CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’s REPORT

SES Americom, Inc.

c/o The Corporation Trust Company,
1209 Orange Street,
City of Wilmington,
County of New Castle in the State of
Delaware, U.S.A.

Contents

Audit report

To the Shareholder of
SES Americom Inc

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of SES Americom Inc (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") as at 31 December 2024, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
- the consolidated income statement for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 on the audit profession (Law of 23 July 2016) and with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as adopted for Luxembourg by the "Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier" (CSSF). Our responsibilities under the Law of 23 July 2016 and ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF are further described in the "Responsibilities of the "Réviseur d'entreprises agréé" for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including International Independence Standards, issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under those ethical requirements.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the consolidated financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the "Réviseur d'entreprises agréé" for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control;

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors;

- conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;

- plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Restriction on distribution and use

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Shareholder and the Board of Directors in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter and is not suitable for any other purpose. We do not accept any responsibility to any other party to whom it may be distributed.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Société coopérative
Represented by

Luxembourg, 28 May 2025

Electronically signed by:
François Mousel

François Mousel

Consolidated income statement
For the year ended 31 December 2024

$ million		2024	2023
Revenue	Note 4	**654.9**	709.7
C-band repurposing income	Note 28	**94.0**	3,024.1
Cost of sales	Note 5	**(319.7)**	(333.5)[1]
Staff costs	Note 5	**(138.4)**	(157.9)
Other operating expenses	Note 5	**(160.7)**	(1,094.6)[1]
Operating expenses		**(618.8)**	(1,586.0)
EBITDA		**130.1**	2,147.8
Depreciation expense	Note 9	**(92.7)**	(81.9)
Property, plant and equipment impairment expense / reversal	Note 9	**(45.7)**	7.3
Amortisation expense	Note 11	**(45.4)**	(23.0)
Intangible assets impairment	Note 11	**(35.2)**	(180.3)
Operating (loss) / profit		**(88.9)**	1,869.9
Finance income	Note 6	**82.9**	90.8
Finance costs	Note 6	**(85.9)**	(97.6)
Net financing costs	Note 6	**(3.0)**	(6.8)
Share of associates' result, net of tax	Note 12	**(2.8)**	1.4
Impairment (expense) / reversal on investment in associate	Note 12	**9.6**	(2.6)
(Loss) / Profit before tax		**(85.1)**	1,861.9
Income tax expense	Note 7	**(10.5)**	(485.4)
Profit for the year		**(95.6)**	1,376.5
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		(95.8)	1,376.2
Non-controlling interests		0.2	0.3

[1]Comparative amounts reclassified (see Note 5)

The notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2024

$ million	**2024**	2023
(Loss) / Profit for the year	**(95.6)**	1,376.5
Other comprehensive income / (loss)		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation	**(2.0)**	(0.4)
Income tax effect	**0.4**	0.1
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	**(1.6)**	(0.3)
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**(1.6)**	(0.3)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Impact of currency translation	**(5.9)**	2.8
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	**(5.9)**	2.8
Total other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	**(7.5)**	2.5
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year, net of tax	**(103.1)**	1,379.0
Attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	**(103.1)**	1,378.6
Non-controlling interests	**-**	0.4

The notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2024

$ million		2024	2023
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	Note 9	**305.6**	374.5
Assets in the course of construction	Note 10	**53.6**	52.5
Total property, plant and equipment		**359.2**	427.0
Intangible assets	Note 11	**232.6**	305.3
Investments in associates	Note 12	**32.2**	33.2
Prepayments		**4.2**	1.1
Deferred tax assets	Note 8	**1.8**	1.5
Total non-current assets		**630.0**	768.1
Current assets			
Inventories		**0.8**	8.7
Trade and other receivables	Note 14	**180.5**	475.7
Receivables with related parties	Note 27	**171.9**	2,653.5
Prepayments		**20.0**	28.6
Income tax receivables		**28.3**	-
Cash and cash equivalents	Note 17	**37.4**	37.1
Total current assets		**438.9**	3,203.6
Total assets		**1,068.9**	3,971.7
Equity			
Attributable to the shareholders / partners		**(360.3)**	2,097.6
Non-controlling interest		**1.1**	1.1
Total equity		**(359.2)**	2,098.7
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	Note 20	**485.9**	485.1
Lease liabilities	Note 25	**8.6**	7.9
Provisions	Note 21	**2.1**	2.1
Loans from related parties	Note 27	**450.0**	450.0
Deferred income	Note 13	**34.8**	42.7
Deferred tax liabilities	Note 8	**49.7**	57.0
Other long-term liabilities	Note 23	**15.6**	18.3
Total non-current liabilities		**1,046.7**	1,063.1
Current liabilities			
Provisions	Note 21	**10.6**	18.5
Lease liabilities	Note 25	**3.1**	5.3
Deferred income	Note 13	**26.0**	38.5
Trade and other payables	Note 22	**86.4**	127.9
Fixed assets suppliers		**0.5**	-
Income tax liabilities		**-**	40.9
Payables to related parties	Note 27	**254.8**	578.8
Total current liabilities		**381.4**	809.9
Total liabilities		**1,428.1**	1,873.0
Total liabilities and equity		**1,068.9**	3,971.7

The notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2024

$ million		**2024**	2023
(Loss) / Profit before tax		**(85.1)**	1,861.9
Taxes paid during the year		**(87.6)**	(464.1)
Interest expense on borrowings	Note 6	**82.8**	92.3
Interest income	Note 6	**(75.8)**	(90.8)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	Notes 9,11	**219**	277.9
Amortisation of client upfront payments		**(13.5)**	(15.4)
Other non-cash items in the consolidated income statement		**(75.1)**	29.9
Consolidated operating (loss) / profit adjusted for non-cash items and tax payments and before working capital changes		**(35.3)**	1,691.7
Changes in working capital			
(Increase) / decrease in inventories		**(0.7)**	0.1
Decrease in trade and other receivables		**19.0**	96.0
Decrease / (increase) in prepayments and deferred charges		**8.7**	(19.6)
(Decrease) / increase in trade and other payables		**(41.8)**	2.4
(Decrease) / increase in deferred income and upfront payments		**(3.9)**	11.0
Changes in working capital		**(18.7)**	89.9
Net cash generated by operating activities		**(54.0)**	1,781.6
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payments for purchases of intangible assets		**(2.9)**	(1.8)
Payments for purchases of tangible assets		**248.0**	67.0
Cash pooling with related parties	Note 27	**121.7**	(1,667.6)
Interest received on cash pooling	Note 27	**74.3**	90.0
Interest received on deposits		**35.8**	0.8
Dividends received	Note 12	**4.2**	4.6
Net cash (absorbed) / generated by investing activities		**481.1**	(1,507.0)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Interest paid on borrowings		**(26.5)**	(26.5)
Lease payment	Note 25	**(5.3)**	(7.8)
Cash pooling with related parties	Note 27	**(339.1)**	(169.0)
Interest paid on cash pooling	Note 27	**(56.3)**	(61.1)
Net cash absorbed by financing activities		**(427.2)**	(264.4)
Net foreign exchange movements		**0.4**	-
Net increase in cash		**0.3**	10.2
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	Note 17	**37.1**	26.9
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	Note 17	**37.4**	37.1

The notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Attributable to owners of the parent						
$ million	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
At 1 January 2024	**0.0**	**2,815.9**	**(712.8)**	**(5.5)**	**2,097.6**	**1.1**	**2,098.7**
Result for the year	-	-	(95.8)	-	(95.8)	0.2	(95.6)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(1.6)	(5.7)	(7.3)	(0.2)	(7.5)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(97.4)**	**(5.7)**	**(103.1)**	**-**	**(103.1)**
Capital reorganisation under common control (Note 3)	-	(2,815.9)	461.1	-	(2,354.8)	-	(2,354.8)
At 31 December 2024	**-**	**-**	**(349.1)**	**(11.2)**	**(360.3)**	**1.1**	**(359.2)**

	Attributable to owners of the parent						
$ million	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
At 1 January 2023	**0.0**	**2,815.9**	**(2,088.6)**	**(8.3)**	**719.0**	**0.7**	**719.7**
Result for the year	-	-	1,376.2	-	1,376.2	0.3	1,376.5
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(0.3)	2.7	2.4	0.1	2.5
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**1,375.9**	**2.7**	**1,378.6**	**0.4**	**1,379.0**
Other movements	-	-	(0.1)	0.1	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023	**0.0**	**2,815.9**	**(712.8)**	**(5.5)**	**2,097.6**	**1.1**	**2,098.7**

The notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
31 December 2024

Note 1 – Corporate information

SES Global Americas Holdings GP was incorporated on 9 April 2003 in Delaware, United States of America, as a General Partnership under Delaware Law and was converted into a corporation named SES Global Americas Holdings Inc. on 29 April 2022. SES LU US Holdings S.à r.l. (also registered at Château de Betzdorf, L-6815 Betzdorf, Luxembourg) was the sole shareholder of SES Global Americas Holdings Inc.

On 3 June 2024 SES Global Americas Holdings Inc. merged into its subsidiary SES Americom, Inc., a Delaware corporation. As a result of this merger, SES Americom, Inc. ("SES Americom" or "the Company") took over the net assets and liabilities of SES Global Americas Holdings Inc., including its investments in subsidiaries and associates.

SES S.A., the ultimate parent of the Company, is domiciled in Luxembourg and is listed, under "SESG", on the Euronext Paris and Luxembourg stock exchanges.

SES Global Americas Holdings Inc. was registered under the number 3646475 at its registered office of The Corporation Trust Company, 1209 Orange Street, City of Wilmington, County of New Castle in the State of Delaware, U.S.A..

The Company is registered under the number 820402 at its registered office at 1209 Orange Street, City of Wilmington, County of New Castle in the State of Delaware, U.S.A.. References to the "Group" or to the "SES Americom Group" in the following notes are to the Company and its subsidiaries and associates.

The Group provides satellite capacity both to third parties as well as to other SES Group companies which sell this capacity to third-party video and networks customers worldwide.

With effect from 20 May 2022 a Financial Support Agreement was signed between SES Global Americas Holdings Inc. and SES S.A., whereby SES S.A. absolutely, unconditionally and irrevocably, undertakes to provide whenever needed, sufficient funds or other capital to SES Global Americas Holdings Inc. to enable SES Global Americas Holdings Inc. to meet its financial obligations on a timely basis, remain solvent and satisfy any financial covenants. Following the merger, a new Financial Support Agreement was signed between SES Americom and SES S.A. dated 27 September 2024. The presence of this agreement supports the election to draw up the interim condensed consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis.

Intelsat acquisition

On April 30, 2024, SES S.A. announced an agreement to purchase 100% of the equity of Intelsat Holdings S.à r.l. for a cash consideration of USD 3.1 billion (EUR 2.8 billion) and certain contingent value rights. The transaction is subject to relevant regulatory filings and clearances as well as customary provisions concerning cooperation and measures in seeking such regulatory clearances, which are expected to be received during the second half of 2025.

The consolidated financial statements of SES Americom Group as at, and for the year ended, 31 December 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28 May 2025.

Note 2 – Summary of material accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), as adopted by the European Union ('IFRS Accounting Standards'), as at 31 December 2024.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except where fair value is required by IFRS Accounting Standards.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars (‘USD’ or ‘$’). Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are presented in millions of US dollars ($ million) to one decimal place.

Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following new and amended IFRS Accounting Standards, effective from 1 January 2024 and adopted by the Group, as well as changes in the accounting policy of orbital slot rights, as disclosed under “Significant accounting judgments and estimates” below. Any new IFRS Accounting Standards amendments, effective from 1 January 2024 and not mentioned below are not applicable to the Group.

Amendments to IAS 1 on classification of liabilities as current or non-current

On 23 January 2020, the IASB issued “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)”. The amendment will affect the presentation of liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position. The amendment clarifies that the classification of a liability as current or non-current should be based on rights in existence at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of a liability by at least 12 months. The amendment also clarifies that the classification of a liability should be unaffected by the entity’s expectations regarding whether it will exercise its rights to defer payment. The amendments were endorsed by the EU and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The adoption of these amendments did not have any material impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1 on non-current liabilities with covenants

On 31 October 2022, the IASB issued “Non-current Liabilities with Covenants”. These amendments clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments also aim to improve information an entity provides related to liabilities subject to these conditions. The amendments were endorsed by the EU and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The adoption of these amendments did not have any material impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are relevant for the Group and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, and have not been early adopted in preparing these consolidated financial statements:

1. Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28

   The IASB has made limited scope amendments to IFRS 10 (‘Consolidated Financial Statements’) and IAS 28 (‘Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures’) which clarify the accounting treatment for sales or contribution of assets between an investor and their associates or joint ventures. They confirm that the accounting treatment depends on whether the non-monetary assets sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture constitute a ‘business’ (as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations). Where the non-monetary assets constitute a business, the investor will recognise the full gain or loss on the sale or contribution of assets. If the assets do not meet the definition of a business, the gain or loss is recognised by the investor only to the extent of the other investor’s interests in the associate or joint venture. The amendments apply prospectively. The IASB decided to defer the application date of this amendment until such time as the IASB has finalised its research project on the equity method.

2. IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

   On 9 April 2024, the IASB issued 'IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'. This new standard focuses on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to the structure of the statement of profit or loss, required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (management-defined performance measures) and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

   IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1, many of the other existing principles in IAS 1 are retained, with limited changes. IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but it might change what an entity reports as its 'operating profit or loss'.

   IFRS 18 will apply for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and also applies to comparative information. The new standard was not yet endorsed by the EU. The Group has yet to assess the impact to its consolidated financial statements of the changes in presentation and disclosure required by IFRS 18.

3. Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7—Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

   On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued 'Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7—Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments'. These amendments: clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system; clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion; add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets); and make updates to the disclosures for equity instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI). The amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with early application permitted. The amendments were not yet endorsed by the EU. The Group has yet to assess the impact of these amendments to its consolidated financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its controlled subsidiaries, after the elimination of all inter-company transactions. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date the Company obtains control until such time as control ceases. The financial statements of subsidiaries are generally prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. If required, adjustments are made to align any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist. For details regarding the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements see Note 31.

Total comprehensive income or loss incurred by a subsidiary is attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance. Should a change in the ownership interest in a subsidiary occur, without a loss of control, this is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Should the Group cease to have control, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purpose of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are presented separately in the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of financial position respectively.

Investments in associates

An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. The Group accounts for investments in associates using the equity method of accounting. Goodwill relating to an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortised.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount within 'Share of associates' result' in the consolidated income statement.

The Group's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals, or exceeds, its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. In general, the financial statements of associates are prepared for the same reporting year as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. If required, adjustments are made to align any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist. For details regarding the associates included in the consolidated financial statements see Note 12.

Profits and losses resulting from upstream and downstream transactions between the Group and an associate are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate. Dilution gains and losses arising in investments in associates are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

The Group ceases to use the equity method of accounting on the date from which it no longer has significant influence over the associate, or when the interest becomes classified as an asset held for sale.

Significant accounting judgments and estimates

1 Change in accounting estimates

i. The change in the treatment of orbital slot rights as definite-life intangible assets

Up until 2023, the Group's accounting estimate concerning the appropriate useful economic life of GEO orbital slot rights has been that they will be of indefinite life unless there was something in the terms of the licence to indicate that they could either not be renewed at the end of the term, or that such a renewal would not be at insignificant cost.

The Company applied an indefinite life as it was expected that it would maintain operations at all the relevant GEO orbital locations and hence was consistent with the provision in paragraph 88 of IAS 38 below:

> "An intangible asset shall be regarded by the entity as having an indefinite useful life when there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the entity."

The Company is now evolving in the direction of a multi-orbit provider of satellite services, and hence is diverting a large part of its capital expenditure to non-GEO orbit satellite procurement. For that reason, the number of occupied operational GEO slots is likely to decline over time and management no longer believes that the level of certainty as to foreseeable future operations implied by paragraph 88 of IAS 38 is met.

For that reason, management has updated its estimate in this area such that all GEO orbital slot rights are now presented as definite-life assets. For those rights which were formerly presented as indefinite life assets, their residual carrying value will generally be amortised over the remaining life of the on-station satellite operating at that orbital position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 90 of IAS 38. Where more than one satellite is collocated at one position then the latest end of depreciation life amongst those satellites is used. Where a replacement satellite for an orbital position has already been contracted, then the expected end of life of that replacement satellite is taken. Similarly, where the likelihood of procuring a replacement satellite is probable, then management calculates the end of life of that uncommitted replacement and applies it in computing the amortisation life of the relevant orbital slight rights.

This change in accounting estimate for GEO orbital slot rights which came into effect on 1 January 2024 triggered an impairment test as at that date under the provisions of paragraph 10 of IAS 36. This test resulted in a net reversal of previous impairment charges of USD 53.1 million. As there were no changes to the business plan since the impairment tests performed as at 31 December 2023, the net impairment charge was caused by the reduction in useful lives explained above (causing a reduction in cash flows taken into account in the valuation).

ii. Disaggregation of cash-generating unit used in the monitoring of GEO orbital slot rights

In recent years the Company has tested the carrying value of its orbital slot rights by grouping them together based on the assumption of inter-operability of the Group's services from different slots and hence the view that these inflows did not meet the threshold for mutual independence required for separate cash generating units under IAS 38.

Reflecting the comments in point i above, it is likely that less investment in specifically GEO orbit satellites will occur – and hence the options for interoperability of GEO operations will decline. Furthermore, there were few examples in recent years where the provision of customer services was switched between different satellites. For these reasons, management believes that this interoperability premise – and resultant grouping of orbital slot rights for the impairment testing of orbital slot rights – should be revised. Hence management has elected with effect from 1 January 2024 to disaggregate the single cash-generating unit and instead look at the carrying value of the Company's orbital slot rights on a slot-by-slot basis, combined as cash-generating units with the satellite(s) operating at that specific orbital position as described in i above.

2 Judgments

Other than the changes in accounting estimates mentioned above, in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

i. Taxation

The Group operates in numerous tax jurisdictions and management is required to assess tax issues and exposures across its entire operations and to accrue for potential liabilities based on its interpretation of country-specific tax law and best estimates. In conducting this review management assesses the magnitude of the issue and the likelihood, based on experience and specialist advice, as to whether it will result in a liability for the Group. If this is deemed to be the case, then a provision is recognised for the potential taxation charges. More details are given in Notes 7, 8 and 21.

One significant area of management judgment is in around transfer pricing. Whilst the Group employs dedicated members of staff to establish and maintain appropriate transfer pricing structures and documentation, judgment still needs to be applied and hence potential tax exposures can be identified in the different jurisdictions where the Group operates. The Group, as part of its overall assessment of liabilities for taxation, reviews in detail the transfer pricing structures in place and records provisions where this seems appropriate on a case-by-case basis.

ii. The impact of changes in inflation and interest rates

The Group has considered the potential impact of changes in inflation and interest rates during the period on its financial statements particularly in its estimations of future cash flows and assumptions about financing costs.

The main effect observed in 2024 has been an increase in discount rates applied to USD flows used to reflect the time value of money and adjustments to cash flows to account for an increase in risk-free rates. Please refer to Note 11 ('Intangible assets') for further details.

iii. SES Space & Defense, Inc. (‘SES SD’)

SES SD and its 100% subsidiary Global Enterprise Solutions Inc. acquired on 1 August 2022, are subject to specific governance rules and are managed through a Proxy Agreement agreed with the Defense Security Service (‘DSS’) department of the US Department of Defense (‘DOD’). The DSS is a governmental authority responsible for the protection of information deemed classified or sensitive with respect to the national security of the United States of America. A proxy agreement is an instrument intended to mitigate the risk of foreign ownership, control or influence when a foreign person acquires or merges with a US entity that has a facility security clearance. A proxy agreement conveys a foreign owner’s voting rights to proxy holders, comprising the proxy board. Proxy holders are cleared US citizens approved by the DSS.

The DSS requires that SES SD enter into a proxy agreement because it is indirectly owned by SES and SES SD has contracts with the DOD which contain classified information. The Proxy Agreement enables SES SD to participate in such contracts with the US Government despite being owned by a non-US corporation.

As a result of the Proxy Agreement, certain limitations are placed on the information which may be shared, and the interaction which may occur, between SES SD and other Group companies. The Proxy Holders, besides acting as directors of SES SD, are entitled to vote in the context of a trust relationship with SES on which basis their activity is performed in the interest of SES’s shareholders and of US national security.

The Company’s assessment of the effective control over the relevant activities of SES SD encompassed the activities of operating and capital decision making, the appointment and remuneration of key management, and the exposure to the variability of financial returns based on the financial performance of SES SD.

Based on this assessment, the Company concluded that, from an IFRS 10 perspective, it has, and is able to exercise, power over the relevant activities of SES SD and has an exposure to variable returns from its involvement in SES SD – and therefore controls the entity.

2 Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year(s) are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in revisions to the assumptions when they occur.

i. Impairment testing for goodwill, definite-life intangible assets, and space segment assets including assets under construction

The Group performs impairment tests to determine whether goodwill, definite-life intangible assets (principally customer relationships and orbital slot rights), and space segment assets (including assets under construction) are impaired. Impairment testing procedures are performed annually, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Group determines an estimate of the recoverable amount, as the higher of: (1) the fair value less cost of disposal and, (2) its value-in-use, to determine whether the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount included in the consolidated financial statements. The annual impairment tests are performed as of 31 December each year. The recoverable amounts are determined based on a value-in-use calculation using the five-year business plans approved by the board of directors.

Establishing the value-in-use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future post-tax cash flows from the CGU and to choose a suitable post-tax discount rate and post-business plan growth rate to calculate the present value of those cash flows. For the Group’s slot-satellite CGUs, the estimation of the value-in-use also requires estimations of the future commercial revenues to be generated by each slot and the satellites located therein, particularly related to new markets or services, the impact of past in-orbit anomalies and their potential impact on the satellite’s ability to provide its expected commercial service, and the amount and timing of future capital expenditures to maintain those revenues, if required.

The calculations of value-in-use are most sensitive to:

a. Movements in the underlying business plan assumptions

Business plans are drawn up annually and provide an assessment of the expected developments for a five-year period beyond the end of the year when the plan is drawn up. These business plans reflect both the most up-to-date assumptions concerning the CGU's markets and business trends. For the provision of satellite capacity these will particularly consider the following factors:

- revenue: based on expected developments in transponder fill rates, including the impact of replacement capacity, and customer pricing;
- capital expenditure: any changes in the expected capital expenditure cycle, for example due to the technical degradation of a satellite or the need for replacement capacity; and any changes in satellite procurement, launch or cost assumptions, including launch schedules.

b. Changes in discount rates

Discount rates reflect management's estimate of the risks specific to each CGU. Management uses a post-tax weighted average cost of capital as discount rate for each CGU. This reflects market interest rates of twenty-year bonds in the market concerned, the capital structure of businesses in the Group's business sector, and other factors, as necessary, applied specifically to the CGU concerned.

c. Changes in growth rate assumptions

Growth rate assumptions used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the business plan period are based on commercial experience relating to the CGUs concerned and the expectations for developments in the markets which they serve.

ii. Recoverability of deferred tax assets

The Group recognises deferred tax assets primarily in connection with the carry-forward of unused tax losses and tax credits. The Group reviews the tax position in the different jurisdictions in which it operates to assess the need to recognise such assets based mainly on projections of taxable profits to be generated in each of those jurisdictions. The carrying amount of each deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that current projections indicate that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to enable all, or part, of the asset to be recovered.

iii. Expected credit losses on trade receivables and unbilled accrued revenue

The Group estimates expected credit losses on trade receivables and unbilled accrued revenues using a provision matrix based on loss expectancy rates and forward-looking information. The Group records additional losses if circumstances or forward-looking information cause the Group to believe that an additional collectability risk exists that is not reflected in the loss expectancy rates.

iv. Reimbursement of costs associated with C-band repurposing

As detailed in SES's Transition Plan initially disclosed to the public in September 2021, SES's strategy included the development of six satellites (four operational satellites and two spare satellites) to meet the deadlines for releasing the C-band spectrum. This strategy incurred significant expenditures, which are being substantially reimbursed by the Relocation Payment Clearinghouse ('RPC or 'Clearinghouse' – refer also to Note 28).

As of 31 December 2024, SES has received reimbursements totaling USD 1,314 million from the Clearinghouse. There remains an outstanding unpaid receivable of USD 91 million as of 31 December 2024 related to these reimbursements.

Management believes that this outstanding balance will be refunded based on the track record of past refunds, which indicate that the majority of SES's claims have been approved and refunded. Ongoing discussions with the Clearinghouse suggest a mutual interest in expediting the remaining satellite reimbursements.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of the subsidiary is measured as the aggregate of the:

- fair value of the assets transferred;
- fair value of liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business;
- fair value of equity interests issued by the Group;
- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration agreement; and
- fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

For each business combination, the Company measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in other operating expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. Assets acquired, and liabilities assumed, are recognised at fair value.

The excess of the:

- consideration transferred;
- amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity; and
- acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity;

over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Company will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset, or a liability, will be recognised in profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at historical cost, representing either the acquisition or manufacturing cost. Satellite cost includes the launcher and launch insurance. The impact of changes resulting from a revision of management's estimate of the cost of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the consolidated income statement in the period concerned.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability;
- any payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs and
- restoration costs.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a term of twelve months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture. Costs for the repair and maintenance of these assets are recorded as an expense.

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method generally based on the following useful lives:

• Buildings	25 years
• Space segment assets	10 to 18 years
• Ground segment assets	3 to 15 years
• Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	3 to 15 years
• Right-of-use assets	6 to 12 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on the derecognition of an asset is included in the consolidated income statement in the period the asset is derecognised. The residual values, remaining useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted where necessary.

For reimbursable capitalised costs related to the procurement of satellites, launches, and upgraded ground facilities as part of the U.S. C-Band repurposing project, the Group applies government grant accounting. The Group records credits to the recorded book value of the related asset when the costs have been incurred and the Group has obtained reasonable assurance that the costs will be reimbursed and that it will comply with the requirements attached to the reimbursement. See additional information in Note 28.

Assets in the course of construction

This caption includes primarily satellites which are under construction. Incremental costs directly attributable to the purchase of satellites and bringing the asset in the condition and location to be used as intended by management, such as launch costs and other related expenses such as ground equipment and borrowing costs, are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset.

The cost of satellite construction may include an element of deferred consideration to satellite manufacturers referred to as satellite performance incentives. The Group is contractually obligated to make these payments over the lives of the satellites, provided the satellites continue to operate in accordance with contractual specifications. Historically, the satellite manufacturers have earned substantially all of these payments. Therefore, the Group accounts for these payments as deferred procurement costs, capitalising the present value of the payments as part of the cost of the satellites and recording a corresponding liability to the satellite manufacturers. Interest expense is recognised on the deferred financing and the liability is accreted based on the passage of time and reduced as the payments are made.

Once the asset enters operational service, the costs are transferred to assets in use and depreciation commences.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Intangible assets

1 Goodwill

Goodwill is measured as described in the accounting policy for business combinations set out in Note 2.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill from the acquisition date is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

The carrying value of acquisition goodwill is not amortised, but rather is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if there is an indicator of potential impairment, to establish whether the value is still recoverable. The recoverable amount is defined as the higher of: (1) fair value less costs to sell and, (2) value-in-use. Impairment expenses are recorded in the consolidated income statement. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

The Group estimates value-in-use based on the estimated discounted cash flows to be generated by a cash-generating unit using five-year business plans approved by management. Beyond a five-year period, cash flows are generally estimated on the basis of stable rates of growth or decline, although longer periods may be considered where relevant to accurately calculate the value in use.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, then the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on its disposal. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

2 Other intangibles

i. Orbital slot rights

Other intangibles consists mainly of rights of usage of orbital frequencies. The Group is authorised by governments to operate satellites at certain orbital locations. Governments acquire rights to these orbital locations through filings made with the International Telecommunication Union ('ITU'), a sub-organisation of the United Nations. The Group will continue to have rights to operate at its orbital locations so long as it maintains its authorisations to do so. The straight-line amortisation lives applied from January 2024 range from 1 to 14 years.

As noted above, beginning in 2024 the Company treats all orbital slot rights as definite-life assets which are amortised over the depreciation lives of the corresponding on-station satellites or their expected successor spacecraft where relevant. Orbital rights acquired for a non-cash consideration are initially measured at the fair value of the consideration given.

ii. Customer relationships

Customer relationships relate to customer contracts acquired as part of a business combination. They are recognised at their fair value at the date of acquisition, based on internal analysis or more commonly through a third-party valuation at the time of the business combination, and are subsequently amortised on a straight-line based over the expected useful economic life of the asset. The current customer relationship asset is being amortised on a straight-line basis over a 15-year period.

iii. Software and development costs

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period. Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which does not exceed seven years.

Impairment of other intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and assets in the course of construction

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that the carrying amount of the asset may no longer be recoverable. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU is determined in order to identify the amount of the impairment, if any.

Impairments can arise from complete or partial failure of a satellite as well as other changes in expected discounted future cash flows. Such impairment tests are based on a recoverable value determined using estimated future cash flows and an appropriate discount rate. The estimated cash flows are based on the most recent business plans. If an impairment is identified, the carrying value will be written down to its recoverable amount.

Investments and other financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss; and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not remeasured to fair value through the consolidated income statement, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value and revalued through the consolidated income statement are expensed in the period when they were incurred. All regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is to say the date that the Group is committed to the purchase or sale of the asset.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Equity investments

Unless SES Americom has significant influence, the Group measures all equity investments at fair value. Changes in the fair value of financial assets are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Deferred customer contract costs

Deferred customer contract costs relate to expenses incurred to fulfil customer contracts, which are directly related to those contracts. Deferred customer contract costs are expensed on a straight line basis over the term of the contracts, consistent with the pattern of recognition of the associated revenue.

Inventories

Inventories primarily consist of equipment held for re-sale, work-in-progress, related accessories and network equipment spares and are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value, with cost determined on a weighted average-cost method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. For impairment of trade receivables, the Group estimates expected lifetime losses that would typically be carried for each receivable based on the credit risk class upon the initial recognition of the receivables. Expected lifetime credit losses are estimated based on historical financial information as well as forwardlooking data. Additional provisions are recognised when specific circumstances or forward-looking information lead the Group to believe that additional collectability risk exists with respect to customers that are not reflected in loss expectancy rates. The Group writes off trade receivables when it has no reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group evaluates the credit risk of its customers on an ongoing basis.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Prepayments

Prepayments represent expenditures paid during the financial year but relating to a subsequent financial year. The prepaid expenses comprise mainly insurance, rental of third-party satellite capacity, advertising expenses as well as loan origination costs related to loan facilities which have not been drawn.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at banks, deposits and short-term, highly-liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash on hand and at banks and short-term deposits which are held to maturity are carried at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Revenues are generated predominantly from customer service agreements for the provision of satellite capacity over contractually agreed periods, including short-term occasional use capacity, with the associated uplinking and downlinking services as appropriate. Other revenue-generating activities mainly include sale of customer equipment; platform services; subscription revenue; income received in connection with satellite interim missions; installation and other engineering services and proceeds from the sale of transponders if the revenue recognition criteria for the transaction are met.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue as and when control of a good or service is transferred to a customer. Contract modifications are accounted for either as a separate contract or as part of the existing contract, depending on the nature of the modification. The Group accounts for a modification as a separate contract if:

- the scope of the contract increases because of the addition of distinct goods or services, and;
- the price of the contract increases by an amount of consideration that reflects the stand-alone selling prices of the additional goods or services.

A modification that does not meet the above criteria to be accounted for as a separate contract is accounted for as an adjustment to the existing contract, either prospectively or through a cumulative catch-up adjustment. The determination depends on whether the remaining goods or services to be provided to the customer under the modified contract are distinct from those already provided, in which case the modification results in a prospective adjustment to revenue recognition.

For contracts in which the Group sells multiple goods and services, the Group evaluates at contract inception whether the goods and services represent separate performance obligations. The Group offers contracts for the provision of satellite capacity services, sale of equipment and a bundle of satellite capacity services, equipment, and services such as service-type warranties. Revenue is recognized separately for capacity, equipment, and services such as service-type warranties as the goods and services are separately identifiable, and the customer can benefit from the goods or services on their own or with other readily available resources. When they represent separate performance obligations, the Group allocates consideration to the goods and services based on relative standalone selling prices using either an expected cost plus a margin approach or an adjusted market assessment approach. When they do not represent separate performance obligations, the Group records revenue related to the single performance obligation over the contract period.

Where a contract contains elements of variable consideration, the Group estimates the amount of variable consideration to which it will be entitled under the contract. Variable consideration can arise, for example, as a result of variable prices, incentives or other similar items. Variable consideration is only included in the transaction price if, and to the extent that, it is highly probable that its inclusion will not result in a significant revenue reversal in the future when the uncertainty has been subsequently resolved.

The Group occasionally receives non-cash consideration as part of a revenue transaction. The Group measures non-cash consideration at fair value unless it is unable to reasonably estimate fair value, in which case the Group measures the consideration indirectly based on the standalone selling price of the goods or services promised to the customer.

Revenue from provision of satellite capacity, communications infrastructure services, and related services

For the Group's contracts to provide satellite capacity, communications infrastructure services, and related services, the Group makes the services available to customers in a series of time periods that are distinct and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer. The increments of time can vary from hours to months. This applies whether we provide the satellite capacity services for a contract using a single transponder or multiple transponders, or for a contract using a single beam or multiple beams on one or several satellites. The distinct units of volume of satellite capacity for each contract are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer and therefore are treated as a single performance obligation. Revenue from customers under service agreements for these services is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the duration of the respective contracts, including any free-of-charge periods. Using a straight-line measure of progress most faithfully depicts the Group's performance because the Group makes available a consistent level of capacity over each distinct time period. For certain performance obligations, we use a cost-based input method to recognize revenue if we determine that a basis reflecting the costs incurred to date relative to the total costs expected to be incurred better reflects the pattern of transfer of control of the services to the customer. Revenue will cease to be recognized if there is an indication of a significant deterioration in a customer's ability to pay for the remaining goods or services.

Revenue from the sale of equipment

SES equipment may be sold either on a standalone basis for which one contract includes only a sale of equipment or as part of a bundle for which one contract includes the sale of capacity, equipment, and lifecycle services.

When equipment is sold on a standalone basis, the Group recognises revenue for the sale of equipment at a point in time when it transfers control of the equipment to the customer, which is typically when the Group transfers title, physical possession, and the significant risks and rewards of the equipment to the customer. The Group's equipment contracts do not typically contain a right of return.

When equipment is sold on a bundle basis together with other services, the Group determines the level of customization of the equipment being sold. Our customers typically may use the equipment we sell interchangeably with satellite capacity provided by the Group or other satellite operators and do not require significant integration, customization, or modification services. Such equipment is treated as a separate performance obligation from the bundle and is recognized in the same manner as equipment sold on a standalone basis as described above.

The Group may offer warranties on equipment. Our warranties that are separately priced or offered as extended warranties lasting more than one year provide a service beyond ensuring the goods will function as expected and are considered service-type warranties. The Group treats service-type warranties as separate performance obligations and recognizes revenue on a straight-line basis over the duration of the warranty period. Using a straight-line measure of progress most faithfully depicts the Group's performance due to the nature of the Group's stand ready obligation during the warranty period. The Group also offers standard warranties with contract durations which are typically one year, require us to repair or replace a delivered good if it does not function as expected, and represent assurance-type warranties. Standard warranties do not represent performance obligations separate from the related equipment, and revenue related to standard warranties is recognized at the same time as the related equipment.

Revenue generated by engineering services

For engineering services, the Group recognises revenue over time on a basis reflecting the costs incurred to date relative to the total costs expected to be incurred since this best reflects the pattern of transfer of control of the services to the customer.

Lease income

Lease income from operating leases where the Group is lessor is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The respective right-of-use assets are included in the consolidated statement of financial position together with other assets of the same category.

C-Band repurposing income

Income from successfully meeting the separate Phase 1 and Phase 2 C-band Accelerated Relocation Payment deadlines was recognised when the Group had successfully completed Phase 1 and Phase 2 Accelerated Relocations, respectively, and had received validation of the respective relocation certifications from the U.S. Federal Communications Commission's ("FCC") Wireless Telecommunications Bureau.

Income arising from settlements from the Relocation Payment Clearinghouse ('the Clearinghouse') are recognised when the expenses have been incurred and the Group has obtained reasonable assurance that the costs will be reimbursed and that it will comply with the requirements attached to the reimbursement. The Group believes it obtains such reasonable assurance either when the Clearinghouse specifically validates the costs as being reimbursable, or where the costs fall within applicable cost ranges published by the Clearinghouse in its cost catalogue. More details are given in Note 28.

Other income

Other income arising from settlements under insurance claims and decreases in provisions for in-orbit incentives are recognised when they are virtually certain of being realised. Other income is presented as part of revenue due to its relative insignificance.

Contract assets and contract liabilities

Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers include trade receivables, unbilled accrued revenue, deferred customer contract costs and deferred income.

Customer payments received in advance of the provision of service are recorded as contract liabilities and presented as 'deferred income' in the consolidated statement of financial position, and for significant advance payments, interest is accrued on the amount received at the effective interest rate at the time of receipt. The Group's contracts may contain prepayment terms that range from one month in advance to one year in advance of service provision. Since the period of time between when the Group transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service is one year or less, the Group does not make an adjustment to the transaction price for the effects of a significant financing component.

The unbilled portion of recognised revenues is recorded as a contract asset and presented as 'unbilled contract revenue' within 'Trade and other receivables', allocated between current and non-current portions as appropriate.

Customer payments are generally due in advance or by the end of the month of capacity service.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the consolidated income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs.

Current taxes

Current tax assets and liabilities for current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is determined using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

- where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws which have been enacted, or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes are classified according to the classification of the underlying temporary difference either as income or as an expense included in profit or loss, or in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or recognised in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Translation of foreign currencies

The consolidated financial statements are presented in USD, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity's functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. The cost of non-monetary assets is translated at the rate applicable at the date of the transaction. All other assets and liabilities are translated at closing rates of the period. During the year, expenses and income expressed in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates which approximate the rate prevailing on the date they occur or accrue. All exchange differences resulting from the application of these principles are included in the consolidated income statement.

The Group considers that monetary long-term receivables or loans with a subsidiary that is a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is, in substance, a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation. The related foreign exchange differences and income tax effect of the foreign exchange differences are included in the foreign currency translation reserve within equity. On disposal of a foreign operation, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that foreign operation is reclassified to the consolidated income statement.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

The assets and liabilities of consolidated foreign operations are translated into euro at the year-end exchange rates, while the income and expense items of these foreign operations are translated at the average exchange rate of the year. The related foreign exchange differences are included in the foreign currency translation reserve within equity. On disposal of a foreign operation, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that foreign operation is reclassified to the consolidated income statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

The USD exchange rates used by the Group during the year were as follows:

1 USD =	**Average rate for 2024**	**Closing rate for 2024**	Average rate for 2023	Closing rate for 2023
Euro	**0.9468**	**0.9626**	0.9262	0.9050

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

1 Financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised where:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired;
- the Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either:
  a. has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
  b. has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of that asset.

2 Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

Accounting for pension obligations

The Company and certain subsidiaries operate defined contribution pension plans.

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions to a third-party financial institution. The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the financial institution’s pension fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

The Group has no significant defined benefit pension plans.

Share-based payments

1 Equity-settled share-based compensation plans

Employees (including senior executives) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based compensation transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (‘equity-settled transactions’). The cost of equity-settled transactions is measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using a binomial model for the Stock Appreciation Rights Plan (‘STAR Plan’) and Equity Based Compensation Plan comprising options (‘EBCP Option Plan’). The fair value of the Equity Based Compensation Plan comprising performance shares (‘EBCP PS’) and restricted shares (‘EBCP RS’) is estimated at the date of the grant by restating discounted dividends from share price and taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the shares were granted. The fair value of EBCP PS is estimated at the date of the grant using a Monte-Carlo simulation model and taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the shares were granted. Further details are given in Note 19. In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any non-market performance conditions, the valuation being linked only to the price of the Company’s shares, if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the vesting date). The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group’s best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The consolidated income statement charge or credit for a period represents the movement in the cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period. No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest.

2 Cash-settled share-based compensation plans

A liability is recognised for the fair value of cash-settled transactions. The fair value is measured initially at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognised in employee benefits expense. The fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability. Further details are given in Note 19.

Leases

The determination as to whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date, primarily whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the Group as lessee has both the right to direct the identified asset's use and to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from that use.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be determined, or the Group's incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement of a lease the Group recognises a lease asset and a lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted at the rate implicit in the lease. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance costs are charged directly to expense.

In its accounting policies the Group applies the following practical expedients:

- using a single discount rate for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics; and
- not accounting for leases ending within 12 months of the date of the initial application, for low value assets.

Note 3 – Capital reorganisation under common control

On 3 June 2024, SES Global Americas Holdings Inc., the parent of former SES Americas group ("Parent") merged into SES Americom Inc., the subsidiary of SES Global Americas Holdings Inc. ("Subsidiary"). The merger took place under the common control of SES LU US Holdings S.à r.l., the sole shareholder of the Parent and SES S.A., the ultimate parent of the Parent and of the Subsidiary. As a result of the merger, the Subsidiary took over the net assets and liabilities of the Parent at the predecessor entity's carrying amounts. The predecessor entity is considered to be SES S.A., the highest reporting entity in which the Parent's IFRS financial information was consolidated. The comparative information provided represents the consolidated financial information of the former SES Americas group as at 31 December 2023.

SES Americom issued one share at USD 200 par value. The consideration for the merger to be distributed by SES Americom to SES LU US Holdings S.à r.l., the sole shareholder of SES Global Americas Holdings Inc., amounted to USD 2,354.8 million and was presented as equity under "Capital reorganisation". There was no payment of the distribution and the consideration has been settled with SES Group balances.

Note 4 – Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group does business in one operating segment, being the provision of satellite-based data transmission capacity, and ancillary services, to customers around the world.

The operations of the Group are managed as part of the integrated management structure of SES S.A. such that there is no dedicated management structure for SES Americom. No dedicated management reporting information is presented for the Group to a chief operating decision maker.

Revenue by category

The Group's revenue analysis from the point of view of category and timing can be found below:

2024 $ million	**Revenue recognised at a point in time**	**Revenue recognised over time**	**Total**
Revenue from contracts with customers	**8.4**	**641.9**	**650.3**
Lease income	**-**	**4.6**	**4.6**
Total	**8.4**	**646.5**	**654.9**

2023 $ million	**Revenue recognised at a point in time**	**Revenue recognised over time**	**Total**
Revenue from contracts with customers	19.6	689.2	708.8
Lease income	-	0.9	0.9
Total	19.6	690.1	709.7

Revenue from contracts with customers recognised at a point in time is mainly related to sales of equipment and amounts to USD 8.4 million in 2024 (2023: USD 19.6 million).

Revenue by country

SES Americom is domiciled in the United States of America. In presenting information on the basis of geographical areas, segment information is based on the customer's billing address, rather than the region into which the service is provided.

Revenue $ million	**2024**	2023
United States of America	**438.9**	443.3
Netherlands	**94.3**	137.1
Luxembourg	**96.0**	103.2
Other	**25.7**	26.1
Total	**654.9**	709.7

No single customer accounted for 10%, or more, of total revenue in 2024, or 2023.

Note 5 – Operating expenses

The operating expense categories disclosed include the following types of expenditure:

1 Cost of sales, which excludes staff costs and depreciation, represents expenditures which generally vary directly with revenue. They are incurred in delivering services to customers and include a variety of expenses such as rental of third-party satellite capacity, third-party teleports, connectivity, equipment and equipment rental, customer support costs such as hosting, monitoring, implementation and engineering work. Other cost of sales detailed below include an amount of USD 1.4 million (2023: USD 2.2 million) related to C-Band related expenses (Note 28).

$ million	2024	2023
Rental of third-party satellite capacity	**(240.2)**	(226.8)
Customer support costs	**(77.0)**	(104.3) *
Other cost of sales	**(2.5)**	(2.4)
Total cost of sales	**(319.7)**	(333.5)

* Costs of USD 0.3 million in 2024 and USD 2.1 million in 2023 associated with satellite telemetry, tracking and control services which were previously included under 'Other operating expenses,' are now reported as part of 'Cost of Sales' to be consistent with the current year presentation and better aligned with the nature of the expenses.

2 Staff costs of USD 138.4 million (2023: USD 157.9 million) include gross salaries and employer's social security payments, payments into pension schemes for employees, charges arising under share-based payment schemes, as well as staff-related restructuring charges of USD 10.8 million (2023: USD 11.0 million) and C-band repurposing related expenses are nil in 2024 (2023: USD 12.0 million). At the year-end the total number of members of staff on a full-time equivalent basis was 621.0 (2023: 685.7).

3 Other operating expenses of USD 160.7 million (2023: USD 1,094.6 million) are, by their nature, less variable with revenue and include office-related and technical facility costs, in-orbit insurance, marketing, general and administrative expenditure, consulting charges, travel-related expenditure and movements in debtor provisions.

However, due to the inclusion of income and charges in connection with the C-band repurposing project (Note 28) under this line item, there are currently significant year-on-year variations. 'Recharges of C-band other income to related parties' of USD 0.7 million in 2024 (2023: USD 945.8 million) related to Phase II accelerated relocation payments.

'C-band other operating expenses' of USD 3.2 million (2023: USD 15.5 million) represent repurposing related expenses.

$ million	2024	2023
Recharges of C-band other income to related parties	**(0.7)**	(945.8)
C-band other operating expenses	**(3.2)**	(15.5) *
Total C-band impact	**(3.9)**	(961.3) *
Non-C-band operating expense items	**(156.8)**	(133.3) *
Total other operating expenses	**(160.7)**	(1,094.6)

* Costs of USD 0.3 million in 2024 and USD 2.1 million in 2023 associated with satellite telemetry, tracking and control services which were previously included under 'Other operating expenses,' are now reported as part of 'Cost of Sales' to be consistent with the current year presentation and better aligned with the nature of the expenses. The C-band impact amounts to USD 0.3 million in 2024 and USD 0.5 million in 2023.

Note 6 – Finance income and costs

$ million	2024	2023
Finance income		
Interest income	**75.8**	90.8
Finance lease income	**4.9**	-
Net foreign exchange gain	**2.2**	-
Subtotal	**82.9**	90.8
Finance costs		
Interest expense on borrowings	**(82.8)**	(92.3)
Other finance costs	**(2.4)**	(3.4)
Amortisation of loan origination costs	**(0.7)**	(0.7)
Net foreign exchange loss	**-**	(1.2)
Subtotal	**(85.9)**	(97.6)
Total	**(3.0)**	(6.8)

Note 7 – Income taxes

Taxes on income comprise the taxes paid or owed on income in the individual countries, as well as deferred taxes. Current and deferred taxes can be analysed as follows:

$ million	**2024**	2023
Consolidated income statement		
Current income tax		
Current income tax (charge)	**(9.0)**	(495.4)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	**(9.1)**	(4.3)
Total current income tax	**(18.1)**	(499.7)
Deferred income tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	**7.8**	23.7
Change in tax rate	**-**	(1.1)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	**(0.2)**	(8.3)
Total deferred tax income	**7.6**	14.3
Income tax benefit / (charge) per consolidated income statement	**(10.5)**	(485.4)
Consolidated statement of changes in equity		
Income tax related to items (charged) or credited directly in equity		
Retirement benefit obligation	**0.4**	0.1
Income taxes reported in equity	**0.4**	0.1

A reconciliation between the income tax benefit / (expense) and the profit before tax of the Group multiplied by a theoretical tax rate of 21.0% which corresponds to the US Federal tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: 21.0%) is as follows:

$ million	**2024**	2023
(Loss) / Profit before tax	**(85.1)**	1,861.9
Multiplied by theoretical tax rate (2024: 21.0%; 2023: 21.0%)	**17.9**	(391.0)
Effect of US state taxes	**(34.6)**	(57.2)
Non-deductible expenditures	**(0.1)**	(0.1)
Group tax provision	**-**	-
Impairment on investment in associate	**2.0**	(0.6)
Impairment on other assets	**-**	(35.1)
Other items	**4.3**	(1.4)
Income tax reported in the consolidated income statement	**(10.5)**	(485.4)

Impairment on investment in associate

The reversal of impairment charge of USD 9.6 million (2023: impairment charge of USD 2.6 million) recorded in 2024 on the carrying value of the investments held by the Group in SES Astra AB and QuetzSat Directo, S. de R.L. de C.V. resulted in a positive ETR impact in that year of USD 2.0 million (2023: negative ETR impact in that year of USD 0.6 million).

OECD Pillar Two Regulations

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting published the Pillar Two model rules designed to address the tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the global economy.

The SES Group is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules.

Pillar Two legislation was enacted in Luxembourg, the jurisdiction in which the Ultimate Parent Entity of the SES Group is incorporated and came into effect from 1 January 2024. Therefore, the Ultimate Parent Entity applies the Income Inclusion Rule for all jurisdictions where Pillar Two rules were not enacted, including the United States.

The SES Group applies the exception to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes, as provided in the amendments to IAS 12 issued in May 2023.

The top-up tax due under Pillar Two model rules was calculated based on the OECD transitional safe harbour rules. According to these calculations SES Americom Group should not be liable to top-up tax.

Note 8 – Deferred tax balances

The positions related to deferred income tax assets and liabilities included in the consolidated financial statements can be analysed as follows:

$ million	**Deferred tax assets 2024**	Deferred tax assets 2023	**Deferred tax liabilities 2024**	Deferred tax liabilities 2023
Losses carried forward	**1.6**	20.5	**-**	-
Tax credits	**6.8**	-	**-**	-
Intangible assets	**41.6**	40.7	**-**	-
Tangible assets	**-**	-	**(110.3)**	(132.7)
Employee benefits and share-based compensation	**5.1**	5.4	**-**	-
Receivables	**17.7**	16.5	**-**	-
Other	**-**	-	(10.4)	(5.9)
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	72.8	83.1	(120.7)	(138.6)
Offset of deferred taxes	(71.0)	(81.6)	71.0	81.6
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	**1.8**	1.5	**(49.7)**	(57.0)

The net deferred income for deferred tax recorded in the consolidated income statement for the year comprises the following elements (Note 7):

$ million	**2024**	2023
Losses carried forward	**(18.9)**	(6.3)
Tax credits	**6.8**	-
Intangible assets	**0.9**	40.7
Tangible assets	**22.4**	(29.8)
Employee benefits and share-based compensation	**(0.3)**	-
Receivables	**1.2**	1.4
Other	**(4.5)**	8.3
Total deferred tax income	**7.6**	14.3

Deferred tax assets have been offset against deferred tax liabilities where they relate to the same tax authority and the entity concerned has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

Losses carried forward

Other than the tax losses for which the Group recognised deferred tax assets, there were no tax losses as at 31 December 2024 (2023: nil) available indefinitely for offset against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose. The increase in the net deferred tax asset reflects the deferred tax income recorded in the period of USD 7.6 million.

Note 9 – Property, plant and equipment

$ million	Land and buildings	Space segment	Ground segment	Other	**Total**
Cost					
As at 1 January 2024	**45.0**	**1,756.2**	**235.2**	**99.5**	**2,135.9**
Additions	1.1	3.0	3.0	1.6	**8.7**
Disposals	-	-	-	(2.9)	**(2.9)**
Retirements	(12.8)	(2.7)	(6.6)	(21.4)	**(43.5)**
Transfers from assets in course of construction (Note 10)	18.0	29.2	4.9	11.7	**63.8**
Other movements[1]	16.8	-	(22.4)	12.8	**7.2**
Impact of currency translation	-	-	(1.2)	(0.6)	**(1.8)**
As at 31 December 2024	**68.1**	**1,785.7**	**212.9**	**100.7**	**2,167.4**
Depreciation					
As at 1 January 2024	**(29.1)**	**(1,481.7)**	**(176.8)**	**(73.8)**	**(1,761.4)**
Depreciation expense	(3.5)	(60.6)	(17.8)	(10.8)	**(92.7)**
Impairment expense	-	(45.7)	-	-	**(45.7)**
Disposals	-	-	-	1.6	**1.6**
Retirements	12.8	2.7	6.6	21.4	**43.5**
Other movements[1]	(7.6)		16.8	(16.8)	**(7.6)**
Impact of currency translation	-	-	0.5	-	**0.5**
As at 31 December 2024	**(27.4)**	**(1,585.3)**	**(170.7)**	**(78.4)**	**(1,861.8)**
Net book value					
As at 31 December 2024	**40.7**	**200.4**	**42.2**	**22.3**	**305.6**

[1] Other movements include presentational adjustments and transfers between categories

$ million	Land and buildings	Space segment	Ground segment	Other	**Total**
Cost					
As at 1 January 2023	**54.1**	**2,236.1**	**240.8**	**104.6**	**2,635.6**
Additions	-	2.4	6.3	1.1	**9.8**
Disposals [1]	(9.0)	(158.3)	-	(6.3)	**(173.6)**
Retirements[2]	(0.4)	(330.9)	(17.5)	(2.8)	**(351.6)**
Transfers from assets in course of construction (Note 10)[3]	0.3	6.9	5.4	2.4	**15.0**
Impact of currency translation	-	-	0.2	0.5	**0.7**
As at 31 December 2023	**45.0**	**1,756.2**	**235.2**	**99.5**	**2,135.9**
Depreciation					
As at 1 January 2023	**(32.9)**	**(1,928.5)**	**(177.7)**	**(72.7)**	**(2,211.8)**
Depreciation expense	(5.4)	(49.7)	(15.1)	(11.7)	**(81.9)**
Impairment expense	-	(4.1)	-	-	**(4.1)**
Impairment reversal	-	11.4	-	-	**11.4**
Disposals[1]	8.8	158.3	-	6.3	**173.4**
Retirements[2]	0.4	330.9	17.5	2.8	**351.6**
Transfers between categories	-	-	(1.5)	1.5	**0.0**
As at 31 December 2023	**(29.1)**	**(1,481.7)**	**(176.8)**	**(73.8)**	**(1,761.4)**
Net book value					
As at 31 December 2023	**15.9**	**274.5**	**58.4**	**25.7**	**374.5**

[1] Sale of AMC-11

[2] Satellites AMC-1 and AMC-4 were reorbited in 2023.

[3] SES-18 and SES-19 entered service in 2023

The Group's policy in setting the useful economic life of its satellites is to initially use the satellite design life and then, once sufficient time has passed to allow for initial anomalies to be investigated and future fuel projections to be stabilised, to adjust the depreciation life to take into account factors such as the technical condition of the satellite, its projected remaining fuel life, and replacement or redeployment plans.

The review in 2024 resulted in a revision to the remaining useful economic lives of one GEO satellite but did not have a significant impact on 2024 depreciation expense due to the low net book value of the satellite concerned. The review in 2023 resulted in no revisions to the remaining useful economic lives of any GEO satellites.

Impairment of space segment assets

In 2024, the net impairment expense recorded for space segment assets was USD 45.7 million (2023: net reversal of USD 7.3 million). The charges and reversals are the aggregation of impairment testing procedures on specific satellites, or combinations of co-located satellites, in the Group's geostationary fleet.

As discussed in Note 2, from 1 January 2024 the Group performs an impairment test on space segment assets together with orbital slot rights. The following table discloses the applicable amounts and post-tax discount rates used in the impairment test for those geostationary satellites and orbital slot rights subject to impairment charges or reversals during 2024.

$million	Value in use	Discount rate	Satellite impairment	Slot impairment
2024 – Expense	81.9	8.9%	62.1	-
2024 – Reversal	144.3	8.9%	(16.4)	(100.4)
2024 – Net Impact			45.7	(100.4)

For 2023, the following table discloses the applicable amounts and discount rates used in the impairment test for those geostationary satellites subject to impairment expenses or reversals.

$million		Value in use	Discount rate	Impairment expense
2023 – Expense		5.1	10.5%	4.1
2023 – Reversal		95.4	10.5%	(11.4)
2023 – Net Impact				(7.3)

The impairment expenses and reversals recorded reflect updated business assumptions for the satellites through to the end of their useful economic lives. In general, these updated assumptions reflect a combination of revised commercial developments and expectations, updated assessments of the regulatory environment impacting certain assets (and hence the Group's ability to achieve the forecast commercial exploitation), changes in the competitive environment in which the Group operates, and certain changes in the operation of the satellites (for example the decision to place a particular satellite into inclined orbit, or changes to the timing thereof) or associated ground segment infrastructure.

As part of standard impairment testing procedures, the Group assesses the impact of changes in the discount and growth rates and reductions in cash flows. Discount and growth rates are simulated up to 1% below and above the CGU's specific rate used in the base valuation and cash flows projections are simulated up to 5% below and above the base valuation. In this way a matrix of valuations is generated, which reveals the potential exposure to impairment expenses based on movements in valuation parameters which are within the range of outcomes foreseeable at the valuation date.

For satellites and orbital slot rights taken together, the most recent testing showed that a 1% decrease in the declining growth rates would increase the impairment by USD 1.5 million. A 1% increase in the after-tax discount rate would increase the impairment by USD 6.5 million. Taken together, a 1% increase in the after-tax discount rate and a 1% decrease in the declining growth rates would increase the impairment by USD 7.9 million. Taken separately from changes in discount and declining growth rates, a 5% reduction in cash flows would increase the impairment by USD 11.3 million.

Note 10 – Assets in the course of construction

$ million	Land and buildings	Space segment	Ground segment	Other	**Total**
Cost as at 1 January 2024	**16.3**	**6.0**	**19.8**	**10.4**	**52.5**
Movements in 2024					
Additions[1]	4.5	37.0	7.8	12.9	**62.2**
Transfers to assets in use (Note 9)	(18.0)	(29.2)	(4.9)	(11.7)	**(63.8)**
Transfers from/(to) intangible assets (Note 11)	(2.7)	-	(4.0)	1.6	**(5.1)**
Transfers from/(to) inventory	-	-	(2.2)	10.9	**8.7**
Impact on currency translation	-	-	(0.9)	-	**(0.9)**
Cost as at 31 December 2024	**0.1**	**13.8**	**15.6**	**24.1**	**53.6**

[1] Additions mainly relate to C-band in-kind reimbursements of USD 24.0 million and C-band reimbursement denial of USD 13.0 million

$ million	Land and buildings	Space segment	Ground segment	Other	**Total**
Cost as at 1 January 2023	8.7	-	23.7	6.8	39.2
Movements in 2023					
Additions	7.6	12.9	0.8	6.5	27.8
Transfers to assets in use (Note 9)	(0.3)	(6.9)	(5.4)	(2.4)	(15.0)
Transfers between categories	0.3	-	-	(0.3)	0.0
Impact on currency translation	-	-	0.7	(0.2)	0.5
Cost as at 31 December 2023	16.3	6.0	19.8	10.4	52.5

Note 11 – Intangible assets

$ million	Indefinite life: Orbital slot licence rights (indefinite life)	Indefinite life: Goodwill	Orbital slot licence rights (definite life)	Definite life intangibles	Customer relationships	Internally-generated development costs	**Total**
Cost							
As at 1 January 2024	**348.4**	**302.1**	**-**	**38.3**	**297.7**	**-**	**986.5**
Additions	-	-	-	0.3	-	2.5	2.8
Retirement[1]	-	-	(53.3)	(4.6)	-	-	(57.9)
Transfer to definite life	(348.4)	-	348.4	-	-	-	-
Transfers from/(to) assets in course of construction	-	-	-	6.7	-	(1.6)	5.1
As at 31 December 2024	**-**	**302.1**	**295.1**	**40.7**	**297.7**	**0.9**	**936.5**
Amortisation and impairment							
As at 1 January 2024	**(348.4)**	**(266.3)**	**-**	**(38.3)**	**(28.2)**	**-**	**(681.2)**
Amortisation	-	-	(6.8)	(4.3)	(34.3)	-	(45.4)
Impairment expense	-	(35.8)	-	-	(99.8)	-	(135.6)
Impairment reversal	-	-	100.4	-	-	-	100.4
Retirement[1]	-	-	53.3	4.6	-	-	57.9
Transfer to definite life	348.4	-	(348.4)	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2024	**-**	**(302.1)**	**(201.5)**	**(38.0)**	**(162.3)**	**-**	**(703.9)**
Net book value as at 31 December 2024	**-**	**-**	**93.6**	**2.7**	**135.4**	**0.9**	**232.6**

[1] Orbital slot retirements related to 85°W, 105.5°W, and 68.5°W

$ million	Indefinite life: Orbital slot licence rights	Indefinite life: Goodwill	Definite life intangibles	Customer relationships	Internally-generated development costs	**Total**
Cost						
As at 1 January 2023	**348.4**	**2,244.2**	**45.7**	**297.7**	**2.2**	**2,938.2**
Additions	-	-	0.5	-	1.4	1.9
Disposals	-	(2.0)	-	-	-	(2.0)
Retirement	-	(1,940.1)	(11.5)	-	-	(1,951.6)

Transfers from assets in course of construction	-	-	3.6	-	(3.6)	-
As at 31 December 2023	**348.4**	**302.1**	**38.3**	**297.7**	**-**	**986.5**
Amortisation and impairment						
As at 1 January 2023	**(342.9)**	**(2,039.1)**	**(39.1)**	**(8.4)**	**-**	**(2,429.5)**
Amortisation	-	-	(3.2)	(19.8)	-	(23.0)
Impairment expense	(5.5)	(167.3)	(7.5)	-	-	(180.3)
Retirement	-	1,940.1	11.5	-	-	1,951.6
As at 31 December 2023	**(348.4)**	**(266.3)**	**(38.3)**	**(28.2)**	**-**	**(681.2)**
Net book value as at 31 December 2023	**-**	**35.8**	**-**	**269.5**	**-**	**305.3**

Indefinite life intangible assets

The current status of SES Americom operations has led management to conclude that there is one cash-generating unit ('CGU') to which goodwill and other intangibles are allocated for impairment testing purposes, being SES Space & Defense, representing SES Americom’s operations serving the U.S. Government and their direct subcontractors.

This CGU represents 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. This CGU represents the lowest level at which management is capturing information about indefinite life intangible assets for internal management reporting purposes and at which associated impairment testing procedures are being performed.

In 2023, management also identified a DGP Operations CGU, representing the commercial, non-government operations of SES Americom. Following the changes to slot lives described in Note 2, and considering the previous total impairment of goodwill, there are no longer any goodwill or other intangibles that would be captured in this CGU.

Discount and perpetual growth rate assumptions

The post-tax discount rate used in 2024 was 8.9% (2023: 8.6%) and the terminal growth rate was +3.0% (2023: +4.0%), reflecting the most recent long-term planning assumptions and can be supported by reference to the trading performance of the companies concerned over a longer period.

In 2023, the pre-tax discount rate used for developing the value in use of orbital slot rights was 10.5%.

These rates reflect the most recent long-term planning assumptions approved by the Board of Directors and can be supported by reference to the trading performance over a longer period and incorporate also projected growth rates for wide-beam and high-throughput satellites markets from external data sources.

Impairment charges recorded for 2024

i. Goodwill

The Group recorded impairment expense of USD 135.6 million, of which USD 35.8 million was applied to goodwill, fully impairing the goodwill in this CGU. The remaining USD 99.8 million was applied to customer relationships. The charge reflects changes in the underlying business plan for SES Space & Defense compared to the prior year and the higher discount rate applied to those cash flows. In 2023, the Group recorded impairment expense of USD 167.3 million related to Space & Defense goodwill.

As part of standard impairment testing procedures, the Group assesses the impact of changes in the discount and growth rates and reductions in cash flows. Discount and growth rates are simulated up to 1% below and above the CGU's specific rate used in the base valuation and cash flows projections are simulated up to 5% below and above the base valuation. In this way a matrix of valuations is generated, which reveals the potential exposure to impairment expenses based on movements in valuation parameters which are within the range of outcomes foreseeable at the valuation date.

For the SES Space & Defense CGU, the most recent testing showed that a 1% decrease in the perpetual growth rates would increase the impairment by USD 19.4 million. A 1% increase in the after-tax discount rate would increase the impairment by USD 24.0 million. Taken together, a 1% increase in the after-tax discount rate and a 1% decrease in the declining growth rates would increase the impairment by USD 37.9 million. Taken separately from changes in discount and declining growth rates, a 5% reduction in cash flows would increase the impairment by USD 18.0 million.

ii. Orbital slot rights

The cash flows from GEO orbital slot rights are inseparable from the satellites located in those orbital positions, and thus are tested as slot-satellite CGUs.

In 2024, the net impairment reversal recorded for orbital slot licence rights was USD 100.4 million. The reversal is the aggregation of impairment testing procedures on specific orbital slot rights used by the Group's geostationary fleet and are caused by the disaggregation of the former grouping of orbital slot rights as described in Note 2 and changes in the underlying business plans for these rights as compared to the prior year.

As the Group now tests its orbital slot rights together with its satellites, the applicable amounts and discount rates for orbital slot rights for 2024 are presented together with the same information for satellites in Note 9.

As part of standard impairment testing procedures, the Group assesses the impact of changes in the discount and growth rates and reductions in cash flows. Discount and growth rates are simulated up to 1% below and above the CGU's specific rate used in the base valuation and cash flows projections are simulated up to 5% below and above the base valuation. In this way a matrix of valuations is generated, which reveals the potential exposure to impairment expenses based on movements in valuation parameters which are within the range of outcomes foreseeable at the valuation date.

See Note 9 for the sensitivity analysis on orbital slot licence rights as they are grouped with satellites.

In 2023, the Group recorded impairment expense of USD 13.0 million related to orbital slot rights (USD 5.5 million) and other intangibles (USD 7.5 million).

Note 12 – Investments in associates

SES Astra AB

SES Americom has a 32.34% investment of USD 60.5 million (being the initial acquisition cost) in SES Astra AB in Sweden, representing 77,612 shares. SES Astra AB's assets, liabilities and income and expenses as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, and for the years then ended, are as follows:

$ million	**2024**	2023
Non-current assets	**58.4**	92.4
Current assets	**28.7**	28.3
Non-current liabilities	**(12.0)**	(17.7)
Current liabilities	**(8.0)**	(5.6)

Revenue	**28.4**	20.6
Operating expenses	**(12.4)**	(5.4)
Depreciation and amortisation	**(27.4)**	(10.2)
Finance income / (expense), net	**1.9**	0.5
Income tax	**(0.3)**	(1.2)
Net profit of associate	**(9.8)**	4.3

The Group's share of SES Astra AB's assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position under 'Investments in associates'. The Group's share of SES ASTRA AB's income and expenses for the years then ended are included in the consolidated income statement under 'Share of associate's result, net of tax'.

During 2024 the Group recorded a reversal of impairment on the investment in ASTRA AB of USD 10.1 million (2023: impairment on investment of USD 2.6 million) reflecting an updated assessment of the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the investment was determined to equal its value in use calculated based on the estimated discounted cash flows to be generated using five-year business plans approved by management, at a post-tax discount rate of 6.8% (2023: 6.8%).

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, SES Astra AB had no significant contingent liabilities, nor capital or operating lease commitments.

Quetzsat Directo S. de R.L. de C.V.

SES Americom holds 49% of the voting rights of Quetzsat Directo S. de R.L. de C.V.. The Group's share of Quetzsat Directo S. de R.L. de C.V.'s assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position under 'Investments in associates'. The Group's share of Quetzsat Directo S. de R.L. de C.V. income and expenses for the years then ended are included in the consolidated income statement under 'Share of associate's result, net of tax'.

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, Quetzsat Directo S. de R.L. de C.V. had no significant contingent liabilities, nor capital or operating lease commitments.

Note 13 - Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers

The Group has recognised the following assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers:

$ million	**2024**	2023
Current contract assets		
Trade debtors	**60.4**	57.3
Provision for trade debtors	**(4.0)**	(1.9)
Trade debtors, net of provisions – third parties	**56.4**	55.4
Trade and other debtors – related parties	**25.6**	30.1
Unbilled accrued revenue	**29.3**	19.2
Provision for Unbilled accrued revenue	**-**	-
Unbilled accrued revenue	**29.3**	19.2
	111.3	104.7
Current contract liabilities		
Deferred income	**26.0**	38.5
Non-current contract liabilities		
Deferred income	**34.8**	42.7

The following table shows the movement in deferred income recognised by the Group:

$ million	Non-current	Current
As at 1 January 2024	**42.7**	**38.5**
Revenue recognised during the year	-	(453.4)
New billings	-	427.8
Other movements*	(7.9)	13.1
As at 31 December 2024	**34.8**	**26.0**

$ million	Non-current	Current
As at 1 January 2023	**57.2**	**24.7**
Revenue recognised during the year	-	(58.9)
New billings	-	36.4
Other movements*	(14.5)	36.3
As at 31 December 2023	**42.7**	**38.5**

* Other movements include reclassifications (between current and non-current, upfront and deferred, as well as against receivables)

Note 14 – Trade and other receivables

$ million	**2024**	2023
Receivables in connection with the C-band repurposing project (Note 28)	**90.8**	386.4
Trade debtors with non-related parties, net of provisions	**56.4**	55.4
Unbilled accrued revenue, net of provisions	**29.3**	19.2
Other receivables with non-related parties	**4.0**	14.7
Total trade and other receivables	**180.5**	475.7
Financial receivables	**180.5**	470.6
Non-financial receivables	**-**	5.1

'Unbilled accrued revenue, net of provisions' represents revenue recognised, but not billed, under long-term customer contracts. Billing will occur based on the terms of the contracts.

Movements in the provision for trade receivables were as follows:

$ million	**2024**	2023
As at 1 January	**1.9**	2.9
Increase in provision	**3.5**	5.0
Unused amounts reversed	**(0.7)**	(4.9)
Utilised	**(0.5)**	(0.6)
Other movements*	**(0.2)**	(0.5)
As at 31 December	**4.0**	1.9

** Other movements contains transfers and new entities in scope*

Note 15 – Financial instruments

Fair value estimation and hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy levels for determining the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1- Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 - Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the reporting date. For investments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's-length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument, which is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group does not have any financial derivatives.

Fair values

The fair value of borrowings has been calculated by using the quoted market prices (being Level 1). All borrowings are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets and other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, have a fair value that approximates their carrying amount.

Unless otherwise stated, the fair value of each class of financial assets and liabilities are equivalent to their carrying amount. To that effect, for instruments carried at amortised cost, Management determined that the fair value at origination date approximates the carrying amount, either due to the short-term nature of the instruments, or because the stated rates are close to the prevailing market rates and / or there were no significant origination costs at origination date.

Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amounts and fair values of all the Group's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements.

$ million	**Carried at amortised cost**	
At 31 December	**2024**	2023
Financial receivables	**180.5**	470.6
Receivables with related parties	**171.9**	2,653.5
Cash and cash equivalents	**37.4**	37.1
Total assets	**389.8**	3,161.2

At 31 December	**2024**	2023
Borrowings – Level 1*	**485.9**	485.1
Loans from related parties	**450.0**	450.0
Lease liabilities	**11.7**	13.2
Fixed asset suppliers	**0.6**	-
Other long-term liabilities	**15.6**	18.3
Financial payables	**82.7**	116.3
Payables to related parties	**254.8**	578.8
Total liabilities	**1,301.3**	1,661.7

*Fair value of the borrowings in 2024 is USD 351.6 million (2023: USD 379.4 million)

Note 16 – Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's main financial liabilities comprise U.S. dollar borrowings under issues on the 144A market.

The main purpose of the debt instruments is to raise funds to finance the Group's day-to-day operations, as well as for other general business purposes. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are liquidity risks, foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and credit risks. The general policies are periodically reviewed and approved by SES S.A.'s board.

The Group's risks are similar to SES S.A.'s risks, and are managed at the level of SES S.A. There is no separate "risk management function" at the SES Americom Group level.

Liquidity risk

SES Americom's objective is to efficiently use cash generated to maintain borrowings at an appropriate level. In case of liquidity needs, the Group can call on uncommitted loans, commercial paper programmes and a committed syndicated loan. In addition, if deemed appropriate based on prevailing market conditions, the Group can access additional funds through the European Medium Term Note programme. The Group's debt maturity profile is tailored to allow Group companies to cover repayment obligations as they fall due.

The Group operates a centralised treasury function at the level of SES S.A. which manages, among others, the liquidity of the SES group (including the liquidity of the SES Americom Group) in order to optimise funding costs. This is supported by a daily cash pooling mechanism

As at 31 December 2024, SES Americom has available funding under the syndicated loan and European commercial paper programmes for an aggregate amount of USD 4,425.7million (2023: USD 4,154.8 million). This funding can be drawn by either SES Americom or SES S.A..

The table below summarises the projected contractual undiscounted cash flows (nominal amount plus interest charges) based on the maturity profile of the Group's borrowings as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

$ million	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	After 5 years	Total
As at 31 December 2024:				
Borrowings		-	500.0	500.0
Future interest commitments	26.5	106.0	384.3	516.8
Trade and other payables	337.5	-	-	337.5
Fixed assets suppliers	0.6	-	-	0.6
Other long-term liabilities	-	15.6	-	15.6
Lease liabilities	3.1	8.6	-	11.7
Total maturity profile	**367.7**	**130.2**	**884.3**	**1,382.2**
As at 31 December 2023:				
Borrowings	-	-	500.0	500.0
Future interest commitments	26.5	106.0	410.8	543.3
Trade and other payables	695.1	-	-	695.1
Fixed assets suppliers	0.1	-	-	0.1
Other long-term liabilities	-	18.3	-	18.3
Lease liabilities	5.3	7.9	-	13.2
Total maturity profile	**727.0**	**132.2**	**910.8**	**1,770.0**

Foreign currency risk

The Group's consolidated statement of financial position can be impacted by movements in the U.S. dollar / euro exchange rate as the functional currency of the major entities within the Group is the U.S. dollar. To mitigate this exposure the Group may enter into forward foreign exchange contracts or similar derivatives to hedge the exposure on financial debt. As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, there are no borrowings in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to market interest rate risk relates primarily to the Group's debt portion at floating rates. In order to mitigate this risk, the Group generally contracts its debt at fixed interest rates, and monitors the evolution of market conditions, adjusting the mix between fixed and floating rate debt if necessary.

To mitigate the Group's interest rate risk in connection with near-term debt refinancing needs, the Group may from time to time enter into interest rate hedges. As per 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Group had no interest rate hedges outstanding.

The tables below summarise the split of the nominal value of the Group's borrowings between fixed and floating rate.

$ million	At fixed Rates	At floating rates	**Total**
Borrowings at 31 December 2024	**500.0**	**-**	**500.0**
Borrowings at 31 December 2023	500.0	-	500.0

$ million	At fixed Rates	At floating rates	**Total**
Loans from related parties at 31 December 2024 *	**461.8**	**-**	**461.8**
Loans from related parties at 31 December 2023	461.8	-	461.8

* including USD 11.8 million (2023: USD 11.8 million) of accrued interest

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had no floating rate borrowings outstanding and therefore its sensitivity to a possible change in interest rates was nil.

The table below summarises the split between receivables and payables of the nominal amount of the Group's cash pooling balances with SES S.A. which are all floating rate balances.

$ million	**2024**	2023
Cash pooling receivables with SES S.A.	**146.3**	2,623.3
Cash pooling payables with SES S.A.	**(200.5)**	(539.6)
Net cash pooling 31 December	**(54.2)**	2,083.7

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's pre-tax income to reasonably possible changes in interest rates affecting the interest receivable on the net cash pooling balances at floating rates. All other variables are held constant.

The Group believes that a reasonably possible development in U.S. dollar interest rates includes a decrease of 50 basis points (2023: decrease of 75 basis points).

U.S. dollar interest rates $ million	Floating rate receivables (net)	Increase in rates Pre-tax impact	Decrease in rates Pre-tax impact
Net cash pooling at 31 December 2024	**(54.2)**	**-**	**(0.3)**
Net cash pooling at 31 December 2023	2,083.7	-	(15.6)

Credit risk

Risk management

The Group has the following types of financial assets which are subject to the expected credit loss model: trade receivables; unbilled accrued revenue; and, C-Band repurposing reimbursement receivables.

It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and unbilled accrued revenue have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, country and the days past due. The unbilled accrued revenues have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The Group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the unbilled accrued revenue.

The credit verification procedures in relation to the assets above include the assessment of the creditworthiness of the customer by using sources of quality information such as external specialist reports, audited annual reports, press articles or rating agencies. Should the customer be a governmental entity, the official debt rating of the respective country is a key driver in determining the appropriate credit risk category.

Following this credit analysis, the customer is classified into a credit risk category which can be as follows: 'Prime' (typically publicly rated and traded customers), 'Market' (usually higher growth companies with higher leverage) or 'Sub-prime' (customers for which viability is dependent on continued growth with higher leverage). The credit profile is updated at least once a year for all customers with an ongoing contractual relationship.

One of the main external customers of the Group is the US Government and its agencies through its Space & Defense business.

Impairment of trade receivables and unbilled accrued revenue

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses for trade receivables and unbilled accrued revenue by measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and unbilled accrued revenue have been grouped in portfolios based on shared credit risk characteristics (credit risk profile: Prime, Market and Sub-prime), country and the days past due.

In order to compute the provision, the gross trade receivables balance is reduced for any portion representing deferred revenue, any securities held, and any applicable credit limit provided by credit insurance. Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group's largest external customers are government agencies and the credit risk associated with these contracts is assessed as low. A provision of USD 4million was recorded as at 31 December 2024 related to IFRS 9 provision for trade and other receivables (31 December 2023: USD 1.6 million).

Additional provisions are recorded for trade receivables balances if specific circumstances or forward-looking information lead the Group to believe that additional collectability risk exists with respect to a specific customer. A cumulative provision of USD 0.8 million was recorded as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: USD 0.3 million).

31 December 2024 $ million	Current	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	More than 3 months	**Total**
Gross carrying amount – trade receivables	3.2	37.6	13.2	6.4	60.4
Provision	1	-	-	3	4

31 December 2023 $ million	Current	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	More than 3 months	**Total**
Gross carrying amount – trade receivables	1.3	33.8	16.5	5.7	57.3
Provision	0.8	-	-	0.8	1.6

Impairment of other assets

While receivables with related parties and cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, there was no identified impairment loss as of 31 December 2024 and 2023.

Financial credit risk

With respect to the credit risk relating to financial assets, this exposure relates to the potential default of the counterparty, with the maximum exposure being equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The counterparty risk from a cash management perspective is reduced by the implementation of several cash pools, accounts and related paying platforms with different counterparties. As a consequence of the cash pooling structure within the SES Group, SES Americom's cash position is largely held with SES S.A.. As at 31 December 2024, SES Americom recorded net cash pooling payables with SES S.A. of USD 54.2 million (2023: net cash pooling receivables with SES S.A. of USD 2,083.7 million).

To mitigate the third-party counterparty risk, the Group only deals with recognised financial institutions with an appropriate credit rating - generally 'A' and above - and in adherence of a maximum trade limit for each counterparty which has been approved for each type of transactions. All counterparties are financial institutions which are regulated and controlled by the national financial supervisory authorities of the associated countries. The counterparty risk portfolio is analysed on a quarterly basis. Moreover, to reduce this counterparty risk the portfolio is diversified as regards the main counterparties ensuring a well-balanced relation for all categories of products (derivatives as well as deposits).

Capital management

The policy of SES S.A., which is the guarantor of all borrowings by the SES Americom Group, is to attain and retain an investment grade rating from at least two reputable rating agencies. These investment grade ratings serve to maintain investor, creditor, rating agency and market confidence.

Within this framework, the Group manages its capital structure and liquidity in order to reflect changes in economic conditions to keep its cost of debt low, maintain the confidence of debt investors at a high level and to create added value for the shareholder.

Note 17 – Cash and cash equivalents

$ million	**2024**	2023
Cash at bank and in hand	**37.4**	37.1
Total cash and cash equivalents	**37.4**	37.1

Cash at banks earns interest based on bank deposit rates.

Note 18 – Shareholders' equity

The Company has subscribed capital of USD 200 represented by 1 shares with a par value of USD 200.

Note 19 – Share-based compensation plans

The employees of the SES Americom Group participate in the following share-based compensation plans operated by SES S.A.. The options give rights on the shares of SES S.A. The relevant strike price is defined as the average of the market price of the underlying shares over a period of 15 trading days before the date of the grant.

Simulated Restricted Stock Units ('SRSU')

SRSU are cash-settled awards delivered on 1 June following a three-year vesting period. The liability for the cash-settled awards is measured, initially and at the end of each reporting period until settled, at the fair value of the share appreciation rights, by applying a binominal model, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the stock appreciation rights were granted, and the extent to which the employees have rendered services to date.

During 2024 no SRSUs were granted (2023: 442,228). In the same period 137,500 SRSUs were forfeited (2023: 89,030) and 198,319 SRSUs (2023: 206,584 SRSUs) were vested. An accrual amounting to EUR 1,1 million has been recognised as at 31 December 2024 (2023: EUR 2,4 million) based on the 559,961 outstanding SRSUs measured at the group's share price at the end of the year (2023: 899,983) on a pro-rata basis over the three-year vesting period.

Equity Based Compensation Plan ('EBCP Option')

The EBCP Option is usually available to Group executives. Under the plan, the "date of Option Grant" means the first business day that follows fifteen (15) market trading days for Shares after the Allocation Period during which the Fair Market Value is fixed. For EBCP Option grants till year 2020 inclusive and prior, one-quarter of the entitlement vests on each 1 January of the four years following the Date of Option Grant. For EBCP Grants from 2021 onwards a 3-year cliff vesting on June 1 (Y+3) was introduced. One EBCP Grant has an exceptional vesting arrangment whereby one fifth of the entitlement vests on each 1 June of the five years following the Date of Option Grant. There was no stock option issuance in year 2024 Once vested, the options can be exercised until the tenth anniversary of the original grant.

	2024	2023
Outstanding options at the end of the year	**3,743,186**	4,916,175
Weighted average exercise price in euros	**10.74**	11.45

Out of the 3,743,186 outstanding options as of 31 December 2024 (2023: 4,916,175), 2,847,102 options are exercisable (2023: 2,682,224).

Movements in the number of share options outstanding and their related weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Average exercise price per share option EUR	**Number of options**	Average exercise price per share option EUR	Number of options
At 1 January	**11.45**	**4,916,175**	11.61	5,017,585
Granted	**-**	**-**	6.20	89,811
Forfeited	**13.81**	**(1,157,288)**	15.65	(184,502)
Exercised	**-**	**-**	6.17	(99,566)
Transfer from/to related parties	**-**	**(15,701)**	-	92,847
At 31 December	**10.74**	**3,743,186**	11.45	4,916,175

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices:

Grant	Expiry date	Exercise price per share options	Number of options	
		EUR	**2024**	2023
2022	2032	6.0	**196,834**	247,307
2022	2032	8.4	**765,504**	963,950
2021	2031	6.40	**611,362**	746,978
2020	2030	5.97	**814,509**	1,005,064
2019	2029	15.01	**321,036**	385,107
2018	2028	12.67	**493,314**	610,436
2018	2028	18.23	**22,000**	132,000
2017	2027	21.15	**271,157**	367,181
2016	2026	24.39	**179,170**	268,021
2015	2025	32.73	**68,300**	106,628
2014	2024	26.50	**-**	83,503
			3,743,186	4,916,175

Equity Based Compensation Plan (‘EBCP’)

The EBCP is also a programme for executives, and senior executives, of the Group, comprising performance shares (‘EBCP PS’) and restricted shares (‘EBCP RS’). Under the plan, restricted shares are allocated to executives at the beginning of May each year and these vest on the 1 June following the third anniversary of the grant.

Performance shares are allocated at the beginning of May each year. Vesting for performance shares will be subject to the achievement of the Total Shareholder Return (“TSR”), measured on a relative basis to the median TSR performance of a panel of comparable companies and reviewed by the Remuneration Committee prior to the Share Vesting Date. In addition, starting from share grant 2023, with first vesting being on 1 June 2026, the performance shares for members of the Senior Leadership Team, are subject to Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") metrics which will be applied as a modifier to the TSR and will be reviewed by the Remuneration Committee prior to the Share Vesting Date.

	2024	2023
Restricted and performance shares granted at the year end	**1,248,025**	1,231,475
Weighted average fair value in euros	**1.04**	4.86

During 2024, 120,156 restricted shares (2023: 137,417) and 360,468 performance shares (2023: 401,751) have been granted. In the same period 41,620 restricted shares (2023: 14,127) and 89,160 performance shares (2023: 25,131) were forfeited, and 138,465 restricted shares (2023: 57,366) and 245,959 performance shares (2023: 142,959) have been exercised.

The fair value of EBCP Option granted is estimated as at the date of the grant using a binomial model. The fair value of EBCP RS is estimated at the date of the grant by restating discounted dividends from share price and taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the shares were granted. The fair value of EBCP PS is estimated at the date of the grant using a Monte-Carlo simulation model and taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the shares were granted.

The following table lists the average value of inputs to the model used for the year ended 31 December 2024.

2024	**EBCP PS and EBCP RS**
Dividend yield (%)	**23.19%**
Risk-free interest rate (%)	**1.98%**
Expected life of options (years)	**3**
Share price at inception (EUR)	**3.06**
Fair value per option/share (EUR)	**0.36-1.59**

2023	**EBCP PS and EBCP RS**
Dividend yield (%)	**9.33%**
Risk-free interest rate (%)	**2.40%**
Expected life of options (years)	**3**
Share price at inception (EUR)	**5.96**
Fair value per option/share (EUR)	**4.49**

The expected life of options is based on historical data and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility is indicative of future trends, which may or may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

The total charge for the year for share-based compensation amounted to USD 1.6 million reversal of expense (2023: USD 3.7 million expense charge).

Note 20 – Borrowings

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Group's borrowings were:

			Carried at amortised cost	
$ million	**Effective interest rate**	**Maturity**	**Amount Outstanding 2024**	Amount Outstanding 2023
Non-current				
US 144A Bond 2044 (USD 500 million)	5.30%	March 2044	**485.9**	485.1
Total non-current			**485.9**	485.1

The borrowing above mentioned does not include pledge clauses on particular assets of SES Americom.

European Medium-Term Note programme ('EMTN')

SES has an EMTN programme enabling SES, or SES Americom, to issue as and when required notes up to a maximum aggregate amount of EUR 5,500.0 million. As at 31 December 2024, SES had issued EUR 3,440 million (2023: EUR EUR 2,440 million) under the EMTN Programme with maturities ranging from 2026 to 2054. As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, SES Americom had no issuances under this programme.

SES Americom is a guarantor of the Eurobond 2026 (EUR 650 million), Euro Private Placement 2027 (EUR 140 million), Eurobond 2027 (EUR 500 million), Eurobond 2028 (EUR 400 million) and Eurobond 2029 (EUR 750 million) issued by SES S.A. under the programme.

144A Bond USD 500 million (2044)

In 2014 SES Americom completed a 144A offering in the US market issuing USD 500.0 million 30-year bond with a coupon of 5.30% and a final maturity date of 25 March 2044

Syndicated loan 2019

The facility is being provided by 19 banks and has been structured as a 5-year multi-currency revolving credit facility. In 2021 the Company extended the Termination date from 26 June 2025 to 26 June 2026. Another extension in 2024 set the termination date to 26 June 2028. The facility is for EUR 1,200 million and the interest payable is linked to a ratings grid. At the current SES credit rating of BBB/Baa3, the interest rate is 45 basis points over EURIBOR / SOFR. As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, no amount had been drawn under this facility.

European Commercial paper programme

In 2012 SES signed the documentation for the inception of a joint EUR 1,000 million guaranteed European commercial paper programme of SES S.A. and SES Americom, Inc.. Issuances under the programme represent senior unsecured obligations of the issuer and any issuance under the programme is guaranteed by the non-issuing entity. The programme is rated by Moody's Investors Services and Fitch Ratings and is compliant with the standards set out in the STEP Market Convention. On 4 July 2024, this programme was updated. As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, no borrowings were outstanding under this programme.

The 144A bond, the drawings under Syndicated loan 2019 and the European Commercial paper programme are guaranteed by SES S.A.

IBOR Reform

Regulatory authorities have identified and recommended alternative benchmark rates and best practice to support the transition of IBORs to respective alternatives (e.g. SOFR, €STR, SONIA) . These changes have been reviewed and do not have any material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements and future funding capabilities.

Note 21 – Provisions

Movements in each class of provision during the financial year are set out below:

$ million	Group tax provision	Restructuring provision	Other provisions	Total
As at 1 January 2024	**2.1**	**18.5**	**0.0**	**20.6**
Additional provisions recognised	-	12.4	-	12.4
Unused amounts reversed	-	-	-	-
Used during the year	-	(18.6)	-	(18.6)
Reclassification to income tax payable	-	(1.7)	-	(1.7)
As at 31 December 2024	**2.1**	**10.6**	**-**	**12.7**
Non-current	**2.1**	**-**	**-**	**2.1**
Current	**-**	**10.6**	**-**	**10.6**

$ million	Group tax provision	Restructuring provision	Other provisions	Total
As at 1 January 2023	**2.1**	**8.3**	**0.3**	**10.7**
Additional provisions recognised	-	11.4	4.1	15.5
Unused amounts reversed	-	-	-	-
Used during the year	-	(1.2)	(4.4)	(5.6)
Reclassification to income tax payable	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2023	**2.1**	**18.5**	**-**	**20.6**
Non-current	**2.1**	**-**	**-**	**2.1**
Current	**-**	**18.5**	**-**	**18.5**

Group tax provision

Provisions relate to liabilities arising from uncertain tax positions. The Group operates in numerous tax jurisdictions and management is required to assess tax issues and exposures across its entire operations and to accrue for potential liabilities based on its interpretation of country-specific tax law and best estimates. In conducting this review management assesses the materiality of the issue and the likelihood, based on experience and specialist advice, as to whether it will result in a liability for the Group. If this is deemed to be the case then a provision is made for the potential taxation charge arising.

Restructuring provision

Expenses of the period include an amount of USD 12.4 million (2023: USD 11.4 million) of charges mainly staff-related restructuring expenses. The consolidated statement of financial position includes a provision of USD 10.6 million (2023: USD 18.5 million).

Note 22 – Trade and other payables

$ million	**2024**	2023
Trade creditors with non-related parties	**4.0**	19.3
Personnel-related liabilities [1]	**21.2**	35.1
Tax liabilities other than for income tax	**3.7**	11.6
Interest on borrowings	**7.1**	7.1
Other liabilities with non-related parties	**50.4**	54.8
Total	**86.4**	127.9
Financial liabilities	**82.7**	116.3
Non-financial liabilities	**3.7**	11.6

[1] 'Personnel-related liabilities' include an amount related to share-based compensation plans (Note 19) of USD 2.0 million (2023: USD 6.8 million).

Note 23 – Other-long term liabilities

$ million	**2024**	2023
Employee benefits obligations	**13.6**	15.5
Other	**2.0**	2.8
Total	**15.6**	18.3

In the Group's US operations certain employees benefit from an externally insured post-retirement health benefit plan. As 31 December 2024, accrued premiums of USD 7.5 million (2023: USD 6.6 million) are included in this position.

There were no contributions made in 2024 to Group pension schemes (2023: nil).

In addition, certain employees of the US operations benefit from defined contribution pension plans. A liability of USD 7.9 million has been recognised as at 31 December 2024 (2023: USD 11.4 million) in this respect, out of which USD 2 million is included under 'Trade and other payables' (2023: USD 3 million).

Note 24 – Commitments and contingencies

Capital expenditure commitments

The Group had outstanding commitments in respect of contracted capital expenditure totalling USD 13.7 million as at 31 December 2024 (2023: USD 15.7 million). These commitments reflect the procurement of satellites in connection with the C-Band repurposing activities and as well the expansion of ground station and control facilities. In the case of termination by the Group of these contracts, contractual penalty provisions would apply.

The capital expenditure commitments arising under these agreements as at 31 December are as follows:

$ million	**2024**	2023
Within one year	**12.9**	15.7
After one year but not more than five years	**0.8**	-
After more than five years	**-**	-
Total	**13.7**	15.7

Other commitments

The Group's other commitments mainly comprise transponder service agreements for the purchase of satellite capacity from third parties under contracts with a maximum life of eight years for USD 41.4 million (2023: nil) and cloud computing service agreements. The commitment arising under these agreements as at 31 December was as follows:

$ million	**2024**	2023
Within one year	**28.6**	5.6
After one year but not more than five years	**30.0**	1.3
After more than five years	**1.6**	-
Total	**60.2**	6.9

Total expense for transponder service agreements with non-related parties was USD 147.7 million in 2024 (2023: USD 125.9 million).

Litigation

There were no significant litigation claims against the Group as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

Guarantees

SES Americom is guarantor of the EUR 550.0 million and EUR 625.0 million Deeply Subordinated Fixed Rate Resettable Securities issued by SES S.A. in November 2016 and May 2021 respectively. Additionally, SES Americom is guarantor for the 2043 US Bond (USD 250 million) and the Eurobonds (see Note 20) issued by SES S.A., as well as for SES S.A.'s Coface facility.

Note 25 – Leases

Lessor

During 2024 the Group recognised USD 4.6 million of leasing income (2023: USD 0.9 million) related to customer lease contracts (see Note 4) and USD 4.9 million of finance lease income (2023: nil) related to an equipment finance lease contract (see Note 6).

Lessee

The Group's right-of-use assets and associated liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Group's weighted average incremental borrowing rate of the previous year, namely 2.97% (2023: 2.87%).

Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position

The Group leases office buildings, ground segment assets and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment, information about which is presented below.

$million	Buildings	Transponders (included within Space Segment)	Ground segment	31 December 2024
Right-of-use assets				
Cost	18.6	2.7	**1.1**	**22.4**
Accumulated depreciation	(10.0)	(1.5)	**(0.1)**	**(11.6)**

Total	**8.6**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**10.8**

$million	Buildings	Transponders (included within Space Segment)		31 December 2023
Right-of-use assets				
Cost	32.5	2.7		**35.2**
Accumulated depreciation	(22.6)	(1.4)		**(24.0)**
Total	**9.9**	**1.3**		**11.2**

There were USD 5.0 million (2023: nil) additions to the right-of-use assets during 2024, more than offset by EUR 15 million (2023: nil) disposals of expired assets. The depreciation charge for the year was USD 4.9 million (2023: 6.0 million).

Lease liabilities are presented below as at 31 December:

$ million	**2024**	2023
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Within one year	**3.0**	5.8
After one year but not more than five years	**5.6**	4.9
More than five years	**4.0**	4.5
Total	**12.6**	15.2
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position at		
Current	**3.1**	5.3
Non-current	**8.6**	7.9
Total	**11.7**	13.2

The leases of office buildings typically run for a period of three to eleven years and leases of ground segment assets for five years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of time after the end of the contract term. The Group assesses at lease commencement whether it is reasonably certain that the extension option will be exercised.

The Group reassesses this assumption whenever there is a significant event or change in circumstances within its control.

Amounts recognised in the consolidated income statement

Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets:

$ million	**2024**	2023
Buildings	2.1	3.3
Transponders (included within Space Segment)	2.7	2.6
Ground segment	0.1	-
Total	**4.9**	5.9

Finance cost:

$ million	**2024**	**2023**
Interest expense	0.4	0.8

The total cash outflow for leases in 2024 was USD 5.3 million (2023: USD 7.8 million).

Note 26 – Cash flow information

Net cash generated by operating activities

Other non-cash items in the consolidated income statement, disclosed in other notes are:

- Restructuring expense (Note 5)
- Charge for share-based compensation (Note 19)
- Provision for the impairment of trade and other receivables (Note 14)
- Net foreign exchange gains (Note 6)
- Finance lease income (Note 6)
- Interest income (Note 6)
- Amortisation of loan originations costs (Note 6)
- Impairment (expense) / reversal on investment in associate (Note 12)

Non-cash investing activities

Purchases of property, plant and equipment or intangible assets not included as a cash outflow in the consolidated statement of cash flows are disclosed in Notes 9, 10 and 11.

Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for 2024 and 2023.

$ million	**2024**	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	**37.4**	37.1
Borrowings, at fixed rates, repayable after one year	**(485.9)**	(485.1)
Net debt	**(448.5)**	(448.0)

$ million	Cash and cash equivalents	Borrowings – repayable after one year	**Total**
Net debt as at 1 January 2024	37.1	(485.1)	(448.0)
Cash flows (net)	0.3	-	0.3
Other non-cash movements*	-	(0.8)	(0.8)
Net debt as at 31 December 2024	**37.4**	**(485.9)**	**(448.5)**

$ million	Cash and cash equivalents	Borrowings – repayable after one year	**Total**
Net debt as at 1 January 2023	26.9	(484.4)	(457.5)
Cash flows (net)	10.2	-	10.2
Other non-cash movements*	-	(0.7)	(0.7)
Net debt as at 31 December 2023	**37.1**	**(485.1)**	**(448.0)**

*related to loan origination costs

Note 27 – Related parties

The Group has recorded the following significant transactions with SES Group companies:

Counterparty $ million	**Rate at** **31 December**	**2024**	2023
Related party loans receivable			
SES S.A. current	Overnight Libor + spread	**146.3**	2,623.3
Trade and other receivables excluding the related party loans			
New Skies Satellites B.V.		**19.8**	23.3
SES Engineering (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.		**1.7**	1.6
SES Astra S.A.		**2.8**	0.8
SES Participations S.A.		**-**	1.4
Other		**1.3**	3.1
Receivables with related parties		**171.9**	2,653.5

Counterparty $ million	**Rate at** **31 December**	**2024**	2023
Related party loans payable			
SES S.A.	Overnight Libor + spread	**200.5**	539.6
SES LU US Holdings S.à r.l.	6%	**461.8**	461.8
Trade and other payables excluding the related party loans			
New Skies Satellites B.V.		**28.6**	21.0
SES Engineering (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.		**1.4**	2.2
SES Engineering (Netherlands) B.V.		**2.0**	2.2
SES Astra S.A.		**3.8**	-
O3b Networks USA LLC		**4.0**	1.1
LuxGovSat S.A.		**1.5**	0.4
Other		**1.2**	0.5
Payables to related parties		**704.8**	**1,028.8**

Counterparty $ million	**2024**	2023
Finance income $ million	**2024**	2023
SES S.A.	**74.3**	90.0
Total	**74.3**	90.0

Revenue		
New Skies Satellites B.V.	**93.9**	137.1
SES Engineering (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	**67.0**	76.9
SES S.A.	**22.1**	-
SES Astra S.A.	**4.8**	-
SES Participations S.A.	**-**	25.0
SES mPOWER S.à r.l.	**0.4**	1.5
Other	**2.1**	-
Total	**190.3**	240.5

Counterparty $ million	**2024**	2023
Finance expenses		
SES S.A.	**28.8**	38.3
SES LU US Holdings S.à r.l.	**27.5**	27.4
Total	**56.3**	65.7

Operating expenses		
New Skies Satellites B.V.	**68.1**	419.9
SES Engineering (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	**59.6**	46.6
SES S.A.	**27.9**	1.0
SES Astra S.A.	**21.0**	626.0
SES Participations S.A.	**-**	14.4
O3b Network USA LLC	**8.0**	5.7
LuxGovSat S.A.	**7.7**	4.0
Astra GB	**1.7**	-
Other	**0.1**	4.4
Total	**194.1**	1,122.0

The loans are subject to variable interest rates reflecting market conditions.

Consistent with the previous year, no compensation was paid to the directors or officers of the company in 2024 for their activities in those roles.

Note 28 – C-Band repurposing

The Group continued to fulfil its obligations under the Federal Communications Commission’s Report and Order and Order of Proposed Modification dated 28 February 2020 (‘the Order’) in connection with the clearing of a 300 MHz band of C-band downlink spectrum between 3,700 and 4,000 MHz by December 2025 to support the rapid deployment of terrestrial 5G services in the continental United States (‘CONUS’).

To facilitate the clearing of the spectrum SES Americom procured six C-band satellites and necessary launch vehicles. The Group's ground facilities were also consolidated and upgraded to comply with the provisions of the Order, with customers and affiliated earth stations being equipped with special filters, new antennae and/or other capabilities so that they can be migrated to work with services operating in the remaining 200 MHz of spectrum (between 4,000 MHz and 4,200 MHz) available to satellite operators.

SES Americom filed its Phase II Certification of Accelerated Relocation with the FCC on 10 July 2023. The FCC validated the certificate on 9 August 2023, at which time the USD 2,991.2 million of Accelerated Relocation Payments were fully earned. SES Americom received the Accelerated Relocation Payments between 24 August 2023 and 13 October 2023.

Since the C-band repurposing project is not the result of a contract with a customer, the proceeds are not accounted for as revenue but rather as 'C-band repurposing income'.

For capitalised costs related to the procurement of the C-band satellites, launches, and upgraded ground facilities, the Group recorded credits to the recorded book values of the related asset when the costs had been incurred and the Group had obtained reasonable assurance that the costs will be reimbursed and that it will comply with the requirements attached to the reimbursement. The costs and expected reimbursements recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position under "Assets in the course of construction" (Note 10) are presented in the following table:

€million	Space segment	Ground segment	Total
Cost as at 1 January 2024	**1,141.5**	**61.0**	**1,202.5**
Additions	(0.6)	0.5	**(0.1)**
Cost as at 31 December 2024	**1,140.9**	**61.5**	**1,202.4**
Expected reimbursements as at 1 January 2024	**268.4**	**55.5**	**323.9**
Additions / (rejections) (net)	(13.3)	2.7	(10.6)
Repayments	(229.4)	(48.4)	(277.8)
In-kind reimbursements	(24.0)	-	(24.0)
Expected reimbursements as at 31 December 2024	**1.7**	**9.8**	**11.5**

€million	Space segment	Ground segment	Total
Cost as at 1 January 2023	**1,089.9**	**57.0**	**1,146.9**
Additions	51.6	4.0	**55.6**
Cost as at 31 December 2023	**1,141.5**	**61.0**	**1,202.5**
Expected reimbursements as at 1 January 2023	**367.8**	**54.2**	**422.0**
Additions	39.1	2.5	41.6
Repayments	(138.5)	(1.2)	(139.7)
Expected reimbursements as at 31 December 2023	**268.4**	**55.5**	**323.9**

In 2024 the Group incurred no capital expenditures (2023: USD 55.6 million) which were partially offset by expected reimbursements as per the table above. Due to the finalization of reimbursable amounts versus expectations, an amount of USD 13.3 million was reclassified from 'Other receivables' to 'Assets-under-construction' (2023: USD 41.6 million reclassified from 'Assets-under-construction' to 'Other receivables').

With effect from 28 February 2024, the Group and the C-Band overlay licensees entered into two Settlement Agreements whereby the Group would retain its legal title to the two C-Band satellites SES-19 and SES-23 for an aggregate amount of USD 24 million.

The Group records repurposing operating expenses as incurred and corresponding reimbursement income when the Group has obtained reasonable assurance that the costs will be reimbursed and that it will comply with any associated requirements.

In 2024 the Group recorded C-band repurposing income of USD 94.0 million (2023: USD 3,024.1 million), including the Accelerated Relocation Payments mentioned above. C-band-related expenses of USD 4.6 million (2023: USD

29.6 million) represent cost of sales of USD 1.4 million (2023: USD 2.1 million), accumulated staff costs is nil (2023: USD 12.0 million) and other operating expenses (including travel and consulting charges) of USD 3.2 million (2023: USD 15.5 million).

As at 31 December 2024, in connection with the operating expenses and capital expenditures above, the Group had other receivables of USD 90.8 million (2023: USD 386.4million) related to the C-band repurposing project.

As at 31 December 2024, SES's other commitments for C-band repurposing expenditures represent were nil (2023: USD 3.6 million).

Note 29 – Subsequent events

There have been no material events occurring between the reporting date and the date when the consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors.

Note 30 – Alternative performance measures

SES Americom regularly uses alternative performance measures to present the performance of the Group.

These measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies and are not measurements under IFRS Accounting Standards or any other body of generally accepted accounting principles, and thus should not be considered substitutes for the information contained in the Group's financial statements.

1 Net debt

Net debt is defined as current and non-current borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, all as disclosed on the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group believes that net debt is relevant to investors, since it gives an indication of the absolute level of non-equity funding of the business. This can be compared to the income and cash flows generated by the business, and available undrawn facilities.

The following table reconciles net debt to the relevant consolidated statement of financial position line items:

$ million	**2024**	2023
Borrowings - non-current	**485.9**	485.1
Borrowings - current	**-**	-
Borrowings - total	**485.9**	485.1
Less: Cash and equivalents	**(37.4)**	(37.1)
Net debt[1]	**448.5**	448.0

[1] Net debt excludes current and non-current lease liabilities. Including these, net debt as at 31 December 2024 was USD 460.2 million (2023: USD 461.2 million)

2 EBITDA and EBITDA margin

EBITDA is defined as profit for the period before the impact of depreciation, amortisation, impairment, net financing costs, income tax. EBITDA Margin is defined as EBITDA divided by the sum of revenue and C-band repurposing income. The Group believes that EBITDA and EBITDA margin are useful supplemental indicators that may be used to assist in evaluating a company's operating performance.

The following table reconciles EBITDA to the income statement line items from which it is derived:

$ million	**2024**	2023
Profit before tax	**(85.1)**	1,861.9
Add: Depreciation and impairment expense	**138.4**	74.6
Add: Amortisation and impairment expense	**80.6**	203.3
Add: Impairment on investment in associate	**(9.6)**	2.6
Less: Share of associate's result	**2.8**	(1.4)
Add: Net financing costs	**3.0**	6.8
EBITDA	**130.1**	2,147.8

The following table provides a reconciliation of EBITDA Margin:

$ million	**2024**	2023
Revenue and other income	**748.9**	3,733.8
EBITDA	**130.1**	2,147.8
EBITDA Margin (%)	**17.4%**	57.5%

3 Net debt to EBITDA ratio

Net debt to EBITDA ratio is defined as net debt divided by EBITDA. The Group believes that net debt to EBITDA ratio is a useful measure to demonstrate to investors its ability to generate the income needed to be able to settle its loans and borrowings as they fall due. The following table reconciles the net debt to EBITDA ratio to net debt and EBITDA:

$ million	**2024**	2023
Net debt	**448.5**	448.0
EBITDA	**130.1**	2,147.8
Net debt to EBITDA ratio	**3.4**	0.2

Note 31 – Consolidated subsidiaries, associates

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Group's subsidiaries and associates listed below:

	Country	**Equity Interest 2024 (%)**	**Method of consolidation 2024**	Equity interest 2023 (%)	Method of consolidation 2023
SES Global Americas Inc. [1]	USA	**-**	**-**	100.0	Full
SES Americom, Inc. [2]	USA	**-**	**-**	100.0	Full
SES Satellites International, LLC	USA	**100.0**	**Full**	100.0	Full
Americom Asia Pacific LLC	USA	**100.0**	**Full**	100.0	Full
SES Americom (Asia 1A) LLC	USA	**100.0**	**Full**	100.0	Full
SES 5G Customer Services, LLC	USA	**100.0**	**Full**	100.0	Full
SES US Satellite Holdings, LLC	USA	**100.0**	**Full**	100.0	Full
SES Space & Defence Inc.	USA	**100.0**	**Full**	100.0	Full
Global Enterprise Solutions Inc.	USA	**100.0**	**Full**	100.0	Full
SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd	Gibraltar	**100.0**	**Full**	100.0	Full
SES Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	**88.7**	**Full**	88.7	Full
QuetzSat Directo, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	**94.6**	**Equity**	94.6	Equity
SES Astra AB	Sweden	**32.3**	**Equity**	32.3	Equity
SES SD Mission Partners, Inc. [3]	USA	**100**	**Full**	-	-

1 Company merged into SES Americom, Inc. with effect from 2 May 2024
2 Holding company of the Group with effect from 3 June 2024.
3 Date of incorporation 23 March 2024.