

# **Eutelsat Communications Group**

“Société anonyme” with a capital of 226,972,338 euros

Registered office: 70, rue Balard 75015 Paris

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## **CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2015**

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(in millions of euros)	Note	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Goodwill	5	1,103.9	1,165.0
Intangible assets	5	798.8	809.5
Satellites and other property and equipment	6	3,232.1	3,458.7
Construction in progress	6	847.8	1,104.0
Investments in associates	7	271.9	282.2
Non-current financial assets	8,14	14.9	11.9
Deferred tax assets	21	32.2	23.8
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>6,301.6</b>	<b>6,855.1</b>
<i>Current assets</i>			
Inventories	9	1.4	0.9
Accounts receivable	10	323.3	309.3
Other current assets	11	15.9	40.0
Current tax receivable		37.8	3.7
Current financial assets	12,14	32.7	29.5
Cash and cash equivalents	13	293.2	420.3
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>704.3</b>	<b>803.8</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>7,005.9</b>	<b>7,658.9</b>

(in millions of euros)	Note	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
<i>Shareholders' equity</i>			
Share capital	15	220.1	227.0
Additional paid-in capital		453.2	594.1
Reserves and retained earnings		1,309.7	1,651.8
Non-controlling interests		47.7	61.1
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>		<b>2,030.7</b>	<b>2,533.9</b>
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>			
Non-current financial debt	16,18	3,813.6	3,663.3
Other non-current financial liabilities	17,18	303.8	597.6
Non-current provisions	22	86.5	109.2
Deferred tax liabilities	21	338.0	297.4
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>4,542.1</b>	<b>4,667.5</b>
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Current financial debt	16,18	49.4	64.5
Other current financial liabilities	17,18	34.6	39.9
Accounts payable	18	75.9	69.0
Fixed assets payable	18	52.8	21.6
Taxes payable		1.7	11.9
Other current payables	20	202.5	228.6
Current provisions	22	16.2	22.0
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>433.1</b>	<b>457.5</b>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>		<b>7,005.9</b>	<b>7,658.9</b>

## CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(in millions of euros, except per share data)	Note	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
<b>Revenues from operations</b>	23.2	<b>1,347.9</b>	<b>1,476.4</b>
Operating costs <sup>(*)</sup>		(96.3)	(104.7)
Selling, general and administrative expenses <sup>(*)</sup>		(218.4)	(240.0)
Depreciation and amortisation	5,6	(401.3)	(466.5)
Other operating income and expenses		(8.5)	(3.7)
<b>Operating income</b>		<b>623.4</b>	<b>661.5</b>
Cost of debt		(133.3)	(137.9)
Financial income		12.4	3.3
Other financial items		(11.4)	18.6
<b>Financial result</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>(132.3)</b>	<b>(116.0)</b>
Income from associates	7	14.9	18.8
<b>Net income before tax</b>		<b>506.0</b>	<b>564.3</b>
Income tax expense	21	(189.8)	(194.1)
<b>Net income</b>		<b>316.2</b>	<b>370.2</b>
Attributable to the Group		303.2	355.2
Attributable to non-controlling interests		13.1	15.0
<b>Earnings per share attributable to Eutelsat Communications' shareholders</b>	<b>25</b>		
Basic and diluted earnings per share in euro		1,377	1,590

(\*) Analytical reallocations have been undertaken by the Group and comparative figures have been reclassified.

## COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT

(in millions of euros)	Note	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
<b>Net income</b>		<b>316.2</b>	<b>370.2</b>
<i>Other recyclable items of gain or loss on comprehensive income</i>			
Translation adjustment	15.5	7.7	179.1
Tax effect		-	41.2
Changes in fair value of hedging instruments <sup>(*)</sup>	15.4	8.9	9.1
Tax effect	21.2	(3.2)	(3.4)
<i>Other non-recyclable items of gain or loss on comprehensive income</i>			
Changes in post-employment benefits (IAS 19R)		2.5	(16.7)
Tax effect	21.2	(3.5)	7.6
<b>Total of other items of gain or loss on comprehensive income</b>		<b>12.4</b>	<b>216.7</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>328.7</b>	<b>587.0</b>
Attributable to the Group		315.2	564.2
Attributable to non-controlling interests		13.5	22.8

(\*) Covers only cash-flow hedges. Net foreign investment hedges are recorded as translation adjustments.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(in millions of euros)	Note	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net income		316.2	370.2
Income from equity investments	7	(14.9)	(18.8)
Tax and interest expense, other operating items		257.9	297.3
Depreciation, amortisation and provisions		429.7	496.9
Deferred taxes	21	16.6	13.6
Changes in accounts receivable		(80.5)	14.6
Changes in other assets		3.0	(2.4)
Changes in accounts payable		(2.8)	(6.4)
Changes in other debt		70.7	2.3
Taxes paid		(218.3)	(132.7)
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>777.6</b>	<b>1.034.6</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Acquisitions of satellites, other property and equipment and intangible assets	5,6	(439.6)	(456.7)
Acquisition of control (net of cash acquired)		(565.7)	-
Sale of Solaris		15.6	-
Dividends received from associates and other items	7	2.6	4.5
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>(987.1)</b>	<b>(452.2)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Distributions		(249.5)	(87.4)
Movements in treasury shares		1,1	-
Increase in debt	16	930,0	600.1
Repayment of debt	16	(289,4)	(806.5)
Repayment in respect of performance incentives and long-term leases		(7,0)	(21.1)
Loan set-up fees		(11,2)	(3.6)
Interest and other fees paid		(128,5)	(159.7)
Interest received		12,5	3.9
Other changes		(3,1)	(0.4)
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>254.8</b>	<b>(474.7)</b>
Impact of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		(0,3)	19,5
<b>INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		<b>45.1</b>	<b>127.2</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period</b>		<b>247.9</b>	<b>293.0</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of period</b>		<b>293.0</b>	<b>420.3</b>
Cash reconciliation			
Cash	13	293.0	420.3
Overdraft included under debt <sup>(1)</sup>	16	-	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents per cash flow statement</b>		<b>293.0</b>	<b>420.3</b>

(1) Overdrafts are included in determining "Cash and cash equivalents" in the cash-flow statement as they are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash-flow management. They are shown as "Current financial debt" under "Current liabilities" on the balance sheet.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(in millions of euros, except share data)	Common stock			Reserves and retained earnings	Shareholders' equity Group share	Non-controlling interests	Total
	Number	Amount	Additional paid in capital				
<b>As of 30 June 2013</b>	<b>220,113,982</b>	<b>220.1</b>	<b>453.2</b>	<b>1,231.0</b>	<b>1,904.3</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>1,950.8</b>
Net income for the period	-	-	-	303.2	303.2	13.1	316.2
Other items of gain or loss on comprehensive income	-	-	-	12.0	12.0	0.4	12.4
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	-	-	-	<b>315.2</b>	<b>315.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>328.7</b>
Treasury stock	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	-	1.1
Distributions	-	-	-	(237.2)	(237.2)	(12.2)	(249.4)
Benefits for employees upon exercising options and free shares granted	-	-	-	(0.3)	(0.3)	-	(0.3)
Liquidity offer and others	-	-	-	-	-	(0.1)	(0.1)
<b>As of 30 June 2014</b>	<b>220,113,982</b>	<b>220.1</b>	<b>453.2</b>	<b>1,309.7</b>	<b>1,983.0</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>2,030.7</b>
Net income for the period	-	-	-	355.2	355.2	15.0	370.2
Other items of gain or loss on comprehensive income	-	-	-	209.0	209.0	7.8	216.7
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	-	-	-	<b>564.2</b>	<b>564.2</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>587.0</b>
Treasury stock	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	-	2.4
Distributions	6,858,356	6.9	140.8	(225.7)	(78.0)	(9.5)	(87.5)
Benefits for employees upon exercising options and free shares granted	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.2
Liquidity offer and others	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>As of 30 June 2015</b>	<b>226,972,338</b>	<b>227.0</b>	<b>594.0</b>	<b>1,651.8</b>	<b>2,472.8</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>2,533.9</b>

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTE 1. KEY EVENTS DURING THE FINANCIAL PERIOD

- Following their successful launches on 15 March 2014 and 26 May 2014 respectively, the EXPRESS AT2 and EUTELSAT 3B satellites went into operational service in early July 2014.
- Eutelsat Visavision GmbH was sold by the Group in July 2014.
- The EUTELSAT 115WB satellite was successfully launched on 1 March 2015 by a Falcon 9 rocket. It is due to enter service during the financial year starting on 1 July 2015.
- In March 2015, Eutelsat Communications undertook the early refinancing of the 800 million euro bank term loan expiring in December 2016 (see Note 16 - *Financial debt*).

## NOTE 2. GENERAL OVERVIEW

### > 2.1. BUSINESS

The Eutelsat Communications Group (Eutelsat S.A. and its subsidiaries) is a private telecommunications satellite operator involved in the design, establishment, operation and maintenance of satellite telecommunications systems.

As of 30 June 2015, the Group operates via Eutelsat S.A. and its subsidiaries 37 satellites in geostationary orbit (including 5 satellites belonging to third parties or to related parties on which the Group uses additional capacity) to provide capacity (assignment and availability) to major international telecommunications operators and international broadcasting companies for television and radio broadcasting services (analogue and digital), for business telecommunications services, multimedia applications and messaging and positioning services.

### > 2.2. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements at 30 June 2015 were prepared under the responsibility of the Board of Directors, which adopted them at its meeting on 29 July 2015.

They will be submitted to the approval of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on 05 November 2015.

## NOTE 3. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### > 3.1. COMPLIANCE WITH IFRSS

The financial statements at 30 June 2015 have been prepared in accordance with the IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and effective as of that date. The relevant texts are available for consultation on the following website:

[http://ec.europa.eu/internal\\_market/accounting/ias/index\\_fr.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/accounting/ias/index_fr.htm)

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain items for which the standards require measurement at fair value.

### > 3.2. ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Since 1 July 2014, the Group has applied the following standards and interpretations which have been adopted by the European Union:

- IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" and IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities": none of these texts has had any impact on the Group's consolidated accounts;
- 2010 amendments to IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint-Ventures";
- IAS 32 "Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities";
- IAS 39 "Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting";
- IAS 36 "Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets";
- Improvements to IFRSs (2011-2013 cycle);
- IFRIC 21 "Levies". The Group applies this Interpretation which has a non-significant impact on its accounts.

Furthermore, none of the following standards, interpretations or amendments has been applied in advance. The Group is currently analysing the practical impact of these new texts and the effects of applying them in the financial statements. This concerns:

- IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments";
- IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers";
- Amendments to IAS 19R "Defined Benefit Plans: Employee contributions";
- Improvements to IFRSs (2010-2012 cycle).

### > 3.3. ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES APPLIED BY THE GROUP IN THE ABSENCE OF SPECIFIC ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The "Cotisation sur la Valeur Ajoutée des Entreprises" or CVAE (Business contribution on the added value) was considered by the Group as an operating expense that does not meet the criteria laid down in IAS 12 "Income taxes" and therefore does not give rise to deferred taxes.

### > 3.4. PRINCIPLES USED IN PRESENTING THE INCOME STATEMENT

Operating costs essentially comprise staff costs and other costs associated with controlling and operating the satellites in addition to satellite in-orbit insurance premiums.

Selling, general and administrative expenses are mainly made up of costs for administrative and commercial staff, all marketing and advertising expenses and related overheads.

### > 3.5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires Management to make estimates and judgements that are likely to affect the amounts of certain assets, liabilities, income and expenses appearing in these financial statements and their accompanying Notes. Eutelsat Communications constantly updates its estimates and assessments using past experience in addition to other relevant factors in relation to the economic environment. The eventual outcome of the operations underpinning these estimates and assumptions could, due to the uncertainty that surrounds them, result in the need for significant adjustment to amounts recognised in a subsequent financial period.

#### Judgements

In preparing the financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2015, Management has exercised its judgement with regard to contingent liabilities, provisions and litigation.

### > 3.6. PERIODS PRESENTED AND COMPARATIVES

The financial year of Eutelsat Communications runs for 12 months and ends on 30 June.

The reference currency and the presentation currency used to issue financial statements are the euro.

## NOTE 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### > 4.1. CONSOLIDATION METHOD

The companies controlled directly or indirectly by Eutelsat Communications, even if the Company does not directly own any of the equity of these companies, are consolidated using the full consolidation method. Control encompasses the three following components: (i) power over the entity; (ii) exposure or rights to variable returns from its investment with the entity; (iii) ability to use its power over the entity to affect the amount of returns obtained by the entity.

Two types of joint arrangements can be distinguished: joint ventures and joint operations; the classification of joint arrangements depends upon the parties' rights and obligations arising from the arrangement.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties (called "joint venturers") that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

A joint operation is a joint arrangement in which the parties (called "joint operators") that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. Each joint operator accounts for the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses relating to its involvement in a joint operation in proportion to its ownership interest in the arrangement.

Companies are consolidated as of the date on which control, joint control or significant influence is transferred to the Group. The Group's share in the earnings of these companies subsequent to acquisition is recorded in its income statement as of the same date. Similarly, post-acquisition changes in their reserves which are related to operations having no impact on the income statement are recorded in the consolidated reserves up to the limit of the Group's share. Companies cease to be consolidated as of the date when the Group transfers control, joint control or significant influence.

### > 4.2. ACCOUNTING TREATMENT FOR BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Business combinations are recognised using the purchase accounting method, in accordance with the revised IFRS 3. Under this method, the various components of an acquisition are recognised at their fair values with some exceptions. Accordingly,

- The consideration transferred is measured at fair value. This includes contingent consideration that is also measured at fair value at the acquisition date, which takes into account probabilities of occurrence. Once classified as liabilities or as equity on the basis of their definition, obligations are entered as debts and subsequently remeasured at fair value, with their changes recorded under income.

- Costs directly attributable to the acquisition are expensed in the year during which they are incurred.

- In the event of partial disposal, minority interests (known henceforth as "non-controlling interests") are measured on the option determined for each combination, either at fair value, or as their proportionate share of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

- In a business combination achieved in stages (step acquisition), the previously held ownership interest is remeasured at its acquisition-date fair value. The difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the ownership interest is recognised directly in income for the reporting period.

The identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity are recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date, with the exception of non-current assets classified as assets held for sale, which are measured at fair value less costs to sell, tax items and employee benefits which are recognised under IAS 12 and IAS 19 respectively.

Goodwill represents the excess of consideration transferred and the value of non-controlling interests, if any, over the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets and liabilities. Depending on the option retained for the valuation of equity interest in an acquisition, the recognised goodwill represents either the only

portion acquired by the Group (partial goodwill) or the aggregate of the Group's portion and the non-controlling interests' portion (full goodwill).

Provisional fair values assigned at the date of acquisition to identifiable assets and liabilities may require adjustment as additional evidence becomes available to assist with the estimation (expert assessments still in progress at the acquisition date or additional analyses). When such adjustments are made prior to the end of a twelve-month period commencing on the date of acquisition, goodwill or negative goodwill is adjusted to the amount that would have been determined if the adjusted fair values had been available at the date of acquisition. When the carrying amounts are adjusted following the end of the twelve-month period, income or expense is recognised rather than an adjustment to goodwill or negative goodwill, except where these adjustments correspond to corrections of errors.

#### > 4.3. ACQUISITION/DISPOSAL OF NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions and recognised directly within equity.

#### > 4.4. OPERATIONS IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

##### Transactions in foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the entity at the rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities (including payables and receivables) in foreign currency are translated into the reporting currency at end of period using the balance sheet rate. Resulting foreign-exchange gains and losses are recorded in the income statement for the period.

Conversely, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the translation of capitalisable advances made to foreign subsidiaries and forming part of the net investment in the consolidated subsidiary are recognised directly as "Cumulative translation adjustment" within shareholders' equity.

The main foreign currency used is the U.S. dollar. The closing exchange rate used is 1,113 US dollar for 1 euro and the average exchange rate for the period is 1,222 US dollar for 1 euro.

##### Translation of foreign subsidiaries' financial statements

Each subsidiary outside the euro zone maintains its accounting records in the currency that is most representative of its economic environment. Their financial statements are translated into euros using the closing-rate method. All assets and liabilities, including goodwill, are translated into euros using the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Income and expenses are translated using an average exchange rate for the period, unless the use of such rate becomes inappropriate due to major erratic changes over the period. The resulting translation difference is recorded as a separate item of shareholders' equity under "Translation adjustments".

#### > 4.5. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

##### Intangible assets purchased separately or acquired in the context of a business combination

Intangible assets purchased separately are recorded at their acquisition cost and those purchased in a business combination are recorded at fair value on the acquisition date when allocating the acquisition cost of the entity. The fair value is set by referring to the generally accepted methods such as those based on revenues or market value.

Intangible assets consist of certain licences, the "Eutelsat" brand and the associated "Customer Contracts and Relationships" assets. Because their lifetimes are indefinite, the "Eutelsat" brand and the licences are not amortised but are systematically tested for impairment on a yearly basis.

The "Customer Contracts and Relationships" assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their economic life.

This useful life was estimated on the basis of the average length of the contractual relationships existing at the date of acquisition of Eutelsat and taking into account anticipated contract renewal rates (see Note 4.8 "Impairment of non-current assets").

##### Research and development costs

Development costs are recorded as intangible assets if the capitalisation criteria defined under IAS 38 "Intangible Assets" are met. Otherwise, they are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Research costs are recorded as an item of expenditure.

The Group spent 12.5 million euros on research and development during the financial period ended 30 June 2015, including development costs amounting to 8.6 million euros recorded as intangible assets.

Research expenses were mainly incurred for multimedia activities. They are recorded in the income statement under "Selling, general and administrative expenses".

#### > 4.6. GOODWILL

Goodwill is valued in the functional currency of the entity at the date of the business combination as the difference between the aggregate of the fair value of consideration transferred and the amount of non-controlling interests, and the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a subsidiary is separately identified in the consolidated balance sheet under "Goodwill". Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an associated company is included within the book value of the investment within the line item "Investments in associates".

After initial recognition at cost, goodwill is measured at cost less any cumulative impairment losses.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually or whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired. Such events or circumstances arise when there are significant adverse developments that call into question the recoverable amount of the initial investment.

#### > 4.7. SATELLITES AND OTHER PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Satellites and other property and equipment acquired separately ("Tangible fixed assets") are recognised at their acquisition cost, which includes all costs directly attributable to making the asset ready for use, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment.

Borrowing costs incurred for the financing of tangible assets are capitalised with respect to the portion incurred during the period of construction. In the absence of a loan specifically related to the asset under construction, the capitalised interest is calculated on the basis of a capitalisation rate, which is equal to the weighted average of the borrowing costs of the Company during the period after taking into account the financing structure of the Group.

**Satellites** – Satellite costs include all expenses incurred for commissioning individual satellites and comprise manufacturing, launch and attributable launch

insurance costs, capitalised interest, performance incentives and costs directly attributable to monitoring the satellite programme (studies, staff and consultancy costs).

**Satellite performance incentives** – The Group has a number of contracts with its satellite manufacturers that require the Group to make certain performance incentive payments upon the initial entry into operational service of the satellites and with respect to future periods of successful satellite operation in orbit. These expenses are directly attributable to the satellite as the Group assesses the likelihood of their payment. Satellite performance incentives are settled at the same time as the price of the satellite, i.e. prior to its entry into operational service. However, for payments made after the satellite's entry into service, future outflows of resources are recognised as an asset offsetting a liability equal to the net present value of the expected payments. Accordingly, the future expenditure is included in the cost of the satellite. Any subsequent change in the amount of such an incentive payment with respect to one or more periods is recognised as an adjustment to the cost of a satellite.

The new value of the satellite is amortised on a prospective basis over the remaining useful life.

**Ground equipment** – This item comprises the monitoring and control equipment at various European locations and equipment at Group headquarters, including technical installations, office furniture and computer equipment.

**Depreciation and amortisation** – Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of assets, which are determined on the basis of the expected use of the assets. Depreciation takes into account, as appropriate, the residual value of each asset or group of assets, starting from the date each asset enters into operational use.

The useful lives of the main categories of fixed assets are as follows:

Satellites	7 – 22 years
Traffic monitoring equipment	5 – 10 years
Computer equipment	2 – 5 years
Leasehold arrangements and improvements	3 – 10 years

The Group conducts an annual review of the remaining useful lives of its in-orbit satellites on the basis of both their forecast utilisation and the technical assessment of their useful lives. When a significant change occurs, a depreciation test is performed and depreciation is charged for the remaining years by taking into account the asset's new remaining useful life.

**Construction in progress** – The “Construction in progress” primarily consist of percentage completion payments for the construction of future satellites and advances paid in respect of launch vehicles and related launch-insurance costs. Studies, staff and consultancy costs, interest and other costs incurred directly in connection with satellite acquisition are also capitalised.

**Assets under finance leases** – Agreements whereby the Group uses capacity on all or part of a satellite's transponders are recognised as an asset with its corresponding liability in accordance with IAS 17 “Leases” when the terms and conditions of the contracts are such that they are considered as finance leases in that they transfer substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Group. Assets are depreciated over the shorter of their useful lives and the corresponding lease terms.

#### > 4.8. IMPAIRMENT OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Goodwill and other intangible assets with an indefinite useful life, such as the brand, are systematically tested annually for impairment in December, or more frequently when an event or circumstance occurs indicating a potential loss in value.

For tangible fixed assets and intangible assets with finite useful lives, such as the “Customer Contracts & Relationships” asset, an impairment test is performed when there is an external or internal indication that their recoverable values may be lower than their carrying amounts (for example, the loss of a major customer or a technical incident affecting a satellite).

An impairment test consists of appraising the recoverable amount of an asset, which is the higher of its fair value net of disposal costs and its value in use. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable value of a particular asset, the Group determines the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit (CGU) with which it is associated. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. In order to define its CGUs, the Group takes into account the conditions of use of its fleet, and in particular the capacity of certain satellites to be used as back-up for other satellites.

It is not always necessary to estimate both the fair value of an asset net of disposal costs and its value in use. If either of these amounts is greater than the book value of the asset, its value has not been impaired and there is no need to estimate the other amount.

The Group estimates value in use on the basis of the estimated future cash flows (discounted using the Group's WACC) to be generated by an asset or a CGU during its useful life, based upon the medium-term plan approved by Management and reviewed by the Board of Directors. Using a WACC per segment would have no impact on the results of this test. Revenues in the medium-term plan are based upon the order backlog for each satellite, market studies, and the deployment plan for existing and future satellites. Costs given in the plan that are used for the impairment test consist mainly of in-orbit insurance costs and also satellite operation and control costs directly attributable to the satellites tested. Beyond a maximum five-year period, cash flows are estimated on the basis of stable rates of growth or decline.

The fair value net of disposal costs is equal to the amount that could be received from the sale of the asset (or of one CGU) in the course of an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs relating to the transaction.

Impairment losses and their reversals are recognised in the income statement under the item “Other operating costs and income”. An impairment of goodwill cannot be reversed.

As of 30 June 2015, each satellite and “Customer Contracts and Relationships”, grouped by orbital position (after taking into account the technical and economic interdependencies of their cash flows), were identified as CGUs. The Group's investment in Hispasat was also considered as an independent CGU.

#### > 4.9. INVENTORIES

Inventories are measured at the lower of acquisition cost and net realisable value. The calculation is at cost. The cost is calculated on a weighted average basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated selling costs.

## > 4.10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets in respect of which changes in fair value are recorded in the income statement, including trading financial assets and derivatives, are initially recorded at fair value. Other financial assets and liabilities are recorded at cost, which is their fair value plus costs directly attributable to the transaction.

In accordance with IAS 39 "*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*", IAS 32 "*Financial Instruments: Presentation*", and IFRS 7 "*Financial Instruments: Disclosures*", the Group has adopted the following classification for financial assets and liabilities, which is based on the objectives determined by Management at acquisition date. The designation and classification of these instruments are determined at initial recognition.

### 4.10.1. Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified, reported and measured as follows:

#### Financial assets measured at fair value through the income statement

Financial assets measured at fair value through the income statement include financial instruments designated as being measured at fair value through the income statement at initial recognition. This category includes derivatives unless they are designated as hedges, and UCITS (managed on the basis of their fair values) measured by applying the fair value option through the income statement.

These financial assets are recognised at fair value. Realised or unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of these assets are recorded as financial income or expense.

#### Assets held for sale

Held-for-sale financial assets are financial assets, other than derivatives, which have been designated as available for sale by Management or which have not been classified in the "Financial assets measured at fair value through the income statement", "Assets held to maturity" or "Loans and receivables" categories. Held-for-sale financial assets include investments other than investments in companies recognised and consolidated as equity investments, which Management intends to hold for an indefinite period of time. These investments are classified as financial assets under "Non-current financial assets."

They are subsequently revalued at fair value, with gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value being recognised under shareholders' equity. When they are sold or when an impairment is recognised, the cumulative gains and losses previously entered under shareholders' equity are recorded in the financial result.

Available-for-sale investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at their acquisition cost.

#### Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are mainly composed of employee loans, guarantee deposits and accounts receivable, which generally have a maturity of less than 12 months.

Accounts receivable are recorded initially at their nominal value, on account of the insignificant impact of discounting. Accounts receivable are subsequently recognised at cost less provisions for bad debts, as appropriate, booked as a result of the irrecoverable nature of the amounts in question.

Other loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

### 4.10.2 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities comprise bank loan and other debt instruments. They are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, less directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Any differences between initial capital amounts (net of transaction costs) and repayable amounts are recorded as financial expense over the duration of the loans, using the effective interest rate method.

### 4.10.3 Derivatives

Derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments are recognised at fair value, and any subsequent changes in fair value are posted to the financial result.

Where a derivative instrument can be qualified as a hedging instrument, it is valued and recorded in accordance with the hedge accounting rules in IAS 39 "*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*" (see Note 4.10.5 - *Hedging transactions*).

### 4.10.4 Impairment

At each balance sheet date, the Group applies impairment tests to all financial assets in order to determine whether there is an indication of impairment. Impairment is recognised in the income statement when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Examples of target impairment indicators include defaulting on contractual payment terms, significant financial hardship of the lender or borrower, a likelihood of bankruptcy or an extended or significant decline in the price of the listed shares.

Impairment losses, other than those related to accounts receivable and other debit operator balances, are recorded as financial expenses.

The Group's customers mainly comprise international telecommunications operators, broadcasters and other users of commercial satellite communications. Management regularly monitors its exposure to credit risk and recognises allowances for bad customer debt and doubtful payments of other receivables, based on expected cash-flows, under the heading "selling, general and administrative expenses". The method of recognising allowances for bad debt is based on experience and is periodically applied to determine a recoverable percentage based on how long the receivables have been on our books.

Impairment of investments in equity securities that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and are valued at cost, and of investments in equity instruments classified as held-for-sale financial assets measured at fair value, cannot be reversed.

### 4.10.5 Hedging transactions

Hedging transactions are carried out using derivatives. Changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument are used to offset the exposure of the hedged item to changes in fair value.

Derivative instruments are designated as hedging instruments and recorded according to hedge accounting rules when the following conditions are met by the Group: (a) at the inception of the hedge, there is a formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship and of Management's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge; (b) Management expects the hedge to be highly effective in offsetting risks; (c) for hedges of forecast transactions, the forecast transaction must be highly probable and must present an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect reported income; (d) the effectiveness of the hedge can be reliably measured; and (e) the effectiveness of the hedge is assessed on an ongoing basis and determined to be

highly effective throughout the period for which the hedge was designated.

These criteria are applied where the Group uses derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments.

Cash flow hedging involves a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable anticipated future transaction that might affect reported income.

Hedging of a net investment in a foreign operation involves a hedge of the foreign currency risk arising from nets assets held in a foreign operation which might affect Group net position.

For these two types of hedges, changes in the fair value of a hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised in shareholders' equity, whereas changes in the fair value relating to the ineffective portion of the hedge are recognised in the income statement under financial result.

The cumulative changes in the fair value of a hedging instrument previously recognised in shareholders' equity are reclassified in the income statement when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss. Reclassified gains and losses are recorded under profit and loss, at the level of the hedged item.

Where the anticipated transaction leads to the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, the cumulative changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument previously recognised in shareholders' equity are incorporated into the initial measurement of the asset or liability concerned.

#### 4.10.6 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount for which a financial asset could be exchanged, or a liability extinguished, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded on active markets (this is the case of certain equity interests and certain marketable securities and certain derivative instruments) is determined on the basis of the listed price or at the market value at the balance sheet date.

The fair value of other financial instruments, assets or liabilities that are not listed on an active market is determined by the Group using appropriate valuation methods and assumptions reflecting market conditions at balance sheet date.

The fair value of derivative instruments includes counterparty risk.

#### 4.10.7 Firm or conditional commitments to purchase non-controlling interests

Under the revised IAS 27 "*Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*", and IAS 32 "*Financial Instruments: Presentation*", the Group recognises the fair value of firm or conditional commitments to purchase non-controlling interests as financial debt, offset by a reduction in non-controlling interests.

Any change in the fair value of the obligation subsequent to its initial recognition is treated as an adjustment affecting the income statement.

### > 4.11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents mainly consist of cash on hand and at bank, as well as short term deposits or investment certificates with original maturities of three months or less, and also mutual fund investments that are easily convertible into a known amount of cash, the liquid value of which is determined and published daily and for which the risk of a change in value is insignificant.

### > 4.12. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

#### Treasury stock

Treasury stock is recognised by reducing shareholders' equity on the basis of the acquisition cost. When the shares are sold, any gains and losses are recognised directly in consolidated reserves net of tax and are not included under income for the year.

#### Costs for capital increases

External costs directly related to increases in capital, reduction of capital and treasury stock buy-backs are allocated to additional paid-in capital, net of taxes when an income tax saving is generated.

#### Grant of stock options

Rewards granted to employees under stock-option plans are measured on the date the options are granted and represent additional employee compensation. This is recognised under personnel expenses over the vesting period of the rights representing the reward granted to the employee and is offset by increases in equity (equity settled plans) or by recognition of a debt (for plans deemed to be cash-settled plans).

Similarly, in accordance with IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment", awards granted to employees in the form of public issues or other capital transactions are measured at grant date. They constitute additional compensation, which is recorded during the financial year as an expense recognised over the vesting period.

### > 4.13. REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Group's revenues are mainly attributable to the allotment of space segment capacity on the basis of terms and conditions set out in the lease contracts.

These contracts usually cover periods ranging from one year to the end of life of the satellite. Contracts usually provide for the right to free-of-charge time in cases of service interruptions caused by under-performing transponders. Pursuant to certain contractual termination rights, the agreement can usually be terminated after two years with a one-year notice period and, depending on the type of lease, payment of the difference between the contractual price and the price that would have been paid for a lease with a duration similar to the expired period, plus interest for late payment, or by paying a percentage of the annual price applied to the remaining duration of the lease. The revenues initially recognised are then adjusted to reflect the overall economic outcome of the contract.

Revenues are recognised over the contractual period during which services are performed, provided that a contract exists and the price is fixed or determinable, and provided that, as of the date it is reported in the accounts, it is probable that the debt will be recovered.

Deferred revenues include unearned balances of amounts received in advance from customers. Such amounts are recorded as revenue on a straight-line basis over the corresponding duration of the relevant transponder contracts or of the services provided.

### > 4.14. OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

The other operating income and expenses include:

Significant and infrequent factors such as impairment of intangible assets, launch failures and their related insurance reimbursements, as well as international non-

commercial litigation, less the legal costs incurred;

The impacts of changes in scope (including business combination costs and sales of tangible assets).

#### > 4.15. DEFERRED INCOME TAX

Deferred taxes are the result of temporary differences arising between the tax base of an asset or liability and its book value. Deferred taxes are recognised for each fiscal entity in respect of all temporary differences, with some exceptions, using the balance sheet liability method.

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

- where the deferred tax liability arises from goodwill for which amortisation is not deductible for tax purposes or from the initial recognition of an asset or liability other than in a business combination which, at the time of the transaction, does not affect the accounting or the taxable profit, or the tax loss; and
- when the deferred tax liability arises from investments in subsidiaries, associated companies or joint ventures unless the Group is able to control the reversal of the difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be charged. However, a deferred tax asset is not recognised if it arises from a deductible temporary difference generated by the initial recognition of an asset or liability other than in a business combination which, at the time of the transaction, does not affect the accounting or the taxable profit, or the tax loss.

The book value of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of the deferred tax assets.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance sheet date.

Deferred taxes are not discounted and are recorded as non-current assets and liabilities.

#### > 4.16. EARNINGS PER SHARE

EPS (earnings per share) are calculated by dividing the net income for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders of the entity by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

#### > 4.17. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Group's retirement schemes and other post-employment benefits consist of defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans.

Defined benefit plans are plans for which the Group, or any of its entities, has contractually agreed to provide a specific amount or level of benefits following retirement. The cost of this defined benefit obligation, including lump sum retirement indemnities and other post-employment benefits is entered as a liability on the basis of an actuarial valuation of the obligations to employees at year-end, using the projected unit credit method. This method accrues the employee's pension benefit by periods of service according to the formula for entitlement to benefits under the plan.

The value of expected future payments is determined on the basis of demographic and financial assumptions such as mortality, staff turnover, salary growth, and age at retirement. The rate used to discount estimated cash flows is determined by reference to an underlying pool of AA-rated corporate bonds with maturities in line with those of the schemes being valued.

A complete assessment of the discounted present value of the benefit is outsourced each year and reviewed at interim periods to identify any significant changes.

The pension cost for the period, consisting of service cost, is posted to operating income, whereas actuarial gains and losses are recognised in equity.

Management of the defined contribution plans is performed by an independent entity to which the Group has the obligation to make regular contributions. All payments made by the Group with respect to these plans are recognised in operating costs for the period.

#### > 4.18. FINANCIAL GUARANTEE GRANTED TO A PENSION FUND

Following the acquisition of Eutelsat S.A. in April 2005, the Group granted a financial guarantee to the pension fund for the obligations that had been assigned to a trust prior to the contribution transactions that led to the creation of Eutelsat. This defined-benefit pension scheme has been closed and the vested pension rights were frozen prior to the transfer. The risk resulting from this financial guarantee has been analysed, assessed and reported in the same way as defined benefit plan obligations described in Note 4.17 "Post-employment benefits", despite the fact that the Group has not assumed the legal commitments entered into by the Intergovernmental Organisation ("IGO") in respect of the pension fund.

#### > 4.19. PROVISIONS

A provision is made when, at the balance sheet date, (i) the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, (ii) it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and (iii) a reliable estimate of the amount involved can be made.

The amount recognised as a provision represents the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision will be equal to the discounted value of anticipated expenditure needed to settle the obligation.

The discounted value is calculated using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Increases in provisions recorded to reflect the passage of time and the effect of discounting are recognised as financial expenses in the income statement.

## NOTE 5. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLES

"Goodwill and Other Intangibles" breaks down as follows:

### Changes in gross assets, depreciation and amortisation

(in millions of euros)	Goodwill	Customer contracts and relationships	Eutelsat brand	Other intangibles	Total
<b>GROSS ASSETS</b>					
<b>Gross value at 30 June 2013</b>	<b>855.7</b>	<b>920.7</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>1,912.5</b>
Acquisition of control	264.8	149.0	-	29.2	443.0
Acquisitions	-	1.7	-	42.1	43.8
Transfers	(4.6)	4.6	-	5.7	5.7
Foreign-exchange variation	(12.0)	(5.7)	-	(2.0)	(19.7)
<b>Gross value at 30 June 2014</b>	<b>1,103.9</b>	<b>1,070.3</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>170.3</b>	<b>2,385.3</b>
Acquisition of control	3.8	-	-	-	3.8
Acquisitions	-	-	-	24.3	24.3
Transfers	-	-	-	21.0	21.0
Foreign-exchange variation	57.3	39.1	-	6.8	103.2
Disposals and scrapping of assets	-	-	-	(2.3)	(2.3)
<b>Gross value at 30 June 2015</b>	<b>1,165.0</b>	<b>1,109.4</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>220.1</b>	<b>2,535.3</b>
<b>DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION</b>					
<b>Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2013</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(368.4)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(48.6)</b>	<b>(417.0)</b>
Impairment allowance	-	(52.9)	-	(12.9)	(65.8)
Reversals	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign-exchange variation	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.2
<b>Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2014</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(421.2)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(61.4)</b>	<b>(482.6)</b>
Impairment allowance	-	(56.2)	-	(20.3)	(76.5)
Reversals	-	-	-	1.6	1.6
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign-exchange variation	-	(3.2)	-	(0.3)	(3.5)
Transfer	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
<b>Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2015</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(480.6)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(80.2)</b>	<b>(560.8)</b>
Net value as of 30 June 2013	855.7	552.3	40.8	46.7	1,495.5
Net value as of 30 June 2014	1,103.9	649.1	40.8	108.9	1,902.7
<b>Net value as of 30 June 2015</b>	<b>1,165.0</b>	<b>628.8</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>1,974.5</b>

The economic conditions prevailing as of 30 June 2015 did not lead Management to review the annual impairment test of the goodwill, carried out at 31 December 2014. At that date, the recoverable value as measured by analysing the implicit market value (fair value) of Eutelsat S.A. based on the stock-exchange value of Eutelsat Communications S.A. (and taking into account this Company's debt) compared with / corroborated by the latest private transactions involving Eutelsat S.A. shares did not call into question the amount shown on the balance sheet.

The Group's Management took the view that the current context did not alter assumptions made on 31 December 2014.

The share price on the stock-exchange would have to drop by at least 64% for the fair value to fall below the carrying amount. Should such an event occur, a test would be carried out based on the value in use.

## NOTE 6. SATELLITES AND OTHER PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

“Satellites and other property and equipment” is broken down as follows (including assets acquired under finance leases):

### Changes in gross values, depreciations and amortisation

(in millions of euros)	Satellites <sup>(1)</sup>	Other tangibles	Construction in progress	Total
<b>GROSS ASSETS</b>				
<b>Gross value at 30 June 2013</b>	<b>4,355.0</b>	<b>305.3</b>	<b>460.8</b>	<b>5,121.1</b>
Acquisition of control	384.3	5.5	123.0	512.8
Acquisitions	218.3	29.7	433.3	681.3
Disposals and scrapping of assets	(127.2)	(1.7)	-	(128.9)
Foreign-exchange variation	(19.9)	(0.3)	(4.4)	(24.6)
Transfers	157.9	1.3	(164.9)	(5.7)
<b>Gross value at 30 June 2014</b>	<b>4,968.4</b>	<b>339.8</b>	<b>847.8</b>	<b>6,156.0</b>
Acquisition of control	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions	300.3	31.3	408.2	739.8
Disposals and scrapping of assets	(371.5)	(6.3)	-	(377.8)
Foreign-exchange variation	111.0	1.8	92.1	204.9
Transfers	219.5	3.3	(244.0)	(21.2)
<b>Gross value at 30 June 2015</b>	<b>5,227.7</b>	<b>369.9</b>	<b>1,104.0</b>	<b>6,701.7</b>
<b>DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION</b>				
<b>Accumulated depreciation as of 30 June 2013</b>	<b>(1,695.8)</b>	<b>(167.0)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,862.8)</b>
Impairment allowance	(294.2)	(42.2)	-	(336.4)
Reversals (disposals and scrapping of assets)	127.2	1.7	-	128.9
Impairment	(6.4)	-	-	(6.4)
Foreign-exchange variation	0.5	-	-	0.5
<b>Accumulated depreciation as of 30 June 2014</b>	<b>(1,868.7)</b>	<b>(207.5)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,076.1)</b>
Impairment allowance	(349.0)	(40.2)	-	(389.2)
Reversals (disposals and scrapping of assets)	336.9	5.1	-	342.0
Impairment	(0.8)	-	-	(0.8)
Foreign-exchange variation	(14.1)	(0.5)	-	(14.6)
Transfers	(6.4)	6.3	-	(0.1)
<b>Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2015</b>	<b>(1,902.1)</b>	<b>(236.8)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,138.9)</b>
Net value as of 30 June 2013	2,659.2	138.3	460.8	3,258.3
Net value as of 30 June 2014	3,099.8	132.3	847.8	4,079.9
Net value as of 30 June 2015	3,325.6	133.1	1,104.0	4,562.7

<sup>(1)</sup> Including satellites under finance leases:

(in millions of euros)	
Gross value	471.7
Net value as of 30 June 2015	431.2

This item refers to five satellites for which capacity is leased, with the relevant agreements being considered as finance leases and recognised accordingly as assets:

(in millions of euros)	Gross value		
TELSTAR 12 <sup>(1)</sup>	15.0	4 transponders	Agreement dated December 1999 covering the satellite's remaining useful life
EXPRESS AT1	209.2	18 transponders	Agreement covering the satellite's remaining useful life, starting May 2014 and amended in 2015
EXPRESS AT2	93.5	8 transponders	Agreement covering the satellite's remaining useful life, starting July 2014
EXPRESS AM6	57.7	5 transponders	Agreement dated April 2015 covering the satellite's remaining useful life
ASTRA 2G	96.3	8 transponders	Agreement dated January 2014 covering the satellite's remaining useful life

<sup>(1)</sup> Gross value representing the fair values of satellites as of 4 April 2005 when Eutelsat S.A. was acquired by Eutelsat Communications

The satellite-related transfer as of 30 June 2014 corresponds to the entry into operational service of the EUTELSAT 25B satellite launched during the financial year.

The satellite-related transfer as of 30 June 2015 corresponds to the entry into operational service of the EUTELSAT 3B satellite launched during the financial year. During the financial year ended 30 June 2014, the fully-depreciated TELECOM 25A was de-orbited.

The EUTELSAT 48C and EUTELSAT 16B satellites were fully depreciated and de-orbited during the financial year ended 30 June 2015. The EUTELSAT 3A and SESAT 2 satellites leased under finance lease agreements have left the Group's fleet.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2014, the satellite EUTELSAT 8WC encountered an anomaly on one of its on-board power transmission assemblies. Subsequently, the Group evaluated the damage incurred and reassessed the value of future cash flows generated by this satellite. As a result, the Group recognised an impairment charge amounting to 6.4 million euros.

As of 30 June 2015, the impairment charge recognised as of 30 June 2014 was not altered by future cash flow assumptions.

## > SATELLITES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

The satellites listed as below are currently under construction and should be brought into service during the financial years as indicated.

Projects	Expected year of launch
EUTELSAT 65WA, EUTELSAT 8WB, EUTELSAT 36C and EUTELSAT 9B	2015-2016
EUTELSAT 117WB and EUTELSAT 172B	2016-2017

## NOTE 7. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

As of 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015, the "Investments in associates" item breaks down as follows:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Hispasat	271.9	282.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>271.9</b>	<b>282.2</b>

As of 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015, investments in associates consist in equity investments in the Hispasat Group.

As of 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015, the Group owns, through its subsidiary Eutelsat Services und Beteiligungen GmbH, 33.69% of the Hispasat group, a private unlisted Spanish satellite operator, in which Abertis Group is the majority shareholder.

## Change in the carrying amount of the equity investment in the balance sheet

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
<b>Value of the equity investment at beginning of period</b>	<b>257.4</b>	<b>271.9</b>
Acquisition of supplementary stake	-	-
Share of income	15.7	18.8
Impact of income and expenses directly recognised under equity and dividends <sup>(1)</sup>	(1.2)	(8.5)
<b>Value of the equity investment at end of period</b>	<b>271.9</b>	<b>282.2</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Distribution of Hispasat dividends totalled 10.9 million euros (Group share representing 3.7 million euros) and 9.1 million euros (Group share representing 3.1 million during the financial years ended 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2014 respectively).

The following amounts represent the Group's share of the assets, liabilities and income of the Hispasat Group:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Goodwill	15.2	15.2
Intangible assets <sup>(1)</sup>	33.7	33.7
Service contract <sup>(2)</sup>	0.1	0.1
Investment in Hisdesat	6.1	6.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>55.1</b>
Hispasat net assets	216.6	227.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>271.9</b>	<b>282.2</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> These relate to rights of use of frequencies at the 30° West orbital position, together with long-term contractual relationships with customers. The useful life of this intangible asset is considered indefinite, given the high probability of renewal of the administrative authorisations for the use of frequencies (which are given for a period of 75 years) and the specific nature of existing customer contracts. An impairment test is performed by the Company each year.

<sup>(2)</sup> The useful lives of the other identified intangible assets have been estimated at 15 years.

The following table summarises the annual financial statements released by the Hispasat Group:

(in millions of euros)	31 December 2013	31 December 2014
Non-current assets	1,028.2	951.5
Current assets	197.4	284.0
Non-current liabilities	419.6	395.7
Current liabilities	130.8	179.0
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>675.2</b>	<b>660.8</b>
Operating income	201.4	199.7
<b>Net income</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>46.9</b>

At 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015, "Income from equity investments" in the consolidated income statement corresponds to the Group's share of IFRS income from:

- Hispasat, after amortisation of intangible assets identified for financial years 2013-14 and 2014-15;
- Solaris Mobile Ltd as of 12 December 2013 for the financial year 2013-14.

## NOTE 8. NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

Non-current financial assets are primarily made up of long-term loans, investments and advances.

These mainly consist of loans to social welfare bodies for 1.9 million euros and guarantee deposits paid for renting Eutelsat S.A. premises in Paris.

## NOTE 9. INVENTORIES

Gross and net inventories amount to 2.3 million euros and 1.4 million euros as of 30 June 2014, and 1.8 million euros and 0.9 million euros as of 30 June 2015. They mainly comprise receive antennas and modems.

## NOTE 10. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Credit risk is the risk that a debtor of the Group will not pay when the debt matures. This is a risk that mainly affects the “accounts receivable” category and is followed up for each entity under the supervision of the financial personnel responsible. In the most important cases, the relevant financial personnel are assisted by a credit manager, acting in accordance with the instructions of the Group’s debt recovery service. This follow-up activity is based mainly on an analysis of the amounts due and can be accompanied by a more detailed study of the creditworthiness of a number of debtors. Depending on the assessment conducted by the financial staff, the entities concerned may, after validation by the Group, be asked to hedge the credit risk by taking out credit insurance or obtaining guarantees compatible with the evaluation of the risk.

Customers are mainly international telecommunications operators, broadcasters and other users of commercial satellite communications.

As of 30 June 2014, the net value of these receivables was 323.3 million euros. The corresponding impairment charge stood at 46.1 million euros.

As of 30 June 2015, the net value of these receivables was 309.3 million euros. The corresponding impairment charge stood at 60.1 million euros.

Accounts receivable as of 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 are for short-term amounts and bear no interest.

The Group considers that it is not subject to concentration risk, owing to the diversity of its customer portfolio at 30 June 2015 and the fact that no legal entity billed by the Group accounts individually for more than 10% of its revenues. Credit risk is managed primarily through bank guarantees with leading financial institutions, by deposits and credit insurance.

During the financial year 2014-2015, the Group further experienced the effects of the current economic crisis in some of the areas in which it operates. Consequently, particular vigilance is called for with regard to clients in geographical areas considered as being most exposed to the effects of the financial crisis.

The amount of bad debt represents 0.3 million euros and 4.7 million euros as of 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 respectively.

### > 10.1. CHANGE IN IMPAIRMENT OF RECEIVABLE:

(in millions of euros)	Total
<b>Value at 30 June 2013</b>	<b>34.8</b>
Allowance	24.3
Reversals (used)	(0.3)
Reversals (unused)	(12.7)
<b>Value at 30 June 2014</b>	<b>46.1</b>
Allowance	37.7
Reversals (used)	(4.7)
Reversals (unused)	(19.0)
<b>Value at 30 June 2015</b>	<b>60.1</b>

> 10.2. ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (MATURED AND UNMATURED)

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Non-matured receivables	251.4	177.4
Unimpaired matured receivables	64.7	123.8
Between 0 and 30 days	50.1	106.6
Between 30 and 90 days	4.3	10.0
More than 90 days	10.3	7.2
Matured and impaired receivables	53.3	68.1
Between 0 and 30 days	-	0.2
Between 30 and 90 days	12.9	16.3
More than 90 days	40.3	51.6
Impairment	(46.1)	(60.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>323.3</b>	<b>309.3</b>

> 10.3. GUARANTEES AND COMMITMENTS RECEIVED, WHICH MITIGATE CREDIT RISK

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014		30 June 2015	
	Value of accounts receivable	Value of guarantee	Value of accounts receivable	Value of guarantee
Guarantee deposits	57.5	30.4	66.8	26.3
Bank guarantees	72.4	71.5	65.6	60.5
Guarantees from the parent company	23.6	23.6	14.4	14.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>153.5</b>	<b>125.4</b>	<b>146.9</b>	<b>101.2</b>

Guarantee deposits are posted to “Other liabilities” (see Note 17 - *Other Financial Liabilities*). Bank guarantees and guarantees from parent companies are not shown on the balance sheet.

## NOTE 11. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Other current assets are as follows:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Prepaid expenses	8.4	17.5
Tax and employee-related receivable	7.5	22.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>40.0</b>

## NOTE 12. CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Hedging instruments <sup>(1)</sup>	-	2.4
Other receivables	32.7	27.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>29.5</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> See Note 26 - Financial Instruments.

## NOTE 13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are detailed as follows:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Cash	225.5	204.9
Cash equivalents	67.7	215.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>293.2</b>	<b>420.3</b>

Cash equivalents are mainly made up of deposit certificates, which mature less than three months from the date of acquisition, and mutual fund investments qualifying as “cash equivalents” (see Note 4.11 – *Cash and cash equivalents*).

## NOTE 14. FINANCIAL ASSETS

The following tables give a breakdown of each balance sheet item representing financial instruments by category, and indicate its fair value, whether or not the instrument was recognised at fair value when the balance sheet was prepared.

(in millions of euros)	Category of financial instruments	Net carrying amount as of 30 June 2014				Fair value as of 30 June 2014
		Total	Instruments measured at amortised cost	Derivative instruments qualified as cash-flow hedges	Instruments measured at fair value through the income statement	
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Non-current financial assets						
Long-term loans and advances	Receivables	5.6	5.6			5.6
Current financial assets						
Accounts receivable	Receivables	323.3	323.3			323.3
Other receivables	Receivables	32.7	32.7			32.7
Financial instruments <sup>(1)</sup>						
Qualified as cash-flow hedges	N/A	9.3		9.3		9.3
No hedging	Held for trading purposes	-			-	-
Cash and cash equivalents						
Cash	N/A	225.5	225.5			225.5
Mutual fund investments <sup>(2)</sup>	Fair value	67.5		-	67.5	67.5
Other cash equivalents	Receivables	-	-			-

(1) Fair value hierarchy: level 2 (observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets).

(2) Fair value hierarchy: level 1 (reflecting quoted prices).

(in millions of euros)	Category of financial instruments	Net carrying amount as of 30 June 2015				Fair value as of 30 June 2015
		Total	Instruments measured at amortised cost	Derivative instruments qualified as cash-flow hedges	Instruments measured at fair value through the income statement	

## ASSETS

<b>Non-current financial assets</b>						
Long-term loans and advances	Receivables	11.9	11.9			11.9
<b>Current financial assets</b>						
Accounts receivable	Receivables	309.3	309.3			309.3
Other receivables	Receivables	27.1	27.1			27.1
<b>Financial instruments <sup>(1)</sup></b>						
- Qualified as cash-flow hedges	N/A	2.4		2.4		2.4
- No hedging	Held for trading purposes	-			-	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>						
Cash	N/A	204.9	204.9			204.9
Mutual fund investments <sup>(2)</sup>	Fair value	215.4		-	215.4	215.4
Other cash equivalents	Receivables	-	-			-

<sup>(1)</sup> Fair value hierarchy: level 2 (observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets).

<sup>(2)</sup> Fair value hierarchy: level 1 (reflecting quoted prices).

With the exception of financial instruments, the book value of financial assets represents a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

## NOTE 15. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

### > 15.1. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

As of 30 June 2015, the share capital of Eutelsat Communications S.A. comprised 226,972,338 ordinary shares with a par value of 1 euro per share. As of the same date, in terms of treasury stock, the Group holds 53,000 treasury shares amounting to 1.6 million euros under a liquidity agreement. As of 30 June 2014, the Group was holding 138,627 such shares for an aggregate amount of 3.4 million euros. Furthermore, under the free share allocation plans (see below), the Group holds 151,792 equity shares amounting to 3.3 million euros. The aggregate amount of treasury stock is deducted from shareholders' equity.

### > 15.2. DIVIDENDS

On 07 November 2014, the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders decided to distribute a gross amount of 1.03 euro per share, i.e. a total of 226.5 million euros, partly settled through the issuance of new shares.

The dividend distribution resulted in:

- the issuance of 6,858,356 new shares (increasing the number of shares from 220,113,982 to 226,972,338) with a par value of 1 euro per share, with the following impact on equity:
- increase in the share capital from 220.1 million euros to 227.0 million euros,
- increase in the legal reserve by 0.7 million euros, from 22.0 million euros to 22.7 million euros,
- increase in the share premium account from 560.7 million euros to 419.9 million euros,
- cash settlements totalling 77.9 million euros.

The amount of the distribution for the financial year ended 30 June 2015, which is being proposed to the General Meeting of 05 November 2015, is 247.4 million euros, i.e. 1.09 euro per share.

### > 15.3. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

There are currently four such plans implemented by the Group in July 2011, November 2012, February 2014 and February 2015.

Under the four plans, the expense (excluding employer's contribution) recognised for the financial period ended 30 June 2015 was 6.7 million euros.

The expense was recognised within equity under the two first plans and as a liability under the third and fourth plans (settled in cash). The Board of Directors

meeting on 13 February 2014 and 11 February 2015 decided to implement a Long-Term Incentive Plan based on cash-settled awards. These are calculated on the basis of a theoretical number of Eutelsat Communications shares, which are allocated by reference to the levels reached by performance-related objectives, provided the recipient is still working with the Group at the end of the vesting period.

Conditions	July 2011 Plan	November 2012 Plan	February 2014 Plan	February 2015 Plan
Vesting period	July 2011-July 2014 <sup>(1)</sup>	Nov. 2012- Nov. 2015 <sup>(2)</sup>	February 2014-June 2016	February 2015-June 2018
Settled in	Shares	Shares	Cash	Cash
Lock-up period	July 2014-July 2016 <sup>(3)</sup>	Nov. 2015- Nov. 2017 <sup>(3)</sup>	Not applicable	Not applicable
Total number of attributable shares at inception	700,000	347,530	448,585	436,639
Number of recipients	619	712	781	759
Features of "Employees" plan				
- Number of shares per recipient	600	200	300	300
- Performance-related targets observed during the vesting period	Cumulative EBITDA for 50% Average ROCE for 50%	Cumulative EBITDA for 50% Average ROCE for 50%	Cumulative EBITDA for 50% Average ROCE for 50%	Cumulative EBITDA for 50% Average ROCE for 50%
Features of "Managers" Plan				
- Total number of shares	327,140	205,530	214,885	208,939
- Performance-related targets observed during the vesting period	Cumulative EBITDA for 25% Average ROCE for 25% Cumulative EPS for 25% TSR for 25%	Cumulative EBITDA for 25% Average ROCE for 25% Cumulative EPS for 25% TSR for 25%	Cumulative EBITDA for 25% Average ROCE for 25% Cumulative EPS for 25% TSR for 25%	Cumulative EBITDA for 1/3 Average ROCE for 1/3 Relative TSR for 1/3
Share price used as taxation basis for calculating social contributions and employer's charges				
- "Employees" and "Managers" Plan (excluding TSR)	€26.77	€19.73	€23.60	€28.37
- "Managers" Plan (TSR)	€7.48	€6.88	€13.08	€20.12
Expense/(income) over the period (in millions of euros) <sup>(4)</sup>	1.4	(0.3)	3.8	1.8
Aggregate valuation of plan as of 30/06/2015 (in millions of euros) <sup>(4)</sup>	4.1	0.3	9.2	11.2

(1) For foreign subsidiaries, the vesting period covers July 2011 to July 2015.

(2) For foreign subsidiaries, the vesting period covers November 2012 to November 2016.

(3) There is no lock-up period for foreign subsidiaries.

(4) Excluding employer's contribution

In accordance with IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation", the acquisition cost of shares bought back by the Group under the free share allocation plan will be recorded as a reduction to the Group's share of shareholders' equity.

#### Liquidity offer for employees of the Group who are shareholders in Eutelsat S.A.

Since 30 June 2015, under a liquidity agreement implemented in December 2014 and June 2015, the Group has acquired 30,606 Eutelsat S.A. shares from Eutelsat S.A. employees. The acquisition cost amounted to 0.2 million euros.

#### > 15.4. CHANGE IN THE REVALUATION SURPLUS OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All financial instruments that have an impact on the revaluation reserve are hedges for their effective portion.

(in millions of euros)	Total
<b>Balance at 30 June 2014</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Changes in fair value within equity that can be reclassified to income	(1.4)
Transfer to income statement <sup>(1)</sup>	7.0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2015</b>	<b>5.7</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> This amount corresponds to coupons due and matured on the interest rate hedging instruments (see Note 24 – Financial result).

The impact of the dequalification of derivative instruments following the early repayment for 200 million euros of Eutelsat Communications' term loan is (1.3) million euros in the income statement.

#### > 15.5. TRANSLATION RESERVE

(in millions of euros)	Total
Balance at 30 June 2014	5.3
Change over the period	222.0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2015</b>	<b>227.4</b>

The revaluation reserve of financial instruments does not include the Hispasat portion, whose change amounts to (1.8) million euros.

The revaluation reserve includes the value of the Cross Currency Swap used to hedge future changes in currency exposure of a net investment in a foreign operation (see Note 26.1).

## NOTE 16. FINANCIAL DEBT

At 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015, all debt was denominated in euros and US dollars.

### > FINANCIAL INFORMATION AS OF 30 JUNE 2014 AND 2015

(in millions of euros)	Rate	30 June 2014	30 June 2015	Maturity
Term loan 2016	Variable	800.0		06 December 2016
Term loan 2020	Variable		600.0	31 March 2020
Bond 2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	4.125%	850.0	850.0	27 March 2017
Bond 2019 <sup>(1)</sup>	5.000%	800.0	800.0	14 January 2019
Bond 2020 <sup>(1)</sup>	2.625%	930.0	930.0	13 January 2020
Bond 2022 <sup>(1)</sup>	3.125%	300.0	300.0	10 October 2022
US EXIM export credit	1.710%	43.0	38.7	15 November 2021
ONDD-guaranteed export credit	Variable	131.7	176.0	30 June 2024
Other	Variable	-	0.1	30 June 2018
Sub-total of debt (non-current portion)		3,854.7	3,694.9	
Loan set-up fees and premiums		(41.1)	(31.6)	
<b>Total of debt (non-current portion)</b>		<b>3,813.6</b>	<b>3,663.3</b>	
ONDD & US EXIM export credit		-	18.0	
Bank overdrafts		-	-	
Accrued interest not yet due		49.4	46.4	
<b>Total of debt (current portion)</b>		<b>49.4</b>	<b>64.5</b>	

<sup>(1)</sup> Fair values are detailed below:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Bond 2017	915.4	904.1
Bond 2019	929.8	916.0
Bond 2020	982.5	990.4
Bond 2022	323.1	330.9

The book values of the term loan and the export credit facilities are reasonably close to their fair values.

No amount was drawn on the revolving credit facility during the financial period ended 30 June 2015.

The Group also has 650 million euros available under its various active lines of undrawn revolving credit as of 30 June 2015.

### > CHANGE IN STRUCTURE

In March 2015, Eutelsat Communications undertook the early refinancing of the 800 million euro bank term loan expiring in December 2016.

The refinancing will take place through:

- a new term loan of 600 million euros expiring in March 2020 (with two possible extension facilities of one year each subject to lender agreement) remunerated at a EURIBOR rate plus a margin linked to the long term rating attributed to Eutelsat Communications S.A. by Standard & Poor's (S&P);
- furthermore, the Group renegotiated a revolving credit facility of 200 million euros with a maturity of five years with two possible extension facilities of one year each subject to lender agreement, replacing the previous facility of the same amount, expiring in December 2016.

## > DEBT MATURITY ANALYSIS

At 30 June 2015, the debt maturity analysis is as follows:

(in millions of euros)	Amount	Maturity within 1 year	Maturity between 1 and 5 years	Maturity exceeding 5 years
Term loan	600.0	-	600.0	-
US EXIM export credit	45.8	7.0	28.2	10.6
ONDD-guaranteed export credit	187.0	11.0	88.0	88.0
Bond 2017	850.0	-	850.0	-
Bond 2019	800.0	-	800.0	-
Bond 2020	930.0	-	930.0	-
Bond 2022	300.0	-	-	300.0
Other	0.1	-	0.1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,712.9</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>3,296.3</b>	<b>398.6</b>

## > COMPLIANCE WITH BANKING COVENANTS

The new bond is linked to the same type of financial covenant as those existing on other agreements (the total net debt to EBITDA ratio must remain less than or equal to 4.0 to 1). The banking covenants on financing facilities in place as of 30 June 2014, which require that the total net debt to EBITDA ratio remains less than or equal to 3.75 to 1, have not changed since their inception. As of 30 June 2015, the Group was in compliance with all banking covenants under its credit facilities.

## > RISK MANAGEMENT

Information on interest rate risk and liquidity risk is available in Note 18 - *Other Financial Liabilities* and Note 26 - *Financial Instruments*.

## NOTE 17. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Other financial liabilities break down as follows:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Financial instruments <sup>(1)</sup>	9.8	108.4
Performance incentives <sup>(2)</sup>	4.2	1.2
Finance leases	221.2	434.6
Other liabilities	103.2	93.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>338.4</b>	<b>637.5</b>
<i>Incl. current portion</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>39.9</i>
<i>Incl. non-current portion</i>	<i>303.8</i>	<i>597.6</i>

<sup>(1)</sup> See Note 26 - *Financial Instruments*.

<sup>(2)</sup> Including interest on "Performance incentives" of 1.0 million euros as of 30 June 2014 and nil as of 30 June 2015.

The financial instruments are measured at fair value (Level 2), and the other liabilities at amortized cost. For information, the amortized cost of financial liabilities represents a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Finance lease agreements are mainly impacted by the entry into commercial service of the EXPRESS AT2, EXPRESS AM6 and Astra 2G satellites (see Note 6 - *Satellites and other property and equipment*).

Amounts shown for finance leases include accrued interest totalling 1.1 million euros as of 30 June 2014 and 0.7 million euros as of 30 June 2015.

"Other liabilities" mainly comprise advance payments and deposits from clients, and debts over non-controlling interests.

## NOTE 18. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

### > 18.1. BREAKDOWN BY CATEGORY

(in millions of euros)	Category of financial instruments	Net carrying amount as of 30 June 2014			Fair value as of 30 June 2014
		Total	Instruments measured at amortised cost	Derivative instruments qualified as cash-flow hedges	
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
<b>Financial debt</b>					
Floating rate loans	At amortised cost	917.6	917.6		917.6
Bond	At amortised cost	2,854.6	2,854.6		3,150.8
Fixed rate loans	At amortised cost	41.3	41.3		41.3
Bank overdrafts	N/A	-	-		-
<b>Other financial liabilities</b>					
Non-current	At amortised cost	293.9	293.9		293.9
Current	At amortised cost	34.6	34.6		34.6
<b>Financial instruments <sup>(1)</sup></b>					
- Qualified as cash-flow hedges		9.8		9.8	9.8
- No hedging		-		-	-
Accounts payable	At amortised cost	75.9	75.9		75.9
Fixed assets payable	At amortised cost	52.8	52.8		52.8

<sup>(1)</sup> Fair value hierarchy: level 2 (observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets).

		Net carrying amount as of 30 June 2015				
(in millions of euros)	Category of financial instruments	Total	Instruments measured at amortised cost	Derivative instruments qualified as hedges	Instruments measured at fair value through the income statement	Fair value as of 30 June 2015
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
<b>Financial debt</b>						
Floating rate loans	At amortised cost	776.9	776.9			776.9
Bond	At amortised cost	2,860.1	2,860.1			3,141.4
Fixed rate loans	At amortised cost	44.2	44.2			44.2
Bank overdrafts	N/A	-				-
<b>Other Financial Liabilities</b>						
Non-current	At amortised cost	493.1	493.1			493.1
Current	At amortised cost	35.9	35.9			35.9
<b>Financial instruments <sup>(1)</sup></b>						
- Qualified as cash-flow hedges		108.4		108.4		108.4
- No hedging		-				-
Accounts payable	At amortised cost	69.0	69.0			69.0
Fixed assets payable	At amortised cost	21.6	21.6			21.6

<sup>(1)</sup> Fair value hierarchy: level 2 (observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets).

With the exception of financial instruments and bonds, the book value of financial assets represents a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

## NOTE 19. OPERATING AND FINANCE LEASES

### > 19.1. OPERATING LEASES

Eutelsat S.A. pays rent for use of its registered office located in Paris. The operating lease was renewed in advance on 25 June 2014 for a fixed term nine year-period starting on 1 July 2014. The rent expense amounted to 4.4 million euros and 4.0 million euros for the financial years ended 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 respectively. Future payments with respect to the lease agreement are detailed in the following table:

(in millions of euros)	Total	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Future payments for operating leases	32.2	4.0	16.1	12.1

## > 19.2. FINANCE LEASES

The Group operates five satellites under finance leases. None of the finance leases contains a purchase option at the expiry of the lease term. The last finance lease contract expires in 2031.

As of 30 June 2015, one of the five finance leases was pre-paid.

Financial expenses for satellites operated under finance leases amounted to 0.2 million euros as of 30 June 2014 and 9.9 million euros as of 30 June 2015.

Finance lease contracts mature as follows:

(in millions of euros)	Amount	Maturity within 1 year	Maturity between 1 and 5 years	Maturity exceeding 5 years
Finance leases	553.8	23.1	142.5	388.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>553.8</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>388.3</b>

## NOTE 20. OTHER PAYABLES AND DEFERRED REVENUES

### > 20.1. NON-CURRENT PORTION

Other non-current debts only include deferred revenue.

### > 20.2. CURRENT PORTION

Other current payables and deferred revenues were as follows as of 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Deferred revenues	150.4	165.4
Tax liabilities	11.7	16.9
Liabilities for social contributions <sup>(1)</sup>	40.4	46.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>202.5</b>	<b>228.6</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Including the liability related to the liquidity offer of 5.0 million euros as of 30 June 2014 and 5.7 million euros as of 30 June 2015.

Deferred revenues mainly include prepayments made by clients for the provision of telecommunication and frequency coordination services.

## NOTE 21. INCOME TAX

The Company Eutelsat S.A. which is included in the tax consolidation group headed by Eutelsat Communications is subject to a tax audit procedure for financial years ended 30 June 2012, 2013 and 2014. Eutelsat S.A. has not received any notification at balance sheet date. However, a provision was recorded to cover an adjustment similar to the outcome of the previous tax audit.

The last financial audits of Eutelsat Communications' and Eutelsat S.A.'s financial statements for the years ended 30 June 2009, 2010 and 2011 resulted in tax adjustments totalling 7.4 million euros which were settled during the financial year ended 30 June 2014.

### > 21.1. INCOME-STATEMENT TAX BALANCES

The "Income tax" expense comprises current and deferred tax expenses of consolidated entities.

The Group's income tax expense is as follows:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Current tax expense	(173.2)	(180.5)
Deferred tax income (expense)	(16.6)	(13.6)
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>(189.8)</b>	<b>(194.1)</b>

The theoretical income tax expense, based on application to the pre-tax result (excluding the share of net income from equity investments) of the standard French corporate tax rate, can be reconciled to the actual expense as follows:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Income before tax and income from equity investments	491.1	545.5
<i>Standard French corporate tax rate</i>	38.0%	38.0 %
Theoretical income-tax expense	(186.6)	(207.3)
Permanent differences and other items	(3.2)	13.2
<b>Corporate tax expense in the income statement</b>	<b>(189.8)</b>	<b>(194.1)</b>
<i>Actual corporate tax rate</i>	38.6%	35.6 %

As of 30 June 2014, the difference between the actual corporate income tax rate and the theoretical income tax rate is mainly explained by the new French taxation laws which have resulted in an increase in the standard income tax rate in France.

As of 30 June 2015, this difference is accounted for by lower income tax rates for foreign subsidiaries compared to France-based companies.

## > 21.2. BALANCE-SHEET TAX BALANCES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities correspond to the aggregate net financial positions of the consolidated entities. Changes in the deferred tax balances between 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 were as follows:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	Change in scope of consolidation	Net income for the period	Recognised in equity	30 June 2015
<b>DEFERRED TAX ASSETS</b>					
Financial Instruments	0.0	-	0.3	36.1	36.4
Capitalisation of losses carried forward	75.2	-	(30.4)	14.3	59.1
Bad-debt provisions	25.6	-	(1.6)	(0.9)	23.1
Financial guarantee granted to the pension fund	21.0	-	0.6	5.1	26.7
Provisions for risks and expenses	3.7	-	0.6	3.1	7.4
Accrued liabilities	11.0	-	(2.4)	1.8	10.4
Pension provision	5.2	-	(1.5)	2.5	6.2
<b>Sub-total (a)</b>	<b>141.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(34.4)</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>169.3</b>
<b>DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES</b>					
Intangible assets	(183.7)	-	19.1	(0.8)	(165.4)
Tangible assets	(246.7)	-	(6.6)	(12.8)	(266.1)
Capitalised interest	(1.7)	-	-	-	(1.7)
Finance leases	(2.4)	-	2.0	-	(0.4)
<b>PERFORMANCE INCENTIVES AND CAPITALISED SALARIES</b>	<b>(6.5)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>	<b>(1.0)</b>	<b>(7.6)</b>
Miscellaneous	(6.5)	-	6.4	(1.6)	(1.7)
<b>Sub-total (b)</b>	<b>(447.3)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>(16.2)</b>	<b>442.9</b>
<b>Total = (a) + (b)</b>	<b>(305.8)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(13.6)</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>(273.6)</b>
<b>REFLECTED AS FOLLOWS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:</b>					
Deferred tax assets	32.2				23.8
Deferred tax liabilities	(338.0)				(297.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(305.8)</b>				<b>(273.6)</b>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities break down as follows:

(in millions of euros)	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Due within one year	-	(15.2)
Due after one year	23.8	(282.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>(297.4)</b>

Deferred tax liabilities relate mainly to the taxable temporary difference generated by:

- the accounting treatment at fair value of “Customer contracts and relationships” and of the Eutelsat brand, valued at 929.8 million euros (see Note 5 - *Goodwill and other intangibles*), giving rise, as a result of the acquisition of Eutelsat S.A., to an initial deferred tax liability of 320.1 million euros. The 44.4 million euro amortisation of customer contracts over 20 years generates a annual deferred tax income;
- the accounting treatment at fair value of “Customer contracts and relationships” and other intangible assets in the context of the acquisition of Satmex.
- the accelerated depreciation of satellites.

## 21.3. TAX LOSSES

The timeline for recovery of deferred tax assets on carry-forward losses is presented in the table below:

(in millions of euros)	Amount	Maturity within 1 year	Maturity between 1 and 5 years	Maturity exceeding 5 years	Undefined
Timelines of activated tax loss carryforwards	221.1	-	135.0	6.8	79.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>221.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>79.3</b>

Furthermore, the Group has a stock of unrecognised tax loss carryforwards amounting to 64.8 million euros as of 30 June 2015, with the following maturity dates:

(in millions of euros)	Amount	Maturity within 1 year	Maturity between 1 and 5 years	Maturity exceeding 5 years	Undefined
Maturities of unrecognised tax loss carryforwards	64.8	-	21.5	-	43.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43.3</b>

## NOTE 22. PROVISIONS

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	Allowance	Reversal		Other <sup>(3)</sup>	30 June 2015
			Used	Unused		
Financial guarantee granted to a pension fund	63.4	1.7	(1.7)	-	14.8	78.2
Retirement indemnities	15.0	1.4	(0.3)	-	1.9	18.0
Post-employment benefits <sup>(1)</sup>	8.1	5.7	(0.3)	-	(0.5)	13.0
<b>Total post-employment benefits</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>(2.3)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>109.2</b>
Litigation <sup>(2)</sup>	4.9	10.0	(0.3)	(1.4)	-	13.2
Other	11.3	2.7	(5.2)	-	-	8.8
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>(7.8)</b>	<b>(1.4)</b>		<b>131.2</b>
<i>Incl. non-current portion</i>	86.5					109.2
<i>Incl. current portion</i>	16.2					22.0

(1) The other post-employment benefits relate to end-of-contract indemnity payments in various subsidiaries and to the balance of a provision entered in respect of a fixed contractual contribution to the health-insurance regime ("mutuelle") for former IGO employees who had retired as of the date the business was transferred to Eutelsat S.A.

(2) Litigation recorded at end of period covers business, employee-related and tax litigation.

(3) Change in scope of consolidation and other.

### > 22.1. FINANCIAL GUARANTEE GRANTED TO A PENSION FUND

As a result of the transfer by the IGO of its operational business as of 2 July 2001, Eutelsat S.A. granted its financial guarantee to the Trust managing the pension plan established by the IGO. Before this date, the pension fund was closed and the accrued rights frozen.

This guarantee can be called under certain conditions to offset any future under-funding of the plan.

The actuarial valuation performed on 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 used the following assumptions:

	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Discount rate	2.75%	2.54%
Expected rate of return on assets	2.75%	2.54%
Rate for pension increases	2.50%	2.50%
Inflation rate	2.00%	2.00%
Overall expenses (as a % of assets)	0.58%	0.58%
Mortality table	TGH2005-TGF2005	TGH2005-TGF2005
Pensionable age	61 years	61 years

A 50 base point decrease in discount rates would result in an increase in commitments totalling 20.7 million euros.

A 50 base point decrease in prospective yield rates would result in a decline in assets and in the expected fund yield by 0.8 million euros.

As of 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015, the position was as follows:

### Comparative summary

(in millions of euros)	30 June				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Present value of obligations wholly or partly funded	151.7	202.7	225.3	217.4	231.8
Fair values of plan assets	(156.2)	(155.0)	(159.9)	(154.1)	(153.6)
<b>Net financing requirement</b>	<b>(4.5)</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>78.2</b>
Actuarial differences: gains/(losses) and other	23.6	(32.4)	-	-	-
<b>Net (asset)/liability recognised in balance sheet</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>78.2</b>

### Reconciliation between the present value of obligations at beginning and end of period:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
<b>Present value of the obligations at beginning of period</b>	<b>225.3</b>	<b>217.4</b>
Finance cost	6.7	5.9
Actuarial differences: (gains)/losses <sup>(1)</sup>	(10.5)	13.0
Benefits paid	(4.1)	(4.5)
<b>Present value of the obligations at end of period</b>	<b>217.4</b>	<b>231.8</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Differences resulting mainly from changes in rates

The absence of service costs is explained by the fact that rights were frozen and that the IGO pension fund was closed prior to the transfer of business on 2 July 2001.

### Reconciliation between the fair value of plan assets at beginning and end of period:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
<b>Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period</b>	<b>159.9</b>	<b>154.1</b>
Expected return on plan assets	4.7	4.2
Actuarial differences: gains/(losses)	(6.4)	(1.8)
Contributions paid	-	1.6
Benefits paid	(4.1)	(4.5)
<b>Fair value of plan assets at end of period</b>	<b>154.1</b>	<b>153.6</b>

The fair value of plan assets includes no amount relating to any financial instruments issued by Eutelsat S.A. nor any property occupied by, or other assets used by, Eutelsat S.A.

The actual return on the plan's assets was -1.7 million euros and 2.4 million euros as of 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 respectively.

#### Net expense (net gains) recognised in the income statement:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Service cost for the period	-	-
Finance cost	6.7	5.9
Expected return on plan assets	(4.7)	(4.2)
<b>Net expense (net gains) recognised in the income statement</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>

#### Reconciliation of assets and obligations recognised in the balance sheet:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
<b>Provision at beginning of period</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>63.3</b>
Net expense (net gains) recognised in the income statement	2.0	1.7
Actuarial differences: (gains)/losses	(4.1)	14.8
Contributions paid	-	(1.6)
<b>Provisions at end of period</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>78.2</b>

## > 22.2. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

### a) Retirement indemnities

French law requires payment of a lump sum retirement indemnity, where appropriate. This indemnity is paid to employees based upon years of service and compensation at retirement. Benefits only vest when an employee retires from Eutelsat. This scheme is not funded.

The actuarial valuations performed at 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 were based on the following assumptions:

	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Discount rate	2.75%	2.25%
Salary increases	2.50%	2.50%
Inflation rate	2.00%	2.00%
Mortality table	TH/TF00-02	TH/TF00-02
Retirement age	65 years	65 years
Type of retirement	Voluntary retirement	Voluntary retirement
Rate of employer's contributions	52%	52%

Staff turnover per age bracket is based on the history of experience within Eutelsat S.A. The last valuation was performed during the financial year 2012-2013.

Age (years)	2014 Turnover	2015 Turnover
25	7.72	7.72
30	5.42	5.42
35	3.69	3.69
40	2.38	2.38
45	1.40	1.40
50	0.66	0.66
55	0.10	0.10
60	0.00	0.00

As of 30 June 2014 and 2015, the position was as follows:

#### Comparative summary

(in millions of euros)	30 June				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Present value of obligations not financed	8.0	9.3	12.4	15.1	18.0
Past-service cost (amortised)	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Actuarial differences: gains/(losses)	(1.5)	(2.3)	-	-	-
<b>Liability recognised on balance sheet</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>

#### Reconciliation between the present value of obligations at beginning and end of period:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
<b>Present value of the obligations at beginning of period</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>
Service cost for the period	0.8	1.0
Finance cost	0.4	0.4
Actuarial differences: (gains)/losses	1.5	1.9
Termination indemnities paid	-	(0.4)
<b>Present value of the obligations at end of period</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>

#### Net expense recognised in the income statement

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Service cost for the period	0.8	1.0
Financial cost	0.4	0.4
<b>Net expense recognised in the income statement</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>

## History of experience and changes in assumptions

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2015
History of experience regarding the value of obligations: (gains)/losses	0.8
Impact of changes in assumptions	1.1
<b>History of experience and changes in assumptions</b>	<b>1.9</b>

### b) Mandatory schemes

In accordance with French law, the Group meets its obligations to finance pensions for employees in France by paying contributions based on salaries to the relevant entities that manage mandatory pension schemes. There are no other commitments in relation to these contributions. The employer's contributions paid under these schemes were 7.1 million euros and 7.1 million euros at 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 respectively.

### c) Supplementary schemes

The Group also has a supplementary defined-contribution funded plan for its employees in France (excluding directors and corporate officers who are employees), financed by employees' and employer's contributions of 6% of gross annual salary, limited to eight times the French Social Security threshold. There are no other commitments in relation to these contributions. Employer's contributions paid under the plan stood at 1.7 million euros and 1.9 million euros as of 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 respectively.

## NOTE 23. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group considers that it only operates in a single industry segment, basing that view on an assessment of services rendered and the nature of the associated risks, rather than on their finality. This is the provision of satellite-based video, business and broadband networks, and mobile services mainly to international telecommunications operators and broadcasters, corporate network integrators and companies for their own needs.

The information presented below is intended for the Managing Director, the Deputy Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer who together make up the Group's main operational decision-making body.

Management data is presented according to IFRS principles applied by the Group for its consolidated financial statements as described in the Notes to the financial statements.

The performance indicators that are monitored by the decision making body include turnover, EBITDA (EBITDA is defined as the operating result before amortisation and depreciation, impairment of assets and other operating income and expense), financial expense, cash flow for investment in tangibles and equity interests and net consolidated Group debt (net debt includes all bank debt and all liabilities from long-term lease agreements, less cash and cash equivalents (net of bank credit balances)).

Internal reporting is a presentation of the Group's consolidated income statement according to a different breakdown of items than the one used in the consolidated financial statements in order to highlight performance indicators for which the main aggregates are identical to those included in the Group's consolidated accounts, such as the operating result, net result, the share attributable to non-controlling interests and the share attributable to the Group.

> 23.1. SEGMENT REPORTING

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>1,347.9</b>	<b>1,476.4</b>
Total operating costs	(314.7)	(344.7)
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>1,033.2</b>	<b>1,131.7</b>
Depreciation and amortisation:	(401.3)	(466.5)
Other operating income (expenses), net	(8.5)	(3.7)
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>623.4</b>	<b>661.5</b>
Total interest	(133.3)	(137.9)
Income tax expense	(189.8)	(194.1)
Other financial income (expenses)	1.0	21.9
<b>Net income before revenue from equity investments and non-controlling interests</b>	<b>301.3</b>	<b>351.4</b>
Income from equity investments	14.9	18.8
<b>Net income</b>	<b>316.2</b>	<b>370.2</b>
Non-controlling interests	(13.1)	(15.0)
<b>Net income attributable to the Group</b>	<b>303.2</b>	<b>355.2</b>
Tangible investments (cash flow)	439.6	442.9
<b>Net debt (including finance leases)</b>	<b>3,779.0</b>	<b>3 841.1</b>

Net debt breaks down as follows:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Term loan	800.0	600.0
Bonds	2,880.0	2,880.0
Export credit	174.7	232.8
"Change" portion of the cross-currency swap	(2.9)	114.6
Finance leases	220.1	433.9
Cash and cash equivalents	(293.0)	(420.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,779.0</b>	<b>3,841.1</b>

## > 23.2. INFORMATION PER GEOGRAPHICAL ZONE

Group revenues by geographical zone, based on invoice addresses, for the twelve-month periods ended 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 are as follows:

(in millions of euros and as a percentage)	30 June 2014		30 June 2015	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
France	147.3	10.9	140.2	9.5
Italy	208.0	15.4	207.2	14.0
United Kingdom	104.8	7.8	109.0	7.4
Europe (other)	402.6	29.9	415.3	28.1
Americas	210.4	15.6	306.5	20.8
Middle East	169.3	12.6	178.9	12.1
Africa	73.8	5.5	83.0	5.6
Asia	29.1	2.2	36.8	2.5
Other <sup>(1)</sup>	2.7	0.2	(0.7)	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,347.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,476.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(\*) Including 0.5 million euros in indemnity payments for late delivery for the period ended 30 June 2014.

Most of the Group's assets are satellites in orbit. The remaining assets are mainly located in France, Italy and Mexico.

## NOTE 24. FINANCIAL RESULT

The financial result is made up as follows:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Interest expense after hedging <sup>(1)</sup>	(142.6)	(146.6)
Loan set-up fees and commissions <sup>(2)</sup>	(12.8)	(16.3)
Capitalised interest <sup>(3)</sup>	22.1	25.0
<b>Cost of gross debt</b>	<b>(133.3)</b>	<b>(137.9)</b>
Financial income	12.4	3.3
<b>Cost of net debt</b>	<b>(120.9)</b>	<b>(134.6)</b>
Changes in financial instruments <sup>(4)</sup>	0.5	(0.8)
Foreign-exchange gains and losses	(7.4)	21.3
Other	(4.5)	(1.9)
<b>Financial result</b>	<b>(132.3)</b>	<b>(116.0)</b>

(1) The interest expense was impacted by instruments qualified as interest-rate hedges for 6.3 million euros and 7.1 million euros during the financial periods ended 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 respectively.

(2) Issuing costs include amortisation of all loan issuing costs and premiums.

(3) The amount of capitalised interest mainly depends on the state of progress and number of satellite construction programmes recorded during the financial year concerned. The capitalisation rates used to determine the amount of interest expense eligible for capitalisation were 3.5% at 30 June 2014 and 3.75% at 30 June 2015.

(4) Changes in fair value of financial instruments mainly include:

- changes in fair value of derivatives not qualified as hedges;
- the ineffective portion of qualifying derivatives in a hedging relationship;
- the de-qualifications/sales of hedging instruments (see Note 26 - Financial Instruments).

## NOTE 25. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table shows the reconciliation between net income and net earnings attributable to shareholders (basic and diluted) used to compute earnings per share (basic and diluted): There were no dilutive instruments as of 30 June 2014 and 2015.

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
<b>Net income</b>	<b>316.2</b>	<b>370.2</b>
Income from subsidiaries attributable to non-controlling interests	(13.1)	(15.0)
<b>Net earnings used to compute diluted earnings per share</b>	<b>303.2</b>	<b>355.2</b>
<b>Average number of shares</b>	<b>220,113,982</b>	<b>223,368,210</b>

## NOTE 26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group is exposed to market risks, principally in terms of currency and interest-rates. Exposure to such risks are actively managed by Management, and for this purpose the Group employs a certain number of derivatives, the objective of which is to limit, where appropriate, the fluctuation of revenues and cash-flows due to variations in interest rates and foreign-exchange rates. The Group's policy is to use derivatives to hedge such exposure and comply with its financial covenants. The Group does not engage in financial transactions whose associated risk cannot be quantified at maturity, i.e. the Group never sells assets it does not possess, or about which it is uncertain whether it will subsequently possess them.

### > 26.1. FOREIGN-EXCHANGE RISK

Through the sale of its satellite capacity, the Group is a net receiver of currencies, mainly the US dollar.

Consequently, the Group is primarily exposed to the US dollar/euro foreign exchange risk.

The Group may use foreign exchange hedges to the tune of US\$135.0 million over the next nine months against its exposure to the euro/US dollar volatility risk for a portion of its revenues.

Due to the geographic diversification of its activities, the Group is exposed to conversion risk, which means that its balance sheet and income statement are impacted by fluctuations in exchange parities upon consolidation of the financial statements of its foreign subsidiaries outside the euro zone (translation risk). For investments in currencies not included in the euro zone, the Group's translational risk hedging policy consists of creating liabilities denominated in the same currency as the cash flows generated by these assets. Hedging instruments used by the Group include currency derivatives (cross-currency swaps) documented as net foreign investment hedges.

Given its exposure to foreign-currency risk, the Group believes that a 15% increase in the US dollar/euro exchange rate would not have a significant impact on Group income and would result in a negative change of 265.3 million euros in the Group translation reserve and a change in the Group translation reserve amounting to 100 million euros related to the cross currency swap.

### > 26.2. INTEREST-RATE RISK

#### Interest rate risk management

During the financial year ended 30 June 2015 and in accordance with its hedging policy, the Group hedges its exposure to changes in interest rates by using hedging instruments such as:

- 2 swaps for a notional amount of 350 million euros;
- 2 collars for a notional amount of 350 million euros; and
- 1 cap for a notional amount of 100 million euros.

Following the early repayment of the Eutelsat Communications term loan during the financial year ended 30 June 2015 which resulted in a decrease in the Group's variable rate debt of the Group by 200 million euros, some of the interest rate hedging instruments were disqualified. These were immediately recycled to income from other items of comprehensive income as a result of the disappearance of the hedged item.

#### Sensitivity to interest-rate risk

Considering the full range of financial instruments available to the Group as of 30 June 2015, an increase of ten base points (+ 0.10%) over the EURIBOR interest rate would have an insignificant effect on the interest expense and the revaluation of financial instruments in the income statement. This would be reflected in a 3.1 million euro positive variation in equity related to the change in the effective fair value of hedging instruments qualified as hedges of future cash flows.

### > 26.3. FINANCIAL INFORMATION AS OF 30 JUNE 2014 AND 30 JUNE 2015:

The following tables analyse the contractual or notional amounts and fair values of the Group's derivatives by type of contract as of 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015. The instruments are valued by an independent expert and this valuation is verified/validated by the Group's banking counterparts.

(in millions of euros)	Notional		Fair value		Change in fair value over the period	Impact on income (excl. coupons)	Impact on equity
	30 June 2014	30 June 2015	30 June 2014	30 June 2015			
Synthetic forward transaction with knock-in option (Eutelsat S.A.)	-	121.3	-	2.4	2.4	0.6	1.8
Cross currency swap	500.0	500.0	9.3	(104.4)	(113.8)	-	(113.8)
<b>Total forex derivatives</b>	<b>500.0</b>	<b>621.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>(102.0)</b>	<b>(111.4)</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>(112.0)</b>
Future Swaps	350.0	350.0	(5.8)	(2.3)	3.5	(1.3)	4.8
Collars	350.0	350.0	(4.0)	(1.7)	2.3	-	2.3
Caps	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total interest rate derivatives</b>	<b>800.0</b>	<b>800.0</b>	<b>(9.8)</b>	<b>(4.0)</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>(1.3)</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Total derivatives</b>			<b>(0.5)</b>	<b>(106.0)</b>	<b>(105.6)</b>	<b>(0.7)</b>	<b>(104.9)</b>

At 30 June 2015, the cumulative fair value of financial instruments was positive at 2.4 million euros and negative at 108.4 million euros (see Note 8 - *Non-current financial assets* and Note 17 - *Other financial liabilities*).

#### Impact on income statement and equity

The impact on the income statement and equity of changes in fair value of derivatives qualified as hedges is as follows:

- The coupons on swaps that qualify as cash flow hedges are directly recognised under income. Changes recognised in equity with respect to these instruments correspond to changes in fair value excluding coupons ("clean fair value").
- The coupons on the cross currency swap that qualifies as net investment hedge, as well as its fair value excluding coupons ("clean fair value") are recognised directly in equity.

### > 26.4. FINANCIAL COUNTERPARTY RISK

Counterparty risk includes issuer risk, execution risk in connection with derivatives or monetary instruments, and credit risk related to liquidity and forward investments. The Group minimises its exposure to issuer, execution and credit risk by acquiring financial products from top-ranking financial institutions and banks. Exposure to these risks is closely monitored and maintained within predetermined limits.

The Group does not foresee any loss resulting from a failure by its counterparts to respect their commitments under the agreements it has concluded.

As of 30 June 2015, counterparty risk associated with these operations is not considered as significant (see Note 10 on credit risk on accounts receivables).

### > 26.5. LIQUIDITY RISK

The Group manages liquidity risk by using a tool that enables it to monitor and manage its recurring requirements and liquidity needs. This tool takes into account the maturity of financial investments, financial assets and estimated future cash flows from operating activities.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of its funding needs and their flexibility through the use of overdraft facilities, term loans, revolver lines of credit from banks, bond loans and satellite lease agreements.

The Group's debt maturity is reflected in the table below.

**Breakdown of net financial liabilities by maturity (in millions of euros)**

As of 30 June 2014	Balance-sheet value	Total contractual cash flows	06/2015	06/2016	06/2017	06/2018	06/2019	More than 5 years
Eutelsat Com. Term loan	(794.1)	(855.2)	(22.1)	(22.1)	(810.9)	-	-	-
Eutelsat S.A. bond	(2,854.6)	(3,418.2)	(108.9)	(108.9)	(958.9)	(73.8)	(873.8)	(1,294.0)
US EXIM export credit	(41.3)	(46.0)	(6.4)	(6.3)	(6.2)	(6.1)	(6.0)	(14.8)
ONDD-guaranteed export credit	(123.5)	(147.6)	(2.5)	(7.1)	(17.9)	(17.6)	(17.3)	(85.3)
Finance leases	(221.2)	(281.5)	(18.1)	(14.3)	(15.9)	(16.2)	(17.7)	(199.4)
Qualified interest rate derivatives <sup>(1)</sup>	(9.8)	(9.8)	-	(9.8)	-	-	-	-
<b>Total financial debt</b>	<b>(4,044.5)</b>	<b>(4,758.3)</b>	<b>(158.0)</b>	<b>(168.5)</b>	<b>(1,809.8)</b>	<b>(113.7)</b>	<b>(914.8)</b>	<b>(1,593.5)</b>
Other Financial Liabilities	(107.4)	(108.6)	(67.6)	(9.4)	(8.4)	(22.4)	(0.3)	(0.6)
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>(4,151.9)</b>	<b>(4,866.9)</b>	<b>(225.6)</b>	<b>(177.9)</b>	<b>(1,818.2)</b>	<b>(136.1)</b>	<b>(915.1)</b>	<b>(1,594.1)</b>
Eutelsat S.A. interest rate derivatives <sup>(1)</sup>	9.3	9.3	-	-	-	-	-	9.3
Financial Assets	38.3	38.3	32.7	-	-	-	-	5.6
Cash	225.5	225.5	225.5	-	-	-	-	-
Mutual fund investments	67.5	67.5	67.5	-	-	-	-	-
Other cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>340.6</b>	<b>340.6</b>	<b>325.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14.9</b>
<b>Net position</b>	<b>(3,811.3)</b>	<b>(4,526.3)</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>(177.9)</b>	<b>(1,818.2)</b>	<b>(136.1)</b>	<b>(915.1)</b>	<b>(1,579.2)</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The amounts broken down under derivative instruments are recognised at fair value (not as contractual cash flows).

As of 30 June 2015	Balance-sheet value	Total contractual cash flows	06/2016	06/2017	06/2018	06/2019	06/2020	More than 5 years
Eutelsat Com. Term loan	(597.1)	(625.7)	(5.4)	(5.4)	(5.4)	(5.4)	(604.1)	-
Eutelsat S.A. bond	(2,860.1)	(3,307.2)	(108.9)	(958.9)	(73.8)	(873.8)	(963.8)	(328.1)
US EXIM export credit	(44.2)	(48.5)	(7.8)	(7.7)	(7.6)	(7.4)	(7.3)	(10.7)
ONDD-guaranteed export credit	(179.8)	(202.5)	(14.1)	(24.8)	(24.5)	(24.1)	(23.7)	(91.3)
Finance leases	(433.9)	(553.8)	(23.1)	(30.9)	(36.2)	(37.7)	(37.8)	(388.1)
Qualified interest rate derivatives <sup>(1)</sup>	(108.4)	(108.4)	(4.0)	-	-	-	(104.4)	-
<b>Total financial debt</b>	<b>(4,223.5)</b>	<b>(4,846.1)</b>	<b>(163.2)</b>	<b>(1,027.7)</b>	<b>(147.4)</b>	<b>(948.4)</b>	<b>(1,741.1)</b>	<b>(818.3)</b>
Other Financial Liabilities	(86.8)	(86.8)	(56.5)	(8.1)	(22.2)	-	-	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>(4,310.3)</b>	<b>(4,932.9)</b>	<b>(219.7)</b>	<b>(1,035.7)</b>	<b>(169.6)</b>	<b>(948.4)</b>	<b>(1,741.1)</b>	<b>(818.3)</b>
Foreign exchange derivatives <sup>(1)</sup>	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets	39.0	39.0	27.1	-	-	-	-	11.9
Cash	204.9	204.9	204.9	-	-	-	-	-
Mutual fund investments	215.4	215.4	215.4	-	-	-	-	-
Other cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>461.7</b>	<b>461.7</b>	<b>449.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.9</b>
<b>Net position</b>	<b>4,772.0</b>	<b>(4,471.2)</b>	<b>230.1</b>	<b>(1,035.7)</b>	<b>(169.6)</b>	<b>(948.4)</b>	<b>(1,741.1)</b>	<b>(806.4)</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The amounts broken down under derivative instruments are recognised at fair value (not as contractual cash flows).

#### Cash-flow hedges – Fair value recognised in equity and to be reclassified to income

(in millions of euros)	Fair value recognised in equity and to be reclassified to income						More than 5 years
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	
Foreign exchange risk hedges	(112.2)	2.4	-	-	-	(114.6)	-
Interest rate risk hedges	6.1	(4.0)	-	-	-	10.1	-
<b>Net total at 30 June 2015</b>	<b>(106.0)</b>	<b>(1.6)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(104.4)</b>	<b>-</b>

Furthermore, the amendment to IFRS 7 on the offsetting of assets and liabilities has no impact; there was no offsetting agreement which could have an impact for the Group as of 30 June 2015 (neither on the balance sheet under IAS 32, nor on the net exposure).

## NOTE 27. OTHER COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As of 30 June 2015, Management considers that, to the best of its knowledge, no commitments exist that may have an impact on the Group's present or future financial position with the exception of the following items:

### > 27.1. PURCHASE COMMITMENTS

As of 30 June 2015, future payments under satellite construction and launch and financing contracts amounted to 777 million euros. These future payments are spread over 16 years.

The Group has also made commitments with other suppliers for service provisions and acquisitions of fixed assets relating to the monitoring and control of satellites.

The following table lists the payments for these services and acquisitions as of 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015:

(in millions of euros)	As of 30 June 2014	As of 30 June 2015
2015	51	-
2016	25	75
2017	22	38
2018	19	27
2019 and beyond <sup>(1)</sup>	75	19
2020 and beyond	-	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>239</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> For the period reported in respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2014

As of 30 June 2015, the above total includes 454 million euros for purchase commitments entered into with related parties.

The Group may receive penalties related to incidents affecting the performance of its operational satellites.

### > 27.2. FLEET INSURANCE

As of 30 June 2015, the Group's existing "Launch + 1 year" and in-orbit insurance policies have been taken out with insurance syndicates generally with ratings of between AA- and A+. Counterparty risk is therefore limited and, if any of the insurers should default, that entity's share of the insurance cover could be taken on by a new player.

The in-orbit insurance plan taken out by the Group was renewed for a 12-month period starting on 1 July 2014. The programme has been designed with a view to minimising, at an acceptable cost, the impact of one or several satellite losses on the balance sheet and the income statement. Satellites covered under this policy are insured for their net book value and their generated income.

On 1 July 2015, this policy was renewed for a 12-month period.

### > 27.3. COMMITMENTS RECEIVED

The Group holds a put option vis-à-vis a related party, with no limited validity, exercisable twice a year with respect to its equity interest in Hispasat.

### > 27.4. DISPUTES

In the course of its business activities, the Group has been involved in legal actions and commercial disputes. Consequently, the Group has exercised its judgement to assess the risks incurred on a case-by-case basis and a provision was recorded to cover an expected outflow of resources (see Note 22 - Provisions). In cases viewed as unsubstantiated or insufficiently argued, no provision was recognised. The following legal actions and business disputes are underway:

#### Viasat Brasil:

Following a significant violation by ViaSat Brasil of its legal obligations, the Group cancelled the agreement signed with this company for the use of the Ka-band payload on the EUTELSAT 3B satellite. Capacity on this satellite was taken over by another client.

ViaSat Brasil has sought redress from Eutelsat before the Rio de Janeiro Commercial Court, which Eutelsat has strongly challenged.

#### Tax dispute in France:

Eutelsat S.A. is subject to a tax audit procedure for financial years ended 30 June 2012, 2013 and 2014. Eutelsat S.A. has not received any notification at balance sheet date.

#### HorizonSat:

During the financial year ended 30 June 2015, Eutelsat SA was summoned by HorizonSat before the Commercial Court of Paris for unilateral termination without compensation of a commercial bid. As of 30 June 2015, the court has not issued any judgement.

#### Frequency right:

Discussions are underway between Eutelsat and the Italian Ministry of Telecommunications on the use of landing rights.

## NOTE 28. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties consist of:

- direct and indirect shareholders, and their subsidiaries, who have significant influence, which is presumed where more than 20% of the shares are held or where the investor is a member of the Board of Directors of a Group entity;
- minority shareholders of entities which the Group consolidates under the full consolidation method;
- companies in which the Group has an equity interest that it consolidates under the equity method, and
- key management personnel.

The Group considers that the concept of "key management personnel" as applied to Eutelsat's governance includes members of the administrative and management bodies, namely the Chairman and CEO, the Deputy CEO and the other members of the Board of Directors.

Excluding key management personnel, Eutelsat Group considers as related parties only those relationships having an interest in associates as defined under IFRS 12. The other relationships are not considered as significant.

### > 28.1. RELATED PARTIES THAT ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE “KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL”

Amounts due by or owed to related parties and included on the balance sheet within current assets and liabilities as of 30 June 2014 and 2015 are as follows:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Gross receivables (including unbilled revenues) <sup>(1)</sup>	4.8	10.7
Debt (including deferred payments)	217.9	198.7

<sup>(1)</sup> Including 0.3 million euros for entities accounted for via the equity method as of 30 June 2014.

<sup>(2)</sup> Information disclosed as of 30 June 2014 has been restated to include the impact of the change in method regarding the application of IFRS 12 “Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities”.

As of 30 June 2014, debt included a finance lease agreement entered into in respect of the EXPRESS AT1 satellite.

As of 30 June 2015, debt included a finance lease agreement entered into in respect of the EXPRESS AT1, EXPRESS AT2, EXPRESS AM6 and ASTRA 2G satellites.

Related party transactions included in the income statements for the periods ended 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 are as follows:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Revenues <sup>(1)</sup>	27.0	34.4
Operating costs, selling, general and administrative expenses	1.8	10.4
Financial result	1.1	7.0

<sup>(1)</sup> Including 1.3 million euros and 0.1 million euros for entities accounted for via the equity method as of 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 respectively.

For the year ended 30 June 2015, no related party transaction accounts individually for more than 10% of revenues.

In addition, the Group entered into transactions with certain shareholders for the provision of services related to the monitoring and control of its satellites.

### > 28.2. COMPENSATION PAID TO MEMBERS OF THE “KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL”

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Compensation excluding employer’s charges	1.2	1.3
Short-term benefits: employer’s charges	0.4	0.4
<b>Total short-term benefits</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Post-employment benefits	Not applicable	Not applicable
Other long-term benefits (indemnity payment for unintended termination of activity)	Not applicable	Not applicable
Share-based payment	See below	See below

#### Share-based payment

At its meetings of 28 July 2011, 8 November 2012, 13 February 2014 and 11 February 2015 (see Note 15.3 - *Share-based compensation*), the Board of Directors approved free share allocation plans for the benefit of members of the Group’s administrative and management bodies subject to conditions set out in the plan and to set 50% holding rate for all fully vested shares during the terms of office of the Company’s directors and corporate officers (“mandataires sociaux”).

The value of the benefit granted is spread over a three-year vesting period. The expense recognised for the periods ended 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015, was 0.2 million euros and 0.6 million euros.

## NOTE 29. STAFF COSTS

Staff costs (including mandatory employee profit-sharing and employee-related fiscal charges) are as follows:

(in millions of euros)	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Operating costs	50.9	50.2
Selling, general and administrative expenses	74.1	90.1
<b>Total <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>125.0</b>	<b>140.3</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Including 1.1 million euros and 6.7 million euros at 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015 respectively for expenses related to share-based payments.

The average number of employees is as follows:

	30 June 2014	30 June 2015
Operations	399	438
Selling, general and administrative	511	562
<b>Total</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>1,000</b>

As of 30 June 2015, the Group had 1,016 employees against 1,011 as of 30 June 2014.

Compensation paid to the Eutelsat Communications' directors and corporate officers ("mandataires sociaux") employed by the Group is 1.7 million euros for the year ended 30 June 2015. During the financial year 2013-2014, attendance fees paid to the members of the Board of Directors amounted to 0.5 million euros.

The Group has a corporate savings plan (plan d'épargne d'entreprise or PEE) reserved for Eutelsat S.A. employees with more than three months of service, funded through voluntary contributions by employees.

Via its subsidiary Eutelsat S.A., the Group has an employee incentive scheme ("accord d'intéressement"), which was set up for a three-year period. The incentive scheme is based on objectives renewable each year.

## NOTE 30. SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

As of 30 June 2015, the list of companies included in the scope of consolidation is as follows:

Company	Country	Consolidation method	% control at 30 June 2015	% interest as of 30 June 2015
Eutelsat Communications Finance S.A.S.	France	FC	100.00%	100.00%
Eutelsat S.A.	France	FC	100.00%	96.34%
Eutelsat S.A. Sub-Group				
- EUTELSAT VAS S.A.S.	France	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Fransat S.A.	France	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Eutelsat do Brasil S.A. <sup>(1)</sup>	Brazil	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Eutelsat Participacoes <sup>(1)</sup>	Brazil	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Satmex Holding BV	Netherlands	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Satelites Mexicanos SMVS	Mexico	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Alterna TV International	USA	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Alterna TV Corp.	USA	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Satelites Mexicanos Administracion SMVS	Mexico	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Satelites Mexicanos Tecnicos SMVS	Mexico	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Eutelsat Latam Corp.	USA	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Eutelsat Italia S.r.l	Italy	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Skylogic S.p.a.	Italy	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Eutelsat Latin America	Panama	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Eutelsat Russia	Russia	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Eutelsat Services und Beteiligungen GmbH	Germany	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Eutelsat Inc.	USA	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Eutelsat America Corp.	USA	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Eutelsat UK Ltd	United Kingdom	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Eutelsat Polska spZoo	Poland	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Skylogic Finland Oy	Finland	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Skylogic France SAS	France	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Skylogic Germany GmbH	Germany	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Skylogic Mediterraneo S.r.l	Italy	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Irish Space Gateways	Ireland	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- CSG Cyprus Space Gateways	Cyprus	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Skylogic Eurasia	Turkey	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Skylogic Greece	Greece	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Skylogic Espana S.A.U.	Spain	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Skylogic Croatia d.o.o.	Croatia	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Eutelsat do Madeira Unipessoal Lda	Madeira	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Wins Ltd <sup>(1)</sup>	Malta	FC	100.00%	67.44%

- Wins Italy S.R.L. <sup>(1)</sup>	Italy	FC	100%	67.44%
- Wins GmbH	Germany	FC	100.00%	67.44%
- DH Intercomm <sup>(1)</sup>	Germany	FC	100.00%	50.58%
- Eutelsat Asia	Singapore	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- DSat Cinéma	Luxembourg	FC	100.00%	48.33%
- Eutelsat Middle-East	Dubai	FC	100.00%	96.34%
- Eutelsat International	Cyprus	FC	100.00%	49.13%
- Eutelsat Network	Russia	FC	100.00%	49.13%
- Hispasat S.A. <sup>(1)</sup>	Spain	EM	33.69%	32.45%

*FC: Full consolidation method.*

*EM: Equity method.*

<sup>(1)</sup> *Companies with financial years ending on 31 December.*

*NB: The other companies' financial year ends on 30 June.*

Consolidation of these subsidiaries under the full consolidation method was performed using financial statements prepared as of 30 June 2015.

## NOTE 31. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No significant event occurred between the balance sheet date and the date on which the consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors.

## NOTE 32. STATUTORY AUDITORS' FEES

(in thousands of euros)	Ernst & Young				Mazars			
	Amount		Amount		Amount		Amount	
	N	%	N-1	%	N	%	N-1	%
<b>AUDIT</b>								
<b>Statutory audit, certification, review of separate and consolidated financial statements</b>								
Eutelsat Communications	168	18%	168	18%	133	29%	133	27%
Other subsidiaries	724	78%	706	69%	322	69%	330	66%
<b>Other due care and services directly linked to the statutory audit task</b>								
Eutelsat Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other subsidiaries	5	-	40	4%	11	2%	37	7%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>OTHER SERVICES, WHEN APPROPRIATE</b>								
Legal, tax, social	29	3%	109	11%	-	-	-	-
Information technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal audit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (to be specified if more than 10% of statutory audit fees)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100%</b>