



Main topics

DIGI Group's Growth

Track record & perspectives

DIGI Group's Profitability

CAPEX trends

Cash-flow trends

Capital structure

Net debt & Leverage Profile



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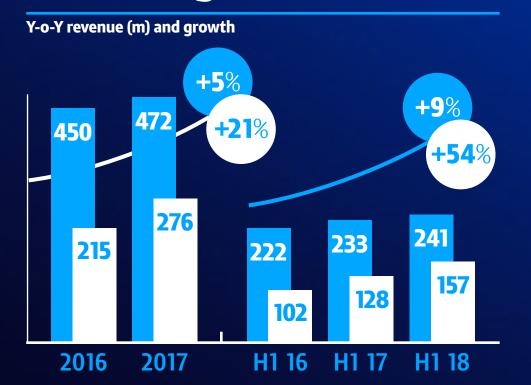
Structure

Net debt & Leverage Profile



Historically double/single-digit growth, stable margins

Revenue growth



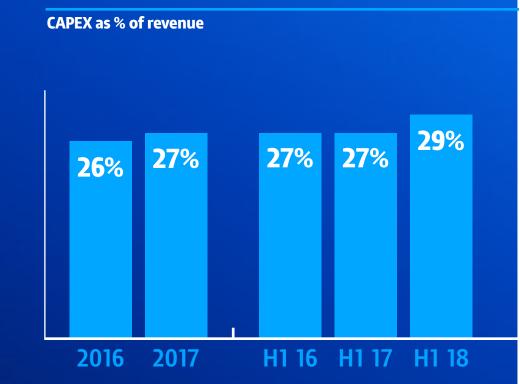
H1 18 fixed¹: 3% Y-o-Y growth H1 18 mobile: 23% Y-o-Y growth Revenues fixed services
Revenues mobile services

Stable EBITDA margins



Mainly mobile RO/HU dynamics

CAPEX dynamics

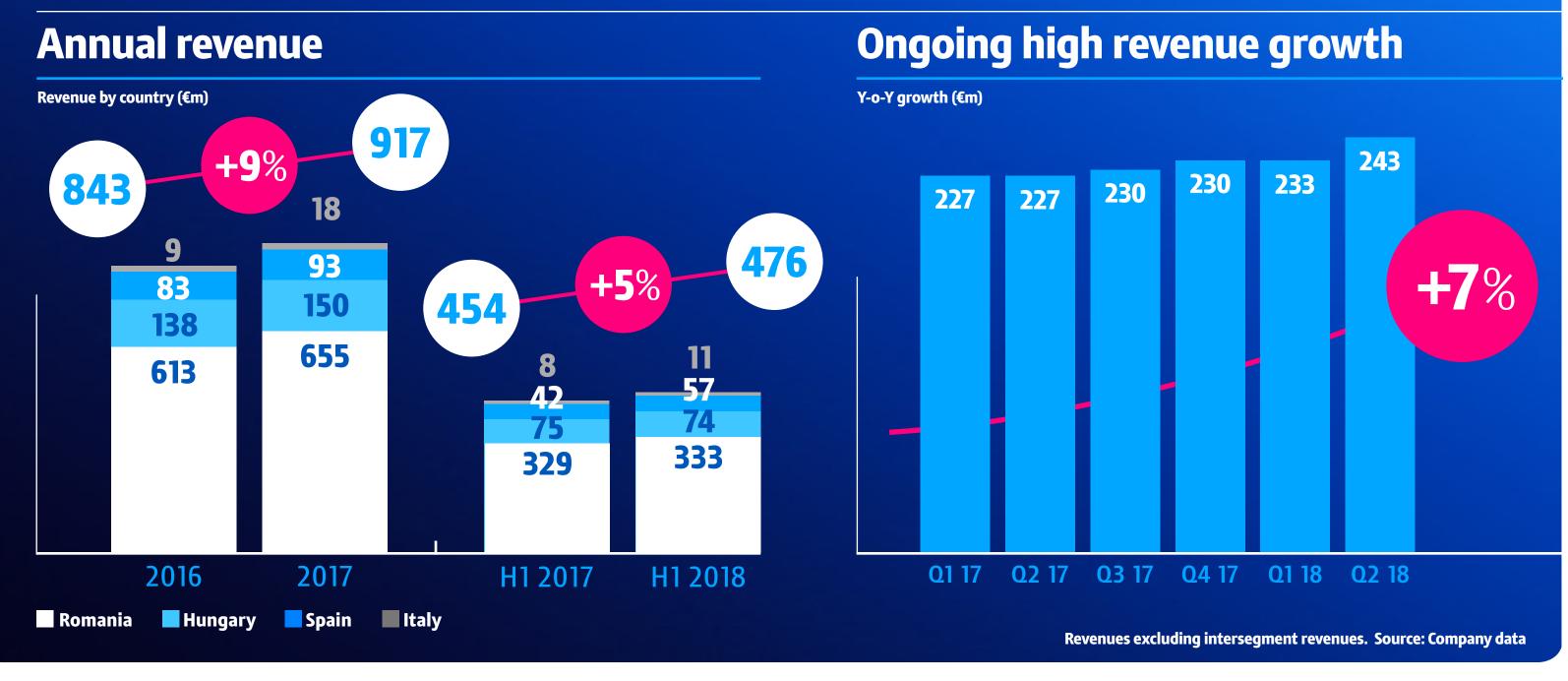


Relatively constant CAPEX % of revenues Relatively stable recurring capex H1 18: Mobile network in HU

1. Fixed services include Cable TV, Fixed internet and data and Fixed telephony. Excludes revenues from DTH and Other revenues.

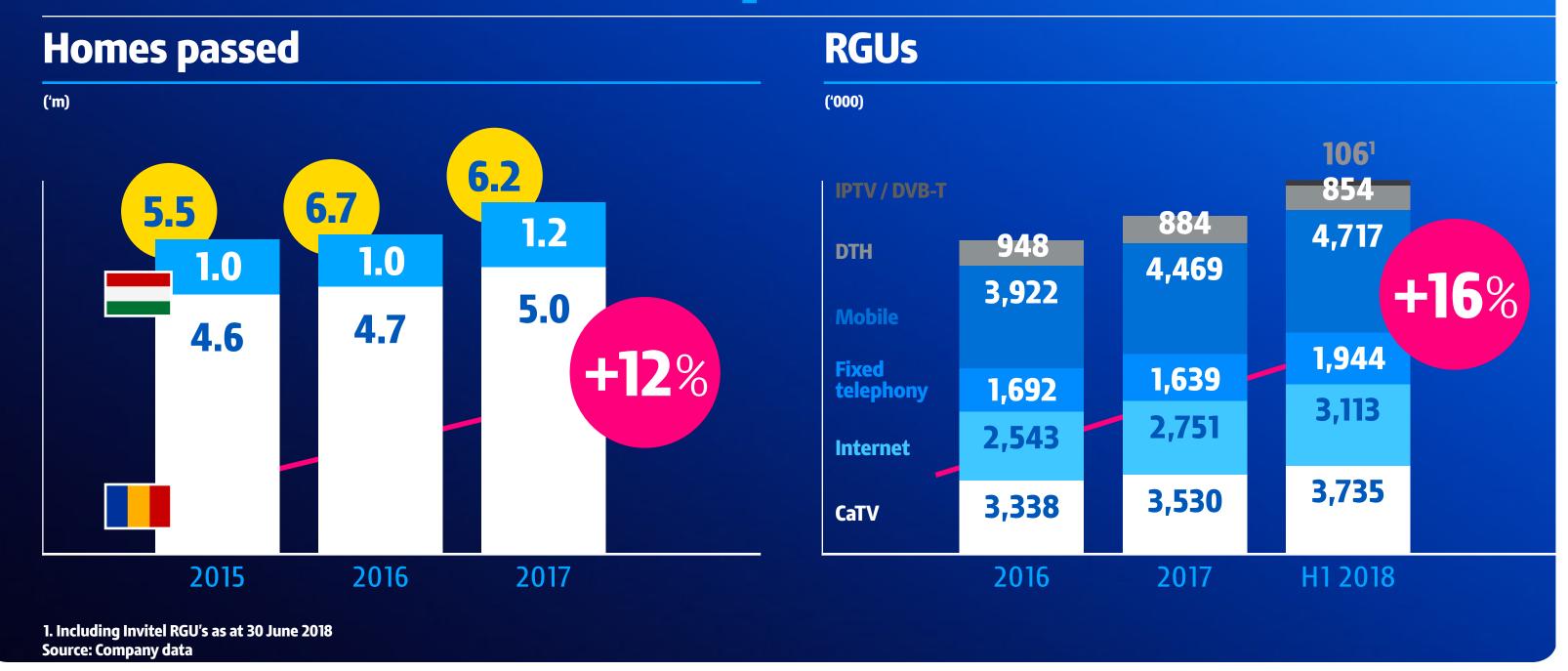


Track record of strong revenue growth





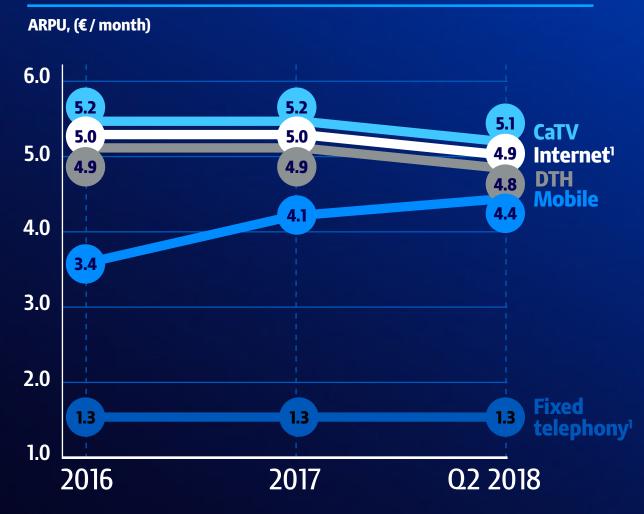
Positive RGU development





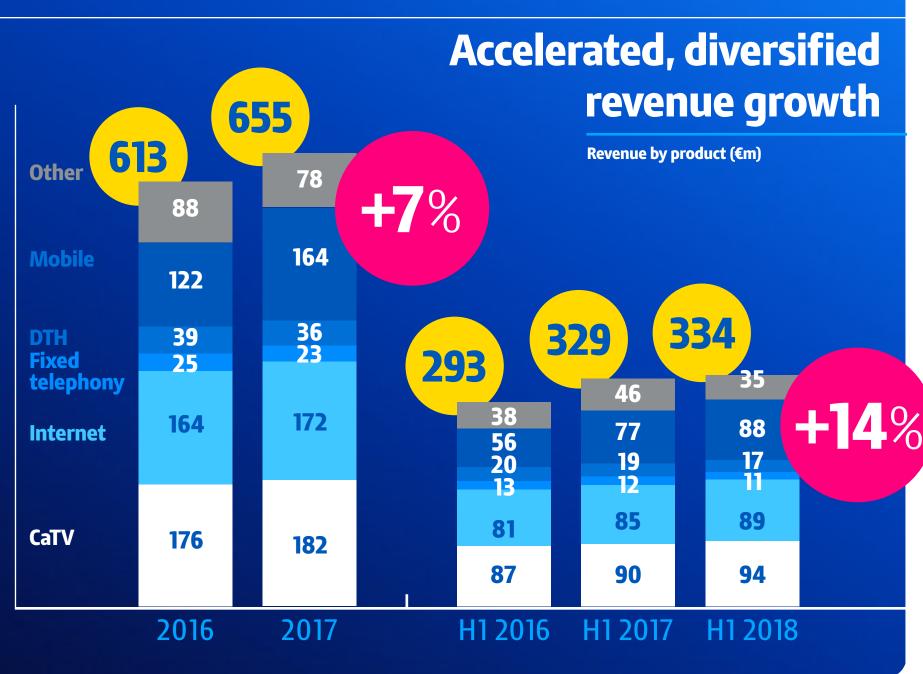
Romania: RGUs and mobile ARPU driving revenue growth

Strong growth in mobile ARPU



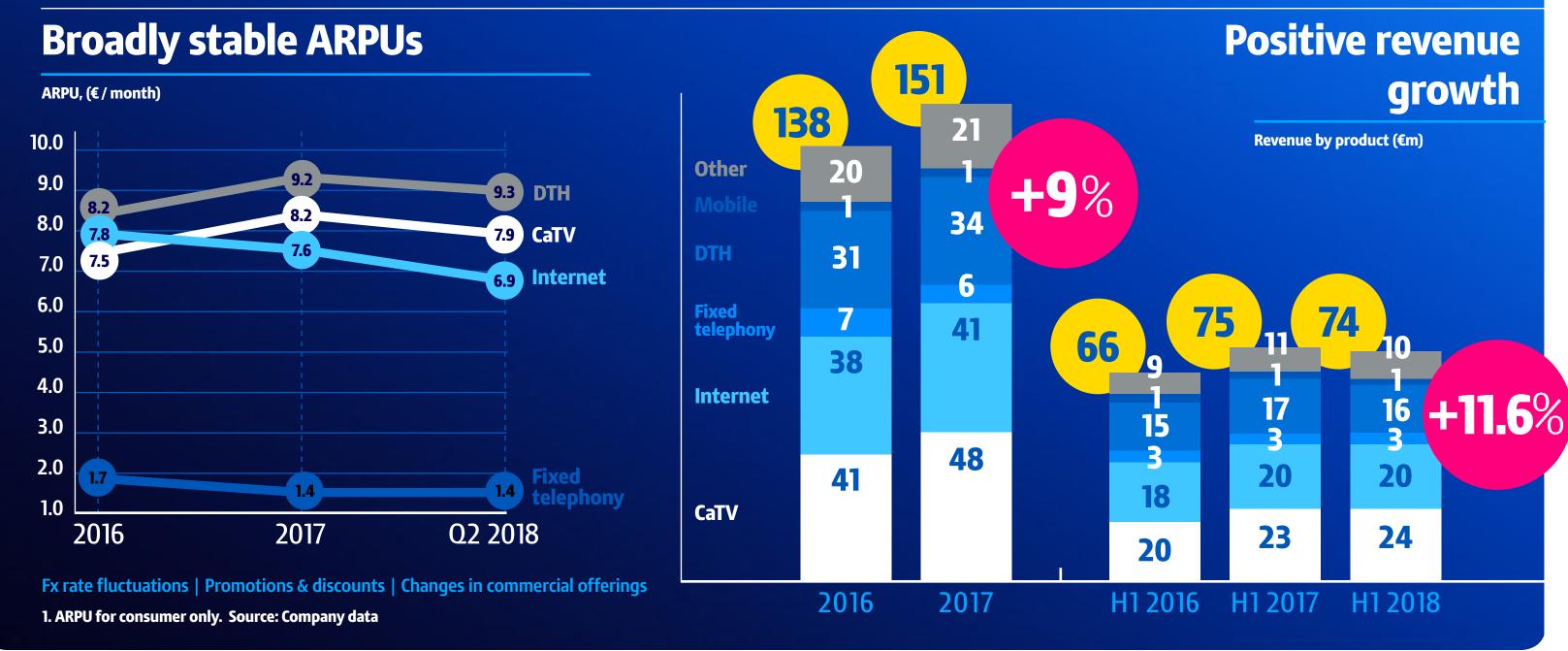
Fx rate fluctuations

1. ARPU for consumer only. Source: Company data

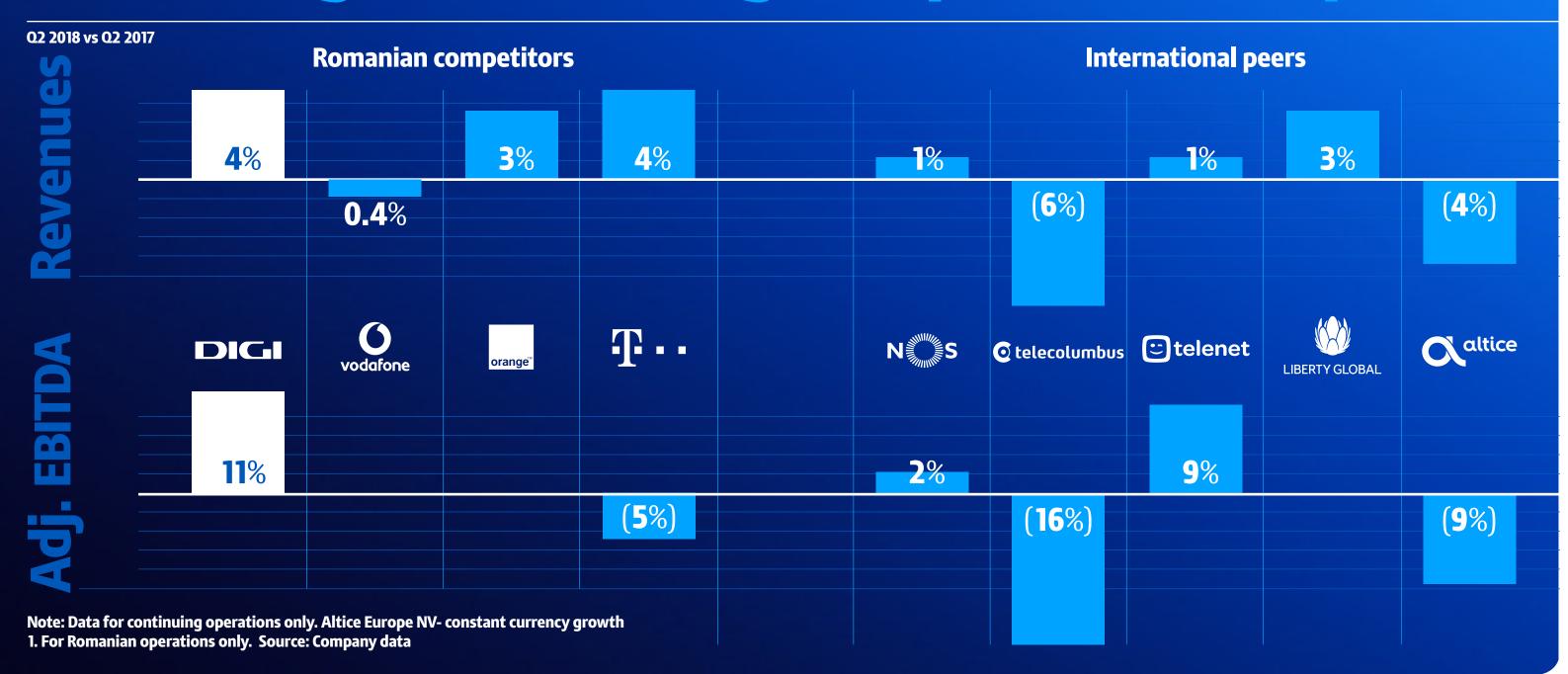




Hungary: Internet RGUs key growth driver



Constant growth among competitors and peers



DIGI

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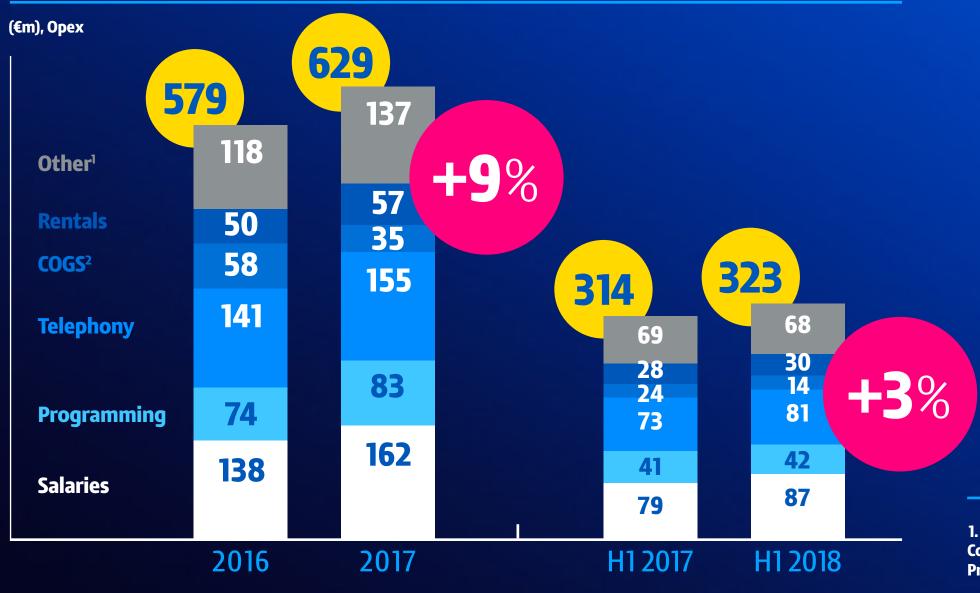
DIGI Group's Profitability

CAPEX trends



Operating costs structure

OPEX



Key considerations

Advanced infrastructure delivers an efficient cost structure

DIGI Group tries to ensure increased profitability in each business line by carefully managing costs

COGS decreased H1 18 vs H1 17 mostly as a result of the decrease in handset offerings

Telephony costs increased largely as a result of interconnect costs associated with mobile business

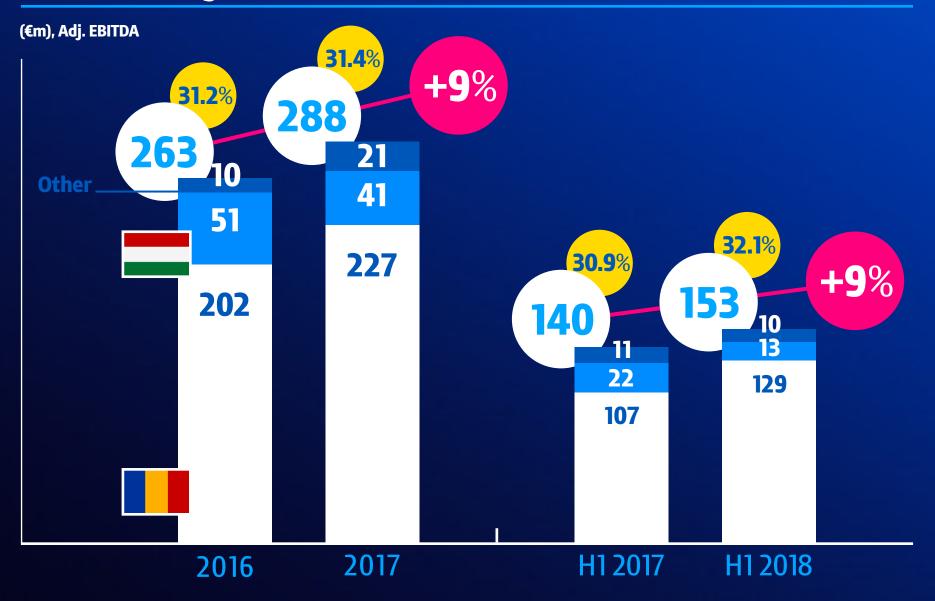
Higher salaries costs

1. Includes: Invoicing and collection expenses, Taxes and penalties, Utilities, Copyrights, internet connection and related services, Other expenses; 2. Predominantly includes handsets and CPEs; Sources: Company data



Adj. EBITDA reflects mobile expansion





Growth and stabilized margins



Source: Company data



Analyzing Adj. EBITDA: impact of mobile and other factors

Mobile RO



Market share / scale

- Fixed cost efficiency
- Improved on-net traffic ratio

Own network usage; improved coverage & network quality

Roam like at home impact

Termination rate declined in May 2018

Higher ARPU

Mobile HU



Building mobile network on-going

P&L impact of additional mobile costs: salaries & rent

■ €2.3m in the last reported Q

Extended RGU base after Invitel acquisition for cross-selling

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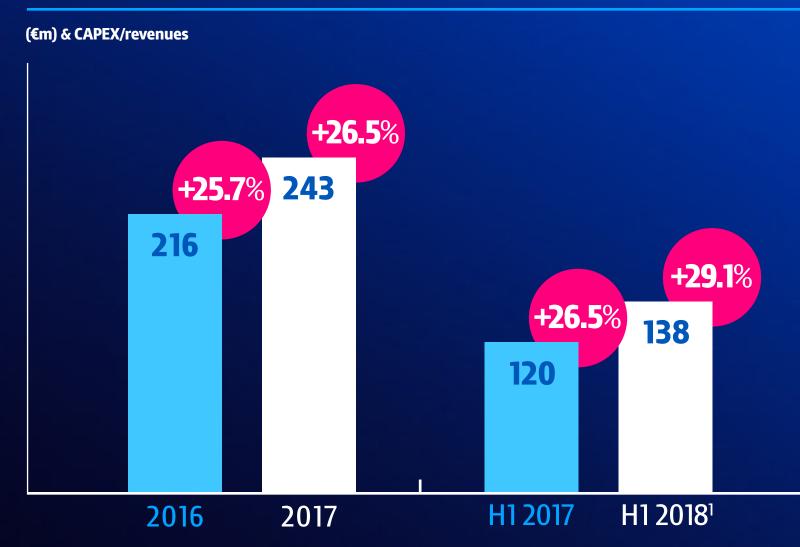
Structure

Net debt & Leverage Profile

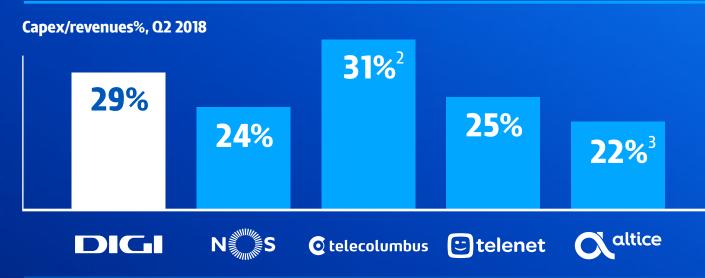


CAPEX profile

CAPEX/revenues



Industry CAPEX profile



Key considerations

Disciplined capex approach

- Focused on highest value projects
- Flexible and agnostic approach

Fixed network has largely been upgraded

- 90% already FTTB/H
- Most mobile CAPEX invested in Romania
- Some subscriber growth driven CAPEX (SACs, CPEs)

1. Excluding investment made for Invitel's acquisition; 2. Data as at 31 December 2017; 3. Constant currency amounts. Source: Company data

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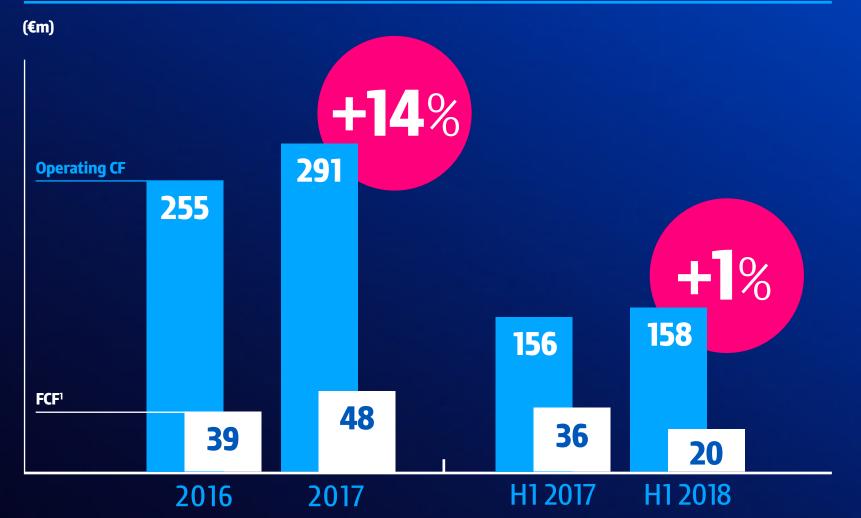
perspectives

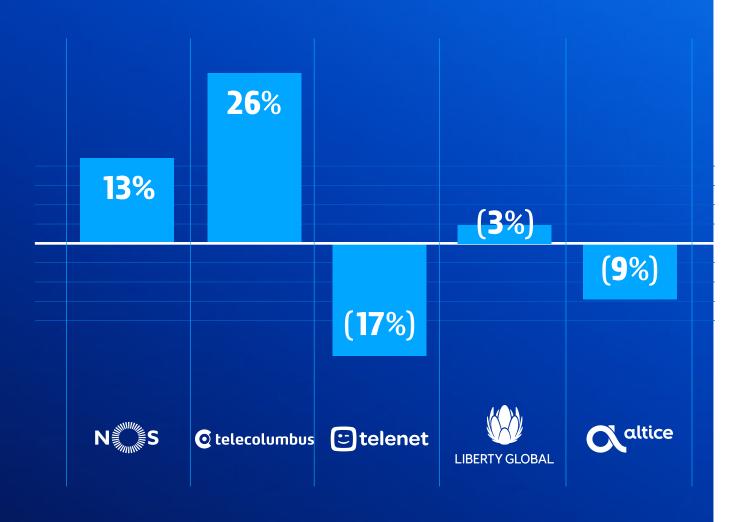
trends

Strong Operating Cash flow generation



Peers Operating CF growth





1. Free cash-flow defined as Operating cash-flow-CAPEX



Additional cash flow items

Working capital

Active working capital management has generated increasing cash inflows

Driven by favourable development of accounts payable and receivables

Prudent use of bank facilities to manage liquidity needs

Taxes

Positive tax environment in Romania with 19% VAT

Low corporate tax rates overall (16% in Romania and 9% in Hungary)

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Net debt & **Leverage Profile**

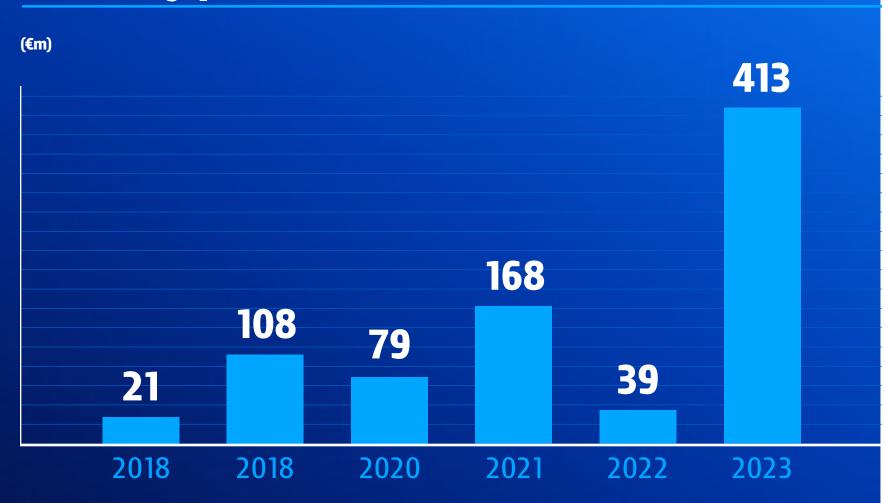


Conservative capital structure

Capitalisation¹ as at Q2 2018

Facility	Amount	€m
Senior Secured Notes	350	
Senior Facility 2016	317	
Senior Facility 2018	156	
Other ²	94	
Total gross debt	917	
Cash	21	
Total gross debt	896	

Maturity profile

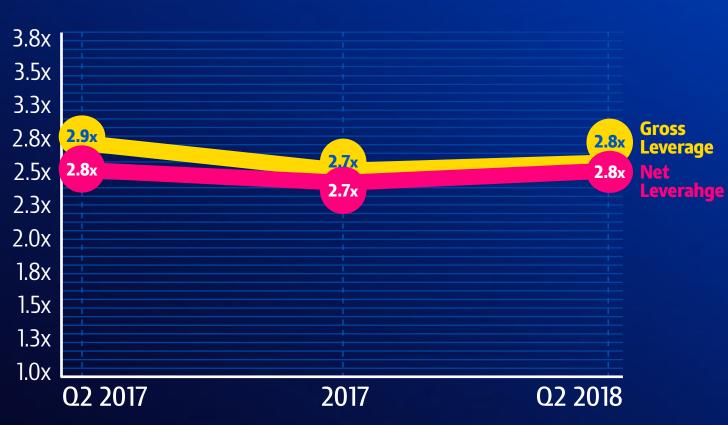


1. For the purpose of the Financial Indebtedness and leverage computation as at 30 June 2018, as per the definitions from the Senior Facilities and Notes Indenture, we have included Invitel financial liabilities, cash and annualized EBITDA. 2. Includes financial leases, other long term debt, other short term debt and hedging obligations. Sources: Company data



Leverage stable and conservative vs peers

Net Debt to Adj. EBITDA stable



For the purpose of the Financial Indebtedness and leverage computation as at 30 June 2018, as per the definitions from the Senior Facilities and Notes Indenture, we have included Invitel financial liabilities, cash and EBITDA.

Conservative net debt to adj. EBITDA compared to peers

5.8 x ²
5.3 x ³
4.9 x
3.8 x ⁴
3.6 x ⁵
2.8 x
2.0 ×

^{1.} Defined as net debt / adj. EBITDA; 2. Altice Europe N.V. Pro Forma Debt Capital Structure; 3. Leverage based on LTM Normalised EBITDA June 2018; 4. Consolidated Annualized EBITDA excludes certain unrealized OPEX synergies with regards to both the BASE and SFR Belux acquisitions, while Net Total Debt includes both lease-related liabilities and vendor financing-related short-term liabilities; 5. Net debt/Underlying EBITDA LTM; 6. Computed based on Net debt and Annualized EBITDA reported on company's website. Source: Company data and financials, Peer reporting



Capital structure and shareholder returns

Leverage

Target leverage of approx 2-3x

Maintain strategic flexibility

Still headroom compared to our current leverage covenants

Shareholder returns

DIGI adopted a shareholder remuneration policy which reflects the growth opportunities available to its business and the investments required to exploit these opportunities

The timing and amount of future dividend payments will depend on :

- financial condition
- results of operations and
- other matters that we may consider relevant from time to time (such as capital expenditures and market conditions)