SES Global Americas Holdings G.P.
General Partnership

Consolidated financial statements
as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020 and
independent auditor's report

Contents

Audit report

To the Partners of
SES GLOBAL AMERICAS HOLDINGS GP

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of SES GLOBAL AMERICAS HOLDINGS GP (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) as at 31 December 2020, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

What we have audited

The Group’s consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020;
- the consolidated income statement for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in partners’ equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Managers for the consolidated financial statements

The Managers are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as the Managers determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Restriction on Distribution and Use

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Société coopérative
Represented by

Luxembourg, 14 April 2021

Electronically signed by:
François Mousel

François Mousel

Consolidated income statement

For the year ended 31 December 2020

In millions of U.S. dollars		**2020**	2019
Revenue	Note 3	**469.6**	450.4
Other income		**-**	7.5
C-band repurposing income	Note 27	**12.5**	-
Cost of sales	Note 4	**(178.7)**	(165.3)
Staff costs	Note 4	**(115.4)**	(87.2)
Other operating expenses	Note 4	**(103.2)**	(80.9)
Operating expenses		**(397.3)**	(333.4)
EBITDA		**84.8**	124.5
Depreciation expense	Note 7	**(88.1)**	(114.5)
Property, plant and equipment impairment	Note 7	**(14.3)**	(1.5)
Amortisation expense	Note 9	**(9.3)**	(6.9)
Operating profit/ (loss)		**(26.9)**	1.6
Finance income	Notes 5	**16.2**	10.4
Finance costs	Notes 5	**(45.5)**	(41.2)
Net financing costs		**(29.3)**	(30.8)
Loss before tax		**(56.2)**	(29.2)
Income tax benefit	Note 6	**14.4**	33.0
Profit / (loss) after tax		**(41.8)**	3.8
Share of associates' result, net of tax	Note 10	**6.1**	6.2
Profit / (loss) for the year		(35.7)	10.0
Attributable to the partners		(35.7)	10.0

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

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2020

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Profit / (loss) for the year	**(35.7)**	10.0
Attributable to the partners	**(35.7)**	10.0
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation	**(2.0)**	(0.7)
Income tax effect	**0.4**	0.1
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	**(1.6)**	(0.6)
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**(1.6)**	(0.6)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Impact of currency translation	**8.3**	(2.7)
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	**8.3**	(2.7)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	**6.7**	(3.3)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of tax	**(29.0)**	6.7
Attributable to the partners	**(29.0)**	6.7

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

Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2020

In millions of U.S. dollars		**2020**	2019
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	Note 7	**552.2**	640.7
Assets in the course of construction	Note 8	**413.2**	21.5
Total property, plant and equipment		**965.4**	662.2
Intangible assets	Note 9	**15.4**	21.1
Investments in associates	Note 10	**77.4**	70.4
Prepayments		**2.2**	4.2
Receivables with related parties	Note 25	**50.1**	50.1
Total non-current assets		***1,110.5***	*808.0*
Current assets			
Inventories		**0.1**	0.1
Trade and other receivables	Note 12	**58.9**	46.3
Receivables with related parties	Note 25	**340.4**	403.2
Prepayments		**47.8**	21.5
Cash and cash equivalents	Note 15	**15.5**	12.0
Total current assets		***462.7***	*483.1*
Total assets		**1,573.2**	1,291.1
Equity			
Attributable to the partners		**174.9**	203.9
Total equity		***174.9***	*203.9*
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	Note 18	**482.9**	482.0
Lease liabilities	Note 23	**9.4**	11.1
Provisions	Note 19	**4.2**	4.8
Deferred income	Note 11	**85.4**	102.1
Deferred tax liabilities	Note 6	**23.3**	42.4
Other long-term liabilities	Note 21	**34.8**	31.2
Fixed assets suppliers	Note 27	**384.0**	0.0
Total non-current liabilities		***1,024.0***	*673.6*
Current liabilities			
Provisions	Note 19	**16.4**	2.0
Lease liabilities	Note 23	**4.0**	3.3
Deferred income	Note 11	**17.9**	17.6
Trade and other payables	Note 20	**70.6**	38.0
Fixed assets suppliers		**0.3**	0.3
Income tax liabilities		**12.0**	10.4
Payables to related parties	Note 25	**253.1**	342.0
Total current liabilities		***374.3***	*413.6*
Total liabilities		**1,398.3**	1,087.2
Total liabilities and equity		**1,573.2**	1,291.1

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

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2020

In millions of U.S. dollars		**2020**	2019
Loss before tax		**(56.2)**	(29.2)
Taxes paid during the year		**(2.0)**	(25.3)
Interest expense	Note 5	**40.3**	37.7
Interest income	Note 5	**(16.2)**	(9.4)
Depreciation and amortisation	Notes 7,9	**97.4**	121.4
Impairment on space segment	Note 7	**14.3**	1.5
Amortisation of client upfront payments		**(17.2)**	(26.8)
Other non-cash items in the consolidated income statement		**18.2**	4.6
Consolidated operating loss adjusted for non-cash items and tax payments and before working capital changes		**78.6**	74.5
Changes in working capital			
Decrease in inventories		**0.1**	1.2
Increase in trade and other receivables		**(3.2)**	(13.7)
increase in prepayments and deferred charges		**(0.2)**	(12.9)
Decrease in trade and other payables		**(15.1)**	(5.0)
Increase/(decrease) in deferred income and upfront payments		**0.7**	8.3
Changes in working capital		**(17.7)**	(22.1)
Net cash generated by operating activities		**60.9**	52.4
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payments for purchases of intangible assets		**(0.6)**	(1.5)
Payments for purchases of tangible assets		**(44.6)**	(24.1)
Loans (granted to)/repaid by to related parties	Note 25	**0.0**	0.0
Cash pooling with related parties	Note 25	**73.5**	(112.3)
Interest received on cash pooling	Note 25	**16.2**	9.4
Dividends received	Note 10	**7.7**	9.7
Net cash (absorbed) / generated by investing activities		**52.2**	(118.8)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Interest paid on borrowings		**(26.5)**	(32.8)
Repayment of borrowings	Note 18	**-**	(500.0)
Proceeds from capital increase	Note 16	**-**	519.5
Lease payment	Note 23	**(4.1)**	(4.2)
Cash pooling with related parties	Note 25	**(65.2)**	90.7
Interest paid on cash pooling	Note 25	**(13.7)**	(8.3)
Net cash generated / (absorbed) by financing activities		**(109.5)**	64.9
Net foreign exchange movements		**(0.1)**	(0.9)
Net decrease in cash		**3.5**	(2.4)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	Note 15	**12.0**	14.4
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	Note 15	**15.5**	12.0

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

Consolidated statement of changes in Partners' equity
For the year ended 31 December 2020

		Attributable to the partners		
	Partners'	Retained	Foreign currency	Total
In millions of U.S. dollars	capital	earnings	translation reserve	equity
At 1 January 2020	**2,791.0**	**(2,560.5)**	**(26.6)**	**203.9**
Result for the year	-	(35.7)	-	(35.7)
Other comprehensive income	-	(1.6)	8.3	6.7
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	**-**	**(37.3)**	**8.3**	(29.0)
Other movements	**-**	**0.2**	**(0.2)**	**-**
At 31 December 2020	**2,791.0**	**(2,597.6)**	**(18.5)**	**174.9**

		Attributable to the partners		
	Partners'	Retained	Foreign currency	Total
In millions of U.S. dollars	capital	earnings	translation reserve	equity
At 1 January 2019	**2,271.5**	**(2,569.7)**	**(24.1)**	**(322.3)**
Result for the year	-	10.0	-	10.0
Other comprehensive income	-	(0.6)	(2.7)	(3.3)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	**-**	**9.4**	**(2.7)**	**6.7**
Increase in Partners' capital (Note 16)	519.5	-	-	519.5
Other movements	**-**	**(0.2)**	**0.2**	**-**
At 31 December 2019	**2,791.0**	**(2,560.5)**	**(26.6)**	**203.9**

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
31 December 2020

Note 1 – Corporate information

SES GLOBAL AMERICAS HOLDINGS General Partnership (‘SES Americas’ or ‘the Partnership’) was incorporated on 9 April 2003 in Delaware, United States of America, as a General Partnership under American law. The registered office is located at The Corporation Trust Company, 1209 Orange Street, City of Wilmington, County of New Castle in the State of Delaware, U.S.A. References to ‘the Group’ or to ‘the SES Americas Group’ in the following notes are to the Partnership and its subsidiaries and associates.

The Partnership is ultimately owned by SES S.A. (99.94%) and SES Astra S.A. (0.06%) (the ‘Partners’), both registered at Château de Betzdorf, L-6815 Luxembourg. The Group provides satellite capacity to video and networks customers worldwide. SES S.A. is domiciled in Luxembourg and is listed, under ‘SESG’, on the Euronext Paris and Luxembourg stock exchanges.

The principal purposes of the Partnership are:

i. to hold SES S.A.’s interest in SES Global-Americas, Inc. (‘SES Americom’), a Delaware corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of SES S.A.;

ii. to incur certain indebtedness for purposes of refinancing certain existing debt; and

iii. to make additional capital contributions to SES Americom as the Partners may agree from time to time.

As at 31 December 2020 the SES Americas Group has partnership equity of USD 174.9 million (31 December 2019: partnership equity of USD 203.9 million).

The consolidated financial statements of SES Americas as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Partners on 14 April 2021.

Note 2 – Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and endorsed by the European Union (‘IFRS’) as at 31 December 2020. They have been prepared on a historic cost basis, except where fair value is required by IFRS as described below, and are presented in U.S. dollars (‘USD’ or ‘$’) with values rounded to the nearest million USD to one decimal place unless otherwise indicated.

Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following new and amended IFRS, effective from 1 January 2020 and adopted by the Group. Any new IFRS amendments, effective from 1 January 2020 and not mentioned below are not applicable to the Group.

1) Amendment to IFRS 3 - Definition of a Business

The IASB has issued ‘Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)’ aimed at resolving the difficulties which arise when an entity determines whether it has acquired a business or a group of assets.

The amendments are effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The adoption of this amendment did not have any impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

2) Amendment to IAS 1 and IAS 8 on the definition of material

The IASB has issued 'Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)' to clarify the definition of 'material' and to align the definition used in the Conceptual Framework and the standards themselves.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and earlier application is permitted.

The adoption of this amendment did not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

3) Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS standards

The IASB has published its revised 'Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting'. Included are revised definitions of an asset and a liability as well as new guidance on measurement and derecognition, presentation and disclosure. The new Conceptual Framework does not constitute a substantial revision of the document as was originally intended when the project was first taken up in 2004. The adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

4) Amendment to IFRS 16, "Leases" – COVID-19 related rent concessions

As a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, rent concessions have been granted to lessees. Such concessions might take a variety of forms, including payment holidays and deferral of lease payments. On 28 May 2020, the IASB published an amendment to IFRS 16 that provides an optional practical expedient for lessees from assessing whether a rent concession related to COVID-19 is a lease modification. Lessees can elect to account for such rent concessions in the same way as they would if they were not lease modifications. In many cases, this will result in accounting for the concession as variable lease payments in the period(s) in which the event or condition that triggers the reduced payment occurs. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020. The adoption of this amendment did not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Partnership and its controlled subsidiaries, after the elimination of all inter-company transactions. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is acquired by the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Acquisitions of subsidiaries are accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. The financial statements of subsidiaries and affiliates are prepared for the same reporting period as the Partnership, and are adjusted to align any inconsistent accounting policies which may exist. For details regarding the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements see Note 30. Total comprehensive income/loss within a subsidiary is attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance.

Should a change in the ownership interest in a subsidiary occur, without a loss of control, this is accounted for as an equity transaction.

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

Investments in associates

An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. The Group accounts for investments in associates using the equity method of accounting.

Under the equity method, the investment in associates is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the profit or loss of the associate. Goodwill relating to an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortised.

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

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

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

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

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at acquisition or manufacturing cost, which for satellites includes the launcher cost and launch insurance, and is depreciated over the expected useful economic life. The financial impact of changes resulting from a revision of management's estimate of the cost of the property, plant and equipment is recognised in the consolidated income statement of the period concerned. Costs for the repair and maintenance of these assets are recorded as an expense.

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

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

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

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

• Buildings	25 years
• Space segment assets	13.5 to 18 years
• Ground segment assets	3 to 15 years
• Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	3 to 15 years
• Right-of-use assets	6 to 12 years

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

For reimbursable capitalised costs related to the procurement of satellites, launches, and upgraded ground facilities as part of the U.S. C-Band repurposing project, the Group applies government grant accounting. The Group records reimbursement credits against the related asset cost incurred once the Group has obtained reasonable assurance that the costs will be reimbursed and that it will comply with the requirements attached to the reimbursement. See additional information in Note 27.

Assets in the course of construction

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

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

Once the asset is subsequently put into service and operates in the manner intended by management, the expenditure is transferred to assets in use and depreciation commences.

Borrowing costs

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

Intangible assets

1) Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised as income in the consolidated income statement.

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

The carrying value of acquisition goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually, or more frequently if there is an indicator of potential impairment, to establish whether the value is still recoverable. The recoverable amount is defined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Impairment losses are recorded in the consolidated income statement. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

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

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

2) Other intangibles

(i) Orbital rights

Intangible assets consist principally of rights of usage of orbital frequencies and acquired transponder service agreements. The Group is authorised by governments to operate satellites at certain orbital locations. Governments acquire rights to these orbital locations through filings made with the International Telecommunication Union ("ITU"), a sub-organisation of the United Nations. The Group will continue to have rights to operate at its orbital locations so long as it maintains its authorisations to do so. Those rights are reviewed at acquisition to establish whether they represent assets with a definite or indefinite life. Those assessed as being definite life assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life not exceeding 30 years.

Indefinite-life intangible assets are held at cost in the statement of financial position and are subject to impairment testing in line with the treatment outlined for goodwill above. The useful life of an intangible asset with indefinite lives is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis. Orbital rights acquired for non-cash consideration are initially measured at the fair value of the consideration given.

(ii) Software and development costs

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

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

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

Impairment assessments of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

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

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

Investments and other financial assets

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

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

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not remeasured to fair value through the consolidated income statement, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value and revalued through the consolidated income statement are expensed in the period when they were incurred.

All regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is to say the date that the Group is committed to the purchase or sale of the asset.

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

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/losses together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented within depreciation and impairment expense line of the consolidated income statement.

Impairment assessments for non-current financial assets

The Group assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Inventories

Inventories primarily consist of equipment held for re-sale, work-in-progress, related accessories and network equipment spares and are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value, with cost determined on a weighted average-cost method.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. For impairment of trade receivables, the Group estimates expected lifetime losses that would typically be carried for each receivable based on the credit risk class upon the initial recognition of the receivables. Expected lifetime losses are estimated based on historical financial information as well as forward looking data.

Additional provisions are recognised when specific circumstances or forward-looking information lead the Group to believe that additional collectability risk exists with respect to customers that are not reflected in loss expectancy rates. The Group writes off trade receivables when it has no reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group evaluates the credit risk of its customers on an ongoing basis.

Trade and other payables

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

Prepayments

Prepayments represent expenditures paid during the financial year but relating to a subsequent financial period and comprise mainly insurance premiums, third-party satellite capacity rental, advertising expenses and loan origination costs on undrawn loan facilities.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Revenue recognition

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

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue when or as it transfers control of a good or service to a customer.

Contract modifications are accounted for either as a separate contract or as part of the existing contract, depending on the nature of the modification. The Group accounts for a modification as a separate contract if:

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

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

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

Revenue from provision of satellite capacity

For the Group's contracts to provide satellite capacity, the Group makes capacity available to customers in a series of time periods that are distinct and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer. Revenue from customers under service agreements for satellite capacity is recognised on a straight-line basis over the duration of the respective contracts, including any free-of-charge periods. Using a straight-line measure of progress most faithfully depicts the Group's performance because the Group makes available a consistent level of capacity over each distinct time period. Revenue will cease to be recognised if there is an indication of a significant deterioration in a customer's ability to pay for the remaining goods or services.

Revenue generated by the engineering services

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

The Group also recognises revenue from certain SES S.A. group companies as listed in Note 25 for the provision of various services to those companies. These services are mainly of three types: engineering; sales and marketing; and, other back office services such as finance, HR and legal.

Non-cash considerations

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

C-Band repurposing income

Income arising from reimbursements from the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") Clearinghouse are recognised when the expenses have been incurred and the Group has obtained reasonable assurance that the costs will be reimbursed and that it will comply with the requirements attached to the reimbursement.

The Group believes it obtains such reasonable assurance when either the Clearinghouse specifically confirms the costs as being reimbursable, or when the costs fall within cost ranges for the applicable costs as published by the Clearinghouse in a cost catalogue. More details are given in Note 27.

Other income

Proceeds from the sale of transponders are recognised as other income in the period of the transaction at the time the risks and rewards associated with the holding of the transponders are transferred. Other income arising from settlements under insurance claims and decreases in provisions for in-orbit incentives are recognised when they are virtually certain of being realised.

Contract assets and contract liabilities

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

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

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

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

Provisions

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

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the consolidated income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs.

Current taxes

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

Deferred taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred taxes are classified according to the nature of the underlying temporary difference, as an asset or a liability, in other comprehensive income, or directly in equity.

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

Translation of foreign currencies

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

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

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

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

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

1 USD =	**Average rate for 2020**	**Closing rate for 2020**	Average rate for 2019	Closing rate for 2019
Euro	**0.8795**	**0.8149**	0.8921	0.8902
SEK	**9.2374**	**8.1772**	9.4233	9.2993

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

1) ***Financial assets***

A financial asset is derecognised where:

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

2) ***Financial liabilities***

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

Offsetting financial instruments

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

Accounting for pension obligations and other post-retirement employee benefits

- Pension obligations

The Partnership and certain subsidiaries operate defined-contribution pension plans. A defined-contribution plan is one under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a publicly- or privately-administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The contributions are recognised as an employee benefit expense when they are due. Once those contributions have been made, the Group has no further legal or constructive obligations, for example for the case that the third-party insurance plan does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees those benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

- Other post-retirement employee benefits

  Certain of the Partnership's subsidiaries operate defined-benefit post-retirement healthcare plans. These plans define an amount of post-retirement healthcare benefit that an employee will receive post-retirement, dependent on factors such as age and years of service.

  The liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position in respect of the defined-benefit post-retirement healthcare plan is the present value of the defined-benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined-benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the 'projected unit credit' method, discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid with maturities approximating to those of the related pension obligations. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement.

Share-based compensation plans

Employees, including senior executives, of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based compensation plans, whereby employees render services as consideration for SES S.A. equity. Because the Group does not grant awards in its own equity instruments and has to settle obligations arising to its employees in SES S.A. equity instruments, it accounts for these as cash-settled share-based compensation plans.

The cost of these cash-settled compensation plans is measured initially at fair value at the grant date using a binomial model for the Stock Appreciation Rights Plan ('STAR Plan') and the Executive Incentive Compensation Plan ('EICP Plan'), and a Black Scholes Model for the Long-term Incentive Programme ('LTI'), taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted. This fair value is expensed over the vesting period until settlement with recognition of a corresponding liability. The fair value of the liability is re-measured at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date with changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated income statement (under "Staff costs").

In June 2017, SES S.A. established a new compensation plan, which will progressively replace the STAR Plan. Simulated Restricted Stock Units (SRSU) are cash-settled awards which will be delivered on 1 June following a three-year vesting period and are settled in cash. The liability for the cash-settled awards is measured, initially and at the end of each reporting period until settled, at the fair value of the share appreciation rights, by applying a binominal model, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the stock appreciation rights were granted, and the extent to which the employees have rendered services to date.

Leases

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

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

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

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

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

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

Significant accounting judgments and estimates

1) Judgments

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

1.1. Treatment of orbital slot licence rights

The Group's operating companies have obtained rights to operate satellites at certain orbital locations and using certain frequency bands. These licences are obtained through application to the relevant national and international regulatory authorities and are generally made available for a defined period. Where the Group has obtained such rights through the acquisition of subsidiaries and associates, the rights have been identified as an acquired asset and recorded at the fair value attributed to the asset at the time of the acquisition as a result of purchase accounting procedures.

Where, on the expiration of such rights, management believes it will be able to successfully re-apply for their usage at insignificant incremental cost, such rights are deemed to have an indefinite life. Hence these assets are not amortised, but rather are subject to regular impairment reviews to confirm that the carrying value in the Group's financial statements is still appropriate. More details are given in Note 9.

1.2. Taxation

The Group operates in several tax jurisdictions and management is required to assess tax issues and exposures across its entire operations and to accrue for potential liabilities based on its interpretation of country-specific tax law and best estimates. In conducting this review management assesses the magnitude of the issue and the likelihood, based on experience and specialist advice, as to whether it will result in a liability for the Group. If this is deemed to be the case, then a provision is recognised for the potential taxation charges. More details are given in Notes 6 and 19.

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

1.3. IFRS 10 assessment concerning investment in SES Government Solutions, Inc.

SES Government Solutions, Inc., U.S.A. ('SES GS') is subject to specific governance rules and is managed through a Proxy Agreement, which was agreed with the U.S. Defense Security Service ('DSS') (the government entity responsible for the protection of information which is shared with industry that is deemed classified or sensitive with respect to the national security of the United States of America) of the U.S. Department of Defense ('DoD'). A proxy agreement is an instrument intended to mitigate the risk of foreign ownership, control or influence when a foreign person acquires or merges with a U.S. entity that has a facility security clearance. A proxy agreement conveys a foreign owner's voting rights to proxy holders, comprising the proxy board. Proxy holders are cleared U.S. citizens approved by the DSS.

The DSS required that SES GS enter into a proxy agreement because it is indirectly owned by SES S.A. and SES GS has contracts with the DoD which contain classified information. The Proxy Agreement enables SES GS to participate in such contracts with the U.S. Government despite being owned by a non-U.S. corporation.

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

The Partnership's assessment of the allocation of powers over the relevant activities of SES GS encompassed the activities of operating and capital decision making, the appointment and remuneration of key management and the exposure to the variability of financial returns based on the financial performance of SES GS.

Based on its assessment, the Partnership concluded that, from an IFRS 10 perspective, SES has and is able to use powers over the relevant activities of SES GS and has an exposure to variable returns from its involvement in SES GS, consistent with an assumption of control.

2) Estimation uncertainty

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

The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

2.1. Impairment testing for goodwill and other indefinite-life intangible assets

The Group determines whether goodwill and other indefinite-life intangible assets are impaired at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units ("CGU") to which the goodwill and other indefinite-life intangible assets are allocated. Establishing the value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future pre-tax cash flows from the cash-generating unit and also to choose a suitable pre-tax discount rate and terminal growth rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. More details are given in Note 9.

2.2. Impairment testing for space segment assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indicator that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Group determines an estimate of the recoverable amount, as the higher of: (1) the fair value less cost of disposal and, (2) its value in use, to determine whether the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount included in the consolidated financial statements. As far as this affects the Group's satellite assets, the estimation of the value in use requires estimations of the future commercial revenues to be generated by each satellite, particularly related to new markets or services, and also the impact of past in-orbit anomalies and their potential impact on the satellite's ability to provide its expected commercial service (Note 7).

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

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

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are relevant for the Group and effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2021, and have not been early adopted in preparing these consolidated financial statements:

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

On 23 January 2020, the IASB issued "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1). The amendment will affect the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position. The amendment clarifies that the classification of a liability as current or non-current should be based on rights in existence at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of a liability by at least 12 months. The amendment also clarifies that classification of a liability should be unaffected by the entity's expectations regarding whether it will exercise its rights to defer payment. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on 1 January 2023. The amendment was not yet endorsed by the EU. The Group does not expect any significant impact of these amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

2) Amendment to IFRS 3, IAS 16, IAS 37

Amendments to IFRS 3, "Business combinations" update a reference in IFRS 3 to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations. Amendments to IAS 16, "Property, plant and equipment" prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. Amendments to IAS 37, "Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets" specify which costs a company includes when assessing whether a contract will be loss-making. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The amendments were not yet endorsed by the EU. The Group does not expect any significant impact of these amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

3) Amendments to IFRS 4 "Insurance contracts – deferral of IFRS 9"

The amendments extend the expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 from 1 January 2021 to 1 January 2023 to align the effective dates of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts. The amendments were endorsed by the EU and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. The Group does not expect any significant impact of these amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

Note 3 – Segment information

The Group operates in one operating segment, being the provision of satellite-based data transmission capacity, and ancillary services, to customers through its fleet of geostationary-orbit satellites. The operations of the Group are managed as part of the integrated management structure of SES S.A. such that there is no dedicated management structure for SES Americas. No dedicated management reporting information is presented for the Group to a chief operating decision maker.

Revenue by category

The Group recorded revenue from contracts with customers recognised over time of USD 469.6 million (2019: 450.4 million).

Revenue by country

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

Revenue

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
United States of America	**230.5**	213.3
Netherlands	**113.0**	134.1
Luxembourg	**123.8**	100.3
Other	**2.3**	2.7
Total	**469.6**	450.4

The Group's property, plant and equipment, assets in the course of construction and intangible assets are located as set out in the following table. Note that satellites are allocated to the country where the legal owner of the asset is incorporated. Similarly, orbital slot rights and goodwill balances are allocated to the jurisdiction of the attributable subsidiary.

Non-current assets

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
United States of America	**980.8**	682.7
Other	**-**	0.6
Total	**980.8**	683.3

Major customer

Revenue from customers which individually represent more than 10% of the Group's revenue amounts to USD 207.2 million (2019: USD 203.5 million).

Note 4 – Operating expenses

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

1) Cost of sales represents cost categories which generally vary directly with the revenue development. Such costs include the rental of third-party satellite capacity, customer support costs, such as uplinking and monitoring, and other cost of sales which include the cost of equipment rental or purchased for integration and resale. Other costs of sales detailed below, include an amount of USD 12.9 million (2019: nil), C-Band related expenses (Note 27).

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Rental of third-party satellite capacity	**(136.4)**	(135.3)
Customer support costs	**(17.2)**	(2.2)
Other cost of sales	**(25.1)**	(27.8)
Total cost of sales	**(178.7)**	(165.3)

2) Staff costs of USD 115.4 million (2019: USD 87.2 million) include gross salaries and employer's social security payments, payments into pension schemes for employees, charges arising under share-based compensation plans, as well as staff related restructuring charges of USD 21.5 million (2019: USD 2.2 million) and C-band related expenses USD 12.7 million (2019: nil). The increase compared to 2019 derives from C-Band expenses and as well increased charges in connection with the Group's ongoing optimisation programme.

3) Other operating expenses of USD 103.2 million (2019: USD 80.9 million) are by their nature less variable to revenue development. Such costs include office related and technical facility costs, in-orbit insurance costs, marketing expenses, general and administrative expenditure, consulting charges, travel-related expenditure and movements in provisions for debtors. Other operating expenses also include an amount of USD 0.8 million (2019: 0.4 million) restructuring charges in connection with charges associated with the Group's ongoing optimisation programme and as well an amount of USD 24.8 million (2019: nil) C-Band related expenses.

Note 5 – Finance income and costs

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Finance income		
Interest income	**16.2**	9.4
Net foreign exchange gains	**-**	1.0
Total	**16.2**	10.4
Finance costs		
Interest expense on borrowings	**(40.3)**	(37.7)
Loan fees, origination costs and other	**(5.2)**	(3.5)
Total	**(45.5)**	(41.2)

Note 6 – Income taxes

Taxes on income comprise the taxes paid or owed on income in the individual countries, as well as deferred taxes.

Current and deferred taxes can be analysed as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Consolidated income statement		
Current income tax		
Current income tax (charge)	**(13.3)**	(35.3)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	**8.6**	8.8
Total current income tax	**(4.7)**	(26.5)
Deferred income tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	**19.3**	41.4
Change in tax rate	**2.4**	22.1
Adjustments in respect of prior years	**(2.6)**	(4.0)
Total deferred income tax	**19.1**	59.5
Income tax benefit per consolidated income statement	**14.4**	33.0
Consolidated statement of changes in equity		
Income tax related to items (charged) or credited directly in equity		
Retirement benefit obligation	**0.4**	0.1
Income taxes reported in equity	**0.4**	0.1

A reconciliation between tax expenses and the profit before tax of the Group multiplied by theoretical tax rate of 21.00% which corresponds to the US domestic blended tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: 21.00%) is as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Loss before tax	**(56.2)**	(29.2)
Multiplied by theoretical tax rate (2020: 21.00%; 2019: 21.00%)	**11.8**	6.1
Effect of US State tax	**4.4**	2.2
Non-deductible expenditures	**(0.2)**	(0.2)
Remeasurement of deferred taxes due to change in US tax law	**-**	22.1
Group tax provision	**1.6**	1.6
Other items	**(3.2)**	1.2
Income tax reported in the consolidated income statement	**14.4**	33.0

Effect of changes in tax rate

In 2018 New Jersey made significant changes to its corporate income tax law which became effective as of 1 January 2019. Amongst those changes was one to the method of apportioning income to the state of New Jersey whereby the income is now deemed to be sourced based on the jurisdiction in which the customer receives the benefit. This change triggered a decrease of income apportioned to the state of New Jersey and therefore the deferred tax liability as of 31 December 2018 was restated resulting in a net tax income adjustment of USD 22.1 million.

The above re-measurements were considered changes in accounting estimate in accordance with IAS 8.

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

In millions of U.S. dollars	**Deferred tax assets 2020**	Deferred tax assets 2019	**Deferred tax liabilities 2020**	Deferred tax liabilities 2019
Losses carried forward	**21.1**	**20.5**	**-**	**-**
Intangible assets	**-**	**-**	**(6.1)**	**(8.0)**
Tangible assets	**-**	**-**	**(75.0)**	**(94.1)**
Employee benefits and share-based compensation	**11.9**	**9.4**	**-**	**-**
Receivables	**14.1**	**19.3**	**-**	**-**
Other	**10.7**	**10.5**	**-**	**-**
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	**57.8**	**59.7**	**(81.1)**	**(102.1)**
Offset of deferred taxes	**(57.8)**	**(59.7)**	**57.8**	**59.7**
Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	**-**	**-**	**(23.3)**	**(42.4)**

The movements of the year of deferred tax income/(expense) are as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Loss carried forward	**0.6**	10.2
Intangible assets	**1.9**	17.8
Tangible assets	**19.1**	10.7
Employee benefits and share-based compensation	**2.5**	0.7
Receivables	**(5.2)**	2.7
Other	**0.2**	17.4
Total	**19.1**	59.5

Deferred tax assets have been offset against deferred tax liabilities where they relate to the same tax authority and the entity concerned has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities. Other than the tax losses for which the Group recognised deferred tax assets, there were no tax losses as at 31 December 2020 (2019: nil) available indefinitely for offset against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose.

Note 7 – Property, plant and equipment

In millions of U.S. dollars	Land and buildings	Space segment	Ground segment	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	**Total**
Cost					
As at 1 January 2020	**40.3**	**2,774.1**	**232.8**	**48.7**	**3,095.9**
Additions	2.6	-	2.8	-	**5.4**
Disposals	-	-	(0.6)	(0.2)	**(0.8)**
Retirements	(2.6)	(131.3)[1]	(0.9)	(1.0)	**(135.8)**
Transfers from assets in course of construction (Note 8)	0.7	-	(0.4)	8.0	**8.3**
As at 31 December 2020	**41.0**	**2,642.8**	**233.7**	**55.5**	**2,973.0**
Depreciation and impairment					
As at 1 January 2020	**(20.6)**	**(2,262.4)**	**(142.5)**	**(29.7)**	**(2,455.2)**
Depreciation expense	(7.3)	(59.1)	(15.3)	(6.4)	**(88.1)**
Property, plant and equipment impairment	-	(14.3)	-	-	**(14.3)**
Disposal	0.2		0.6	0.2	**1.0**
Retirements	2.6	131.3	0.9	1.0	**135.8**
As at 31 December 2020	**(25.1)**	**(2,204.5)**	**(156.3)**	**(34.9)**	**(2,420.8)**
Net book value					
As at 31 December 2020	**15.9**	**438.3**	**77.4**	**20.6**	**552.2**

[1] Retirement of AMC-7;

In millions of U.S. dollars	Land and buildings	Space segment	Ground segment	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	**Total**
Cost					
As at 1 January 2019	**41.6**	**2,955.8**	**217.2**	**47.8**	**3,262.4**
Additions	1.0	9.7[1]	3.2	-	**13.9**
Retirements	-	(191.4)[2]	(1.4)	(0.2)	**(193.0)**
Transfers from assets in course of construction (Note 8)	-	-	13.7	1.5	**15.2**
Other movements	(2.3)				**(2.3)**
Transfers (Note 9)	-	-	0.1	(0.4)	**(0.3)**
As at 31 December 2019	**40.3**	**2,774.1**	**232.8**	**48.7**	**3,095.9**
Depreciation and impairment					
As at 1 January 2019	**(14.8)**	**(2,363.3)**	**(128.3)**	**(25.8)**	**(2,532.2)**
Depreciation expense	(5.8)	(89)	(15.6)	(4.1)	**(114.5)**
Property, plant and equipment impairment	-	(1.5)	-	-	**(1.5)**
Retirements	-	191.4	1.4	0.2	**193.0**
As at 31 December 2019	**(20.6)**	**(2,262.4)**	**(142.5)**	**(29.7)**	**(2,455.2)**
Net book value					
As at 31 December 2019	**19.7**	**511.7**	**90.3**	**19.0**	**640.7**

[1] Addition of 17 AMC-8 transponders;

[2] Retirement of AMC-10;

Note 8 – Assets in the course of construction

In millions of U.S. dollars	Land and buildings	Space segment	Ground segment	Other fixtures and fittings, tools & equipment	**Total**
Cost and net book value as at 1 January 2020	**-**	**-**	**18.7**	**2.8**	**21.5**
Movements in 2020					
Additions	-	374.6[1]	25.1	3.3	**403.0**
Transfers to assets in use (Note 7)	(0.7)	-	0.4	(8.0)	**(8.3)**
Transfers to Intangible assets (Note 9)	-	-	(3.0)	-	**(3.0)**
Transfers between categories	0.7	0.2	(7.3)	6.4	**-**
Cost and net book value as at 31 December 2020	**-**	**374.8**	**33.9**	**4.5**	**413.2**

[1] Additions related to C-Band repurposing (including USD 370.9, non-cash transactions)

In millions of U.S. dollars	Land and buildings	Space segment	Ground segment	Other fixtures and fittings, tools & equipment	**Total**
Cost and net book value as at 1 January 2019	**-**	**0.6**	**14.0**	**1.4**	**16.0**
Movements in 2019					
Additions	-	-	17.8	2.9	**20.7**
Transfers to assets in use (Note 7)	-		(13.7)	(1.5)	**(15.2)**
Transfers between categories	-	(0.6)	0.6	-	**-**
Cost and net book value as at 31 December 2019	**-**	**-**	**18.7**	**2.8**	**21.5**

Note 9 – Intangible assets

In millions of U.S. dollars	Indefinite life				
	Orbital slot licence rights	Goodwill	Definite life intangibles	Internally-generated development costs	**Total**
Cost					
As at 1 January 2020	**348.4**	**2,039.1**	**105.8**	**2.4**	**2,495.7**
Additions	-	-	-	0.6	0.6
Transfers from assets in course of construction	-	-	1.4	(1.4)	-
Transfer from assets in course of construction, property, plan and equipment (Note 8)	**-**	**-**	3.0	-	3.0
As at 31 December 2020	**348.4**	**2,039.1**	**110.2**	**1.6**	**2,499.3**
Amortisation and impairment					
As at 1 January 2020	**(342.9)**	**(2,039.1)**	**(92.6)**	**-**	**(2,474.6)**
Amortisation	-	-	(9.3)	-	(9.3)
As at 31 December 2020	**(342.9)**	**(2,039.1)**	**(101.9)**	**-**	**(2,483.9)**
Net book value as at 31 December 2020	**5.5**	**-**	**8.3**	**1.6**	**15.4**

In millions of U.S. dollars	Indefinite life				
	Orbital slot licence rights	Goodwill	Definite life intangibles	Internally-generated development costs	**Total**
Cost					
As at 1 January 2019	**348.4**	**2,039.1**	**105.3**	**1.2**	**2,494.0**
Additions	-	-	-	1.4	1.4
Other transfers (Note 7)	**-**	**-**	0.5	(0.2)	0.3
As at 31 December 2019	**348.4**	**2,039.1**	**105.8**	**2.4**	**2,495.7**
Amortisation and impairment					
As at 1 January 2019	**(342.9)**	**(2,039.1)**	**(85.7)**	**-**	**(2,467.7)**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	-	-	(6.9)	-	(6.9)
As at 31 December 2019	**(342.9)**	**(2,039.1)**	**(92.6)**	**-**	**(2,474.6)**
Net book value as at 31 December 2019	**5.5**	**-**	**13.2**	**2.4**	**21.1**

Indefinite life intangible assets

The level of integration of SES Americas' operations has led management to conclude that there is only one cash-generating unit ('CGU') to which and the other indefinite-life intangibles are allocated for impairment testing purposes, being an aggregation of SES Americom and its subsidiaries together with the Group's share in SES Astra AB. These together represent the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The Group's interests in these operations are supervised in a single management framework at the level of the Group's parent company SES S.A. reflecting the integration of the Group's business operations with those of other SES S.A. group companies. The CGU represents the lowest level at which management is capturing information about the goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets for internal management reporting purposes and at which associated impairment testing procedures are being performed.

The goodwill as at 31 December 2020 has a net book value of nil (2019: USD nil), other indefinite life intangible assets as at 31 December 2020 have a net book value of USD 5.5 million (2019: USD 5.5 million).

- *Orbital slot licence rights*

Interests in orbital slot licence rights were acquired in the course of the acquisition of SES Americom in 2001, as well as through the targeted acquisition of such rights from third parties. The Group believes that it has a high probability of being able to achieve the extension of these rights as the current agreements expire. Hence these assets are not amortised, but rather are held on the statement of financial position at acquisition cost. Impairment procedures are performed at least once a year to assess whether the carrying value is still appropriate.

The impairment test performed as at 31 December 2020 implied the orbital slot licence rights held by SES Americas had increased in value due to the inclusion of the expected proceeds from the accelerated C-band spectrum clearing. Under the provisions of IAS 36, management considered reversing prior impairments recorded against orbital slot licence rights in prior accounting periods. As the increase in value is temporary (until the C-band proceeds are received) as the triggers based on which the impairment charges were previously recognised remain unchanged, management does not believe a reversal of prior impairments should be recorded.

The calculations of value in use are most sensitive to:

1) Movements in the underlying business plan assumptions for the satellites concerned:

   Business plans are drawn up annually and generally provide an assessment of the expected developments for a five-year period beyond the end of the year when the plan is drawn up. These business plans reflect the most up-to-date assumptions concerning the Group's markets, business developments and trends.

   For the provision of satellite capacity these will particularly take into account the following factors:

   - the expected developments in transponder fill rates and pricing, including the impact of the replacement capacity - note that these developments are forecast at a granular level and no generic annual growth rates are applied;
   - any changes to the costs of providing services to the Group's customers, as well as the costs of operating a satellite communications business;
   - any changes in the timing of the expected capital expenditure cycle – due to technical degradation of a satellite, or through the identified need for replacement capacities; and
   - any changes in the cost of satellite procurement, including the cost of satellite launches, which is more prone to market-based volatility.

2) Changes in discount rates:

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

3) Perpetuity growth rates:

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

The pre-tax discount rate used in 2020 was 9.1% (2019: 9.9%). The terminal growth rate used for the impairment testing as at the end of 2020 of 0.5% (2019: 2.0%), reflecting the most recent long-term planning assumptions approved by the Board of Directors and can be supported by reference to the trading performance of the companies concerned over a longer period.

As part of standard impairment testing procedures the Group assesses the impact of potential changes in the discount rates and growth assumptions on the valuation surplus, or deficit as the case may be. Both discount and terminal growth rates are simulated up 1.0% below and above the rate used in the base valuation. In this way a matrix of valuations is generated which reveals the potential exposure to impairment charges for the CGU based on movements in the valuation parameters which are within the range of outcomes foreseeable at the valuation date.

The least favourable case considers an increase in the discount rate from 9.1% to 10.1% and a decrease in the terminal growth rate from 0.5% to -0.5%. The increase in the discount rate and the decrease in the terminal growth rate would not require an impairment.

Note 10 – Investments in associates

SES Astra AB

SES Americas has a 32.34% investment of USD 60.5 million (being the initial acquisition cost) in SES Astra AB in Sweden, representing 77,612 shares. SES Astra AB's assets, liabilities and income and expenses as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, and for the years then ended, are as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Non-current assets	**156.8**	101.0
Current assets	**49.1**	92.8
Non-current liabilities	**(34.1)**	(31.0)
Current liabilities	**(7.8)**	(8.0)
Revenue	**58.1**	56.7
Operating expenses	**(23.4)**	(22.0)
Depreciation and amortisation	**(13.3)**	(12.3)
Finance income / (expense), net	**(1.7)**	0.3
Income tax	**(4.1)**	(4.7)
Net profit of investment in associate	**15.6**	18.0

The Group's share of SES Astra AB's assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position under 'Investments in associates'. The Group's share of SES ASTRA AB's income and expenses for the years then ended are included in the consolidated income statement under 'Share of associate's result, net of tax'. In May 2020 the Group received a dividend of SEK 74.4 million, equivalent to USD 7.6 million, from SES Astra AB (March 2019: USD 9.6 million). As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, SES Astra AB had no significant contingent liabilities, nor capital or operating lease commitments.

Note 11 - Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers

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

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Current contract assets		
Trade debtors	**27.6**	35.6
Provision for trade debtors	**(4.1)**	(2.5)
Trade debtors, net of provisions – third parties	**23.5**	33.1
Trade and other debtors – related parties	**33.2**	22.6
Unbilled accrued revenue	**9.6**	8.5
	66.3	64.2
Current contract liabilities		
Deferred income	**17.9**	17.6
Non-current contract liabilities		
Deferred income	**85.4**	102.1

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

In millions of U.S. dollars	Non-current	Current
As at 1 January 2020	**102.1**	**17.6**
Revenue recognised during the year	-	(21.4)
New billings	-	1.0
Other movements*	(16.7)	20.7
As at 31 December 2020	**85.4**	**17.9**

In millions of U.S. dollars	Non-current	Current
As at 1 January 2019	**117.6**	**15.1**
Revenue recognised during the year	-	(22.9)
New billings	-	4.7
Other movements*	(15.5)	20.7
As at 31 December 2019	**102.1**	**17.6**

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

Note 12 – Trade and other receivables

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Trade debtors with non-related parties, net of provisions	**23.5**	33.1
Unbilled accrued revenue with non-related parties	**9.6**	8.5
Other receivable with non-related parties	**25.8**	4.7
Total trade and other receivables	**58.9**	46.3

'Unbilled accrued revenue with non-related parties' represents revenue recognised for provision of satellite capacity under long-term contracts for which, corresponding to the terms of the contract, billing has not been made. Billing will occur based on the terms of the contracts.

Movements in the provision for trade receivables were as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
As at 1 January	**2.5**	0.7
Increase in provision	**1.5**	1.8
As at 31 December	**4.0**	2.5

Note 13 – Financial instruments

Fair value estimation and hierarchy

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

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

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

As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Group does not have any financial derivatives.

Fair values

The fair value of borrowings has been calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows at prevailing interest rates (being Level 2). All borrowings are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets and other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, have a fair value that approximates their carrying amount.

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

	Carried at amortised cost:		Carried at fair value:	**Total**
In millions of U.S. dollars	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	
As at 31 December 2020				
Financial assets				
Non-current financial assets:				
Trade and other receivables	50.1	50.1	-	**50.1**
Total non-current financial assets	**50.1**	**50.1**	**-**	**50.1**
Current financial assets:				
Trade and other receivables	399.3	399.3	-	399.3
Cash and cash equivalents	15.5	15.5	-	15.5
Total current financial assets	**414.8**	**414.8**	**-**	**414.8**
Financial liabilities				
Interest-bearing borrowings:				
At fixed rates:				
U.S. Bond 2044 (USD 500 million)	482.9	524.5	-	**482.9**
Total interest-bearing borrowings:	**482.9**	**524.5**	**-**	**482.9**
Non-current financial liabilities:				
Non-current borrowings	482.9	524.5	-	**482.9**
Lease liabilities	9.4	9.4	-	**9.4**
Other long-term liabilities	34.8	34.8	-	**34.8**
Current financial liabilities:				
Current borrowings	-	-	-	**-**
Lease liabilities	4.0	4.0	-	**4.0**
Trade and other payables	324.0	324.0	-	**324.0**

In millions of U.S. dollars	Carried at amortised cost: Carrying amount	Fair value	Carried at fair value: Carrying amount	**Total**
As at 31 December 2019				
Financial assets				
Non-current financial assets:				
Trade and other receivables	50.1	50.1	-	**50.1**
Total non-current financial assets	**50.1**	**50.1**	**-**	**50.1**
Current financial assets:				
Trade and other receivables	449.5	449.5	-	449.5
Cash and cash equivalents	12.0	12.0	-	12.0
Total current financial assets	**461.5**	**461.5**	**-**	**461.5**
Financial liabilities				
Interest-bearing borrowings:				
At fixed rates:				
U.S. Bond 2044 (USD 500 million)	482.0	471.3	-	**482.0**
Total interest-bearing borrowings:	**482.0**	**471.3**	**-**	**482.0**
Non-current financial liabilities:				
Non-current borrowings	482.0	471.3	-	**482.0**
Lease liabilities	11.1	11.1	-	**11.1**
Other long-term liabilities	31.2	31.2	-	**31.2**
Current financial liabilities:				
Current borrowings	-	-	-	**-**
Lease liabilities	3.3	3.3	-	**3.3**
Trade and other payables	380.3	380.3	-	**380.3**

Note 14 – Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group’s main financial liabilities comprise U.S. dollar borrowings under issues on the 144A market. The main purpose of the debt instruments is to raise funds to finance the Group’s day-to-day operations, as well as for other general business purposes. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables, trade payables and cash generated from operations.

The main risks arising from the Group’s financial instruments are liquidity risks, foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and credit risks. The general policies are periodically reviewed and approved by SES S.A.’s board. The Group’s risks are similar to SES S.A.’s risks, and are managed at the level of SES S.A. There is no separate “risk management function” at the SES Americas Group level.

Liquidity risk

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

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

As at 31 December 2020, SES Americas has available funding under the syndicated loan and European commercial paper programmes for an aggregate amount of USD 5,036.0 million (2019: USD 4,224.0 million). This funding can be drawn by either SES Americas or SES S.A..

The table below summarises the projected contractual undiscounted cash flows (nominal amount plus interest charges) based on the maturity profile of the Group's borrowings as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

In millions of U.S. dollars	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	After 5 years	Total
As at 31 December 2020:				
Borrowings	-	-	500.0	500.0
Future interest commitments	26.5	106.0	490.3	622.8
Trade and other payables	324.0	-	-	324.0
Other long-term liabilities	-	34.8	-	34.8
Lease liabilities	4.5	11.0	-	15.5
Total maturity profile	**355.0**	**151.8**	**990.3**	**1,497.1**
As at 31 December 2019:				
Borrowings	-	-	500.0	500.0
Future interest commitments	26.5	106.0	543.3	675.8
Trade and other payables	380.3	-	-	380.3
Other long-term liabilities	-	31.2	-	31.2
Lease liabilities	3.7	12.5	0.4	16.6
Total maturity profile	**410.5**	**149.7**	**1043.7**	**1,603.9**

Foreign currency risk

The Group's consolidated statement of financial position can be impacted by movements in the U.S. dollar/euro exchange rate as the functional currency of the major entities within the Group is the U.S. dollar. To mitigate this exposure the Group may enter into forward foreign exchange contracts or similar derivatives to hedge the exposure on financial debt. As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, there are no borrowings in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on floating rate borrowings and to fair value interest rate risk on fixed rate borrowings. The Group carefully monitors and adjusts the mix between fixed and floating rate debt from time to time following market conditions. Interest rate swaps may be used to manage the interest rate risk.

The table below summarises the split of the nominal amount of the Group's debt between fixed and floating rate.

In millions of U.S. dollars	At fixed Rates	At floating rates	**Total**
Borrowings at 31 December 2020	**500.0**	**-**	**500.0**
Borrowings at 31 December 2019	500.0	-	500.0

As at 31 December 2020, the Group had no floating rate borrowings outstanding and therefore its sensitivity to a possible change in interest rates was nil. The table below summarises the split of the nominal amount of the Group's cash pooling balances with SES S.A. between fixed and floating rate.

In millions of U.S. dollars	At fixed rates	At floating rates	**Total**
Cash pooling receivables with SES S.A.	-	307.2	**307.2**
Cash pooling payables with SES S.A.	-	(226.5)	**(226.5)**
Net cash pooling 31 December 2020	**-**	**80.7**	**80.7**
Cash pooling receivables with SES S.A.	-	380.6	380.6
Cash pooling payables with SES S.A.	-	(291.8)	(291.8)
Net cash pooling 31 December 2019	-	88.8	88.8

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

The Group believes that a reasonably possible development in U.S. dollar interest rates includes a decrease of up to 69.2 basis points (2019: decrease of 50 basis points).

U.S. dollar interest rates *In millions of U.S. dollars*	Floating rate receivables (net)	Increase in rates Pre-tax impact	Decrease in rates Pre-tax impact
Net cash pooling at 31 December 2020	**80.7**	**-**	**(0.6)**
Net cash pooling at 31 December 2019	88.8	-	(0.4)

Credit risk

Risk management

The Group has two types of financial assets which are subject to the expected credit loss model: trade receivables and contract assets. While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, there was no impairment loss identified as at 31 December 2020.

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

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

Following this credit analysis, the customer is classified into a credit risk category which can be as follows: 'Prime' (typically publicly rated and traded customers), 'Market' (usually higher growth companies with higher leverage) or 'Sub-prime' (customers for which viability is dependent on continued growth with higher leverage). The credit profile is updated at least once a year for all customers with an ongoing contractual relationship with annual revenues over EUR/USD 1 million or the equivalent in any other currency.

Impairment of trade receivables and unbilled accrued revenue

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

In order to compute the provision, the gross trade receivables balance is reduced for any portion representing deferred revenue, any securities held, and any applicable credit limit provided by credit insurance. Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group's largest external customers are government agencies and the credit risk associated with these contracts is assessed as low. On that basis, the provisions as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 were nil.

Additional provisions are recorded for trade receivables balances if specific circumstances or forward-looking information lead the Group to believe that additional collectability risk exists with respect to a specific customer.

A provision of USD 4.0 million was recorded as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: USD 2.5 million).

Aging of net trade debtors *In millions of U.S. dollars*		Neither past due nor impaired	Less than 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	More than 3 months	**Total**
	2020	**0.7**	**19.5**	**2.2**	**1.1**	**23.5**
	2019	19.2	0.3	7.2	6.4	33.1

Impairment of other assets

While receivables with related parties and cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, there was no identified impairment loss as of 31 December 2020 and 2019.

Financial credit risk

With respect to the credit risk relating to financial assets, this exposure relates to the potential default of the counterparty, with the maximum exposure being equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

The counterparty risk from a cash management perspective is reduced by the implementation of several cash pools, accounts and related paying platforms with different counterparties. As a consequence of the cash pooling structure within the SES Group, SES Americas' cash position is largely held with SES S.A. As at 31 December 2020, SES Americas recorded net cash pooling receivables with SES S.A. of USD 80.7 million (2019: USD 88.8 million).

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

Capital management

The policy of SES S.A., which is the guarantor of all borrowings by the SES Americas Group, is to retain its current stable BBB- rating with Standard & Poor's, and Baa2 rating with Moody's. These investment grade ratings serve to maintain investor, creditor, rating agency and market confidence.

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

Note 15 – Cash and cash equivalents

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Cash at bank and in hand	**15.5**	12.0
Total cash and cash equivalents	**15.5**	12.0

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

Note 16 – Partners' capital

The Partnership has partners' capital of USD 2,791.0 million (2019: USD 2,791.0 million), represented by 279,100 million shares with a par value of USD 0.01 per share. On 21 March 2019 the Partners made a cash contribution of USD 519.5 million to the Group. Based on the SES Americas partnership agreement dated 9 April 2003, the percentage of interest of the partnership is as follows:

Partnership interest	**2020**	2019
SES S.A.	**99.94%**	99.94%
SES Astra S.A.	**0.06%**	0.06%

Note 17 – Share-based compensation plans

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

1. **The Stock Appreciation Rights Plan ('STAR Plan')**

   Under this plan, the Group's employees are granted rights to receive compensation payments reflecting the movement of SES S.A.'s share price in relation to a strike price. A third of the annual STAR Plan grant vests, and can be exercised, each year. After being fully vested, the share options have a four-year exercise period. The options granted and not exercised, are set out below:

	2020	2019
Outstanding options at the end of the year	**368,390**	516,655
Weighted average exercise price in euros	**27.22**	26.44

All of the 368,390 outstanding options as of 31 December 2020 (2019: 516,655), are fully vested and exercisable (2019: 516,655). Movements in the number of options outstanding, and their weighted average exercise prices, are as follows:

	2020 Average exercise price per share option EUR	**Number of options**	2019 Average exercise price per share option EUR	Number of options
As at 1 January,	**27.22**	**516,655**	25.12	707,686
Granted	**-**	**-**	-	-
Forfeited	**24.64**	**(157,407)**	21.47	(186,526)
Exercised	**-**	**-**	-	-
Transfer from/to related parties	**-**	**9,142**	-	(4,505)
At 31 December	**27.22**	**368,390**	26.44	516,655

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

Grant	Expiry date	Exercise price per share options	Number of options	
		EUR	**2020**	2019
2016	2023	24.39	**169,608**	188,779
2015	2022	32.73	**99,895**	110,905
2014	2021	26.50	**98,887**	109,426
2013	2020	23.51	**-**	107,545
			368,390	516,655

2. Simulated Restricted Stock Units (SRSU)

In June 2017, SES S.A. established a new compensation plan, which will progressively replace the STAR Plan. Simulated Restricted Stock Units (SRSU) are cash-settled awards which will be delivered on 1 June following a three-year vesting period and are settled in cash. The liability for the cash-settled awards is measured, initially and at the end of each reporting period until settled, at the fair value of the share appreciation rights, by applying a binominal model, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the stock appreciation rights were granted, and the extent to which the employees have rendered services to date.

During 2020, 262,507 SRSUs have been granted (2019: 88,913 SRSUs). In the same period, 27,459 SRSUs were forfeited (2019: 14,799 SRSUs) and 57,682 SRSUs (2019: 4,102 SRSUs) were vested. An accrual amounting to EUR 1,253,678 has been recognised as at 31 December 2020 (2019: EUR 1,360,573) based on the 402,999 outstanding SRSUs measured at the group's share price at the end of the year (2019: 219,971 outstanding SRSUs) on a pro-rata basis over the three-year vesting period.

3. Executive Incentive Compensation Plan ('EICP')

The EICP is available to Group executives. Under the plan, options are granted with an effective date of 1 or 6 of January. One quarter of the entitlement vests on each anniversary date of the original grant. Once vested, the options can be exercised until the tenth anniversary of the original grant. In 2019, the plan was renamed to Equity Based Compensation Plan ('EBCP Option').

	2020	2019
Outstanding options at the end of the year	**4,140,857**	2,846,237
Weighted average exercise price in euros	**15.13**	18.80

Of the 4,140,857 outstanding options as of 31 December 2020 (2019: 2,846,237), 2,647,965 options were exercisable (2019: 1,854,213). Movements in the number of share options outstanding and their related weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Average exercise price per share option EUR	**Number of options**	Average exercise price per share option EUR	Number of options
At 1 January,	**18.80**	**2,846,237**	19.68	2,503,274
Granted	**5.97**	**1,106,571**	15.01	454,382
Forfeited	**17.84**	**(168,860)**	19.29	(232,915)
Exercised	**-**	**-**	12.89	(58,389)
Transfer from/to related parties	**-**	**356,909**	-	179,885
At 31 December,	**15.13**	**4,140,857**	18.80	2,846,237

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

Grant	Expiry date	Exercise price per share options	Number of options	
		EUR	**2020**	2019
2020	2030	5.97	**1,222,366**	-
2019	2029	15.01	**495,191**	454,382
2018	2028	12.67	**789,461**	775,799
2018	2028	18.23	**143,000**	121,000
2017	2027	21.15	**522,803**	504,641
2016	2026	24.39	**414,809**	410,883
2015	2025	32.73	**176,843**	175,111
2014	2024	26.50	**134,783**	137,681
2013	2023	23.51	**79,936**	84,323
2012	2022	18.10	**90,037**	90,037
2011	2021	17.57	**71,628**	71,628
2010	2020	17.96	**-**	20,752
			4,140,857	2,846,237

4. Long-term Incentive programme (‘LTI’)

The LTI programme is also a programme for executives, and senior executives, of the Group. Under the scheme, restricted shares are allocated to executives at the beginning of May each year and these vest on the 1 June following the third anniversary of the grant. Senior executives also had the possibility to be allocated performance shares whose granting is dependent on the achievement of defined performance criteria which are a) individual objectives and b) the economic value added (‘EVA’) target established by the Board from time to time. Where these criteria are met, the shares also vest on the 1 June following the third anniversary of the original grant. In 2019, the plan was renamed to Equity Based Compensation Plan, comprising performance shares (“EBCP PS”) and restricted shares (“EBCP RS”).

	2020	2019
Restricted and performance shares granted at the year end	**462,984**	311,206
Weighted average fair value in euros	**6.81**	8.71

During 2020, 61,171 restricted shares (2019: 35,142) and 171,513 performance shares (2019: 68,676) have been granted. In the same period, 1,967 restricted shares (2019: 4,301) and 7,884 performance shares (2019: 12,887) were forfeited, and 24,226 restricted shares (2019: 12,916) and 70,580 performance shares (2019: 38,748) have been exercised.

The fair value of shares and share options granted is estimated using a binominal model for the STAR plan and EICP and the Black & Scholes model for LTI, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The following table lists the average value of inputs to the model used for the year ended 31 December 2020.

	Dividend yield (%)	Expected volatility (%)	Risk-free interest rate (%)	Residual term (years)	Share price at 31 December 2020 (EUR)	Fair value per option/ share at 31 December 2020 (EUR)
2016 STAR	**5.61%**	**34.15%**	**-0.70%**	**2.34**	**7.72**	**0.013**
2015 STAR	**5.46%**	**38.59%**	**-0.66%**	**1.33**	**7.72**	**-**
2014 STAR	**5.46%**	**38.59%**	**-0.66%**	**0.34**	**7.72**	**-**
2020 EBCP	**6.23%**	**31.78%**	**-0.74%**	**9**	**7.72**	**1.757**
2019 EBCP	**6.23%**	**31.78%**	**-0.74%**	**8**	**7.72**	**0.1**
2018 EICP	**6.23%**	**31.78%**	**-0.74%**	**7**	**7.72**	**0.18**
2018 EICP Ex	**6.23%**	**31.78%**	**-0.74%**	**7**	**7.72**	**0.18**
2017 EICP	**6.23%**	**31.78%**	**-0.74%**	**6**	**7.72**	**0.028**
2016 EICP	**6.23%**	**31.78%**	**-0.74%**	**5**	**7.72**	**0.015**
2015 EICP	**5.98%**	**33.93%**	**-0.75%**	**4**	**7.72**	**0.006**
2014 EICP	**5.78%**	**33.87%**	**-0.76%**	**3**	**7.72**	**0.008**
2013 EICP	**5.61%**	**34.15%**	**-0.70%**	**2**	**7.72**	**0.009**
2012 EICP	**5.46%**	**38.59%**	**-0.66%**	**1**	**7.72**	**0.001**
2011 EICP	**5.46%**	**38.59%**	**-0.66%**	**0**	**7.72**	**-**
2020 EBCP PS and EBCP RS	**5.78%**	**33.87%**	**-0.76%**	**n/a**	**7.72**	**6.47**
2019 EBCP PS and EBCP RS	**5.61%**	**34.15%**	**-0.70%**	**n/a**	**7.72**	**6.9**
2018 LTI	**5.46%**	**38.59%**	**-0.66%**	**n/a**	**7.72**	**7.32**

The expected life of options is based on historical data and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility is indicative of future trends, which may or may not necessarily be the actual outcome. In 2020 the Group reversed an expense of USD 0.3 million in respect of the share-based compensation accrual (2019:USD 1.3 million, expense recorded).

Note 18 – Borrowings

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, the Group's borrowings were:

			Carried at amortised cost	
In millions of U.S. dollars	**Effective interest rate**	**Maturity**	**Amount Outstanding 2020**	Amount Outstanding 2019
Non-current				
144A Bonds: US Bond 2044 (USD 500 million)	5.30%	March 2044	**482.9**	482.0
Total non-current			**482.9**	482.0

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

European Medium-Term Note programme ('EMTN')

The EMTN programme enables SES S.A or SES Americas to issue as and when required notes up to a maximum aggregate amount of EUR 4,000.0 million. As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, SES Americas had no issuances under this programme. SES Americas is a guarantor of the Eurobond 2021 (EUR 650 million), Eurobond 2026 (EUR 500 million), Euro Private Placement 2027 (EUR 140 million), Eurobond 2027 (EUR 500 million) and Eurobond 2028 (EUR 400 million) issued by SES S.A. under the programme.

SEC Rule 144A programme

As of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, SES Americas had issued the following bonds under its SEC Rule 144A programme:

- **144A Bond USD 500.0 million (2019)**
  SES repaid its USD 500.0 million 5-year bond with a coupon of 2.50%, on 25 March 2019.

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

Syndicated loan 2019

In June 2019 the Group renewed its previous syndicated loan facility ('Syndicated loan 2015'). The updated facility is being provided by 19 banks and has been structured as a 5 year multi-currency revolving credit facility with an option to extend until 2026 (two one-year extension options at the discretion of the lenders). The facility is for EUR 1,200.0 million and the interest payable is linked to a ratings grid. At the current SES credit rating of BBB-/Baa2, the interest rate is 45 basis points over EURIBOR/LIBOR. As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, no amount has been drawn under this facility.

European Commercial paper programme

In 2012, SES S.A. and SES Americas incepted a joint EUR 1,000.0 million guaranteed European Commercial paper programme. Issuances under the programme represents senior unsecured obligations of the issuer and guaranteed by the non-issuing entity. The programme is rated by Moody's Investors Services and is compliant with the standards set out in the STEP Market Convention. In July 2017, the programme was updated and extended. As at 31 December 2020 and 2019, no borrowings were outstanding under this programme.
The 144A bonds, the drawings under Syndicated loan 2021 and the European Commercial paper programme are guaranteed by SES S.A.

Note 19 – Provisions

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

In millions of U.S. dollars	**Group tax provision**	**Restructuring provision**	**Other provisions**	**Total**
As at 1 January 2020	**6.5**	**0.3**	**-**	**6.8**
Additional provisions recognised	-	22.3	0.6	22.9
Unused amounts reversed	(1.6)	(0.1)	-	(1.7)
Used during the year	-	(7.2)	(0.3)	(7.5)
Reclassification to income tax payable	-	0.1	-	0.1
As at 31 December 2020	**4.9**	**15.4**	**0.3**	**20.6**
Non-current	**3.9**	**-**	**0.3**	**4.2**
Current	**1.0**	**15.4**	**-**	**16.4**

In millions of U.S. dollars	**Group tax provision**	**Restructuring provision**	**Other provisions**	**Total**
As at 1 January 2019	**16.3**	**1.3**	**-**	**17.6**
Additional provisions recognised	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.8
Unused amounts reversed	(2.0)	(1.3)	1.3	(2.0)
Used during the year	-	(0.3)	(2.1)	(2.4)
Reclassification to income tax payable	(8.2)	0.3	(0.3)	(8.2)
As at 31 December 2019	**6.5**	**0.3**	**-**	**6.8**
Non-current	**4.8**	**-**	**-**	**4.8**
Current	**1.7**	**0.3**	**-**	**2.0**

Group tax provision

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

The US Internal Revenue Service and State of New York concluded audits of 2015 and 2016. The main adjustment related to Extraterritorial Income Exclusions ("ETI") and apportionment rate changes. The majority of the adjustment had already been provided for in previous years and the liability of USD 7.7 million has now been reclassified to the income tax payables account upon the conclusion of the audit.

Restructuring provision

Expenses of the period include an amount of USD 22.3 million (2019: USD 0.3 million) of charges associated with the reorganisation of the Group's operations, mainly in the framework of the Group's 'Simplify & Amplify' programme. These comprise personnel measures to adjust staffing levels and structures in certain areas.

Reflecting these activities, the consolidated statement of financial position includes a provision of USD 15.4 million (2019: USD 0.3 million).

Note 20 – Trade and other payables

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Trade creditors with non-related parties	**4.5**	1.5
Personnel-related liabilities	**11.8**	17.6
Tax liabilities other than for income tax	**3.2**	3.7
Interest on borrowings	**7.1**	7.1
Other liabilities with non-related parties	**44.0**	8.1
Total	**70.6**	38.0

'Personnel-related liabilities' includes an accrual related to the share-based compensation plans (Note 17) in amount of USD 3.8 million (2019: USD 5.2 million).

Note 21 – Other-long term liabilities

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Employee benefits obligations	**31.1**	27.8
Other	**3.7**	3.4
Total	**34.8**	31.2

As set out in Note 2, certain employees benefit from a post-retirement health benefits programme which is externally insured. As at 31 December 2020, accrued premiums of USD 21.2 million (2019: USD 18.5 million) are included in this position.

Contributions made in 2020 to these plans totaled USD 2.7 million (2019: USD 1.3 million), which are recorded in the consolidated income statement under 'Staff costs'.

In addition, certain employees of the U.S. operations benefit from defined contribution pension plans. A liability of USD 13.5 million has been recognised as at 31 December 2020 (2019: USD 12.7 million) in this respect, out of which USD 3.6 million is included under 'Trade and other payables' (2019: USD 3.4 million).

Note 22 – Commitments and contingencies

Capital expenditure commitments

The Group had outstanding commitments in respect of contracted capital expenditure totalling USD 548.5 million as at 31 December 2020 (2019: USD 7.5 million). These commitments reflect the procurement of satellites in connection with the C-Band repurposing activities and as well the expansion of ground station and control facilities. In the case of termination by the Group of these contracts, contractual penalty provisions would apply.

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

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Within one year	**250.7**	7.5
After one year but not more than five years	**297.8**	-
After more than five years	**-**	-
Total	**548.5**	7.5

Other commitments

The Group's other commitments mainly comprise transponder service agreements for the purchase of satellite capacity from third parties under contracts with a maximum life of eight years. The commitment arising under these agreements as at 31 December was as follows:

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Within one year	**67.8**	17.8
After one year but not more than five years	**-**	7.8
After more than five years	**-**	-
Total	**67.8**	25.6

Total expense for transponder service agreements with non-related parties was USD 41.0 million in 2020 (2019: USD 36.5 million).

Litigation

There were no significant litigation claims against the Group as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

Guarantees

SES Americas is guarantor for the EUR 750.0 million and EUR 550.0 million Deeply Subordinated Fixed Rate Resettable Securities issued by SES S.A. in June 2016 and November 2016 respectively. Additionally, SES Americas is guarantor for the 2023 US Bond (USD 750 million), the 2043 US Bond (USD 250 million) and the Eurobonds (see Note 18) issued by SES S.A., as well as for SES S.A.'s Coface facility.

Restrictions on use of cash

There were no restricted cash balances as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

Note 23 – Leases

The Group has recognised right-of-use assets, and associated liabilities, in relation to contracts previously classified as “operating leases” under the provision of IAS 17. These assets and liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Group's weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 3.14% as at 31 December 2020 (3.62% as at 31 December 2019). The difference between the operating lease commitments and the right-of-use assets recognised represents impact of discounting over the outstanding lease term.

i) Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position

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

In millions of U.S. dollars	31 December 2020 Buildings	31 December 2019 Buildings
Right-of-use assets		
Cost	18.8	18.8
Accumulated depreciation	(8.9)	(6.5)
Total	**9.9**	**12.3**

There were no additions to the right-of-use assets during 2020, depreciation charge for the year was USD 5.2 million (2019: USD 3.6 million).

Lease liabilities are presented below as at 31 December:

In millions of US dollars	**2020**	2019
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Within one year	4.5	3.7
After one year but not more than five years	11.0	12.5
More than five years	-	0.4
Total	**15.5**	**16.6**
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position at		
Current	4.0	3.3
Non-current	9.4	11.1
Total	**13.4**	**14.4**

The leases of office buildings typically run for a period of three to eleven years and leases of ground segment assets for five years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of time after the end of the contract term. The Group assesses at lease commencement whether it is reasonably certain that the extension option will be exercised.
The Group reassesses this assumption whenever there is a significant event or change in circumstances within its control.

ii) Amounts recognised in the consolidated income statement

Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets:

In millions of US dollars	**2020**	**2019**
Buildings	5.2	3.6

Finance cost:

In millions of US dollars	**2020**	**2019**
Interest expense	0.4	0.4

The total cash outflow for leases in 2020 was USD 4.1 million (2019: USD 4.2 million).

Note 24 – Cash flow information

Net debt reconciliation

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for 2020.

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Cash and cash equivalents	**15.5**	12.0
Borrowings – repayable within one year	**-**	-
Borrowings – repayable after one year	**(482.9)**	(482.0)
Net debt	**(467.4)**	(470.0)

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Cash and cash equivalents	**15.5**	**12.0**
Borrowings – fixed interest rates	**(482.9)**	**(482.0)**
Net debt	**(467.4)**	**(470.0)**

In millions of U.S. dollars	Cash and cash equivalents	Borrowings – repayable within one year	Borrowings – repayable after one year	**Total**
Net debt as at 1 January 2020	12.0	-	(482.0)	(470.0)
Cash flows (net)	3.5	-	-	3.5
Other non-cash movements*	-	-	(0.9)	(0.9)
Net debt as at 31 December 2020	**15.5**	**-**	**(482.9)**	**(467.4)**

* related to loan origination costs

In millions of U.S. dollars	Cash and cash equivalents	Borrowings – repayable within one year	Borrowings – repayable after one year	**Total**
Net debt as at 1 January 2019	14.4	(498.2)	(486.5)	(970.3)
Cash flows (net)	(3.4)	500.0	-	496.6
Foreign exchange adjustments	1.0	-	1.0	2.0
Transfers	-	(1.8)	1.8	-
Other non-cash movements*	-	-	1.7	1.7
Net debt as at 31 December 2019	**12.0**	**-**	**(482.0)**	**(470.0)**

* related to loan origination costs

Note 25 – Related parties

The following loans with related parties were outstanding on 31 December 2020 and on 31 December 2019 respectively:

Counterparty *In millions of U.S. dollars*	**Rate at 31 December**	**2020**	2019
Related party loans receivable			
SES S.A. non-current	4.2%	**50.1**	50.1
SES S.A. current	Overnight Libor + spread	**307.2**	380.6
Total		**357.3**	430.7
Related party loans payable			
SES S.A.	Overnight Libor + spread	**226.5**	291.8
Total		**226.5**	291.8
Net related party loans receivable		**130.8**	138.9

Finance income

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
SES S.A.	**16.2**	9.4
Total	**16.2**	9.4

Finance expenses

In millions of U.S. dollars		
SES S.A.	**13.7**	**8.3**
Total	**13.7**	**8.3**

The loans are subject to variable interest rates reflecting market conditions.
Excluding the related party loans, the Group has recorded the following significant transactions with SES S.A. group companies:

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	**2019**
Revenue		
New Skies Satellites B.V.	**113.0**	133.9
SES Engineering (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	**94.2**	69.6
SES Participations S.A.	**26.5**	26.6
SES mPower S.à r.l.	**2.0**	1.9
SES-17 S.à r.l.	**0.5**	1.0
MX1 Inc (US)	**0.1**	2.9
Other	**4.6**	4.3
Total	**240.9**	240.2

Operating expenses

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	**2019**
New Skies Satellites B.V.	**60.2**	66.7
SES Engineering (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	**39.8**	22.1
O3b Sales BV	**25.7**	23.5
SES Participations S.A.	**18.7**	20.5
SES Astra S.A.	**13.3**	15.0
SES SA	**7.9**	11.0
O3b Network USA LLC	**6.1**	7.1
Other	**4.8**	4.2
Total	**176.5**	170.1

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Trade and other receivables		
New Skies Satellites B.V.	**25.4**	8.7
SES Engineering (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l.	**6.8**	4.8
MX1 Inc (US)	**-**	2.9
SES Insurance International (Luxembourg) S.A.	**-**	2.3
SES Participations S.A.	**-**	1.4
Other	**1.0**	2.5
Total	**33.2**	22.6

Trade and other payables

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
New Skies Satellites B.V.	**7.4**	12.6
SES Engineering (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	**3.8**	1.3
SES Participations S.A.	**1.2**	1.8
O3b Networks USA LLC	**0.9**	1.2
O3b Sales BV	**0.9**	0.2
SES Astra S.A.	**0.8**	12.2
Other	**0.8**	0.1
Total	**15.8**	29.4

Liability in respect of purchase of tangible assets

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
SES Satellite Leasing Ltd.	**10.8**	10.8
New Skies Satellites B.V.	**-**	10.0
Total	**10.8**	20.8

Note 26 – Implications of Covid-19

The continuing COVID-19 pandemic has had, and continues to have, widespread economic implications across nearly all economic sectors, including our own, and management continues to monitor carefully the impact on different aspects of our financial performance and to respond accordingly to protet the financial interests of the Group.

We have set our analysis below into four areas of current, or potential, impact:

1. Operational Risk

   Overall, COVID-19 is having a pronounced short and medium-term impact, significantly challenging the contract base, renewals and dampening growth across Mobility, Energy, Government, as well as stretching cash flow across much of the industry, and accelerating a restructuring/consolidation process in some parts of the sectors the Group serves.

   While the pandemic is challenging the Group's short-term growth, early indications tend to substantiate the expectations of a consumer bounce-back with a continuing strong appetite for reliable and high-performance connectivity.

   In the Group's most recent business planning exercise then whilst it is assumed that COVID-19 will continue to affect our customers, and hence our business performance in 2021, management's expectations was that the residual impact on 2022 and beyond will not be significant.

2. Risk to the measurement of assets and liabilities
   The pandemic has impacted customers across Group's operations and the Group has worked constructively as a business partner with those customers to support their financial operations duering the periods of enforced restrictions of their businesses whils maintaining and developing the respective business relationshios for the longer term. Where appropriate the Group has recorded additional provisions against receivables.

3. Liquidity risk:
   Although there has been an impact on the Group's operating cashflow of the arrangements agreed with certain customers to support them during periods of regulatory restrictions on their operations, the Group's operating cashflow for the year remained at USD 60.9 million, while the cash and cash equivalent as of 31 December 2020 was USD 15.5 million.The existing borrowing is due on 2044 and the first C-Band proceeds for Phase I of the Accelerated Relocation Payments is expected to occur in 2021, as such there is no indication of significant liquidity risk for the Group at the date of the issuance of these financial statements.

   SES Group (ofwhich the Group is a partf) manages its liquidity by monitoring the available cash holdings and the forecasted cash-flow projections for the business. As of 31 December 2020, SES Group has cash and cash equivalents of EUR 1,162 million, enough to cover any upcoming 2021 maturities. In addition to the available cash holdings, the SES Group has a revolving credit facility for EUR 1,200 million in place until 2024 which is currently undrawn.

   Although, COVID-19 led to an increase of financing costs across all the sectors at the beginning of the year and SES Group credit spreads have increased by 200 basis points, during Q3 and Q4, credit spreads narrowed again and SES Group successfully issued a EUR 400 million Eurobond in the senior debt market in July 2020. At the time of the issuance of these financial statements, refinancing conditions continue to be favourable and management does not believe that timely refinancing activities will either be impossible or will be substantially more expensive in 2021.

   As such, the high cash holdings at the end of the year and the availability of the full revolving credit facility and continuing access to liquid debt markets, indicate that ther is no significant liquidity risk for the SES Group, and respectively for the Group at the date of the issuance of these financial statements.

4. Going concern risk
   Based on the information presented above, management does not believe that the impact on the Group's activities is such that there is any reason to cast doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern or that there would be a material uncertainty in this regard.

Note 27 – C-Band repurposing

At its Open Commission Meeting held on 28 February 2020, the Federal Communications Commission ('FCC') adopted a Report and Order and Order of Proposed Modification ('the FCC Order') in connection with the clearing of a 300 MHz band of C-band downlink spectrum between 3,700 and 4,000 MHz by December 2025 to support the rapid deployment of terrestrial 5G services in the contiguous United States ('CONUS'). The FCC held a public auction for the repurposed spectrum which began on 8 December 2020 and is expected to end in March 2021.

On 26 May 2020, SES officially committed to an accelerated version of the C-band clearing programme proposed in the FCC Order, which aims at ensuring a faster deployment of 5G capabilities in the United States. On 1 June 2020, the FCC's Wireless Telecommunications Bureau confirmed that a sufficient number of eligible space station operators had filed similar accelerated relocation elections, triggering the adoption of the accelerated programme pursuant to the schedule set out below:

- Phase I: By 5 December 2021, SES will relocate all of its commercial services out of the 3,700-3,820 MHz band over the CONUS. This will require making equipment changes on all associated incumbent earth stations located in 46 of the top 50 Partial Economic Areas, supplementing telemetry, tracking and control ("TT&C") operations to enhance two earth stations located in Hawley (Pennsylvania, U.S.A.) and Brewster (Washington, U.S.A.) and beginning the consolidation of gateway services currently located at other SES locations, as well as any customer or user gateway services, to Hawley and/or Brewster.
- Phase II: By 5 December 2023, SES will relocate all its CONUS commercial services out of the full 3,700-4,000 MHz band, making necessary equipment changes on all associated incumbent earth stations located in all CONUS Partial Economic Areas, completing its gateway consolidation to the Hawley and Brewster sites and completing TT&C upgrades across SES teleports.

SES Americas' share of the total Accelerated Relocation Payments to be received by SES is expected to be approximately USD 557 million and USD 1,705 million respectively for Phase 1 and Phase 2 assuming SES successfully completes the clearing of the spectrum as described above. In the case of delays in achieving those spectrum clearing milestones then the Accelerated Relocation Payments will decrease on a sliding scale to zero over the six-month period beginning with the stated deadlines for Phases 1 and 2 set out above.

To facilitate the clearing of the spectrum SES Americas will procure six C-band satellites and necessary launch vehicles and is consolidating and upgrading its ground facilities to comply with the provisions of the FCC Order. In parallel, customers and affiliated earth stations are being equipped with special filters, new antennae and/or other technology capabilities so that they can be migrated to work with services operating in the remaining 200 MHz of spectrum (between 4,000 MHz and 4,200 MHz) available to satellite operators.

The SES Board of Directors has approved an investment envelope of USD 1.6 billion for the implementation of the accelerated clearing programme including the procurement and launch of the new satellites and other equipment and services described above. SES expects these spectrum clearing costs to be reimbursed by the independent third-party Relocation Payment Clearinghouse that is administering the transition and related payments with FCC oversight.

The C-band spectrum clearing operational activities are headed by a member of the Group's Senior Leadership Team supported by a team of dedicated functional managers and full-time and part-time resources. The financial impact of these operations is monitored as part of the ongoing financial reporting to the Group's management and Board.

The C-band repurposing project is not the result of a contract with a customer and therefore proceeds from the contract are not accounted for as revenue under IFRS 15 – 'Revenue from contracts with customers', but rather as C-band repurposing income. The FCC is a U.S. governmental agency that developed the rules of the auction, including requiring the Group to clear the lower 300 MHz of C-band spectrum and requiring overlay license auction winners to reimburse the Group for reasonable relocation costs and pay the Group accelerated relocation payments if earned in accordance with the FCC Order. In consideration of the substance of the FCC's rulemaking, the Group believes the payments the FCC requires auction winners to make to the Group are akin to a government grant. Accordingly, the Group is applying the requirements of IAS 20 – 'Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance' to account for C-band repurposing income related to reimbursements of reasonable relocation costs and accelerated relocation payments.

For capitalised costs related to the procurement of the C-band satellites, launches, and upgraded ground facilities, the Group records credits to the recorded book values of the related asset when the costs have been incurred. and the Group has obtained reasonable assurance that the costs will be reimbursed and that it will comply with the requirements attached to the reimbursement.

The Group records operating expenses as incurred for both equipment transferred to customers and affiliated earth stations to facilitate their migration to the upper 200 MHz of the C-band and other associated spectrum clearing costs. The Group records C-band repurposing reimbursement income related to these expenses when the expenses have been incurred and the Group has obtained reasonable assurance that the costs will be reimbursed and that it will comply with the requirements attached to the reimbursement.

In both cases, the Group believes it obtains such reasonable assurance when either the Relocation Payment Clearinghouse validates the costs as being reimbursable or the costs fall within cost ranges for the applicable costs as published by the FCC in a cost catalogue.

In 2020 the Group recorded C-band repurposing income of USD 12.5 million and C-band-related expenses of USD 50.4 million representing cost of sales of USD 12.9 million, accumulated staff costs of USD 12.7 million and other operating expenses (including travel and consulting charges) of USD 24.8 million.

Once the accelerated clearing programme had been confirmed, the Group began the amortisation of the remaining balance of deferred charges in connection with the C-band repurposing of USD 16.6 million (31 December 2019: USD 20.4 million). These deferred charges, which are presented under 'Prepayments' in the Statement of Financial Position are to be amortised on a straight-line basis through to the completion of Phase 2 in December 2023.

During 2020 SES entered into procurement agreements with three satellite manufacturers to acquire five of the six satellites needed to facilitate the repurposing of the C-band spectrum representing an aggregate commitment of USD 926.5 million, out of which USD 384 million is presented under non-current 'Fixed assets suppliers' in the Statement of Financial Position.

SES's other commitments for C-band repurposing expenditures represent USD 63.6 million,out of which USD 60 million related to one vendor performing a service for one of SES's largest C-band customers through May 2021.

Note 28 – Post-balance sheet events

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

Note 29 - Alternative performance measures

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

1) Net debt

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

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Borrowings - non-current	**482.9**	**482.0**
Borrowings - current	**0**	**0**
Borrowings, *less*	**482.9**	**482.0**
Cash and equivalents	**15.5**	**12.0**
Net debt	**467.4**	**470.0**

2) EBITDA and EBITDA margin

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

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

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Loss before tax	**(56.2)**	(29.2)
Add: Depreciation and impairment expense	**102.4**	116.0
Add: Amortisation and impairment expense	**9.3**	6.9
Add: Net financing costs	**29.3**	30.8
EBITDA	**84.8**	124.5

The following table provides a reconciliation of EBITDA Margin:

In millions of *U.S. dollars*	**2020**	2019
Revenue and other income	**482.1**	457.9
EBITDA	**84.8**	124.5
EBITDA Margin (%)	**17.6%**	27.2%

3) Net debt to EBITDA ratio

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

The following table reconciles the net debt to EBITDA ratio to net debt and EBITDA:

In millions of U.S. dollars	**2020**	2019
Net debt	**467.4**	470.0
EBITDA	**84.8**	124.5
Net debt to EBITDA ratio	**5.5**	3.8

Note 30 – Consolidated subsidiaries and associates

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

	Effective interest (%) 2020	**Method of consolidation 2020**	Effective interest (%) 2019	Method of consolidation 2019
SES Americom, Inc., U.S.A.	100.00	Full	100.00	Full
SES Astra AB, Sweden	32.34	Equity	32.34	Equity
SES Global Americas Inc., U.S.A.	100.00	Full	100.00	Full
SES Government Solutions, Inc., U.S.A.	100.00	Full	100.00	Full
Sistemas Satelitales de Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V., Mexico	49.00	Equity	49.00	Equity
SES Satellites International, Inc., U.S.A.	100.00	Full	100.00	Full
SES Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd, Gibraltar	100.00	Full	100.00	Full
SES Americom (Asia 1A) LLC, U.S.A.	100.00	Full	100.00	Full
Americom Asia Pacific LLC, U.S.A.	100.00	Full	100.00	Full
QuetzSat Directo, S. de R.L. de C.V., Mexico	49.00	Equity	49.00	Equity
SES Engineering (U.S.) Inc., U.S.A.	100.00	Full	100.00	Full
AOS Inc., U.S.A.[3]	100.00	Full	100.00	Full
SES 5G Customer Services, LLC, U.S.A. [2]	100.00	Full	-	-
SES US Satellite Holdings, LLC, U.S.A. [2]	100.00	Full	-	-
AMC-1 Holdings, LLC, U.S.A.[1]	-	Full	100.00	Full
AMC-2 Holdings, LLC, U.S.A. [1]	-	Full	100.00	Full
AMC-3 Holdings, LLC, U.S.A. [1]	-	Full	100.00	Full
SES-9 Holdings LLC, U.S.A. [1]	-	Full	100.00	Full
AMC-6 Holdings, LLC, U.S.A. [1]	-	Full	100.00	Full
AMC-8 Holdings, LLC, U.S.A. [1]	-	Full	100.00	Full
AMC-9 Holdings, LLC, U.S.A. [1]	-	Full	100.00	Full
AMC-10 Holdings, LLC, U.S.A. [1]	-	Full	100.00	Full
AMC-11 Holdings, LLC, U.S.A. [1]	-	Full	100.00	Full
AMC-12 Holdings, LLC, U.S.A. [1]	-	Full	100.00	Full
AMC-4 Holdings, LLC, U.S.A. [1]	-	Full	100.00	Full
AMC-7 Holdings, LLC, U.S.A. [1]	-	Full	100.00	Full
AMC-15 Holdings, LLC, U.S.A. [1]	-	Full	100.00	Full
AMC-16 Holdings, LLC, U.S.A. [1]	-	Full	100.00	Full
SES-1 Holdings, LLC, U.S.A. [1]	-	Full	100.00	Full
SES-2 Holdings, LLC U.S.A. [1]	-	Full	100.00	Full
SES-3 Holdings, LLC U.S.A. [1]	-	Full	100.00	Full
SES-11 Holdings, LLC, U.S.A. [1]	-	Full	100.00	Full

[1] Entities merged during 2020

[2] Entities established in 2020 in connection with C-band repurposing operations

[3] Entity liquidated in January 2021