1,650			1,828
<i>o/w currency effect</i>	2,367			2,080
<i>o/w interest rate effect</i>	(718)			(252)

¹ As explained in Note 24.2, these swaps were not unwound at the time of the refinancing of the Term Loans maturing in 2022 and 2023 but reallocated to the new Term Loan maturing in 2025.

² Following the debt refinancing, the nominal of this swap was reduced by US\$100 million in October 2016.

In accordance with IAS 39, the Group uses the fair value method to recognize its derivative instruments.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments (cross currency swaps) traded over-the-counter is calculated on the basis of models commonly used by traders to measure these types of instruments. The resulting fair values are checked against bank valuations.

The measurement of the fair value of derivative financial instruments includes a “counterparty risk” component for asset derivatives and an “own credit risk” component for liability derivatives. Credit risk is measured on the basis of the usual mathematical models and market data (implicit credit spreads).

As explained above, the hedging instruments for the 2019 Bonds and 2020 Loans ended in April 2016 at the time of the refinancing. Two new hedging instruments were arranged for the 2026 Bonds and the new 2024 Loan.

25.2 Cross currency swaps

Cross currency swaps subscribed to by the Group are intended to neutralize the exchange rate impacting future financial flows (nominal amount, coupons) or to convert the LIBOR exposure for drawdowns in US dollars for the Term Loan into EURIBOR exposure.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

25. Derivative Instruments (Continued)

Hedges established are detailed in the table below:

	Notional		Margin		Initial exchange date	Final exchange date	Coupons payment date
	USD	EUR	USD	EUR			
	(in items millions)						
2022 bonds	4,000	2,893	6.000%	5.143%	April 30, 2015	May 15, 2022 ¹	February 15- August 15
2024 bonds	1,375	994	6.250%	5.383%	April 30, 2015	May 15, 2022 ¹	
2026 A bonds	2,400	1,736	7.375%	6.783%	none	July 15, 2024 ¹	January 15- July 15
2026 B bonds	2,790	2,458	7.375%	5.747%	April 11, 2016	April 15, 2024 ¹	January 31- April 30-
2025 term loan	550	498	L+3.250% ²	E+2.730% ²	August 3, 2015	July 31, 2022 ¹	July 31 and October 31
2025 term loan	1,240	1,096	L+4.000% ²	E+4.150% ²	November 10, 2015	Jan. 31, 2023 ¹	
2024 term loan	1,425	1,030	L+4.250%	E+4.570%	none	Jan. 15, 2024 ¹	
Total	13,780	10,705					

¹ Banks benefit from a five-year termination clause in their favor:

- in May 2019, for 2022 and 2024 Bonds;
- in July 2020 for the 2025 Loan;
- in November 2020 for the 2025 Loan;
- in April 2021 for the 2026 A Bonds, 2026 B Bonds and for the 2024 Loan.

Banks may thus unilaterally terminate the hedging agreement and have SFR Group pay, or pay the balance under the agreement to SFR Group (depending on the market conditions at such time).

² A minimum (floor) of 0.75% applies to the LIBOR and EURIBOR.

During the refinancing in April 2016, three new hedges were set up for two debt instruments. These new hedges cover the principal and interest of the underlying amounts hedged for eight years in the case of the 2026 Bonds and at maturity for the 2024 Loan:

- 2026 Bond:
 - 2026A Bond: this derivative instrument originates from the hedge for the old 2019 Bond recycled for a portion of the new 2026 Bond. It covers principal and interest for US\$2.400 million of the 2026 Bond. The exchange rate is 1.3827, which is the original exchange rate for 2019 Bonds. The main differences are the extension of the hedge and the higher dollar rate (7.375% compared to 4.875%), which explains, with the remuneration of banks, the euro rate differential between the 2026A Bond and the 2026B Bond of around 1% (6.783% vs 5.746%);
 - 2026B Bond: this instrument covers the principal and interests of the 2026 Bond which are not covered by the 2026A Bond instrument. It was set up at market conditions. The exchange rate is 1.1350. The euro rate is 5.75%.
- 2024 Loan: this instrument fully covers the principal and interest of the 2024 Loan until maturity. The exchange rate is 1.3827. The euro rate is 4.57%.

As for all the Group's derivative instruments, the bank counterparties are covered by a five-year early termination clause at the fair value of the hedging instruments.

The refinancing of October 2016 led to the fall of the outstanding amount in US dollars of Term Loans. Indeed, B5 and B6 loans for a total amount of US\$1,874 million were refinanced with the B8 new Term Loan of US\$1,790 million and a portion of the B10 Term Loan in euros for €700 million. As a result, the Group has partially unwound one of the existing swap (initial exchange date November 10, 2015). The notional in US dollars of this swap has been reduced from US\$1,340 million to US\$1,240 million and the notional in euros of this swap has been reduced from €1,184 million to €1,096 million. The other terms (despite the fall of the margin of underlying loans) stay the same.

The swap agreements described above are guaranteed and benefit from the same security as granted for bonds and bank loans (see Note 33—*Contractual Obligations and Commitments*).

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

25. Derivative Instruments (Continued)

25.3 Interest rate swaps

In early July 2015, the Group entered into swaps for the purpose of cancelling the hedging of coupon rates for the USD leg for the 2019-2022 period, concerning the 2022 and 2024 Bonds, against payment of the balance to SFR Group.

Fixed interest rates of 6% and 6.25% respectively on these Bonds were moreover changed to floating Libor rates, plus a margin of 2.03% and 2.28% respectively (for the 2019-2022 period).

In February 2016, the Group entered into an interest rate swap with the characteristics below:

- Principal: €4,000 million
- SFR Group pays a negative fixed rate of 0.121% versus floating three-month Euribor
- Maturity: January 2023
- Frequency of swaps: quarterly (January, April, July, and October)

As these swaps were not classified as hedges, changes in their fair value were recognized directly in profit or loss.

25.4 Liquidity risk on foreign currency debts

The following table breaks down, for the bonds and loans denominated in dollars, the future undiscounted cash flows (interest payments and repayment of the nominal amount).

The main assumptions used in this schedule are as follows:

- Amounts in dollars are translated to euros at the closing rate (€1 = \$1.0541);
- Calculations of interest are based on the EURIBOR and LIBOR rates as of December 31, 2016 (which leads at that date to applying the floor on variable rate loans);
- The maturity dates of bonds and loans are positioned at the contractual maturity date (no early repayment is planned);
- The final trade date for the swaps was scheduled for the closer of (i) the final trade date provided for in the swap agreement and, where applicable, (ii) the date on which the banks have the option to terminate the agreement early.

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 and beyond	Total
	(in € millions)						
USD Bonds (a)	529	461	(1,041)	568	(463)	12,132	12,186
Flows in USD	766	671	671	671	671	12,132	15,582
Swap—Flows in USD	(766)	(671)	(6,630)	(362)	(6,365)	—	(14,794)
Swap—Flows in EUR	529	461	4,918	259	5,230	—	11,398
USD Term loans (b)	122	124	122	(71)	(189)	3,259	3,367
Flows in USD	172	173	171	170	169	3,259	4,114
Swap—Flows in USD	(154)	(154)	(154)	(2,088)	(1,484)	—	(4,033)
Swap—Flows in EUR	105	105	105	1,847	1,126	—	3,287
Total = (a) + (b)	651	585	(918)	497	(652)	15,391	15,553

25.5 Credit risk and counterparty risk

SFR Group is exposed to bank counterparty risk in its investments and derivatives; SFR Group therefore uses strict criteria when selecting public, financial or industrial institutions in which to invest or contract derivatives, in particular in terms of their financial rating.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

26. Provisions

The following table details the amount of provisions:

	December 31, 2016					Closing
	Opening	Increase	Utilization	Reversal and changes of accounting estimates	Other	
	(in € millions)					
Employee benefit plans ^(a)	125	14	(2)	—	25	161
Restructuring ^(b)	55	103	(38)	(1)	27	146
Technical site restoration ^(c)	117	4	(1)	—	(2)	119
Litigation and other ^(d)	758	291	(131)	(115)	8	811
Provisions	1,055	412	(172)	(116)	58	1,236
<i>Current provisions</i>	328	250	(123)	(88)	30	396
<i>Non-current provisions</i>	727	162	(49)	(28)	28	840

(a) Employee benefit plans: see Note 28—Post-Employment Benefits.

(b) Includes mainly provisions for restructuring of distributors for an amount of €100.5 million and the employment protection plan of SFR Presse for an amount of €17.9 million.

(c) Site restoration expenses: the Group has an obligation to restore the technical sites of its network at the end of the lease when they are not renewed or are terminated early.

(d) Litigation and other: these are included in provisions mainly when their amounts and types are not disclosed, because disclosing them may harm the Group. Provisions for litigation cover the risks connected with court action against the Group (see Note 34—Litigation). All provisioned disputes are currently awaiting hearing or motions in a court. The unused portion of provisions recognized at the beginning of the period reflects disputes that have been settled by the Group paying amounts smaller than those provisioned, or to a downward re-assessment of the risk.

The table for fiscal year 2015 is presented below:

	December 31, 2015					Closing
	Opening	Increase	Utilization	Reversal and changes of accounting estimates	Other	
	(in € millions)					
Employee benefit plans	121	12	(0)	—	(8)	125
Restructuring	11	56	(27)	(0)	14	55
Technical site restoration	76	4	(2)	—	39	117
Litigation and other	756	157	(68)	(72)	(16)	758
Provisions	965	230	(97)	(72)	29	1,055
<i>Current provisions</i>	330	107	(64)	(45)	(0)	328
<i>Non-current provisions</i>	635	122	(33)	(27)	29	727

27. Share-based payments

Between 2013 and 2015, the Board of Directors adopted a number of stock option plans in favor of certain corporate officers of SFR Group and employees of the Group.

The exercise of options is subject to conditions of employment and performance (based on revenue and Adjusted EBITDA—Capex indicators of the Group).

The vesting occurs in three periods:

- 50% at the end of two years;
- 25% at the end of three years;
- 25% at the end of four years.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

27. Share-based payments (Continued)

The main assumptions used for the valuation of the various stock option plans are listed in the table below:

Plan / Date	November, 2013	January, 2014	November, 2014	April, 2015	September, 2015
Total fair value on grant date (in thousands of euros)	9,702	1,145	12,251	2,653	514
Exercise price of the option (in euros)*	11.37	12.67	24.78	44.21	38.81
Anticipated volatility (weighted average)	25%	25%	25%	26%	27%
Expiry date (maturity)	2021/11	2022/01	2022/11	2023/04	2023/09
Anticipated dividends	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds)	0.75%	1%	0.25%	0%	0%

* Adjusted following payment of the €5.7 per share dividend in December 2015.

The following table shows the change in the number of subscription options for outstanding shares during the period, along with the number of exercisable options not exercised at period-end (figures expressed in thousands of options).

Plan / Date (in number of options)	November, 2013	January, 2014	November, 2014	April, 2015	September, 2015
Options outstanding as of January 1, 2016	4,048	255	2,684	409	106
Granted	—	—	—	—	—
Cancelled, lapsed	—	—	(1,977)	—	—
Exercised	(2,152)	(49)	(202)	—	—
Options outstanding as of December 31, 2016	<u>1,896</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>504</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>106</u>
Exercisable as of December 31, 2016	1,557	141	252	—	—

The following table shows the change in the total number of options and the corresponding weighted average prices (WAPs):

Plan / Date	Number	WAP
Options outstanding as of January 1, 2016	7,502	18.4
Granted	—	—
Cancelled, lapsed	(1,977)	24.8
Exercised	(2,402)	12.5
Options outstanding as of December 31, 2016	<u>3,122</u>	<u>18.9</u>

28. Post-employment benefits

All Group employees benefit from severance packages upon retirement based on the collective bargaining agreement with the company to which they are attached.

The rights to conventional retirement benefits vested by employees were evaluated individually, based on various parameters and assumptions such as the employee's age, position, length of service in the Group and salary, according to the terms of their employment agreement.

28.1 Assumptions used for defined-benefit plans

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Discount rate	1.50%	2.00%
Expected salary increase rate	2.00%	2.00%
Inflation rate	2.00%	2.00%

Demographic assumptions are specific to each company.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

28. Post-employment benefits (Continued)

28.2 Change in commitments

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Benefit obligation—opening balance	125	121
Service cost	11	10
Interest cost	3	2
Actuarial loss (gain)	14	(8)
Benefit paid	(1)	(0)
Business combinations	14	—
Restructuring	(1)	—
Reclassification to liabilities directly associated to assets held for sale	(3)	—
Benefit obligation—closing balance	161	125

The Group had no plan assets as of December 31, 2016 or as of December 31, 2015.

28.3 Breakdown of recognized expense in the Consolidated statement of income

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Service cost	11	10
Interest cost	3	2
Restructuring	(1)	—
Benefit paid	(1)	(0)
Net period expense of post-employment benefits	11	12

28.4 Actuarial gains and losses recognized in comprehensive income

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Actuarial losses (gains) from experience	(1)	(4)
Actuarial losses (gains) from changes of assumptions	14	(4)
Actuarial losses (gains) recognized in comprehensive income	14	(8)
<i>Actuarial losses (gains) cumulated in comprehensive income (oci)</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>(3)</i>

28.5 Sensitivities

The impact of a change in discount rate within more or less 0.25 points for the actuarial liability is presented in the table below:

	(in € millions)
Benefit obligation at 1.25%	168
Benefit obligation at 1.50%	161
Benefit obligation at 1.75%	154

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

28. Post-employment benefits (Continued)

28.6 Maturity of post-employment benefits

The estimated amount (in nominal value) of the benefits to be paid in the next ten years is as follows:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Under one year</u>	<u>Two to five years</u>	<u>Six to ten years</u>
		(in millions of euros)		
Estimated benefits payable	47	1	6	40

29. Other non-current liabilities

This item breaks down as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
	(in € millions)	
Deferred income ^(a)	391	306
GSM and LTE licenses ^(b)	174	440
Other	51	35
Other non-current liabilities	617	780

(a) Prepaid income of more than one year, mainly consisting of unrecognized revenues from network leasing. The current portion of deferred revenue (i.e., revenue to be recognized in the twelve months following the close of the fiscal year) is presented in "Other Current Liabilities" as indicated in Note 30—Trade payables and other current liabilities.

(b) Debt maturing at the latest in 2021.

30. Trade payables and other current liabilities

30.1 Trade payables and other liabilities

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
	(in € millions)	
Trade payables and other liabilities	2,746	2,811
Payables from purchase of intangible and tangible assets	881	793
Advances and deposits from customers, credit customers	471	461
Tax liabilities ^(a)	601	431
Social security liabilities	439	383
Trade payables and other liabilities	5,139	4,878

(a) This amount includes the €80 million fine sentenced by the French Competition Authority (see Note 4.9.2—Sanction by the French Competition Authority for violation of the suspensive nature of the control of concentrations).

30.2 Other current liabilities

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
	(in € millions)	
Prepaid income ^(a)	485	508
Numergy capital not paid up	—	79
Other	55	11
Other current liabilities	540	597

(a) See Note 29—Other non-current liabilities.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31. Financial instruments

31.1 Fair value of financial instruments

The following tables show the net carrying amount per category and the fair value of the Group's financial instruments at December 31 of each year:

December 31, 2016								
	Note	Assets/ liabilities measured at fair value through income	Assets available for sale	Loans and receivables	Assets/ liabilities at amortized cost	Derivatives qualifying as hedges	Total net carrying amount	Fair value
(in € millions)								
Assets								
Trade and other receivables*	20				2,994		2,994	2,994
Derivative instruments classified as assets	18	399				1,488	1,886	1,886
Non-current financial assets	18		13	107	125		244	244
Other non-current assets	18				21		21	21
Current financial assets	21			4			4	4
Cash and cash equivalents	22	452					452	452
Liabilities								
Non-current borrowings and financial liabilities	24				16,934		16,934	17,322
Derivative instruments classified as liabilities	24	237					237	237
Other non-current financial liabilities	24				325		325	325
Other non-current liabilities*	29				225		225	225
Current borrowings and financial liabilities	24				485		485	485
Other financial liabilities	24				1,155		1,155	1,155
Trade payables and other liabilities	30				5,139		5,139	5,139
Other current liabilities*	30				55		55	55

* Excluding prepaid expenses and income.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31. Financial instruments (Continued)

December 31, 2015							
Note	Assets/ liabilities measured at fair value through income	Assets available for sale	Loans and receivables	Assets/ liabilities at amortized cost	Derivatives qualifying as hedges	Total net carrying amount	Fair value
(in € millions)							
Assets							
Trade and other receivables*	20			2,615		2,615	2,615
Derivative instruments classified as assets	18	491			1,424	1,915	1,915
Non-current financial assets	18		64	125		198	198
Other non-current assets	18			57		57	57
Current financial assets	21		2			2	2
Cash and cash equivalents	22	355				355	355
Liabilities							
Non-current long term borrowings and financial liabilities	24			16,355		16,355	16,062
Derivative instruments classified as liabilities	24	87				87	87
Other non-current financial liabilities	24			215		215	215
Other non-current liabilities*	29			475		475	475
Short-term borrowings and financial liabilities	24			254		254	254
Other financial liabilities	24			588		588	588
Trade payables and other liabilities	30			4,878		4,878	4,878
Other current liabilities*	30			90		90	90

* Excluding prepaid expenses and income.

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables, of cash and cash equivalents, and of trade payables and other current liabilities is nearly equal to their fair value given the short maturities of these instruments, or otherwise, their recognition at their discounted value.

With the exception of derivatives, loans and other short-term and long-term financial debts, and other current and non-current financial liabilities are measured at their amortized cost, which corresponds to the estimated value of the financial liability when initially recognized, minus repayments of principal, and plus or minus cumulative amortization, measured using the effective interest rate method.

Derivatives are measured at fair value through the income statement, or through other items of comprehensive income, for the effective portion of the change in fair value of derivatives qualifying as cash flow hedges.

Fair value measurement through the balance sheet

Fair value is calculated using market prices. When market prices are not available, an analysis of discounted cash flow is carried out.

In accordance with IFRS 7, a three-level hierarchy is applied when measuring fair value:

- Level 1: prices listed on an active market;
- Level 2: internal model with parameters that are observable using internal valuation techniques. These techniques rely on the usual mathematical calculation methods that include observable market data (futures prices, yield curve, etc.);
- Level 3: an internal model with non-observable parameters.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31. Financial instruments (Continued)

The following table shows the measurement method used for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value at December 31 of each year:

	2016			
	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
(in € millions)				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Derivative instruments	1,886		1,886	
Other non-current financial assets	13			13
Other current financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	452	452		
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative instruments classified as liabilities	237		237	
2015				
	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
(in € millions)				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Derivative instruments	1,915		1,915	
Other non-current financial assets	9			9
Other current financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	355	355		
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative instruments classified as liabilities	87		87	

31.2 Financial risk management and derivative instruments

The Group's treasury department provides services, coordinates access to national and international financial markets, measures and manages the financial risks connected with the Group's activities. These risks include market risks (mainly exchange rate and interest rate risks), credit risks and liquidity risks. The Group seeks to minimize the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures.

31.3 Currency risk

The Group's exchange rate risk relates to bond issues and bank borrowings denominated in US dollars.

The Group's borrowings arranged in US dollars are fully hedged by derivative instruments in the form of cross currency swaps. The following table shows the impact of hedging on the initial debt (at the debt issue date), before and after hedging.

Original amount, expressed in millions	Currency	Initial position		Hedging instrument		Final position	
		In foreign currency	In euros	In foreign currency	In euros	In foreign currency	In euros
2022 Bonds	USD	(4,000)	—	4,000	(2,893)	—	(2,893)
2024 Bonds	USD	(1,375)	—	1,375	(994)	—	(994)
2026 Bonds	USD	(5,190)	—	5,190	(4,194)	—	(4,194)
2024 Term Loan	USD	(1,425)	—	1,425	(1,030)	—	(1,030)
2025 Term Loan	USD	(1,790)	—	1,790	(1,594)	—	(1,594)
Total		(13,780)	—	13,780	(10,705)	—	(10,705)

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31. Financial instruments (Continued)

The following table shows the impact of hedging on the residual debt as of December 31, 2016 before and after hedging:

Amounts as at December 31, 2016 expressed in millions	Currency	Initial position		Hedging instrument		Final position	
		In foreign currency	In euros	In foreign currency	In euros	In foreign currency	In euros
		2022 Bonds	USD	(4,000)	—	4,000	(2,893)
2024 Bonds	USD	(1,375)	—	1,375	(994)	—	(994)
2026 Bonds	USD	(5,190)	—	5,190	(4,194)	—	(4,194)
2024 Term Loan	USD	(1,418)	—	1,425	(1,030)	7	(1,030)
2025 Term Loan	USD	(1,790)	—	1,790	(1,594)	—	(1,594)
Total		(13,773)	—	13,780	(10,705)	7	(10,705)

Analysis of sensitivity to exchange rate risk

As of December 31, 2016, a sudden 10% change in value of the euro against the US dollar would have, given the assets and liabilities on the balance sheet, an immaterial impact on the Group's currency translation results given the hedging instruments set up by the Group. For the purposes of this analysis, all other variables, in particular interest rates, are assumed to remain unchanged.

Forward purchases

The Group hedges proactively its operating purchases (Capex and Opex) in US dollars. As of December 31, 2016, the Group signed with various counterparties forward purchases of US dollars.

As of December 31, 2016 the Group purchased US\$60.4 million at a average price of US\$1.091 for €1 with maturities starting from January 4, 2017 to May 19, 2017. As of December 31, 2016 the average remaining maturity of these forward purchases is about 45 days.

The total fair value of these instruments amounts to €1.9 million in favor of the Group.

31.4 Rate risk

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risks mainly on bank borrowings on a variable interest rate basis. The Group limits such risks, when it considers appropriate, through interest rate swaps and interest rate caps.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The analysis of sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations for instruments at variable rates takes into accounts all variable flows of financial instruments. The analysis assumes that the liabilities and financial instruments on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2016 remain unchanged over the year. For the purposes of this analysis, all other variables, in particular exchange rates, are assumed to remain unchanged.

A 50 basis point rise (fall) in the EURIBOR at the period-end date would not have material impact on the cost of gross debt.

31.5 Liquidity risk management

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate levels of cash, cash equivalents and lines of credit, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31. Financial instruments (Continued)

Cash position including cash equivalents

As of December 31, 2016, SFR Group's cash position more than covered the repayment schedules of its current financial debt:

	<u>Amount available</u> (in € millions)
Cash	314
Cash equivalents	138
Amount available for drawing from lines of credit	<u>1,125</u>
Cash position	<u>1,577</u>

Rating of SFR Group

The Group's current rating is as follows:

<u>Rating agency</u>	<u>Rating</u>
Standard & Poor's	B+ (negative outlook)
Moody's	B1 (stable outlook)

31.6 Management of credit risk and counterparty risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. Financial instruments that could increase credit risk are mainly trade receivables, cash investments and derivative instruments.

Trade receivables

The Group considers that it has extremely limited exposure to concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade accounts receivable due to its large and diverse customer base (residential and public institutions) operating in numerous industries across France.

Cash investments and derivative instruments

SFR Group is exposed to bank counterparty risk in its investments and derivatives, and therefore uses strict criteria when selecting public, financial or industrial institutions in which to invest or contract derivatives, in particular in terms of their financial rating.

32. Related party transactions

Parties related to the Group include:

- All companies included in the consolidation scope, regardless of whether they are fully consolidated or equity associates;
- Altice N.V., the entities that it consolidates and its related parties;
- All the members of the Executive Committee of SFR Group.

Transactions between fully consolidated entities within the consolidation scope have been eliminated when preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below.

32.1 Senior executive compensation

The Group's senior executives include members of SFR Group's Executive Committee.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

32. Related party transactions (Continued)

The following table shows the compensation allocated to individuals who were, at period-end, or had been in previous years, members of the Executive Committee.

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Short-term benefits ^(a)	11	5
Post-employment benefits ^(b)	—	—
Share-based compensation ^(c)	3	8
Executive compensation	13	13

(a) Includes gross salaries, fixed component and variable component, profit-sharing as well as benefits in kind recognized during the year.

(b) Corresponds to the cost of services rendered.

(c) Expense recorded in the income statement under stock option plans (including employer's contributions owed under the terms of the plans).

32.2 Associates and joint ventures

Associates and joint ventures, measured through equity, are presented in Note 17 — *Investments in associates*.

The main transactions with equity associates relate to:

- La Poste Telecom as part of its telecommunication activities,
- Numergy as part of “cloud computing” services in 2015,
- Synerail as part of the GSM-R public-private partnership.

	Associates		Joint ventures	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in € millions)			
Assets	64	64	19	20
Non-current assets	—	—	17	14
Current assets	64	64	2	6
Liabilities	10	86	—	—
Current liabilities	10	86	—	—
Non-current liabilities	—	—	—	—
Net financial income (expense)	85	69	2	4
Operating income	108	99	—	3
Operating expenses	(24)	(31)	—	—
Financial result	1	1	2	1
Off balance-sheet commitments	28	48	70	91
Operating	—	—	—	—
Financial	28	48	48	71
Pledges	—	—	22	21

32.3 Shareholders

Transactions with shareholders and their related parties

In 2016, the main transactions with shareholders and their related parties were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	(in € millions)	
Total income	45	21
Total expenses	(199)	(47)

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

32. Related party transactions (Continued)

These transactions were conducted as part of the Group's activities mainly with the following companies:

- Altice Luxembourg S.A.: purchase of services;
- Coditel Brabant, Outremer Telecom, Caboviséo, Hot, Portugal Telecom: telecommunication services;
- Auberimmo: re-invoicing of rents;
- MCS, Altice Entertainment News and Sport: televisual royalties and contents;
- Altice Management International (ex. Altice Management Europe): customer services;
- Quadrans: real estate rental;
- ERT, Icart and Rhon'Telecom (related parties as of December 1, 2016): construction and deployment of networks.

The amount of investments made in 2016 amounts to €18 million.

The net amount of operating commitments and contractual obligations amounts to €1,046 million (which includes customer services, SFR sport channels broadcasting and a fixed twelve-year lease contract signed in December 2016 with SCI Quadrans for new buildings).

In addition to the lease contract included in the commitments and contractual obligations, intent letters have been signed for additional buildings under construction.

33. Commitments and contractual obligations

The significant contractual commitments undertaken or received by the Group are disclosed below.

33.1 Commitments relating to bonds and term loans

In May 2014, the Group issued bonds and set up term loans to refinance its historic debt and fund a portion of the SFR acquisition. In July 2015, in the form of an additional facility under the same legal documentation as the loans taken out in May 2014, the Group set up new term loan for the purpose of refinancing its revolving credit lines. Then, in order to fund a portion of the December 2015 distribution, the Group took out a term loan in October 2015. The latter was also structured as an additional tranche under the existing documentation. In April 2016, the Group set up new bonds and term loans for the purpose to refinance a portion of the loans raised in 2014. In October 2016, the Group set up new term loan tranches. The loans setting up in 2016 were structured as additional debt under the existing documentation.

As part of these various loans, established under the same financial documentation, a certain number of Group subsidiaries (SFR Group, SFR, Ypso France, Ypso Holding, Altice B2B France, NC Numericable, Numericable US LLC and Numericable US SAS, Completel and Ypso Finance) pledged certain assets to banks (equity instruments of Group companies, bank accounts intercompany loans, trademarks and goodwill).

Additionally, in the event of a change in control (should a company other than Altice N.V. or an affiliate of Altice N.V. come to hold more than 51% of SFR Group), the Group would have to offer to repay its debt for an amount equal to 101% of the amount outstanding on that debt.

Term loans and Bonds issued also include certain restrictions that limit the Group's ability to:

- Incur or guarantee any additional debt, subject to a consolidated net debt leverage ratio (4.0 for total debt and 3.25 for bonds);
- Draw the RCF line subject to a consolidated net debt leverage ratio (4.5 for 2017 and 4.0 beyond);
- Make investments or other payments that are subject to restrictions (including dividends);

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

33. Commitments and contractual obligations (Continued)

- Grant sureties;
- Dispose of subsidiaries' assets and equity instruments;
- Conclude certain transactions with its affiliates;
- Enter into agreements limiting the ability of its subsidiaries to pay it dividends or repay intercompany loans and advances; and
- Carry out mergers or consolidations.

33.2 Commitments assumed by SFR Group towards the French Competition Authority under its concentration operation and the monitoring of these commitments

On October 30, 2014, the French Competition Authority authorized exclusive control of SFR by the Altice Group, the parent company of SFR Group, subject to compliance with several commitments (Decision No. 14.DCC-160 of October 30, 2014 by the Competition Authority). In compliance with this decision, SFR Group implemented the respective commitments.

On January 22, 2015, the Competition Authority independently began an inquiry to examine the terms under which SFR Group is carrying out its commitment to sell mobile services from Outremer Telecom (Only) to Réunion and Mayotte.

On April 19, 2016, after investigation, the Competition Authority imposed a €15 million fine on Altice/SFR Group for failing to execute certain commitments related to the sale of the Outremer Telecom mobile telephone business. It is noted that this risk is borne by the Altice Group. Furthermore, and following a complaint from Bouygues Telecom, the Competition Authority officially opened an inquiry on October 5, 2015 to examine the terms under which SFR Group performs its commitments relating to the joint investment agreement entered into with Bouygues Telecom to roll out fiber optics in very densely populated areas.

The French Competition Authority's decision is planned for the first quarter of 2017.

33.3 Commitments relating to assets (excluding network sharing)

The amount of the contractual commitments to acquire intangible assets and property, plant and equipment amount to €743 million as of December 31, 2016. The amount includes commitments related to the use of telecommunications systems.

The commitment schedule is as follows:

	Minimum future payments 2016	Maturity			2015
		Less than one year	Two to five years	More than five years	
(in € millions)					
Commitments relating to Delegated Public Services . .	120	12	19	89	180
Commitments relating to Less Dense Areas ZMD ^(a) . . .	40	1	34	6	80
Other investment	<u>583</u>	<u>540</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>414</u>
Total net investment commitments	<u>743</u>	<u>553</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>674</u>

(a) Commitments relating to the deployment of FTTH (Fiber To The Home) in less densely populated areas (ZMD).

33.4 Agreement to share part of SFR's mobile network

On January 31, 2014, SFR and Bouygues Telecom signed a strategic agreement to share their mobile networks. They will deploy a new shared-access mobile network in an area covering 57% of the population. The agreement allows the two operators to improve their mobile coverage and to achieve significant savings over time.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

33. Commitments and contractual obligations (Continued)

The agreement is based on two principles:

- create a special purpose joint venture (Infracos) to manage the shared assets of the radio sites, i.e., the passive infrastructures and geographical sites where the telecom infrastructures and equipment are deployed. SFR and Bouygues Telecom each retain full ownership of their own telecom equipment assets and frequencies;
- set up a RAN-sharing service that 2G, 3G and 4G operators can use in the shared territory. Each operator is responsible for the part of the shared territory in which it designs, deploys, operates and maintains the RAN-sharing service.

The sharing agreement is similar to many mechanisms set up in other European countries. Each operator retains its own independent innovation capacity and total commercial and pricing independence. The first deliveries of cell plans were on April 30, 2014. On that occasion, each operator was informed of its partner's deployment plans, as exchanges of technical information about the sites when developing the sharing agreement had been prohibited by ARCEP. This exchange of information led on October 24, 2014 to the agreement being adjusted, in particular regarding certain engineering choices that had been made at a time when the negotiating parties did not have full access to relevant data about each other's networks. The target network completion date was pushed back by a year, from the end of 2017 to the end of 2018, to take into account previous deployment delays encountered.

The first roll-outs of the RAN sharing coverage were in September 2015, and 4,634 sites were rolled out by the end of December 2016. SFR estimates that as of late December, this agreement corresponds to approximately €1,672 million in commitments given, and approximately €2,029 million in commitments received, for a net commitment of approximately €357 million, covering the entire long-term agreement.

33.5 Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment relating to SFR telecommunication activities

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

Band	Technology	Decisions	Start	End
700 MHz	4G (2 × 5 MHz)	ARCEP Dec. n° 15-1569	December 8, 2015	December 8, 2035
800 MHz	4G (2 × 10 MHz)	ARCEP Dec. n° 12-0039	January 17, 2012	January 17, 2032
900 MHz	2G/3G (2 × 10 MHz)	ARCEP Dec. n° 06-0140	March 25, 2006	March 25, 2021
1800 MHz	2G/4G (2 × 23,8 MHz)			
2,1 GHz	3G (2 × 14,8+5 MHz)	Dec. Issued on July 18, 2001	August 21, 2001	August 21, 2021
	3G (2 × 5 MHz)	ARCEP Dec. n° 10-0633	June 8, 2010	June 8, 2030
2,6 GHz	4G (2 × 15 MHz)	ARCEP Dec. n° 11-1171	October 11, 2011	October 11, 2031

The applicable financial terms are as follows:

- For the GSM license (900 MHz and 1800 MHz): annual payments for 15 years which are broken down each year into two parts: a fixed component amounting to €25 million per year (this discounted amount was capitalized as €278 million in 2006) and a variable component corresponding to 1% of the revenue generated during the year with this 2G technology;
- For the UMTS license (2.1 GHz): the fixed component paid in 2001, i.e., €619 million, was recognized in intangible assets and the variable component of the royalty amounted to 1% of the annual revenue generated by this activity. Additionally, under this license, SFR acquired new frequencies for €300 million in June 2010, for a 20-year period;
- For the LTE licenses (2.6 GHz, 800 MHz, 700 MHz): the fixed components paid in October 2011 (€150 million) and January 2012 (€1,065 million) were recognized in intangible assets on the license allocation dates published in the Official Journal in October 2011 and January 2012. SFR acquired new frequencies in December 2015, for €466 million, payable in four installments. The

33. Commitments and contractual obligations (Continued)

variable portion of the royalty is 1% of the annual revenue generated by this activity. The variable components of these license fees, which cannot be reliably measured in advance, are not recorded on the balance sheet but are recognized under expenses for the period in which they are incurred.

Furthermore, SFR is paying a contribution to the spectrum development fund for frequency bands which were thus developed, as decided by the French Prime Minister (700 MHz, 800 MHz, 2.1 GHz and 2.6 GHz,) as well as a tax to the National Frequencies Agency intended to cover the complete costs incurred by this establishment for the collection and treatment of claims of users of audiovisual communications services relating to interference caused by the start-up of radio-electric stations (700 MHz and 800 MHz).

33.6 Coverage commitments relating to SFR telecommunication licenses

On November 30, 2009, the Regulatory Authority on Electronic Communications and Postal Services (ARCEP) demanded that SFR comply with the 99.3% coverage rate of the UMTS network in the metropolitan population as of December 31, 2013. By Decision No. 2014-0624 dated May 27, 2014, ARCEP opened an administrative inquiry concerning SFR in order to ensure that the UMTS coverage complied with its commitments.

In a decision on February 9, 2017, ARCEP definitively closed this administrative inquiry. It ruled that the coverage map transmitted by SFR was sufficiently reliable and demonstrated compliance with the obligation for its 3G network to cover 99.3% of the metropolitan population.

As part of the allocation of the first block of LTE frequencies in October 2011 (2.6 GHz), SFR undertook to provide coverage for 25% of France's metropolitan population by October 11, 2015, 60% by October 11, 2019, and 75% by October 11, 2023.

As part of the allocation of the second block of LTE frequencies in January 2012 (800 MHz), SFR undertook to meet the following obligations:

- (i) SFR must provide the following very-high-speed mobile services:
 - 98% of France's metropolitan population by January 2024 and 99.6% by January 2027;
 - coverage in the primary deployment area (approximately 18% of the metropolitan population and 63% geographically): SFR must cover 40% of the population in this primary deployment area by January 2017 and 90% by January 2022 (this obligation is to comply using 800 MHz frequencies);
 - coverage at a departmental level: SFR must cover 90% of the population of each department by January 2024 and 95% by January 2027.
- (ii) SFR and Bouygues Telecom have a joint obligation to pool networks or share frequencies in the primary deployment area.
- (iii) SFR has an obligation to allow roaming for Free Mobile in the primary deployment area once Free Mobile covers 25% of France's population with its own 2.6 GHz network and if it has not signed a national roaming agreement with another operator.
- (iv) SFR must, jointly with the other holders of 800 MHz band licenses, cover the city centers identified by the public authorities in the "white zones" program (more than 98% of the population) within no more than 15 years.

ARCEP formally notified SFR, in a decision dated February 18, 2016, to meet its obligations to provide 4G coverage in the 800 MHz band for 40% of the population in a priority deployment zone (ZDP) as of January 17, 2017.

In a letter dated January 31, 2017, SFR informed ARCEP that it had fully complied with its obligation to cover 40% of the ZDP population in the 800 MHz band as of January 17, 2017.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

33. Commitments and contractual obligations (Continued)

As part of the allocation of the third block of LTE frequencies in December 2015 (700 MHz,) SFR must comply with the following deployment obligation in very-high-speed mobile networks:

- coverage of the primary deployment area: SFR must cover 50% of the population in this area by January 2022, 92% by January 2027 and 97.7% by December 2030 (this obligation is to comply using 700 MHz frequencies);
- coverage obligation on daily trains.

33.7 Commitments relating to operating leases

The minimum future rents for operating leases are shown in the following table:

	Minimum future payments 2016	Maturity			2015
		Less than one year	Two to five years	More than five years	
		(in € millions)			
Land	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings	2,001	322	969	710	1,855
<i>o/w administrative premises</i>	728	83	305	341	464
<i>o/w technical premises</i>	1,271	239	664	369	1,390
<i>o/w other</i>	1	0	1	—	2
Other	138	41	68	30	137
Leases	2,139	363	1,037	740	1,991
Land	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings	(334)	(58)	(149)	(127)	(316)
<i>o/w administrative premises</i>	(24)	(3)	(12)	(9)	—
<i>o/w technical premises</i>	(310)	(55)	(136)	(118)	(316)
<i>o/w other</i>	—	—	—	—	—
Subleases	(334)	(58)	(149)	(127)	(316)
Total net	1,805	304	888	612	1,676

The total future technical rents include rights of way and rents related to the right to use fiber optics.

A portion of the commitments relating to operating leases was signed with related parties of the Group (see Note 32—*Related party transactions*).

33.8 Commitment relating to long-term contracts

Commitments relating to long-term contracts involve mainly broadcasting contracts related to the new activity of SFR and customer services.

	Minimum future payments 2016	Maturity			2015
		Less than one year	Two to five years	More than five years	
		(in € millions)			
Commitments given	1,201	440	750	12	149
Commitments received	(102)	(17)	(47)	(39)	(114)
Total net commitments	1,099	423	704	(27)	35

The change in the commitment relating to long-term contracts is explained by new commitments signed with related parties of the Group (see Note 32—*Related party transactions*).

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

33. Commitments and contractual obligations (Continued)

33.9. Other commitments

	2016	Maturity			2015
		Less than one year	Two to five years	More than five years	
		(in € millions)			
Bank security guarantee GSM-R ^(a)	36	9	—	27	60
Bank guarantees GSM-R ^(a)	28	16	10	2	47
Other bank security deposits and guarantees ^(b)	35	2	2	31	45
Commitments to purchase securities ^(c)	16	—	5	10	16
Pledges ^(d)	23	—	1	22	21
Commitments given	138	27	18	93	190
Other guarantees and bank security deposits	(1)	—	—	(1)	(1)
Commitments received	(1)	—	—	(1)	(1)

(a) *Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) between the SFR, Vinci, AXA and TDF groups and Réseau Ferré de France (R.F.F.).*

(b) *This amount includes mainly commitments given for SFR Group subsidiaries in order to carry out their activities.*

(c) *The Group has made unilateral promises to buy out minority interests of a financial partner in certain entities. Such promises can be made only in the event that the Group's entities do not meet the contractual commitments made when signing the related shareholders' agreements.*

(d) *This amount does not include the pledges granted for Senior debt requirements.*

34. Litigation

The Group is involved in legal and administrative proceedings that have arisen in the ordinary course of business.

A provision is recorded by the Group when there is sufficient probability that such disputes will lead to costs that the Group will bear and when the amount of these costs can be reasonably estimated. Certain Group companies are involved in some disputes related to the ordinary activities of the Group. Only the most significant litigation and proceedings in which the Group is involved are described below.

The Group is not aware of any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any proceedings of which the Group is aware that are pending or threatened) other than those described below in this section that may have or have had in the last twelve months significant effects on the financial position or profitability of the Group.

34.1 Tax disputes

34.1.1 NC Numericable

The French tax authorities have conducted audits of various Group companies since 2005 with respect to the VAT rates applicable to our multi-play offerings. Under the French General Tax Code, television services are subject to a reduced VAT rate of 5.5%, which was increased to 7% as of January 1, 2012 and to 10% from January 1, 2014, while Internet and telephony services are subject to the normal VAT rate of 19.6%, increased to 20% from January 1, 2014. When marketing multi-play offerings, the Group applies a price reduction on the price the Group would charge for these services on a stand-alone basis. This discount is primarily applied to the portion of its multi-play offers corresponding to its Internet and telephony services; the television service is the principal offer of the audited companies. As a result, the VAT charged to the Group's multi-play subscribers is lower than if the discount applied to the television portion of its packages or if it were prorated on all services.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

34. Litigation (Continued)

The French tax authorities assert that these discounts should have been calculated pro rata of the stand-alone prices of each of the services (television, broadband Internet, fixed-line and/or mobile telephony) included in the multi-play packages of the Group and proposed adjustments for fiscal years 2006 to 2010.

The Group has also received proposed adjustments for fiscal years 2011 and 2012 for NC Numericable, Numericable and Est Vidéocommunication primarily affecting the application of the VAT on the multi-play offers, despite the change in rules on January 1, 2011 that supports the Group's practice in this area.

On February 1, 2016, the Company received notice of a tax audit from the French tax authorities for fiscal years 2013 and 2014 and on August 8, 2016 for the first half of 2016.

The Group is disputing all of the proposed reassessments planned and has initiated appeals and dispute proceedings, which are at different stages, depending on the fiscal year in question for each of the fiscal years subject to reassessments.

The proposed assessments have been provisioned in the financial statements as of December 31, 2016 in the amount of €68 million.

34.1.2 SFR

In a proposed adjustment received on December 23, 2014, the tax authorities have contested the merger of Vivendi Telecom International (VTI) and SFR dated December 12, 2011 and therefore intend to challenge SFR's inclusion in the Vivendi tax consolidation group for fiscal year 2011. The tax authorities thus intended to tax SFR separately from the Vivendi tax consolidation group, leading to a corporate tax of €711 million (principal) plus late interest and surcharges amounting to €663 million, for a total adjustment of €1,374 million. It should be noted that, under the agreement signed on February 27, 2015 by Vivendi, Altice France and Numericable-SFR, Vivendi agreed to repay to SFR, if applicable, any taxes and levies charged to SFR for fiscal year 2011, which SFR had already paid to Vivendi at the time, subject to a maximum €711 million, if the 2011 merger of SFR and VTI is ruled invalid for tax purposes.

SFR believes it has strong legal grounds to defend the merger.

At the same time, an accounting audit of the years 2012 and 2013 led the tax authorities to make various adjustments in the principal amount of the corporate tax. The company, which is disputing the assessments proposed, recognized a provision of €47 million as of December 31, 2016.

Finally, the DVNI notified the Company of a tax audit during the first half of 2016.

34.2 Civil and commercial disputes

34.2.1 Wholesale disputes

Complaint by Bouygues Telecom against SFR and Orange regarding the wholesale market in mobile call termination and the retail market in mobile telephony

The French Competition Council received a complaint from Bouygues Telecom against SFR and Orange claiming that the latter were engaged in anticompetitive practices in the mobile call termination and mobile telephony markets. On May 15, 2009, the French Competition Authority decided to postpone its decision and remanded the case for further investigation. On August 18, 2011, SFR received a complaint claiming unfair pricing. On December 13, 2012, the Competition Authority fined SFR €66 million for abuse of dominant position, which SFR has paid.

SFR appealed the decision. The case was heard by the Paris Court of Appeal on February 20, 2014. The Paris Court of Appeal rendered its judgment on June 19, 2014, dismissing SFR's appeal (the judgment was appealed to the Court of Cassation, the French Supreme Court, by SFR on July 9, 2014; on October 6, 2015, the Court of Cassation rejected SFR's appeal) and asked the European Commission to provide an Amicus Curiae to shed light on the economic and legal issues raised by the case. The Court of Appeal postponed ruling on the merits of the case pending the Commission's

34. Litigation (Continued)

opinion. The Commission rendered its opinion on December 1, 2014, which went against SFR. The hearing on the merits of the case was held on December 10, 2015. The Court of Appeal issued its ruling on May 19, 2016; it granted a 20% fine rebate to SFR due to the new nature of the infraction. The French treasury (Trésor Public) returned €13.144 million to SFR. SFR appealed on a point of law on June 20, 2016. As a result of the French Competition Authority's decision of December 13, 2012, Bouygues Telecom, Omea and El Telecom (NRJ Mobile) brought suit against SFR in the Commercial Court for damages. In accordance with the transaction between SFR and Bouygues Telecom in June 2014, the closing hearing of the conciliation proceedings was held on December 5, 2014. The motion for discontinuance granted on September 11, 2014 ended the legal action between the two companies. With respect to the claim by Omea (€67.9 million) and El Telecom (€28.6 million), SFR applied for stay on a ruling pending the decision of the Paris Court of Appeal, and obtained it. Omea withdrew on May 24, 2016. El Telecom decided to recommence its legal proceedings and updated its loss to €28.4 million.

eBizcuss.com against Virgin

eBizcuss.com filed a complaint against Virgin on April 11, 2012 before the French Competition Authority regarding an anticompetitive vertical agreement between Apple and its wholesale distributors (including Virgin).

Complaint by Numericable to the French Competition Authority

On May 20, 2015, Numericable filed a complaint against Groupe Canal Plus before the French Competition Authority based upon an abuse of dominant position of Groupe Canal Plus regarding its self-distribution.

Claim by Mundio Mobile against SFR

Mundio Mobile, an MVNO on the SFR network, brought a claim in the form of a filing against SFR on November 5, 2014 in the Paris Commercial Court. Mundio Mobile is claiming €63.6 million in damages from SFR. Mundio Mobile accuses SFR of unfair practices under the MVNO contract (by launching the offer of its former subsidiary Buzz Mobile). Mundio is also challenging certain aspects of the contract including its pricing terms. The parties settled their dispute out of the court during the fiscal year.

Complaint against Orange filed with the French Competition Authority (NRA ZO)

On December 9, 2009, SFR and SFR Collectivités filed a complaint with the French Competition Authority against Orange for unfair practices. SFR withdrew its action on October 1, 2015.

As part of this complaint, on June 18, 2013 SFR sued Orange in the Paris Commercial Court (NRA ZO) for damages. SFR is seeking €50 million in damages subject to adjustment from Orange.

SFR's lawsuit and complaint against Orange in the Paris Commercial Court (call termination—call origination)

On February 22, 2010, SFR sued Orange demanding that it cancel the price for Orange call origination for the period 2006-2007 and replace it with a 2% lower rate for 2006 and a 15% lower rate for 2007. On June 25, 2013, SFR had all its requests dismissed. On July 25, 2013, SFR appealed the Commercial Court ruling. On December 4, 2015, the Court of Appeal dismissed SFR's claim. SFR filed an appeal before the Court of Cassation, the French Supreme Court, on March 14, 2016.

Complaint by Orange Réunion and Orange Mayotte against SRR and SFR

Differential on-net/off-net pricing in the mobile telephony market in Mayotte and Reunion

Orange Réunion Orange Mayotte and Outremer Telecom filed a complaint with the French Competition Authority in June 2009 alleging unfair differential on-net/off-net pricing by SRR in the mobile telephony market on Mayotte and Réunion seeking conservatory measures from the Competition Authority.

34. Litigation (Continued)

On September 15, 2009, the French Competition Authority announced provisional measures against SRR, pending its decision on the merits. SRR had to discontinue any price spread exceeding its actual “off-net/on-net” costs in the network concerned.

As the French Competition Authority found that SRR had not fully complied with its injunction, it fined SRR €2 million on January 24, 2012.

In the proceedings on the merits, with regard to the “Consumers” component of the case, SRR requested and obtained a “no contest” on the complaints on July 31, 2013. On June 13, 2014, the Authority rendered its decision for the “Consumers” component of the case, fining SFR and its subsidiary SRR €45.9 million.

Non-residential mobile telephony market in Mayotte and Réunion

The SRR premises were raided and records seized on September 12, 2013. The operation focused on the non-residential mobile telephony market in Réunion and Mayotte and was also in response to the complaint filed by Outremer Telecom.

SRR appealed to the Senior Justice of the Saint-Denis Court of Appeals of Réunion against the decision authorizing the operation and a second appeal against its procedure. On June 13, 2014, the Senior Justice of the Saint-Denis Court of Appeals of Réunion handed down an order rescinding all the seizures at SRR in September 2013. The Competition Authority appealed this order.

With respect to the proceedings on the merits, the Competition Authority on February 12, 2015 sent a notice of complaints to SFR and SRR, which decided not to dispute the complaints. A report of no contest was signed on April 1, 2015. A session in front of the Authority board was held on September 15, 2015. On November 30, 2015, the French Competition Authority fined SRR (and SFR as the parent company) €10.8 million.

Compensation disputes

Following the Competition Authority’s decision of September 15, 2009 (provisional measures) and pending the Authority’s decision on the merits, on June 17, 2013, Outremer Telecom filed suit against SRR and SFR in the Commercial Court seeking remedy for the loss it believes it suffered as a result of SRR’s practices.

Outremer Telecom claimed €23.5 million in damages subject to adjustment for unfair practices by SRR in the consumer market in mobile telephony on Réunion and Mayotte, and €1 million as damages in full for unfair practices by SRR in the business market in mobile telephony on Réunion and Mayotte.

Outremer withdrew from the proceedings against SRR and SFR on May 10, 2015.

On October 8, 2014, Orange Reunion sued SRR and SFR jointly and severally to pay €135.3 million for the loss suffered because of the practices sanctioned by the Competition Authority. To date, the merits of the case have not yet been heard and various procedural issues have been raised, on which a judgment is pending. The Court rendered its ruling on June 20, 2016 stating that the petitions of Orange Réunion cannot relate to the period preceding October 8, 2009 and therefore refused to exonerate SFR.

On December 20, 2016, following the Court’s judgment, Orange updated its estimate of the loss it believes it suffered after October 8, 2009 and reached the amount of €88 million (which represents the non-time-barred portion of the alleged loss).

Complaint against Orange to the Competition Authority regarding the market in mobile telephony services for businesses

On August 9, 2010, SFR filed a complaint against Orange with the Competition Authority for anticompetitive practices in the business mobile telephony services market.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

34. Litigation (Continued)

On March 5, 2015 the Competition Authority sent a notice of complaints to Orange. Four complaints were filed against Orange. On December 17, 2015, the Authority ordered Orange to pay a fine of €350 million.

On June 18, 2015, SFR filed suit against Orange in the Commercial Court and is seeking €2.4 billion in damages subject to adjustment as remedy for the loss suffered as a result of the practices in question in the proceedings with the Competition Authority. On June 21, 2016, Orange filed an injunction to disclose several pieces of confidential data in SFR's economic report for July 21, 2016. A judge must rule on this procedural issue, after which the hearing on the merits can begin.

Orange suit against SFR in the Paris Commercial Court (overflows case)

Orange filed a claim on August 10, 2011 with the Paris Commercial Court asking the Court to order SFR to immediately cease its unfair "overflow" practices and to order SFR to pay €309.5 million in contractual penalties. It accused SFR of deliberately organizing overflows onto the Orange network for the purpose of economically optimizing its own network (under designing the Primary Digital Block (PBN)). In a ruling of December 10, 2013, the Court ordered SFR to pay Orange €22.1 million. SFR and Orange both appealed the ruling. On January 16, 2015 the Paris Court of Appeals upheld the Commercial Court's ruling and SFR paid the €22.1 million. On January 13, 2017, SFR appealed the ruling.

On August 11, 2014, SFR also petitioned the District Court enforcement judge, who rendered his decision on May 18, 2015 by ordering SFR to pay €0.6 million (assessment of penalty for 118 abusive overflows).

On October 5, 2016, Orange sent SFR a formal notice to pay Orange €11.8 million pursuant to contractual penalty clauses concerning spillovers alleged between July 2011 and July 2014.

Potential failure to meet commitments made by Numericable Group as part of the takeover of exclusive control of SFR by the Altice Group relating to the agreement signed by SFR and Bouygues Telecom on November 9, 2010.

Following a complaint from Bouygues Télécom, the Competition Authority officially opened an inquiry on October 5, 2015 to examine the conditions under which SFR Group performs its commitments relating to the joint investment agreement entered into with Bouygues Télécom to roll out fiber optics in very densely populated areas.

A session before the Competition Authority board was held on November 22, and then on December 7, 2016.

The decision of the Competition Authority is expected to be handed down in the first quarter of 2017.

SFR v. Orange: abuse of dominant position in the second homes market

On April 24, 2012, SFR filed a complaint against Orange with the Paris Commercial Court for practices abusing its dominant position in the retail market for mobile telephony services for non-residential customers.

On February 12, 2014, the Paris Commercial Court ordered Orange to pay to SFR €51 million for abuse of dominant position in the second homes market.

On April 2, 2014, Orange appealed the decision of the Commercial Court on the merits. On October 8, 2014, the Paris Court of Appeals overturned the Paris Commercial Court's ruling of February 12, 2014 and dismissed SFR's requests. The Court of Appeals ruled that it had not been proven that a pertinent market limited to second homes actually exists. In the absence of such a market, there was no exclusion claim to answer, due to the small number of homes concerned. On October 13, 2014 SFR received notification of the judgment of the Paris Court of Appeals of October 8, 2014 and repaid the €51 million to Orange in November 2014. On November 19, 2014, SFR appealed the ruling.

34. Litigation (Continued)

On April 12, 2016, the French Supreme Court overturned the Court of Appeal's decision and referred the case back to the Paris Court of Appeal. Orange returned €52.7 million to SFR on May 31, 2016. Orange refiled the case before the Paris Court of Appeal on August 30, 2016.

Orange v. SFR and Bouygues Telecom (Sharing Agreement)

On April 29, 2014, Orange applied to the French Competition Authority to disallow the agreement signed on January 31, 2014 by SFR and Bouygues Telecom to share their mobile access networks, based on Article L. 420-1 of the French Commercial Code and Article 101 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). In addition to this referral, Orange asked the Competition Authority for a certain number of injunctions against the companies involved.

In a decision dated September 25, 2014, the Competition Authority dismissed all of Orange's requested injunctions to stop SFR and Bouygues Telecom from implementing the agreement that they had signed to share part of their mobile networks.

Orange appealed the Competition Authority's decision to dismiss its request for provisional measures.

The Court of Appeal upheld this decision on January 29, 2015. Orange is now appealing the matter to the French Supreme Court. The Court of Cassation rendered a decision dismissing the appeal filed by Orange on October 4, 2016. The investigation of the merits continues.

Claim by Bouygues Telecom against NC Numericable and Completel

In late October 2013, NC Numericable and Completel received a claim from Bouygues Telecom regarding the "white label" contract signed on May 14, 2009, initially for five years and extended once for an additional five years for the supply to Bouygues Telecom of double- and triple-play very-high-speed offers. In its letter, Bouygues Telecom claimed damages totaling €53 million because of this contract. Bouygues Telecom alleges a loss that, according to Bouygues Telecom, justifies damages including (i) €17.3 million for alleged pre-contractual fraud (providing erroneous information prior to signing the contract), (ii) €33.3 million for alleged non-performance by the Group companies of their contractual obligations and (iii) €2.4 million for alleged damage to Bouygues Telecom's image. The Group considers these claims unfounded both in fact and in contractual terms, and rejects both the allegations of Bouygues Telecom and the amount of damages claimed.

On July 24, 2015, Bouygues Telecom filed suit against NC Numericable and Completel concerning the performance of the contract to supply very-high-speed links (2P/3P). Bouygues Telecom is accusing NC Numericable and Completel of abusive practices, deceit and contractual faults, and is seeking nullification of certain provisions of the contract and indemnification of €79 million. On June 21, 2016, Bouygues Telecom filed revised pleadings, increasing its claims for indemnification to a total of €180 million.

The matter was heard in a new procedural hearing on September 27, 2016. With regard to these issues, Bouygues Telecom is claiming €138.4 million in reparation for the loss suffered. The case has been postponed until March 15, 2017 to appoint the reporting judge.

In addition, in a counter-claim, NC Numericable and Completel are seeking €10.8 million in addition to the contractual interest as well as €8 million in royalties due for fiscal year 2015 and €8.2 million in royalties due for fiscal year 2016.

34.2.2 Consumer Disputes

CLCV's summons and complaint against SFR

On January 7, 2013, the consumer association CLCV filed a complaint against SFR in the Paris Commercial Court. CLCV claimed that some of the clauses in SFR's general terms of subscription, and those of some other telephone operators, were unfair. It also asked for compensation for the collective loss suffered. The Paris District Court ruled that the clauses were unfair. SFR has appealed this ruling.

34. Litigation (Continued)

Free v. SFR: unfair practices for non-compliance with consumer credit provisions in a subsidized offer

On May 21, 2012, Free filed a complaint against SFR in the Paris Commercial Court. Free challenged the subsidy used in SFR's "Carrés" offers sold over the web between June 2011 and December 2012, claiming that it constituted a form of consumer credit and, as such, SFR was guilty of unfair practices by not complying with the consumer credit provisions, in particular in terms of prior information to customers. Free asked the Paris Commercial Court to require SFR to inform its customers and to order it to pay €29 million in damages. On January 15, 2013, the Commercial Court dismissed all of Free's requests and granted SFR €0.3 million in damages. On January 31, 2013, Free appealed the decision,

On March 9, 2016, the Paris Court of Appeal confirmed the Paris Commercial Court's ruling and denied all claims filed by Free. The amount of damages payable by Free to SFR was increased from €0.3 million to €0.5 million. On May 6, 2016, Free filed an appeal. SFR's pleadings in defense were filed on November 8, 2016.

SFR v. Iliad, Free and Free mobile: unfair competition by disparagement

In June 2014, SFR filed a complaint against Iliad, Free and Free Mobile in the Paris Commercial Court for unfair competition claiming that when Free Mobile was launched and afterwards, Iliad, Free and Free Mobile were guilty of disparaging SFR services. The Court's decision is expected for the first quarter of 2017.

Disputes regarding the transfer of customer call centers from Toulouse, Lyon and Poitiers

Following the transfer of customer call centers from Toulouse and Lyon to the company Infomobile and the Poitiers call centers to a subsidiary of the Bertelsmann Group, the former employees at those sites filed legal actions at Labor Tribunals in each city to penalize what they claim were unfair employment contracts constituting fraud under Article L. 1224-1 of the French Labor Code and also contravening the legal provisions regarding dismissal for economic reasons. The rulings in 2013 were mixed as the Toulouse Court of Appeals penalized SFR and Téléperformance in half of the cases while the Lyon and Poitiers courts ruled in favor of SFR. The cases are now at different stages of proceedings: Labor Tribunal, Court of Appeals and Court of Cassation.

Litigation over distribution in the independent network (Consumer market and SFR Business Team)

SFR, like companies operating an indirect distribution model, faces complaints from a certain number of its distributors and almost routinely from former distributors. Such recurring complaints revolve around claims of sudden breach of contractual relations, abuse of economic dependency and/or demands for requalification as a sales agent as well as, more recently, demands for requalification as a contractual branch manager and requalification as SFR contracted point of sale staff. SFR, after receiving four adverse judgments by the Court of Cassation regarding the status of branch manager, was recently successful in various Courts of Appeals. Regarding the requalification of employment contracts and sales contracts in these disputes, despite rare exceptions, SFR received favorable judgments.

Free v. SFR

In July 2015, Free filed suit against SFR in order to stop it from using the word "Fiber," claiming that the solution marketed by SFR is not a fiber to the home (FTTH) solution; Free considers SFR's communication to be deceptive about substantial qualities and, on that basis, is asking the court to find there is parasitism and unfair competition.

34. Litigation (Continued)

Familles Rurales v. SFR

In May 2015, Familles Rurales filed suit against SFR in the Paris District Court in the context of a class action seeking remedy for the loss allegedly suffered by consumers, claiming deceptive sales practices used by SFR in its communications about 4G.

34.2.3 Other disputes

In-depth inquiry of the European Commission into the assignment of cable infrastructures by certain local authorities

On July 17, 2013, the European Commission signaled that it had decided to open an investigation to verify whether the transfer of public cable infrastructure between 2003 and 2006 by several French municipalities to Numericable was consistent with European Union government aid rules. In announcing the opening of this in-depth investigation, the European Commission indicated that it believes that the sale of public assets to a private company without proper compensation gives the latter an economic advantage not enjoyed by its competitors, and that it therefore constitutes government aid within the meaning of the rules of the European Union and that the free-of-charge transfer of the cable networks and ducts by 33 French municipalities to Numericable, they have argued, confers a benefit of this type and, as such, is government aid. The European Commission has expressed doubts about the compatibility of the alleged aid with the rules of the European Union. The Group firmly denies the existence of any government aid. In addition, the decision to open an investigation concerns a relatively small number of network connections (approximately 200,000), the majority of which have not been migrated to EuroDocsis 3.0 and only allow access to a limited number of the Group's television services. The European Commission's decision of July 17, 2013 was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on September 17, 2013. Since then, discussions have continued within the framework of this process both in terms of comments from third parties as well as those from the parties to the proceedings as to the allegation of the existence of aid and its extent, with the Group firmly challenging the existence of any government aid.

Dispute with Orange concerning certain IRUs

The Group signed four non-exclusive IRUs with Orange on May 6, 1999, May 18, 2001, July 2, 2004 and December 21, 2004, in connection with the Group's acquisition of certain companies operating cable networks built by Orange. These cable networks, accessible only through the civil engineering installations of Orange (mainly its ducts), are made available to the Group by Orange through these non-exclusive IRUs. Each of these IRUs covers a different geographic area and was signed for a term of 20 years.

Following ARCEP's Decision 2008-0835 of July 24, 2008, Orange published, on September 15, 2008, a technical and commercial offer made to telecommunication operators allowing them access to the civil engineering infrastructures of the local wire-based network, pursuant to which the operators can roll out their own fiber networks in Orange's ducts. The terms of this mandatory technical and commercial offer are more restrictive than the terms that the Group enjoys under the Orange IRUs.

As a result, in December 2011, NC Numericable and Orange signed amendments to the IRUs in order to comply with the November 4, 2010 ARCEP decision and to align the operating procedures set out in the IRUs with the procedures set out in the Orange general technical and commercial offer.

Lastly, NC Numericable initiated parallel proceedings against Orange before the Commercial Court of Paris on October 7, 2010 claiming damages of €2.7 billion for breach and modification of the IRUs by Orange. On April 23, 2012, the Commercial Court of Paris ruled in favor of Orange and dismissed the Group's claims for damages, ruling that there were no material differences between the original operational procedures and the new operational procedures imposed on NC Numericable by Orange under the terms of its general technical and commercial offer, published on September 15, 2008. NC Numericable appealed this decision before the Paris Court of Appeals and claimed the same amount of damages as it had before the Paris Commercial Court. Orange, in turn, claims that this proceeding

34. Litigation (Continued)

materially impaired its brand and image, and is seeking an order to make NC Numericable pay damages of €50 million. In a ruling dated June 20, 2014, the Paris Court of Appeals dismissed NC Numericable's appeal, which was referred to the Court of Cassation on August 14, 2014. On February 2, 2015, the Court of Cassation set aside the ruling of the Paris Court of Appeals except in that it recognized NC Numericable's interest in acting and referred the case back to the Paris Court of Appeals.

Action by Colt, Free and Orange in the General Court of the European Union concerning the DSP 92 project

Colt, Free and Orange, in three separate motions filed against the European Commission before the General Court of the European Union seeking to annul the European Commission's final decision of September 30, 2009 (Decision C (2009) 7426), which held that the compensation of €59 million granted for the establishment and operation of a high-speed electronic communications network in the department of Hauts-de-Seine does not constitute government aid within the meaning of the rules of the European Union. The Group is not party to this proceeding. Its subsidiary Sequalum is acting as the civil party, as well as the French government and the department of Hauts-de-Seine. In three rulings dated September 16, 2013, the General Court of the European Union rejected the requests of the three applicants and confirmed the aforementioned decision of the European Commission. Free and Orange have appealed to the Court of Justice of the European Union.

Litigation between Sequalum and CG 92 regarding DSP 92

A disagreement arose between the Hauts-de-Seine General Council ("CG92") and Sequalum regarding the terms of performance of a utilities public service concession contract ("THD Seine") signed on March 13, 2006 between Sequalum, a subsidiary of the Group, and the Hauts-de-Seine General Council; the purpose of this delegation was to create a very-high-speed fiber optic network in the Hauts-de-Seine region. The Hauts-de-Seine General Council meeting of October 17, 2014 decided to terminate the public service delegation agreement signed with Sequalum "for misconduct by the delegatee for whom it is solely responsible." The Hauts-de-Seine General Council demanded the payment of penalties totaling approximately €45 million for delays, advanced by the sole delegator and disputed by Sequalum, in the deployment of fiber optics and connections to buildings.

The demand for payment was contested in a motion filed with the Administrative Court of Cergy Pontoise on September 3, 2014. Its enforcement and the payment of the sums requested have been suspended pending a ruling on the merits.

On May 7, 2015, the General Council sent a second demand for an order for payment in the amount of €51.6 million, orders disputed by Sequalum on July 11, 2015. Pursuant to two decisions rendered on March 16, 2017, Administrative Court of Cergy Pontoise rejected the actions brought by Sequalum against two enforcement measures issued by the department of Hauts-de-Seine in respect of penalties, for amounts of €51.6 million and €45.1 million. Sequalum intends to appeal the decisions.

Sequalum claims that the termination was unlawful and continued to perform the contract, subject to any demands that the delegator may impose. Should the competent courts confirm this interpretation of unlawful termination, Sequalum may primarily have (i) to repay the public subsidies received for the DSP 92 project, normally the outstanding component of the subsidies (the company received €25 million in subsidies from the General Council), (ii) to reimburse any deferred income (estimated at €32 million by the Department) and (iii) to compensate the Department for any losses suffered (amount estimated by the Department of €212 million).

In turn, the department of Hauts-de-Seine received the returnable assets of the DSP on July 1, 2015. Furthermore, the General Council will have to pay compensation to Sequalum, which essentially corresponds to the net value of the assets.

On October 16, 2014, Sequalum filed a motion in the Administrative Court of Cergy Pontoise requesting the termination of the public service concession because of *force majeure* residing in the irreversible disruption of the structure of the contract, with the resulting payment of compensation in Sequalum's favor.

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

34. Litigation (Continued)

At December 31, 2015, the assets were removed from Sequalum's accounts in the amount of €116 million. Income receivable in the amount of €139 million related to the expected indemnification was also recognized, an amount fully depreciated given the situation.

On July 11, 2016, the department of Hauts-de-Seine established a breakdown of all amounts due (in its opinion) by each Party for the various disputes, and issued demands based on said breakdown. Each amount was subject to a decision by the public accountant dated July 13, 2016 (final amount established by the latter for a net amount of €181.6 million, taking into account the carrying amount due in his opinion to Sequalum). This breakdown, the various demands and the compensation decision were subject to applications for annulment filed by Sequalum with the Administrative Court of Cergy Pontoise on September 10, 12 and 14, 2016. These applications remain pending, except for the application for annulment relating to the breakdown (the court having considered that the breakdown was not a measure which could be appealed. Sequalum appealed this decision before the Versailles Administrative Court of Appeals). SFR Group states that it also has its own fiber optics in the department of Hauts-de-Seine to service its customers.

35. List of consolidated entities

Entity	Country Registered office	Group interest		Method ⁽¹⁾	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
SFR Group	France	100%	100%	Parent company	
SFR SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
NC Numericable SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Altice B2B France SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Ariège Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
B3G International BV	Netherlands	100%	100%	FC	FC
Cap Connexion SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
CID SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Business Distribution SA (ex. Cinq sur Cinq SA)	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Completel SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Debitex Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Eur@seine SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Eure et Loir THD SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
FOD SNC	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Foncière Velizy SCI	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Futur Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Gravelines Network SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Haut-Rhin Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
LD Communications BV	Netherlands	100%	100%	FC	FC
LD Communications Italie Srl	Italy	100%	100%	FC	FC
LD Communications Suisse SA	Switzerland	100%	100%	FC	FC
Loiret THD SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
LTBR SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
MACS THD SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Numergy SAS ⁽³⁾	France	100%	47%	FC	EM
Numericable US LLC	United States	100%	100%	FC	FC
Numericable US SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Oise Numérique SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Omea Holding SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Omea Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Omer Telecom LTD	United Kingdom	100%	100%	FC	FC
Opalys Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Pays Voironnais Network Part. SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

35. List of consolidated entities (Continued)

Entity	Country Registered office	Group interest		Method ⁽¹⁾	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
Pays Voironnais Network SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Rennes Métropole Telecom SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Rimbaud Gestion B SCI	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Sequalum Participation SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Sequalum SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFCM SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Distribution SA (ex. SFD SA)	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Collectivités SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Développement SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Participation	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Service Client SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SHD SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SID SCS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SIG 50 SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SRR SCS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Business Solutions SAS (ex. Telindus France)	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
SFR Business Solutions Morocco SA (ex. Telindus Morocco SA)	Morocco	100%	100%	FC	FC
TME France SA	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Valofibre SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Ypso Finance S.à.r.l	Luxembourg	100%	100%	FC	FC
Ypso France SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Ypso Holding S.à.r.l	Luxembourg	100%	100%	FC	FC
2SIP SAS	France	100%	100%	FC	FC
Alsace Connexia SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC
Iris 64 SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC
Manche Telecom SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC
Medi@lys SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC
Teloise SAS	France	70%	70%	FC	FC
Inolia SA	France	60%	60%	FC	FC
Synerail Exploitation SAS	France	60%	60%	FC	FC
Moselle Telecom Part. SAS	France	56%	56%	FC	FC
Comstell SAS	France	50%	50%	FC	FC
Dokeo TV SAS	France	50%	50%	EM	EM
Foncière Rimbaud 1 SAS	France	50%	50%	EM	EM
Foncière Rimbaud 2 SAS	France	50%	50%	EM	EM
Foncière Rimbaud 3 SAS	France	50%	50%	EM	EM
Foncière Rimbaud 4 SAS	France	50%	50%	EM	EM
Infracos SAS	France	50%	50%	JV	JV
La Poste Telecom SAS	France	49%	49%	EM	EM
Synerail Construction SAS	France	40%	40%	EM	EM
VOD Factory SAS	France	40%	40%	EM	EM
Moselle Telecom SAS	France	39%	39%	FC	FC
Fischer Telecom SAS	France	34%	34%	EM	EM
Synerail SAS	France	30%	30%	EM	EM
Buyster SA	France	25%	25%	EM	EM
Irisé SAS	France	25%	25%	FC	FC
Ocealis SAS	France	25%	25%	EM	EM
AF 83 SAS	France	25%	25%	EM	EM
Sud Partner SARL	France	24%	24%	EM	EM

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

35. List of consolidated entities (Continued)

Entity	Country Registered office	Group interest		Method ⁽¹⁾	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
Sofialys SAS	France	24%	24%	EM	EM
Alpha Distri SAS	France	100%		FC	
Altice Media Events SAS	France	100%		FC	
Altice Media Publicité SAS	France	100%		FC	
SFR Presse Distribution SAS (ex. AMG Distribution)	France	100%		FC	
Animation EURL	France	100%		FC	
A nous Paris SAS	France	100%		FC	
Audience Square SAS	France	18%		EM	
Automotive Media EURL	France	100%		FC	
Discovery SAS	France	100%		FC	
Forum de l'investissement SA	France	100%		FC	
Groupe L'Express SA (ex. groupe Altice Media)	France	100%		FC	
Holco B SAS	France	100%		FC	
i24 News SARL	Luxembourg	100%		FC	
It For Business SARL	France	100%		FC	
Job Rencontres SA	France	100%		FC	
L'étudiant SAS	France	100%		FC	
L'express Ventures SAS	France	69%		FC	
Libération SARL	France	96%		FC	
Libération Medias SARL	France	96%		FC	
Media Consumer Group SA	France	100%		FC	
Microscoop SARL	France	100%		FC	
Middle East News Ltd	Israel	100%		FC	
Newsco Digital EURL	France	100%		FC	
Newsco Events SARL	France	100%		FC	
Newsco Group SAS	France	100%		FC	
Newsco Mag SAS	France	100%		FC	
Newsco Regie EURL	France	100%		FC	
Newsco Services EURL	France	100%		FC	
Pampa Presse EURL	France	100%		FC	
Partenaire Développement SARL	France	25%		EM	
Presse Media Participations SAS	France	96%		FC	
PMP Holding SAS	France	100%		FC	
Pole Electro EURL	France	100%		FC	
Prelude & Fugue SAS	France	100%		FC	
Publi-News SARL	France	100%		FC	
S2C SARL	France	100%		FC	
SFR Presse SAS (ex. Altice Media Group France)	France	100%		FC	
Société Nouvelle de Télécommunication et Communication SARL	France	95%		FC	
Technologues culturels SAS	France	100%		FC	
Telecom Presse SARL	France	100%		FC	
Topix Media SARL	France	100%		FC	
Voix du Nord l'étudiant SA	France	50%		EM	
Altice Content Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	76%		FC	
Altice Content France SAS	France	76%		FC	
NextRadioTV SA	France	37%		FC	
NextInteractive SAS	France	37%		FC	

SFR Group—2016 Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

35. List of consolidated entities (Continued)

Entity	Country Registered office	Group interest		Method ⁽¹⁾	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
NextRégie SAS	France	37%		FC	
Groupe Tests Holding SAS	France	37%		FC	
RMC SA Monégasque	France	37%		FC	
RMC Sport SAS	France	37%		FC	
RMC Découverte SAS	France	37%		FC	
RMC BFM Production SAS	France	37%		FC	
BFM TV SAS	France	37%		FC	
Business FM SAS	France	37%		FC	
CBFM SAS	France	37%		FC	
BFM Business TV SAS	France	37%		FC	
NEXTDEV SAS	France	37%		FC	
RMC BFM Edition SAS	France	37%		FC	
NextRadioTV Production SAS	France	37%		FC	
BFM Sport SAS	France	37%		FC	
WMC SAS	France	37%		FC	
La Banque Audiovisuelle SAS	France	37%		FC	
NEXTPROD SAS	France	37%		FC	
Newco B SAS	France	37%		FC	
Groupe News Participations SAS	France	37%		FC	
Newco E SAS	France	37%		FC	
SPORTSCOTV SAS	France	37%		FC	
BFM Paris SAS	France	37%		FC	
Newco C SAS	France	37%		FC	
Diversité TV France SAS	France	15%		EM	
PHO Holding SAS	France	15%		EM	
Idenum SAS ⁽⁴⁾	France		21%		EM
LTI Telecom SAS ⁽²⁾	France		100%		FC

(1) FC = Full Consolidation; EM = Equity Method; JV = Interest in Joint Venture

(2) Companies absorbed in 2016

(3) Change in consolidation method as of January 1, 2016

(4) Companies liquidated in 2016

36. Entity consolidating the financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of SFR Group are included in the consolidated financial statements of Altice N.V., a company listed for trading in the Netherlands.

37. Subsequent events

On January 30, 2017, SFR and NextRadioTV have announced a new phase of their strategic partnership

On January 30, 2017, NextRadioTV and SFR Group have announced that they have submitted an application to the Conseil Supérieur de l'Audiovisuel (CSA) for approval to enter into a new phase of their strategic partnership. At the end of that phase, it is SFR's intention to increase its stake to 100% in the capital of the holding GNP. The plans have also already been submitted for approval to French Competition Authority.

The implementation of this phase is the logical follow up to the partnership entered into in July 2015 with Altice Group and it reflects the changing national and international environment of the telecommunications and media industry.

The first phase has been successful, as it has enabled NextRadioTV to launch three new channels in just a few months: BFM Sport, BFM Paris and SFR Sport1.

37. Subsequent events (Continued)

The next phase will encourage the launch of new projects and strengthen the capacity of existing channels.

Decision of the French Competition Authority against Altice and SFR Group dated March 8, 2017

By Decision No.14-DCC-160 dated October 30, 2014, the French Competition Authority authorized Numericable Group, a subsidiary of the Altice Group, to take exclusive control of SFR. This authorization was subject to a certain number of commitments, including those subject to the procedure initiated by the Competition Authority relating to the performance of a joint investment agreement entered into by SFR and Bouygues Telecom on November 9, 2010 (“Faber Agreement”). Under the terms of this Agreement, SFR and Bouygues Telecom committed to jointly invest in the rollout of a horizontal fiber optic network in a defined number of towns and districts located in high density areas.

Insofar as Numericable was already highly present with the very high speed offers of its FTTH cable network in this high density area, the Authority considered that the takeover of SFR by Numericable may have cast doubts over SFR’s incentive to honor its commitments to its joint investors, and in particular to Bouygues. To address this potential risk, the Authority therefore requested commitments were made to guarantee that the new group would supply the buildings requested by Bouygues Telecom under the Agreement. These commitments covered three main points:

- The obligation to provide distribution services for all Termination Points delivered as of October 30, 2014 within two years;
- The drawing up of a rider to the Faber Agreement allowing Bouygues Telecom to order a list of buildings of its choice for the distribution to Termination Points delivered after October 30, 2014 within three months (excluding performance constraints);
- The provision of maintenance for the FTTH infrastructure in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner using specially introduced quality indicators.

By Decision No.15-SO-14 dated October 5, 2015, the Competition Authority officially opened an inquiry into the conditions under which Altice and SFR Group respect these commitments.

By Decision No. 17-D-04 dated March 8, 2017, the Competition Authority decided to levy a financial sanction of €40 million against Altice and SFR Group, and imposed periodic penalty payments for each day of delay, for not having respected the commitments set out in the “Faber Agreement”.

SFR contests this totally incriminating decision, the arguments on which it is based, and the amount of the financial sanction. The Group will appeal the decision.

Refinancing of term loans issued in April 2016

On March 23, 2017, the Group announced to have successfully raised new term loans that will be allocated to the refinancing of a portion of the existing debt of the credit pool of SFR for €2.492 billion. These new term loans of US\$1.425 billion priced at LIBOR plus a margin of 2.75%, of €850 million and €300 million priced at EURIBOR plus a margin of 3.00% are expected to be drawn over the month of April. Maturities of these new tranches are July 31, 2025. The refinanced debts bore interest at LIBOR (with a floor at 0.75%) plus a margin of 4.25% for debt in American dollars, at EURIBOR (with a floor at 0.75%) plus a margin at 3.00% or at 3.75% according to the refinanced tranches. Maturities of refinanced debts were January 2024 for term loans in dollar, April and July 2023 for term loans in euros. The SFR’s debt average maturity was extended from 7.3 to 7.6 years and the weighted average has reduced from 5.2% to 4.9%.

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37. Subsequent events (Continued)

Decision of the Administrative Court regarding the penalty to pay for €96.6 million by Sequalum to the department of Hauts-de-Seine

Pursuant to two decisions rendered on March 16, 2017, Administrative Court of Cergy Pontoise rejected the actions brought by Sequalum against two enforcement measures issued by the department of Hauts-de-Seine in respect of penalties, for amounts of €51.6 million and €45.1 million. Sequalum intends to appeal the decisions.

38. Auditors' fees

The fees of the SFR Group auditors and the members of their networks recognized as expenses in the Group consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2016 are presented in the table below:

	KPMG		Deloitte		Total
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount
(in € millions)					
Fees related to certification of individual and consolidated statements	1.4	82%	1.9	88%	3.3
- <i>Statutory audit</i>	1.4	82%	1.8	86%	3.3
- <i>Network</i>	0.0	0%	0.0	2%	0.0
Services other than statutory audit	0.3	18%	0.3	12%	0.6
- <i>Legal and regulatory diligences</i>	0.1	4%	0.0	0%	0.1
- <i>Comfort letters</i>	0.3	14%	0.3	12%	0.5
- <i>Other</i>	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0.0
	<u>1.8</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>3.9</u>