

LORAL SPACE & COMMUNICATIONS INC.
Form 10-K
March 02, 2015

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934**

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

OR

**..TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
OF 1934**

Commission file number 1-14180

LORAL SPACE & COMMUNICATIONS INC.

(Exact name of registrant specified in the charter)

Jurisdiction of incorporation: Delaware

IRS identification number: 87-0748324

888 Seventh Avenue

New York, New York 10106

(Address of principal executive offices)

Telephone: (212) 697-1105

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, \$.01 par value	NASDAQ

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements

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incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, and accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Ruler 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2 of the Act).
Yes No

At February 13, 2015, 21,414,212 shares of the registrant's voting common stock and 9,505,673 shares of the registrant's non-voting common stock were outstanding.

As of June 30, 2014, the aggregate market value of the common stock, the only common equity of the registrant currently issued and outstanding, held by non-affiliates of the registrant, was approximately \$953,396,516

Indicate by a check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's Proxy Statement for its 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which is to be filed subsequent to the date hereof, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

LORAL SPACE AND COMMUNICATIONS INC.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

THE COMPANY

Overview

Loral Space & Communications Inc., together with its subsidiaries (“Loral,” the “Company,” “we,” “our” and “us”), is a leading satellite communications company engaged, through our ownership interests in affiliates, in satellite-based communications services. The term “Parent Company” is a reference to Loral Space & Communications Inc., excluding its subsidiaries. Prior to completion of the sale of our wholly-owned subsidiary, Space Systems/Loral, LLC (formerly known as Space Systems/Loral, Inc. (“SS/L”)) in 2012, we were also engaged in the satellite manufacturing business.

Satellite Services

Loral has one operating segment consisting of satellite-based communications services.

Loral participates in satellite services operations through its 62.8% economic interest in Telesat Holdings Inc. (“Telesat Holdco”), which owns Telesat Canada (“Telesat”), a leading global fixed satellite services (“FSS”) operator, with offices and facilities around the world. Telesat owns and leases a satellite fleet that operates in geosynchronous earth orbit approximately 22,000 miles above the equator. In this orbit, satellites remain in a fixed position relative to points on the earth’s surface and provide reliable, high-bandwidth services anywhere in their coverage areas, serving as the backbone for many forms of telecommunications.

At December 31, 2014, Telesat provided satellite services to customers from its fleet of 14 in-orbit satellites. In addition, Telesat owns the Canadian Ka-band payload on the ViaSat-1 satellite and has another satellite, Telstar 12 VANTAGE, under construction. Telesat also manages the operations of additional satellites for third parties.

Telesat provides video distribution and direct-to-home (“DTH”) video, as well as end-to-end communications services using both satellite and hybrid satellite-ground networks.

Telesat Services

Telesat earns the majority of its revenues by providing satellite-based services to customers, who use these services for their own communications requirements or to provide services to customers further down the distribution chain for video and data services. Telesat also earns revenue by providing ground-based transmit and receive services, selling equipment, installing, managing and maintaining satellite networks, and providing consulting services in the field of satellite communications. Telesat categorizes its revenues into: Broadcast, Enterprise Services and Consulting & Other.

Broadcast

Telesat’s broadcast services business provided approximately 51% of its revenue for the year ended December 31, 2014. These services include:

DTH. Both Canadian DTH service providers (Bell TV and Shaw Direct) use Telesat’s satellites as a distribution platform for their services, delivering television programming, audio and information channels directly to customers’ homes. In addition, Telesat’s Anik F3 and Nimiq 5 satellites are used by EchoStar (DISH Network) for DTH services in the United States.

Video distribution and contribution. Major broadcasters, cable networks and DTH service providers use Telesat satellites for the full-time transmission of television programming. Additionally, Telesat provides certain broadcasters and DTH service providers bundled value-added services that include satellite capacity, digital encoding of video channels, authorization services and uplinking and downlinking services to and from Telesat satellites and earth station facilities.

Occasional use services. Occasional use services consist of satellite transmission services for the timely broadcast of video news, sports and live event coverage on a short-term basis enabling broadcasters to conduct on-the-scene transmissions using small, portable antennas.

Enterprise Services

Telesat's enterprise services provided approximately 46% of its revenue for the year ended December 31, 2014. These services include:

Telecommunication carrier and integrator services. Telesat provides satellite capacity and end-to-end services for data and voice transmission to telecommunications carriers and integrators located throughout the world. These services include (i) connectivity and voice circuits to remote locations in Canada for customers such as Bell Canada and Northwestel and (ii) space segment services and terrestrial facilities for internet backhaul, cellular backhaul and services such as rural telephone and internet access to telecommunications carriers and network services integrators around the world.

Government services. The U.S. government is the largest single consumer of fixed satellite services in the world and a significant user of Telesat's international satellites. Over the course of several years, Telesat has implemented a successful strategy to sell through government service integrators, rather than directly to U.S. government agencies. Telesat is also a significant provider of satellite services to the Canadian Government, providing a variety of services from a maritime network for a Canadian Government entity to satellite services to the Department of National Defence.

Two-way internet services. Telesat provides Ka-band satellite capacity to Xplornet Communications Inc. and other resellers in Canada who use it to provide two-way broadband Internet services in Canada. Telesat also provides Ka-band satellite capacity to ViaSat/WildBlue which uses it to provide similar services in the United States.

Resource services. Telesat provides communications services to geographically diverse locations, both on and off shore, for the oil and gas and mining industries.

Maritime and aeronautical services. Telesat is increasingly providing satellite capacity to customers serving the growing maritime and aeronautical markets bringing broadband communications services to commercial airplanes and vessels including cruise and working ships.

Retail services. Telesat operates VSAT and hybrid VSAT/terrestrial networks in Canada providing end-to-end services including installation and maintenance of the end user terminal, maintenance of the VSAT hub and provision of satellite capacity. These networks include the support of point-of-sale and other applications at thousands of retail petroleum sites.

Satellite operator services. Telesat provides services to other satellite operators in the form of partial channel satellite capacity, full transponder satellite capacity and, on occasion, the relocation and use of an entire satellite at a designated orbital location.

Consulting & Other

Telesat's consulting & other category provided approximately 3% of its revenues for the year ended December 31, 2014. Telesat's consulting operations allow it to realize operating efficiencies by leveraging Telesat's existing employees and the facility base dedicated to its core satellite communication business. With over 45 years of engineering and technical experience, Telesat is a leading consultant in establishing, operating and upgrading satellite systems worldwide, having provided services to businesses and governments in over 40 countries across six continents. In 2014, Telesat's international consulting business provided satellite-related services in approximately 14 countries.

Competitive Strengths

Telesat's business is characterized by the following key competitive strengths:

Leading Global FSS Operator

Telesat is the fourth largest FSS operator in the world and the largest in Canada, with a strong and growing business. It has a leading position as a provider of satellite services in the North American video distribution market. Telesat provides services to both of the major DTH providers in Canada, Bell TV and Shaw Direct, which together have approximately 2.6 million subscribers, as well as to EchoStar (DISH Network) in the United States, which has approximately 14 million subscribers. Its international satellites are well positioned to serve a number of emerging, high growth markets and serve a range of important customers in those markets. Telstar 11N provides service to American, European and African regions and aeronautical and maritime markets of the Atlantic Ocean Region. Telstar 12 provides intercontinental connectivity from the Americas to the Middle East. Telstar 14R/Estrela do Sul 2 offers high powered coverage of the Americas, the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean and the North Atlantic Ocean Region ("NAOR"). Telstar 18 delivers video distribution and contribution throughout Asia and offers connectivity to the U.S. mainland via Hawaiian teleport facilities. Telesat's current enterprise services customers include leading telecommunications service providers as well as a range of network service providers and integrators, which provide services to enterprises, governments and international agencies and multiple ISPs.

Blue Chip Customer Base

Telesat offers its broad suite of satellite services to more than 400 customers worldwide, which include some of the world's leading television broadcasters, cable programmers, DTH service providers, ISPs, telecommunications carriers, corporations and government agencies. Over 45 years of operation, Telesat has established long-term, collaborative relationships with its customers and has developed a reputation for creating innovative solutions and providing services essential for its customers to reach their end users. Telesat's customers represent some of the strongest and most financially stable companies in their respective industries. These customers frequently commit to long-term contracts for Telesat's services, which enhances the predictability of its future revenues and cash flows and supports its future growth.

Large Contracted Backlog and Young Satellite Fleet Underpin Anticipated Growth and High Revenue Visibility

Historically, Telesat has been able to generate strong cash flows from its operating activities due to the high operating margins in the satellite industry and its disciplined control of expenses. The stability of Telesat's cash flows is underpinned by its large revenue backlog. Telesat has been able to generate significant backlog by entering into long-term contracts with its customers, in some cases for all or substantially all of a satellite's orbital maneuver life.

This revenue backlog supports Telesat's anticipated growth. A significant proportion of Telesat's expected revenue growth is based on currently contracted business with its DTH provider customers. In addition to this backlog, Telesat has historically experienced a high proportion of contract renewals with existing customers. Together, these two factors have produced ongoing, stable cash flows.

Many of Telesat's satellites are relatively new and will not need to be replaced for a significant period of time which defers replacement capital expenditures.

Portfolio of Orbital Real Estate

Telesat's satellites occupy highly attractive orbital locations that provide it with a leading position in many of the markets in which it operates due to the scarcity of available satellite spectrum and the strong neighborhoods Telesat has developed at these locations. Access to these orbital locations, coupled with the high capital intensity of the satellite industry, creates high barriers to entry in those markets. Telesat is licensed by Industry Canada to occupy a number of key orbital positions that are well-suited to serve the Americas and maintain its leading position in North America. Telesat's international satellites also occupy highly desirable orbital locations that enable broad pan-regional service with interconnectivity between regions, making them attractive for both intra- and inter-regional services. Telesat has rights to additional spectrum, including Ka-band and reverse DBS band at certain existing orbital locations, including existing DBS locations.

Global Operations Provide Revenue Diversification and Economies of Scale

The combination of Telesat's North American broadcast and enterprise services businesses and Telesat's international business offers diversity in terms of both the customers and regions served as well as the services provided. Telesat continues to benefit from growth in both the broadcast and enterprise services markets, including government services, due to its strong presence in each.

Moreover, as the operator of a fleet of 14 satellites plus multiple other satellites for third parties, Telesat has attained meaningful scale to allow it to leverage its relatively fixed cost base to achieve substantial operating margins.

Business Strategy

Telesat's commitment to providing strong customer service and its focus on innovation and technical expertise has allowed it to successfully build its business to date. Building on its existing contractual revenue backlog, Telesat's focus is on increasing the utilization of its existing satellite capacity, maintaining its operating efficiency and, in a disciplined manner, using its strong cash flow to grow in-orbit satellite capacity and strengthen its business.

Telesat believes its satellite fleet produces a strong combination of ongoing revenue from backlog and continuing revenue growth that provides a solid foundation upon which it will seek to continue to grow its revenue and cash flows. To achieve this growth, Telesat will seek to capture the anticipated increased demand for satellite services and capacity, (i) in the broadcast services market, from broadcast video applications, including DTH services, HDTV, and expansion in the number of channels and (ii) in the enterprise services market, from developing market requirements, maritime and aeronautical requirements, government services and enterprise network demand.

Telesat will continue to focus on capturing the anticipated increase in worldwide demand for satellite services through a disciplined satellite expansion program that should drive incremental contracted backlog and cash flows, and further leverage its fixed cost structure. Telstar 12 VANTAGE, a powerful, multi-mission satellite currently under construction, will replace and expand on Telstar 12 at 15 degrees West. This new state-of-the-art satellite is expected to launch in late 2015 and will utilize high throughput capabilities that offer superior performance to meet the growing needs of broadcast, government and enterprise users, including demand for aeronautical and maritime services. The satellite will offer a high level of flexibility with coverage of Europe, the Americas, the Middle East and Africa as well as the Caribbean, North Sea, Mediterranean and South Atlantic regions.

The satellite industry is characterized by a relatively fixed cost base that allows significant revenue growth with relatively minimal increases in operating costs, particularly for sales of satellite capacity. Thus, Telesat anticipates that it can increase its revenues without proportional increases in its operating expenses, allowing for expansion of its margins. Telesat expects to continually review all aspects of its business to contain operating costs and to maintain and potentially improve operating efficiency. To further enhance liquidity, Telesat has a \$140 million revolving credit facility that can be used for general corporate purposes including working capital and capital expenditures of which no amount was outstanding at December 31, 2014.

Market and Competition

Telesat is a leading global FSS operator in a highly competitive industry, and Telesat competes against other global, regional and national satellite operators and with providers of terrestrial-based communications services.

Fixed Satellite Operators

Other global FSS operators are Intelsat S.A. (“Intelsat”), SES S.A. (“SES”) and Eutelsat S.A. (“Eutelsat”). Telesat also competes with a number of nationally or regionally focused FSS operators around the world.

Intelsat, SES and Eutelsat are each substantially larger than Telesat in terms of both the number of satellites they have in-orbit as well as their revenues. Telesat believes that Intelsat and its subsidiaries and SES and its subsidiaries have global fleets of over 50 satellites, and that Eutelsat and its subsidiaries have a fleet of over 30 satellites. Due to their larger sizes, these operators may be able to take advantage of greater economies of scale, may be more attractive to customers, and may (depending on the specific satellite and orbital location in question) have greater flexibility to restore service to their customers in the event of a partial or total satellite failure. In addition, their larger sizes may enable them to devote more resources, both human and financial, to sales, operations, product development and strategic alliances and acquisitions.

Regional and domestic providers: Telesat also competes against regional FSS operators, including:

- in North America: Ciel, ViaSat/WildBlue, HNS/EchoStar and Hispasat;
- in Europe, Middle East, Africa: Arabsat, Nilesat, Hellas Sat, RSCC, Yahsat, Turksat and Spacecom;
- in Asia: AsiaSat, Measat, Thaicom, APT, PT Telkom, Optus and Asia Broadcast Satellite; and
- in Latin America: Star One, Arsat, Hispasat and Hispamar.

A number of other countries have domestic satellite systems against which Telesat competes in those markets.

The Canadian government opened Canadian satellite markets to foreign satellite operators as part of its 1998 World Trade Organization commitments to liberalize trade in basic telecommunications services. As of January 2015, approximately 87 non-Canadian FSS satellites are listed as having been approved by Industry Canada for use in Canada. Three of these are Telesat satellites licensed by other administrations and one is a satellite on which Telesat owns the Canadian-coverage capacity. The growth in satellite service providers using or planning to use Ka-band, including Avanti Communications, O3b, ViaSat/WildBlue, Eutelsat, HNS/EchoStar, Inmarsat, SES, Yahsat and others, will result in increased competition.

In addition, the FSS and the Mobile Satellite Services (“MSS”) sectors, which have historically served distinct customer requirements, are converging. As a result, Telesat faces competition from MSS operators which it expects will increase in the future.

Terrestrial Service Providers

Providers of terrestrial-based communications services compete with satellite operators. Increasingly, in developed and developing countries alike, governments are providing funding and other incentives to encourage the expansion of terrestrial networks resulting in increased competition for FSS operators.

Consulting Services

The market for satellite consulting services is generally comprised of a few companies qualified to provide services in specific areas of expertise. Telesat's competitors are primarily United States- and European-based companies.

Satellite Fleet & Ground Resources

As of December 31, 2014, Telesat had 14 in-orbit satellites. In addition, Telesat owns the Canadian Ka-band payload on the ViaSat-1 satellite.

Telesat also has ground facilities located around the world, providing both control services to its satellite fleet, as well as to the satellites of other operators as part of its consulting services offerings. Telesat's primary satellite control center ("SCC") is located at its headquarters in Ottawa, Ontario, with a second SCC located in Allan Park, Ontario. Other SCCs are located in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (used to operate Telstar 14R/Estrela do Sul 2) and Mount Jackson, Virginia (backup SCC for Telstar satellites). In addition, Telesat leases other technical facilities that provide customers with a host of teleport and hub services.

Telesat's North American focused fleet is comprised of eight satellites (Anik F1R, Anik F2, Anik F3, Nimiq 1, Nimiq 2, Nimiq 4, Nimiq 5 and Nimiq 6), plus the Canadian beams on ViaSat-1. Telesat's international fleet is comprised of five satellites (Anik F1, Telstar 11N, Telstar 12, Telstar 14R/Estrela do Sul 2 and Telstar 18). Telesat's Anik G1 satellite provides service for both North and South America.

The table below summarizes selected data relating to Telesat's owned in-orbit satellite capacity as of December 31, 2014:

	Orbital Location	Manufacturer's	Expected			
	Regions Covered	Launch Date	End-of-Service Life	End-of-Orbital Maneuver Life⁽¹⁾	Frequency⁽²⁾	Model
Anik F1	107.3° WL South America	November 2000	2016	2022	C/Ku	BSS702 (Boeing) E3000
Anik F1R⁽³⁾	107.3° WL North America	September 2005	2020	2023	C/Ku/L	(EADS Astrium)
Anik F2	111.1° WL Canada, Continental United States	July 2004	2019	2027	C/Ku/Ka	BSS702 (Boeing) E3000
Anik F3	118.7° WL Canada, Continental United States	April 2007	2022	2026	C/Ku/Ka	(EADS Astrium)
Anik G1	107.3° WL Canada, South America	April 2013	2028	2039	C/Ku/X	SS/L 1300
Nimiq 1	Not Applicable ⁽⁴⁾	May 1999	2011	2021	Ku	A2100 AX (Lockheed Martin)
Nimiq 2	109.2° WL North, Central and South America	December 2002	2015	2021	Ku/Ka	A2100 AX (Lockheed Martin) E3000
Nimiq 4	82° WL Canada	September 2008	2023	2027	Ku/Ka	(EADS Astrium)
Nimiq 5	72.7° WL Canada, Continental United States	September 2009	2024	2035	Ku	SS/L 1300
Nimiq 6	91.1° WL Canada	May 2012	2027	2048	Ku	SS/L 1300
Telstar 11N	37.55° WL North and Central America, Europe, Africa and the maritime Atlantic Ocean region	February 2009	2024	2026	Ku	SS/L 1300
Telstar 12	15° WL Eastern United States, SE Canada, Europe, Russia, Middle East, South Africa, portions of South and Central America	October 1999	2012	2017	Ku	SS/L 1300
	63° WL Brazil and	May 2011	2026	2024	Ku	SS/L 1300

Telstar 14R/Estrela	portions of Latin America, North America, Atlantic Ocean						
do Sul 2	138° EL India, South East Asia, China, Australia and Hawaii	June 2004	2017	2018	C/Ku	SS/L 1300	
Telstar 18⁽⁵⁾							

Telesat’s current estimate of when each satellite will be decommissioned, taking account of anomalies and malfunctions the satellites have experienced to date and other factors such as remaining fuel levels, consumption rates and other available engineering data. These estimates are subject to change and it is possible that the actual (1)orbital maneuver life of any of these satellites will be shorter than Telesat currently anticipates. Further, it is anticipated that the payload capacity of each satellite may be reduced prior to the estimated end of orbital maneuver life. For example, Telesat currently anticipates that it will need to commence the turndown of transponders on Anik F1 prior to the end of orbital maneuver life, as a result of further degradation in available power.

(2) Includes the direct broadcast satellite (“DBS”) Ku-Band, extended C-band and extended Ku-band in certain cases.

(3)Telesat does not provide service in the L-band. The L-band payload is licensed to Telesat’s customer by the FCC.

(4) Nimiq 1 is currently located in a non-Telesat orbital slot.

Includes 16.6 MHz of C-band capacity provided to the Government of Tonga in lieu of a cash payment for the use of the orbital location. The satellite carries additional transponders (the “APT transponders”), as to which APT has a prepaid lease through the end of life of the satellite in consideration for APT’s funding a portion of the satellite’s cost. This transaction was accounted for as a sales-type lease, because substantially all of the benefits and risks incident (5) to the ownership of the leased transponders were transferred to APT. Telesat has agreed with APT among other things that if Telesat is able to obtain the necessary approvals and licenses from the U.S. government under U.S. export laws, it would transfer title to the APT transponders on Telstar 18 to APT, as well as a corresponding interest in the elements on the satellite that are common to or shared by the APT transponders and the Telesat transponders. As required under its agreement with APT, Telesat acquired two transponders from APT for an additional payment in August 2009.

In addition, Telesat has rights to satellite capacity on other satellites including the Ka-band Canadian payload consisting of nine user beams on ViaSat-1.

Satellite Services Performance⁽¹⁾

Loral holds a 62.8% economic interest and a 32.7% voting interest in Telesat Holdco. We use the equity method of accounting for our investment in Telesat Holdco, and its results are not consolidated in our financial statements. Our share of the operating results from our investment in this company is included in equity in net (loss) income of affiliates in our consolidated statements of operations and our investment is included in investments in affiliates in our consolidated balance sheets (see Note 6 to the Loral consolidated financial statements).

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In thousands)		
Revenue:			
Total segment revenues	\$837,440	\$867,914	\$846,148
Affiliate eliminations ⁽²⁾	(837,440)	(867,914)	(846,148)
Revenues from satellite services as reported	\$—	\$—	\$—
Operating income:			
Total segment operating income	\$443,371	\$435,294	\$353,531
Affiliate eliminations ⁽²⁾	(443,371)	(435,294)	(353,531)
Operating income from satellite services after eliminations	\$—	\$—	\$—

⁽¹⁾ See Consolidated Operating Results in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for significant items that affect comparability between the periods presented.

⁽²⁾ Affiliate eliminations represent the elimination of amounts attributable to Telesat which is reflected in our consolidated financial statements under the equity method of accounting.

Total Telesat assets were \$4.6 billion, \$4.9 billion and \$5.3 billion as of December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The decrease in total assets from December 31, 2013 to December 31, 2014 is primarily the result of the change in foreign exchange rates. Backlog was approximately \$3.9 billion and \$4.7 billion as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The decrease in backlog is due to revenues recognized and exchange rate changes, partially offset by new orders. It is expected that approximately 15% of the backlog at December 31, 2014 will be recognized as revenue by Telesat in 2015.

Sale of SS/L

On November 2, 2012, Loral completed the sale (the “Sale”) of its wholly-owned subsidiary, SS/L, to MDA Communications Holdings, Inc. (“MDA Holdings”), a subsidiary of MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates Ltd. (“MDA”). Pursuant to the purchase agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”), dated as of June 26, 2012, as amended on October 30, 2012, by and among Loral, SS/L, MDA and MDA Holdings, in a series of transactions, Loral received total cash payments of \$967.9 million plus, for the sale of certain real estate used in connection with SS/L’s business, a three-year promissory note in the principal amount of \$101 million (the “Land Note”).

Subsequent to the closing of the Sale and pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, Loral, in December 2012, paid MDA \$6.5 million as a result of the resolution of a contingency. Also, in April 2013, pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, we completed the final allocation of qualified pension plan assets between Loral and SS/L (see Note 13 to the Loral consolidated financial statements).

The transaction was taxable, and, for tax purposes, treated as a sale of assets.

Under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, Loral agreed to indemnify SS/L from certain damages in a lawsuit (the “ViaSat Suit”) brought in 2012 by ViaSat, Inc. (“ViaSat”) against Loral and SS/L. In September 2014, Loral, SS/L and ViaSat entered into a settlement agreement (the “Settlement Agreement”) pursuant to which the ViaSat Suit and an additional patent infringement and breach of contract lawsuit brought by ViaSat against SS/L in September 2013 were settled. Loral was also released by MDA, MDA Holdings and SS/L from indemnification claims relating to the ViaSat lawsuits under the Purchase Agreement. The terms of the Settlement Agreement provide, among other things, for payment by Loral and SS/L to ViaSat on a joint and several basis of \$100 million, \$40 million of which was paid in September 2014 in connection with entering into the Settlement Agreement, with the remaining \$60 million payable with interest in ten equal quarterly installments of \$6.9 million from October 15, 2014 through January 15, 2017. As of December 31, 2014, the total principal and accrued interest amount payable by Loral and SS/L to ViaSat, on a joint and several basis, was \$55.2 million.

Following a mediation session held on December 1, 2014, Loral and MDA entered into an agreement titled “MDA/Loral Dispute Resolution” dated December 1, 2014 (the “Allocation Agreement”), pursuant to which Loral and MDA agreed that Loral will be responsible for \$45 million, and MDA and SS/L will be responsible for \$55 million, of the \$100 million litigation settlement with ViaSat.

As of December 31, 2014, Loral has paid \$20.8 million toward the ViaSat settlement. Pursuant to the Allocation Agreement, Loral paid ViaSat \$2.8 million in January 2015 and is obligated to make eight additional equal quarterly payments to ViaSat through January 2017 totaling \$22.5 million inclusive of interest at 3.25% per year.

The Land Note, originally issued at closing, provided for interest at the rate of 1% per annum with amortization in three equal annual installments on each March 31, commencing March 31, 2013. The Land Note was amended as described below and is backed by a letter of guarantee from Royal Bank of Canada.

On March 28, 2013, Loral and MDA amended the Purchase Agreement to modify SS/L’s capped cost sharing obligations related to Loral’s indemnification of SS/L for damages in the ViaSat Suit and also amended the Land Note to defer to March 31, 2014 the due date of the principal payment from MDA to Loral of \$33.7 million due originally on March 31, 2013 with an increase in the interest rate applicable to this tranche of the Land Note from 1.0% to 1.5% effective as of April 1, 2013. Loral received a principal payment of \$67.3 million on March 31, 2014 and is due to receive the remaining principal of \$33.7 million on March 31, 2015.

Other

We also own 56% of XTAR, LLC (“XTAR”), a joint venture between Loral and Hisdesat Servicios Estrategicos S.A. (“Hisdesat”). We account for our ownership interest in XTAR under the equity method of accounting because we do not control certain of its significant operating decisions. XTAR owns and operates an X-band satellite, XTAR-EUR located at 29° E.L., which entered service in March 2005. The satellite is designed to provide X-band communications services exclusively to United States, Spanish and allied government users throughout the satellite’s coverage area, including Europe, the Middle East and Asia. The government of Spain granted XTAR rights to an X-band license, normally reserved for government and military use, to develop a commercial business model for supplying X-band capacity in support of military, diplomatic and security communications requirements. XTAR also leases 7.2 72 MHz X-band transponders on the Spainsat satellite located at 30° W.L. owned by Hisdesat, which entered commercial service in April 2006. These transponders, designated as XTAR-LANT, allow XTAR to provide its customers in the U.S. and abroad with additional X-band services and greater flexibility. XTAR currently has contracts to provide X-band services to the U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Department of State, various agencies of the Spanish Government and the Norwegian Ministry of Defense. For more information on XTAR see Note 6 to the Loral consolidated financial statements.

REGULATION

Telesat is subject to regulation by government authorities in Canada, the United States and other countries in which it operates and is subject to the frequency and orbital location coordination process of the International Telecommunication Union (“ITU”). Telesat’s ability to provide satellite services in a particular country or region is subject also to the technical constraints of its satellites, international coordination, local regulation including as it applies to securing landing rights and licensing requirements.

Canadian Regulatory Environment

Telesat was established by the government of Canada in 1969 under the Telesat Canada Act. As part of the Canadian government’s divestiture of its shares in Telesat, pursuant to the Telesat Canada Reorganization and Divestiture Act (1991), or the Telesat Divestiture Act, Telesat was continued on March 27, 1992 as a business corporation under the Canada Business Corporations Act, the Telesat Canada Act was repealed and the Canadian government sold its shares in Telesat. The Telesat Divestiture Act provides that no legislation relating to the solvency or winding-up of a corporation applies to Telesat and that its affairs cannot be wound up unless authorized by an Act of Parliament. In addition, Telesat and its shareholders and directors cannot apply for Telesat’s continuation in another jurisdiction or dissolution unless authorized by an Act of Parliament.

Telesat is a Canadian carrier under the Telecommunications Act (Canada), or the Telecom Act. The Telecom Act authorizes the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (“CRTC”) to regulate various aspects of the provision of telecommunications services by Telesat and other telecommunications service providers. Under the current regulatory regime, Telesat has pricing flexibility subject to a price ceiling on certain full period FSS services offered in Canada under minimum five-year arrangements, and otherwise Telesat is not required to file tariffs for approvals. Telesat’s DBS services offered within Canada are also subject to CRTC regulation, but have been treated as distinct from its FSS services and facilities. Telesat requires CRTC approval of customer agreements relating to the sale of DBS capacity in Canada, including the rates, terms and conditions of service set out therein. Section 28(2) of the Telecom Act provides that the CRTC may allocate satellite capacity to particular broadcasting undertakings if it is satisfied that the allocation will further the implementation of the broadcasting policy for Canada. The exercise by the CRTC of its rights under section 28(2) of the Telecommunications Act could affect Telesat’s relationship with existing customers, which could have a material adverse effect on Telesat’s results of operations, business prospects and financial condition. In 2014, the CRTC undertook an inquiry to examine satellite transport services offered in Canada, including the rates charged by satellite operators.

Telesat’s operations are also subject to regulation and licensing by Industry Canada pursuant to the Radiocommunication Act (Canada). Industry Canada has the authority to issue licenses, establish standards, assign Canadian orbital locations and plan the allocation and use of the radio frequency spectrum, including the radio frequencies upon which Telesat’s satellites and earth stations depend. The Minister responsible for Industry Canada has broad discretion in exercising this authority to issue licenses, fix and amend conditions of licenses and to suspend or even revoke them. Telesat’s licenses to operate the Anik and Nimiq satellites require it to comply with research and development and other industrial and public benefit commitments, to pay annual radio authorization fees and to provide all-Canada satellite coverage.

Industry Canada traditionally licensed satellite radio spectrum using a competitive licensing process. In 2012, Industry Canada conducted a public consultation on the licensing framework for FSS and BSS in Canada. As a result of the consultation, changes in policy were announced in November 2013. Effective January 6, 2014, all FSS and BSS licenses are awarded to qualified applicants on a first-come, first-served basis and spectrum licenses have replaced radio licenses. The term of spectrum licenses is 20 years, with a high expectation of renewal. Industry Canada may, however, issue licenses with a shorter term. Industry Canada is also reviewing the license fees it will charge spectrum license holders and in December 2014 published a notice seeking public comments on its fee proposal but has not yet implemented any changes.

The Canadian government opened Canadian satellite markets to foreign satellite operators as part of its 1998 World Trade Organization (“WTO”) commitments to liberalize trade in basic telecommunications services, with the exception of DTH television services provided through FSS or DBS facilities. Satellite digital audio radio service markets were also closed to foreign entry until 2005. In September 2005, the Canadian government revised its satellite-use policy to permit the use of foreign-licensed satellites for digital audio radio services in Canada. Further liberalization of the policy may occur and could result in increased competition in Canadian satellite markets.

Since November 2000, pursuant to the CRTC's Decision CRTC 2000-745, virtually all telecommunications service providers are required to pay contribution charges based on their Canadian telecommunications service revenues, minus certain deductions (e.g., retail Internet and paging revenues, terminal equipment sales and inter-carrier payments). The contribution rate varies from year to year. It was initially set at 4.5% of eligible revenues but was significantly reduced in subsequent years. The rate for 2014 was 0.55%, and an interim rate of 0.56% has been established by the CRTC for 2015.

United States Regulatory Environment

The Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") regulates the provision of satellite services to, from, or within the United States.

Telesat has chosen to operate its U.S.-authorized satellites, Telstar 11N and Telstar 12, on a non-common carrier basis. Consequently, it is not subject to rate regulation or other common carrier regulations enacted under the Communications Act of 1934. Telesat pays FCC filing fees in connection with its space station and earth station applications and annual fees to defray the FCC's regulatory expenses. Annual and quarterly status reports must be filed with the FCC for interstate/international telecommunications, and contribution charges to the FCC's Universal Service Fund ("USF") based on eligible United States telecom revenues are paid on a quarterly and annual basis. The USF contribution rate is adjusted quarterly and is currently set at 16.8% for the first quarter of 2015. At the present time, the FCC does not assess USF contributions with respect to bare transponder capacity (i.e. agreements for space segment only). Telesat's United States telecom revenues that are USF eligible are currently small and its USF payments are not material.

Telesat also owns and operates the portion of the ViaSat-1 satellite (115° WL) payload that is capable of providing service within Canada. The ViaSat-1 satellite is licensed by the United States.

The FCC currently grants satellite authorizations on a first-come, first-served basis to applicants who demonstrate that they are legally, technically and financially qualified, and that the public interest will be served by the grant. Under licensing rules, a bond must be posted for up to \$3 million when an FSS satellite authorization is granted. Some or the entire amount of the bond may be forfeited if there is a failure to meet any of the milestones for satellite contracting, design, construction, launch and commencement of operations. According to current licensing rules, the FCC will issue new satellite licenses for an initial 15-year term and will provide a licensee with an “expectancy” that a subsequent license will be granted for the replacement of an authorized satellite using the same frequencies. At the end of the 15-year term, a satellite that has not been replaced, or that has been relocated to another orbital location following its replacement, may be allowed to continue operations for a limited period of time subject to certain restrictions.

To facilitate the provision of FSS in C-, Ku- and Ka-band frequencies in the United States market, foreign licensed operators may apply to have their satellites placed on the FCC’s Permitted Space Station List. Telesat’s Anik F1, Anik F1R, Anik F2, Anik F3 and Telstar 14R/Estrela do Sul 2 satellites are currently on this list.

The United States made no WTO commitment to open its DTH, DBS or digital audio radio services to foreign competition, and instead indicated that provision of these services by foreign operators would be considered on a case-by-case basis, based on an evaluation of the effective competitive opportunities open to United States operators in the country in which the foreign satellite was licensed (i.e., an ECO-sat test) as well as other public interest criteria. While Canada currently does not satisfy the ECO-sat test in the case of DTH and DBS service, the FCC has found, in a number of cases, that provision of these services into the United States using Canadian-licensed satellites would provide significant public interest benefits and would therefore be allowed. In cases involving Telesat, United States service providers, Digital Broadband Applications Corp., DIRECTV and EchoStar, have all received FCC approval to access Canadian-authorized satellites under Telesat’s direction and control in Canadian-licensed orbital locations to provide DTH-FSS or DBS service into the United States.

The approval of the FCC for the acquisition of our ownership interest in Telesat was conditioned upon compliance by Telesat with commitments made to the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Homeland Security relating to the availability of certain records and communications in the United States in response to lawful United States law enforcement requests for such access.

The export of United States-manufactured satellites and technical information related to satellites, earth station equipment and provision of services to certain countries are subject to State Department, Commerce Department and Treasury Department regulations.

In 1999, the United States State Department published amendments to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (“ITAR”) which included satellites on the list of items requiring export licenses. Effective November 2014, further amendments to the ITAR transferred jurisdiction of certain satellites and related technology to the Export Administration Regulations administered by the Commerce Department, which also impose license requirements in specified circumstances. These ITAR provisions have limited Telesat’s access to technical information and have had a negative impact on Telesat’s international consulting revenues.

If Telesat does not maintain its existing authorizations or obtain necessary future authorizations under the export control laws and regulations of the United States, Telesat may be unable to export technical information or equipment to non-U.S. persons and companies, including to its own non-U.S. employees, as required to fulfill existing contracts. If Telesat does not maintain its existing authorizations or obtain necessary future authorizations under the trade sanctions laws and regulations of the United States, Telesat may not be able to provide satellite capacity and related administrative services to certain countries subject to U.S. sanctions. Telesat’s ability to acquire new United States-manufactured satellites, procure launch services and launch new satellites, operate existing satellites, obtain insurance and pursue its rights under insurance policies or conduct its satellite-related operations and consulting activities could also be negatively affected if Telesat and its suppliers are not able to obtain and maintain required U.S. export authorizations.

Regulation Outside Canada and the United States

The Brazilian national telecommunications agency, ANATEL, has authorized Telesat, through its subsidiary, Telesat Brasil Capacidade de Satélites Ltda. (“TBCS”), to operate a Ku-band FSS satellite at the 63° WL orbital location. In December 2008, TBCS entered into a new 15-year Concession Agreement with ANATEL which obligates TBCS to operate the satellite in accordance with Brazilian telecommunications law and contains provisions to enable ANATEL to levy fines for failure to perform according to the Concession terms.

Telesat, through its subsidiary Telesat Satellite LP, owns Telstar 18, which operates at the 138° EL orbital location under an agreement with APT, which has been granted the right to use the 138° EL orbital location by The Kingdom of Tonga. APT is the direct interface with the Tonga regulatory bodies. Because Telesat gained access to this orbital location through APT, there is uncertainty with respect to its ability to maintain access to this orbital location and the frequencies for replacement satellites.

Telesat owns and operates the portion of the ViaSat-1 satellite (115° WL) payload that is capable of providing service within Canada. ViaSat-1 operates in accordance with a license granted by the FCC in the United States. However, by virtue of an intergovernmental arrangement between the United States and the United Kingdom, ViaSat-1 operates in accordance with ITU networks filed by the United Kingdom regulatory agency, OFCOM, on behalf of the Isle of Man. The Isle of Man is a British Crown Dependency and Isle of Man satellite orbital filings are filed with the ITU-BR by OFCOM. ManSat Ltd. has been granted exclusive rights by the Isle of Man Government to manage all aspects of Isle of Man satellite orbital filings. Both Telesat and ViaSat have a commercial relationship with ManSat. ViaSat and Telesat have agreed to cooperate in their dealings with ManSat with respect to the ViaSat-1 satellite for OFCOM and ITU purposes.

Landing Rights and Other Regulatory Requirements

In addition to regulatory requirements governing the use of orbital locations, most countries regulate transmission signals to, and for uplink signals from, their territory. Telesat has landing rights in major market countries worldwide. In many jurisdictions, landing rights are granted on a per satellite basis and applications must be made to secure landing rights on replacement satellites.

International Regulatory Environment — International Telecommunication Union

The ITU, a body of the United Nations, is responsible for administering access by member states to frequencies in the radio portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. The ITU Radio Regulations set forth the process that member states must follow to secure rights for satellites to use frequencies at orbital locations and the obligations and restrictions that govern such use. The process includes, for example, a “first-come, first-served” system for gaining access to certain frequencies at orbital locations and time limits for bringing the frequencies into use. Other frequencies at specified orbital locations have been reserved in perpetuity for individual administrations’ use.

The Canadian, United States and other member states have rights to use certain frequencies at orbital locations. Telesat has been authorized by its ITU filing administrators (Canada, USA, Brazil and United Kingdom) to use certain frequencies at orbital locations. In addition, through commercial arrangements, Telesat has the right to use certain frequencies for which the Kingdom of Tonga has the rights. Authorized frequencies include those already used by its current satellites, and additional frequencies at various orbital locations that must be brought into use within specified time limits.

The ITU Radio Regulations also govern the process used by satellite operators to coordinate their operations with other satellite operators to avoid harmful interference. Each member state is required to give notice of, coordinate, and register its proposed use of radio frequency assignments at associated orbital locations with the ITU. The filing and registration process is administered by the ITU Radiocommunications Bureau (the “ITU-BR”).

Once a member state has filed with the ITU-BR its proposed use of frequencies at a given orbital location, other member states inform that member state and the ITU-BR of any intended use that has the potential to cause interference to either existing operations, or operations that may occur in accordance with priority rights. The member states are then obligated to negotiate with each other in an effort to coordinate the proposed uses and resolve interference concerns. If all outstanding issues are resolved in accordance with the various procedures of the ITU Radio Regulations, the frequencies are entered into the ITU’s Master Register (“MIFR”). Registered frequencies are entitled under international law to interference protection from subsequent or nonconforming uses.

Under the ITU Radio Regulations, a member state that places a satellite or any ground station into operation without completing coordination could be vulnerable to interference from other systems and may have to alter the operating parameters of its satellite if harmful interference occurs to other users already entered in the MIFR or that have priority rights.

The process of ITU filing and notification in the MIFR of frequencies spans a period of seven to eight years, or longer, depending upon the frequency band and the various provisions of the ITU Radio Regulations that may be invoked. Telesat's authorized frequencies are in various stages of the coordination and notification process. Many frequencies have completed the process and have been registered in the MIFR. In other cases, coordination is on-going so that entry into the MIFR is pending. This is typical for satellite operators. Depending upon the outcome of coordination discussions with other satellite operators Telesat may need to make concessions in terms of how a frequency may be used. This, in turn, could have a material adverse impact on Telesat's financial condition, as well as on the value of its business. The failure to reach an appropriate arrangement with such satellite operators may render it impossible to secure entry into the MIFR and result in substantial restrictions on the use and operations of Telesat's existing satellites at their orbital locations. In the event disputes arise during the coordination process or thereafter, the ITU Radio Regulations set forth procedures for resolving disputes but do not contain a mandatory dispute resolution mechanism or an enforcement mechanism. Rather, the rules invite a consensual dispute resolution process for parties to reach a mutually acceptable agreement. Neither the rules nor international law provide a clear remedy for a party where this voluntary process fails.

Although non-governmental entities, including Telesat, participate at the ITU, only national administrations have full standing as ITU members. Consequently, Telesat must ultimately rely on the administrations of Canada, the United States, Brazil, the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Tonga to represent its interests, including submitting and coordinating the ITU satellite networks that provide orbital locations and frequency information within the ITU process described above.

PATENTS AND PROPRIETARY RIGHTS

As of December 31, 2014, Telesat had seven patents, all in the United States. These patents expire between 2018 and 2027. Telesat also has several pending domestic and international patent applications.

There can be no assurance that any of the foregoing pending patent applications will be issued. Moreover, there can be no assurance that infringement of existing third party patents has not occurred or will not occur. Additionally, because the patent application process is confidential, there can be no assurance that third parties, including competitors, do not have patents pending that could result in issued patents which Telesat may infringe. In such event, Telesat may be restricted from continuing the infringing activities, which could adversely affect its business, or Telesat may be required to obtain a license from a patent holder and pay royalties, which would increase the cost of doing business.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Telesat's research and development expenditures are incurred for the studies associated with advanced satellite system designs and experimentation and development of space, satellite and ground communications products. This also includes the development of innovative and cost effective satellite applications for the various customer segments it serves.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Telesat's revenues from non-U.S. customers, primarily in Canada, Asia, Europe and Latin America represented 68%, 69% and 68% of its consolidated revenues for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. At December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, substantially all of its long-lived assets were located outside of the United States, primarily in Canada, with the exception of in-orbit satellites. (See Item 1A – “*Risk Factors* – Telesat is subject to risks associated with doing business internationally.”)

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2014, Loral had 22 full time employees.

As of December 31, 2014, Telesat and its subsidiaries had approximately 419 full and part time employees, approximately 3% of whom are subject to collective bargaining agreements. Telesat's employee body is primarily comprised of professional engineering, sales and marketing staff, administrative staff and skilled technical workers. Telesat considers its employee relations to be good.

OTHER

Loral, a Delaware corporation, was formed on June 24, 2005, to succeed to the business conducted by its predecessor registrant, Loral Space & Communications Ltd. (“Old Loral”), which emerged from chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy laws on November 21, 2005 (the “Effective Date”) pursuant to the terms of the fourth amended joint plan of reorganization, as modified.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports are available without charge on our web site, www.loral.com, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission. Copies of these documents also are available in print, without charge, from Loral’s Investor Relations Department, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10106. Loral’s web site is an inactive textual reference only, meaning that the information contained on the web site is not part of this report and is not incorporated in this report by reference.

Item 1A. *Risk Factors*

I. Financial and Telesat Investment Risk Factors

Telesat’s profitability may be adversely affected by swings in the global financial markets, which may have a material adverse effect on Telesat’s customers and suppliers.

Swings in the global financial markets that include illiquidity, market volatility, changes in interest rates and currency exchange fluctuations can be difficult to predict and negatively affect the ability of certain customers to make payments when due. Such swings may materially and adversely affect us due to the potential insolvency of Telesat’s suppliers and customers, inability of customers to obtain financing for their transponder leases, decreased customer demand, delays in supplier performance and contract terminations. Telesat’s customers may not have access to capital or a willingness to spend capital on transponder leases, or their levels of cash liquidity with which to pay for transponder leases may be adversely affected. Access of Telesat’s suppliers to capital and liquidity with which to maintain their inventories, production levels or product quality may be adversely affected, which could cause them to raise prices or cease operations. As a result, we may experience a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. These potential effects of swings in the global financial markets are difficult to forecast and mitigate.

Our equity investment in Telesat may be at risk because of Telesat's leverage.

At December 31, 2014, Telesat had outstanding indebtedness of CAD 3.6 billion, which matures between 2017 and 2019, and additional borrowing capacity of CAD 140 million under its revolving facility, based on a U.S. dollar/Canadian dollar exchange rate of \$1.00/CAD 1.1621. Approximately CAD 2.6 billion of this total borrowing capacity is debt that is secured by substantially all of the assets of Telesat. This indebtedness represents a significant amount of indebtedness for a company the size of Telesat. The agreements governing this indebtedness impose operating and financial restrictions on Telesat's activities. These restrictions on Telesat's ability to operate its business could seriously harm its business by, among other things, limiting its ability to take advantage of financing, merger and acquisition and other corporate opportunities, which could in time adversely affect the value of our investment in Telesat.

Borrowings under Telesat's senior secured credit facilities are at variable rates of interest and expose Telesat to interest rate risk. Assuming all revolving loans are fully drawn, each quarter point change in interest rates would result in a CAD 6.7 million change in annual interest expense on indebtedness under the senior secured credit facilities. Telesat has entered into, and in the future it may enter into, interest rate swaps that involve the exchange of floating for fixed rate interest payments in order to reduce interest rate volatility. Telesat may not, however, maintain interest rate swaps with respect to all or any of its variable rate indebtedness, and any swaps Telesat enters into may not fully mitigate its interest rate risk, may prove disadvantageous or may create additional risks.

As of December 31, 2014, Telesat's debt denominated in U.S. dollars was \$2.6 billion, all of which was unhedged with respect to foreign exchange rates. Changes in exchange rates impact the amount that Telesat pays in interest and may significantly increase the amount that Telesat is required to pay in Canadian dollar terms to redeem the indebtedness either at maturity, or earlier if redemption rights are exercised or other events occur which require Telesat to offer to purchase the indebtedness prior to maturity, and to repay funds drawn under its US-dollar denominated facility. Unfavorable exchange rate changes could affect Telesat's ability to repay or refinance this debt.

A breach of the covenants contained in any of Telesat's loan agreements, including without limitation, a failure to maintain the financial ratios required under such agreements, could result in an event of default. If an event of default were to occur, Telesat's lenders would be able to accelerate repayment of the related indebtedness, and it may also trigger a cross default under other Telesat indebtedness.

If Telesat is unable to repay or refinance its secured indebtedness when due (whether at the maturity date or upon acceleration as a result of a default), the lenders will have the right to proceed against the collateral granted to them to secure such indebtedness, which consists of substantially all of the assets of Telesat and its subsidiaries. Telesat's ability to make payments on, or repay or refinance, its debt, will depend largely upon its future operating performance and market conditions. Disruptions in the financial markets could make it more difficult to renew or extend Telesat's facilities at current commitment levels on similar terms or at all. In the event that Telesat is not able to service or refinance its indebtedness, there would be a material adverse effect on the value of our equity investment in Telesat.

Telesat's financial results and our U.S. dollar reporting of Telesat's financial results will be affected by volatility in the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate.

Portions of Telesat's revenue, expenses and debt are denominated in U.S. dollars and changes in the U.S. dollar/Canadian dollar exchange rate may have a negative impact on Telesat's financial results and affect the ability of Telesat to repay or refinance its borrowings. Telesat's main currency exposures as of December 31, 2014 lie in its U.S. dollar denominated cash and short term investments and debt financing. In addition, approximately 49% of Telesat's revenues for 2014, a substantial portion of its expenses and its capital expenditures are denominated in U.S. dollars. To date, Telesat's use of forward currency contracts and other currency hedges has been limited and may not adequately protect it from foreign currency risk. As a result of a decrease in the value of the Canadian dollar during 2014, Telesat recorded a mainly non-cash foreign exchange loss of approximately \$232 million, prior to the impact of any hedging instruments. As of December 31, 2014, a five percent increase (decrease) in the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar would have increased (decreased) Telesat's net income by approximately \$122 million. This analysis assumes all other variables remain constant.

Loral reports its investment in Telesat using the equity method of accounting. Loral reports its investment in Telesat in U.S. dollars while Telesat reports its financial results in Canadian dollars. As a result, Telesat's results of operations are subject to conversion from Canadian dollars to U.S. dollars. Changes in the U.S. dollar relationship to the Canadian dollar affect how our financial results as they relate to Telesat are reported in our consolidated financial statements. During 2014, the exchange rate moved from US\$1.00/CAD 1.0623 at December 31, 2013 to US\$1.00/CAD 1.1621 at December 31, 2014.

While we own 62.8% of Telesat on an economic basis, we own only 32.7% of its voting stock and therefore do not have the right to elect or appoint a majority of the members of its Board of Directors and our interests and those of the other Telesat shareholders may diverge or conflict.

While we own 62.8% of the economic interests in Telesat, we hold only 32.7% of its voting interests. Although the restrictions on foreign ownership of Canadian satellites have been removed by the government of Canada, we are still subject to our shareholders agreement with the Public Sector Pension Investment Board (“PSP”) and the articles of incorporation of Telesat Holdco, which do not allow us to own more voting stock of Telesat Holdco than we currently own. Also, under our shareholders agreement, the governance and management of Telesat is vested in its 10-member Board of Directors, comprised of three Loral-appointed directors, three PSP-appointed directors and four independent directors, two of whom also own Telesat shares with nominal economic value and 31.06% and 6.82% of the voting interests for Telesat directors, respectively. While we own a greater voting interest in Telesat than any other single stockholder with respect to election of directors and we and PSP, which owns 29.4% of the voting interests for directors and 67.3% of the voting interests for all other matters, together own a majority of Telesat’s voting power, circumstances may occur where our interests and those of PSP diverge or are in conflict. For example, it is likely that any strategic transaction involving our ownership interests in Telesat that we wish to pursue will require the cooperation of PSP, and PSP may not share our objectives or wish to pursue transactions in which we are interested or any transaction at all. In the event that our interests differ from those of PSP, PSP, with the agreement of at least three of the four independent directors, may, subject to veto rights that we have under Telesat’s shareholders agreement, cause Telesat to take actions contrary to our wishes. These veto rights are, however, limited to certain extraordinary actions — for example, the incurrence of more than \$100 million of indebtedness or the purchase of assets at a cost in excess of \$100 million. Moreover, our right to block these actions under the shareholders agreement falls away if, subject to certain exceptions, either (i) ownership or control, directly or indirectly by Dr. Mark H. Rachesky (President of MHR Fund Management LLC, or MHR, which, through its affiliated funds is our largest stockholder) of our voting stock falls below certain levels other than in certain specified circumstances or (ii) there is a change in the composition of a majority of the members of Loral’s board of directors over a consecutive two-year period without the approval of the incumbent directors.

We may face indemnification claims from our sale of SS/L.

In the fourth quarter of 2012, we completed the sale of our subsidiary, SS/L, to MDA. Under the terms of the purchase agreement related to the SS/L sale, we are obligated to indemnify MDA for (1) pre-closing taxes; and (2) Covered Litigation Costs and Covered Litigation Damages (as such terms are defined in the Purchase Agreement) relating to the ViaSat lawsuit, subject to certain sharing formulas and caps. Although the ViaSat lawsuit has been settled and we have been released by MDA, MDA Holdings and SS/L from any further indemnification obligations relating thereto, we remain obligated to indemnify MDA for pre-closing taxes. MDA has the right to offset against payments due to us under the Land Note, amounts that have been finally determined to be due pursuant to indemnification claims. In certain circumstances, MDA has the right to deposit amounts due to us under the Land Note in escrow until pending indemnification claims are resolved. Indemnification claims under the Purchase Agreement could exceed amounts due to us pursuant to the Land Note requiring us to use our existing liquidity to pay such claims. To date, MDA has submitted one unresolved claim for indemnification which relates to pre-closing taxes. We intend vigorously to contest the underlying tax assessment, but there can be no assurance that we will be successful. We may not be able to settle indemnification claims at or below the value recorded in our financial statements, and indemnification claims under the Purchase Agreement, whether pending now or made in the future, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, including liquidity, and results of operations.

We are jointly and severally liable together with MDA and SS/L for the ViaSat litigation settlement payments, and, if MDA and SS/L were to default on their share of the payments, we may not have sufficient liquidity to fund the missed payments.

In September 2014, we, SS/L and ViaSat settled the lawsuit brought in February 2012 by ViaSat against us and SS/L and an additional lawsuit brought in September 2013 by ViaSat against SS/L. The terms of the settlement agreement provide, among other things, for payment by Loral and SS/L to ViaSat on a joint and several basis of \$100 million, \$40 million of which was paid in September 2014 in connection with entering into the settlement agreement, with the remaining \$60 million to be paid quarterly from October 15, 2014 through January 15, 2017 with interest. Loral and MDA have agreed that Loral will be responsible for \$45 million, and MDA and SS/L will be responsible for \$55 million, of the \$100 million due ViaSat. Pursuant to our agreement with MDA, as of January 31, 2015, Loral, on the one hand, and MDA and SS/L, on the other hand, is each obligated to make additional payments to ViaSat through January 2017 totaling \$22.5 million and \$32.5 million, respectively, including interest. Although we expect to have sufficient liquidity to fund our share of the payments due ViaSat, because the payment obligations to ViaSat are joint and several, if MDA and SS/L were to default on all or part of their payment obligations to ViaSat, Loral would be obligated to pay ViaSat any amounts not paid by MDA and SS/L. In such event, and depending on the extent and timing of the default by MDA and SS/L, we may not have sufficient liquidity to fund the payments not made by MDA and SS/L; if so, we would have to raise the shortfall through one or a combination of the following: proceeds from a strategic transaction, a rights offering or other equity or debt financing. There can be no assurance whether or when any strategic transaction may occur, and the future cost of raising funds through the capital markets may be expensive or those markets may be unavailable. Inability to raise the necessary funds could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Loral Space & Communications Inc., the parent company, is a holding company with no current operations; we are dependent on cash flow from our affiliates to meet our financial obligations.

Loral, the parent company, is a holding company with ownership interests in Telesat and XTAR. The parent company has no independent operations or operating assets and has ongoing cash requirements. The ability of Telesat and XTAR to make payments or distributions to the parent company, whether as dividends or as payments under applicable management and consulting agreements or otherwise, will depend on their operating results, including their ability to satisfy their own cash flow requirements, and obligations including, without limitation, their debt service obligations. Moreover, covenants contained in the debt agreements of Telesat impose limitations on its ability to dividend funds to the parent company. Even if the applicable debt covenants would permit Telesat to pay dividends, the parent company will not have the ability to cause Telesat to do so. See above “While we own 62.8% of Telesat on an economic basis, we own only 32.7% of its voting stock and therefore do not have the right to elect or appoint a majority of the members of its Board of Directors and our interests and those of the other Telesat shareholders may diverge or conflict.” Likewise, any dividend payments by XTAR would require the prior consent of our Spanish partner in the joint venture.

The parent company earns a consulting fee of \$5.0 million a year from Telesat. Telesat's loan documents generally permit this consulting fee from Telesat to be paid to the parent company in cash except if the senior secured leverage ratio under Telesat's credit and note agreements is greater than 5.25 to 1.0. When the ratio is greater than 5.25 to 1.0, the consulting fee is paid through the issuance of promissory notes to Loral with an annual interest rate of 7% and a maturity date of October 31, 2018. Whether Telesat meets the financial performance criteria to enable payment is dependent upon, among other things, foreign exchange rates which are constantly fluctuating. We had no notes receivable from Telesat as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, related to payment of consulting fees. It is uncertain at this time whether Telesat will be permitted to continue to pay the consulting fee in cash in the future.

In connection with our assignment in March 2011 to Telesat of our interest in the Canadian payload on the Viasat-1 satellite, Telesat agreed that, if it obtains certain supplemental capacity on the payload, Loral will be entitled to receive one-half of any net revenue actually earned by Telesat in connection with the leasing of such supplemental capacity to its customers until December 2015 using the supplemental capacity. Loral earned \$1.0 million and \$1.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and had a receivable of \$0.3 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 under this revenue share. There can be no assurance that Loral will receive significant revenues in 2015 under this agreement.

Our equity interest in XTAR became impaired in 2014 and in the future may become further impaired or written off.

As a result of a significant decline in XTAR's revenues in 2014 and a reassessment of our revenue expectations for XTAR in future years, we determined that our equity interest in XTAR was impaired and have included, for the year ended December 31, 2014, a charge of \$18.7 million in equity in net (loss) income of affiliates. If XTAR's revenues continue to decline in future years, the level of impairment may increase, and we may have to take additional charges to our investment in XTAR, and, depending on the level of any future impairment, our investment may have to be written off completely. Additional impairment charges or completely writing off our XTAR investment could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

XTAR has not generated sufficient revenues to meet all of its substantial contractual obligations, and XTAR may be unable to pay these obligations when due, which could ultimately result in a restructuring of XTAR.

XTAR's take-up rate in its service has been slower than anticipated, and, in fact, in recent years revenues have been declining. For example, XTAR's revenues declined by approximately 17% from 2013 to 2014. As a result, XTAR has deferred certain payments owed to us, Hisdesat and Telesat, including payments due under an agreement with Hisdesat to lease certain transponders on the Spainsat satellite. These lease obligations were \$25 million in 2014 with increases thereafter to a maximum of \$28 million per year through the end of the useful life of the satellite, which is estimated to be in 2021. In addition, XTAR has entered into an agreement with Hisdesat whereby the past due balance on the Spainsat transponders of \$32.3 million as of December 31, 2008, together with a deferral of \$6.7 million in

payments due in 2009, became payable to Hisdesat over 12 years through annual payments of \$5 million. The \$5 million payment due during 2015 may be deferred as necessary until December 31, 2015, with interest on any deferred amounts capitalized. XTAR's lease and other obligations to Hisdesat, which will aggregate in excess of \$200 million over the remaining life of the satellite as of December 31, 2014, are substantial, especially in light of XTAR's limited revenues to date. XTAR has agreed that most of its excess cash balance would be applied towards making limited payments on these obligations, as well as payments of other amounts owed to us, Hisdesat and Telesat in respect of services provided by them to XTAR. Unless XTAR is able to generate a substantial increase in its revenues, these obligations will continue to accrue and grow, and, absent agreement to further defer all or some these obligations, XTAR may be unable to pay them when due, which could have a material and adverse effect on our equity interest in XTAR and ultimately could result in a restructuring of XTAR. As of December 31, 2014, \$6.8 million was due to Loral from XTAR.

The soundness of financial institutions and counterparties could adversely affect Telesat or us.

We and Telesat have exposure to many different financial institutions and counterparties (including those under credit, financing and insurance arrangements), including brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks, insurance providers and other institutions and industry participants. We and Telesat are exposed to risk, including credit risk resulting from many of the transactions executed in connection with hedging activities, in the event that any lenders or counterparties, including insurance providers, are unable to honor their commitments or otherwise default under an agreement with Telesat or us.

We have explored, are exploring and expect in the future to explore various strategic transactions; this process may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations whether or not a transaction is ultimately consummated.

We have previously explored, and are exploring, potential strategic transactions involving Telesat. In the future, we expect to continue to pursue strategic alternatives involving Telesat with the goal of maximizing shareholder value. The process of pursuing a strategic transaction will result in transaction costs and may result in the diversion of the attention of operating management of Telesat from business operations, the disclosure of confidential information to competitors or potential customers as part of a due diligence process and an adverse perception of Telesat in the marketplace which could, among other things, adversely affect Telesat's ability to win new business. Any of such results could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations whether or not a strategic transaction is consummated. There can be no assurance whether or when any transaction involving Loral or Telesat will occur, and, even if a transaction is consummated, there can be no assurance as to whether or to what degree such a transaction will be successful in maximizing value to our shareholders.

We may explore and evaluate possible strategic transactions and alliances other than those involving Telesat which require financing which may not be available at all or on favorable terms.

Loral may, in addition to exploring strategic transactions involving Telesat, from time to time, explore and evaluate possible strategic transactions and alliances which may include joint ventures and strategic relationships as well as business combinations or the acquisition or disposition of assets. In order to pursue certain of these opportunities, additional funds are likely to be required. There can be no assurance that we will enter into additional strategic transactions or alliances, nor do we know if we will be able to obtain the necessary financing for transactions that require additional funds on favorable terms, if at all.

As part of our business strategy, we or Telesat may complete acquisitions or dispositions, undertake restructuring efforts or engage in other strategic transactions. These actions could adversely affect our or Telesat's business, results of operations and financial condition.

As part of our business strategy, we or Telesat may engage in discussions with third parties regarding, or enter into agreements relating to, acquisitions, dispositions, restructuring efforts or other strategic transactions in order to manage our or Telesat's product and technology portfolios or further our strategic objectives. In order to pursue this strategy successfully, we must identify suitable acquisition or alliance candidates and complete these transactions, some of which may be large and complex. Any of these activities may result in disruptions to our business and may not produce the full efficiency and cost reduction benefits anticipated.

Instability in financial markets could adversely affect our ability to access additional capital.

In past years, the volatility and disruption in the capital and credit markets reached unprecedented levels. If these conditions reoccur, there can be no assurance that we will not experience a material adverse effect on our ability to borrow money or have access to capital, if needed. Lenders may be unable or unwilling to lend money. In addition, if we determine that it is appropriate or necessary to raise capital in the future, the future cost of raising funds through the debt or equity markets may be expensive or those markets may be unavailable. If we were unable to raise funds through debt or equity markets, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Telesat information in this report other than the information included in the audited financial statements is based solely on information provided to us by Telesat.

Because we do not control Telesat, we do not have the same control and certification processes with respect to the information contained in this report on our satellite services segment that we would have if we controlled Telesat. We are also not involved in managing Telesat's day-to-day operations. Accordingly, the Telesat information contained in this report other than the information included in the audited financial statements is based solely on information provided to us by Telesat and has not been separately verified by us.

II. Risk Factors Associated With Satellite Services

Telesat's in-orbit satellites may fail to operate as expected due to operational anomalies resulting in lost revenues, increased costs and/or termination of contracts.

Satellites utilize highly complex technology and operate in the harsh environment of space and therefore are subject to significant operational risks while in orbit. The risks include in-orbit equipment failures, malfunctions and other kinds of problems commonly referred to as anomalies. Satellite anomalies include, for example, circuit failures, transponder failures, solar array failures, telemetry transmitter failures, battery cell and other power system failures, satellite control system failures and propulsion system failures. Some of Telesat's satellites have had malfunctions and other anomalies in the past. Acts of war, terrorism, magnetic, electrostatic or solar storms, space debris, satellite conjunctions or micrometeoroids could also damage Telesat's satellites.

Despite working closely with satellite manufacturers to determine the causes of anomalies and mitigate them in new satellites and to provide for intrasatellite redundancies for certain critical components to minimize or eliminate service disruptions in the event of failure, anomalies are likely to be experienced in the future, whether due to the types of anomalies described above or arising from the failure of other systems or components, and intrasatellite redundancy may not be available upon the occurrence of such anomalies. There can be no assurance that, in these cases, it will be possible to restore normal operations. Where service cannot be restored, the failure could cause the satellite to have less capacity available for sale, to suffer performance degradation, or to cease operating prematurely, either in whole or in part. For example, if the damaged solar array on Telstar 14R/Estrela do Sul 2 were to deploy unexpectedly in the future, this could result in a loss of capability to provide service.

Any single anomaly or series of anomalies or other failure (whether full or partial) of any of Telesat's satellites could cause Telesat's revenues, cash flows and backlog to decline materially, could require Telesat to repay prepayments made by customers of the affected satellite and could have a material adverse effect on Telesat's relationships with current customers and its ability to attract new customers for satellite services. A failure could result in a customer terminating its contract for service on the affected satellite. If Telesat is unable to provide alternate capacity to an affected customer, the customer may decide to procure all or a portion of its future satellite services from an alternate supplier or the customer's business may be so adversely affected by the satellite failure that it may not have the financial ability to procure future satellite services. In addition, an anomaly that has a material adverse effect on a satellite's overall performance or expected orbital maneuver life could require Telesat to recognize an impairment loss, which in turn would adversely affect us. It may also require Telesat to expedite its planned replacement program, adversely affecting its profitability and increasing its financing needs and limiting the availability of funds for other business purposes. Finally, the occurrence of anomalies may adversely affect Telesat's ability to insure satellites at commercially reasonable premiums, if at all, and may cause insurers to demand additional exclusions in policies they issue.

The actual orbital maneuver lives of Telesat's satellites may be shorter than Telesat anticipates and Telesat may be required to reduce available capacity on its satellites prior to the end of their orbital maneuver lives.

Telesat anticipates that its satellites will have the end of orbital maneuver life dates described above in Item 1-Business. For all but one of Telesat's satellites, the expected end-of orbital maneuver life date goes beyond the manufacturer's end-of-service life date. A number of factors will affect the actual commercial service lives of Telesat's satellites, including:

the amount of propellant used in maintaining the satellite's orbital location or relocating the satellite to a new orbital location (and, for newly-launched satellites, the amount of propellant used during orbit raising following launch);

- the durability and quality of their construction;
- the performance of their components;
- conditions in space such as solar flares and space debris;
- operational considerations, including operational failures and other anomalies; and
- changes in technology which may make all or a portion of Telesat's satellite fleet obsolete.

Telesat has been forced to remove satellites from service prematurely in the past due to an unexpected reduction in their previously anticipated end-of-orbital maneuver life. It is possible that the actual orbital maneuver lives of one or more of Telesat's existing satellites may also be shorter than originally anticipated. Further, on some of Telesat's satellites it is anticipated that the total available payload capacity may need to be reduced prior to the satellite reaching its end-of-orbital maneuver life.

Telesat periodically reviews the expected orbital maneuver life of each of its satellites using current engineering data. A reduction in the orbital maneuver life of any of Telesat's satellites could result in a reduction of the revenues generated by that satellite, the recognition of an impairment loss and an acceleration of capital expenditures. To the extent Telesat is required to reduce the available payload capacity prior to the end of a satellite's orbital maneuver life, its revenues from the satellite would be reduced.

Telesat's satellite launches may be delayed, it may suffer launch failures or its satellites may fail to reach their planned orbital locations. Any such issue could result in the loss of a satellite or cause significant delays in the deployment of the satellite which could have a material adverse effect on Telesat's results of operations, business prospects and financial condition.

Delays in launching satellites and in the deployment of satellites are not uncommon and result from construction delays, the unavailability of reliable launch opportunities with suppliers, delays in obtaining required regulatory approvals and launch failures. If satellite construction schedules are not met, a launch opportunity may not be available at the time the satellite is ready to be launched. Satellites are also subject to certain risks related to failed launches. Launch failures result in significant delays in the deployment of satellites because of the need to construct replacement satellites, which typically takes up to 30 months or longer, and to obtain another launch vehicle. A delay or perceived delay in launching a satellite, or replacing a satellite, may cause Telesat's current customers to move to another satellite provider if they determine that the delay may cause an interruption in continuous service. In addition, Telesat's contracts with customers who purchase or reserve satellite capacity may allow the customers to terminate their contracts in the event of a delay. Any such termination would require Telesat to refund any prepayment it may have received, and would result in a reduction in Telesat's contracted backlog and would delay or prevent Telesat from securing the commercial benefits of the new satellite. Launch vehicles may also underperform, in which case the satellite may be lost or, if it can be placed into service by using its onboard propulsion systems to reach the desired orbital location, will have a shorter useful life. Certain of Telesat's satellites are nearing their expected end-of-orbital maneuver lives. Any launch failure, underperformance, delay or perceived delay could have a material adverse effect on Telesat's results of operations, business prospects and financial condition.

Telesat's insurance will not protect it against all satellite-related losses. Further, Telesat may not be able to renew insurance on its existing satellites or obtain insurance on future satellites on acceptable terms or at all, and, for certain of Telesat's existing satellites, Telesat has elected to forego obtaining insurance.

Telesat's current satellite insurance does not protect it against all satellite-related losses that it may experience, and it does not have in-orbit insurance coverage for all of the satellites in its fleet. As of December 31, 2014, the total net book value of Telesat's five in-orbit satellites for which it does not have insurance is approximately CAD 70 million. Telesat's insurance does not protect it against business interruption, loss of revenues or delay of revenues. In addition, Telesat does not insure the net book value of performance incentives that may be payable to a satellite's manufacturer as these are payable only to the extent that the satellite operates in accordance with contracted technical specifications. Telesat's existing launch and in-orbit insurance policies include, and any future policies that Telesat obtains can be expected to include, specified exclusions, deductibles and material change limitations. Typically, these insurance policies exclude coverage for damage or losses arising from acts of war, anti-satellite devices, electromagnetic or radio frequency interference and other similar potential risks for which exclusions are customary in the industry at the time the policy is written. In addition, they typically exclude coverage for satellite health-related problems affecting Telesat's satellites that are known at the time the policy is written or renewed. Any claims under existing policies are subject to settlement with the insurers and may, in some instances, be payable to Telesat's customers.

The price, terms and availability of satellite insurance has fluctuated significantly in recent years. These fluctuations may be affected by recent satellite launch or in-orbit failures and general conditions in the insurance industry. Launch and in-orbit policies on satellites may not continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all. To the extent Telesat experiences a launch or in-orbit failure that is not fully insured, or for which insurance proceeds are delayed or disputed, it may not have sufficient resources to replace the affected satellite. In addition, higher premiums on insurance policies increase Telesat's costs, thereby reducing its profitability. In addition to higher premiums, insurance policies may provide for higher deductibles, shorter coverage periods, higher loss percentages required for constructive total loss claims and additional satellite health-related policy exclusions. There can be no assurance that, upon the expiration of an in-orbit insurance policy, which typically has a term of one year, Telesat will be able to renew the policy on terms acceptable to it.

Subject to the requirements of Telesat's senior secured credit facilities and the indenture governing Telesat's senior notes, Telesat may elect to reduce or eliminate insurance coverage for certain of its existing satellites, or elect not to obtain insurance policies for its future satellites, especially if exclusions make such policies ineffective, the costs of coverage make such insurance impractical or if self-insurance is deemed more effective.

Replacing a satellite upon the end of its service life will require Telesat to make significant expenditures and may require Telesat to obtain shareholder approval.

To ensure no disruption in Telesat's business and to prevent loss of its customers, Telesat will be required to commence construction of a replacement satellite approximately five years prior to the expected end of service life of the satellite then in orbit. Typically, it costs in the range of \$250 million to \$300 million to construct, launch and insure a satellite. There can be no assurance that Telesat will have sufficient cash, cash flow or be able to obtain third party or shareholder financing to fund such expenditures on favorable terms, if at all, or that Telesat will obtain shareholder approval, where required, to procure replacement satellites. Certain of Telesat's satellites are nearing their expected end-of-orbital maneuver lives. Should Telesat not have sufficient funds available to replace those satellites or should Telesat not receive approval from its shareholders, where required, to purchase replacement satellites, it could have a material adverse effect on Telesat's results of operations, business prospects and financial condition.

Telesat is subject to significant and intensifying competition within the satellite industry and from other providers of communications capacity. Telesat's failure to compete effectively would result in a loss of revenues and a decline in profitability, which would adversely affect Telesat's business and results of operations, business prospects and financial condition.

Telesat provides point-to-point and point-to-multipoint services for voice, data and video communications and for high-speed Internet access. A trend toward consolidation of major FSS providers has resulted in the creation of global competitors who are substantially larger than Telesat in terms of both the number of satellites they have in orbit as well as in terms of their revenues. Due to their larger sizes, these operators are able to take advantage of greater economies of scale, may be more attractive to customers, may (depending on the specific satellite and orbital location in question) have greater flexibility to restore service to their customers in the event of a partial or total satellite failure and may be able to offer expansion capacity for future requirements. Telesat also competes against regional satellite operators who may enjoy competitive advantages in their local markets. As a condition of Telesat's licenses for certain satellites, Telesat is required by Industry Canada, the governmental department overseeing Canadian investment innovation and economic development, to invest in research and development related to satellite communication activities. Telesat's global competitors may not face this additional financial burden.

Telesat expects a substantial portion of its ongoing business will continue to be in the Canadian domestic market. This market is characterized by increasing competition among satellite providers and rapid technological development. Historically, the Canadian regulatory framework has required the use of Canadian-licensed satellites for the delivery

of DTH programming in Canada. It is possible that this framework could change and allow non-Canadian satellite operators that have adequate service coverage in Canadian territory to compete for future business from Telesat's DTH customers. In 2007, Industry Canada awarded a spectrum which is suitable for providing services to Canadian customers, including DTH, to Ciel Satellite Group which was at the time Canadian controlled but has since become controlled by a foreign entity, SES S.A. the world's second largest FSS satellite operator. In addition, in 2009, Industry Canada authorized FreeHD Canada to use a foreign-based satellite for the provision for DTH services on an interim basis. Industry Canada subsequently awarded FreeHD a license to use 12 and 14 GHz spectrum at the 95.5°W orbital position to operate an interim satellite. Industry Canada also provided approval in principle to 95.5°W Canadian Satellite Communications Inc. to develop and operate a 17 GHz broadcasting service satellite at 95°W.

Telesat's business is also subject to competition from ground based forms of communications technology. For many point-to-point and other services, the offerings provided by terrestrial companies can be more competitive than the services offered via satellite. A number of companies are increasing their ability to transmit signals on existing terrestrial infrastructures, such as fiber optic cable, DSL (digital subscriber line) and terrestrial wireless transmitters often with funding and other incentives provided by government. The ability of any of these companies to significantly increase their capacity and/or the reach of their network likely would result in a decrease in the demand for Telesat's services. Increasing availability of capacity from other forms of communications technology can create an excess supply of telecommunications capacity, decreasing the prices Telesat would be able to charge for its services under new service contracts and thereby negatively affecting Telesat's profitability. New technology could render satellite-based services less competitive by satisfying consumer demand in other ways. Telesat also competes for local regulatory approval in places where more than one provider may want to operate and with other satellite operators for scarce frequency assignments and a limited supply of orbital locations. Telesat's failure to compete effectively could result in a loss of revenues and a decline in profitability, a decrease in the value of its business and a downgrade of its credit rating, which would restrict its access to the capital markets.

Fluctuations in available satellite capacity could adversely affect Telesat's results.

The availability of satellite capacity has fluctuated over time, characterized by periods of undersupply of capacity, followed by periods of substantial new satellite construction which is, in turn, followed by an oversupply of available capacity. To the extent Telesat were to experience another period of oversupply of capacity as a result of new satellite construction or otherwise, it may be forced to decrease the prices it charges for services which would adversely affect its results.

Reductions in government spending could reduce demand for Telesat's services.

Governments, in particular the U.S. government, purchase a substantial amount of satellite services from commercial satellite operators, including Telesat. To the extent these governments reduce spending on satellite services, as a result of the need to reduce overall spending during periods of fiscal restraint, to reduce budget deficits or otherwise, demand for Telesat's services could decrease which could adversely affect Telesat's revenue, the prices it is able to charge for services and its results.

Changes in technology, video distribution methods and demand could have a material adverse effect on Telesat's results of operations, business prospects and financial condition.

The implementation of new technologies or the improvement of existing technologies may reduce the transponder capacity needed to transmit a given amount of information thereby reducing the total demand for capacity. For example, improvements in signal compression could allow Telesat's customers to transmit the same amount of data using a reduced amount of capacity. The introduction of Ka-band, high throughput satellites, such as ViaSat-1 and Jupiter 1, which are able to transmit substantially more content per transponder than pre-existing Ka-band satellites, may decrease demand and/or prices for pre-existing Ka-band capacity as well as C-band and Ku-band capacity. Additional Ka-band, high throughput satellites are currently under construction. While Telesat owns the Canadian Payload on ViaSat-1, the introduction of more Ka-band, high throughput satellites by other operators into the markets in which Telesat participates could have a material adverse effect on Telesat's results of operations, business prospects and financial condition.

Telesat's business may be negatively impacted by the growth of "over-the-top" ("OTT") video distribution (e.g., Netflix). This type of distribution involves delivery of broadcasting services through an internet service provider that is not involved in the control or distribution of the content itself. The growth of OTT distribution may have a negative impact on the demand for the services of some of Telesat's large customers in the video distribution business and could result in lower demand for Telesat's satellite capacity.

Developments that Telesat expects to support the growth in demand for satellite services, such as continued growth in corporate data and internet traffic, the continued proliferation of HDTV and continued economic growth in Latin America may fail to materialize or may not occur in the manner or to the extent Telesat anticipates.

Telesat derives a substantial amount of its revenues from only a few of its customers. A loss of, or default by, one or more of these major customers, or a material adverse change in any such customer's business or financial condition, could materially reduce Telesat's future revenues and contracted backlog.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, Telesat's top five customers together accounted for approximately 51% of its revenues. At December 31, 2014, Telesat's top five backlog customers together accounted for approximately 85% of its backlog. If any of Telesat's major customers chose to not renew its contract or contracts at the expiration of the existing terms or sought to negotiate concessions, particularly on price, that could have a material adverse effect on Telesat's results of operations, business prospects and financial condition. Telesat's customers could experience a downturn in their business or find themselves in financial difficulties, which could result in their ceasing or reducing their use of Telesat's services (or becoming unable to pay for services they had contracted to buy). In addition, some of Telesat's customers' industries are undergoing significant consolidation, and Telesat's customers may be acquired by each other or other companies, including by Telesat's competitors. Such acquisitions could adversely affect Telesat's ability to sell services to such customers and to any end-users whom they serve. Some customers have in the past defaulted, and Telesat's customers may in the future default, on their obligations to Telesat due to bankruptcy, lack of liquidity, operational failure or other reasons. Such defaults could adversely affect Telesat's revenue, operating margins and cash flows. If Telesat's contracted revenue backlog is reduced due to the financial difficulties of its customers, Telesat's revenue, operating margins and cash flows would be further negatively impacted.

Telesat operates in a highly regulated industry and government regulations may adversely affect its ability to sell its services, or increase the expense of such services or otherwise limit Telesat's ability to operate or grow its business.

As an operator of a global satellite system, Telesat is regulated by government authorities in Canada, the United States and other countries in which it operates.

In Canada, Telesat's operations are subject to regulation and licensing by Industry Canada pursuant to the Radiocommunication Act (Canada) and by the CRTC, under the Telecommunications Act (Canada). Industry Canada has the authority to issue licenses, establish standards, assign Canadian orbital locations, and plan the allocation and use of the radio frequency spectrum, including the radio frequencies upon which Telesat's satellites and earth stations depend. The Minister responsible for Industry Canada has broad discretion in exercising this authority to issue licenses, fix and amend conditions of licenses, and to suspend or even revoke them. The CRTC has authority over the allocation (and reallocation) of satellite capacity to particular broadcasting undertakings. Some of Telesat's service agreements are subject to CRTC approval. Telesat is required to pay different forms of "universal service" charges in Canada and have certain research and development obligations that do not apply to other satellite operators with which it competes. These rates and obligations could change at any time. In 2014, the CRTC commenced an inquiry to examine satellite transport services offered in Canada, including the rates charged by satellite operators. The results of that inquiry may affect Telesat's regulatory framework and could result in more onerous restrictions being imposed on Telesat's business or could otherwise have an adverse effect on Telesat's operations and financial results.

In the United States, the FCC regulates the provision of satellite services to, from, or within the United States. Certain of Telesat's satellites are owned and operated through a U.S. subsidiary and are regulated by the FCC. In addition, to facilitate the provision of FSS satellite services in C-, Ku- and Ka-band frequencies in the United States market, foreign licensed operators can apply to have their satellites placed on the FCC's Permitted Space Station List. Telesat's Anik F1, Anik FIR, Anik F2, Anik F3 and Telstar 14R/Estrela do Sul 2 satellites are currently on this list. The export from the United States of satellites and technical information related to satellites, earth station equipment and provision of services to certain countries are subject to State Department, Commerce Department and Treasury Department regulations, in particular the International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("ITAR") which currently includes satellites on the list of items requiring export permits. These ITAR provisions have constrained Telesat's access to technical information and have had a negative impact on its international consulting revenues. In addition, Telesat and its satellite manufacturers may not be able to obtain and maintain necessary export authorizations which could adversely affect its ability to procure new United States-manufactured satellites; control its existing satellites; acquire launch services; obtain insurance and pursue its rights under insurance policies; or conduct its satellite-related operations and consulting activities.

Telesat also operates satellites through licenses granted by, and are subject to regulations in, countries other than Canada and the United States. For example, the Brazilian national telecommunications agency, ANATEL, has authorized Telesat, through its subsidiary, Telesat Brasil Capacidade de Satélites Ltda. ("TBCS"), to operate Telstar 14R/Estrela do Sul 2, a Ku-band FSS satellite at 63° WL pursuant to a Concession Agreement. Telstar 18 operates at

the 138° EL orbital location under an agreement with APT, which has been granted the right to use the 138° EL orbital location by The Kingdom of Tonga. Although Telesat's agreement with APT provides it with renewal rights with respect to a replacement satellite at this orbital location, Telesat is relying on third parties to secure those orbital location rights and there can be no assurance that they will be granted at all or on a timely basis. Should Telesat be unsuccessful in obtaining renewal rights for the orbital location, because of the control over the orbital location exercised by Tonga or for other reasons, or Telesat otherwise fails to enter into agreements with APT with respect to such replacement satellite, all revenues obtained from Telstar 18 would cease and could have a material adverse effect on Telesat's results of operations, business prospects and financial condition.

In addition to regulatory requirements governing the use of orbital locations, most countries regulate transmission of signals to and from their territory, and Telesat is required to obtain and maintain authorizations to carry on business in the countries in which Telesat operates.

If Telesat fails to obtain or maintain particular authorizations on acceptable terms, such failure could delay or prevent Telesat from offering some or all of its services and adversely affect its results of operations, business prospects and financial condition. In particular, Telesat may not be able to obtain all of the required regulatory authorizations for the construction, launch and operation of any of its future satellites, for the orbital locations and spectrum for these satellites and for its ground infrastructure, on acceptable terms or at all. Even if Telesat were able to obtain the necessary authorizations and orbital locations, the licenses Telesat obtains may impose significant operational restrictions, or not protect Telesat from interference that could affect the use of its satellites. Countries or their regulatory authorities may adopt new laws, policies or regulations, or change their interpretation of existing laws, policies or regulations, that could cause Telesat's existing authorizations to be changed or cancelled, require Telesat to incur additional costs, impose or change existing pricing, or otherwise adversely affect its operations or revenues. As a result, any currently held regulatory authorizations are subject to rescission and renewal and may not remain sufficient or additional authorizations may be necessary that Telesat may not be able to obtain on a timely basis or on terms that are not unduly costly or burdensome. Further, because the regulatory schemes vary by country, Telesat may be subject to regulations in foreign countries of which Telesat is not presently aware that it is not in compliance with, and as a result could be subject to sanctions by a foreign government.

Telesat's operations may be limited or precluded by ITU rules or processes, and Telesat is required to coordinate its operations with those of other satellite operators.

The International Telecommunication Union ("ITU"), a specialized United Nations agency, regulates the global allocation of radio frequency spectrum and the registration of radio frequency assignments and any associated orbital location in the geostationary satellite orbit. Telesat participates in the activities of the ITU. Only national administrations, however, have full standing as ITU members. Consequently, Telesat must rely on the relevant government administrations to represent its interests.

The ITU establishes the Radio Regulations, an international treaty which contains the rules concerning frequency allocations and the priority to, coordination of, and use of, radio frequency assignments. The ITU Radio Regulations define the allocation of radio frequencies to specific uses. The ITU Radio Regulations are periodically reviewed and revised at World Radiocommunication Conferences ("WRC"), which take place typically every three to four years. As a result, Telesat cannot guarantee that the ITU will not change its allocation decisions and rules in the future in a way that could limit or preclude Telesat's use of some or all of its existing or future orbital locations or spectrum.

The ITU Radio Regulations also establish operating procedures for satellite networks and prescribe detailed coordination, notification and recording procedures. With respect to the frequencies used by commercial geostationary satellites, the ITU Radio Regulations set forth a process for protecting earlier-registered satellite systems from interference from later-registered satellite systems. In order to comply with these rules, Telesat must coordinate the operation of its satellites, including any replacement satellite that has performance characteristics that are different from those of the satellite it replaces, with other satellites. This process requires potentially lengthy and costly negotiations with parties who operate or intend to operate satellites that could affect or be affected by Telesat's satellites. For example, as part of Telesat's coordination effort on Telstar 12, Telesat agreed to provide four 54 MHz

transponders on Telstar 12 to Eutelsat S.A. (“Eutelsat”) for the life of the satellite and has retained risk of loss with respect to those transponders. Telesat also granted Eutelsat the right to acquire, at cost, capacity on the replacement satellite for Telstar 12. In addition, the Russian Satellite Communications Company (“RSCC”) is launching a satellite to operate at 14° WL, adjacent to the location of Telesat’s Telstar 12 at 15° WL. In the fourth quarter of 2013, Telesat resolved a longstanding coordination issue with RSCC regarding priority rights over certain frequencies. Pursuant to its coordination agreement with RSCC, Telesat will be required to cease using certain frequencies on its Telesat 12 satellite as soon as RSCC’s satellite is launched and commences service, which will require Telesat to relocate some of its customers to alternate frequencies.

In certain countries, a failure to resolve coordination issues is used by regulators as a justification to limit or condition market access by foreign satellite operators. In addition, while the ITU Radio Regulations require later-in-time systems to coordinate their operations with Telesat, Telesat cannot guarantee that other operators will conduct their operations so as to avoid transmitting any signals that would cause harmful interference to the signals that Telesat, or its customers, transmit. This interference could require Telesat to take steps, or pay or refund amounts to its customers, that could have a material adverse effect on Telesat’s results of operations, business prospects and financial condition. The ITU’s Radio Regulations do not contain mandatory dispute resolution or enforcement regulations and neither the ITU specifically, nor international law generally, provides clear remedies if the ITU coordination process fails. Failure to coordinate Telesat’s satellites’ frequencies successfully or to obtain or maintain other required regulatory approvals could have an adverse effect on Telesat’s business operations, prospects and financial condition, as well as on the value of its business.

If Telesat does not occupy unused orbital locations by specified deadlines, or does not maintain satellites in orbital locations it currently uses, those orbital locations may become available for other satellite operators to use.

Telesat's in-orbit satellites do not currently occupy all of the orbital locations for which it has obtained regulatory authorizations. In some cases, the Telesat satellite that occupies an orbital location is not designed to use all of the frequencies for which Telesat has been authorized.

In accordance with the ITU Radio Regulations, governments have rights to use certain orbital locations and frequencies. Certain of these governments have in turn authorized Telesat to use several orbital locations and radio frequencies in addition to those used by its current satellites. Under the ITU Radio Regulations, Telesat must bring into use ("BIU") these orbital locations and frequencies within a fixed period of time, or the governments in question would lose their priority rights and the orbital location, and frequencies likely would become available for use by another satellite operator. Prior to the WRC which took place in February 2012, the ITU Radio Regulations did not expressly address the manner of use or duration of use required to BIU an orbital location. At the 2012 WRC the ITU Radio Regulations were amended to expressly require, among other things, a minimum duration that a suitable satellite must be deployed and maintained at an orbital location to BIU frequency assignments at that location. In view of these requirements, it may be more difficult and/or costly to preserve unused orbital locations and frequencies and Telesat may not be able to do so. In addition, the governments that have authorized Telesat to use these orbital locations have generally conditioned such use on Telesat meeting certain milestones, including making use of the orbital location by a specified time. If Telesat is unable to place satellites into currently unused orbital locations by specified deadlines and in a manner that satisfies the ITU Radio Regulations, national regulatory requirements, if the ITU and national regulation or requirements were to change, or if Telesat is unable to maintain satellites at the orbital locations that it currently uses, Telesat may lose its rights to use these orbital locations and the locations could become available for other satellite operators to use. The loss of one or more of Telesat's orbital locations could negatively affect its plans and its ability to implement its business strategy.

Telesat's business is capital intensive, and Telesat may not be able to raise adequate capital to finance its business strategies, or Telesat may be able to do so only on terms that significantly restrict its ability to operate its business.

Implementation of Telesat's business strategy requires a substantial outlay of capital. As Telesat pursues its business strategies and seeks to respond to developments in its business and opportunities and trends in its industry, its actual capital expenditures may differ from its expected capital expenditures. There can be no assurance that Telesat will be able to satisfy its capital requirements in the future. In addition, if one of Telesat's satellites failed unexpectedly, there can be no assurance of insurance recovery or the timing thereof and Telesat may need to exhaust or significantly draw upon its revolving credit facility or obtain additional financing to replace the satellite. If Telesat determines that it needs to obtain additional funds through external financing and is unable to do so, Telesat may be prevented from fully implementing its business strategy.

The availability and cost to Telesat of external financing depends on a number of factors, including its credit rating and financial performance and general market conditions. Telesat's ability to obtain financing generally may be influenced by the supply and demand characteristics of the telecommunications sector in general and of the FSS sector in particular. Declines in Telesat's expected future revenues under contracts with customers and challenging business conditions faced by its customers are among the other factors that may adversely affect Telesat's credit and access to the capital markets. Other factors that could impact Telesat's credit rating include the amount of debt in its current or future capital structure, activities associated with strategic initiatives, the health of its satellites, the success or failure of its planned launches, its expected future cash flows and the capital expenditures required to execute its business strategy. The overall impact on Telesat's financial condition of any transaction that it pursues may be negative or may be negatively perceived by the financial markets and rating agencies and may result in adverse rating agency actions with respect to its credit rating and access to the capital markets. Long-term disruptions in the capital or credit markets as a result of uncertainty or recession, changing or increased regulation or failures of significant financial institutions could adversely affect Telesat's access to capital. A credit rating downgrade or deterioration in Telesat's financial performance or general market conditions could limit its ability to obtain financing or could result in any such financing being available only at greater cost or on more restrictive terms than might otherwise be available and, in either case, could result in Telesat deferring or reducing capital expenditures including on new or replacement satellites. In certain circumstances, Telesat is required to obtain the approval of its shareholders to incur additional indebtedness. There can be no assurances that Telesat will receive such approval, if required.

Market conditions may make it difficult for Telesat to extend the maturity of or refinance its existing indebtedness, and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on its business.

As of December 31, 2014, Telesat had outstanding senior secured credit facilities consisting of: a CAD 425 million term loan A maturing in March 2017; a CAD 138 million term loan B maturing in March 2019; and a \$1.715 billion term loan B maturing in March 2019. Together with Telesat's CAD 140 million revolving credit facility, the U.S. term loan B is subject to a springing maturity which will occur on February 13, 2017 if Telesat's senior notes are not refinanced by that date. Telesat will need to refinance all or a portion of this indebtedness on or before maturity. Disruptions in the financial markets have occurred in the past and are likely to reoccur again in the future, which could make it more difficult to renew or extend the facilities at current commitment levels, on similar terms or at all. A reduced commitment from the lenders, increased borrowing costs or modification to the financial covenant would result in an increase in Telesat's financing costs and/or a decrease in its liquidity, which could adversely affect Telesat's growth, its financial condition, its results of operations and its ability to make debt payments, including repayments on the senior notes when they become due.

Telesat may experience a failure of ground operations infrastructure or interference with its satellite signals that impairs the commercial performance of, or the services delivered over, its satellites or the satellites of other operators for whom it provides ground services, which could result in a material loss of revenues.

Telesat operates an extensive ground infrastructure including a satellite control center in Ottawa, its main earth station and back up satellite control facility at Allan Park, nine earth stations throughout Canada, one teleport located in the United States and one in Brazil and its telemetry, tracking and control ("TT&C") facility in Perth, Australia. These ground facilities are used for controlling Telesat's satellites and for the provision of end-to-end services to Telesat's customers.

Telesat may experience a partial or total loss of one or more of these facilities due to natural disasters (tornado, flood, hurricane or other such acts of God), fire, acts of war or terrorism or other catastrophic events. A failure at any of these facilities would cause a significant loss of service for Telesat customers. Additionally, Telesat may experience a failure in the necessary equipment at the satellite control center, at the back-up facility, or in the communication links between these facilities and remote earth station facilities. A failure or operator error affecting tracking, telemetry and control operations might lead to a break-down in the ability to communicate with one or more satellites or cause the transmission of incorrect instructions to the affected satellite(s), which could lead to a temporary or permanent degradation in satellite performance or to the loss of one or more satellites. Intentional or non-intentional electromagnetic or radio frequency interference could result in a failure of Telesat's ability to deliver satellite services to its customers. A failure at any of Telesat's facilities or in the communications links between its facilities or interference with its satellite signal could cause its revenues and backlog to decline materially and could adversely affect its ability to market its services and generate future revenues and profit.

Telesat purchases equipment from third party suppliers and depends on those suppliers to deliver, maintain and support these products to the contracted specifications in order for Telesat to meet its service commitments to its customers. Telesat may experience difficulty if these suppliers do not meet their obligations to deliver and support this equipment. Telesat may also experience difficulty or failure when implementing, operating and maintaining this equipment or when providing services using this equipment. This difficulty or failure may lead to delays in implementing services, service interruptions or degradations in service, which could cause Telesat's revenues and backlog to decline materially and could adversely affect Telesat's ability to market its services and generate future revenues and profit.

Telesat's dependence on outside contractors could result in delays related to the design, manufacture and launch of its new satellites, which could in turn adversely affect Telesat's operating results and prospects.

Any delays in the design, construction or launch of Telesat's satellites could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations. There are a limited number of manufacturers that are able to design and build satellites according to the technical specifications and standards of quality Telesat requires, including Airbus Defense and Space, Thales Alenia Space, Boeing, Lockheed Martin, MELCO, Orbital and SS/L. There are also a limited number of suppliers able to launch such satellites, including International Launch Services, Arianespace, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Space X, Lockheed Martin and Sea Launch. Should any of Telesat's suppliers' businesses fail, it would reduce competition and could increase the cost of satellites and launch services. Adverse events with respect to any of Telesat's manufacturers or launch suppliers could also result in the delay of the design, construction or launch of its satellites. General economic conditions may also affect the ability of Telesat's manufacturers and launch suppliers to provide services on commercially reasonable terms or to fulfill their obligations in terms of manufacturing schedules, launch dates, pricing or other items. Even where alternate suppliers for such services are available, Telesat may have difficulty identifying them in a timely manner, it may incur significant additional expense in changing suppliers, and this could result in difficulties or delays in the design, construction or launch of its satellites. For example, many of Telesat's recent launches were provided by International Launch Services, an entity owned by the Russian government. In response to the current situation involving the Russian Federation in the Ukraine, various governments have implemented, or are considering implementing, economic and other sanctions against Russia and its interests. U.S. law requires satellite manufacturers to obtain a license from the U.S. government for the export of certain prescribed U.S. technologies, if the export of the technology is to a Russian counterparty. Virtually all satellites manufactured outside of China contain prescribed U.S. technology. Should the U.S. implement sanctions having the effect of blocking the export of satellites containing prescribed U.S. technologies to Russian-controlled launch providers, it would lead to a reduction in launch alternatives and, as a result, could lead to increased launch costs in the future, which could have an adverse impact on Telesat's business.

A natural disaster could diminish Telesat's ability to provide communications service.

Natural disasters could damage or destroy Telesat's ground stations resulting in a disruption of service to its customers. Telesat has in place certain operational procedures designed to protect its antennas and ground stations during natural disasters such as a hurricane, but these procedures may not be sufficient and the collateral effects of such disasters such as flooding may impair the functioning of its ground equipment and its ability to control its satellites. If a future natural disaster impairs or destroys any of Telesat's ground facilities, Telesat may be unable to provide service to its customers in the affected area for a period of time.

Telesat's future reported net income could be adversely affected by impairments of the value of certain intangible assets.

The assets on Telesat's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2014 include goodwill valued at approximately CAD 2,447 million and other intangible assets valued at approximately CAD 821 million. A valuation of goodwill and other intangible assets (such as orbital locations) with indefinite useful lives is undertaken on an annual basis, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is likely to exceed their recoverable amount. Telesat measures for impairment using a projected discounted cash flow method and confirms the assessment using other valuation methods. If the asset's carrying value is more than its recoverable amount, the difference is recorded as a reduction in the amount of the asset on the balance sheet and an impairment charge in the statement of earnings. Testing for impairment requires significant judgment by management to determine the assumptions used in the impairment analysis. Any changes in the assumptions used could have a material impact on the impairment analysis and result in an impairment charge. Telesat cannot predict whether an event that triggers impairment will occur, when it will occur or how it will affect the reported asset values. If Telesat's goodwill or other intangible assets are deemed to be impaired in whole or in part, it could be required to reduce or write off such assets, which could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition.

The content of third-party transmissions over Telesat's satellites may affect Telesat since Telesat could be subject to sanctions by various governmental entities for the transmission of certain content.

Telesat provides satellite capacity for transmissions by third parties. Telesat does not decide what content is transmitted over its satellites, although its contracts generally provide it with rights to prohibit certain types of content or to cease transmission or permit Telesat to require its customers to cease their transmissions under certain circumstances. A governmental body or other entity may object to some of the content carried over Telesat's satellites, such as "adult services" video channels or content deemed political in nature. Issues arising from the content of transmissions by these third parties over Telesat's satellites could affect its future revenues, operations or relationship with certain governments or customers.

Telesat's failure to maintain or obtain authorizations under and comply with the U.S. export control and trade sanctions laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, business prospects and financial condition.

The export of satellites and technical data related to satellites, earth station equipment and provision of services are subject to U.S. export control and economic sanctions laws, implemented by U.S. State Department, Commerce Department and Treasury Department regulations. If Telesat does not maintain its existing authorizations or obtain necessary future authorizations under the export control laws and regulations of the United States, it may be unable to export technical data or equipment to non-U.S. persons and companies, including to Telesat's own non-U.S. employees, as required to fulfill existing contracts. If Telesat does not maintain its existing authorizations or obtain necessary future authorizations under and comply with the trade sanctions laws and regulations of the United States, it may not be able to provide satellite capacity and related administrative services to certain of its customers. Violations of these laws and regulations can also result in civil and criminal sanctions or penalties. Telesat's ability to acquire new satellites, launch new satellites or operate its satellites could also be negatively affected if its suppliers do not obtain required U.S. export authorizations.

Telesat is subject to risks associated with doing business internationally.

Telesat's operations internationally are subject to risks that are inherent in conducting business globally. Telesat is subject to compliance with the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA") and other similar anti-corruption laws, which generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to foreign government officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. While Telesat's employees and contractors are required to comply with these laws, Telesat cannot be sure that its internal policies and procedures will always protect it from violations of these laws, despite Telesat's commitment to legal compliance and corporate ethics. Violations of these laws may result in severe criminal and civil sanctions as well as other penalties, and the SEC and U.S. Department of Justice have increased their enforcement activities with respect to the FCPA. The occurrence or allegation of these types of risks may adversely affect Telesat's business, performance, financial condition and results of operations.

III. Other Risks

Third parties have significant rights with respect to our affiliates.

Third parties have significant rights with respect to, and we do not have control over management of, our affiliates. For example, while we own 62.8% of the participating shares of Telesat, we own only 32.7% of the voting power. Also, Hisdesat enjoys substantial approval rights in regard to XTAR, our X-band joint venture. The rights of these third parties and fiduciary duties under applicable law could result in others acting or failing to act in ways that are not in our best interest. For example, it is likely that any strategic transaction involving Telesat or XTAR that we wish to pursue will require the cooperation of our joint venture partners, and our partners may not share our objectives or wish to pursue a transaction in which we are interested or any transaction at all.

The loss of executive officers and our inability to retain other key personnel could materially adversely affect our operations or ability to pursue strategic alternatives.

Loral and Telesat rely on a number of key employees, including members of management and certain other employees possessing unique experience in technical and commercial aspects of the satellite services business. If Loral or Telesat are unable to retain these employees, it could be difficult to replace them. In addition, the business of Telesat, with its constant technological developments, must continue to attract highly qualified and technically skilled employees. In the future, the inability to retain or replace these employees, or the inability to attract new highly qualified employees, could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations, business prospects and financial condition of Loral or Telesat.

Also, we have retained Michael B. Targoff, our former chief executive officer and president, as a consultant, in particular to provide assistance and guidance in the oversight of strategic matters relating to Telesat and XTAR. The consulting agreement may be terminated by either the Company or Mr. Targoff at any time for any reason or for no reason on ten days prior notice. There can be no assurance that Mr. Targoff will not terminate the agreement, and, were he to do so, the ability of the Company to pursue strategic alternatives with regard to Telesat and XTAR could be adversely affected.

Interruption or failure of, or cyber-attacks on, Telesat's or our information technology and communications systems could hurt Telesat's or our ability to operate our respective businesses effectively, which could harm Telesat's or our business and operating results.

Telesat's and our ability to operate our respective businesses depends, in part, on the continuing operation of Telesat's and our information technology and communications systems, which are an integral part of Telesat's and our businesses. We and Telesat rely on our information and communication systems, as well as software applications developed internally and externally to, among other things, effectively manage the accounting and financial functions, including maintaining internal controls, operate Telesat's satellites and satellites for third parties, provide consulting services by Telesat to customers and transmit customer proprietary and/or confidential content and data. Although we and Telesat take steps to secure information and communications systems, including computer systems, intranet and internet sites, email and other telecommunications and data networks, the security measures implemented have not always been effective. While we and Telesat continue to bolster systems with additional security measures, and, working with external experts, mitigate the risk of security breaches, systems may be vulnerable to theft, loss, damage and interruption from a number of potential sources and events, including unauthorized access or security breaches, inclement weather, natural or man-made disasters, earthquakes, explosions, terrorist attacks, floods, fires, cyber-attacks, computer viruses, power loss, telecommunications or equipment failures, transportation interruptions, accidents or other disruptive events or attempts to harm our or Telesat's systems. In addition, Telesat's and our facilities are also potentially vulnerable to break-ins, sabotage and intentional acts of vandalism. Moreover, some of these systems are not fully redundant, and disaster recovery planning cannot account for all eventualities. Telesat's and our business and operations could be adversely affected if, as a result of a significant cyber event or otherwise, operations are disrupted or shut down, confidential or proprietary information is stolen or disclosed, costs are incurred or fines are required in connection with confidential or export-controlled information that is disclosed, significant resources are dedicated to system repairs or to increase cyber security protection or we or Telesat otherwise incur significant litigation or other costs as a result of any such event. While Telesat's or our insurance coverage could offset losses relating to some of these types of events, to the extent any such losses are not covered by insurance, a serious disruption to systems could significantly limit Telesat's or our ability to manage and operate our business efficiently, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

MHR may be viewed as our controlling stockholder and may have conflicts of interest with us in the future.

As of December 31, 2014, various funds affiliated with MHR and Dr. Rachesky held approximately 38.0% of the outstanding voting common stock of Loral as well as all issued and outstanding shares of Loral non-voting common stock, which, when taken together, represent approximately 57.1% of the outstanding common equity of Loral as of December 31, 2014. As of February 13, 2015, a representative of MHR occupies one of the seven seats on our board of directors. One seat on our board is occupied by a former managing principal of MHR, and one seat, previously occupied by a former managing principal of MHR, is currently vacant. In addition, one of our other directors was selected by the creditors' committee in our predecessor's chapter 11 cases, in which MHR served as the chairman. Conflicts of interests may arise in the future between us and MHR. For example, MHR and its affiliated funds are in the business of making investments in companies and may acquire and hold interests in businesses that compete directly or indirectly with us. Under our agreement with PSP, subject to certain exceptions, in the event that either (i) ownership or control, directly or indirectly, by Dr. Rachesky, of our voting stock falls below certain levels other than in certain specific circumstances or (ii) there is a change in the composition of a majority of the members of the Loral board of directors over a consecutive two-year period without the approval of the incumbent directors, we will lose our veto rights relating to certain actions by Telesat. In addition, after either of these events, PSP will have certain rights to enable it to exit from its investment in Telesat, including a right to cause Telesat to conduct an initial public offering in which PSP's shares would be the first shares offered or, if no such offering has occurred within one year due to a lack of cooperation from Loral or Telesat, to cause the sale of Telesat and to drag along the other shareholders in such sale, subject to our right to call PSP's shares at fair market value.

There is a thin trading market for our voting common stock.

Trading activity in our voting common stock, which is listed on the NASDAQ National Market, has generally been light, averaging approximately 79,000 shares per day for the year ended December 31, 2014. Moreover, over 50% of our voting common stock is effectively held by MHR and several other stockholders. If any of our significant stockholders should sell some or all of their holdings, it will likely have an adverse effect on our share price. Although the funds affiliated with MHR have restrictions on their ability to sell our shares under U.S. securities laws, we have filed a shelf registration statement in respect of the voting common stock and non-voting common stock they hold in Loral that effectively eliminates such restrictions. Such funds also have other demand and piggyback registration rights in respect of their Loral voting common stock and non-voting common stock that would also, if exercised, effectively eliminate such restrictions.

The market for our voting common stock could be adversely affected by future issuance of significant amounts of our voting common stock.

As of December 31, 2014, 21,414,212 shares of our voting common stock and 9,505,673 shares of our non-voting common stock were outstanding. On that date, there were also outstanding 84,213 vested restricted stock units. These

restricted stock units may be settled either in cash or Loral voting common stock at the Company's option. As of December 31, 2014, 1,319,533 shares of our voting common stock were available for future grants under our stock incentive plan. We may further amend our stock incentive plan in the future to provide for additional increases in the number of shares available for grant thereunder.

Sales of significant amounts of our voting common stock to the public, or the perception that those sales could happen, could adversely affect the market for, and the trading price of, our voting common stock. For example, if, MDA and SS/L were to default on their share of the ViaSat litigation settlement payments, we will be obligated to fund the shortfall and may have to do so by raising proceeds through a rights offering or other equity financing (see "We are jointly and severally liable together with MDA and SS/L for the ViaSat litigation settlement payments, and, if MDA and SS/L were to default on their share of the payments, we may not have sufficient liquidity to fund the missed payments" above).

A public offering of stock in Telesat could adversely affect the market for, and price of, our common stock and the value of our interest in Telesat.

Our shareholders agreement with PSP regarding Telesat provides for either PSP or Loral to initiate the process of conducting an initial public offering of the equity shares of Telesat Holdco. In the event Telesat were to conduct a public offering of its equity securities, it is uncertain whether the offering would be a primary offering of shares by Telesat, a secondary offering of shares by either or both of the Telesat shareholders or a combination of both types of offerings. It is also uncertain what effect an offering (and any corporate restructuring required in connection with such offering under the terms of the Telesat shareholders agreement) would have on Loral's governance rights in Telesat. Changes in our Telesat governance rights could adversely affect the value of our interest in Telesat and the price at which our common stock trades. In addition, a public market for Telesat equity would create a situation where there would be two separate public-market proxies for the value of Telesat – our stock and the Telesat stock. Telesat stock would represent a direct interest in Telesat, whereas the value of the common shares of Loral would also include other assets and liabilities, many of which are difficult to value. Having both Telesat stock and our stock trading publicly could create confusion in the market and could adversely affect the liquidity and/or trading values of either our or Telesat's common stock.

Changes in tax rates or policies or changes to our tax liabilities could affect operating results.

We are subject to U.S. federal, state and local income taxation on our worldwide income and foreign taxes on certain income from sources outside the United States. Significant judgment is required to determine and estimate our tax liabilities, and our future annual and quarterly tax rates could be affected by numerous factors, including changes in the applicable tax laws, composition of earnings in countries or states with differing tax rates or our valuation and utilization of deferred tax assets and liabilities. In addition, we are subject to regular examination of our income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and other taxing authorities. Although we believe our tax estimates are reasonable, we regularly evaluate the adequacy of our provision for income taxes, and there can be no assurance that any final determination by a taxing authority will not result in additional tax liability which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

The future use of tax attributes is limited.

As of December 31, 2014, we had various tax attributes including federal net operating loss carryforwards, or NOLs, of approximately \$264.8 million, state NOLs, primarily California (\$77.8 million), and federal and state tax credits, that are available to offset future tax liability (see Notes 2 and 8 to the Loral consolidated financial statements for a description of the accounting treatment of such tax attributes). As our reorganization on November 21, 2005 constituted an "ownership change" under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code, our ability to use these tax attributes existing at such effective date, is subject to an annual limitation of approximately \$32.6 million, subject to increase or decrease based on certain factors. If Loral experiences an additional "ownership change" during any

three-year period after November 21, 2005, future use of these tax attributes may become further limited. An ownership change may be triggered by sales or acquisitions of Loral equity interests in excess of 50% by shareholders owning five percent or more of our total equity value, i.e., the total market value of our equity interests, as determined on any applicable testing date. We would be adversely affected by an additional “ownership change” if, at the time of such change, the total market value of our equity multiplied by the federal applicable long-term tax exempt rate, which at December 31, 2014 was 2.8%, was less than \$32.6 million. As of December 31, 2014, since the total market value of our equity (\$2.4 billion) multiplied by the federal applicable long-term tax exempt rate was approximately \$68 million, an “ownership change” as of that date would not have had an adverse effect.

We are subject to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

We are subject to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, or the FCPA, which generally prohibits U.S. companies and their intermediaries from making corrupt payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or keeping business or otherwise obtaining favorable treatment, and requires companies to maintain adequate record-keeping and internal accounting practices to accurately reflect the transactions of the company. The FCPA applies to companies, individual directors, officers, employees and agents. Under the FCPA, U.S. companies may be held liable for actions taken by strategic or local partners or representatives. If we, our intermediaries or companies in which we have an interest, such as Telesat and XTAR, fail to comply with the requirements of the FCPA, governmental authorities in the United States could seek to impose civil and/or criminal penalties, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial conditions and cash flows.

Accounting standards periodically change and the application of our accounting policies and methods may require management to make estimates about matters that are uncertain.

The regulatory bodies that establish accounting standards, including, among others, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or the FASB, and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, periodically revise or issue new financial accounting and reporting standards that govern the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. The effect of such revised or new standards on our consolidated financial statements can be difficult to predict and can materially affect how we record and report our results of operations and financial condition. In addition, our management must exercise judgment in appropriately applying many of our accounting policies and methods so they comply with generally accepted accounting principles. In some cases, the accounting policy or method chosen might be reasonable under the circumstances and yet might result in our reporting materially different amounts than would have been reported if we had selected a different policy or method. Accounting policies are critical to fairly presenting our results of operations and financial condition and may require management to make difficult, subjective or complex judgments about matters that are uncertain.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Corporate

We lease approximately 9,000 square feet of space for our corporate offices in New York.

Satellite Services

Telesat leases an area in its headquarters building of approximately 112,000 rentable square feet pursuant to a lease which commenced February 1, 2009 and provides for a 15 year term (terminable by Telesat Canada at any time after 10 years upon two years notice).

The Allan Park earth station, located northwest of Toronto, Ontario on approximately 65 acres of land, houses a customer support center and a technical control center. This facility is the single point of contact for Telesat's international customers and is also the main earth station complex providing TT&C services for the satellites Telesat operates. The Allan Park earth station also houses Telesat's backup satellite control center for the Nimiq and Anik satellites.

In addition to these facilities, Telesat leases facilities for administrative and sales offices in various locations throughout Canada and the United States as well as in Brazil, England, the Netherlands and Singapore.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We discuss certain legal proceedings against the Company in the notes to the Loral consolidated financial statements and refer you to that discussion for important information concerning those legal proceedings, including the basis for such actions and relief sought. See Note 15 to the Loral consolidated financial statements for this discussion.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

(a) Market Price and Dividend Information

Loral’s amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the total authorized capital stock of the Company is eighty million (80,000,000) shares consisting of two classes: (i) seventy million (70,000,000) shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, divided into two series, of which 50,000,000 shares are voting common stock and 20,000,000 shares are non-voting common stock and (ii) ten million (10,000,000) shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share. Each share of voting common stock and each share of non-voting common stock are identical and are treated equally in all respects, except that the non-voting common stock does not have voting rights except as set forth in Article IV(a)(iv) of the amended and restated certificate of incorporation and as otherwise provided by law. Article IV(a)(iv) of Loral’s amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that Article IV(a) of the amended and restated certificate of incorporation, which provides for, among other things, the equal treatment of the non-voting common stock with the voting common stock, may not be amended, altered or repealed without the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the non-voting common stock, voting as a separate class. Except as otherwise provided in the amended and restated certificate of incorporation or bylaws of Loral, each holder of Loral voting common stock is entitled to one vote in respect of each share of Loral voting common stock held of record on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders.

Holders of shares of Loral common stock are entitled to share equally, share for share in dividends when and as declared by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available for such dividends. Upon a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Loral, the assets of Loral available to stockholders will be distributed equally per share to the holders of Loral common stock. The holders of Loral common stock do not have any cumulative voting rights. Loral common stock has no preemptive or conversion rights or other subscription rights. There are no redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to Loral common stock. All outstanding shares of Loral common stock are fully paid and non-assessable.

Our voting common stock trades on the NASDAQ National Market under the ticker symbol “LORL.” The table below sets forth the high and low sales prices of Loral voting common stock as reported on the NASDAQ National Market from January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2014.

	High	Low
Year ended December 31, 2014		

Quarter ended December 31, 2014	\$81.53	\$64.23
Quarter ended September 30, 2014	78.77	71.25
Quarter ended June 30, 2014	75.80	67.00
Quarter ended March 31, 2014	82.13	69.29
Year ended December 31, 2013		
Quarter ended December 31, 2013	\$81.36	\$64.53
Quarter ended September 30, 2013	70.74	59.25
Quarter ended June 30, 2013	65.91	59.10
Quarter ended March 31, 2013	62.79	54.67

There is no established trading market for the Company's non-voting common stock. All of the shares of non-voting common stock were issued pursuant to the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

(b) Approximate Number of Holders of Common Stock

At February 13, 2015, there were 222 holders of record of our voting common stock and five holders of record of our non-voting common stock.

(c) Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table provides information about share repurchases made by Loral of its voting common stock that are registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act. Repurchases are made from time to time at management's discretion in accordance with applicable federal securities laws. All share repurchases of Loral's voting common stock have been recorded as treasury shares.

	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as publicly announced plans or programs	Maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs ⁽¹⁾
November 17-30, 2011	44,346	\$ 60.07	44,346	755,654
December 1-31, 2011	92,148	62.25	92,148	663,506
June 28-29, 2012	18,000	66.22	18,000	645,506
Total	154,494		154,494	

(1) On November 14, 2011, Loral's Board of Directors approved a share purchase program that authorizes Loral to purchase up to 800,000 shares of its outstanding voting common stock.

(d) Dividends

On March 28, 2012, our Board of Directors declared a special dividend of \$13.60 per share for an aggregate dividend of \$417.6 million. The dividend was paid on April 20, 2012 to holders of record of Loral voting and non-voting common stock as of April 10, 2012. In accordance with Loral's stock incentive plan, an equitable adjustment was made to outstanding stock-based awards to reflect the special dividend. As a result, options outstanding increased by 19,058 and restricted stock units ("RSUs") increased by 6,875. Michael B. Targoff, Vice Chairman of the Company and former Chief Executive Officer and President, who elected to receive the dividend at the \$13.60 per share value, received 19,368 shares of Loral voting common stock, net of 18,774 shares to satisfy withholding taxes, in lieu of cash payments totaling \$2.4 million on his RSU settlement date in June 2013 (see Note 10 to the Loral consolidated financial statements).

On November 7, 2012, in connection with the receipt of the proceeds from the Sale, our Board of Directors declared a special distribution of \$29.00 per share for an aggregate distribution of \$892.1 million. The special distribution was paid on December 4, 2012 to holders of record of Loral voting and non-voting common stock as of November 19, 2012. In accordance with Loral's stock incentive plan, an equitable adjustment was made to outstanding stock-based

awards to reflect the special distribution. Mr. Targoff, who elected to receive the special distribution related to his RSUs at the \$29.00 per share value, received 41,300 shares of Loral voting common stock, net of 40,033 shares to satisfy withholding taxes, in lieu of cash payments totaling \$5.1 million on his RSU settlement date in June 2013 (see Note 10 to the Loral consolidated financial statements).

Loral's ability to pay additional dividends or distributions on its common stock will depend upon its earnings, financial condition and capital needs and other factors deemed pertinent by the Board of Directors.

(e) Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

See Note 11 to the Loral consolidated financial statements for information regarding the Company's stock incentive plan. Compensation information required by Item 11 will be presented in the Company's 2015 definitive proxy statement which is incorporated herein by reference or by an amendment to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(f) Comparison of Cumulative Total Returns

Set forth below is a graph comparing the cumulative performance of our voting common stock with the NASDAQ Composite Index and the NASDAQ Telecommunications Index from December 31, 2009 to December 31, 2014. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested on December 31, 2009 in each of our voting common stock, the NASDAQ Composite Index and the NASDAQ Telecommunications Index and that all dividends were reinvested. The NASDAQ Telecommunications Index is a capitalization weighted index designed to measure the performance of all NASDAQ-traded stocks in the telecommunications sector, including satellite technology companies.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table sets forth our selected historical financial and operating data for each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 2014.

The information set forth in the following table should be read in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

LORAL SPACE & COMMUNICATIONS INC.

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Statement of operations data:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations before equity in net (loss) income of affiliates ⁽¹⁾	\$75	\$(17,371)	\$66,102	\$(53,721)	\$301,964
Equity in net (loss) income of affiliates ⁽²⁾	(1,502)	38,827	34,340	106,329	85,625
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(1,427)	21,456	100,442	52,608	387,589
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax ⁽³⁾	(24,402)	(4,877)	320,649	74,566	99,752
Net (loss) income attributable to common shareholders	(25,829)	16,579	421,322	126,677	486,846
(Loss) income per share:					
Basic (loss) income per share					
Continuing operations	\$(0.05)	\$0.70	\$3.27	\$1.72	\$12.88
Discontinued operations	(0.79)	(0.16)	10.45	2.41	3.30
	\$(0.84)	\$0.54	\$13.72	\$4.13	\$16.18
Diluted (loss) income per share					
Continuing operations	\$(0.05)	\$0.67	\$3.22	\$1.54	\$12.42
Discontinued operations	(0.79)	(0.16)	10.35	2.38	3.21
	\$(0.84)	\$0.51	\$13.57	\$3.92	\$15.63
Dividend and Distribution Data:					
Cash dividends declared	\$	\$	\$417,606	\$	\$
Per share			13.60		
Cash distributions declared			892,147		
Per share			29.00		

December 31,					
2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	

Balance sheet data:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$51,433	\$5,926	\$87,370	\$197,114	\$165,801
Total assets	304,626	327,740	378,992	1,836,153	1,754,909
Non-current liabilities	113,262	110,120	121,015	485,598	414,013
Total liabilities	128,986	119,830	192,531	888,568	853,960
Loral shareholders' equity	175,640	207,910	186,461	946,459	900,320

During 2012, we recorded an \$86.7 million income tax benefit after the statute of limitations for assessment of additional tax expired with regard to certain uncertain tax positions related to Old Loral and several of our federal and state income tax returns filed for 2007 and 2008 (see Note 8 to the Loral consolidated financial statements).

⁽¹⁾ During the fourth quarter of 2010, we determined, based on all available evidence, that a full valuation allowance was no longer required on our deferred tax assets and, therefore, \$335.3 million of the valuation allowance was reversed as an income tax benefit.

(2) Our principal affiliate is Telesat. Loral also has investments in XTAR and joint ventures providing Globalstar service, which are accounted for under the equity method.

(3) (Loss) income from discontinued operations resulted from the sale of our wholly-owned subsidiary, SS/L, to MDA, in 2012. (see Notes 1, 3 and 15 to the Loral consolidated financial statements). In 2014, the loss from discontinued operations primarily comprises an increase to our indemnification liability related to the sale of SS/L pursuant to the ViaSat Suit Settlement Agreement and Allocation Agreement, and, in 2012, we recorded a gain of \$308.6 million, net of tax, on the sale of SS/L, which closed on November 2, 2012.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements (the "financial statements") included in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Loral Space & Communications Inc., a Delaware corporation, together with its subsidiaries, is a leading satellite communications company engaged, through our ownership interests in affiliates, in satellite-based communications services. Prior to completion of the sale of our wholly-owned subsidiary, Space Systems/Loral, LLC (formerly known as Space Systems/Loral, Inc. ("SS/L")) in 2012, we were also engaged in the satellite manufacturing business (see "Sale of SS/L" below).

Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Except for the historical information contained in the following discussion and analysis, the matters discussed below are not historical facts, but are "forward-looking statements" as that term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In addition, we or our representatives have made and may continue to make forward-looking statements, orally or in writing, in other contexts. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "believes," "expects," "plans," "may," "will," "would," "could," "should," "anticipates," "estimates," "pro," "outlook" or other variations of these words. These statements, including without limitation those relating to Telesat, are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict or quantify. Actual events or results may differ materially as a result of a wide variety of factors and conditions, many of which are beyond our control. For a detailed discussion of these and other factors and conditions, please refer to the Risk Factors section above, the Commitments and Contingencies section below and to our other periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). We operate in an industry sector in which the value of securities may be volatile and may be influenced by economic and other factors beyond our control. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements.

Overview

Business

Loral has one operating segment consisting of satellite based communications services. Loral participates in satellite services operations through its ownership interest in Telesat Holdings Inc. (“Telesat Holdco”) which owns Telesat Canada (“Telesat”), a leading global fixed satellite services operator, with offices and facilities around the world. Telesat provides its satellite and communication services from a fleet of satellites that occupy Canadian and other orbital locations.

Loral holds a 62.8% economic interest and a 32.7% voting interest in Telesat Holdco, the world’s fourth largest satellite operator with approximately \$3.9 billion of backlog as of December 31, 2014.

At December 31, 2014, Telesat provided satellite services to customers from its fleet of 14 in-orbit satellites. In addition, Telesat owns the Canadian payload on the ViaSat-1 satellite and has another satellite, Telstar 12 VANTAGE, under construction.

The satellite services business is capital intensive and the build-out of a satellite fleet requires substantial time and investment. Once the investment in a satellite is made, the incremental costs to maintain and operate the satellite are relatively low over the life of the satellite, with the exception of in-orbit insurance. Telesat has been able to generate a large contracted revenue backlog by entering into long-term contracts with some of its customers for all or substantially all of a satellite’s life. Historically, this has resulted in revenue from the satellite services business being fairly predictable.

Telesat’s commitment to providing strong customer service and its focus on innovation and technical expertise has allowed it to successfully build its business to date. Building on its existing contractual revenue backlog, Telesat’s focus is on taking disciplined steps to grow its core business and sell newly launched and existing in-orbit satellite services, and, in a disciplined manner, use the cash flow generated by existing business and contracted expansion satellites to strengthen the business.

Telesat believes its satellite fleet offers a strong combination of existing revenue backlog and a strong foundation upon which it will seek to continue to grow its revenue and cash flows. The growth is expected to come from satellite services using the available capacity on its existing fleet of in-orbit satellites and its Telstar 12 VANTAGE satellite, which is expected to be launched in late 2015.

Telesat believes that it is well-positioned to serve its customers and the markets in which it participates. Telesat actively pursues opportunities to develop new satellites, particularly in conjunction with current or prospective customers who will commit to long term service agreements prior to the time the satellite construction contract is signed. Although Telesat regularly pursues opportunities to develop new satellites, it does not procure additional or replacement satellites until it believes there is a demonstrated need and a sound business plan for such satellite capacity.

Telesat anticipates that the relatively fixed cost nature of the business, combined with increasing demand for satellite services, will produce growth in operating income and cash flow.

In 2015, Telesat will remain focused on: increasing utilization on its existing satellites; the construction and launch of Telstar 12 VANTAGE; identifying and pursuing opportunities to expand its satellite fleet; and maintaining cost and operating discipline.

Telesat's operating results are subject to fluctuations as a result of exchange rate variations. Approximately 49% of Telesat's revenues received in Canada for the year ended December 31, 2014, a substantial portion of its expenses and a substantial portion of its indebtedness and capital expenditures were denominated in U.S. dollars. The most significant impact of variations in the exchange rate is on the U.S. dollar denominated debt financing. As of December 31, 2014, Telesat's U.S. dollar denominated debt totaled \$2.6 billion. As of December 31, 2014, a five percent increase (decrease) in the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar would have increased (decreased) Telesat's net income by approximately \$122 million. This analysis assumes all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

Sale of SS/L

On November 2, 2012, Loral completed the sale (the “Sale”) of its wholly-owned subsidiary, SS/L, to MDA Communications Holdings, Inc. (“MDA Holdings”), a subsidiary of MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates Ltd. (“MDA”). Pursuant to the purchase agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”), dated as of June 26, 2012, as amended on October 30, 2012 and March 28, 2013, by and among Loral, SS/L, MDA and MDA Holdings, in a series of transactions, Loral received total cash payments of \$967.9 million plus, for the sale of certain real estate used in connection with SS/L’s business, a three-year promissory note in the principal amount of \$101 million (the “Land Note”). Transaction costs related to the Sale were \$35.2 million.

Subsequent to the closing of the Sale and pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, Loral, in December 2012, paid MDA \$6.5 million as a result of the resolution of a contingency. Also, in April 2013, pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, we completed the final allocation of qualified pension plan assets between Loral and SS/L (see Note 13 to the financial statements).

The transaction was taxable, and, for tax purposes, treated as a sale of assets.

Under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, Loral agreed to indemnify SS/L from certain damages in a lawsuit (the “ViaSat Suit”) brought in 2012 by ViaSat, Inc. (“ViaSat”) against Loral and SS/L. In September 2014, Loral, SS/L and ViaSat entered into a settlement agreement (the “Settlement Agreement”) pursuant to which the ViaSat Suit and an additional patent infringement and breach of contract lawsuit brought by ViaSat against SS/L in September 2013 were settled. Loral was also released by MDA, MDA Holdings and SS/L from indemnification claims relating to the ViaSat lawsuits under the Purchase Agreement. The terms of the Settlement Agreement provide, among other things, for payment by Loral and SS/L to ViaSat on a joint and several basis of \$100 million, \$40 million of which was paid in September 2014 in connection with entering into the Settlement Agreement, with the remaining \$60 million payable with interest in ten equal quarterly installments of \$6.9 million from October 15, 2014 through January 15, 2017. As of December 31, 2014, the total principal and accrued interest amount payable by Loral and SS/L to ViaSat, on a joint and several basis, was \$55.2 million.

Following a mediation session held on December 1, 2014, Loral and MDA entered into an agreement titled “MDA/Loral Dispute Resolution” dated December 1, 2014 (the “Allocation Agreement”), pursuant to which Loral and MDA agreed that Loral will be responsible for \$45 million, and MDA and SS/L will be responsible for \$55 million, of the \$100 million litigation settlement with ViaSat.

As of December 31, 2014, Loral has paid \$20.8 million toward the ViaSat settlement. Pursuant to the Allocation Agreement, Loral paid ViaSat \$2.8 million in January 2015 and is obligated to make eight additional equal quarterly

payments to ViaSat through January 2017 totaling \$22.5 million inclusive of interest at 3.25% per year.

The Land Note, originally issued at closing, provided for interest at the rate of 1% per annum with amortization in three equal annual installments on each March 31, commencing March 31, 2013. The Land Note was amended as described below and is backed by a letter of guarantee from Royal Bank of Canada.

On March 28, 2013, Loral and MDA amended the Purchase Agreement to modify SS/L's capped cost sharing obligations related to Loral's indemnification of SS/L for damages in the ViaSat Suit and also amended the Land Note to defer to March 31, 2014 the due date of the principal payment from MDA to Loral of \$33.7 million due originally on March 31, 2013 with an increase in the interest rate applicable to this tranche of the Land Note from 1.0% to 1.5% effective as of April 1, 2013. Loral received a principal payment of \$67.3 million on March 31, 2014 and is due to receive the remaining principal of \$33.7 million on March 31, 2015.

General

Our principal asset is our majority ownership interest in Telesat. With the goal of maximizing shareholder value, in 2014, we engaged in a process to explore potential strategic transactions involving the possible monetization of our interest through the acquisition by a third party of Loral in a transaction that would have also required the negotiation of a new shareholders arrangement between the potential acquiror of Loral and Public Sector Pension Investment Board ("PSP"), our Canadian co-owner of Telesat. In connection with that process, we received non-binding indications of interest for the acquisition of Loral. We entered into negotiations with the potential acquiror with the highest bid and with PSP. While all parties were engaged in the process of developing a definitive agreement, we were advised by the high bidder and PSP that the uncertainties in the leverage loan markets and the subsequent weakening of the Canadian dollar had materially impacted their ability to proceed with the transaction at that time. The high bidder has informed us, however, that it remains interested in the transaction, and we will continue to discuss a potential transaction. Although the Canadian dollar remains relatively weak, we understand that the debt markets have markedly improved, and we may take additional measures, in advance of a transaction, which will make a transaction more attractive to a potential buyer. In addition, together with PSP, we are exploring other potential strategic initiatives, including paying a dividend to Telesat shareholders or a combination of Telesat and Loral into a new public company. There can be no assurance as to whether, when or on what terms a strategic transaction involving Telesat or Loral may occur, or that any particular economic, tax, structural or other objectives or benefits with respect to any transaction involving Telesat or Loral's interest therein will be achieved.

Loral may, from time to time, explore and evaluate other possible strategic transactions and alliances which may include joint ventures and strategic relationships as well as business combinations or the acquisition or disposition of assets. In order to pursue certain of these opportunities, additional funds are likely to be required. There can be no assurance that we will enter into additional strategic transactions or alliances, nor do we know if we will be able to obtain the necessary financing for transactions that require additional funds on favorable terms, if at all.

In connection with the Sale, Loral has restructured its corporate functions and has reduced the number of employees at its headquarters. In 2012, Loral charged approximately \$11.8 million to general and administrative expenses, mainly for severance and related costs. For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, Loral paid restructuring costs of approximately \$0.1 million and \$3.3 million, respectively. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the liability recorded in the consolidated balance sheet for the restructuring was \$0.4 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, which includes all expected future payments under the restructuring plan relating to the Sale.

In connection with the corporate office restructuring as a result of the Sale, on December 13, 2012, Loral's Board of Directors approved termination of Loral's supplemental executive retirement plan (the "SERP"). The Company made lump sum payments of \$17.7 million to the participants in the SERP in December 2013 in accordance with the requirements of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

In connection with the acquisition of our ownership interest in Telesat in 2007, Loral has agreed that, subject to certain exceptions described in Telesat's shareholders agreement, for so long as Loral has an interest in Telesat, it will not compete in the business of leasing, selling or otherwise furnishing fixed satellite service, broadcast satellite service or audio and video broadcast direct to home service using transponder capacity in the C-band, Ku-band and Ka-band (including in each case extended band) frequencies and the business of providing end-to-end data solutions on networks comprised of earth terminals, space segment, and, where appropriate, networking hubs.

Consolidated Operating Results

Please refer to Critical Accounting Matters set forth below in this section.

2014 Compared with 2013 and 2013 Compared with 2012

The following compares our consolidated results for 2014, 2013 and 2012 as presented in our financial statements:

General and Administrative Expenses

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In thousands)		
General and administrative expenses	\$5,330	\$16,038	\$28,774

General and administrative expenses decreased by \$10.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2013, primarily from a decrease in pension expense of \$7.9 million due to accelerated amortization in 2013 as a result of the termination of our supplemental executive retirement plan, a \$1.3 million decrease in professional fees, a \$0.7 million reduction in compensation expense resulting from the restructuring of our corporate office functions, a \$0.5 million decrease in expenses related to stock-based compensation and a \$0.3 million decrease in rent expense.

General and administrative expenses decreased by \$12.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2012 primarily due to severance expense of \$11.8 million in 2012 and a reduction in compensation of \$7.2 million in 2013 resulting from the restructuring of our corporate functions as a result of the Sale, partially offset by a \$7.1 million increase in pension expense due to accelerated amortization as a result of the termination of our supplemental executive retirement plan.

Interest and Investment Income

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In thousands)		
Interest and investment income	\$ 581	\$ 1,238	\$ 1,928

Interest and investment income for 2014 and 2013 consists primarily of interest on our cash balance and Land Note. The decrease from 2013 to 2014 was primarily the result of the \$67.3 million principal payment of the Land Note received on March 31, 2014. Interest and investment income for 2012 consists primarily of interest income on long-term receivables due from Telesat for consulting fees.

Other Expense

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In thousands)		
Other expense	\$ 3,266	\$ 713	\$ 261

Other expense for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 is primarily comprised of expenses related to the evaluation of strategic initiatives.

Other expense for the year ended December 31, 2012 includes expenses of \$1.0 million related to strategic initiatives and \$0.6 million related to the special distribution to shareholders, partially offset by a \$1.3 million gain related to a foreign exchange forward contract to hedge the foreign exchange risk associated with the payment of the second tranche of the special cash distribution from Telesat that was received in July 2012.

Income Tax Benefit (Provision)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In thousands)		
Income tax benefit (provision)	\$ 8,105	\$ (1,841)	\$ 93,315

For 2014, we recorded a current tax provision of \$2.2 million and a deferred tax benefit of \$10.3 million, resulting in a total tax benefit of \$8.1 million on a pre-tax loss from continuing operations of \$8.0 million. For 2013, we recorded a current tax benefit of \$26.3 million and a deferred tax provision of \$28.2 million, resulting in a total tax provision of \$1.8 million on a pre-tax loss from continuing operations of \$15.5 million. For 2012, we recorded a current tax benefit of \$115.3 million and a deferred tax provision of \$22.0 million, resulting in a total tax benefit of \$93.3 million on a pre-tax loss from continuing operations of \$27.2 million. The deferred tax benefit (provision) for each period included the impact of our equity in net (loss) income of affiliates.

In December 2014, we received a \$10.6 million tax refund from the carryback of our 2013 federal tax loss against the taxes previously paid for 2012. For 2014, the current tax provision includes a \$3.9 million reduction to the benefit recorded in 2013 for this refund after having made lower contributions to our qualified pension plan in 2014 than originally anticipated, partially offset by a benefit of \$2.6 million to reduce our liability for uncertain tax positions (“UTPs”). The deferred tax benefit also included the impact of the impairment charge recorded with regard to our investment in XTAR (see Note 6 to the financial statements) and the increase to our federal NOL carryforward from the enhanced extraterritorial income exclusion provided by former section 114 of the Internal Revenue Code. Without the Sale, we would not have remeasured the extraterritorial income exclusion because it would have provided only a minimal cash tax benefit.

During 2013, the current tax benefit primarily relates to the refunds received from our federal and state income tax returns filed for 2012 (primarily as a result of the enhanced extraterritorial income exclusion) and the anticipated benefit from the carryback of the Company’s 2013 federal tax loss.

During 2012, the statute of limitations for assessment of additional tax expired with regard to certain UTPs related to Old Loral and several of our federal and state income tax returns filed for 2007 and 2008, which resulted in an \$86.7 million income tax benefit from continuing operations (a current tax benefit of \$112.9 million, including the reversal of applicable potential interest and penalties previously accrued, offset by a deferred tax provision of \$26.2 million).

Subsequent to the Sale, to the extent that profitability from operations is not sufficient to realize the benefit from our remaining net deferred tax assets, we would generate sufficient taxable income from the appreciated value of our Telesat investment, which currently has a nominal tax basis, in order to prevent federal net operating losses from expiring and realize the benefit of all remaining deferred tax assets.

See Critical Accounting Matters — *Taxation* below for discussion of our accounting method for income taxes.

Equity in Net (Loss) Income of Affiliates

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(In thousands)		
Telesat Holdings Inc.	\$24,698	\$47,251	\$40,814
XTAR, LLC	(26,200)	(5,854)	(6,474)
Other	—	(2,570)	—
	\$(1,502)	\$38,827	\$34,340

The following is a reconciliation of the changes in our investment in Telesat for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
	(In thousands)	
Opening Balance, January 1,	\$ 60,157	\$ —
Equity in net income of Telesat	25,986	56,991
Eliminations of affiliate transactions and related amortization	(1,288)	(2,305)
Adjustment relating to excess cash distribution over carrying value of investment (see below)	—	(7,435)
Settlement of tax indemnification	(4,963)	—
Proportionate share of Telesat other comprehensive income	(5,563)	12,906
Ending balance, December 31,	\$ 74,329	\$ 60,157

As of December 31, 2014, we held a 62.8% economic interest and a 32.7% voting interest in Telesat. Our economic interest decreased from 64% to 62.8% and our voting interest decreased from 33¹/₃% to 32.7% in December 2012 when certain executives of Telesat exercised share appreciation rights related to a total of 5,311,568 stock options granted under Telesat's share based compensation plan and received 2,249,747 non-voting participating preferred shares. Also in December 2012, Telesat's board of directors approved the repurchase for cash consideration of 20% of all vested stock options. A total of 1,660,619 options were repurchased. Telesat paid CAD 35.3 million in cash

consideration for the stock option repurchase and net withholding taxes relating to the exercise of the share appreciation rights.

Telesat's cross-currency basis swaps, which hedged the foreign currency risk on \$1.0 billion of Telesat's U.S. dollar denominated debt, and three of Telesat's interest rate swaps, which hedged the interest rate risk on CAD 930 million of Telesat's Canadian dollar debt, matured on October 31, 2014. Telesat was required to pay CAD \$ 1.1 billion to receive \$1.0 billion on the maturity of the cross-currency basis swaps. On September 22, 2014, Telesat entered into a forward foreign exchange contract to fix the exchange rate on its cross-currency basis swaps on their maturity date. The forward foreign exchange contract matured on October 31, 2014 and required Telesat to pay \$1.0 billion to receive CAD 1.1 billion.

In March 2012, Telesat completed a refinancing and recapitalization transaction which resulted in special cash distributions to Loral of CAD 375 million (\$376 million) in the first quarter of 2012 and CAD 45 million (\$44 million) in July 2012 (see Note 6 to the financial statements).

As of December 31, 2012, the special cash distributions received from Telesat exceeded our recorded cumulative equity in net income of Telesat, including the effect of the stock transactions in December 2012, and our initial investment by approximately \$7.4 million. In following the equity method of accounting, our investment balance in Telesat was reduced to zero as of December 31, 2012. For the year ended December 31, 2013, we reduced our equity in net income of Telesat by the excess special cash distribution of \$7.4 million.

Loral's equity in net income of Telesat is based on our proportionate share of Telesat's results in accordance with U.S. GAAP and in U.S. dollars. The amortization of Telesat fair value adjustments applicable to the Loral Skynet assets and liabilities acquired by Telesat in 2007 is proportionately eliminated in determining our share of the net income of Telesat. Our equity in net income of Telesat also reflects amortization of profits eliminated, to the extent of our economic interest in Telesat, on satellites we constructed for Telesat while we owned SS/L and on Loral's sale to Telesat in April 2011 of its portion of the payload on the ViaSat-1 satellite and related assets.

Summary financial information for Telesat in accordance with U.S. GAAP and in Canadian dollars and U.S. dollars for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 and as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
	(In Canadian dollars)			(In U.S. dollars)		
Statement of Operations Data:						
Revenues	920,856	892,812	845,810	837,440	867,914	846,148
Operating expenses	(178,075)	(190,491)	(242,608)	(161,944)	(185,179)	(242,705)
Depreciation, amortization and stock-based compensation	(254,943)	(252,813)	(249,035)	(231,849)	(245,764)	(249,134)
Loss on disposition of long lived assets	(304)	(1,725)	(778)	(276)	(1,677)	(778)
Operating income	487,534	447,783	353,389	443,371	435,294	353,531
Interest expense	(200,563)	(216,210)	(236,303)	(182,395)	(210,180)	(236,398)
Expense of refinancing	—	(20,219)	(80,072)	—	(19,655)	(80,104)
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	(255,411)	(197,065)	81,041	(232,275)	(191,569)	81,073
Gain (loss) on financial instruments	77,931	113,191	(25,745)	70,872	110,034	(25,755)
Other income	3,056	11,668	1,361	2,779	11,343	1,362
Income tax provision	(67,025)	(40,159)	(28,143)	(60,954)	(39,039)	(28,154)
Net income	45,522	98,989	65,528	41,398	96,228	65,555
Average exchange rate for translating Canadian dollars to U.S. dollars (1 U.S. dollar equals)	1.1001	1.0287	0.9996			
				As of December 31,	As of December 31,	
				2014	2013	
				(In Canadian dollars)	(In U.S. dollars)	
Balance Sheet Data:						
Current assets				578,525	389,666	497,287
Total assets				5,290,592	5,236,967	4,552,613
Current liabilities				264,029	383,218	227,200
Long-term debt, including current portion				3,605,572	3,416,177	3,102,635
Total liabilities				4,557,625	4,547,602	3,921,887
Shareholders' equity				732,967	689,365	630,726
						366,814
						4,929,838
						360,744
						3,215,831
						4,280,902
						648,936

Period end exchange rate for translating Canadian dollars to U.S. dollars (1 U.S. dollar equals)	1.1621	1.0623
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Telesat revenue decreased by \$30 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2013 due primarily to the impact of the change in the U.S. dollar/Canadian dollar exchange rate on Canadian dollar denominated revenue, a decrease in revenue earned on Telesat's Nimiq 2 satellite as the satellite was returned by Telesat's customer in the third quarter of 2013 and lower equipment sales. These revenue decreases were partially offset by increased revenue on Anik G1 satellite which entered commercial service in May 2013. Telesat's revenue excluding foreign exchange impact would have decreased by \$1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2013.

Telesat revenue increased by \$22 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2012 due primarily to revenue on the Nimiq 6 and Anik G1 satellites which entered commercial service in June 2012 and May 2013, respectively, a termination fee on Nimiq 2 when the satellite was returned to Telesat by its customer and increased short-term services provided to another satellite operator using the Nimiq 1 satellite. These increases were partially offset by decreases in revenue with respect to the Nimiq 1 and Nimiq 2 satellites, decreased consulting revenue and the impact of change in the U.S. dollar/Canadian dollar exchange rate on Canadian dollar denominated revenues. Telesat's revenue excluding foreign exchange impact would have increased \$35 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2012.

Telesat's operating expense for the year ended December 31, 2012 includes a \$49 million expense related to special payments to certain employees of Telesat in connection with a cash distribution made to Telesat's shareholders.

Telesat's operating income increased by \$8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2013 primarily due to the impact of the change in the U.S. dollar/Canadian dollar exchange rate on Canadian dollar denominated expenses, a decrease in share-based compensation expense related to stock options granted during the second quarter of 2013, a decrease in the provision for variable compensation, lower cost of sales as a result of lower equipment sales, lower in-orbit insurance expenses and lower amortization of intangible assets. These increases to operating income were partially offset by the revenue decrease described above and increased depreciation on Telesat's Anik G1 satellite which entered commercial service in May 2013. Telesat's operating income excluding foreign exchange impact would have increased by \$15 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2013.

Telesat's operating income increased by \$82 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2012 primarily due to the revenue increase described above, the expense related to the special payments to certain employees of Telesat in connection with a cash distribution to shareholders in 2012, non-recurring cost associated with a payment made to independent directors in 2012, lower in-orbit insurance in 2013, lower revenue related expense and the impact of the change in the U.S. dollar/Canadian dollar exchange rate on Canadian dollar denominated expenses, partially offset by an increase in stock-based compensation in 2013. Telesat's operating income excluding foreign exchange impact would have increased by \$85 for the year ended December 31, 2013 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2012.

Expense of refinancing for the year ended December 31, 2013 primarily represents premium paid and the write-off of deferred financing costs related to the redemption of Telesat's 12.5% senior subordinated notes. Expense of refinancing for the year ended December 31, 2012 represents deferred financing costs on the previous credit facilities and deferred financing costs and redemption premiums on the previous senior notes which were charged to expense as a result of the refinancings.

Telesat's operating results are subject to fluctuations as a result of exchange rate variations to the extent that transactions are made in currencies other than Canadian dollars. Telesat's main currency exposures as of December 31, 2014, lie in its U.S. dollar denominated cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and debt financing. The most significant impact of variations in the exchange rate is on the U.S. dollar denominated debt financing. As of December 31, 2014, Telesat's U.S. dollar denominated debt totaled \$2.6 billion. As of December 31, 2014, a five percent increase (decrease) in the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar would have increased (decreased) Telesat's net income by approximately \$122 million. This analysis assumes all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

The equity losses in XTAR, LLC ("XTAR"), our 56% owned joint venture, represent our share of XTAR losses incurred in connection with its operations.

We regularly evaluate our investment in XTAR to determine whether there has been a decline in fair value that is other-than-temporary. XTAR's revenues declined by approximately 17% from 2013 to 2014, resulting in a reassessment of our revenue expectations for future years. As a result of this reassessment, our share of the future discounted cash flows of XTAR is expected to be less than the carrying value of our investment as of December 31, 2014. We have determined that this impairment is other-than-temporary and have included a non-cash charge of \$18.7 million in equity in net (loss) income of affiliates for the year ended December 31, 2014.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, we recorded a loss contingency of \$3.7 million for an indemnification of pre-closing liabilities related to our sale of Globalstar do Brasil S.A. (“GdB”) in 2008. We also recorded a gain of \$1.1 million related to the sale of our ownership interest in an affiliate with no carrying value.

(Loss) Income from Discontinued Operations, net of taxes

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
	(In thousands)	
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ (24,402)	\$ (4,877)

Adjustments to amounts previously reported in discontinued operations that are directly related to the Sale are classified as discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. In 2014, loss from discontinued operations is net of income tax benefit of \$14.5 million and primarily comprises an increase to our indemnification liability of \$38.8 million pursuant to the ViaSat Suit Settlement Agreement and the Allocation Agreement. Loss from discontinued operations in 2013 primarily comprises changes in the fair value of indemnification liabilities relating to the Sale, net of income tax benefit of \$3.0 million.

As a result of the Sale in November 2012, we reflected SS/L’s operations and gain on Sale as discontinued operations in our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012. The following is a summary of SS/L’s operating results which are included in income from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2012 (in thousands):

	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2012 ⁽¹⁾	
Revenues	\$	940,347
Operating income	\$	3,441
Income before income taxes	\$	22,167
Income tax provision		(10,157)
Net income		12,010
Gain on Sale, net of tax		308,639
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$	320,649

Reference to the year ended December 31, 2012 in the table above is for the period January 1, 2012 to November 2, ⁽¹⁾2012, the date of the Sale.

Backlog

Telesat's backlog as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$3.9 billion and \$4.7 billion, respectively. It is expected that approximately 15% of satellite services backlog will be recognized as revenue by Telesat during 2015. As of December 31, 2014, Telesat had received approximately \$292 million of customer prepayments.

Critical Accounting Matters

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the amounts of revenues and expenses reported for the period. Actual results could differ from estimates.

Investments in Affiliates

Ownership interests in Telesat and XTAR are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Income and losses of affiliates are recorded based on our beneficial interest. Intercompany profit arising from transactions with affiliates is eliminated to the extent of our beneficial interest. Equity in losses of affiliates is not recognized after the carrying value of an investment, including advances and loans, has been reduced to zero, unless guarantees or other funding obligations exist. The Company monitors its equity method investments for factors indicating other-than-temporary impairment. An impairment loss is recognized when there has been a loss in value of the affiliate that is other-than-temporary. During 2014, we recorded a non-cash impairment charge related to our investment in XTAR as a result of a decline in XTAR's revenue and our reassessment of XTAR's future revenues (see Note 6 to the financial statements). Further decreases in XTAR revenue could result in additional impairment charges.

Fair Value Measurements

U.S. GAAP defines fair value as the price that would be received for an asset or the exit price that would be paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market in an orderly transaction between market participants. U.S. GAAP also establishes a fair value hierarchy that gives the highest priority to observable inputs and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1: Inputs represent a fair value that is derived from unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities traded in active markets at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs represent a fair value that is derived from quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities, and pricing inputs, other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.

Level 3: Inputs are generally unobservable and typically reflect management's estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The fair values are therefore determined using model-based techniques that include option pricing models, discounted cash flow models, and similar techniques.

These provisions are applicable to all of our assets and liabilities that are measured and recorded at fair value.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following table presents our assets and liabilities measured at fair value at December 31, 2014:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(In thousands)		
Assets			
Cash equivalents: Money market funds	\$42,432	\$ —	\$—

Note receivable: Land Note	\$—	\$	—	\$33,667
Liabilities				
Indemnifications:				
Sale of SS/L	\$—	\$	—	\$(428)
Globalstar do Brasil S.A.	\$—	\$	—	\$972

The carrying amount of cash equivalents approximates fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments. The carrying amount of the Land Note approximates fair value because the stated interest rate is consistent with current market rates.

The fair value of indemnifications related to the sale of SS/L was originally estimated using Monte Carlo simulation based on the potential probability weighted cash flows that would be a guarantor's responsibility in an arm's length transaction. As of December 31, 2014, the indemnification liability related to the ViaSat Suit has been excluded from the fair value table as a result of the Settlement Agreement and the Allocation Agreement, which provided for fixed payments (see Note 15 to the financial statements). The estimated liability for the indemnification of SS/L for pre-closing taxes, originally determined using fair value objective approach, is net of payments since inception. The estimated liability for indemnifications relating to GdB, originally determined using expected value analysis, is net of payments since inception. The fair values of indemnification liabilities are not remeasured on a recurring basis.

The Company does not have any non-financial assets or non-financial liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2014.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Non-recurring Basis

We review the carrying values of our equity method investments when events and circumstances warrant and consider all available evidence in evaluating when declines in fair value are other than temporary. The fair values of our investments are determined based on valuation techniques using the best information available, and may include quoted market prices, market comparables and discounted cash flow projections. An impairment charge would be recorded when the carrying amount of the investment exceeds its current fair value and is determined to be other than temporary.

Taxation

Loral is subject to U.S. federal, state and local income taxation on its worldwide income and foreign taxes on certain income from sources outside the United States. Our foreign subsidiaries are subject to taxation in local jurisdictions. Telesat is subject to tax in Canada and other jurisdictions and Loral will provide in operating earnings any additional U.S. current and deferred tax required on distributions received or deemed to be received from Telesat.

We use the liability method in accounting for taxes whereby income taxes are recognized during the year in which transactions are recorded in the financial statements. Deferred taxes reflect the future tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial and income tax reporting and are measured by applying anticipated statutory tax rates in effect for the year during which the differences are expected to reverse. We assess the recoverability of our deferred tax assets and, based upon this analysis, record a valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets to the extent recoverability does not satisfy the “more likely than not” recognition criteria.

The tax benefit of a UTP taken or expected to be taken in income tax returns is recognized only if it is “more likely-than-not” to be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on its technical merits as of the reporting date. The tax benefit recognized in the financial statements from such a position is measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. We recognize potential accrued interest and penalties related to our liability for UTPs in income tax expense on a quarterly basis.

The unrecognized tax benefit of a UTP is recognized in the period when the UTP is effectively settled. Previously recognized tax positions are derecognized in the first period in which it is no longer more likely than not that the tax position would be sustained upon examination. Evaluating the technical merits of a tax position and determining the benefit to be recognized involves a significant level of judgment in the assumptions underlying such evaluation.

Pension and Other Employee Benefits

We maintain a qualified pension plan, which is a defined benefit pension plan. We terminated our SERP in December 2012 and made final lump sum payments related to the plan in December 2013. In addition to providing pension benefits, we provide certain health care and life insurance benefits for retired employees and dependents. Effective January 1, 2015, we discontinued retiree medical coverage for Medicare eligible retirees and their dependents. Pension and other employee postretirement benefit costs are developed from actuarial valuations. Inherent in these valuations are key assumptions, including the discount rate and expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. Material changes in these pension and other employee postretirement benefit costs may occur in the future due to changes in these assumptions, as well as our actual experience.

The discount rate is subject to change each year, based on a hypothetical yield curve developed from a portfolio of high quality, corporate, non-callable bonds with maturities that match our projected benefit payment stream. The resulting discount rate reflects the matching of the plan liability cash flows to the yield curve. The discount rate determined on this basis, recommended by our consulting actuary and adopted by us, for the qualified pension plan and other employee postretirement benefit costs was 4.00% as of December 31, 2014 and 4.75% as of December 31, 2013.

The expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets is selected by taking into account the expected duration of the plan's projected benefit obligation, asset mix and the fact that its assets are actively managed to mitigate risk. Allowable investment types include equity investments and fixed income investments. Both investment types may include alternative investments which are permitted to be up to 40% of total plan assets. Pension plan assets are primarily managed by Russell Investment Corp. ("Russell"), which allocates the assets into specified Russell-designed funds as we direct. Each specified Russell fund is then managed by investment managers chosen by Russell. We also engage non-Russell related investment managers through Russell, in its role as trustee, to invest pension plan assets. The targeted long-term allocation of our pension plan assets is 60% in equity investments and 40% in fixed income investments. The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets determined on this basis was 7.25% for 2014 and 2013 and 8.0% for 2012. For 2015, we will use an expected long-term rate of return of 7.25%.

Pension and other employee postretirement benefit costs included in income from continuing operations are expected to be approximately \$1.0 million in 2015 compared to \$0.7 million in 2014. Lowering the discount rate and the expected long-term rate of return each by 0.5% would have increased the qualified pension and other employee postretirement benefit costs by approximately \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, in 2014.

The benefit obligations for pensions and other employee postretirement benefits exceeded the fair value of plan assets by \$21.3 million at December 31, 2014. We are required to recognize the funded status of a benefit plan on our balance sheet. Market conditions and interest rates significantly affect future assets and liabilities of Loral's pension and other employee benefits plans.

Contingencies

Contingencies by their nature relate to uncertainties that require management to exercise judgment both in assessing the likelihood that a liability has been incurred as well as in estimating the amount of potential loss, if any. We accrue for costs relating to litigation, claims and other contingent matters when, in management's opinion, such liabilities become probable and reasonably estimable. Such estimates may be based on advice from third parties or on management's judgment, as appropriate. Actual amounts paid may differ from amounts estimated, and such differences will be charged to operations in the period in which the final determination of the liability is made. Management considers the assessment of loss contingencies as a critical accounting policy because of the significant uncertainty relating to the outcome of any potential legal actions and other claims and the difficulty of predicting the likelihood and range of the potential liability involved, coupled with the material impact on our results of operations that could result from legal actions or other claims and assessments.

Accounting Standards Issued and Not Yet Implemented

For discussion of accounting standards issued and not yet implemented that could have an impact on us, see Note 2 to the financial statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Loral

As described above, Loral's principal asset is a 62.8% economic interest in Telesat. In addition, we have a 56% economic interest in XTAR and a note receivable of \$33.7 million related to the Sale. The operations of Telesat and XTAR are not consolidated but are presented using the equity method of accounting.

Loral has no debt. Telesat has third party debt with financial institutions. XTAR has no external debt other than to its LLC member, Hisdesat, for restructured lease payments on the Spainsat satellite. XTAR makes payments of \$5 million per year to pay down the outstanding restructured lease balance. The Company has not provided a guarantee for the debt of Telesat or XTAR.

Cash is maintained at Loral, Telesat and XTAR to support the operating needs of each respective entity. The ability of Telesat to pay dividends or certain other restricted payments as well as consulting fees in cash to Loral is governed by applicable covenants relating to its debt and its shareholder agreement. The ability of XTAR to pay dividends and management fees in cash to Loral is governed by its operating agreement.

Cash and Available Credit

At December 31, 2014, Loral had \$51.4 million of cash and cash equivalents, a note receivable from MDA for \$33.7 million and no debt. The Company's cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2014 increased by \$45.5 million from December 31, 2013 due primarily to a \$67.3 million principal payment received from MDA under the Land Note related to the Sale, a tax refund of \$10.6 million from the carryback of our tax loss from 2013 against taxes previously paid for 2012, reimbursement by SS/L of its \$5.4 million final share of litigation costs related to the ViaSat Suit and a \$5.4 million tax indemnification recovery received from Telesat (see Note 16 to the financial statements), partially offset by \$20.8 million in net payments pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and Allocation Agreement relating to the ViaSat Suit, payment of litigation costs of \$10.8 million relating to the ViaSat Suit, pension funding of \$4.1 million and corporate expenses net of consulting fees and revenue share from Telesat of \$4.6 million. A discussion of cash changes by activity is set forth in the sections, "Net cash used in operating activities," "Net cash provided by investing activities," and "Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities."

The Company did not have a credit facility as of December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Cash Management

We have a cash management investment program that seeks a competitive return while maintaining a conservative risk profile. Our cash management investment policy establishes what we believe to be conservative guidelines relating to the investment of surplus cash. The policy allows us to invest in commercial paper, money market funds and other similar short term investments but does not permit us to engage in speculative or leveraged transactions, nor does it permit us to hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes. The cash management investment policy was designed to preserve capital and safeguard principal, to meet all of our liquidity requirements and to provide a competitive rate of return for similar risk categories of investment. The policy addresses dealer qualifications, lists approved securities, establishes minimum acceptable credit ratings, sets concentration limits, defines a maturity structure, requires all firms to safe keep securities on our behalf, requires certain mandatory reporting activity and discusses review of the portfolio. We operate the cash management investment program under the guidelines of our investment policy and continuously monitor the investments to avoid risks.

We currently invest our cash in several liquid Prime AAA money market funds. The dispersion across funds reduces the exposure of a default at one fund.

Liquidity

We believe that our cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to fund projected expenditures for the next 12 months including the required payments under the Settlement Agreement and the Allocation Agreement as well as normal operating expenditures.

We expect that our major cash inflow for the next 12 months will be receipt of the final payment of \$33.7 million under the Land Note. We expect that our major cash outlays for the next 12 months will include additional payments under the Settlement Agreement and the Allocation Agreement, payments under employee benefit programs and general corporate expenses net of consulting fees and revenue share from Telesat.

Risks to Cash Flow

In the fourth quarter of 2012, we sold our former subsidiary, SS/L, to MDA pursuant to the Purchase Agreement. Under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, we are obligated to indemnify MDA from (1) liabilities with respect to certain pre-closing taxes; and (2) certain litigation costs and litigation damages relating to the ViaSat Suit. Although the ViaSat Suit has been settled and our indemnification liability with respect thereto was determined in December

2014, we remain obligated to indemnify MDA for pre-closing taxes. The amounts of indemnification claims relating to pre-closing taxes have not yet been determined. Where appropriate, we intend vigorously to contest the underlying tax assessments, but there can be no assurance that we will be successful. Although no assurance can be provided, we do not believe that these tax-related matters will have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Telesat

Cash and Available Credit

As of December 31, 2014, Telesat had CAD 497 million of cash and short-term investments as well as approximately CAD 140 million of borrowing availability under its revolving credit facility.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash generated from operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2014 was CAD 412 million, a CAD 68 million decrease compared to the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to higher income taxes paid and lower prepayments received from customers for future satellite services, partially offset by lower interest paid and an increase in operating income.

Cash generated from operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2013 was CAD 480 million, a CAD 180 million increase over the prior year. The increase was primarily due to an increase in revenue earned on Telesat's Nimiq 6 and Anik G1 satellites, growth in its enterprise activities, special payments made in 2012 to certain employees in connection with a cash distribution made to the Telesat shareholders, repurchase of stock options in 2012 for cash consideration, exercise of share appreciation rights in 2012, increase in working capital and lower interest paid. The increase was partially offset by lower customer prepayments for future satellite services.

Cash generated from operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2012 was CAD 300 million. This consisted of cash from operations, special payments made to certain employees in connection with a cash distribution made to Telesat's shareholders, the repurchase of stock options for cash consideration, exercise of share appreciation rights, customer prepayments for future satellite services and a reduction to working capital.

Cash Flows used in Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2014 was CAD 95 million. This consisted of CAD 85 million of expenditures for the on-going construction of Telstar 12 VANTAGE, as well as CAD 10 million for other property and equipment, net of proceeds from the sale of assets.

Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2013 was CAD 79 million. This consisted of CAD 71 million of cash outflows related to Telesat's satellite programs for the completion and launch of Anik G1 in April 2013, and for the on-going construction of Telstar 12 VANTAGE, as well as CAD 8 million for other property and equipment, net of proceeds from the sale of assets.

Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2012 was CAD 170 million. This consisted of cash outflows related to capital expenditures of CAD 163 million for the construction of Telesat's Anik G1 satellite and the successful completion of its Nimiq 6 satellite, as well as CAD 7 million for other property and equipment.

Cash Flows used in Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2014 was CAD 137 million. This was mostly related to mandatory principal repayments made on its senior secured credit facilities and the cash settlement related to the termination of Telesat's cross-currency basis swaps and forward foreign exchange contract in October 2014.

Cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2013 was CAD 292 million. This was primarily the result of the early redemption of Telesat's 12.5% senior subordinated notes and the associated premiums for early redemption. Other financing activities included mandatory repayments made on Telesat's senior secured credit facilities, debt issue costs relating to the re-pricing and amendment of Telesat's credit agreement in April 2013 and satellite performance incentive payments.

Cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2012 was CAD 221 million. This consisted of the repayment of Telesat's previous senior secured credit facilities dated October 31, 2007, repayment of its 11.0% senior notes redeemed in the second quarter of 2012 and the repayment of its former term loan B facilities. There were also amounts paid to shareholders which included a return of capital and the repayment of Telesat's former senior preferred shares and former promissory note with PSP. There were payments of debt issue costs related to Telesat's senior secured credit facilities and issuance of Telesat's 6.0% senior notes, as well as the payment of a premium on the redemption of Telesat's 11.0% senior notes. These payments were offset by proceeds from Telesat's new credit agreement and from issuance of Telesat's 6.0% senior notes.

Liquidity

A large portion of Telesat's annual cash receipts are reasonably predictable because they are primarily derived from an existing backlog of long-term customer contracts and high contract renewal rates. Telesat believes its cash and short-term investments as of December 31, 2014, cash flow from operating activities and drawings on available lines of credit under the senior secured credit facilities will be adequate to meet Telesat's expected cash requirements for at least the next 12 months for activities in the normal course of business, including capital expenditures and required interest and principal payments on debt.

The construction of any satellite replacement or expansion program will require significant capital expenditures. Telesat may choose to invest in new satellites to further grow its business. Cash required for current and future satellite construction programs will be funded from some or all of the following: cash and short-term investments, cash flow from operating activities, cash flow from customer prepayments or through borrowings on available lines of credit under Telesat's revolving facility. In addition, Telesat may sell certain satellite assets, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of Telesat's senior secured credit facilities, reinvest the proceeds in replacement satellites or pay down indebtedness under those senior secured credit facilities. Subject to market conditions and subject to compliance with the terms and conditions of its senior secured credit facilities and the financial leverage covenant tests therein, Telesat may also have the ability to obtain additional secured or unsecured financing to fund current or future satellite construction. Telesat's ability to access these sources of funding, however, is not guaranteed and, therefore, Telesat may not be able to fully fund additional replacement or new satellite construction programs.

Debt

Telesat's debt as of December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 was as follows:

	Maturity	Currency	December 31, 2014 2013 (In CAD thousands)	
Senior Secured Credit Facilities:				
Revolving credit facility	March 28, 2017	CAD or USD equivalent	—	—
Term Loan A	March 28, 2017	CAD	425,000	475,000
Term Loan B - Canadian facility	March 28, 2019	CAD	137,550	138,950
Term Loan B - U.S. facility	March 28, 2019	USD	1,993,233	1,840,601
6.0% Senior notes	May 15, 2017	USD	1,045,890	956,070
			3,601,673	3,410,621
Less: Deferred financing costs, interest rate floors and prepayment options			(55,994)	(68,755)
Total debt under international financial reporting standards			3,545,679	3,341,866
U.S. GAAP adjustments			59,893	74,311
Total debt under U.S. GAAP			3,605,572	3,416,177
Current portion			73,444	71,641
Long term portion			3,532,128	3,344,536

Senior Secured Credit Facilities

The obligations under the credit agreement and the guarantees of those obligations are secured, subject to certain exceptions, by first priority liens and security interest in the assets of Telesat and the guarantors. The credit agreement contains covenants that restrict the ability of Telesat and certain of its subsidiaries to take specified actions, including, among other things and subject to certain significant exceptions: creating liens, incurring indebtedness, making investments, engaging in mergers, selling property, paying dividends, entering into sales-leaseback transactions, creating subsidiaries, repaying subordinated debt or amending organizational documents. The credit agreement also requires Telesat to comply with a maximum senior secured leverage ratio and contains customary events of default and affirmative covenants, including an excess cash sweep that may require Telesat to repay a portion of the outstanding principal under its senior secured credit facilities prior to the stated maturity.

The senior secured credit facilities are comprised of the following facilities:

i — Revolving Credit Facility

Telesat's revolving credit facility ("Revolving Facility") is a \$140 million loan facility available in either Canadian or U.S. dollars, maturing on March 28, 2017. Loans under the Revolving Facility bear interest at a floating rate plus an applicable margin of 2.00% for prime rate and Alternative Base Rate ("ABR") loans and 3% for Bankers Acceptance ("BA") and Eurodollar loans. The Revolving Facility currently has an unused commitment fee of 50 basis points. As of December 31, 2014, other than approximately CAD 0.2 million in drawings related to letters of credit, there were no borrowings under this facility.

ii — Term Loan A Facility

Telesat's term loan A facility ("TLA Facility") was initially a CAD 500 million loan maturing on March 28, 2017. As of December 31, 2014, CAD 425 million of the facility was outstanding which represents the full amount available following mandatory repayments. The outstanding borrowings under the TLA Facility currently bear interest at a floating rate of the BA borrowing rate plus an applicable margin of 3.00%. The mandatory principal repayments on the TLA Facility are payable in varying amounts on a quarterly basis.

iii — Term Loan B — Canadian Facility

Telesat's Canadian term loan B facility ("Canadian TLB Facility") was initially a CAD 175 million loan maturing on March 28, 2019. On April 2, 2013, Telesat's senior secured credit facilities were amended to convert CAD 34 million from Canadian to U.S. dollars, which as a result decreased Telesat's Canadian TLB Facility. As of December 31, 2014, CAD 138 million of the facility was outstanding, which represents the full amount available following mandatory repayments. The Canadian TLB Facility currently bears interest at a floating rate of the BA borrowing rate, but not less than 1.00%, plus an applicable margin of 3.25%. The mandatory principal repayments on the Canadian TLB Facility are a quarter of 1% of the original amount of the loan, which must be paid on the last day of each quarter.

iv — Term Loan B — U.S. Facility

Telesat's U.S. term loan B facility ("U.S. TLB Facility") was originally a \$1.725 billion loan maturing on March 28, 2019. On April 2, 2013, Telesat's senior secured credit facilities were amended to convert CAD 34 million from Canadian to U.S. dollars, which as a result increased Telesat's U.S. TLB Facility. As of December 31, 2014, \$1.715 billion of the facility was outstanding, which represents the full amount available following mandatory repayments. The outstanding borrowings under the U.S. TLB Facility bear interest at a floating rate of LIBOR, but not less than 0.75%, plus an applicable margin of 2.75%. The mandatory principal repayments on the U.S. TLB Facility are a quarter of 1% of the original amount of the loan, which must be paid on the last day of each quarter.

The maturity date for each of the senior secured credit facilities described above will be accelerated if Telesat's existing senior notes or certain refinancing thereof are not repurchased, redeemed, refinanced or deferred before the date that is 91 days prior to the maturity date of such notes.

Senior Notes due May 15, 2017

The senior notes, in the amount of \$900 million, bear interest at an annual rate of 6.0% and are due May 15, 2017. They include covenants or terms that restrict Telesat's ability to, among other things, (i) incur additional indebtedness, (ii) incur liens, (iii) pay dividends or make certain other restricted payments, investments or acquisitions, (iv) enter into certain transactions with affiliates, (v) modify or cancel its satellite insurance, (vi) effect mergers with another entity, and (vii) redeem the senior notes, without penalty, before May 15, 2016, in each case subject to exceptions provided in the senior notes indenture.

As of December 31, 2014, Telesat was in compliance with the financial covenants of its senior secured credit facilities and the indenture governing its senior notes.

Debt Service Cost

An estimate of interest expense is based upon assumptions of foreign exchange rates, LIBOR and BA rates and the applicable margins of Telesat's senior secured credit facilities and senior notes. Telesat's estimated interest expense for the year ending December 31, 2015, is expected to be approximately CAD 160 million.

Derivatives

Telesat has used interest rate and currency derivatives to manage its exposure to changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

In order to manage its currency risk, Telesat had cross-currency basis swaps to synthetically convert \$1.0 billion of the U.S. TLB debt into CAD 1.2 billion of debt. These swaps were entered into in 2007 and matured on October 31, 2014. On September 22, 2014, Telesat entered into a forward foreign exchange contract to fix the exchange rate on the cross-currency basis swaps on their maturity date. Telesat had no outstanding cross-currency basis swap contracts or forward foreign exchange contracts as of December 31, 2014.

At December 31, 2014, Telesat had two interest rate swaps to fix interest on CAD 550 million of Canadian dollar denominated debt at a weighted average fixed rate of 1.53% (excluding applicable margins) and one interest rate swap to pay a fixed rate of 1.46% (excluding applicable margins) on CAD 300 million of U.S. dollar denominated debt. These contracts mature between June 30, 2015 and September 30, 2016. Telesat also had three interest rate swaps to fix interest on CAD 930 million of Canadian dollar denominated debt that matured on October 31, 2014.

Telesat also has embedded derivatives related to a prepayment option included in Telesat's senior notes as well as interest rate floors included in its Canadian and U.S. TLB Facilities. The prepayment option on the senior notes will expire on its maturity date of May 15, 2017. The interest rate floors on the Canadian and U.S. TLB Facilities will expire on their maturity date of March 28, 2019.

Capital Expenditures

Telesat has entered into contracts for the construction and launch of the Telstar 12 VANTAGE satellite and other capital expenditures. The outstanding commitments, excluding contingent liabilities relating to deferred satellite performance incentive payments, associated with these contracts were approximately CAD 129 million as of December 31, 2014. These expenditures may be funded from some or all of the following: cash and short-term investments, cash flow from operating activities, cash flow from customer prepayments or through borrowings on available lines of credit under the Revolving Facility. For the year ended December 31, 2014, Telesat had capital expenditures of CAD 108 million which included CAD 17 million in trade and other payables, as compared to CAD 84 million in the prior year which included CAD 4 million in trade and other payables.

Contractual Obligations and Other Commercial Commitments

The following table aggregates Loral's contractual obligations and other commercial commitments as of December 31, 2014 (in thousands).

Contractual Obligations:

	Payments Due by Period ⁽³⁾				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	More than 5 Years
SS/L indemnification ⁽¹⁾	\$25,284	\$ 11,237	\$ 14,047	\$ —	\$ —
Lease payments ⁽²⁾	308	308	—	—	—

(1) Represents future payments to ViaSat pursuant to the Settlement Agreement among Loral, MDA, SS/L and ViaSat and the Allocation Agreement between Loral and MDA.

(2) Represents future minimum payments under operating leases.

(3) Does not include our liabilities for uncertain tax positions of \$77.1 million. Because the timing of future cash outflows associated with our liabilities for uncertain tax positions is highly uncertain, we are unable to make reasonably reliable estimates of the period of cash settlement with the respective taxing authorities (see Note 8 to the financial statements). Does not include obligations for pension and other postretirement benefits, for which we are required to make employer contributions of approximately \$4.7 million in 2015. We also expect to make employer contributions to our plans in future years.

Net Cash Used in Operating Activities

Net cash used in operations was \$29.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Net cash used in operating activities by continuing operations was \$2.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, consisting primarily of a \$9.7 million cash use attributable to income from continuing operations adjusted for non-cash operating items, a \$3.9 million decrease in pension and other post retirement liabilities and a \$2.9 million decrease in other long term liabilities, partially offset by a \$13.1 million reduction to income taxes receivable, net and a \$1.1 million increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities.

Net cash used in operating activities by discontinued operations was \$26.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 consisting primarily of net payments of \$20.8 million to ViaSat pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and the Allocation Agreement and payment of \$10.8 million of indemnified litigation costs related to the ViaSat Suit, partially offset by reimbursement by SS/L of its \$5.4 million final share of litigation costs related to the ViaSat Suit.

Net cash used in operations was \$70.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Net cash used in operating activities by continuing operations was \$21.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, consisting primarily of an increase in income taxes receivable of \$12.1 million, a \$17.7 million lump sum payment to the participants in the SERP as a result of its termination, an \$8.4 million decrease in accrued expenses and other current liabilities of which \$3.7 million relates to payment of the GdB indemnification liability and \$2.7 million in contributions to the qualified pension plan, partially offset by \$19.9 million from income from continuing operations adjusted for non-cash operating items, which included a tax benefit of \$10.1 million received in cash during 2013.

Net cash used in operating activities by discontinued operations was \$49.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 consisting primarily of income tax payments of \$35.1 million relating to the gain on the Sale and payment of \$13.2 million of indemnification liabilities related to the Sale.

Net cash used in operations was \$100.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Net cash used in operating activities by continuing operations was \$33.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, consisting primarily of the decrease in our liability for UTPs of \$110.3 million, the decrease in income taxes payable of \$22.0 million and the decrease in accrued expenses and other current liabilities of \$5.4 million, partially offset by income from continuing operations adjusted for non-cash operating items of \$79.4 million, the decrease in long-term receivables of \$20.7 million and the increase in pension and other postretirement liabilities of \$6.2 million. The decrease in long-term receivables was due primarily to the collection of notes receivable from Telesat for consulting services.

Net cash used in operating activities by discontinued operations was \$66.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$72.8 million

Net cash provided by investing activities from continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$5.4 million consisting primarily of a tax indemnification recovery received from Telesat.

Net cash provided by investing activities from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$67.3 million consisting of the receipt of principal under the Land Note.

Net cash provided by investing activities from continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$1.1 million relating to the proceeds from the sale of our ownership interests in an affiliate.

Net cash provided by investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$1.25 billion. Net cash provided by investing activities from continuing operations was \$421.9 million resulting primarily from special cash distributions by Telesat of \$420.2 million. Proceeds from the Sale provided cash from discontinued operations of \$932.7 million, net of transaction costs of \$35.2 million. Net cash used in other investing activities by discontinued operations was \$107.8 million.

Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$1.9 million relating to excess tax benefits associated with stock-based compensation.

Net cash used in financing activities by continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$12.0 million which includes funding of \$8.9 million of withholding taxes relating to stock-based compensation and a \$3.1 million adjustment to tax benefits associated with stock-based compensation.

Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$1.26 billion. Net cash used in financing activities by continuing operations was \$1.30 billion primarily due to payment of a special cash distribution of \$892.1 million and a special cash dividend of \$417.6 million to common shareholders, partially offset by \$11.6 million of proceeds from and excess tax benefit associated with exercise of employee stock options, net of funding by the Company of withholding taxes on employee cashless stock option exercises. Net cash provided by financing activities from discontinued operations was \$44.0 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined by the rules and regulations of the SEC, that have or are reasonably likely to have a material effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources. As a result, we are not materially exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in these arrangements.

Other

Operating cash flows for 2014 included contributions of approximately \$4.2 million to the qualified pension plan. Operating cash flows for 2013 included contributions of approximately \$2.7 million to the qualified pension plan, net of \$1.2 million received as a true-up of amounts transferred to the SS/L pension plan related to the Sale. We also made regular benefit payments of \$0.4 million for our supplemental executive retirement plan, in addition to the lump sum payment of \$17.7 million related to the termination of the supplemental executive retirement plan. Operating cash flows from continuing operations for 2012 included contributions of approximately \$2.2 million to the qualified pension plan and benefit payments relating to the supplemental executive retirement plan of approximately \$1.0 million.

Affiliate Matters

Loral has made certain investments in joint ventures in the satellite services business that are accounted for under the equity method of accounting (see Note 6 to the financial statements for further information on affiliate matters).

Our consolidated statements of operations reflect the effects of the following amounts in income from discontinued operations related to transactions with or investments in affiliates (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2012
Revenues	\$ 57,571
Elimination of Loral's proportionate share of profits relating to affiliate transactions	(16,912)
Profits relating to affiliate transactions not eliminated	9,513

Commitments and Contingencies

Our business and operations are subject to a number of significant risks, the most significant of which are summarized in Item 1A — Risk Factors and also in Note 15 to our consolidated financial statements.

Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk*

Loral

Foreign Currency

In the normal course of business, we are subject to the risks associated with fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. To limit this foreign exchange rate exposure, the Company seeks to denominate its contracts in U.S. dollars. If we are unable to enter into a contract in U.S. dollars, we review our foreign exchange exposure and, where appropriate, derivatives are used to minimize the risk of foreign exchange rate fluctuations to operating results and cash flows. We do not use derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Interest

During 2014, our excess cash was invested in money market securities; we did not hold any other marketable securities.

Derivatives

As a result of the use of derivative instruments, the Company is exposed to the risk that counterparties to derivative contracts will fail to meet their contractual obligations. To mitigate the counterparty credit risk, the Company has a policy of entering into contracts only with carefully selected major financial institutions based upon their credit ratings and other factors.

Loral had no derivative instruments as of December 31, 2014.

Telesat

Foreign Exchange Risk

Telesat's operating results are subject to fluctuations as a result of exchange rate variations to the extent that transactions are made in currencies other than Canadian dollars. Telesat is also exposed to foreign currency risk on anticipated transactions, such as the costs of satellite construction, launch and acquisition.

Telesat's main currency exposures as of December 31, 2014 lie in its U.S. dollar denominated debt financing and cash and short-term investments. In addition, approximately 49% of Telesat's revenue and a substantial portion of its expenses, and capital expenditures are denominated in U.S. dollars for the year ended December 31, 2014.

As of December 31, 2014, a five percent change in the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar would have changed Telesat's net income by approximately \$122 million. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular, interest rates, remain constant.

Interest Rate Risk

Telesat is exposed to interest rate risk on its cash and short-term investments and on its long-term debt, which is primarily variable-rate financing. Changes in the interest rates could impact the amount of interest that Telesat is required to pay.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Telesat uses derivative instruments to manage its exposure to foreign currency and interest rate risk. Telesat's policy is that it does not use derivative instruments for speculative purposes.

Telesat uses the following instruments, as required:

• forward currency contracts to fix the exchange rate on the settlement of cross-currency basis swaps and to hedge foreign currency risk on anticipated transactions, mainly related to the construction of satellites and interest payments;

• cross-currency basis swaps to hedge the foreign currency risk on a portion of its U.S. dollar denominated debt; and

• interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk related to debt financing which is primarily variable rate financing.

Telesat's derivative financial instruments also include embedded derivatives that are related to the prepayment option included on its senior notes, as well as interest rate floors included in its Canadian and U.S. TLB facilities.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

See Index to Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules on page F-1.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our president and our chief financial officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2014, have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective and designed to ensure that information relating to Loral and its consolidated subsidiaries required to be disclosed in our filings under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities Exchange Commission rules and forms. The term disclosure controls and procedures means controls and other procedures of an issuer that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our president and our chief financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework set forth in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under such criteria, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2014.

Our management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its attestation report which is included below.

Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2014 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our president and our chief financial officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Further, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Controls may also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Projections of any evaluation of controls effectiveness to future periods are subject to risks. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Loral Space & Communications Inc.

New York, New York

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Loral Space & Communications Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, of the Company and our report dated March 2, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

New York, New York

March 2, 2015

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table sets forth information concerning the executive officers of Loral as of February 13, 2015.

Name	Age	Position
Avi Katz	56	President, General Counsel and Secretary since December 2012. Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary from January 2008 to December 2012. Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary from November 2005 to January 2008.
John Capogrossi	61	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Controller since March 2013. Vice President and Controller from January 2008 to March 2013. Executive Director, Financial Planning and Analysis, from October 2006 to January 2008. Assistant Controller from November 2005 to October 2006.

The remaining information required under Item 10 will be presented in the Company's 2015 definitive proxy statement which is incorporated herein by reference or by amendment to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Information required under Item 11 will be presented in the Company's 2015 definitive proxy statement which is incorporated herein by reference or by amendment to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 12. *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters*

Information required under Item 12 will be presented in the Company's 2015 definitive proxy statement which is incorporated herein by reference or by amendment to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence*

Information required under Item 13 will be presented in the Company's 2015 definitive proxy statement which is incorporated herein by reference or by amendment to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 14. *Principal Accountant Fees and Services*

Information required under Item 14 will be presented in the Company's 2015 definitive proxy statement which is incorporated herein by reference or by amendment to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) 1. Financial Statements

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Loral Space & Communications Inc. and Subsidiaries:

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Separate Financial Statements of Subsidiaries not consolidated Pursuant to Rule 3-09 of Regulation S-X

Telesat Holdings Inc. and Subsidiaries:

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Loral Space & Communications Inc. dated May 19, 2009(7)
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Loral Space & Communications Inc. dated December 23, 2008(5)
3.3	Amendment No. 1 to Bylaws of Loral Space & Communications dated January 12, 2010(10)
10.1	Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 26, 2012, by and among Loral Space & Communications Inc., Space Systems/Loral, Inc., MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates Ltd. and MDA Communications Holdings, Inc.(17)
10.2	Amendment No. 1 to the Purchase Agreement, dated as of October 30, 2012, by and among Loral Space & Communications Inc., Space Systems/Loral, Inc., MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates Ltd. and MDA Communications Holdings, Inc.(18)
10.3	Amendment No. 2 to Purchase Agreement, dated March 28, 2013, by and among Loral Space & Communications Inc., Space Systems/Loral, LLC, MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates Ltd. and MDA Communications Holdings, Inc.(22)
10.4	Amended and Restated Promissory Note, dated as of March 28, 2013, by and between MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates Ltd., as maker, and Loral Space & Communications Inc., as payee (22)
10.5	Shareholders Agreement, dated as of October 31, 2007, between Public Sector Pension Investment Board, Red Isle Private Investments Inc., Loral Space & Communications Inc., Loral Space & Communications Holdings Corporation, Loral Holdings Corporation, Loral Skynet Corporation, John P. Cashman, Colin D. Watson, Telesat Holdings Inc. (formerly 4363205 Canada Inc.), Telesat Interco Inc. (formerly 4363213 Canada Inc.), Telesat and MHR Fund Management LLC(2)
10.6	Consulting Services Agreement, dated as of October 31, 2007, by and between Loral Space & Communications Inc. and Telesat(2)
10.7	Indemnity Agreement, dated as of October 31, 2007, by and among Loral Space & Communications Inc., Telesat, Telesat Holdings Inc., Telesat Interco Inc. and Henry Gerard (Hank) Intven(2)
10.8	Acknowledgement and Indemnity Agreement, dated as of October 31, 2007, between Loral Space & Communications Inc., Telesat, Telesat Holdings Inc. (formerly 4363205 Canada Inc.), Telesat Interco Inc. (formerly 4363213 Canada Inc.) and McCarthy Tétrault LLP(2)
10.9	Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement dated December 23, 2008 by and among Loral Space & Communications Inc. and the Persons Listed on the Signature Pages Thereof(5)
10.10	

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Letter Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2009, by and among Loral Space & Communications Inc, MHR Capital Partners Master Account LP, MHR Capital Partners (100) LP, MHR Institutional Partners LP, MHRA LP, MHRM LP, MHR Institutional Partners II LP, MHR Institutional Partners IIA LP and MHR Institutional Partners III LP.(8)

10.11 Partnership Interest Purchase Agreement dated December 21, 2007 by and among GSSI, LLC, Globalstar, Inc., Loral/DASA Globalstar, LP, Globalstar do Brasil, SA., Loral/DASA do Brasil Holdings Ltda., Loral Holdings LLC, Global DASA LLC, LGP (Bermuda) Ltd., Mercedes-Benz do Brasil Ltda. (f/k/a DaimlerChrysler do Brasil Ltda.) and Loral Space & Communications Inc.(3)

10.12 Beam Sharing Agreement, dated as of January 11, 2008, by and between Loral Space & Communications Inc. and ViaSat Inc.(4)

10.13 Satellite Capacity and Gateway Service Agreement dated as of December 31, 2009 between Loral Space & Communications Inc. and Barrett Xplore Inc.(9)

10.14 Gateway Facilities Assignment and Assumption Agreement dated as of March 1, 2011 by and between Telesat Canada, Loral Space & Communications Inc. and Loral Canadian Gateway Corporation(12)

10.15 Space Segment Assignment and Assumption Agreement dated as of March 1, 2011 by and between Telesat IOM Limited and Loral Space & Communications Inc.(12)

Exhibit Number	Description
10.16	Barrett Assignment Agreement dated as of March 1, 2011 by and between Telesat IOM Limited and Loral Space & Communications Inc.(12)
10.17	General Release dated December 14, 2012 between Loral Space & Communications Inc. and Michael B. Targoff(19) ‡
10.18	Consulting Agreement dated December 14, 2012 between Loral Space & Communications Inc. and Michael B. Targoff(19) ‡
10.19	General Release and Separation Agreement dated December 14, 2012 between Loral Space & Communications Inc. and Richard P. Mastoloni(19) ‡
10.20	Consulting Agreement dated December 14, 2012 between Loral Space & Communications Inc. and Richard P. Mastoloni(19) ‡
10.21	General Release and Separation Agreement dated March 15, 2013 between Loral Space & Communications Inc. and Harvey B. Rein(21) ‡
10.22	Consulting Agreement dated March 15, 2013 between Loral Space & Communications Inc. and Harvey B. Rein(21) ‡
10.23	Form of Officers' and Directors' Indemnification Agreement between Loral Space & Communications Inc. and Loral Executives(1) ‡
10.24	Loral Space Management Incentive Bonus Program (Adopted as of December 17, 2008)(5) ‡
10.25	Loral Space & Communications Inc. 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (Amended and Restated as of April 3, 2009)(6) ‡
10.26	Form of Director 2009 Restricted Stock Unit Agreement(11) ‡
10.27	Form of Director 2010 Restricted Stock Unit Agreement(13) ‡
10.28	Form of Director 2011 Restricted Stock Unit Agreement(16) ‡
10.29	Form of Director 2012 Restricted Stock Unit Agreement(20) ‡
10.30	Loral Space & Communications Inc. Severance Policy for Corporate Officers (Amended and restated as of August 4, 2011)(15) ‡
10.31	Grant Agreement, dated as of May 20, 2011, by and among Telesat Holdings Inc., Telesat Canada, Loral Space & Communications Inc., the Public Sector Pension Investment Board, 4440480 Canada Inc. and Daniel Goldberg(14) ‡
10.32	

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Grant Agreement, dated as of May 31, 2011, by and among Telesat Holdings Inc., Telesat Canada, Loral Space & Communications Inc., the Public Sector Pension Investment Board, 4440480 Canada Inc. and Michael C. Schwartz(14) ‡

10.33 Grant Agreement, dated as of May 31, 2011, by and among Telesat Holdings Inc., Telesat Canada, Loral Space & Communications Inc., the Public Sector Pension Investment Board, 4440480 Canada Inc. and Michel G. Cayouette(14) ‡

10.34 Grant Agreement, dated as of November 18, 2013, by and among Telesat Holdings Inc., Telesat Canada, Loral Space & Communications Inc., the Public Sector Pension Investment Board, 4440480 Canada Inc. and Daniel Goldberg(23) ‡

10.35 Grant Agreement, dated as of November 18, 2013, by and among Telesat Holdings Inc., Telesat Canada, Loral Space & Communications Inc., the Public Sector Pension Investment Board, 4440480 Canada Inc. and Michel G. Cayouette(23) ‡

10.36 Grant Agreement, dated as of November 18, 2013, by and among Telesat Holdings Inc., Telesat Canada, Loral Space & Communications Inc., the Public Sector Pension Investment Board, 4440480 Canada Inc. and Paul D. Bush(23) ‡

Exhibit Number	Description
10.37	Settlement Agreement, dated September 5, 2014, by and among ViaSat, Inc., Space Systems/Loral, LLC (f/k/a Space Systems/Loral, Inc.), Loral Space & Communications Inc., and (with respect to Section 4.2) MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates Ltd.(24)
10.38	Release Agreement, dated September 5, 2014, by and among Loral Space & Communications Inc., Space Systems/Loral, LLC, MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates Ltd. and MDA Communications Holdings, Inc.(24)
10.39	MDA/Loral Dispute Resolution, dated December 1, 2014, by and between Loral Space & Communications Inc. and MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates Ltd.(25)
14.1	Code of Conduct, Revised as of January 17, 2013(20)
21.1	List of Subsidiaries of the Registrant†
23.1	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP†
23.2	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP†
31.1	Certification of President pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002†
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002†
32.1	Certification of President pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002†
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002†
99.1	Articles of Incorporation of Telesat Holdings Inc. (formerly 4363205 Canada Inc.)(2)
99.2	By-Law No. 1 of Telesat Holdings Inc. (formerly 4363205 Canada Inc.)(2)
99.3	Credit Agreement, dated as of March 28, 2012, by and among Telesat Holdings, Inc., Telesat Canada, Telesat LLC, the guarantors party thereto, JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, and the other lenders party thereto(26)
99.4	Amendment No. 1, dated April 2, 2013, to the Credit Agreement, dated March 28, 2012, among Telesat Holdings Inc., Telesat Canada, Telesat LLC, the guarantors party thereto, JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, and the other lenders party thereto(28)
99.5	Indenture, dated May 14, 2012, with respect to Telesat Canada's 6.0% Senior Notes due 2017, among Telesat Canada, Telesat LLC, as co-issuer, the guarantors party thereto, and The Bank of New York

Mellon, as Trustee(27)

99.6 First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 13, 2013, with respect to Telesat Canada's 6.0% Senior Notes due 2017, among Telesat Luxembourg S.à r.l., Telesat Canada, Telesat LLC, as co-issuer, the guarantors party thereto and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee(29)

Interactive Data Files†

(101.INS) XBRL Instance Document

(101.SCH) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document

101 (101.CAL) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document

(101.DEF) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

(101.LAB) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document

(101.PRE) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

(1) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 23, 2005.

(2) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 2, 2007.

- (3) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 21, 2007.
- (4) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 16, 2008.
- (5) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 23, 2008.
- (6) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 filed on May 11, 2009.
- (7) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 20, 2009.
- (8) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 30, 2009.
- (9) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 7, 2010.
- (10) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 15, 2010.
- (11) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 filed on March 15, 2010.
- (12) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 3, 2011.
- (13) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 filed on March 15, 2011.
- (14) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 13, 2011.
- (15) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 filed on August 9, 2011.
- (16) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 filed on February 29, 2012.
- (17) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 28, 2012.

- (18) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 5, 2012.
- (19) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 17, 2012.
- (20) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 filed on March 1, 2013.
- (21) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 18, 2013.
- (22) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 3, 2013.
- (23) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 20, 2013.
- (24) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 8, 2014.
- (25) Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 3, 2014.
- (26) Incorporated by reference from the Form 6-K filed by Telesat Canada on March 29, 2012.
- (27) Incorporated by reference from the Form 6-K filed by Telesat Canada on May 14, 2012.
- (28) Incorporated by reference from the Form 6-K filed by Telesat Holdings Inc. on April 2, 2013.
- (29) Incorporated by reference from the Form 20-F filed by Telesat Holdings Inc. on February 24, 2014.

†

Filed herewith.

‡Management contract or compensatory plan, contract or arrangement with directors or named executive officers.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

LORAL SPACE & COMMUNICATIONS
INC.

By: /s/ AVI KATZ
Avi Katz

President, General Counsel & Secretary
Dated: March 2, 2015

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signatures	Title	Date
/s/ MARK H. RACHESKY, M.D. Mark H. Rachesky, M.D.	Director, Non-Executive Chairman of the Board	March 2, 2015
/s/ MICHAEL B. TARGOFF Michael B. Targoff	Director, Vice Chairman of the Board	March 2, 2015
/s/ HAL GOLDSTEIN Hal Goldstein	Director	March 2, 2015
/s/ JOHN D. HARKEY, JR. John D. Harkey, Jr.	Director	March 2, 2015
/s/ ARTHUR L. SIMON Arthur L. Simon	Director	March 2, 2015
/s/ JOHN P. STENBIT John P. Stenbit	Director	March 2, 2015
/s/ AVI KATZ Avi Katz	President, General Counsel & Secretary (Principal Executive Officer)	March 2, 2015

/s/ JOHN CAPOGROSSI
John Capogrossi

Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, March 2, 2015
Treasurer and Controller
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal
Accounting Officer)

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Loral Space & Communications Inc.

New York, New York

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Loral Space & Communications Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a)2. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated March 2, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

New York, New York

March 2, 2015

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LORAL SPACE & COMMUNICATIONS INC.**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In thousands, except share data)**

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$51,433	\$5,926
Notes receivable	33,667	67,333
Income taxes receivable	11	13,234
Other current assets	1,775	4,352
Total current assets	86,886	90,845
Long-term receivables	—	33,667
Investments in affiliates	104,792	116,820
Long-term deferred tax assets	112,898	83,708
Other assets	50	2,700
Total assets	\$304,626	\$327,740
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accrued employment costs	\$2,300	\$960
Other current liabilities	13,424	8,750
Total current liabilities	15,724	9,710
Pension and other postretirement liabilities	20,793	17,003
Long-term liabilities	92,469	93,117
Total liabilities	128,986	119,830
Commitments and contingencies		
Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Common Stock:		
Voting common stock, \$0.01 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized, 21,568,706 issued	216	216
Non-voting common stock, \$0.01 par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized 9,505,673 issued and outstanding	95	95
Paid-in capital	1,017,520	1,015,656
Treasury stock (at cost), 154,494 shares of voting common stock	(9,592)	(9,592)
Accumulated deficit	(803,378)	(777,549)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(29,221)	(20,916)
Total equity	175,640	207,910
Total liabilities and equity	\$304,626	\$327,740

See notes to consolidated financial statements

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LORAL SPACE & COMMUNICATIONS INC.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(In thousands, except per share amounts)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
General and administrative expenses	\$(5,330)	\$(16,038)	\$(28,774)
Operating loss	(5,330)	(16,038)	(28,774)
Interest and investment income	581	1,238	1,928
Interest expense	(15)	(17)	(106)
Other expense	(3,266)	(713)	(261)
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in net (loss) income of affiliates	(8,030)	(15,530)	(27,213)
Income tax benefit (provision)	8,105	(1,841)	93,315
Income (loss) from continuing operations before equity in net (loss) income of affiliates	75	(17,371)	66,102
Equity in net (loss) income of affiliates	(1,502)	38,827	34,340
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(1,427)	21,456	100,442
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax	(24,402)	(4,877)	320,649
Net (loss) income	(25,829)	16,579	421,091
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	231
Net (loss) income attributable to Loral common shareholders	\$(25,829)	\$16,579	\$421,322
Net (loss) income per share:			
Basic			
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$(0.05)	\$0.70	\$3.27
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.79)	(0.16)	10.45
Net (loss) income	\$(0.84)	\$0.54	\$13.72
Diluted			
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$(0.05)	\$0.67	\$3.22
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.79)	(0.16)	10.35
Net (loss) income	\$(0.84)	\$0.51	\$13.57
Weighted average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	30,920	30,850	30,703
Diluted	30,920	30,999	30,991

See notes to consolidated financial statements

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LORAL SPACE & COMMUNICATIONS INC.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(In thousands)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Net (loss) income	\$(25,829)	\$16,579	\$421,091
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:			
Unrealized gain on derivatives	—	—	1,306
Unrealized loss on investments	—	—	(580)
Post-retirement benefits	(4,811)	8,482	115,042
Proportionate share of Telesat other comprehensive (loss) income	(3,494)	7,996	1,313
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(8,305)	16,478	117,081
Comprehensive (loss) income	(34,134)	33,057	538,172
Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	231
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to Loral common shareholders	\$(34,134)	\$33,057	\$538,403

See notes to consolidated financial statements

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LORAL SPACE & COMMUNICATIONS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Common Stock				Paid-In Capital	Treasury Stock		Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Shareholders' Equity			Total
	Voting Shares Issued	Amount	Non-Voting Shares Issued	Amount		Shares	Amount			Attributable Loral	Noncontrol Interest	Equity	
Balance, January 1, 2012	21,230	\$212	9,506	\$95	\$1,014,724	136	\$(8,400)	\$94,303	\$(154,475)	\$946,459	\$1,126	\$94	
Net income (loss)								421,322			(231)		
Other comprehensive income									117,081				
Comprehensive income										538,403			