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Global Eagle Entertainment Inc.

Form 10-K

November 17, 2017

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, 2016

OR

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

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 001-35176

GLOBAL EAGLE ENTERTAINMENT INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

27-4757800

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

6100 Center Drive, Suite 1020

Los Angeles, California

90045

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (310) 437-6000

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

Title of each class Name of each exchange on which registered

Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

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

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a 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 Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T 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 (Section 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an 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 Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, computed as of June 30, 2016 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter), was approximately \$358,476,462.

As of October 31, 2017, there were 90,743,565 shares of the registrant's common stock issued and outstanding (excluding 3,053,634 shares of common stock held by a wholly-owned subsidiary of the registrant).

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None.

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GLOBAL EAGLE ENTERTAINMENT INC.

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PART I

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

As used herein, “Global Eagle Entertainment,” “Global Eagle,” “GEE,” the “Company,” “our,” “we,” or “us” and similar terms include Global Eagle Entertainment Inc. and its subsidiaries, unless the context indicates otherwise.

As previously reported, we were unable to timely file our Annual Report on Form 10-K for our fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 (this “Form 10-K”) and our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2017 (the “Q1 Form 10-Q”), June 30, 2017 (the “Q2 Form 10-Q”) and September 30, 2017 (the “Q3 Form 10-Q”). We required additional time to file this Form 10-K due to our increased size and complexity following our acquisition of Emerging Markets Communications (“EMC”) in July 2016, and the effect of that increased size and complexity on our financial reporting processes; our need to transition our finance function after the departures of our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer; and our need to complete additional financial-closing procedures associated with our material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting, as are described in Part II, Item 9A. Controls and Procedures of this Form 10-K. We were unable to timely file our Q1 Form 10-Q, Q2 Form 10-Q and Q3 Form 10-Q because they must include balance-sheet information that will be derived from the audited financial statements included herein, and also must include unaudited financial statements that we were unable to finalize until we finalized our audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016. The Company expects to file the Q1 Form 10-Q, Q2 Form 10-Q and Q3 Form 10-Q on or prior to January 2, 2018.

Notwithstanding the material weaknesses discussed under Part II, Item 9A. Controls and Procedures of this Form 10-K and based upon our internal accounting review and the independent review of our Audit Committee, our management has concluded that our consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-K are fairly stated in all material respects in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”).

Except for the discussion of our operating segments in Part I as described below and as otherwise specifically set forth herein, the information contained in this Form 10-K is presented as of December 31, 2016 and the fiscal year then ended and does not reflect events or results of operations that have occurred subsequent to December 31, 2016.

Our Operating Segments

We discuss our business and operations in Part I of this Form 10-K (including Item 1. Business and Item 1A. Risk Factors) as comprising two operating segments: Media & Content and Connectivity. For fiscal years 2014, 2015 and 2016 until our acquisition of Emerging Markets Communications, LLC (“EMC”) in July 2016 (the “EMC Acquisition”), our business consisted of two operating segments: Content and Connectivity. Following the EMC Acquisition, the acquired EMC business became our third operating segment, which we called Maritime & Land Connectivity, and we renamed our other two segments as Media & Content and Aviation Connectivity. In the second quarter of 2017, following changes in our senior management (including our chief operating decision maker) and organizational changes across our business, we reorganized our business from three operating segments back into two operating segments, Media & Content and Connectivity, primarily through integrating the business and operations of our former Aviation Connectivity segment with that of our former Maritime & Land Connectivity segment. Our chief operating decision maker determined this was appropriate based on the similarities and synergies between these two segments relating to satellite bandwidth and equipment used in those businesses as well as on our restructured reporting lines across all of our business departments. Notwithstanding the discussion in Part I of this Form 10-K of our business as comprising two segments, other parts of this Form 10-K, including Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our audited financial statements included in Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules, discuss our business and present financial information on the basis of three operating segments, as noted above, which were in effect as of December 31, 2016. In addition, the financial results reported for

fiscal years 2014, 2015 and 2016 reflect the three operating segments in effect as of December 31, 2016 and do not reflect the subsequent changes to our operating segments. See below and Note 16. Segment Information to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules for further discussion of our operating segments.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

We make forward-looking statements in this Form 10-K and the documents incorporated by reference herein within the meaning of the “safe harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements relate to expectations or forecasts for future events, including without limitation our earnings, revenue, expenses or other future financial or business performance or strategies, or the impact of legal or regulatory matters on our business, results of operations or financial condition. These statements may be preceded by, followed by or include the words “may,” “might,” “will,” “will likely

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result,” “should,” “would,” “estimate,” “plan,” “project,” “forecast,” “intend,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “seek,” “contingent,” and similar expressions.

These forward-looking statements are based on information available to us as of the date of this Form 10-K and on our current expectations, forecasts and assumptions, and involve substantial risks and uncertainties. Actual results may vary materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements herein due to a variety of factors, including those discussed under “Risk Factors,” “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk,” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis” in this Form 10-K, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date the statements are made. You should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. We assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements except to the extent required by applicable securities laws. If in the future we do update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that we will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

Global Eagle is a leading provider of satellite-based connectivity and media to fast-growing, global enterprise, consumer and government markets across aviation, maritime and land. Supported by proprietary and best-in-class technologies, Global Eagle entertains, informs and connects travelers and crew with our integrated suite of rich media content and seamless connectivity solutions that cover the globe. Global Eagle delivers exceptional service and rapid support to a diverse base of customers around the world. Our business currently consists of two operating segments: Connectivity and Media & Content. The discussion in this Part I, as well as under the heading “Risk Factors,” reflects these two operating segments. However, our financial results reported for fiscal years 2014, 2015 and 2016, and the discussion elsewhere in this Form 10-K, reflects our three operating segments that were in effect as of December 31, 2016. See “Introductory Note—Our Operating Segments.”

Connectivity. Our Connectivity segment provides satellite-based connectivity services to enterprise and government customers in the aviation, maritime and land vertical markets. We provide:

- Wi-Fi connectivity (utilizing specialized network equipment and technology) that enables access to the Internet, live television, texting services, e-commerce, on-demand content and travel-related information; and

- Connectivity-enabled solutions for advertising, operational performance management and analytics that enable our customers to increase profitability through generation of new revenue streams and more efficient operations.

Our Connectivity segment generates revenue primarily through the sale of Internet access, data, video, client-server applications, live television, advertising, operations solutions, sponsorships and other related services and network backhaul services, as well as equipment to support these services.

Media & Content. Our Media & Content segment buys, produces, manages, distributes and provides post-production services and wholly-owned and licensed media content, video and music programming, advertising, applications and video games for and to the airline, maritime and other “away from home” non-theatrical markets (also known as “mobility markets”). Our Media & Content segment generates revenue primarily through the licensing and management of owned and licensed media content, video and music programming, applications and video games to the mobility markets. Secondly, our Media & Content segment generates revenue from providing value-added services such as selection, purchase, production, customer support, software development, creative services and technical editing and curating of media content in connection with the integration and servicing of entertainment programs as well as the

sourcing of advertising from agencies and directly from brands for use in those markets.

Operating Segments

Connectivity

Our Connectivity segment provides our customers with satellite-based Internet access and Internet-enabled live television, on-demand content, texting services, e-commerce, travel-related information and backhaul solutions. We provide our customers and their passengers, crew and personnel with operational solutions and Wi-Fi connectivity primarily via C-band, Ka-band, Ku-band and Ku-band High Throughput Satellites (“Ku-HTS”) satellite transmissions. We obtain satellite coverage through various global satellite services providers, including Hughes Network Systems, LLC (“Hughes”), New Skies Satellites B.V. (“SES”), an affiliate of SES S.A., and Intelsat Corporation (“Intelsat”). Global Eagle operates a vertically integrated teleport and ground network

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infrastructure that integrates leased satellite capacity from multiple satellite operators. We utilize proprietary performance-enhancing technologies to increase the efficiency of our network with patented software that increases end-user quality of experience.

Our Connectivity segment connects aircraft, vessels and fixed ground stations to orbiting satellites which link data to ground earth stations. Our ground earth stations are connected by a terrestrial broadband network with fully-meshed Multiprotocol Label Switching (“MPLS”). Global Eagle develops integrates and sells, leases and/or provides a right to use proprietary third-party manufactured antenna systems (including at times as part of an equipment and services bundle) for connectivity customers.

Global Eagle pioneered the application of satellite-based connectivity in large airline fleets. Our aircraft Wi-Fi connectivity system was first deployed by a commercial airline in 2009, and our in-flight broadband services became fully operational in 2010. Following the completion of our licensed and operational in-flight broadband system in 2010, we commenced installation of our connectivity system equipment on Southwest Airlines Co. (“Southwest Airlines”) aircraft and began to generate revenue. As of September 30, 2017, Global Eagle provides live in-flight connectivity (“IFC”) services on 877 aircraft.

To expand into the maritime and land connectivity markets, Global Eagle acquired EMC in July 2016 (the “EMC Acquisition”). EMC was a communications services provider that delivered communications, Internet, live television, on-demand video, voice, and network backhaul services to land-based sites and marine vessels globally, and whose offerings have now been integrated into Global Eagle. As noted above, following the EMC Acquisition, EMC comprised our third operating segment, called Maritime & Land Connectivity, which we combined with our former Aviation Connectivity segment in the second quarter of 2017. During the fourth quarter of 2016, we recorded a \$64.0 million charge related to the impairment of goodwill in this Maritime & Land Connectivity segment. This was as a result of reduced financial projections for the Maritime & Land Connectivity reporting unit, due to, among other things: lower than expected actual financial results from this business due to margin compression resulting from competition in our cellular backhaul land business in Africa, resulting in diminished financial performance relative to our original expectations; delayed new deal executions and slower than anticipated installations and upgrades, also resulting in diminished financial performance relative to our original expectations; and operational challenges in integrating a legacy EMC acquiree in 2015 into this reporting unit, resulting in delayed acquisition synergies. Given the foregoing, we determined there was greater uncertainty in achieving our prior financial projections and so applied a higher discount rate for purposes of our goodwill impairment analysis. The higher discount rate affected the fair value of the Maritime & Land Connectivity reporting unit.

In addition, for the quarter ended March 31, 2017, we expect to record an additional goodwill impairment charge of between \$75.0 million and \$80.0 million related to this reporting unit. This additional impairment is due to continuing challenges in the business operations at this segment as well as delay in realizing our expected synergies, which resulted in lower results than the projections as of December 31, 2016. We determined that there is a higher degree of uncertainty in achieving our financial projections and as such increased our discount rate, which reduced the fair value of the Maritime & Land Connectivity reporting unit. Also, the adoption of ASU 2017-04, Intangibles-Goodwill and Others (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment, changed the measurement of the goodwill impairment, which increased the impairment. We have not closed our books for any periods subsequent to December 31, 2016. As stated above, we expect to have a significant impairment during the quarter ended March 31, 2017, and we may have additional impairment charges in later periods after completing our impairment assessments for these periods.

See Note 2. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

Aviation Products and Services

Global Eagle offers satellite-based in-flight entertainment and connectivity solutions that provide cost-effective, high-performance IFC to global airlines. Our platform provides airlines with a single resource for global connectivity and the latest content and digital media solutions to entertain and engage passengers. At the same time, our platform provides airlines with the opportunity to differentiate and monetize their IFC offerings.

Airconnect

Our proprietary branded service, Airconnect, is available worldwide to meet the needs of the global airline industry. Through Airconnect, airline passengers can connect to the Internet through their personal Wi-Fi-enabled devices. Where permitted by government regulations, Airconnect can provide gate-to-gate connectivity. As a “white-label” provider of connectivity services, we provide our airline customers flexibility in how they want to brand and price the Airconnect service to their passengers. Our fee structure for satellite-based Internet service varies by airline and is customarily in the form of (i) a set fee for each enplaned

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passenger, (ii) a fee based on the number of passengers using our services or (iii) a flat rate per installed aircraft. In order to utilize our connectivity services, we provide our airline customers with the following:

Connectivity Equipment – We sell and lease equipment that enables our satellite-based services to operate on aircraft. Our equipment is generally shipped and sold as a single kit, with components of the kits separately priced for future ordering. Significant components of our equipment kits include the radome, antenna, modems, wireless access points and activation packages. Substantially all of our equipment is manufactured and warranted by third-party manufacturers. Our antennas are proprietary to us in that we develop the specifications, and our third-party suppliers manufacture them exclusively for our use.

Regulatory Support – We obtain Supplemental Type Certificates (“STCs”), which are certificates issued when an applicant has received Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”), European Aviation Safety Agency (“EASA”) or similar international regulatory approval to modify an aircraft from its original type certificate approval. An STC on a particular aircraft type enables our equipment to be installed on that aircraft type. We have STCs for installation on the Boeing 737, 757, 767, 777 and Airbus A320 aircraft families. As an alternative to STC-based installation, we also offer our equipment for factory installation (Boeing Line-fit) on Boeing 737-700, 737-800, 737-900 and the Boeing 737 MAX family.

Post-Installation Support – Once our equipment is installed and operational, we provide technical and network support and management services, including 24/7 operational assistance and monitoring of each aircraft’s connectivity performance and bandwidth of our satellite-based services.

In addition, we intend in the future to provide our airline customers with the following additional offerings:

Airconnect Global® Antenna – In partnership with Quantenelektronische Systeme GmbH (“QEST”), the Company continues to develop a satellite antenna that would enable global usage of our services, including equatorial regions of the world (the “Global Antenna”). The Global Antenna’s innovative design features a first-of-its-kind three-axis precision pointing mechanism capable of delivering superior satellite connectivity and continuous coverage, including during flights near or below the equator, at high latitudes or during banking maneuvers. It is optimized to deliver airlines a breakthrough mix of reliability, high connection speeds and global coverage. The Global Antenna utilizes a revolutionary steerable pointing system to optimize coverage anywhere a commercial aircraft flies. The Global Antenna is compatible with our current installation architecture and STCs, and is also intended to meet the requirements for future line-fit installations. We expect to begin our first installations of this equipment in early 2018.

In late 2015, Global Eagle entered into an agreement with Hughes, the world's leading provider of broadband satellite solutions and services, to utilize Hughes's JUPITER™ System HT Aero Modem to power Global Eagle’s next-generation, high-performance broadband aviation service. Hughes's HT Aero Modem, including the core router module and JUPITER mobility technology, features the JUPITER System second-generation SoC (System on a Chip) that supports over 200 Mbps of throughput, readily accommodating the highest demands for aviation broadband. Compared to Hughes's prior-generation mobility terminal, the new HT modem delivers more than 10 times the throughput performance to an individual aircraft. Designed for the aviation broadband industry, the HT Aero Modem technology also provides faster spot beam and satellite switchover times. The modem is compatible with our antenna system, enabling an easy and cost-effective upgrade to improve speeds for our current connected fleet. We expect to begin our first installations of this equipment in early 2018.

Airtime IFE

Our Airtime IFE system enables airline passengers to access a custom suite of IFE and connectivity solutions on their personal devices. Through an in-cabin Wi-Fi solution, the Airtime IFE system is a cost-effective, easy-to-install

system that can replicate portions of the Airconnect IFE passenger experience without Airconnect system hardware. The Airtime IFE platform delivers content directly to all personal devices, including passenger laptops, tablets and smartphones utilizing Digital Rights Management technology to offer secured viewing of the latest Hollywood and international content.

The Airtime IFE solution also enables airlines to brand their IFE services through a customizable portal (user interface) that becomes the central platform for delivering entertainment in-flight. Airtime IFE offers a comprehensive lineup of world-class content for which airlines can determine access and pricing. The hardware required to power Airtime IFE consists of a server management unit and wireless routers installed on a plane. Media & Content can be refreshed wirelessly as often as an airline requires through our satellite network. Furthermore, our combined content, distribution and technology platforms provide airlines and millions of passengers worldwide with the industry's most complete offering of IFE content and can deliver the most popular

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content according to geographical and passenger demographics. News content and sports programming can be refreshed daily and delivered to a passenger via Airtime IFE's near-live content capability.

Live Television Programming

In addition to Internet connectivity, we offer live television programming whereby airline passengers can watch a wide range of live television channels through their personal Wi-Fi-enabled devices. Our aviation live television services include a variety of programming options such as news channels, major broadcast networks, and sports and specialty cable network channels. We also offer a large selection of video-on-demand ("VOD") content in connection with our live television channels. VOD enables customers to watch feature films or television content in-flight and over their personal Wi-Fi-enabled devices in exchange for a one-time fee.

Digital Media

We provide a number of value-added digital media services on our connected platforms. Through our Airtime and Airtime IFE products, we deliver a web-based portal for connected vessels that includes (i) VOD, (ii) digital advertising and sponsored content, (iii) interactive in-flight maps, destination and travel-related services and (iv) other relevant on-board applications such as Airgames, Airread, Airshop, Airmeal, Aircities and Airhealth. Portal services are generally subject to revenue sharing arrangements with our customers.

Our web portal offers our customers a fully customizable turn-key wireless entertainment experience, including multiple entertainment and connectivity options delivered directly to passengers' devices. The web portal is white-labeled, enabling our customers to customize the home page with their own logo, language and branding.

Our core digital media products include the Airtime series of products:

Airtime App: Our Airtime App is an innovative application that allows passengers to personalize their entertainment directly on their mobile devices.

Airtime Content-to-Go: Airtime Content-to-Go eliminates the need for airlines to install onboard hardware because it enables airlines to offer passengers a pre-flight download of digital media content. Passengers can download content as early as when they book a flight and the content remains locked until they board the plane, at which time they are able to view the purchased content.

Maritime & Land Products and Services

Global Eagle provides connectivity services to land sites and serves cruise lines and ferries, yachts, oil and gas rigs, commercial shippers, enterprise locations in off-the-grid locations, government and military customers, and non-government organizations such as the United Nations. We provide land-based sites and marine vessels with a multimedia platform delivering broadband communications, Internet, live television, on-demand video, voice and backhaul services.

To service our marine and land-based customers, we operate a network of global field-support centers for installation and repair services. Our maritime and land products and services include:

Connectivity – We provide global satellite bandwidth (C-Band, Ku-Band, and Ka-band), terrestrial broadband network, backhaul services, remote fiber network and fully meshed MPLS interconnected teleports. We provide capacity planning and management services and on-board revenue management.

Access – We provide worldwide access to live television, video (on-demand and subscription), backhaul services, Internet, voice, data, high-definition video conferencing and universal portals, including through use of our proprietary SpeedNet product that improves the web-browsing experience over a satellite connection by proactively storing web content close to the user.

Support – We have field support centers in several locations worldwide, several of which offer a spare parts inventory, a network operations center open 24/7, certified technicians, system integration and project management. These field centers provide third-party antenna and ship-based system integration, global installation support, and repair services.

Since the EMC Acquisition, Global Eagle has continued to integrate our aviation, maritime and land connectivity operations to harmonize our programs and services across the mobility and off-the-grid market. In 2017, we substantially transitioned our aviation network operations into the teleport and ground network infrastructure acquired from EMC, which features a global, fully-

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meshed MPLS interconnected teleport system, patented and proprietary performance-enhancing technologies (such as SpeedNet), a 120,000 square foot data center in Germany to serve Europe, the Middle East and Africa, traffic-routing and traffic prioritization, and gateways with 35 global Internet points of presence. We have also increased our maritime and land television, video and digital media services by cross-selling our IFE solutions to maritime and land markets in addition to aviation markets.

Media & Content

Our Media & Content segment is a market leader in the business of selecting, procuring, managing, encoding, and distributing video and music programming, and in providing e-readers and similar applications and games to the airline, maritime and other “away from home” non-theatrical markets. We deliver content compatible with our systems as well as compatible with a multitude of third-party IFE systems.

Our Media & Content segment’s operations are primarily focused on:

- acquiring non-theatrical licenses from major Hollywood, independent and international film and television producers and distributors, and marketing those rights to the airline, maritime and other non-theatrical markets;

- making content available for non-theatrical systems and all associated services;

- providing services ranging from the selection, purchase, post-production and technical adjustment of content to customer support in connection with the integration and servicing of non-theatrical programs;

- providing ancillary revenue through advertising and sponsorship of airport lounge media, IFE, IFC and live broadcast insertion on multiple platforms; and

- providing creative services such as user experience and user interface management on all IFE systems and the creation and production of special videos such as safety videos, destination guides and video promotions.

Media & Content Products and Services

Movie and Audio Licensing and Distribution

Our Media & Content segment (through its predecessor acquired companies) has been providing movies and audio programming as well as technical services for over 30 years. We source a broad range of theatrical programs from worldwide producers and distributors including Warner Bros., NBC Universal, Twentieth Century Fox, CBS, Paramount, the BBC, Discovery, STX, Starz and The Walt Disney Company, as well as smaller international content providers. Our programmers identify content that is relevant and appropriate for each individual market. For some content, we act as a sole distributor on behalf of the content creator for the airline, maritime and other non-theatrical markets.

Live Television & Sporting Event Licensing and Distribution

Our Media & Content segment licenses live television content for distribution to aviation, maritime and land customers over Global Eagle and third-party satellite infrastructure. Global Eagle provides reliable and secure delivery of television content to more than 800 aircraft and 130 ships. Global Eagle licenses well-known channels and our own customized channels. Our portfolio currently includes CNN, ESPN, Disney Channel, Fox Sports, Fox News, USA Network, CNBC, BBC, NBC, and Bloomberg. In addition, we hold exclusive licenses for approximately 15,000 hours of sports and live event entertainment, including the NCAA, the AFL, the AFC Champions League, International

Cricket Council, and the Emirates Australian Open, for distribution to aviation and maritime customers.

Technical Services and Digital Production Solutions

Our Media & Content segment addresses a variety of technical customer needs relating to content regardless of the particular IFE system being used. We provide comprehensive support for a broad-range of traditional, new and emerging technologies. Our technical services, which include encoding, editing and meta-data services, are performed in-house in our technical facilities in Singapore, India, the United Kingdom and California. These technical facilities also enable us to provide a full range of tailored digital production solutions including corporate videos, safety videos, animated video content, podcasts and broadcast-quality radio shows. We maintain a robust global digital network that allows us to transfer a wide range of file formats to our customers in minutes. We also support analog systems for customers running on older “legacy” systems, and can advise on “plug and play” replacement hardware to assist our customers in implementing more cost-effective IFE hardware solutions. We can adapt content

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and databases to be compatible with a broad-range of devices and delivery methods, including tablets, streaming video, iOS, Android and others. We have also negotiated licensing agreements with both domestic and international rights holders for the use of materials on portable electronic devices.

Graphical User Interfaces

Our capabilities in Media & Content also include the development of graphical user interfaces for a variety of IFE applications, database management related to the overall management of IFE and both the technical integration of content and the operation of the varied content management systems found on aircraft and vessels across the globe.

Software and Gaming

We have a strong position in the international in-flight gaming content market. Our creative teams produce casual games customized to suit the in-flight environment. We also acquire multi-year licenses from reputable game publishers to adapt third-party-branded games and concepts for in-flight use from partners such as The Walt Disney Company, Electronic Arts Inc., PopCap Games, Rovio Entertainment, The Tetris Company, Bandai Namco Entertainment, Dorling Kindersley and Berlitz Corporation. Our Media & Content services include adapting the software and games we deliver to the language and cultural specificities of each customer's passenger demographics. In addition, our Media & Content business develops software applications for the next generation of IFE systems, including interactive electronic menus and magazines.

Advertising Sales

We work with advertising agencies and directly with brands to source advertising for use in the airline media market. The advertising is placed on inflight TV, inflight Wi-Fi portals, live TV streams as well as premium lounges at airports.

For additional information regarding our segments, during the year ended December 31, 2016, including information about our financial results by geography, see Note 16. Segment Information to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

Customers

We provide our Connectivity services worldwide to the aviation, maritime and land markets, with customers located in North America, the Caribbean, Asia, the Middle East, Africa, South America and Europe. For fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, our largest Connectivity customer was Southwest Airlines, which represented approximately 22%, 23% and 24% of our total consolidated revenue, respectively.

We provide content-curating, management and processing services to the airline, maritime, and non-theatrical industries globally. Our customers also include major Hollywood and international studios.

Other than Southwest Airlines as noted above, no other single customer in our Connectivity or Media & Content segment constituted more than 10% of our total consolidated revenue in 2016.

Competitive Advantages

Connectivity

Our satellite-based broadband services allow us to connect our customers to the Internet and deliver live-streaming television, on-demand content, texting services, shopping and other related services over land and sea. Unlike certain peer technologies, our satellite Wi-Fi platform is capable of being operated gate-to-gate (where government regulations permit) and over the majority of the commonly used air and maritime routes across the globe at the data throughput levels required to deliver a feature-rich IFE experience. We also have relationships with Hughes, SES and Intelsat, among others, and have network operational footprints worldwide. These competitive advantages provide us the ability to more rapidly on-board and service new and existing airline, maritime and land-based customers regardless of where they operate.

In addition to regional expansion, we have the ability to rapidly expand our product offerings worldwide. We launched our live television and texting services to customers in the United States and now offer similar and other related services in additional markets around the world. We target heavily air-trafficked regions, which allows us to leverage existing and add additional customers with little interruption to our base operations. Adding customers in areas with existing satellite coverage (utilized for launch customers) enables us to spread fixed costs associated with transponders over a larger network base.

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We have dedicated engineering resources to our connectivity services, enabling us to deploy end-to-end solutions for our customers. For example, our engineering resources assist our airline customers with obtaining necessary regulatory approvals, such as STCs, which permit our equipment to be installed and operated on the applicable aircraft type covered by the STC (regardless of airline operator). As we continue to obtain STCs on a wider variety of plane types, we will be able to leverage these STCs for more rapid deployment on new airline customers in the future on a more cost-effective and efficient basis.

Our Network Operations Centers (NOCs) are based in the United States (Illinois and Florida), South America (Sao Paulo, Brazil and Paraná, Argentina), Europe (Madrid and Santander, both in Spain) and the Middle East (Sharjah, UAE). The NOCs manage our 24/7 satellite and network operations and monitor each plane and vessel whether in operation on the ground or docked. We recently expanded our NOCs facilities to manage our growing fleet of connected aircraft and vessels and to continue driving new innovations for our IFC system and offerings.

Media & Content

We develop, acquire and distribute video content, games and other media content and work closely with major and independent studios and other content producers. Accordingly, our significant operating and deal-making experience and relationships with companies in these industries gives us a number of competitive advantages and may present us with additional business targets and relationships to facilitate growth going forward. We believe that we have sustainable competitive advantages due to our market positions, technology and relationships with important content suppliers and airlines.

We are a market leader in providing content and services to the airline, maritime and other “away from home” non-theatrical markets around the world. Our cultural expertise allows us to provide customized solutions to accommodate cultural and linguistic requirements in all key markets, across industries. We provide our content services to many airlines in markets such as the Middle East, Asia and Europe, where demand for content tends to be stronger and airlines are more widely equipped with on-board IFE solutions than in the United States. We also provide solutions for advanced, interactive IFE hardware systems. The new IFE hardware systems provide the technological basis for turning the systems previously used only for the purpose of entertaining passengers into interactive passenger platforms that offer a variety of possibilities. In the IFE industry, this strategic development entails changing IFE into a complete “passenger experience.” We intend to leverage our market position and technological know-how to participate in and take advantage of this cutting-edge development in IFE for the benefit of our customers and their passengers.

With the ability to offer a wide variety of content, games and related services, we believe that we provide our customers with more content options and more cost-effective content solutions than our competitors.

Our Growth Strategy

We believe that our combined connectivity and content services enhance and personalize the experience our customers deliver to their travelers. Using portals created specifically for the mobility audience, we provide Internet access, content-on-demand, and live television programming. Connectivity enhances our content capabilities by expanding our vertical markets across the mobility markets and introducing new capacity for personalized end-user advertising. Providing rich content directly to passengers’ own devices creates new opportunities for revenue from passengers and brand sponsorship. Content enhances our connectivity capabilities by differentiating our products, increasing traffic on our connectivity system, and providing licensing for television and live events. Our services are uniquely positioned to change the existing mobility model and drive towards a satellite-connected entertainment and commerce platform.

Connectivity

We are seeking to aggressively expand our Connectivity solutions to customers worldwide. In aviation markets, we already have significant operations in North America, Europe and the Middle East. We have initiated operations in South America and Asia, and we strategically target new opportunities in markets with high populations and traffic density, such as Asia Pacific, China, India and Brazil, as well as major airlines in North America and Western Europe. In maritime and land markets, we are focused on winning large fleets and fixed terrestrial installations with a combination of efficient broadband capacity and integrated content that improves traveler experience, crew welfare and revenue generation for our customers.

Leverage Technology

We believe we have the most technologically advanced ground network and performance-enhancing technologies in the market today, and we plan to leverage our network strength as we incorporate the newest technology from our satellite partners.

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In aviation markets, our technology has proven reliability, global certifications and market-leading capabilities for performance on geostationary satellite networks at mid- and high-latitudes. In maritime and land markets, we have unique multi-band capabilities, patented technologies that improve the quality of experience for end-users and a global network backbone that we believe differentiates us from our competitors. We plan to leverage these advantages as we target expansion in new and emerging markets.

Continue Technological Evolution

We work continuously to improve existing systems and user interfaces, while also developing plans to remain at the forefront of the technological curve. We intend to introduce to market our next-generation Ku- and Ka-band antenna systems for aviation in the near future. We also expect to continue to develop better-performing components of our system, including new aviation components to better service long-haul carriers and new maritime components for television and premium media distribution. Our strategic decision to develop key components and systems that interface with handheld devices should enable our aviation, maritime and land customers to stay on the cutting edge of technological advancements.

Media & Content

Supply-Chain Efficiency

Given our strong position in the IFE content market, we are able to manage larger customer budgets, as well as provide a fully outsourced IFE solution to our customers. We believe that this quality and scale will lead to longer-term contracts and a wider variety of services as evidenced by winning multiple new contracts with terms longer than five years and covering creative user interfaces and innovation as well as traditional content. The scale we have in our post-production facilities and range in content rights management allows for a more efficient cost structure and enables us to serve newer, smaller and more remote customers.

Increasing the Value of Traditional Content

One of our strengths is our ability to efficiently scale our post-production facilities and provide a range of content rights management to our customers. We believe that this will lead to expanded services with existing customers, and allow us to more rapidly expand our services to newer, smaller and more remote customers.

Competition

Our Connectivity segment operates in a highly competitive environment, but only Global Eagle combines network scale across aviation, maritime and land with a global satellite and ground network system, performance-enhancing technologies, end-to-end service management including installation and repair, and fully integrated content and media services.

In aviation, our primary in-flight connectivity competitors are Gogo, Inc., ViaSat, Inc., Thales Avionics Inc., Inmarsat plc and Panasonic Avionics Corporation. In maritime and land, our primary competitors are Speedcast, Inmarsat plc and O3b Networks Ltd. Our competitors use different technologies, including air-to-ground mobile services and satellite connectivity on C-band, Ku-band, Ka-band and L-band networks to provide connectivity to customers. We believe our satellite services offer a competitive combination of worldwide availability, quality of experience, available high-speed bandwidth and cost compared to our competitors.

Our Media & Content segment services the majority of the content market for the worldwide airline industry. We have different competitors for our various activities in the content market. For airline content curation and post-production

and advertising, we primarily compete with Spafax, which is affiliated with the advertising and public-relations company WPP PLC. In the maritime market, our primary competitor is Swank Motion Picture Inc. For applications and games, we compete against two small companies on the seat-back systems whereas on open platforms there are numerous companies that provide applications for consumer mobile devices.

We believe our state-of-the-art studio services offer unparalleled solutions to our mobility and studio partners compared to our Media & Content competitors. In addition, we believe that our worldwide relationships with major airline carriers and Hollywood studios provide us with a significant competitive advantage over our competition. For software and applications, we have built up processes for certification on all the major proprietary entertainment systems that make up the bulk of airline entertainment systems.

Government Regulation

As a participant in the global airline and global telecommunication industries we are subject to a variety of government regulatory obligations.

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Federal Aviation Administration/European Aviation Safety Agency

Our aviation and maritime and land connectivity services require the installation of network hardware on aircraft and maritime vessels and in remote land locations. The installation of equipment on aircraft is subject to the rules and regulations promulgated by the FAA and its global counterparts, including the EASA. Prior to installing our equipment on an aircraft type, we are required to obtain an STC, which supplements the original Type Certificate obtained by the original aircraft manufacturer from the FAA/EASA and identifies the parts to be installed and the location of the installation and will only be issued by the FAA/EASA after we comply with any additional regulations for the installation of hardware such as ours (for example, bird strike regulation compliance). To date, we have obtained STCs for installing our connectivity solution hardware on the Boeing 737 Next Generation series of aircraft, the Boeing 757, 767 and 777 aircraft families, and the Airbus A320 family. We are also a Boeing linefit supplier for the Boeing 737 Next Generation and 737 MAX aircraft families. We currently have additional STC and linefit certification projects underway.

Global Aero Mobile Satellite Services Regulation

In order to operate our connectivity services, we are required to obtain authorization in each jurisdiction over which we intend to provide our aero mobile satellite services (“AMSS”). In the United States, we have a license from the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”) allowing us to provide AMSS services subject to compliance with various requirements imposed by the FCC. Certain other countries require affirmative licenses; however many countries only require a notification of intent to provide services and certain technical details without requiring affirmative approval. To date, we are authorized to provide our AMSS connectivity services in over 150 countries.

Employees

As of October 31, 2017, we had approximately 1,500 employees, with approximately 40% employed in the United States. Approximately 2% of our overall workforce is employed in Brazil. Our Brazilian employees are unionized and are employed pursuant to collective bargaining agreements. Such collective bargaining agreements are renegotiated annually on May 1, generally to account for inflation. Other than the foregoing, none of our employees are represented by labor unions or are subject to collective bargaining agreements. We believe that relations with our employees are good.

Corporate History

Prior to January 2013, we were known as Global Eagle Acquisition Corp. Global Eagle Acquisition Corp. was formed in February 2011 as a “special purpose acquisition company” whose purpose was to effect a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition or similar business combination with one or more businesses. In May 2011, we consummated an initial public offering, and from then until January 2013 did not engage in any other business operating activities. In January 2013, we completed a business combination transaction in which we acquired Row 44, Inc. and an 86% equity interest in Advanced Inflight Alliance AG (“AIA”). Following this transaction, we changed our name to Global Eagle Entertainment Inc. We later acquired the remaining 14% equity interest in AIA.

Our principal executive offices are located at 6100 Center Drive Suite 1020, Los Angeles, California, 90045.

Available Information

Our main corporate website address is www.globaleagle.com. We use our website as a channel of distribution for company information, and financial and other material information regarding us is routinely posted and accessible on our website. Copies of the Company’s Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Annual Report on Form 10-K and Current

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Reports on Form 8-K filed or furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), and any amendments to the foregoing, will be provided without charge to any stockholder submitting a written request to the Secretary at the principal executive offices of the Company or by calling (310) 437-6000. All of the Company’s SEC filings are also available on the Company’s website at <http://investors.geemedia.com/sec.cfm>, as soon as reasonably practicable after having been electronically filed or furnished to the SEC. All SEC filings are also available at the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

We also live webcast our earnings calls and certain events we participate in or host with members of the investment community on the investor relations section of our corporate website. Additionally, we provide notifications of news or announcements regarding our financial performance, including SEC filings, investor events, and press and earnings releases on the investor relations section of our corporate website. Investors can receive notifications of new press releases and SEC filings by signing up for email alerts on our website. Further corporate governance information, including our Board committee charters and code of ethics, is also available on our website at <http://investors.geemedia.com/corporate-governance.cfm>. If we make any amendments to our Code

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of Ethics other than technical, administrative or other non-substantive amendments, or grant any waiver, including any implicit waiver, from a provision of the Code of Ethics applicable to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller or persons performing similar functions requiring disclosure under applicable SEC or Nasdaq rules, we will disclose the nature of such amendment or waiver on our website. The information included on our website, or any of the websites of entities that we are affiliated with, is not incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K or in any other report or document we file with the SEC, and any references to our website are intended to be inactive textual references only.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves substantial risks. In addition to the other information included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the following risk factors should be considered in evaluating our business and future prospects. The risk factors described below are not necessarily exhaustive. You should also refer to the other information contained in this Form 10-K, including Part II, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

The material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting have not been remediated. If we are unable to remediate these material weaknesses and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to generate timely and accurate financial statements.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

We previously identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015 relating to resources and the timeliness of our financial statement close process, as reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 (the "2015 Form 10-K").

In addition to the material weakness related to the financial statement close process that existed as of December 31, 2015, we identified additional material weaknesses during and after the fiscal year 2016. These related to our entity level control environment, financial statement close and reporting process, intercompany process, business combination, significant and unusual non-routine transactions, inventory, content library, internally developed software, long lived assets, goodwill impairment, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, revenue processes, license fee accruals, income taxes, payroll, stock-based compensation, treasury, and information technology processes. We believe these additional material weaknesses are the result of the growth of our Company, insufficient automation in our financial reporting environment, increased complexity of our business transactions, and increased decentralization of our operations. In retrospect, we have concluded that the above-described changes to our business were not adequately supported by the hiring of additional personnel with sufficient, specific expertise in accounting, finance and information technology. Moreover, we experienced significant turnover in our executive management during 2016 and 2017. For additional information about the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, see Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

We will continue to expend significant financial resources to remediate these material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting as well as to perform additional procedures to compensate for our material weaknesses in order to complete our financial statement closing. If we are unable to establish and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to produce financial statements in a timely manner or without material misstatements. The material weaknesses that we have identified may impair our ability to timely identify and

forecast certain business trends and certain aspects of our financial performance. Our failure to timely produce financial statements may also constitute defaults or give rise to penalties under our debt instruments if we are unable to comply with our reporting covenants. Nasdaq could also delist our common stock if we are delinquent in our SEC filings, thereby impairing the trading liquidity of our common stock. A delisting would trigger the repurchase option under the indenture governing our convertible notes (as further described under “Risks Relating to our Common Stock”) and have an adverse impact on the trading volume, liquidity and market price of our common stock. In addition, if we are unable to remediate our material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting, then investors, customers, rating agencies, lenders or others may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, the market price of our securities could decline and we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by Nasdaq, the SEC or other regulatory authorities or litigation that results in substantial fines, penalties or liabilities. As a result, we may be unable to raise funds from debt and equity investors on terms favorable to us, if at all.

On September 13, 2017, Nasdaq notified us that we are currently not compliant with Nasdaq rules and that the Nasdaq staff had determined to delist our common stock. We appealed that determination and had a hearing before a Nasdaq Hearings Panel on October 26, 2017. On November 3, 2017, Nasdaq granted our request for an extension to regain compliance with Nasdaq rules.

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Nasdaq granted us our requested extension until November 30, 2017 to file our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 and until January 31, 2018 to file our Quarterly Reports on Forms 10-Q for the quarterly periods ended March 31, June 30, and September 30, 2017.

Our management has concluded that our disclosure controls are ineffective due to material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. If we are unable to establish and maintain effective disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting, our ability to produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis could continue to be impaired, and the market price of our securities may be negatively affected.

Our management has historically concluded that we do not maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures due to material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. In connection with our 2016 audit, our management assessed our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal control over financial reporting and concluded that they were not effective due to the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting discussed in Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

We will continue to expend significant financial resources to remediate these material weaknesses. If we are unable to establish and maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, we may continue to be unable to produce timely and accurate financial statements. If that were to happen, investors, customers, rating agencies, lenders or others may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, the market price of our securities could decline, and we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by Nasdaq, the SEC or other regulatory authorities or litigation that results in substantial fines, penalties or liabilities.

We have expended significant time and resources in connection with our 2016 audit and expect to incur additional expenses in connection with our efforts to remediate our material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting.

We have expended significant time and costs in connection with our 2016 audit, which were funded primarily through amounts drawn on our revolving credit facility, due to our current liquidity constraints. Additional costs associated with our efforts to remediate our material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and restructuring our business could constrain our liquidity further, requiring us to seek amendments or waivers to our credit agreement or obtain additional financing by issuing debt or equity securities. As of the date of filing of this Form 10-K, other than approximately \$1 million of availability that we are reserving for foreign currency fluctuations on outstanding letters of credit, we had no capacity remaining under our revolving credit facility. If in the future we have additional capacity on that facility, one of the conditions to drawing on the facility is confirmation that the representations and warranties in our credit agreement are true as of the date of borrowing. If we are unable to make that confirmation, then we will be unable to draw down further on the revolver.

If we issue equity or convertible debt securities to raise additional funds, our existing stockholders may experience dilution, and the new equity or debt securities may have rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of our existing stockholders. If we incur additional debt, it may increase our leverage relative to our earnings or to our equity capitalization, requiring us to pay additional interest expenses. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional financing on favorable terms, or at all.

The implementation by us of a new revenue recognition standard in 2018 (ASC 606) requires substantial preparation and expenditures, and our failure to properly implement this standard in a timely manner could result in inaccurate revenue recognition and disclosure and cause us to fail to meet our financial reporting obligations.

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued new revenue recognition guidance under ASC 606, which is effective for our interim and annual periods beginning after December 31, 2017. Under this new guidance, revenue is recognized when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that is expected to be received for those goods or services. The new guidance also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue that is recognized.

In order to be able to comply with the requirements of ASC 606 beginning in the first quarter of 2018, we need to update and enhance our internal accounting systems, processes and our internal controls over financial reporting. This has required, and will continue to require, additional investments by us, and may require incremental resources and system configurations that could increase our operating costs in future periods. If we are not able to properly implement ASC 606 in a timely manner, the revenue that we recognize and the related disclosures that we provide under ASC 606 may not be complete or accurate, and we could fail

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to meet our financial reporting obligations in a timely manner, which could result in, among other things, regulatory discipline, failure to satisfy the requirements of our debt instruments and adversely affect our stock price.

Our business is dependent on the travel industry and the competitive nature of that industry makes our business sensitive to domestic and international economic conditions.

Our business is directly affected by the number of passengers flying on commercial airlines and traveling on cruise ships, the financial condition of these airlines and cruise lines and the general availability of travel and related economic conditions around the world. If demand for air or maritime travel declines, the number of aircraft and flights shrink or the travel industry is severely disrupted, the number of passengers available to use our Connectivity and Media & Content offerings will be reduced, which will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and prospects. High unemployment rates, reduced consumer and business spending, recessionary conditions in the United States or Europe and terrorism are among the general economic and social conditions that adversely affect the travel and mobility markets. A general reduction or shift in discretionary spending can result in decreased demand for leisure and business travel and lead to a reduction in the number of airline flights or cruise lines offered, the number of passengers flying or taking cruises and the willingness of airlines and cruise lines to commit to spending funds on items such as our Connectivity and Media & Content offerings.

Each of our airline and maritime customers operates in an intensely competitive environment and constantly faces pressure for on-board connectivity and content offerings and pricing of all aspects of air and maritime travel. These competitive circumstances could cause one or more of our customers to reduce expenditures on passenger services, including the deployment of our Connectivity and Media & Content offerings, which could have a material adverse effect on our business prospects and financial condition.

In addition, instability and changes in economic and political conditions across the globe, including inflation, recession, interest rate fluctuations and actual or anticipated military or political conflicts are among the global risks that may impact our business and our plans for expansion. Our operations and performance are sensitive to fluctuations in general economic conditions, both in the U.S. and globally.

A future act or threat of terrorism or other events could result in a prohibition on the use of Wi-Fi enabled devices on aircraft and maritime vessels.

A future act of terrorism, the threat of such acts or other airline or maritime accidents could have an adverse effect on the travel industry. In the event of a terrorist attack, terrorist threat or other accident, the industry could experience significantly reduced passenger demand. The U.S. federal government could respond to such events by prohibiting the use of Wi-Fi enabled devices on aircraft and maritime vessels, which would eliminate demand for our equipment and services. As an example, the U.S. and U.K. governments recently passed legislation banning laptops, tablets and other portable electronic devices as carry-on devices on aircraft vessels traveling from several Muslim-majority countries. Even though the bans have been lifted, they remain plausible responses to acts of terrorism and similar bans could adversely affect our business. In addition, any association or perceived association between our equipment or services and such attacks or accidents would likely have an adverse effect on demand for our equipment and services.

In a number of countries where we operate our Connectivity segment, we are subject to increased risk of disruption to the business due to terrorist acts, conflicts, wars, adverse weather conditions, natural disasters, power outages, pandemics or other public health crises and environmental incidents, wherever located around the world. The potential for future terrorist attacks and natural disasters, the national and international responses to terrorist attacks and natural disasters or perceived threats to national security and other actual or potential conflicts or wars may create economic and political uncertainties. Heightened geopolitical risk, most notably in Africa and the Middle East, could materially adversely affect our Connectivity segment.

We may be unable to renew agreements with existing customers or attract new customers on favorable terms or at all.

A number of factors may adversely impact our ability to retain existing customers and partners and attract new and repeat customers, including dissatisfaction with our services or its consistency, our pricing, the availability of our services, actual or perceived security risks and dissatisfaction with the features of our equipment or services. Additionally, the terms of any future agreements with existing or new customers may be less favorable than our current agreements. We may ultimately fail in entering into agreements with additional customers on competitive terms, and that failure could harm our results of operations due to, among other factors, a diversion of resources, the actual costs of pursuing these opportunities and the inability to deploy committed satellite transponder space segments to additional customers. To the extent that we are unable to secure new customers or that any of our future agreements with existing or new customers are not as favorable as our existing arrangements, our growth and financial prospects would be materially and adversely affected.

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Failing to retain and effectively integrate and train key members of senior management could harm our business. Our business depends on the continued service and performance of our senior management team, many of whom are recent hires. Such individuals have acquired specialized knowledge and skills with respect to our segments and their operations. As a result, if any of these individuals were to leave, we could face substantial difficulty in hiring qualified successors. In addition, the loss of key members of senior management, as well as other key personnel, could disrupt our operations and have an adverse effect on our ability to grow our business. Furthermore, we may experience a loss of productivity while the new members of senior management obtain the necessary training and expertise to integrate into our business. In early 2017, we had turnover in a substantial number of our senior management positions, including our chief executive officer, president, chief financial officer and chief accounting officer. The process of transitioning successor senior managers into their respective roles will require significant time and financial resources, and the transition may not ultimately be successful.

We may fail to recruit, train and retain the highly skilled employees that are necessary to remain competitive and execute the growth strategy of our business.

Our business depends on the continued service and performance of key technical personnel. Such individuals have acquired specialized technical knowledge and skills with respect to our business and operations. As a result, if any of these individuals were to leave, we could face substantial difficulty in hiring qualified successors and could experience a loss of productivity. In addition, much of our key technology and systems are custom-made for our business by our personnel. The loss of key technical personnel could disrupt our operations and have an adverse effect on our ability to grow our business.

The structure of our investment in the WMS joint venture subjects us to risks that may limit our anticipated cash distributions from such investment or prevent us from receiving its anticipated benefits.

We own a 49% equity interest in Wireless Maritime Services, LLC (“WMS”), a provider of global cellular roaming services to off shore vessels. WMS’s managing member owns a 51% equity interest in the WMS joint venture, has the right to nominate three of WMS’s five voting board members and controls the day-to-day operations of WMS. WMS’s profits and losses for any fiscal year are allocated between our joint-venture partner and the Company in proportion to percentage interests owned, after giving effect to any applicable special allocations. The WMS joint venture operating agreement provides for annual cash distributions to us and our joint-venture partner, but those distributions are subject to reduction for certain expenses and other items relating to WMS’s operations, including capital expenditures, as determined by WMS’s board (which we do not control). As a result, we may not receive all or part of our anticipated cash distributions in any period for reasons beyond our control.

In addition, our investment in WMS is further subject to various risks that could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. These risks include, but are not limited to:

- Our interests could diverge from our joint-venture partner’s interests or we may not agree with our joint-venture partner on ongoing activities or on the amount, timing or nature of further investments in WMS;

• WMS profits and cash flows may prove inadequate to fund cash dividends or other distributions to us, or those amounts may be subject to reduction as noted above;

• Our control over the operations of and other decisions relating to WMS is limited;

• Due to differing business models or long term business goals, our joint-venture partner may decide not to fund capital investments in WMS, impairing the value of the WMS joint venture;

• We may lose the rights to technology or products being developed by WMS, including if our joint-venture partner is acquired by another company, or experiences financial or other losses;

Many of the contractors on which WMS relies are with our joint-venture partner, and “seconded” to WMS from our joint-venture partner, such that WMS relies on these contractors, personnel and other resources provided to it by our joint-venture partner; and

• We may experience difficulties or delays in collecting amounts due to us from WMS.

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We are subject to a variety of complex U.S. and foreign tax laws and regimes as a result of our global footprint, and changes in those laws—or our failure to properly interpret them—may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We have numerous offices on six continents, and we provide our products and services globally. As a result, we are subject to a variety of complex U.S. and foreign tax laws and regimes, and changes in those laws and regimes—and our failure to properly conduct our operations in compliance with them—could be costly and expose us to fines, penalties or tax obligations that we did not anticipate. This could occur due to, among other things, unclear or unsettled tax laws, lack of clarity as to whether we have “permanent establishment” exposure, intercompany charges, value-added tax and income tax-liability in some countries where we conduct operations. Our failure to comply with any of these laws and regimes, or increased enforcement activity by tax regulators, could adversely affect our business, financial conditions, results of operations and cash flows.

We cannot guarantee that we will continue to be able to make claims for investment tax credits in Canada.

Our Canadian subsidiary, DTI Software, makes claims for currently available tax credits in Canada in the course of its development of games and applications in Canada, including tax credits that support multimedia, e-commerce and research and development in Canada. If governmental authorities in Canada, and, in particular, in the province of Quebec, were to reduce or eliminate the amount of tax credits that are available in respect of these activities by DTI, then our tax liabilities would likely increase and our overall profitability would be negatively impacted. In 2016, we paid approximately \$1.1 million in taxes in Canada after taking advantage of approximately \$0.1 million in offsetting tax credits.

We are exposed to foreign currency risks in our Media & Content segment.

Within our Media & Content segment, sales to customers and purchasing are largely transacted in U.S. dollars, while most of our Media & Content segment’s operating companies’ fixed costs are incurred in local currencies such as euros, British pounds, Indian rupees and Canadian dollars, which exposes us to currency risks. We cannot preclude the possibility of negative foreign currency effects in the future, some of which may be substantial, due to unforeseen exchange rate fluctuations or inaccurate assessments of market developments.

There are also intragroup receivables and liabilities in our Media & Content segment, such as loans, that can generate significant foreign currency effects. Changes in the exchange rates of a number of foreign currencies against the euro, especially the U.S. dollar and the Canadian dollar, could lead to the recognition of unrealized foreign exchange losses.

Risks Related to Our Connectivity Segment

Our Connectivity segment’s revenue is largely dependent upon our existing relationship and agreement with Southwest Airlines.

Our existing supply and services agreement with Southwest Airlines, which we entered into on December 13, 2016, governs our supply of products and services to Southwest Airlines, including our broadband equipment, Wi-Fi service in connection with the use of our broadband system, live television-related services and certain additional contemplated services. Our Connectivity segment is substantially dependent on this customer relationship, which accounted for 54%, 85% and 83% of such segment’s revenue for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and 22%, 23% and 24% of our consolidated revenue for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. In addition, a significant source of our revenue and operating income is generated from the supply of live television-related services to Southwest Airlines. If we fail to maintain certain minimum service level requirements relating to such television service, or if we fail to meet other obligations relating to our technology, equipment or

services, Southwest Airlines may have the right to terminate such television service or the supply and services agreement. Further, there is no guarantee that Southwest Airlines will continue to maintain historical levels of fleet installation growth and services with us. Our business would be materially adversely affected if we are unable to maintain our existing relationship with Southwest Airlines or if such television service or the supply and services agreement is terminated.

The success of our Connectivity segment depends on the investment in and development of new broadband technologies and advanced communications and secure networking systems, products and services, as well as their market acceptance.

Broadband, advanced communications and secure networking markets are subject to rapid technological change, frequent new and enhanced product and service introductions, product obsolescence and changes in user requirements. Our ability to compete successfully in these markets depends on several factors, including:

- our ability to continue to develop leading technologies in existing and emerging broadband, advanced communications and secure networking markets;

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our ability to successfully develop, introduce and sell new products and services on a timely and cost-effective basis that respond to ever-changing customer requirements;

our ability to enhance our product and service offerings by continuing to increase satellite capacity, bandwidth cost efficiencies and service quality and adding innovative features that differentiate our offerings from those of our competitors;

successful integration of various elements of our complex technologies and system architectures;

timely completion and introduction of new system and product designs;

achievement of acceptable product and service costs;

establishment of close working relationships with major customers for the design of their new communications and secure networking systems incorporating our products and services;

- marketing and pricing strategies of our competitors with respect to competitive products and services; and

market acceptance of our new products and services.

We cannot guarantee that our new technology, product or service offerings in our Connectivity segment will be successful or that any of the new technologies, products or services we offer will achieve sufficient market acceptance. Our Connectivity segment may experience difficulties that could delay or prevent us from successfully selecting, developing, manufacturing or marketing new technologies, products or services, and these efforts could divert our attention and resources from other projects. We cannot be sure that such efforts and expenditures will ultimately lead to the timely development of new offerings and technologies. Any delays could result in increased costs of development or divert resources from other projects. In addition, defects may be found in our products after we begin deliveries that could result in degradation of service quality, and the delay or loss of market acceptance. If we are unable to design, manufacture, integrate and market profitable new products and services for existing or emerging markets, it could materially harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face increased demand for greater bandwidth, speed and performance from customers in an increasingly competitive environment featuring new technologies and market entrants, which may require us to maintain increased service levels at higher costs and make significant investments in improving our Connectivity platform.

Competition among providers of connectivity solutions, including satellite providers who can leverage their own gateways and satellite constellations to provide connectivity solutions directly to customers, may impact prices received for services. Moreover, if demand for greater bandwidth, Internet streaming, speed and performance of our network increases, we may be forced to expend substantial financial and other resources in investing in future satellite transponder capacity and network infrastructure and improve our overall satellite-based and related technologies to ensure that we meet such demands from our current and future customers. The costs of obtaining current and future satellite capacity may also be impacted by limitations in global satellite capacity. Should demand increase for greater bandwidth, speed and performance beyond our current capabilities in this increasingly competitive environment featuring new technologies and direct satellite providers directly competing with our offerings, we may be required to significantly invest in improving our Connectivity solution or to leverage our existing platform, including our Media & Content services offerings, to further develop and deploy more cost-effective connectivity solutions.

We may experience customer attrition as satellite capacity providers increasingly enter into arrangements directly with customers.

We rely on satellite providers to secure the satellite capacity needed to conduct our Connectivity operations and provide Connectivity services to customers. There is no guarantee that we will be able to obtain the capacity needed to conduct our operations at current rates and levels moving forward, or to obtain capacity on commercially reasonable terms or at all. Satellite manufacturers, satellite owners and other satellite providers are increasingly seeking to enter into arrangements directly with our customers for satellite capacity and services. As a result, we may experience customer attrition and may be unable to compete with satellite providers who could offer greater pricing flexibility and satellite capacity options given their place in the supply chain. Our failure to compete with satellite providers, or new-entrant providers, and offer favorable pricing arrangements to customers could materially harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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We rely on “sole source” service providers and other third parties for certain key components of, and services relating to, our Connectivity segment.

We currently source key components of our hardware and key features of our Connectivity services from sole providers of equipment and network services, respectively, including the satellite antenna sourced from TECOM Industries, Inc., or TECOM, and substantially all of our Connectivity segment’s satellite modems from Hughes. If we experience a disruption in the delivery of products and services from any of our key providers it may be difficult for us to continue providing our own products and services to our customers. We have experienced component delivery issues in the past and there can be no assurance that we will avoid similar issues in the future. In addition, the supply of third party components in general could be interrupted or halted by a termination of our relationships with such third parties, a failure of quality control or other operational problems at such suppliers or a significant decline in their financial conditions. If we are unable to continue to engage suppliers with the capabilities or capacities required by our Connectivity segment, or if such suppliers fail to deliver quality products, parts, equipment and services on a timely basis consistent with our schedule, our business prospects, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. Additionally, any loss of favored nation relationships that we have with our hardware providers today could eliminate our competitive advantage in the use of satellites for in-flight connectivity in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.

We may be unsuccessful or delayed in developing and deploying new global antenna technologies. We have entered into a long-term development project with QEST to develop new global antenna technologies, and have made and continue to make significant product development investments to our existing connectivity technology solutions to address these new technologies. Since our new global antenna technologies have yet to be deployed for commercial use, there can be no assurance that such technologies will perform as expected or be commercially available on our current timeline, if at all, due to, among other things, problems arising in the development process, and delays in obtaining or failures to obtain the required regulatory approvals to deploy and operate such technologies. If the technologies fail to perform as expected or their commercial availability is significantly delayed, our business, business prospects and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

We may need to materially increase our investments in product development and equipment in connection with our efforts to grow our Connectivity segments’ service line and remain competitive in the future, which the Company could be unable to do if it is liquidity constrained.

We have historically incurred significant product development expenses to support the growth of our Connectivity services and offerings and we expect to continue to expend substantial financial and other resources as we continue to grow our Connectivity segment and increase our investments in satellite-based technologies and our product offerings. As current and future product development efforts progress, such as our currently-in-process Boeing line-fit initiative (that allows the Company to install its connectivity equipment on aircraft during assembly), QEST antenna development, expansions in our satellite-based services and capabilities, Airtime IFE product offering development, investments in Ku-HTS technologies and capital investments in Connectivity equipment for new and existing customers and services, the costs of our Connectivity segment may materially fluctuate in future periods, which could negatively affect our future operating results. The amount and timing of these costs are subject to numerous variables, including the availability and timing of next-generation technologies, the need and related costs to develop and implement changes to our software and hardware or to expand our service offerings to be competitive and, with respect to satellite technologies, the need and related costs of obtaining current and future satellite capacity. The capital investments and related costs may be significant, and we may have insufficient liquidity or resources to make those investments in the future.

We may be unsuccessful in expanding our Connectivity segment internationally, and our international operations are subject to a variety of risks.

We operate our Connectivity segment in numerous countries around the world and intend to continue to expand the number of countries in which we operate. Our ability to expand our Connectivity segment internationally involves various risks, including the need to invest significant resources in unfamiliar markets and the possibility that there may not be returns on these investments in the near future comparable to our recent financial results or at all. We may need to adopt technological solutions for broadband Internet that are different than those we deploy domestically, we may be unable to find content or service providers to partner with on commercially reasonable terms for foreign markets, or at all, and we cannot provide assurance that changes in geopolitics will not result in restrictions on the expansion of our business, such as restrictions on foreign ownership of telecommunications providers or the establishment of economic sanctions by the United States affecting businesses such as ours. In addition, in expanding our operations internationally, we expose our business to the risks and uncertainties relating to the international financial markets, compliance with international regulations and policies, the complexity of managing foreign operations and human resources and more acute exposure to the impact of international governmental and political changes and conflicts.

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Many of the countries in which we operate our Connectivity segment have legal systems that are less developed and less predictable than legal systems in the United States, and, as a result, our international expansion exposes us to potential increased costs and uncertainties. New rules and regulations may be enacted or existing rules and regulations may be applied or interpreted in a manner which could limit our ability to provide the services of our Connectivity segment in the countries in which we wish to operate.

Our reputation and ability to attract, retain and serve our Connectivity customers may be negatively impacted by service interruptions or delays, technology failures, damage to equipment or software defects or errors.

Our reputation and ability to attract, retain and serve our customers depends, in part, upon the reliable performance of our Connectivity segment's satellite transponder capacity, network infrastructure and connectivity system. The uninterrupted operations and services of our Connectivity segment depend upon the extent to which our equipment and the equipment of our third-party network providers is protected against damage from fire, flood, earthquakes, power loss, solar flares, telecommunication failures, computer viruses, break-ins, acts of war or terrorism and similar events or factors beyond our control. Our Connectivity segment has experienced interruptions in these systems in the past, including infrastructure, component and service failures that cause service disruptions, service delays or technology or systems failures. If we experience frequent system or network failures, our reputation could be harmed and our Connectivity customers may have the right to terminate their contracts with us or pursue other remedies. Any such impact to our reputation or ability to attract, retain and serve our Connectivity customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, the software underlying our Connectivity services is inherently complex and may contain material defects or errors, particularly when software is first introduced or when new versions or enhancements are released. Any defects or errors, particularly those that cause interruptions to the availability of our Connectivity services could result in termination or failure to renew contracts by our airline customers, reputational risk and reductions in sales or sales credits or refunds to our customers. The costs incurred in correcting any material defects or errors in our software may be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The failure of our equipment or material defects or errors in our software may damage our reputation or result in claims against us that exceed our insurance coverage, requiring us to pay significant damages and impairing our ability to offer our Connectivity services.

The products offered by our Connectivity segment contain complex systems and components that could contain errors or defects, particularly when we incorporate new technologies. If any of our Connectivity products are defective, we could be required to redesign or recall those products or pay substantial damages or warranty claims. Such events could result in significant expenses and material liabilities, disrupt sales and affect our reputation and that of our products. If our Connectivity segment's on-board equipment has a severe malfunction or if there is a problem with equipment installation which damages an aircraft or maritime vessel or impairs its on-board electronics or avionics, significant property loss and serious personal injury or death could result. Any such failure could expose us to material product liability claims or costly repair obligations. Our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to fully cover the payment of any such claims. A product recall or a product liability claim not fully covered by insurance could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, our indemnity obligations to our enterprise customers may include losses due to third-party claims (such as from their end-users, e.g., their passengers) and, in certain cases, the causes for such losses may include failure of our products. Such indemnity obligations are difficult to quantify but may result in significant expenses. In addition to such costs, any material defects or errors could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, which could impair our ability to continue to offer our Connectivity services in the future.

Satellite failures or degradations in satellite performance could affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We use leased and Company-owned satellite capacity to support our broadband services for our Connectivity segment. Satellites utilize complex technology and operate in the harsh environment of space and, accordingly, are subject to significant operational risks while in orbit. These risks include malfunctions (commonly referred to as anomalies), interference from electrostatic storms, and collisions with meteoroids, decommissioned spacecraft or other space debris. The satellites we employ for our Connectivity segment have experienced various anomalies in the past and will likely experience anomalies in the future. Anomalies can occur as a result of various factors, such as satellite manufacturer error, whether due to the use of new or largely unproven technology or due to a design, manufacturing or assembly defect that was not discovered before launch and general failures resulting from operating satellites in the space environment.

Additionally, the Company uses for some of its services inclined orbit satellites. These are satellites that are operating beyond their original design life and have reduced their station keeping fuel consumption rate so that they no longer remain in a zero

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degree inclination orbit. Their remaining useful life is a function of how long the remaining fuel can be used to maintain an acceptable orbit inclination to allow us to provide services to our customers. Once the onboard fuel has been exhausted, these satellites may not be able to provide useful services.

Any single anomaly or series of anomalies, or other operational failure or degradation, on any of the satellites, or the complete loss of a satellite, could have a material adverse effect on our operations and revenue and our relationships with current customers and distributors, as well as our ability to attract new customers. Anomalies may also reduce the expected useful life of a satellite, thereby creating additional expense due to the need to provide replacement or backup capacity and potentially reducing revenue if service is interrupted or degraded on the satellites utilized. We may not be able to obtain backup capacity or a replacement satellite on reasonable economic terms, a reasonable schedule or at all.

Although many satellites have redundant or backup systems and components that operate in the event of an anomaly, operational failure or degradation of primary critical components, these redundant or backup systems and components are subject to risk of failure similar to those experienced by the primary systems and components. The occurrence of a failure of any of these redundant or backup systems and components could materially impair the useful life, capacity or operational capabilities of the satellite.

Additional businesses or technologies we acquire or invest in could prove difficult to integrate, disrupt our ongoing business, dilute stockholder value or have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

We may engage in further acquisitions of businesses or technologies to augment our growth, or we may invest with third parties in certain U.S. and foreign markets. Acquisitions and investments involve challenges and risks in negotiation, execution, valuation and integration. Even if successfully negotiated, closed and integrated, certain acquisitions or investments may not advance our business strategy, may fall short of expected return-on-investment targets or may fail. Any past or future acquisition or investment could also involve additional risks, including:

- potential impact on our ability to produce financial statements in a timely manner, such as with the EMC Acquisition and which acquisition in turn contributed to our material weaknesses in our internal controls in 2016;
- potential distraction of management from our ongoing business and from the remediation of our material weaknesses;
- difficulty integrating the operations and products of the acquired business, including specifically with respect to challenges and delays in timing that we face integrating the acquired EMC business (which could result in delays in the realization of acquisition synergies);
- use of cash to fund the acquisition or investment or for unanticipated expenses;
- limited market experience in new businesses;
- exposure to unknown liabilities, including litigation against the companies that we acquire;
- additional costs due to differences in culture, geographical locations and duplication of key talent;
- delays associated with or resources being devoted to regulatory review and approval and other ongoing compliance matters;
- acquisition-related accounting charges affecting our balance sheet and operations;
- difficulty integrating the financial results of the acquired business in our consolidated financial statements;
- controls in the acquired business;
- impairment of goodwill, intangible and tangible assets, such as the goodwill impairments with respect to the EMC Acquisition that we recognized in 2016 and that we expect to recognize in the first quarter of 2017;
- dilution to our current stockholders from the potential issuance of equity securities to consummate a proposed acquisition or investment; and
- potential loss of key employees or customers of the acquired company.

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In the event that we enter into any acquisition or investment agreements, closing of the transactions could be delayed or prevented by regulatory approval requirements, including antitrust or national-security reviews or other conditions. We may not be successful in addressing these risks or any other problems encountered in connection with any attempted acquisitions or investments, and we could assume the economic risks of such failed or unsuccessful acquisitions or investments.

In certain of our previously completed acquisitions, we have agreed to make future payments, either in the form of employee bonuses or contingent purchase price payments, or earnouts, based on the performance of the acquired businesses or the employees who joined us with the acquired businesses. We may use earnouts for acquisitions in the future. The performance goals pursuant to which these future payments may be made generally relate to achievement by the acquired business or the employees who joined us from the acquired business of certain specified benchmarks during a specified period following completion of the applicable acquisition. Future acquisitions or investments may involve issuances of stock as full or partial payment of the purchase price for the acquired business or investment, grants of incentive stock or options to employees of the acquired businesses (which may be dilutive to existing stockholders), and expenditure of substantial cash resources or the incurrence of material amounts of debt. The specific performance goal levels and amounts and timing of employee bonuses or contingent purchase price payments vary with each acquisition. While we expect to derive value from an acquisition in excess of such contingent payment obligations, our strategy may change and we may be required to make certain contingent payments without deriving the anticipated value.

Although we conducted due diligence in connection with the acquisitions and investments that we have consummated, we cannot be certain that such diligence revealed all material issues that may be present in those businesses, that it would be possible to uncover all material issues through a customary amount of due diligence, or that factors outside of our control will not later arise. Even if the due diligence that we conducted in connection with acquisitions or investments that we have already consummated or that we consummate in the future successfully identifies certain risks, unexpected risks may arise and previously known risks may materialize in a manner not consistent with our preliminary risk analysis.

We may be required to write down or write off assets, restructure operations, or incur impairment or other charges that could result in losses with respect to any acquisitions or investments we consummate from time to time. Even though these charges may be non-cash items and not have an immediate impact on our liquidity, the fact that we report charges of this nature could contribute to negative market perceptions about us or our securities. Any such write-downs, write-offs, restructuring or charges could have a significant negative effect on our financial condition, results of operations and stock price.

We may fail to realize the expected benefits of any acquisitions or investments as rapidly as the expectations of, or to the extent anticipated by, the marketplace, investors, financial analysts or industry analysts. Any such failure may have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations and stock price.

We may in the future experience losses from fixed price Connectivity contracts or contracts where our average revenue per customer declines more quickly relative to decreasing (or potentially increasing) associated costs.

We typically provide the services of our Connectivity segment for a fixed rate monthly recurring fee under long term contracts, which are usually three to five years in length. These contracts carry the risk of potential cost overruns because we assume the burden of all costs under the agreement. We assume greater financial risk on fixed price contracts than on other types of contracts because our ability to profit on such contracts is dependent on our ability to anticipate technical problems, estimate costs accurately and control costs during the performance of such contracts. If we are unable to estimate or control costs under our fixed price contracts, the net profit of our Connectivity segment may be significantly reduced. Because many of these long-term contracts involve new technologies and applications,

unforeseen events, such as technological difficulties, fluctuations in the price of materials, problems with the suppliers and cost overruns, can result in the contractual price becoming less favorable or even unprofitable to us over time. We may in the future experience historical cost overruns and operating losses on at least some of our customer agreements.

Risks Related to Our Media & Content Segment

Our Media & Content segment and the related media and content market faces pricing pressure and reduction in the use of intermediary content service providers.

Our Media & Content business faces pricing pressures from both our customers and studios. Studios, distributors and other content providers seek more expensive pricing for the content that we acquire, and our customers simultaneously demand and negotiate for lower prices and rates for the content and services that we provide. We cannot assure you that we can maintain any current pricing efficiencies with studios, distributors and other content providers, and we may need to provide price concessions in order to acquire new customers or retain current customers in the future. Changes to our cost structure and pricing that reduce our overall yields may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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In addition, our customers may reduce their use of intermediary content service providers (such as us) and seek to obtain content directly from content creators and distributors (i.e., directly from our content suppliers). If our customers execute engagements directly with studios, distributors and other content creators, then our business as a content service provider will be adversely affected.

Our revenue may be adversely affected by a reduction or elimination of the time between our receipt of content and the content being made more broadly publicly available to the rental or home viewing market (i.e., the “early release window”).

We receive the content that we provide directly from studios, distributors and other content providers, and the timing of our receipt of such content is at the discretion of such content providers. Historically, we have received content prior to its availability to the public through the rental or retail markets or Internet streaming services and we have taken advantage of this “early release window” in our business by offering our enterprise customers media and content options before they become generally available to their passengers. However, if content providers delay the release of content in a manner that reduces or eliminates the “early release window,” we may be unable to generate anticipated revenue in our Media & Content segment because passengers may have the opportunity to consume or download such content at home rather than in-flight.

A reduction in the volume or quality of content produced by studios, distributors or other content providers could diminish the attractiveness of our Media & Content products for passengers.

We receive content from studios, distributors and other content providers, and, in some circumstances, we depend on the volume and quality of the content that these content providers produce. If such providers were to reduce the volume or quality of content that they make available to us, whether due to their own financial limitations or other factors influencing their businesses, we would have less quality content to choose from, and our programmers would have more difficulty finding relevant and appropriate content to provide to our customers. This could negatively impact the passenger experience, which could, in turn, reduce the demand for our Media & Content segment’s offerings and would have a negative impact on our revenue and results of operations.

We face competition from the increasing on-board use of personal electronic devices and the greater capabilities for passengers to access and download content to such devices prior to travel, which may, among other things, cause passengers to substitute our IFE services offered in our Media & Content segment with “over-the-top” download services.

Ever-increasing numbers of passengers have personal electronic devices or other digital platforms which have the ability to deliver passengers content in-flight, such as movies, music or games or to access on-board connectivity to the Internet, live television or content on demand. In addition, passengers also may subscribe or have access to “over-the-top” download services (such as Amazon and Netflix) that permit them to download content onto their personal electronic devices prior to travel that they can then access in transit without Wi-Fi or Internet. Being able to use these download and streaming services as an alternative to any media and content that we may be able to provide to our airline or maritime customers may devalue our content service offerings because those passengers will use those alternative platforms instead of our own. If passengers no longer utilize traditional IFE systems for the delivery of content and the demand for our services declines, our customers may cease engaging with us for their content service provider needs, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our Connectivity segment competes with other companies that offer IFE and IFC systems, and such competition could deter those companies from engaging our Company as a content service provider.

Our Connectivity segment competes with large companies that offer various products and services in the IFE and IFC supply chain. As such competition with companies in our supply chain continues to increase, our relationship with those companies may deteriorate and actively reduce potential business opportunities. For example, there are companies in our industry that not only compete with our Connectivity segment but also determine the specific IFE system to be utilized on board. Our opportunity to provide services and offerings in our Media & Content segment with respect to such IFE system may be hindered by the competition created by the Connectivity side of our business. If our relationship with such companies that control multiple levels of the supply chain is impacted by the Connectivity solutions that we offer, our Media & Content segment could be adversely affected as a result.

The long sales cycle of many of our Media & Content segment's products increases the difficulty of our expense planning and revenue forecasting and may cause us to expend substantial resources without any assurance of an acceptable financial return.

Many of our Media & Content segment's products have long sales cycles that involve numerous steps, including initial customer contacts, specification writing, software engineering design, software prototyping, pilot testing, device certification,

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regulatory approvals, marketing and sales efforts and commercial manufacture, integration and delivery. During this cycle, we may expend substantial financial resources and management time and effort without any assurance or ability to predict when or if product sales will result. Delays in sales may cause us to expend significant resources without any assurance of an acceptable financial return and increases the difficulty of our expense planning and revenue forecasting, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We may in the future experience losses from fixed-price Media & Content contracts.

We currently have multi-year, fixed-price delivery contracts with some of the studios from which we purchase content which enable us to purchase content during their respective terms at fixed purchase prices, or through “flat deals.” Adjustments to such fixed purchase prices may be advisable or necessary, such as if there are significant changes in customer demand or content supply. If we are unable to make such adjustments or if there is a shift in the customer base under such contracts, then there is a risk that the profit margins on such fixed-price Media & Content contracts may be smaller than predicted or result in a loss. Reduced profit margins or losses in our Media & Content segment resulting from fixed-price contracts could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

We may be unable to retain or attract Media & Content customers if we do not develop new products or enhance those we currently provide.

The IFE market is faced with rapid technological change, evolving standards in IFE and computer hardware, software development, communications and security infrastructure, and changing needs and expectations of customers. Building new products and service offerings requires significant investment in development. Our investment in software and other product development may ultimately prove to be unsuccessful, and the Company may be required to impair the capitalized value associated with those investments. We also face uncertainty when we develop or acquire new products for our Media & Content segment because there is no assurance that a sufficient market will develop for those products.

In addition, a substantial portion of our Media & Content segment’s research and development resources are devoted to maintenance requirements and product upgrades that address new technology support. These demands put significant constraints on the resources that we have available for new product development. If we are unable to develop new products or enhance those we currently provide in an environment of technological change and evolving standards and customer needs, we may be unable to retain or attract Media & Content customers and our financial condition and results of operations would be materially adversely impacted as a result.

Risks Related to our Intellectual Property and Information Technology

Our intellectual property rights are valuable, and any failure or inability to sufficiently protect them could harm our business and operating results.

Our proprietary rights to the technologies we use in our products and services, particularly with respect to our proprietary SpeedNet product that improves the web-browsing experience over a satellite connection by proactively storing web content close to the user, are important to the success of our business. We generally rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secret laws and contractual rights to protect our proprietary rights in our technology and products. We also generally enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants and corporate partners, and endeavor to control access to and distribution of our proprietary information. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or otherwise obtain and use our products or technology. If we are unable to protect our proprietary rights adequately, our competitors could use the intellectual property we have developed to enhance their own products and services, which could materially harm our

business. Monitoring and preventing unauthorized use of our technology is difficult. In addition, we may be required to commence litigation to protect our intellectual property rights or to defend against or determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. If we are unsuccessful in any such litigation in the future, our rights to enforce or use such intellectual property may be impaired or we could lose some or all of our rights to such intellectual property. We do not know whether the steps we have taken will prevent unauthorized use of our technology, including in foreign countries where the laws may not protect our proprietary rights as extensively as in the United States. If we are unable to protect our proprietary rights, we may find ourselves at a competitive disadvantage to others who need not incur the substantial expense, time and effort required to create innovative products.

Our business and reputation could be materially harmed as a result of data breaches, data theft, unauthorized access or hacking.

The success of our business depends, in part, on the secure and uninterrupted performance of our information technology systems. In addition, because we engage suppliers and vendors to process personal and payment card information of our customers

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and end-users, our business is dependent on the security and performance of the information technology systems of those suppliers and vendors. An increasing number of companies have disclosed breaches of their security, some of which have involved sophisticated and highly targeted attacks on their computer networks. As an example, the content and media industry has recently encountered numerous recent hacks by third parties that have resulted in the premature release of valuable content and the associated loss of revenue. The techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, disable or degrade service or sabotage systems change frequently and often, and as a result the techniques are often not recognized until launched against a target. In addition, we may not have identified all potential issues stemming from such unauthorized access. Accordingly, we may be unable to anticipate such threatening techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures to protect our business from cyber and similar unauthorized attacks on our information technology systems. If unauthorized parties gain access to our or our suppliers' information technology systems, they may be able to misappropriate assets or sensitive information (such as personally identifiable information of our customers (including their payment card information), business partners and employees), cause interruption in financial systems or operations and corruption of data or computers or otherwise damage our reputation and business. In such circumstances, we could be held liable to our customers, vendors, business partners or other parties or be subject to regulatory or other actions. Any compromise of our security or the security of our suppliers and vendors could result in a loss of confidence in our security measures and subject us to litigation, civil or criminal penalties and negative publicity that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not succeed in implementing a new enterprise resources planning (“ERP”) system to assist with remediating our material weaknesses in our internal controls.

We have several material weaknesses in our internal controls as a result of our failure to have a robust ERP system. See Item 9A. Controls and Procedures. Our ability to remediate our material weaknesses in our internal controls depends in part on our ability to implement this enhanced ERP system and adequately train our personnel to effectively utilize the new system. We believe that a new ERP system will provide greater depth and breadth of functionality than our current ERP systems, which will allow us to more effectively integrate past and future acquisitions and manage business and financial data, manufacturing and resource planning functions and other business processes and information that is important to our management team. We currently utilize several ERP systems, some of which have been only partially integrated from our acquired businesses. We intend to streamline these disparate systems into a single Oracle ERP system which will require significant time and resources. To date, we have been unable to successfully implement an effective company-wide ERP system due to lack of sufficient qualified resources and inadequate integration of financial and internal control processes following acquisitions. Additional time and resources will be necessary to fully operationalize a new ERP system. We can make no assurance that our efforts to implement such system will be successful or that such system will meet our expectations in respect of our efforts to remediate certain of our material weaknesses.

We are subject to civil litigation involving allegations of copyright and patent infringement and related claims for indemnification, which could result in our having to pay damages. We may also be subject to additional similar litigation in the future.

We have been, and in the future may be, subject to civil litigation by parties claiming that certain of our audio and music programming offerings infringe the copyright and other intellectual property rights of such parties. Music and related content are subject to complex licensing and intellectual property rights regimes, and if we are unable to successfully navigate those regimes we may incur damages and liability for any rights infringement. In addition, we are, and in the future may be, subject to civil litigation by patent owners that claim that our connectivity systems infringe their patents and other intellectual property rights.

We will continue to incur costs to defend and/or settle such lawsuits and such costs may be material. We may be required to pay substantial damages and/or be subject to injunctive relief as a result of these matters, and until resolved, these matters may divert the attention of our management and other resources. The outcome of the foregoing ongoing matters is inherently uncertain and could have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, in recent years there has been significant litigation involving intellectual property rights in many technology-based industries, including the wireless communications industry. Any infringement, misappropriation or related claims, whether or not meritorious, are time-consuming, divert technical and management personnel and are costly to resolve. As a result of any such dispute, we may have to develop non-infringing technology, pay damages, enter into royalty or licensing agreements, cease providing certain products or services or take other actions to resolve the claims. These actions, if required, may be costly or unavailable on terms acceptable to us. Some of our suppliers may not provide us with an indemnity for the use of the products and services that these providers supply to us, even if we are exposed to liability for their infringement. At the same time, we generally offer third party intellectual property infringement indemnity to the customers of our Connectivity segment which, in some cases, do not cap our indemnity obligations and thus could render us liable for both defense costs and any judgments. Any of these events could result in increases in our operating expenses, limit our service offerings or result in a loss of business if we are unable to meet our indemnification obligations and our airline customers terminate or fail to renew their contracts.

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Risks Related to Legal, Governmental and Regulatory Matters

We may face changes in regulations and difficulties in obtaining regulatory approvals to provide our services or to operate our business in particular countries or territorial waters, which could have a material adverse impact on the competitive position, growth and financial performance of our Connectivity segment.

In a number of countries where we operate our Connectivity segment, the provision of our services is highly regulated. We may be required to obtain approvals from national and local authorities in connection with most of the telecommunication services that we provide. In many jurisdictions, we must maintain such approvals through compliance with license conditions or payment of annual regulatory fees. For example, many of our Connectivity customers to whom we provide maritime and land products and services utilize our services on mobile vessels or drilling platforms that may enter into new countries on short notice. If we do not already have a license to provide our service in that country or to operate in that country's territorial waters, if required, we may be required to obtain a license or other regulatory approval on short notice, which may not be feasible in some countries. Failure to comply with such regulatory requirements could subject us to various sanctions including fines, penalties, arrests or criminal charges, loss of authorizations and the denial of applications for new authorizations or for the renewal of existing authorizations or cause us to delay or terminate our service to such vessel or platform until such license or regulatory approval may be obtained. In some areas of international waters, it is ambiguous as to which country's regulations apply, if any, and thus difficult and costly for us to determine which licenses or other regulatory approvals we should obtain. In such areas, we could be subject to various penalties or sanctions if we fail to comply with the applicable country's regulations.

We are unable to predict with any certainty the arrival of new or changed regulations from regulatory authorities with jurisdiction over the products and services we provide in our Connectivity segment, including the operation of satellites, the use of satellite bandwidth, the use of radio spectrum, the licensing of earth stations and other radio transmitters, the provision of communications services, the design, manufacture and marketing of communications systems and networking infrastructure and maritime activity. Failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations could result in the imposition of financial penalties against us, the adverse modification or cancellation of required authorizations, or other material adverse actions.

Laws and regulations affecting our Connectivity segment are subject to change in response to industry developments, new technology, and political considerations. Legislators and regulatory authorities in various countries are considering, and may in the future adopt, new laws, policies and regulations, as well as changes to existing regulations, regarding a variety of matters that could, directly or indirectly, affect our operations or the operations of our distribution partners, increase the cost of providing products and services and make the products and services of our Connectivity segment less competitive in our core markets, including by making it easier or less expensive for competitors to compete with us. In addition, regulation by United States and foreign government agencies, such as the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States ("CFIUS"), may impair our ability to raise funds from foreign sources. For example, in July 2017, we terminated our investment agreement with Shareco Group of America, Inc. that we had entered into in late 2016 as a result of the parties' inability to obtain CFIUS approval. For a further description of the Shareco transaction, see "2016 Transactions" under Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations in this Form 10-K.

Regulation by United States government agencies, such as the FAA (which regulates the United States civil aviation manufacturing and repair industries), the FCC (which regulates the United States telecommunications industry), the FTC (which regulates competition and consumer protection) and their foreign equivalents may increase our costs of providing services, may require us to change our services, or—if we are not in compliance with relevant requirements—may lead to costly regulatory enforcement actions against us that can result in the imposition of

significant penalties.

Our Connectivity segment is subject to extensive regulation by U.S. and foreign government agencies. The U.S. government agency that has primary regulatory authority over our operations is the FAA. Similar government agencies in foreign countries also exercise regulatory oversight over our business operations. The commercial and private aviation industries, including civil aviation manufacturing and repair industries, are highly regulated by the FAA. FAA certification is (and similar certification in foreign countries may be) required for all equipment that we install on commercial aircraft, and certain of our operating activities require that we obtain FAA certification or similar foreign certifications as a parts manufacturer. For example, in the United States, FAA approvals required to operate our Connectivity segment include STCs and Parts Manufacturing Authority (“PMAs”). Obtaining STCs and PMAs is an expensive and time-consuming process that requires significant expenditures of time and resources. Any inability to obtain, delay in obtaining, or change in, needed FAA certifications or their foreign equivalents, authorizations or approvals could have an adverse effect on our ability to meet the installation commitments of our Connectivity segment, to manufacture and sell parts for installation on aircraft, or to expand our business and could, therefore, materially adversely affect our growth prospects, business and operating results. If we fail to comply with the many regulations and standards that apply to our activities, we could lose our FAA certifications or their foreign equivalents, authorizations or other approvals on which the

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manufacturing, installation, maintenance, preventive maintenance and alteration capabilities of our Connectivity segment rely. In addition, the FAA and other similar government agencies may adopt new regulations or amend existing regulations. These government agencies could also change their policies regarding the delegation of inspection and certification responsibilities to private companies (as opposed to government agencies) (which private companies we currently engage for these services), which could adversely affect our business. To the extent that any such new regulations or amendments to existing regulations or policies apply to our activities, those new regulations or amendments to existing regulations would generally increase our costs of compliance.

We are also subject to the rules and regulations of the FCC and similar rules and regulations in foreign countries. For example, as part of our authorization to provide satellite-based Wi-Fi services in our Connectivity segment, we have licenses from the FCC that obligate us to comply with various technical, operational and service requirements specifically identified in such licenses as well as other rules and regulations promulgated by the FCC. Our enterprise Connectivity business could in the future become subject to the laws and regulations in the United States applicable to mass-market retail providers of broadband Internet access services, and pursuant to an agreement with U.S. federal law enforcement agencies, our Connectivity segment operations must comply with the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (“CALEA”), under which communications carriers and some other service providers must ensure that their equipment, facilities and services can accommodate technical capabilities in executing authorized wiretapping and other electronic surveillance. Many non-U.S. countries have similar lawful-intercept requirements. We could be subject to an enforcement action by the FCC and other U.S. and foreign telecommunications regulators or law enforcement agencies for our failure to satisfy any of these laws, regulations and commitments, or these laws and regulations may change in a manner adverse to us. This could subject us to fines, cease and desist orders, loss of licenses and other penalties, as well as increased compliance burdens and costs, all of which could adversely affect our business.

We are also subject to U.S. federal and state and foreign consumer protection requirements, including data privacy and security requirements and restrictions on international personal-data transfers. For example, Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) Act prohibits “unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce.” The FTC has brought enforcement actions under the FTC Act against companies that: collect, use, share, or retain personal information in a way that is inconsistent with the representations, commitments, and promises that they make in their privacy policies and other public statements; have privacy policies that do not adequately inform consumers about the company’s actual practices; and/or fail to reasonably protect the security, privacy and confidentiality of nonpublic consumer information. In addition, in mid-2018, the European Union General Data Protection Regulation (“GDPR”) will take full effect, imposing significant personal-data protection requirements on us and many of our customers and restricting the transfer of personal data outside the European Union. We continue to analyze the GDPR in respect of its burden and applicability to our global business operations. We may fail to comply with any of these requirements, and compliance with these requirements may increase our compliance burden and costs.

Adverse decisions or regulations of any of the foregoing U.S. and foreign regulators could negatively impact our operations, increase our costs of doing business and potentially expose us to significant liability. We are unable to predict the scope, pace or financial impact of legal, regulatory and policy changes that could be adopted by those entities.

Regulation by foreign government agencies may increase our costs of providing services or require us to change our services.

Our Connectivity segment is subject to regulation by regulatory agencies and legislative bodies outside the United States where we do, or in the future may do, business. These foreign bodies may require us to obtain certifications for equipment that we install and certain of our operating activities may require that we obtain foreign regulatory certifications as a parts manufacturer. Obtaining these certifications could be an expensive and time-consuming

process requiring significant focus and resources. Adverse decisions or regulations of these foreign government agencies could delay the roll-out of our services and have other adverse consequences for us.

Any inability to obtain, delay in obtaining, or change in, needed certifications, authorizations, or approvals, could have an adverse effect on our ability to meet the installation commitments of our Connectivity segment, manufacture and sell parts for installation, or expand our business and could, therefore, materially adversely affect our growth prospects, business and operating results. If we fail to comply with the many foreign regulations and standards that apply to our activities, we could lose the foreign certifications, authorizations or other approvals on which the manufacturing, installation, maintenance, preventive maintenance and alteration capabilities of our Connectivity segment are based. In addition, from time to time, the foreign bodies that regulate our activities may adopt new regulations, amend existing regulations or change their policies, all of which could adversely affect our business. To the extent that any such new regulations or amendments to existing regulations or policies apply to our activities, those new regulations or amendments to existing regulations would generally increase our costs of compliance.

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Changes in government regulation of the Internet, including e-commerce or online video distribution, may cause us to change our Connectivity operations and incur greater operating expenses.

The current legal environment for Internet communications, products and services is uncertain and subject to statutory, regulatory or interpretive change. Certain laws and regulations applicable to our Connectivity segment often do not contemplate or address specific issues associated with those technologies, and regulators may disagree with our interpretations of existing laws or regulations or the applicability of existing laws or regulations to our business, and existing laws, regulations and interpretations may change in unexpected ways. We cannot be certain what positions regulators may take regarding our compliance with, or lack of compliance with, current and future legal and regulatory requirements or what positions regulators may take regarding any past or future actions that our Connectivity segment has taken or may take in any jurisdiction. Regulators may determine that we are not in compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, and impose penalties, or we may need to make changes to our connectivity system, which could be costly and difficult. Our failure, or the failure of our vendors and media partners, customers and others with whom we transact business, to comply with legal or regulatory requirements could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The international sales and operations of our business are subject to extensive trade, export, anti money laundering, foreign corrupt practices and data protection laws.

We must comply with all applicable export control laws and regulations of the United States and other countries. U.S. laws and regulations applicable to it include the Arms Export Control Act, the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (“ITAR”), the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR”) and the trade sanctions laws and regulations administered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”) as well as various anti-bribery, anti-corruption and data privacy laws. The export of certain satellite hardware, services and technical data relating to satellites is regulated by the U.S. Department of State under ITAR. Other items are controlled for export by the U.S. Department of Commerce under the EAR. We cannot provide services to certain countries subject to U.S. trade sanctions unless we first obtain the necessary authorizations from OFAC. In addition, we are subject to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which generally bars bribes or unreasonable gifts to foreign governments or officials. A substantial portion of our business is with airlines and non-governmental organizations, which constitute “government officials” for many anti-bribery laws in many jurisdictions, which could increase the risk of potential anti-corruption compliance issues. Violations of these laws or regulations could result in significant sanctions including fines, onerous compliance requirements, extensive debarments from export privileges or loss of authorizations needed to conduct aspects of our international business. A violation of ITAR or the other regulations described above could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As we expand our operations to include a physical international presence, or otherwise expand our collection of personally identifiable information of residents in other countries, we may be subject to the data protection regulations of the relevant countries. On April 27, 2016, the European Union adopted the General Data Protection Regulation (“GDPR”), scheduled to take effect on May 25, 2018, which may result in even more restrictive privacy-related requirements for entities outside the European Union that process personally identifiable information about European data subjects. In addition, certain countries have laws which restrict the transfer of personally identifiable information outside of such countries. For example, both Switzerland and the member states of the European Union impose restrictions on transferring data to countries that they do not deem to offer a similar standard of protection as they require. The United States is a jurisdiction whose processes these countries do not deem adequate for purposes of cross-border personal data transfers.

Certain mechanisms apply under European Union member state laws that permit the cross border transfer of personal information to countries that are not deemed adequate, such as the United States. Global Eagle intends to enter into standard contractual clauses approved by the European Union to legitimize these transfers. There is a risk that these

standard contractual clauses may be invalidated by the Court of Justice for the European Union as a lawful data transfer mechanism on the grounds that they do not provide adequate protection of European data subjects' personally identifiable information. There is also a risk that EU data protection authorities may investigate or bring enforcement actions with criminal and administrative sanctions. Such actions could also damage our business and harm our reputation.

We have been subject to civil stockholder litigation involving allegations that certain of our investor disclosures were false or misleading. We may be subject to additional similar litigation in the future.

We and certain of our former officers and directors were named as defendants in certain purported stockholder class action lawsuits. Specifically, on February 23, 2017 and on March 17, 2017, following the Company's announcement that it anticipated a delay in its 2016 Form 10-K filing and that its former CEO Dave Davis and former CFO Tom Severson would separate from the Company, three putative securities class action lawsuits were filed in United States District Court for the Central District of California. These lawsuits allege violations of Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act against the Company, Mr.

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Davis, Mr. Severson and Michael Zemetra (who was our CFO prior to Mr. Severson). The plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed two of these lawsuits. The third lawsuit, brought by putative stockholder M&M Hart Living Trust and Randi Williams (the “Hart complaint”), alleges that the Company and the other Defendants made misrepresentations and/or omitted material information about the EMC Acquisition in July 2016, the Company’s projected financial performance and synergies following that acquisition, and the impact of that acquisition on the Company’s internal controls over financial reporting. Plaintiffs seek unspecified damages, attorneys’ fees and costs. On November 2, 2017, the Court granted defendants’ motion to dismiss the Hart complaint, and dismissed the action with prejudice. The plaintiffs may appeal that ruling, and their period in which to appeal has not yet expired.

We incurred costs to defend such lawsuits and may in the future incur additional costs to defend and/or settle similar matters. In addition, although all of these lawsuits have now been dismissed, these rulings remain subject to appeal, and we may be required to pay substantial damages in connection with these matters. Further, these lawsuits (if any rulings are appealed) may divert the attention of our management and consume other resources. Our directors’ and officers’ liability insurance may not be adequate to cover our obligations to indemnify our directors and officers, fund a settlement of these lawsuits or pay an adverse judgment. We are currently unable to estimate the possible loss or possible range of loss, if any, associated with these lawsuits, in part because the outcome of the foregoing ongoing matters is inherently uncertain. An unfavorable outcome from the lawsuits could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, future cash flows or future reputation.

In addition to the lawsuits described above, we and our current and/or former officers and directors may face additional suits from stockholders in the future. Any such suits may similarly cause us to incur substantial costs, result in management distraction, and expose us to significant damages. There can be no assurance that we will prevail in any such litigation, and any adverse outcome of such cases could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business and results of operations.

Our potential indemnification obligations and limitations of our director and officer liability insurance could result in significant legal expenses or damages and could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business and results of operations.

Both current and former officers and members of our Board of Directors (the “Board”), as individual defendants, could be the subject of lawsuits related to the Company. Under Delaware law, our bylaws and certain indemnification agreements, we may have an obligation to indemnify both current and former officers and directors in relation to these matters. If the Company incurs significant uninsured indemnity obligations, our indemnity obligations could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Indebtedness

Our substantial indebtedness may limit cash flow available to invest in the ongoing needs of our business and subjects us to various reporting and financial covenants that we may be unable to comply with and the failure to remain in compliance with those covenants could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

We currently have a significant amount of indebtedness and could in the future incur additional indebtedness. Our substantial debt combined with our other financial obligations and contractual commitments, as well as significant expenses in connection with our Finance department restructuring and efforts to remediate material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, could have significant adverse consequences on our business. For example:

If we fail to meet payment obligations or otherwise default under our debt, the lenders will have the right to accelerate the indebtedness and exercise other rights and remedies against us. We do not expect that we could repay all of our outstanding indebtedness if the repayment of such indebtedness was accelerated.

We are required to comply with financial covenants that require us to maintain maximum leverage ratios which decrease on a quarterly basis.

Our ability to obtain additional financing to fund future working capital needs, capital expenditures, acquisitions, and other general corporate requirements could be limited. If we are unable to raise additional capital if required, it could affect our liquidity, business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. In addition, our ability to borrow additional amounts under our revolving credit facility, which is a significant source of liquidity, is subject to the absence of defaults and our ability to make certain representations and warranties. Failure to meet our borrowing conditions under our revolving credit facility could materially and adversely impact our liquidity.

Our debt imposes operating and financial covenants and restrictions on us, and compliance with such covenants and restrictions may adversely affect our ability to adequately finance our operations or capital needs, pursue attractive

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business opportunities that may arise, redeem or repurchase capital stock, pay dividends, sell assets, and make capital expenditures.

Our failure to comply with the covenants in our credit agreement, which include covenants requiring us to timely file our audited and unaudited financial statements, could result in an event of default on our debt. In May, June, September and October 2017, we entered into amendments and limited waivers to our credit agreement due to our inability to timely file this Annual Report on Form 10-K and our Q1 Form 10-Q, Q2 Form 10-Q and Q3 Form 10-Q, resulting in, among other things, additional financial and disclosure covenants under the credit agreement and increased interest costs and amendment fees associated with our debt. Upon an event of default, the lenders of that debt could elect to cause all amounts outstanding with respect to that debt to become immediately due and payable and we would be unable to access our revolving credit facility. An event of default could materially and adversely affect our operating results, financial condition and liquidity.

We could experience increased vulnerability to, and limited flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in or challenges relating to our business and industry, creating competitive disadvantages compared to other competitors with lower debt levels and borrowing costs.

We could experience increased vulnerability to general adverse economic conditions, including increases in interest rates if our borrowings bear interest at variable rates or if such indebtedness is refinanced at a time when interest rates are higher.

We intend to satisfy our current and future debt service obligations with our existing cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities, and if required, funds from external sources. However, we may not have sufficient funds or may be unable to arrange for additional financing to pay the amounts due under our existing debt. Funds from external sources may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all. In the event of an acceleration of amounts due under our debt instruments as a result of an event of default, including upon a failure to pay any amount due or upon an acceleration event on our other debt instruments (such as on our convertible notes described below), we may not have sufficient funds or may be unable to arrange for additional financing to repay our indebtedness or to make any accelerated payments.

Our ability to make scheduled payments of the principal of, to pay interest on or to refinance our indebtedness depends on our performance, which is subject to economic, financial, competitive and other factors beyond our control. Our business may not generate cash flow from operations in the future sufficient to service our debt and make necessary capital expenditures. If we are unable to generate such cash flow, we may be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as selling assets, restructuring debt or obtaining additional equity capital on terms that may be onerous or highly dilutive. Our ability to refinance our indebtedness will depend on the capital markets and our financial condition at such time. We may not be able to engage in any of these activities or engage in these activities on desirable terms, which could result in a default on our debt obligations.

In addition, we may incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future, which could cause the related risks to intensify. We may need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness on or before their respective maturities. We cannot assure you that we will be able to refinance any of our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all. The terms of any new debt may also impose additional and more stringent restrictions on our operations than are currently in place.

We may not have the ability to repay the principal amount of our convertible notes at maturity, to raise the funds necessary to settle conversions of our convertible notes or to repurchase our convertible notes upon a fundamental change or on specified repurchase dates, and the agreements governing our future indebtedness may contain limitations on our ability to repurchase our convertible notes.

As of September 30, 2017, we had outstanding approximately \$82.5 million in aggregate principal amount of 2.75% Convertible Senior Notes due 2035 (the “convertible notes”). At maturity, the entire outstanding principal amount of our convertible notes will become due and payable by us. Upon the occurrence of a fundamental change (including among other things, if our common stock ceases to be listed or quoted on Nasdaq) or upon each of February 20, 2022, February 22, 2025 and February 22, 2030, holders of convertible notes will also have the right to require us to repurchase all or a portion of their convertible notes at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of our convertible notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. In addition, upon conversion of our convertible notes, unless we elect to deliver solely shares of our common stock to settle such conversion (other than paying cash in lieu of delivering any fractional share), we will be required to make cash payments in respect of our convertible notes being converted. However, we may not have sufficient funds or be able to obtain financing at the time we are required to repay the principal amount of our convertible notes, make repurchases of our convertible notes or settle conversions of our convertible notes. In addition, our ability to repurchase our convertible notes may be limited by law, regulatory action or agreements governing our indebtedness.

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Furthermore, certain transactions or events that would give holders of our convertible notes the right to put our convertible notes back to us or to convert our convertible notes with an increased conversion rate may constitute events of default under our credit agreement. Our failure to repay the principal amount of our convertible notes, repurchase convertible notes at a time when the repurchase is required by the indenture (including, among other things, if our common stock ceases to be listed or quoted on Nasdaq), or to settle conversions of our convertible notes would constitute a default under the indenture. A default under the indenture or the fundamental change itself could also lead to a default under our other debt agreements (such as our credit agreement) or agreements governing our future indebtedness. If the repayment of the related indebtedness were to be accelerated after any applicable notice or grace periods, we may not have sufficient funds to repay the indebtedness and repurchase our convertible notes or make cash payments upon conversion thereof.

The conditional conversion feature of our convertible notes, if triggered, may adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

In the event the conditional conversion feature of our convertible notes is triggered (including, among other things, if our common stock ceases to be listed or quoted on Nasdaq), holders of convertible notes will be entitled to convert our convertible notes at any time during specified periods at their option. If one or more holders elect to convert their convertible notes, unless we elect to satisfy our conversion obligation by delivering solely shares of our common stock (other than cash in lieu of any fractional share), we would be required to settle a portion or all of our conversion obligation through the payment of cash, which could adversely affect our liquidity. In addition, even if holders do not elect to convert their convertible notes, we could be required under applicable accounting rules to reclassify all or a portion of the outstanding principal of the notes as a current rather than long-term liability, which may result in a material reduction of our net working capital.

The accounting method for convertible debt securities that may be settled in cash could have a material adverse effect on our reported financial results.

Under Accounting Standards Codification 470-20, Debt with Conversion and Other Options, or ASC 470-20, we are required to separately account for the liability and equity components of our convertible notes because they may be settled entirely or partially in cash upon conversion in a manner that reflects our economic interest cost. The effect of ASC 470-20 on the accounting for our convertible notes is that the equity component is required to be included in the additional paid-in capital section of stockholders' equity on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, and the value of the equity component would be treated as original issue discount for purposes of accounting for the debt component of our convertible notes. As a result, we will be required to record a greater amount of non-cash interest expense in current period presented as a result of the amortization of the discounted carrying value of our convertible notes to their face amount over the term of our convertible notes. We will report lower net income in our financial results because ASC 470-20 will require interest to include both the current period's amortization of the debt discount and the instrument's coupon interest, which could adversely affect our reported or future financial results, the trading price of our common stock and the trading price of our convertible notes.

In addition, because our convertible notes may be settled entirely or partly in cash, under certain circumstances, our convertible notes are currently accounted for utilizing the treasury stock method, the effect of which is that the shares issuable upon conversion of our convertible notes are not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share except to the extent that the conversion value of our convertible notes exceeds their principal amount. Under the treasury stock method, for diluted earnings per share purposes, the transaction is accounted for as if the number of shares of common stock that would be necessary to settle such excess, if we elected to settle such excess in shares, are issued. We cannot be sure that the accounting standards in the future will continue to permit the use of the treasury stock method. If we are unable to use the treasury stock method in accounting for the shares issuable upon conversion

of our convertible notes, then our diluted earnings per share would be adversely affected.

The fundamental change repurchase feature of the indenture governing our convertible notes may increase the price of or prevent an otherwise beneficial takeover attempt of us.

The indenture governing our convertible notes requires us to repurchase our convertible notes for cash upon the occurrence of a fundamental change and, in certain circumstances, to increase the conversion rate for a holder that converts its notes in connection with a make-whole fundamental change. A takeover may trigger the requirement that we repurchase our convertible notes and/or increase the conversion rate, which could make it more costly for a potential acquirer to engage in a combinatory transaction with us. Such additional costs may have the effect of preventing a Company takeover that would otherwise be beneficial to investors.

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Conversion of our convertible notes may dilute the ownership interest of our existing stockholders, including holders who had previously converted their notes, or may otherwise depress the price of our common stock.

The conversion of some or all of our convertible notes will dilute the ownership interests of existing stockholders to the extent we deliver shares upon conversion of any of our convertible notes. Any sales in the public market of the common stock issuable upon such conversion or any anticipated conversion of our convertible notes into shares of our common stock could adversely affect prevailing market prices of our common stock. In addition, the existence of our convertible notes may encourage short selling by market participants because the conversion of our convertible notes could be used to satisfy short positions.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

We are currently not compliant with Nasdaq rules. Although Nasdaq has granted us an extension to become compliant, if we are unable to satisfy the terms of that extension, Nasdaq may determine to delist our common stock. A delisting would give rise to a repurchase obligation under the indenture for our convertible notes and could have an adverse impact on the trading volume, liquidity and market price of our common stock.

Beginning in May 2017, we received several notifications from the Listing Qualifications Department of The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC stating that we are in continued noncompliance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5250(c)(1) because we have not yet filed our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2017 and for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2017 (the “2017 Quarterly Reports”) and remained delinquent in filing our 2016 Form 10-K. We expect to receive a similar non-compliance notice in November 2017 in respect of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2017. Following discussions with Nasdaq, we were given an extension until September 12, 2017 to make these filings. When we failed to do so by that deadline, the Listing Qualifications Department sent us a notice (on September 13, 2017) that it had determined to delist our securities. We had an appeals hearing before a Nasdaq Hearings Panel relating to this determination on October 26, 2017, and on November 3, 2017, Nasdaq granted our requested extension to regain compliance with its listing rules. Under the extension, we had until November 30, 2017 to file this Form 10-K and now have until January 31, 2018 to file our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarterly periods ended March 31, June 30, and September 30, 2017. If we are unable to meet these extended deadlines for our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, or due to any other non-compliance with Nasdaq rules, then Nasdaq may decide to delist our securities.

If our common stock ceases to be listed or quoted on Nasdaq, this would constitute a “fundamental change”, as defined in the indenture governing our convertible notes, pursuant to which the holders of convertible notes would have the right to require us to repurchase all or a portion of their convertible notes at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of our convertible notes to be repurchased. We may not have sufficient funds or be able to obtain financing if we are required to repurchase the convertible notes, which could cause us to default under the indenture. A default under the indenture would also cause a default under our credit agreement, which could cause all outstanding indebtedness under our credit agreement to become immediately due and payable.

In addition, a delisting and/or trading suspension of our securities from Nasdaq would negatively impact us because it could, among other things: (i) reduce the liquidity and market price of our common stock; (ii) reduce the number of investors willing to hold or acquire our common stock, which could negatively impact our ability to raise equity financing; (iii) limit our ability to use a registration statement to offer and sell freely tradable securities, thereby preventing us from accessing the public capital markets; (iv) impair our ability to provide liquid equity incentives to our employees; and (v) have negative reputational impact for us with our customers, suppliers, employees and other persons with whom we transact from time to time.

The delayed filing of some of our periodic SEC reports has made us currently ineligible to use a registration statement on Form S-3 to register the offer and sale of securities, which could adversely affect our ability to raise future capital or complete acquisitions.

As a result of the delayed filing of our periodic reports with the SEC, we will not be eligible to register the offer and sale of our securities using a registration statement on Form S-3 until late 2018, at the earliest. Should we wish to register the offer and sale of our securities to the public prior to the time we are eligible to use Form S-3, both our transaction costs and the amount of time required to complete the transaction could increase, making it more difficult to execute any such transaction quickly and successfully, and as a result potentially harming our financial condition.

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The interests of our largest stockholders may conflict with our interests and the interests of our other stockholders.

Based on the information available to us, PAR Investment Partners, L.P. (“PAR”) beneficially owned approximately 31.9% of our outstanding common stock as of October 31, 2017, and was our largest stockholder on that date; entities affiliated with ABRY Partners beneficially owned approximately 10.6% of our outstanding common stock as of that date; and entities affiliated with Frontier Capital Management Co. beneficially owned approximately 8.3% of our outstanding common stock as of that date. As such, our shares are highly concentrated within a limited group of institutional stockholders. Our largest stockholders may have the ability to influence the election of our directors and the outcome of corporate actions of the Company requiring stockholder approval, including approval of significant corporate transactions. This concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control and might adversely affect the market price of our common stock. The interests of these stockholders may conflict with our interests or those of other stockholders.

The market price of our securities may be volatile and may decline as a result of a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control.

The trading price of our securities could be volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors, some of which are beyond our control. Any of the factors listed below could have a material adverse effect on an investment in our securities, and our securities may trade at prices significantly below the price that you paid for them. In such circumstances, the trading price of our securities may not recover and may experience a further decline. Due to various factors, the trading price of our securities over the last 24 months has experienced a notable decline. Factors that may affect the trading price of our securities in the future may include:

- our inability to timely file our SEC reports;
- our material weaknesses in our internal controls;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our financial results or the financial results of companies perceived to be similar to us;
- changes in the market’s expectations about our operating results;
- success of competitors;
- our inability to consummate beneficial investment and M&A transactions, including due to our inability to obtain any required regulatory or national security approvals;
- our operating results failing to meet the expectation of securities analysts or investors in a particular period;
 - changes in financial estimates and recommendations by securities analysts concerning the Company, the market for in-flight entertainment, the airline industry, or the travel market in general;
- operating and stock price performance of other companies that investors deem comparable to us;
- our ability to market new and enhanced products on a timely basis;
- changes in laws and regulations affecting our business or our industry;
- commencement of, or involvement in, litigation involving the Company;

- changes in our capital structure, such as future issuances of securities or the incurrence of additional debt;

- the volume of shares of our common stock available for public sale;

- any major change in our Board or management; and

- sales of substantial amounts of common stock by our directors, executive officers or significant stockholders or the perception that such sales could occur.

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The trading market for our common stock will be influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities and credit-ratings analysts may publish about us, our business, our market, or our competitors. If insufficient securities or industry analysts cover us, our stock price and trading volume would likely be negatively impacted. If any of the analysts covering us change their recommendation regarding our stock adversely, or provide more favorable relative recommendations about our competitors, the price of our common stock would likely decline. If any analyst who covers us were to cease coverage of us or fail to regularly publish reports on us, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause our stock price or trading volume to decline.

Warrants currently exercisable for our common stock could significantly increase the number of shares eligible for future resale in the public market and result in dilution to our stockholders.

Outstanding warrants purchasing an aggregate of 6,173,228 shares of our common stock are exercisable for a like number of shares of our common stock. These warrants have a five-year term and will expire in January 31, 2018. The exercise price of these warrants is \$11.50 per share. To the extent that such warrants are exercised, additional shares of our common stock will be issued, which will result in dilution to the holders of common stock of the Company and increase the number of shares eligible for resale in the public market. Sales of substantial numbers of such shares in the public market could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We have the ability to redeem outstanding warrants at any time prior to their expiration, at a price of \$0.01 per warrant, provided that the last reported sales price of the common stock equals or exceeds \$17.50 per share for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading-day period ending on the third trading day prior to proper notice of such redemption, provided that on the date we give notice of redemption and during the entire period thereafter until the time that we redeem the warrants, we have an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") covering the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants and a current prospectus relating to them is available. A registration statement covering the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants was declared effective by the SEC on August 22, 2013, but has been suspended due to our failure to be current in our periodic reporting obligations. If and when the warrants become redeemable by us, we may exercise our redemption right even if we are unable to register or qualify the underlying securities for sale under all applicable state securities laws. Redemption of the outstanding warrants could force warrant holders (i) to exercise warrants and pay the exercise price therefor at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so, (ii) to sell warrants at the then-current market price when a holder might otherwise wish to hold such warrants or (iii) to accept the nominal redemption price which, at the time the outstanding warrants are called for redemption, is likely to be substantially less than the market value of such holder's warrants.

In addition, the warrant agreement for the warrants provides that the terms thereof may be amended without the consent of any holder to cure any ambiguity or correct any defective provision, but requires the approval by the holders of at least 65% of the then outstanding warrants sold as part of the units in our initial public offering to make any change that adversely affects the interests of the registered holders. Accordingly, we may amend the terms of the warrants in a manner adverse to a holder if holders of at least 65% of the then outstanding warrants sold as part of the units in our initial public offering approve of such amendment. Although our ability to amend the terms of the warrants with the consent of at least 65% of the then outstanding warrants is unlimited, examples of such amendments could be amendments to, among other things, increase the exercise price of the warrants, shorten the exercise period or decrease the number of shares of our common stock purchasable upon exercise of a warrant.

Anti-takeover provisions contained in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, as well as provisions of Delaware law, could impair a takeover attempt.

Our charter and bylaws contain provisions that could have the effect of delaying or preventing changes in control or changes in our management without the consent of our Board. These provisions include:

a classified Board with three-year staggered terms, which may delay the ability of stockholders to change the membership of a majority of our Board;

no cumulative voting in the election of directors, which limits the ability of minority stockholders to elect director candidates;

the exclusive right of our Board to elect a director to fill a vacancy created by the expansion of the Board or the resignation, death, or removal of a director, which prevents stockholders from being able to fill vacancies on our Board;

the ability of our Board to determine to issue shares of preferred stock and to determine the price and other terms of those shares, including preferences and voting rights, without stockholder approval, which could be used to significantly dilute the ownership of a hostile acquirer;

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a prohibition on stockholder action by written consent, which forces stockholder action to be taken at an annual or special meeting of our stockholders;

the requirement that an annual meeting of stockholders may be called only by the chairman of the Board, the chief executive officer, or the Board, which may delay the ability of our stockholders to force consideration of a proposal or to take action, including the removal of directors;

limiting the liability of, and providing indemnification to, our directors and officers;

controlling the procedures for the conduct and scheduling of stockholder meetings;

- providing the Board with the express power to postpone previously scheduled annual meetings of stockholders and to cancel previously scheduled annual meetings of stockholders;

providing that directors may be removed prior to the expiration of their terms by stockholders only for cause; and

advance notice procedures that stockholders must comply with in order to nominate candidates to our Board or to propose matters to be acted upon at a stockholders' meeting, which may discourage or deter a potential acquirer from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect the acquirer's own slate of directors or otherwise attempting to obtain control of the Company.

These provisions, alone or together, could delay hostile takeovers and changes in control of the Company or changes in our management.

As a Delaware corporation, we are also subject to provisions of Delaware law, including Section 203 of the DGCL, which prevents some stockholders holding more than 15% of our outstanding common stock from engaging in certain business combinations without approval of the holders of substantially all of the Company's outstanding common stock. Any provision of our certificate of incorporation or bylaws or Delaware law that has the effect of delaying or deterring a change in control could limit the opportunity for our stockholders to receive a premium for their shares of our common stock, and could also affect the price that some investors are willing to pay for our common stock.

We may issue additional equity or convertible debt securities in the future, which may result in additional dilution to investors.

To the extent that any of our convertible notes are converted into shares of common stock or we need to raise additional capital in the future and we issue additional shares of common stock or securities convertible or exchangeable for our common stock, our then existing stockholders may experience dilution and the new securities may have rights senior to those of our common stock offered. In addition, to the extent we settle the conversion of the convertible notes with shares of our common stock, such conversion would be dilutive to our current stockholders. The conversion of a significant amount of our convertible notes, if settled in shares, could cause a decline in the market price of our common stock, which could adversely affect your ability to sell your shares in the market or our ability to raise capital in the future or both. Our charter authorizes our Board to issue one or more series of preferred stock and set the terms of the preferred stock without seeking any further approval from our stockholders. Any preferred stock that is issued may rank ahead of our common stock in terms of dividends, liquidation rights or voting rights. If we issue preferred stock, it may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

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ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The following table sets forth certain information concerning our principal properties related to our Connectivity and Media & Content segments and our administrative functions (“Corporate”) as of December 31, 2016. We own and lease facilities in the U.S. and abroad. We believe that our facilities are well maintained and are sufficient to meet our current and projected needs.

Location	Segment(s)	Square Footage	Description / Lease Expiration Date
Los Angeles, CA, USA	Corporate/Media & Content	19,730	Leased office space / May 31, 2017 ⁽¹⁾
Lombard, IL, USA	Connectivity	23,320	Leased office space / February 28, 2025
Irvine, CA, USA	Media & Content	22,000	Leased office space / June 30, 2020
Montréal, QC, Canada	Media & Content/Connectivity	22,305	Leased office space / June 30, 2025
London, United Kingdom	Media & Content	14,500	Leased office space / March 24, 2017 ⁽²⁾
Mumbai, India	Media & Content	13,278	Leased office space / 95 year lease, 85 years remaining
Knutsford, United Kingdom	Media & Content	13,533	Owned building / mortgage to be paid off in 2032
Raisting, Germany	Connectivity	120,000	Owned teleport facility / no mortgage
Kapolei, HI, USA	Connectivity	113,118	Leased teleport facility / July 31, 2019
Holmdel, NJ, USA	Connectivity	114,913	Leased teleport facility / December 31, 2023
Miramar, FL, USA	Connectivity	59,367	Leased office space / December 31, 2017

(1) The Company exited this office space in May 2017, and signed a new lease agreement in April 2017 for a 21,312 square-foot office space in Los Angeles, CA expiring in July 2022.

(2) The Company exited this office space in September 2016, and signed a new lease agreement in September 2016 for a 9,550 square-foot office space in London, United Kingdom, expiring in September 2026.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Certain legal proceedings in which we are involved are discussed in Note 11. Commitments and Contingencies, to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules, and are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market (“Nasdaq”) under the symbol “ENT.”

The following table sets forth, for the period indicated and on a per-share basis, the high and low closing prices of our common stock as reported by Nasdaq.

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Year Ended December 31, 2016	High	Low
Fourth Quarter	\$9.65	\$6.15
Third Quarter	\$9.13	\$6.61
Second Quarter	\$9.00	\$6.18
First Quarter	\$10.40	\$7.94

Year Ended December 31, 2015	High	Low
Fourth Quarter	\$13.74	\$9.70
Third Quarter	\$13.36	\$10.77
Second Quarter	\$14.23	\$12.26
First Quarter	\$15.74	\$12.95

Holders of Record

As of October 31, 2017, there were 90,743,565 shares of our common stock outstanding, which were held by approximately 94 stockholders of record, as reported by our transfer agent (excluding 3,053,634 shares of common stock held by our wholly-owned subsidiary). The number of holders of record does not include a substantially greater number of “street name” holders or beneficial holders of our common stock whose shares are held of record by banks, brokers and other financial institutions.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our common stock. We currently do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Instead, we anticipate that all of our earnings on our common stock will be used to provide working capital to support our operations and to finance the growth and development of our business. Any future determination to declare cash dividends will be made at the discretion of our Board and will depend on our financial condition, any limitations contained in agreements governing our indebtedness, results of operations, capital requirements, general business conditions and other factors that our Board may deem relevant.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

We did not purchase any of our equity securities in the fourth quarter of 2016.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

See Item 12, Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters for important information regarding securities authorized for issuance.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities; Use of Proceeds from Registered Offerings

None.

Performance Graph

The following graph and table show comparison of the cumulative total stockholder return on Global Eagle’s common stock with the cumulative total return of the Russell 2000 Index and the Standard & Poor’s 500 Stock Index (S&P 500 Index) for the five years ended December 31, 2016. The graph and table assume that \$100 was invested on the last day of trading for the fiscal year December 31, 2011 in Global Eagle’s common stock, the Russell 2000 Index, and the S&P 500 Index, and that all dividends were reinvested.

Comparison of Five-Year Cumulative Return for Global Eagle, the Russell 2000 Index and the S&P 500 Index

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	December 31,					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Global Eagle Entertainment Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 103.64	\$ 154.57	\$ 141.48	\$ 102.60	\$ 67.15
Russell 2000 Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 114.63	\$ 157.05	\$ 162.60	\$ 153.31	\$ 183.17
S&P 500 Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 113.41	\$ 146.98	\$ 163.72	\$ 162.53	\$ 178.02

The material in this performance graph is not soliciting material, is not deemed filed with the SEC, and is not incorporated by reference in any filing of the Company under the Securities Act or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), whether made on, before or after the date of this filing and irrespective of any general incorporation language in such filing.

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The Consolidated Statements of Operations data for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012 and the Consolidated Balance Sheet data as of December 31, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included in Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules and previous Annual Reports on Form 10-K. See the explanatory notes to the table for further information.

The historical results presented below are not necessarily indicative of financial results to be achieved in future periods, and certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this Form 10-K (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2015 ⁽²⁾	2014 ⁽³⁾	2013 ⁽⁴⁾	2012 ^{(5) (6)}
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenue	\$529,755	\$426,030	\$387,735	\$259,722	\$69,210
Operating expenses:					
Cost of sales	365,470	279,156	281,873	197,938	76,897
Sales and marketing expenses	30,941	17,705	13,287	10,330	3,935
Product development	37,718	28,610	23,010	9,068	2,646
General and administrative ⁽⁷⁾	115,195	77,715	69,743	70,629	14,534
Provision for legal settlements ⁽⁷⁾	43,446	4,250	8,030	—	—
Amortization of intangible assets	35,648	26,994	24,552	17,281	34
Goodwill impairment ⁽⁸⁾	64,000	—	—	—	—
Restructuring charges	—	411	4,223	—	—
Total operating expenses	692,418	434,841	424,718	305,246	98,046
Loss from operations	(162,663)	(8,811)	(36,983)	(45,524)	(28,836)
Other income (expense):					
Interest (expense) income, net	(18,198)	(2,492)	88	(2,417)	(10,368)
Income (loss) from equity method investments ⁽⁹⁾	3,829	—	(1,500)	—	—
Change in fair value of derivatives	25,515	11,938	(6,955)	(63,961)	(3,576)
Other expense, net ⁽⁹⁾	(6,326)	(1,140)	(1,270)	(1,000)	(23)
Loss before income taxes	(157,843)	(505)	(46,620)	(112,902)	(42,803)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(44,911)	1,621	10,574	1,839	—
Net loss	(112,932)	(2,126)	(57,194)	(114,741)	(42,803)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	194	290	—
Net loss attributable to Global Eagle Entertainment Inc. common stockholders	\$(112,932)	\$(2,126)	\$(57,388)	\$(115,031)	\$(42,803)
Net loss per share:					
Basic	\$(1.39)	\$(0.03)	\$(0.78)	\$(2.17)	\$(2.24)
Diluted	\$(1.39)	\$(0.18)	\$(0.78)	\$(2.17)	\$(2.24)
Weighted average shares outstanding:					
Basic	81,269	77,558	73,300	53,061	19,148
Diluted	81,269	78,394	73,300	53,061	19,148

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	December 31,				
	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2015 ⁽²⁾	2014 ⁽³⁾	2013 ⁽⁴⁾	2012 ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁶⁾
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities	\$50,686	\$223,552	\$197,648	\$258,796	\$2,088
Working capital ⁽¹⁰⁾	\$(7,537)	\$193,293	\$146,028	\$169,558	\$(3,799)
Total assets ⁽¹¹⁾	\$1,099,435	\$637,861	\$533,595	\$578,883	\$29,437
Long term liabilities ⁽¹⁰⁾	\$539,301	\$118,185	\$46,654	\$39,577	\$3,111
Total stockholders' equity	\$298,997	\$353,761	\$312,629	\$356,184	\$1,417

The presented financial information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016 includes the financial information and activities of EMC (Maritime & Land Connectivity segment) for the period July 27, 2016 to December 31, 2016.

(2) The presented financial information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 includes the financial information and activities of Western Outdoor Interactive Private Limited (“WOI”) (now part of our Media & Content segment) and certain assets and assumed certain liabilities of RMG Networks Holding Corporation (“RMG”) (now part of our Media & Content segment) for the period July 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015 and Marks Systems, Inc. (or “masFlight”) and NavAero Holding AB (“navAero”) (now part of our Aviation Connectivity segment) for the period August 6, 2015 to December 31, 2015.

(3) The presented financial information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014 includes the financial information and activities of Purple Inflight Entertainment Private Ltd. (“Purple Inflight Entertainment” or “Purple”) (now part of our Media & Content segment) for the period from August 2, 2014 to December 31, 2014.

(4) The presented financial information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 includes the financial information and activities of Row 44 (Aviation Connectivity segment) for the period January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013 as well as the financial information and activities of the Company and AIA (Media & Content segment) for the period January 31, 2013 to December 31, 2013, Post Modern Edit, LLC and related entities (PMG) (now part of our Media & Content segment) for the period July 9, 2013 to December 31, 2013 and Travel Entertainment Group Equity Limited and subsidiaries (“IFES”) (now part of our Media & Content segment) for the period October 18, 2013 to December 31, 2013.

(5) Row 44 was the accounting acquirer in our business combination with Row 44 and Advanced Inflight Alliance AG completed on January 31, 2013. As a result, the presented financial information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012 reflects the financial information and activities only of Row 44.

(6) On January 31, 2013 and in conjunction with our business combination with Row 44 and Advanced Inflight Alliance AG, Row 44 common stock \$0.0001 par value per share was converted into Global Eagle Entertainment Inc. common stock par value \$0.0001 per share. Immediately prior to that business combination, Row 44’s proportional adjustment to the existing conversion ratios for each series of preferred stock outstanding was effected in January 2009. Accordingly, the share and per share amounts for 2012 presented herein have been adjusted retrospectively to reflect the respective exchange ratios. For details on the Row 44 share conversion to Global Eagle common stock, refer to the Company’s definitive proxy statement on Schedule 14A filed with the SEC on January 17, 2013.

(7) General and Administrative expenses for years preceding December 31, 2016, where applicable, have been adjusted to reflect the reclassification of the provision for legal settlements to a separate line item to conform to the presentation for the year ended December 31, 2016.

(8) Subsequent to December 31, 2016, the Company recognized goodwill impairment preliminarily estimated between \$75 million and \$80 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2017.

(9) Other expense, net for the year ended December 31, 2014 has been adjusted to reflect the reclassification of losses from an equity method investment to a separate line item to conform to the presentation for the year ended December 31, 2016.

(10) During the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company elected to early-adopt the provision of ASU No. 2015-17, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes, which simplified the presentation of deferred income taxes by requiring deferred tax assets and liabilities be classified as non-current on the balance sheet. Since this standard was adopted prospectively, the working capital balances for year-end periods preceding December 31, 2015 include the current portion of deferred tax assets and liabilities. The net current deferred tax asset position included above was \$4,639 and \$2,060 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. There was no deferred tax working capital balance as of December 31, 2012.

During 2016, the presentation of content library was reclassified from current assets to non-current assets. Accordingly, working capital balances as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 have been adjusted to conform to the December 31, 2016 presentation. This reclassification did not affect the December 31, 2012 working capital balance.

(11) Total assets and total liabilities as of December 31, 2015 have been adjusted retrospectively to reflect our adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest: Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs, in the first quarter of 2016. This ASU requires debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with the treatment of debt discount. The adoption of this standard did not affect year end periods presented above preceding December 31, 2015.

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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our business, financial condition and results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2016, and our financial conditions at that date, should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules of this Form 10-K. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs and involve numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those described in the "Risk Factors" section of this Form 10-K. Actual results may differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. You should carefully read the "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors" sections of this Form 10-K.

Overview of the Company

We are a leading provider of satellite-based connectivity and media to fast-growing, global mobility markets across air, sea and land. Our principal operations and decision-making functions are located in North America, South America and Europe. Following the EMC Acquisition, we managed and reported our businesses in three operating segments: Media & Content, Aviation Connectivity and Maritime & Land Connectivity. Accordingly, our financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, and as well as this discussion and analysis, were prepared based on these three operating segments. Our chief operating decision maker regularly reviews our operating results by our operating segments, principally to make decisions about how we allocate our resources and to measure our segment and consolidated operating performance. During the second quarter of 2017, following changes in our senior management (including our chief operating decision maker) and organizational changes across our business, we reorganized our business into two operating segments: Media & Content and Connectivity. Our chief operating decision maker determined this was appropriate based on the similarities and synergies between our Aviation Connectivity and Maritime & Land Connectivity segments relating to satellite bandwidth and equipment used in such businesses as well as on our restructured reporting lines across all of our business departments. See Part I. Introductory Note – Our Operating Segments and Note 16. Segment Information to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules for further discussion on our operating segments.

We generate revenue primarily through licensing and related services from our Media & Content segment and from the delivery of satellite-based Internet service and content to the aviation, maritime and land markets and the sale of equipment to airlines from our prior Aviation Connectivity and Maritime & Land Connectivity segments. Our chief operating decision maker regularly analyzes revenue and profit on a segment basis, and our results of operations and pre-tax income or loss on a consolidated basis in order to understand the key business metrics driving our business. Accordingly, we report revenue and contribution profit for 2016 for our three segments separately.

For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, we reported consolidated revenue of \$529.8 million, \$426.0 million and \$387.7 million, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, our Media & Content segment accounted for 60%, 72% and 72% of our total revenue, respectively, our Aviation Connectivity segment accounted for 26%, 28% and 28%, respectively, and our Maritime & Land Connectivity segment accounted for 14%, 0% and 0%, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, one airline customer, Southwest Airlines, accounted for 22%, 23% and 24% of our consolidated revenue, respectively.

2016 Transactions

In March 2016, our Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program under which the Company may repurchase up to \$50.0 million of its common stock. During the three months ended June 30, 2016, we repurchased

0.6 million shares of our common stock for an aggregate consideration of \$5.2 million. As of December 31, 2016, the remaining authorization under the stock repurchase plan was \$44.8 million.

On July 27, 2016, we acquired EMC. The aggregate purchase price was \$100.5 million in cash; \$40.6 million of the Company's common stock issued at closing; \$25 million in deferred consideration that could be settled in July 2017 in cash, common stock or a combination thereof at the Company's election (and which was ultimately settled in July 2017 by the issuance of 5.1 million shares of our common stock); plus \$0.2 million for the settlement of a pre-existing relationship with an EMC subsidiary. We also assumed approximately \$370.8 million of EMC indebtedness. EMC, which became our Maritime & Land Connectivity segment in 2016, is a communications services provider that offers land-based sites and marine vessels globally a multimedia platform delivering communications, Internet, live television, on-demand video, voice, and backhaul services. EMC leverages its satellite-terrestrial-cellular broadband network with fully meshed MPLS interconnected teleports. EMC has a portfolio of patented

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technologies. EMC owns and operates its own ground infrastructure and global field support centers, permitting EMC to deploy support to customers around the world.

On November 8, 2016, we entered into an investment agreement (the “Investment Agreement”) with Shareco Group of America, Inc. (“Shareco”), which is a subsidiary of HNA Group, and certain affiliates of Shareco, to sell approximately 9.9% of our common stock to Shareco (the “Initial Investment”) for \$11.00 per share subject to satisfaction of customary closing conditions (including regulatory approvals). The parties also negotiated a term sheet that contemplated negotiation of definitive documentation for additional purchases of the Company’s common stock by Shareco and the formation of a joint venture to provide in-flight connectivity and passenger monetization services to HNA Group-affiliated airlines. On July 25, 2017, the Company and Shareco terminated the Investment Agreement as a result of the parties’ inability to obtain the required approval of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (“CFIUS”) prior to the outside date under the Investment Agreement. As a result of this termination, the other related agreements that we entered into in connection with the Investment Agreement were also terminated in accordance with their terms.

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements are presented on a consolidated basis. In addition, we provide a brief description of significant transactions and events that have an impact on the comparability of the results being analyzed. The financial information presented for the year ended December 31, 2016 includes the financial information and activities of EMC from the acquisition date to December 31, 2016 and therefore is only partially comparable to the financial information for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. The financial information presented for the year ended December 31, 2015 includes the financial information and activities of Western Outdoor Interactive Private Limited (“WOI”) (acquired in July 2015), certain assets and assumed liabilities of RMG Networks Holding Corporation (“RMG”) (also acquired in July 2015), Marks Systems, Inc. (or “masFlight”) and navAero Holding AB (“navAero”) (both acquired in August 2015) and therefore is only partially comparable to the financial information for the year ended December 31, 2014. The impact of these transactions on comparability should be taken in account when reading the discussion and analysis of our results of operations and cash flows. Furthermore, the presented financial information for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 also reflect other one-time costs that are directly associated with the business combinations discussed herein.

Opportunities, Challenges and Risks

We believe our operating results and performance are driven by various factors that affect the commercial travel industry and the mobility markets serving hard-to-reach places on land, sea and in the air. These include general macroeconomic trends affecting the mobility markets, such as travel and maritime trends affecting our target user base, regulatory changes, competition and the rate of customer adoption of our services as well as factors that affect Wi-Fi Internet service providers in general. Growth in our overall business is principally dependent upon the number of customers that purchase our services, our ability to negotiate favorable economic terms with our customers and partners and the number of travelers who use our services. Growth in our margins is dependent on our ability to manage the costs associated with implementing and operating our services, including the costs of licensing and distributing content, equipment and satellite service. Our ability to attract and retain customers is highly dependent on our ability to timely implement our services and continually improve our network and operations as technology changes and we experience increased network capacity constraints.

As technology continues to evolve, we believe there are opportunities to expand our services by adding more content in a greater variety of formats. During 2016, our former Aviation Connectivity, Maritime & Land Connectivity and Media & Content segments were separate platforms, which we reorganized in 2017 into our Connectivity and Media & Content segments. We believe there is an opportunity to diversify our revenue long term by cross leveraging the

services of these segments, including offering a greater variety of premium paid content across our Connectivity platform. For example, the EMC Acquisition in July 2016 expanded our Connectivity offerings and offered us the ability to provide more content to the maritime and land mobility verticals. Conversely, the evolution of technology presents an inherent risk to our business because our current technology may become obsolete, too expensive and/or outdated.

With respect to our Media & Content segment, its growth is dependent upon a number of factors, including the growth of IFE systems, our customers' demand for content and games across global mobility markets, the general availability of content to license from our studio partners, pricing from our competitors and our ability to manage the underlying economics of content licensing by studio. We believe that the amount of IFE systems and customer demand for content and games will continue to grow in the foreseeable future.

In our aviation connectivity business, the use of our connectivity equipment on our customers' aircraft is subject to regulatory approvals, such as a Supplemental Type Certificate, or "STC," that are imposed by agencies such as the Federal Aviation

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Administration (“FAA”), the European Aviation Safety Agency (“EASA”) and the Civil Aviation Administration of China (“CAAC”). The costs to obtain and/or validate an STC can be significant and vary by plane type and customer location. We have STCs to operate our equipment on several plane types, including Boeing’s 737, 757, 767 and 777 families, and for the Airbus A320 family. While we believe we will be successful in obtaining STC approvals in the future as needed, there is a risk that the FAA, EASA or CAAC do not approve or validate an STC on a timely basis, if at all, which could negatively impact our growth, relationships and ability to sell our connectivity services. To partially address the risk and costs of obtaining STCs in the future, we signed an agreement with Boeing to offer our connectivity equipment on a “line-fit basis” for Boeing’s 737 MAX and 787 models, and our connectivity equipment became available on a line-fit basis in August 2017 as an option on new Boeing 737 MAX airplanes. We also expect to undertake similar line-fit initiatives with other aircraft manufacturers such as Airbus in the near term. As a result, we expect to continue to incur significant product development expenses in the foreseeable future as we invest in these long-term line-fit opportunities, which we believe will improve our long-term ability to onboard our connectivity equipment on new plane types in a more scalable and cost-effective manner.

Our Connectivity segment is significantly dependent on satellite-capacity providers for satellite bandwidth and certain equipment and servers required to deliver the satellite stream, rack space at the supplier's data centers to house the equipment and servers and network operations service support. Through the EMC Acquisition, we expanded the number of our major suppliers of satellite capacity and became a party to an agreement with Intelsat. We also purchase radomes, satellite antenna systems and rings from “sole source” suppliers. Any interruption in supply from these important vendors could have a material impact on our ability to provide connectivity services to our customers.

The growth of our Connectivity segment is dependent upon a number of factors, including the rates at which we grow the number of installed connectivity systems from new and existing customers, customer demand for connectivity services, government regulations and approvals, customer adoption, growth, take rates (or overall usage of our connectivity services by end-users), the general availability and pricing of satellite bandwidth globally, pricing pressures from our competitors, general travel industry trends, new and competing connectivity technologies and our ability to manage the underlying economics of connectivity services on a global basis.

Our cost of sales, the largest component of our operating expenses, varies from period to period, particularly as a percentage of revenue, based upon the mix of the underlying equipment and service revenue we generate. Cost of sales also varies period to period as we acquire new customers and to accommodate the growth of our Connectivity segment. During 2016, we continued to increase our investment in satellite capacity over North America and the Middle East to facilitate the growth of our existing and new connectivity customer base, which included purchases of satellite transponders. Depending on the timing of our satellite expenditures, our cost of sales as a percentage of our revenue may fluctuate from period to period.

For the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016, a substantial amount of our former Aviation Connectivity segment’s revenue was derived from Southwest Airlines, a U.S. based airline. In December 2016, we entered into a new contract with Southwest Airlines that extends the term of services through 2025, and includes a commitment for live television services. Through 2017, we have continued to install our connectivity systems on additional Southwest Airlines aircraft. Under the new contract, we committed to deploy new service capacity and our patented technology to deliver a significantly enhanced passenger experience. Starting July 1, 2017, we transitioned to a monthly recurring charge revenue model that provides long-term revenue visibility. The new contract also provides for additional rate cards for ancillary services and the adoption of a fleet management plan.

We plan to further expand our connectivity operations internationally to address opportunities in non-U.S. markets. As we expand our business further internationally in places such as the Middle East, Asia Pacific and Latin America, we will continue to incur significant incremental upfront expenses associated with these growth opportunities.

Our Maritime & Land business, which contributed approximately 26% of our consolidated revenue for the fourth quarter of 2016, has recently experienced a challenged business environment and difficulty in achieving its business objectives. Specifically, that business faces increased competition in some geographies and vertical markets in which parts of the business operate, operational impediments relating to delayed new deal executions and slower than anticipated installations and upgrades, and difficulties in timely achieving acquisition synergies. As a result, during the fourth quarter of 2016 and first quarter of 2017, we recorded non-cash charges related to the impairment of goodwill in our former Maritime & Land Connectivity segment. Since then, we made substantial efforts to achieve acquisition synergies by consolidating our Aviation and Maritime & Land Connectivity segments, appointing new management to the business unit, and formalizing our engineering and program management functions to accelerate deal execution.

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We also must expend significant time and resources remediating material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting. These weaknesses relate to our entity level control environment, financial statement close and reporting process, intercompany process, business combination, significant and unusual non-routine transactions, inventory, content library, internally developed software, long lived assets, goodwill impairment, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, revenue processes, license fee accruals, income taxes, payroll, stock-based compensation, treasury, and information technology processes. We are strongly committed to addressing these material weaknesses, which we believe will strengthen our business. But, if we are unable to establish and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, we may be unable to timely identify and forecast certain business trends and certain aspects of our financial performance, and our ability to focus on and execute our business objectives.

Key Components of Consolidated Statements of Operations

The following briefly describes certain key components of revenue and expenses as presented in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Revenue

Following the EMC Acquisition in July 2016, we derived our revenue from three operating segments: Media & Content, Aviation Connectivity and Maritime & Land Connectivity. As discussed above, during the second quarter of 2017, following changes to our senior management (including our chief operating decision maker) and organizational changes throughout our business, we reorganized our business into two operating segments: Media & Content and Connectivity.

Media & Content Segment Revenue

A significant amount of our Media & Content revenue is generated from licensing of acquired and third party media content, video and music programming, applications, and video games to the mobility industry, and to a lesser extent from services ranging from selection, purchase, production, customer support and technical adjustment of content in connection with the integration and servicing of programming for our customers. Our Media & Content licensing revenue is based upon individual licensing agreements with customers to deliver and air content over specified terms. Media & Content services revenue, such as technical services, the encoding of video products, development of graphical interfaces or the provision of materials, is priced on specific services contracted for and recognized as services are performed.

Aviation Connectivity and Maritime & Land Connectivity Segments Revenue

We currently generate our Aviation Connectivity revenue through the sale of equipment and through our satellite-based Internet and related service offerings. Our equipment revenue is based on the sale and corresponding support of our connectivity equipment to our commercial airline customers. Our service revenue is based on the fees paid by customers and/or their passengers for the delivery of in-flight services, such as Internet access and live television, and to a lesser extent from revenue sharing arrangements with customers for Internet based services used by their passengers, such as shopping.

Where we enter into revenue sharing arrangements with our customers, and we act as the principal, we report the underlying revenue on a gross basis in our Consolidated Statements of Operations, and record the revenue-sharing payments in costs of sales. In determining whether to report revenue gross for the fees received from our customers, we assess whether we are the primary obligor, have general inventory risk, bear credit risk and have latitude in establishing prices with the airlines.

Included in our connectivity service revenue are periodic service level credits, which vary from customer to customer and are based on the contracted service levels we provide over any given period.

For our Maritime & Land Connectivity segment, we provide integrated data, voice, Internet and data center services to companies and organizations globally where terrestrial communications infrastructure is poor or nonexistent. Our services are typically contracted with the customers for a monthly recurring charge (“MRC”). Through our Maritime Telecommunications Network business, we provide our customers with communication, entertainment, and networking services including private network solutions, passenger, administrative and crew telephone services, full-time dedicated data circuits, full-time voice and fax services, stored value telephone access cards, and Internet cafe solutions. Our Maritime & Land Connectivity segment services primarily cruise ship, energy, commercial shipping, government and non-governmental organizations, yacht, mobile network operators and enterprise industries.

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Operating Expenses

Operating expenses consist of cost of sales, sales and marketing expenses, product development, general and administrative, provision for legal settlements, amortization of intangible assets and restructuring charges. Included in our operating expenses are stock based compensation and depreciation expenses associated with our capital expenditures.

Cost of Sales

Media & Content Segment Cost of Sales

Media & Content segment cost of sales principally consists of licensing fees paid to acquire content rights for the airline industry, and to a lesser extent service and personnel costs to support our content business.

Aviation Connectivity and Maritime & Land Connectivity Segments Cost of Sales

Aviation Connectivity and Maritime & Land Connectivity segments cost of sales consists of the costs of our services and equipment.

Services. Service costs of sales principally consist of the costs of satellite service and support, revenue recognized by us and shared with others as a result of our revenue-sharing arrangements, Internet connection and co-location charges and other platform operating expenses including depreciation of the systems and hardware used to build and operate our platform; and personnel costs related to our network operations, customer service and information technology. As we continue to build out our connectivity services platform and expand our satellite coverage globally, including due to the EMC Acquisition, we anticipate that our service costs will increase when compared to historical periods. Our services cost of sales are dependent on a number of factors, including the amount of satellite coverage and bandwidth required to operate our services and the number of partners with whom we share our corresponding revenue.

Equipment. Equipment costs of sales are substantially comprised of the costs we pay to third parties to acquire our equipment orders, and are originally classified as inventories on our Consolidated Balance Sheet upon receipt of goods. Upon sale, equipment costs of sales are recorded when title and risk of loss pass to the customer, which is aligned with our equipment revenue recognition.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of sales and marketing personnel costs, sales support, public relations, advertising, marketing and general promotional expenditures. Fluctuations in our sales and marketing expenses are generally the result of our efforts to support the growth in our businesses, including expenses required to support the expansion of our direct sales force. With the EMC Acquisition and as we continue to grow our sales and marketing organizations and invest in marketing activities to support the growth of our businesses, we anticipate that our sales and marketing expenses will continue to increase.

Product Development

Product development expenses consist primarily of expenses incurred in our software engineering, product development and web portal design activities and related personnel costs. Fluctuations in our product development expenses are generally the result of hiring personnel to support and develop our platform, including the costs to further develop our Connectivity segment platform, timing and scope of our STC efforts, new connectivity product offerings, expenses associated with line-fit offerability and network operations. We currently anticipate that our product

development expenses will continue to increase as we hire more product development personnel and further develop our products and offerings to support the growth of our business. However, we anticipate to realize future synergies savings as a result of the completion of our business integration projects following the EMC acquisition.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel costs from our executive, legal, finance, human resources and information technology organizations and facilities related expenditures, as well as third party professional fees, insurance and bad debt expenses. Professional fees are largely comprised of outside legal, accounting and information technology consulting services. We currently anticipate that our general and administrative expenses will continue to increase in the near term due to increased finance and accounting professional fees associated with the EMC Acquisition and our Finance department restructuring and remediation efforts relating to our material weaknesses. However, we expect such increases to be partially offset by savings resulting from the completion of our business integration projects following the EMC acquisition.

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Provision for Legal Settlements

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company incurred charges aggregating to \$43.4 million as Provision for legal settlements. This included \$38.6 million to settle litigation with major record labels relating to sound recording liabilities, which we refer in this Form 10-K from time to time to as our “Sound-Recording Settlements.” In addition, in October 2016, the Company entered into a settlement agreement with American Airlines pursuant to which the Company paid approximately \$3.7 million to settle its outstanding litigation with American Airlines. (This litigation was also related to our sound-recording liabilities.) The remaining \$1.1 million reflected in the Provision for legal settlements includes charges for other loss contingencies.

See Note 11. Commitments and Contingencies to our consolidated financial statements contained herein for a discussion of our Sound-Recording Settlements.

Amortization of Intangible Assets

The Company determines the appropriate useful life of intangible assets by performing an analysis of expected cash flows based on its historical experience of intangible assets of similar quality and value. With the increase in identifiable intangible assets from the EMC Acquisition in July 2016 and the acquisitions made in the second half of 2015, we expect amortization expense to increase in the near term. Amortization as a percentage of revenue will depend upon a variety of factors, such as the amounts and mix of our identifiable intangible assets acquired in business combinations and the amount of our revenue.

Goodwill Impairment

In connection with our annual goodwill impairment test during the fourth quarter of 2016, we concluded that the carrying value of goodwill associated with the Maritime & Land Connectivity reporting unit exceeded its implied fair value. As a result, we recorded a goodwill impairment of \$64.0 million in the fourth quarter of 2016. The implied fair value declined due to our reduced financial projections for the reporting unit as a result of, among other things: lower than expected actual financial results from this business due to margin compression resulting from competition in our cellular backhaul land business in Africa, resulting in diminished financial performance relative to our original expectations; delayed new deal executions and slower than anticipated installations and upgrades, also resulting in diminished financial performance relative to our original expectations; and operational challenges in integrating a legacy EMC acquiree in 2015 into this reporting unit, resulting in delayed acquisition synergies. Given the foregoing, we determined there was greater uncertainty in achieving our prior financial projections and so applied a higher discount rate for purposes of our goodwill impairment analysis. The higher discount rate affected the fair value of the Maritime & Land Connectivity reporting unit.

In addition, for the quarter ended March 31, 2017, we expect to record an additional non-cash goodwill impairment charge of between \$75.0 and \$80.0 million related to this segment. This additional impairment is due to continuing challenges in the business operations at this segment as well as delay in realizing our expected synergies, which resulted in lower results than the projections as of December 31, 2016. We determined that there is a higher degree of uncertainty in achieving our financial projections and as such, increased our discount rate, which reduced the fair value of the Maritime & Land Connectivity reporting unit. Also, the adoption of ASU 2017-04, Intangibles-Goodwill and Others (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment, changed the measurement of the goodwill impairment which increased the impairment. We have not closed our books for any periods subsequent to December 31, 2016. As stated above, we expect to have a significant impairment during the quarter ended March 31, 2017, and we may have additional impairment charges in later periods after completing our impairment assessments for these periods.

See Note 2. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

Restructuring Charges

During the third quarter ended September 30, 2014, we implemented a plan to improve operational efficiencies, which included the closure of our German-based operations and facilities, centralization of our international financial operations, and realignment of our international and U.S. tax structure (the “Restructuring Plan”). During 2014, in conjunction with the Restructuring Plan, we committed to a reduction in force. We completed the implementation of our Restructuring Plan before the end of 2015 and incurred a total of \$4.6 million of restructuring charges, including:

- (1) \$2.7 million total expenses relating to employee termination benefits, which primarily included severance and transitional-related expenses.

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\$0.4 million of facilities disposal charges in connection with the closure of our German operation. Pursuant to the (2) Restructuring Plan, we exited approximately 11,000 square feet of leased facilities in Duisburg and Munich, Germany, representing approximately 6% of our global facilities square footage.

(3) \$1.5 million of legal and professional fees.

Stock-Based Compensation

Included in our operating expenses are expenses associated with stock-based compensation, which are allocated and included in cost of sales, sales and marketing, product development and general and administrative expenses as necessary. Stock-based compensation expense is largely comprised of costs associated with stock options and restricted stock units granted to our directors, employees and consultants. We record the fair value of these equity-based awards and stock-based compensation expenses at their cost ratably over related vesting periods. In addition, stock-based compensation expense includes the cost of options to purchase common stock issued to certain senior non-employees and resources.

As of December 31, 2016, we had approximately \$23.1 million of unrecognized employee related stock-based compensation, net of estimated forfeitures, which we expect to recognize over a weighted average period of approximately 2.70 years. Stock-based compensation expense is expected to increase throughout 2017 compared to 2016 as a result of additional stock-based awards that we expect to issue to continue to attract and retain employees and non-employee directors.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense) principally consists of the following:

Interest income expense (net) – interest expense on outstanding debt, net of interest earned on cash balances and short-term investments. We typically invest our available cash balances in money market funds and short-term United States Treasury obligations;

Income from equity method investments acquired in the 2016 EMC Acquisition;

Changes in the fair value of our derivative financial instruments; and

Other expense, net – primarily comprised of certain unrealized transaction gains and losses on foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, which fluctuates depending upon movements in underlying currency exchange rates, primarily movement of the U.S. dollar against the Euro, Pound Sterling and Canadian dollar.

Provision for Income Taxes

We have been subject to income taxes principally in the United States since inception. With the acquisitions of AIA, PMG and IFES in 2013, WOI and navAero in 2015 and EMC in 2016, we have a legal presence in various countries, including Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Canada, China, India, Hong Kong, the United Arab Emirates, Argentina, Brazil, Kenya, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, Luxembourg and South Africa. We anticipate that as we continue to expand our operations outside the United States, we will become subject to additional taxation based on foreign statutory rates and our effective tax rate could fluctuate accordingly.

Income taxes are computed using the asset and liability method, under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

We recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit recognized in the financial statements for a particular tax position is based on the largest benefit that is more likely than not to be realized. The amount of unrecognized tax benefits (“UTB”) is adjusted as appropriate for changes in facts and circumstances, such as significant amendments to existing tax law, new regulations or interpretations by the taxing authorities, new information obtained during a tax examination, or resolution of an examination. We recognize both accrued interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax positions as a component of Income tax (benefit) expense in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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We currently believe that based on the available information, it is more likely than not that some of our deferred tax assets will not be realized, and accordingly we have recorded a valuation allowance against certain of our federal, state and foreign deferred tax assets. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015 we had approximately \$152.7 million and \$91.9 million, respectively, of federal operating loss carry-forward and \$84.9 million and \$40.5 million, respectively, of state operating loss carry-forward available to offset future taxable income which expire in varying amounts beginning in 2026 for federal and 2017 for state purposes if unused. In addition, we had foreign net operating losses carryforward from various jurisdictions of \$56.4 million and \$44.9 million as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Federal and state laws impose substantial restrictions on the utilization of net operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards in the event of an “ownership change,” as defined in Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Internal Revenue Code. Currently, we expect the utilization of our net operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards in the near term to be affected by certain limitations placed on these carry-forwards as a result of our previous ownership changes with PAR, our largest stockholder. We have determined that \$2.7 million of our net operating losses will expire because of the annual limitation.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and related disclosures. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Our estimates are based on historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Our actual results could differ from these estimates.

We believe that the assumptions and estimates associated with our revenue recognition, allowance for doubtful accounts, the assigned value of acquired tangible and intangible assets and assumed and contingent liabilities associated with business combinations, provision for legal settlements, valuation of media content library and equipment inventory, useful lives and impairment of property and equipment, intangible assets, goodwill and other assets, the fair value of the Company's equity-based compensation awards and convertible debt instruments, and valuation of deferred income tax assets and liabilities, have the greatest potential impact on our consolidated financial statements. Therefore, we consider these to be our critical accounting policies and estimates.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists, the services have been rendered or goods have been delivered, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. If any of these criteria are not met, revenue recognition is deferred until such time as all of the criteria are met. We consider persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement to be the receipt of a signed contract or purchase order. Collectability is assessed based on a number of factors, including transaction history and the creditworthiness of a customer. If it is determined that collection is not reasonably assured, revenue is not recognized until collection becomes reasonably assured, which is generally upon receipt of cash.

For arrangements with multiple deliverables, we allocate revenue to each deliverable if the delivered item(s) has value to the customer on a standalone basis and, if the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered item, delivery or performance of the undelivered item(s) is considered probable and substantially in our control. The fair value of the selling price for a deliverable is determined using a hierarchy of (1) Company-specific objective and reliable evidence, then (2) third-party evidence, then (3) best estimate of selling price. We allocate any arrangement fee to each of the elements based on their relative selling prices.

When we enter into revenue sharing arrangements where we act as the principal, we recognize the underlying revenue on a gross basis. In determining whether to report revenue gross for the fees received from its customers, we assess whether we are the primary obligor, responsible for fulfillment, have generally inventory risk, bear credit risk and have latitude in establishing prices with our customers, among other factors.

Our revenue is principally derived from the following services:

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Media & Content

Licensing and Service Revenue.

Content licensing revenue is principally generated through the sale or license of media content, video and music programming, applications and video games to customers in the aviation, maritime and non-theatrical markets, and to a lesser extent through various services such as encoding and editing of media content. Revenue from the sale or license of content is recognized when the content has been delivered and the contractual performance obligations have been fulfilled, generally at the time a customer's license period begins. In certain cases, we estimate licensing revenue from customers typically for revenue which is based on usage, including fees based on number of flights or number of aircraft or pay-per-view. We believe that we have the ability to reasonably estimate the amounts that will ultimately be collected and therefore recognize these amounts when earned.

Content services, such as technical services, delivery of digital media advertising, the encoding of video and music products, development of graphical interfaces or the provision of materials, are billed and revenue is recognized as services are performed and/or when the committed advertisement impressions have been delivered. Obligations pursuant to our advertising revenue arrangements typically include a minimum number of impressions or the satisfaction of other performance criteria. Revenue from performance-based arrangements is recognized as the related performance criteria are met. We assess whether performance criteria have been met and whether the fees are fixed or determinable based on a reconciliation of the performance criteria and an analysis of the payment terms associated with the transaction. The reconciliation of the performance criteria generally includes a comparison of third-party performance data to the contractual performance obligation and to internal or customer performance data in circumstances where that data is available. Where we enter into revenue-sharing arrangements with our customers, such as those relating to advertising, and when we are considered the principal, we report the underlying revenue on a gross basis in our Consolidated Statements of Operations, and record these revenue-sharing payments to our customers in service costs.

Aviation Connectivity and Maritime & Land Connectivity

Licensing and Service Revenue.

Licensing and service revenue includes satellite-based Internet services, live television, on-demand content, music streaming, shopping and click-through advertising revenue from travel-related information. Service revenue is recognized after the service has been rendered and the customer can use such service, which customarily is in the form of (i) enplanement for boarded passengers, (ii) the number of passengers that use our service, depending upon the specific customer contract, and/or (iii) other revenue such as advertising sponsorship. We assess whether performance criteria have been met and whether our service fees are fixed or determinable based on a reconciliation of the performance criteria and an analysis of the payment terms associated with the customer transaction. The reconciliation of the performance criteria generally includes a comparison of third-party performance data to the contractual performance obligation and to internal or customer performance data in circumstances where that data is available.

In certain cases, we record service revenue based on available and preliminary information from our network operations. Amounts collected on the related receivables may vary from reported information based upon third party reported amounts owed that typically occurs within thirty days of the end of the period end. For all periods presented, the difference between the amounts recognized based on preliminary information and cash collected was not material.

Equipment revenue.

Equipment revenue is recognized when title and risk pass to the buyer, which is generally upon shipment or arrival at destination depending on the contractual arrangement with the customer. In determining whether an arrangement exists, we ensure that a binding arrangement is in place, such as a purchase order or a fully executed customer-specific agreement. In cases where a customer has the contractual ability to return equipment within a specific time frame, we will provide for return reserves when and if (based upon historical experience) necessary. We generally believe the acceptance clauses in our contracts are perfunctory and will recognize revenue upon shipment provided that all other criteria have been met including delivery of the Supplemental Type Certificates (“STC”). In certain cases where we sell our equipment to an aviation customer on a stand-alone basis, we may charge a fee for obtaining the STC from the FAA, which allow our equipment to operate on certain model/type of aircraft. To the extent that we contract to charge STC fees in equipment-only sales, we will record these fees as revenue.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We extend credit to our customers. An allowance for doubtful accounts is maintained for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. Management specifically analyzes the age of customer balances, historical

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bad debt experience, customer credit-worthiness, and changes in customer payment terms when making estimates of the collectability of our trade accounts receivable balances. If we determine that the financial condition of any of our customers has deteriorated, whether due to customer specific or general economic issues, an increase in the allowance may be made. After all attempts to collect a receivable have failed, the receivable is written off.

The Assigned Value of Acquired Tangible and Intangible Assets and Assumed and Contingent Liabilities Associated with Business Combinations

We account for acquisitions of businesses using the acquisition method of accounting where the cost is allocated to the underlying net tangible and intangible assets acquired, based on their respective estimated fair values. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. Determining the fair value of certain acquired assets and liabilities is subjective in nature and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions, including, but not limited to, the selection of appropriate valuation methodology, projected revenue, expenses and cash flows, weighted average cost of capital, discount rates, estimates of advertiser and publisher turnover rates and estimates of terminal values. Additionally, any non-controlling interests in an acquired business are recorded at their acquisition date fair values. Business acquisitions are included in our consolidated financial statements as of the date of the acquisition.

Provision for Legal Settlements

We are involved in a number of legal proceedings concerning matters arising in connection with the conduct of our business activities and from stockholders regarding alleged material misstatements and omissions regarding our business and performance. Many of these proceedings are at preliminary stages and/or seek an indeterminate amount of damages. We regularly evaluate the status of the legal proceedings in which we are involved to (i) assess whether a material loss is probable or there is at least a reasonable possibility that a material loss or an additional material loss in excess of a recorded accrual may have been incurred and (ii) determine if accruals are appropriate. We record an accrual for litigation and other loss contingencies when we determine that a material loss is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. If accruals are not appropriate, we further evaluate each legal proceeding to assess whether an estimate of possible loss or range of loss can be made. There can be no assurance that legal proceedings against us will be resolved in amounts that will not differ from the amounts of our recorded accruals. Legal fees and other costs of defending litigation are charged to expense as incurred.

Valuation of Content Library and Equipment Inventory

The content library is periodically tested for impairment, but no less than annually. The marketability of the individual film right can determine whether an impairment loss is necessary. If the estimated future cash flows for an individual film right are lower than its carrying amount as of the reporting date, an impairment loss is recognized in such period.

We provide equipment inventory write-downs based on excess and obsolete inventories determined primarily by future demand forecasts. The write-down is measured as the difference between the cost of the inventory and market, based upon assumptions about future demand and charged to the provision for inventory, which is a component of cost of goods sold. At the point of the loss recognition, a new, lower cost basis for that inventory is established, and subsequent changes in facts and circumstances do not result in the restoration or increase in that newly established cost basis.

Useful Lives and Impairment of Property and Equipment, Intangible Assets, Goodwill and Other Assets

We perform valuations of assets acquired and liabilities assumed on each acquisition accounted for as a business combination, and allocate the purchase price of each acquired business to its respective net tangible and intangible

assets. Acquired intangible assets principally comprise of customer relationships and technology. We determine the appropriate useful life by performing an analysis of expected cash flows based on historical experience of the acquired businesses. Intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, which approximates the pattern in which the majority of the economic benefits is expected to be consumed.

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquired entity over the fair value of the acquired net assets. Goodwill is not amortized, and is instead tested for impairment when events or circumstances change that would indicate that goodwill might be impaired. Events or circumstances that could trigger an impairment review include, but are not limited to, a significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate, an adverse action or assessment by a regulator, unanticipated competition, a loss of key personnel, significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business, significant negative industry or economic trends or significant under-performance relative to expected historical or projected future results of operations.

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Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level, which is one level below or the same as an operating segment. Following the EMC Acquisition in July 2016, we managed and reported our businesses in three reporting units, Media & Content, Aviation Connectivity and Maritime & Land Connectivity. When testing goodwill for impairment, we first perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is necessary to perform step one of a two-step annual goodwill impairment test for each reporting unit. We are required to perform step one only if we conclude that it is more likely than not that a reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying value. If this is the case, the first step of the two-step process is to identify whether a potential impairment exists by comparing the estimated fair values of our reporting units with their respective book values, including goodwill. If the estimated fair value of the reporting unit exceeds book value, goodwill is considered not to be impaired, and no additional steps are necessary. If, however, the fair value of the reporting unit is less than book value, then the second step is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. The amount of the impairment loss is the excess of the carrying amount of the goodwill over its implied fair value. The estimate of implied fair value of goodwill is primarily based on an estimate of the discounted cash flows expected to result from that reporting unit, but may require valuations of certain internally generated and unrecognized intangible assets such as our software, technology, patents and trademarks. If the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to the excess.

We evaluate the recoverability of our long-lived assets with finite useful lives for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset group may not be recoverable. Such trigger events or changes in circumstances may include: a significant decrease in the market price of a long-lived asset, a significant adverse change in the extent or manner in which a long-lived asset is being used, a significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate, including those resulting from technology advancements in the industry, the impact of competition or other factors that could affect the value of a long-lived asset, a significant adverse deterioration in the amount of revenue or cash flows we expect to generate from an asset group, an accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected for the acquisition or development of a long-lived asset, current or future operating or cash flow losses that demonstrate continuing losses associated with the use of a long-lived asset, or a current expectation that, more likely than not, a long-lived asset will be sold or otherwise disposed of significantly before the end of its previously estimated useful life. We perform impairment testing at the asset group level that represents the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset group may not be recoverable and the expected undiscounted future cash flows attributable to the asset group are less than the carrying amount of the asset group, an impairment loss equal to the excess of the asset's carrying value over its fair value is recorded. Fair value is determined based upon estimated discounted future cash flows. Assets to be disposed of would be separately presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and reported at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell, and would no longer be depreciated or amortized.

The Fair Value of Our Equity-Based Compensation Awards and Convertible Debt Instruments

Stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as an expense over the requisite service period, which is the vesting period, on a straight-line basis. We use the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the grant date fair value of stock options. This model requires us to estimate the expected volatility and the expected term of the stock options, which are highly complex and subjective variables. The variables take into consideration, among other things, actual and projected employee stock option exercise behavior. We use an expected volatility of our stock price during the expected life of the options that is based on the historical performance of our stock price as well as including an estimate using similar companies. Expected term is computed using the simplified method as our best estimate given the lack of actual exercise history. We have selected a risk-free rate based on the implied yield available on U.S. Treasury securities with a maturity equivalent to the expected term of the stock option. Stock-based awards are comprised principally of stock options and restricted stock units.

Stock option awards issued to non-employees (e.g., our consultants) are accounted for at fair value determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Management believes that the fair value of the stock options is more reliably measured than the fair value of the services received. The fair value of each non-employee stock-based compensation award is re-measured each period until performance is completed, which generally is on each vesting date.

The estimated fair value of the convertible debt instruments is determined based on the price of the debt instruments in an over-the-counter market trade on the reporting date.

Deferred Income Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the amounts that are reported in the income tax returns. Deferred taxes are evaluated for realization on a jurisdictional basis. We record valuation allowances to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely

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than not to be realized. In making this assessment, management analyzes future taxable income, reversing temporary differences and ongoing tax planning strategies. Should a change in circumstances lead to a change in judgment about the realizability of deferred tax assets in future years, we will adjust related valuation allowances in the period that the change in circumstances occurs, along with a corresponding increase or charge to income. We are subject to the accounting guidance for uncertain income tax positions. Our policy for recording interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax positions is to record such items as a component of income tax expense.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our results of operations for the periods presented. The information contained in the tables below should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statements Schedules. The period-to-period comparisons of financial results in the table below are not necessarily indicative of future results (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Revenue	\$529,755	\$426,030	\$387,735
Operating expenses:			
Cost of sales	365,470	279,156	281,873
Sales and marketing	30,941	17,705	13,287
Product development	37,718	28,610	23,010
General and administrative	115,195	77,715	69,743
Provision for legal settlements	43,446	4,250	8,030
Amortization of intangible assets	35,648	26,994	24,552
Goodwill impairment	64,000	—	—
Restructuring charges	—	411	4,223
Total operating expenses	692,418	434,841	424,718
Loss from operations	(162,663)	(8,811)	(36,983)
Other income (expense):			
Interest (expense) income, net	(18,198)	(2,492)	88
Income (loss) from equity method investments	3,829	—	(1,500)
Change in fair value of derivatives	25,515	11,938	(6,955)
Other expense, net	(6,326)	(1,140)	(1,270)
Loss before income taxes	(157,843)	(505)	(46,620)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(44,911)	1,621	10,574
Net loss	(112,932)	(2,126)	(57,194)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	—	—	194
Net loss attributable to Global Eagle Entertainment Inc. common stockholders	\$(112,932)	\$(2,126)	\$(57,388)
Net loss per share:			
Basic	\$(1.39)	\$(0.03)	\$(0.78)
Diluted	\$(1.39)	\$(0.18)	\$(0.78)
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic	81,269	77,558	73,300
Diluted	81,269	78,394	73,300

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The following table provides the depreciation expense included in the above line items (in thousands):

	Year Ended December		
	31, 2016	2015	2014
Depreciation expense:			
Cost of sales	\$ 10,855	\$ 2,957	\$ 2,820
Sales and marketing	1,793	893	471
Product development	2,186	1,443	858
General and administrative	6,677	4,154	3,030
Total	\$ 21,511	\$ 9,447	\$ 7,179

The following table provides the stock-based compensation expense included in the above line items (in thousands):

	Year Ended December		
	31, 2016	2015	2014
Stock-based compensation expense:			
Cost of sales	\$ 313	\$ 322	\$ 36
Sales and marketing	629	701	46
Product development	994	1,020	268
General and administrative	8,811	6,192	7,717
Total	\$ 10,747	\$ 8,235	\$ 8,067

The following table provides our results of operations, as a percentage of revenue, for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December		
	31, 2016	2015	2014
Revenue	100 %	100 %	100 %
Operating expenses:			
Cost of sales	69 %	66 %	73 %
Sales and marketing	6 %	4 %	3 %
Product development	7 %	7 %	6 %
General and administrative	22 %	18 %	18 %
Provision for legal settlements	8 %	1 %	2 %
Amortization of intangible assets	7 %	6 %	6 %
Goodwill impairment	12 %	— %	— %
Restructuring charges	— %	— %	1 %
Total operating expenses	131 %	102 %	110 %
Loss from operations	(31)%	(2)%	(10)%
Other expense, net	1 %	2 %	(2)%
Loss before income taxes	(30)%	— %	(12)%
Income tax (benefit) expense	(8)%	— %	3 %
Net loss	(21)%	— %	(15)%
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	— %	— %	— %
Net loss attributable to Global Eagle Entertainment Inc. common stockholders	(21)%	— %	(15)%

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Operating Segments

The following tables set forth our contribution profit for each operating segment in the periods presented (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Revenue:			
Media & Content			
Licensing	\$261,912	\$252,775	\$231,521
Services	56,152	55,292	45,868
Total	318,064	308,067	277,389
Aviation Connectivity			
Services	109,507	96,912	74,839
Equipment	28,977	21,051	35,507
Total	138,484	117,963	110,346
Maritime & Land Connectivity			
Services	68,964	—	—
Equipment	4,243	—	—
Total	73,207	—	—
Total revenue	\$529,755	\$426,030	\$387,735
Cost of sales:			
Media & Content			
Licensing and services	\$214,028	\$203,693	\$194,996
Aviation Connectivity			
Services	67,155	57,942	54,882
Equipment	24,590	17,521	31,995
Total	91,745	75,463	86,877
Maritime & Land Connectivity			
Services	55,519	—	—
Equipment	4,178	—	—
Total	59,697	—	—
Total cost of sales	\$365,470	\$279,156	\$281,873
Contribution profit:			
Media & Content	\$104,036	\$104,374	\$82,393
Aviation Connectivity	46,739	42,500	23,469
Maritime & Land Connectivity	13,510	—	—
Total contribution profit	164,285	146,874	105,862
Other operating expenses	326,948	155,685	142,845
Loss from operations	\$(162,663)	\$(8,811)	\$(36,983)

Revenue

Media & Content

The revenue for Media & Content for each of the three years ended December 31, 2016 was as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,			% Change
	2016	2015	2014	

20152014

to to

20162015

Licensing and services \$318,064 \$308,067 \$277,389 3% 11 %

54

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Licensing and Services Revenue

2016 compared to 2015. Licensing and services revenue for Media & Content increased by \$10.0 million or 3% to \$318.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$308.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily due to the additional revenue from companies acquired in the third quarter of 2015, revenue from new airline customers, new advertising campaigns and higher tablets and pay-per-view revenue. The increase was partially offset by the loss of the American Airlines business in the third quarter of 2016.

2015 compared to 2014. Licensing and services revenue for Media & Content increased by \$30.7 million or 11%, to \$308.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$277.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase was principally due to the timing of on-boarding certain significant Media & Content customers, period-over-period revenue growth from existing Media & Content customers and revenue from companies acquired in the third quarter of 2015.

Aviation Connectivity

The revenue for Aviation Connectivity for each of the three years ended December 31, 2016 was as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,			% Change	
	2016	2015	2014	2015 to 2016	2014 to 2015
Services	\$109,507	\$96,912	\$74,839	13%	29%
Equipment	28,977	21,051	35,507	38%	(41)%
Total	\$138,484	\$117,963	\$110,346	17%	7%

Services Revenue

2016 compared to 2015. Services revenue for Aviation Connectivity increased \$12.6 million or 13%, to \$109.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$96.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was due to various factors, including a larger base of Wi-Fi installed planes, increases in passenger usage rates and overall improvements in network performance, offset by a decline in sponsorship revenue for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015.

2015 compared to 2014. Services revenue for Aviation Connectivity increased \$22.1 million, or 29%, to \$96.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, as compared to \$74.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase was principally due to higher take rates and the growth in users of our satellite-based Internet services on Southwest Airlines, which was driven by a higher number of Southwest Airlines planes offering our connectivity services for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014.

Equipment Revenue

2016 compared to 2015. Equipment revenue for Aviation Connectivity increased by \$7.9 million, or 38%, to \$29.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$21.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily due to the number and timing of equipment installations on newly commissioned planes and additional revenue from the companies acquired during the third quarter of 2015.

2015 compared to 2014. Equipment revenue for Aviation Connectivity decreased by \$14.5 million, or 41%, to \$21.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, as compared to \$35.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease was primarily due to the timing of equipment installations on newly commissioned planes.

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Maritime & Land Connectivity

The revenue for Maritime & Land Connectivity for each of the three years ended December 31, 2016 was as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		% Change	
	2016	2015	2014 to 2016	2014 to 2015
Services	\$68,964	\$ —	—%	—%
Equipment	4,243	—	—%	—%
Total	\$73,207	\$ —	—%	—%

As a result of the EMC Acquisition in July 2016, the Company formed a Maritime & Land Connectivity operating segment during 2016, and EMC became part of that segment. For the year ended December 31, 2016, Maritime & Land Connectivity contributed services and equipment revenue of \$69.0 million and \$4.2 million, respectively. There was no revenue for Maritime & Land Connectivity during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Cost of Sales

Media & Content

The cost of sales for Media & Content for each of the three years ended December 31, 2016 was as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,			% Change	
	2016	2015	2014	2015 to 2016	2014 to 2015
Cost of sales	\$214,028	\$203,693	\$194,996	5%	4%

2016 compared to 2015. Cost of sales for Media & Content increased by \$10.3 million to \$214.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, as compared to \$203.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. This increase was mainly driven by higher cost of sales to support increased volume from new and existing customers and new advertising costs as a result of the acquisition of the assets of RMG, which was completed in the third quarter of 2015.

As a percentage of Media & Content revenue, cost of sales for Media & Content was relatively flat at 67% for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to 66% for the year ended December 31, 2015.

2015 compared to 2014. Cost of sales for Media & Content increased \$8.7 million to \$203.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, as compared to \$195.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. This increase was mainly driven by the period-over-period growth from existing Media & Content customers as well as acquisitions in the third quarter of 2015.

As a percentage of Media & Content revenue, cost of sales for Media & Content of 66% for the year ended December 31, 2015 decreased compared to 70% for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Aviation Connectivity

The cost of sales for Aviation Connectivity for each of the three years ended December 31, 2016 was as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,			% Change	
	2016	2015	2014	2015 to 2016	2014 to 2015
Services	\$67,155	\$57,942	\$54,882	16%	6%
Equipment	24,590	17,521	31,995	40%	(45)%
Total	\$91,745	\$75,463	\$86,877	22%	(13)%

2016 compared to 2015. Cost of sales for Aviation Connectivity increased \$16.3 million or 22%, to \$91.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$75.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was due to a \$9.2

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million increase in licensing and services cost of sales and a \$7.1 million increase in equipment cost of sales. The increase in licensing and services cost of sales was primarily due to higher satellite bandwidth expenses to support customer growth offset by bandwidth synergies realized as a result of the renegotiation of satellite bandwidth contracts with certain vendors subsequent to the EMC Acquisition. The increase in equipment cost of sales was the result of higher equipment shipments on newly commissioned airplanes.

As a percentage of services revenue for Aviation Connectivity, licensing and services cost of sales for Aviation Connectivity remained relatively flat at 61% for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to 60% for the year ended December 31, 2015.

As a percentage of equipment revenue for Aviation Connectivity, equipment cost of sales for Aviation Connectivity remained relatively flat at 85% for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to 83% for the year ended December 31, 2015.

2015 compared to 2014. Cost of sales for Aviation Connectivity decreased \$11.4 million, or 13%, to \$75.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$86.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease was due to a \$14.5 million decrease in equipment cost of sales, partially offset by a \$3.1 million increase in licensing and services cost of sales. The decrease in equipment cost of sales was principally due to a decrease in equipment revenue over the same period as a result of the timing of equipment shipments on newly commissioned planes. The decrease was offset by an increase in licensing and services cost of sales largely due to higher licensing fees to support the growth in licensing and services revenue over the same period.

As a percentage of licensing and services revenue for Aviation Connectivity, licensing and services cost of sales for Aviation Connectivity was 60% for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to 73% for the year ended December 31, 2014, an improvement of 1,300 basis points. The period-to-period improvement in Connectivity services margin was largely due to improved optimization of our satellite bandwidth costs for the year ended December 31, 2015, coupled with higher services revenue from increased take rates and passenger usage on Southwest Airlines for the year ended December 31, 2015 versus the year ended December 31, 2014.

As a percentage of equipment revenue for Aviation Connectivity, equipment cost of sales for Aviation Connectivity was 83% for the year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to 90% for the year ended December 31, 2014, a decrease of 500 basis points. The period-over-period change in contribution margin was primarily due to a lower mix of equipment installations on the Southwest Airlines fleet in 2015, as compared to 2014, which were sold at more favorable margins as compared to other airlines.

Maritime & Land Connectivity

The cost of sales for Maritime & Land Connectivity for each of the three years ended December 31, 2016 was as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended		% Change		
	December 31,		2015	2014	
	2016	2015	2014	to 2016	to 2015
Services	\$55,519	\$ —	—	—%	—%
Equipment	4,178	—	—	—%	—%
Total	\$59,697	\$ —	—	—%	—%

During the year ended December 31, 2016, Maritime & Land Connectivity, which was formed as a result of the EMC Acquisition, recorded services and equipment costs of sales of \$55.5 million and \$4.2 million, respectively. There were no cost of sales for Maritime & Land Connectivity during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. As a percentage of licensing and services revenue for Maritime & Land Connectivity, licensing and services cost of sales for Maritime & Land Connectivity was 81% during the year ended December 31, 2016. Compared to our other operating segments, our Maritime & Land Connectivity segment is more capital intensive and has larger numbers of vessels to serve, which results in the higher depreciation and other indirect costs. As such, this segment has a lower contribution margin than our other segments.

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Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses for each of the three years ended December 31, 2016 were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,			% Change	
	2016	2015	2014	2015 to 2016	2014 to 2015
Sales and marketing	\$30,941	\$17,705	\$13,287	75 %	33 %
Product development	37,718	28,610	23,010	32 %	24 %
General and administrative	115,195	77,715	69,743	48 %	11 %
Provision for legal settlements	43,446	4,250	8,030	922 %	(47)%
Amortization of intangible assets	35,648	26,994	24,552	32 %	10 %
Goodwill impairment	64,000	—	—	— %	— %
Restructuring charges	—	411	4,223	(100)%	(90)%
Total	\$326,948	\$155,685	\$142,845	110 %	9 %

Sales and Marketing

2016 compared to 2015. Sales and marketing expenses increased by \$13.2 million, or 75%, to \$30.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$17.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The year-over-year increase was due to the EMC Acquisition, which contributed \$9.3 million of such increase. The remaining increase is primarily due to a \$2.8 million increase in personnel costs, and an increase of \$1.1 million for depreciation expense.

2015 compared to 2014. Sales and marketing expenses increased by \$4.4 million, or 33%, to \$17.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$13.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase was largely due to a net increase of \$3.0 million in personnel and related costs as a result of acquisitions and to support the growth in our business and an increase of \$1.1 million in non-cash stock-based compensation and depreciation expenses.

Product Development

2016 compared to 2015. Product development expenses increased by \$9.1 million, or 32%, to \$37.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$28.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The year-over-year increase was due to the EMC Acquisition, which contributed \$1.6 million of such increase, impairment of internally developed software of \$3.2 million, an increase of \$2.9 million for personnel costs, an increase of \$2.7 million for consulting and professional services related to product development initiatives and a \$0.8 million increase in depreciation expense, partially offset by \$2.0 million in lower Ka and Ku development costs and advanced antenna technology.

2015 compared to 2014. Product development expenses increased by \$5.6 million, or 24%, to \$28.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$23.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase was largely due to an increase of approximately \$4.3 million in personnel costs and professional fees largely related to development initiatives such as Boeing line-fit, global antenna development, ongoing trial and STC expenses for Air China and Orange/Air France, and acquisitions, coupled with a \$1.3 million increase in non-cash stock-based compensation and depreciation expenses.

General and Administrative

2016 compared to 2015. General and administrative expense increased by \$37.5 million or 48% to \$115.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$77.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. EMC accounted for \$9.9 million of the increase. The remaining increase of \$27.6 million was primarily due to a \$15.4 million of transaction costs in connection with the EMC Acquisition, \$13.4 million in professional and consulting fees associated with business integration, the 2016 integrated audit, and the fees associated with legal settlements, a \$2.5 million increase in depreciation expense and a \$2.6 million increase in stock-based compensation expense, partially offset by \$2.5 million in lower personnel costs and \$3.8 million of change in fair value of earn-out liability.

2015 compared to 2014. General and administrative expense increased by \$8.0 million, or 11%, to \$77.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$69.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase was largely due to a \$5.0 million increase in facility, depreciation and insurance expenses and a net \$3.8 million increase in personnel and travel related

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costs to support our growth over the period and from acquisitions, coupled with a net increase of \$2.0 million from our February 2015 offering, integration and acquisition-related activities. Offsetting these were decreases of \$4.8 million in bad debt as the result of a one-time \$4.1 million impairment of accounts receivable during the year ended December 31, 2014 and \$1.7 million in stock-based compensation.

Provision for Legal Settlements

2016 compared to 2015. Provision for legal settlements increased by \$39.2 million, or 922%, to \$43.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$4.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was largely due to the settlement with Universal Music Group totaling \$38.6 million. See Note 11. Commitments and Contingencies to our consolidated financial statements contained herein for a discussion of our Sound-Recording Settlements.

2015 compared to 2014. Provision for legal settlements decreased by \$3.7 million, or 47%, to \$4.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$8.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease was due to the decrease in litigations in 2015. During the year ended December 31, 2014, there were settlements with various counterparties totaling \$8.0 million, while there were litigations with American Airlines and United Airlines totaling \$4.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2015.

Amortization of Intangible Assets

2016 compared to 2015. Amortization expense increased by \$8.7 million, or 32%, to \$35.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$27.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was due to the amortization of intangible assets acquired in connection with the EMC Acquisition.

2015 compared to 2014. Amortization expense increased by \$2.4 million, or 10% to \$27.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$24.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase was due to the amortization of acquired intangible assets acquired via the 2015 acquisitions of WOI and RMG on July 1, 2015 and masFlight and navAero on August 4, 2015, which were not part of our operations for 2014.

Goodwill Impairment

2016 compared to 2015. In connection with our annual goodwill impairment test during the fourth quarter of 2016, we concluded that the carrying value of goodwill associated with the Maritime & Land Connectivity reporting unit exceeded its implied fair value. As a result, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$64.0 million in the fourth quarter of 2016. The implied fair value declined due to our conclusion during the quarter that our estimated internal financial projections for this reporting unit would be lower than we had previously anticipated. We reduced the projections due to, among other things: lower than expected actual financial results from this business due to margin compression resulting from competition in our cellular backhaul land business in Africa; delayed new deal executions and slower than anticipated installations and upgrades; and operational challenges in integrating a legacy EMC acquiree in 2015 into this reporting unit that resulted in lower than previously estimated synergies. See Note 2. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

2015 compared to 2014. The Company did not record a goodwill impairment charge during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Restructuring Charges

2016 compared to 2015. There were no restructuring charges for the year ended December 31, 2016, since we completed our restructuring plan during the year ended December 31, 2015.

2015 compared to 2014. Restructuring charges decreased by \$3.8 million, or 90%, to \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to \$4.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease was due to the completion of our restructuring plan during the year ended December 31, 2015.

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Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense) for each of the three years ended December 31, 2016 was as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,			% Change	
	2016	2015	2014	2015 to 2016	2014 to 2015
Interest (expense) income, net	\$(18,198)	\$(2,492)	\$88	630 %	(2,932)%
Income (loss) from equity method investments	3,829	—	(1,500)	— %	(100)%
Change in fair value of derivatives	25,515	11,938	(6,955)	114 %	(272)%
Other expense, net	(6,326)	(1,140)	(1,270)	455 %	(10)%
Total	\$4,820	\$8,306	\$(9,637)	(42)%	(186)%

2016 compared to 2015. Other income decreased by \$3.5 million, or 42%, to \$4.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$8.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease of \$3.5 million was driven by an increase in interest expense of \$15.7 million as a result of the assumption of EMC's legacy senior secured credit facility and an increase in other expense, net due to the impairment of a loan receivable from a related party of \$4.4 million, partially offset by a \$13.6 million increase in the change in fair value of derivatives as a result of the change in the fair value of the Company's public warrants and by income from equity method investments of \$3.8 million.

2015 compared to 2014. For the year ended December 31, 2015, Other income was \$8.3 million compared to Other expense of \$9.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The \$17.9 million increase in net other income was primarily attributable to a \$11.9 million favorable fair value adjustment for the Company's Public SPAC Warrants for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to an unfavorable fair value adjustment of \$7.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, resulting in an increase in net other income of \$18.9 million between years. In addition, a loss of \$1.5 million from an equity method affiliate was incurred during the year ended December 31, 2014 while no such loss was incurred for the year ended December 31, 2015. These favorable changes were partially offset by an increase in net interest expense of \$2.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014.

Income Tax (Benefit) Expense

2016 compared to 2015. Income tax benefit was \$44.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to income tax expense of \$1.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The tax benefit during the year ended December 31, 2016 is primarily attributable to the release of valuation allowance on deferred tax assets, which was offset against the deferred tax liabilities recorded in connection with the EMC Acquisition. The 2016 income tax benefit was further reduced by other permanent tax differences primarily related to goodwill impairment charges in the Maritime & Land Connectivity reporting unit.

2015 compared to 2014. Income tax expense was \$1.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$10.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease in income tax expense was largely due to a \$3.0 million one-time benefit as a result of internal tax restructuring, and a decrease of \$4.0 million in uncertain tax position expense compared to 2014.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Current Financial Condition

As of December 31, 2016, our principal sources of liquidity were our cash and cash equivalents \$50.7 million, which primarily are invested in cash and money market funds in banking institutions in the U.S., Canada and Europe and to a lesser extent in Asia Pacific. Our cash position decreased during the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily as a result of the EMC Acquisition, for which we used \$92.2 million in cash, net of cash acquired, as partial consideration for the acquisition, \$54.2 million to purchase property and equipment, \$22.0 million payments made in connection with the litigation settlements (including our settlement with Universal Music Group and entities affiliated with the foregoing (collectively “UMG”), which is discussed in Note 11. Commitments and Contingencies to our consolidated financial statements contained herein), and \$5.2 million of stock repurchases. As of December 31, 2016, we had a working capital deficiency of \$7.5 million primarily due to Accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$240.3 million. For the year ended December 31, 2016, we had a negative cash flows from operating activities of \$36.6 million primarily due to net loss of \$112.9 million.

As of December 31, 2016, we had approximately \$18.0 million of restricted cash, a significant portion of which represented cash held in an escrow account for a previous EMC acquisition that was released to the former stockholders of the acquired company during 2017, net of any claims that arose prior to such date. The remaining restricted cash is primarily attached to letters of credit agreements between our subsidiaries and certain customers. As of December 31, 2016, we had \$398.0 million in bank term and revolver loans outstanding, most of which were assumed in the EMC Acquisition, outstanding convertible senior notes of \$69.0 million, net of the discount associated with the equity component, and other debts of \$3.3 million.

Our cash flows from operating activities are significantly affected by our investments in operations, including working capital and corporate infrastructure to support our ability to generate revenue and conduct operations through cost of services, product development, sales and marketing and general and administrative activities. Cash used in investing activities has historically been, and is expected to be, impacted significantly by our investments in business combinations, our platform, Company infrastructure and equipment for our business offerings. Historically, cash used for financing activities included Company common stock and warrant repurchases and the repayment of debt.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we invested significant cash to make additional strategic acquisitions across our Aviation Connectivity, Maritime & Land Connectivity and Media & Content segments to further grow our business. We expect to make additional strategic acquisitions over time to further grow our business, which may require significant investments in the near and long term. Moreover, during the year ended December 31, 2016, we acquired additional satellite transponders over North and Central America for an aggregate cost of \$31.9 million. Over the next twelve months, our net use of our working capital could be substantially higher or lower depending on the number and timing of new customers that we add to our business.

On July 27, 2016, we acquired EMC, which created a new Maritime & Land Connectivity segment. The acquisition-date fair value of consideration transferred for the acquisition totaled \$166.3 million, which consisted of (i) \$100.5 million in cash, (ii) approximately 5.5 million shares of our common stock issued at the closing and valued at \$40.6 million based on the closing price of our common stock less a 7.5% discount for restriction on transferability, (iii) \$25 million in deferred consideration that could be settled in July 2017 in cash, common stock or a combination thereof at the Company’s election (and which was ultimately settled in July 2017 by the issuance of 5.1 million shares of our common stock) and (iv) \$0.2 million for the settlement of a pre-existing relationship with an EMC subsidiary. We also assumed approximately \$370.8 million aggregate principal amount of EMC's indebtedness, discussed further below. The revenue and net loss of EMC included in our Consolidated Statements of Operations were \$73.2 million and \$94.8 million, respectively, from the acquisition date through December 31, 2016.

In July and August 2015, the Company completed four acquisitions: WOI, RMG advertising assets, Marks Systems, Inc. (doing business as “masFlight”) and navAero AB for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$55.2 million in cash, net of cash acquired, \$5.0 million in additional contingent consideration paid and additional contingent consideration which may total up to \$24.0 million based upon the performance of the acquired companies through the end of 2019.

In December 2016, the Company entered into an agreement with SES to purchase Tranche 1 and 2 satellite transponders in exchange for \$13.5 million in cash paid in 2016 with \$13.5 million payable in 2017 for Tranche 1 transponders and \$23.0 million payable in 2017 for Tranche 2 transponders. The satellite transponders operate over certain parts of North and Central Americas, and have an estimated useful life of 6 years beginning in December 2016.

In July 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with SES to purchase satellite transponders and certain equipment in exchange for \$6.7 million in cash with \$6.0 million payable in 2015 and the remaining \$0.7 million payable in January 2016. In

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addition, the Company deferred approximately \$2.5 million in prepaid payment obligations to SES from June 2015 to January 2016. The satellite transponders operate over certain parts of the U.S., and have an estimated useful life of 7 years beginning in July 2015.

To strengthen our current liquidity position, we may implement cost reduction initiatives to meet our short-term cash needs. In the future, we may raise additional funds through commercial financings, bonds, debentures, equity and equity-linked capital raises, lines of credit and term loans with a syndicate of commercial banks or other bank syndicates and/or issue equity securities (publicly or privately) for general corporate purposes, fund our ongoing operations and/or invest in new business opportunities. In addition to our existing cash and cash equivalents, we may need to utilize available capacity under our revolving credit facility to fund our operations for at least the next 12 months. However, as of the filing date of this Form 10-K, other than approximately \$1 million of available cushion for foreign currency fluctuations on outstanding letters of credit, we had no capacity remaining under our revolving credit facility.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Our cash and cash equivalents are maintained at several financial institutions. Deposits held may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits. Generally, our deposits may be redeemed upon demand and are maintained with a financial institution of reputable credit and, therefore, bear minimal credit risk. Of our cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2016, approximately \$36.2 million was held by our foreign subsidiaries. Under current tax laws, if these funds were repatriated for use in our U.S. operations, we may be required to pay additional income taxes at the tax rates then in effect.

Cash Flows

A summary of our cash flow activities was as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$(36,600)	\$21,855	\$(23,395)
Net cash used in investing activities	(150,819)	(80,895)	(9,723)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	13,898	84,558	(28,031)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	655	386	1
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(172,866)	25,904	(61,148)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	223,552	197,648	258,796
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$50,686	\$223,552	\$197,648

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Operating Activities

Year ended December 31, 2016

Net cash used in our operating activities of \$36.6 million primarily resulted from our net loss during the year of \$112.9 million, which included non-cash charges of \$82.3 million largely comprised of depreciation and amortization of property, equipment and intangibles, amortization of content library, goodwill impairment, deferred income taxes, changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments, issuance of shares for legal settlements and stock-based compensation. The remainder of our sources of cash used in operating activities of \$6.0 million was from changes in working capital, including \$44.7 million of cash outflows from increases in accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, content library and other assets, and decreases in deferred revenue and taxes payable. Offsetting these were \$38.7 million in cash inflows from increases in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and decreases in restricted cash, inventories and other current assets.

Year ended December 31, 2015

Net cash provided by our operating activities of \$21.9 million primarily resulted from our net loss during the year of \$2.1 million, which included non-cash charges, net of \$43.2 million largely comprised of changes in the fair value of our derivative financial instruments, depreciation and amortization of property, equipment and intangibles, amortization of content library, changes in our deferred income taxes, and stock-based compensation. Net cash used in operating activities of \$19.2 million was attributable to changes in our working capital, including \$29.2 million cash outflows from increases in accounts receivable, inventories, content library and prepaid expenses, and a decrease in deferred revenue. Offsetting these were \$10.1 million in cash inflows from increases in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, taxes payable and other liabilities and decreases in deposits and other assets.

Year ended December 31, 2014

Net cash used in our operating activities of \$23.4 million primarily resulted from our net loss during the year of \$57.2 million, which included non-cash charges of \$66.8 million largely comprised of depreciation and amortization of property, equipment and intangibles, amortization of content library, stock based compensation, changes in the fair value of our derivative financial instruments, changes in our deferred income taxes, provision for bad debt and loss on equity method investments. Additional uses of cash for operating activities of \$56.1 million was from changes in our working capital, including accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, and content library and inventory investments used to grow our operations in 2014. The increase in accounts receivable was reflective of the growth in our corresponding revenue in the period, coupled with the timing of payments from key customers in the period. The increases in prepaid expenses and inventory and content purchases were from continued investments to support the growth in our Connectivity equipment installations and content licensing acquisition. Offsetting these uses of cash in operating activities was a net cash inflow of \$23.1 million from increases in accounts payable and accrued liabilities reflective of timing of payments to vendors, deferred revenue and taxes payable.

Investing Activities

Year ended December 31, 2016

Net cash used in investing activities of \$150.8 million was primarily due to \$92.2 million for our acquisition of EMC in July 2016, net of cash acquired, \$54.2 million of purchase of property and equipment primarily relating to the purchase of connectivity equipment and satellite transponders and a \$4.4 million loan to a related party.

Year ended December 31, 2015

Net cash used in investing activities of \$80.9 million was due to cash out flows of \$60.2 million relating to recent acquisitions and \$20.7 million in investments in property and equipment to build out our internal infrastructure.

Year ended December 31, 2014

Net cash used in investing activities of \$9.7 million was largely due to \$9.1 million investments in property and equipment to build-out our internal infrastructure, \$0.5 million relating to the Purple asset purchase and \$0.7 million relating to other, offset by proceeds of approximately \$0.6 million received from the sale of certain marketable securities.

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Financing Activities

Year ended December 31, 2016

Net cash provided by financing activities of \$13.9 million was primarily due to cash received from draws from the revolving line of credit of \$27.5 million, offset by cash used to repurchase the Company's common stock totaling \$5.2 million, to repay debt of \$3.8 million and \$4.1 million in earn-out payments made to the sellers of the entities acquired during 2015.

Year ended December 31, 2015

Net cash provided by financing activities of \$84.6 million was primarily due to cash received from the issuance of the convertible senior notes of \$81.3 million and net proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants of \$5.6 million, offset by debt issuance costs of \$0.8 million, other financing activities of \$0.3 million, and repayments on debts of \$1.1 million.

Year ended December 31, 2014

Net cash used in financing activities of \$28.0 million was primarily due to cash consideration of \$21.7 million to acquire the remaining 6% interest in AIA, \$9.7 million in payments of certain debt obligations associated with AIA and \$1.4 million in payments to purchase our outstanding public warrants, offset by the net proceeds from the Former Citibank Term Loans (as defined below) of \$2.0 million and the exercise of stock options and warrants of \$3.1 million.

Stock Repurchase Program

In March 2016, our Board of Directors (the "Board") authorized a stock repurchase program under which we may repurchase up to \$50.0 million of our common stock. Under the stock repurchase program, we may repurchase shares from time to time using a variety of methods, which may include open-market purchases and privately negotiated transactions. The extent to which we repurchase our shares, and the timing and manner of such repurchases, will depend upon a variety of factors, including market conditions, regulatory requirements and other corporate considerations, as determined by management. We measure all potential buybacks against other potential uses of capital which may arise from time to time. The repurchase program does not obligate us to repurchase any specific number of shares, and may be suspended or discontinued at any time. As of December 31, 2016, the remaining authorization under the stock repurchase plan was \$44.8 million. In addition, we are subject to contractual limitations on stock repurchases under our credit agreement entered into in January 2017.

Warrants

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Board authorized us to repurchase warrants previously issued in our initial public offering ("Public SPAC Warrants") for an aggregate purchase price, payable in cash and/or shares of common stock, of up to \$25.0 million (inclusive of certain prior warrant purchases). In August 2015, the Board increased this amount by an additional \$20.0 million. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we did not acquire any warrants under this authorization. As of December 31, 2016, \$16.7 million was available for warrant repurchases under this authorization. The amount we spend and the number of warrants repurchased varies based on a variety of factors including the warrant price. In addition, we are subject to contractual limitations on warrant repurchases under our credit agreement entered into in January 2017.

Sound Recording Settlements

During the three months ended September 30, 2016, we entered into settlement agreements with major record labels and publishers, including UMG, to settle music copyright infringement and related claims (the “Sound-Recording Settlements”). As a result of the Sound-Recording Settlements, we paid approximately \$18.0 million in cash and issued approximately 1.8 million shares of our common stock to settle lawsuits and other claims. Under our settlement agreement with UMG, we also paid UMG an additional \$5.0 million in cash in March 2017 and are obligated to issue 500,000 shares of our common stock when and if the closing price of our common stock exceeds \$10.00 per share and 400,000 shares of our common stock when and if the closing price of our common stock exceeds \$12.00 per share.

In October 2016, we entered into a settlement agreement with American Airlines pursuant to which we paid \$3.7 million to settle our outstanding litigation with American Airlines. This litigation was also related to our sound-recording liabilities.

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See Note 11. Commitments and Contingencies to our consolidated financial statements contained herein for a discussion of our Sound-Recording Settlements.

Debt Instruments

The carrying values of our debt as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows (in thousands):

	2016	2015
EMC Senior secured credit facility (refinanced in January 2017)	\$397,977	\$—
Convertible senior notes	69,024	68,335
Other debt	3,299	2,819
	\$470,300	\$71,154

Convertible Senior Notes

In February 2015, the Company issued \$82.5 million principal amount of convertible senior notes due in 2035 (the “Convertible Notes”) in a private placement. The Convertible Notes were issued at par, pay interest semi-annually in arrears at an annual rate of 2.75% and mature on February 15, 2035, unless earlier repurchased, redeemed or converted. The Convertible Notes are convertible in certain circumstances and subject to certain conditions, based on an initial conversion rate of 53.9084 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes (which represents an initial conversion price of approximately \$18.55 per share), subject to adjustment. Holders of the Convertible Notes may convert their Convertible Notes at their option at any time prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding November 15, 2034, only if one or more of the following conditions has been satisfied: 1) during any calendar quarter beginning after March 31, 2015 if the closing price of the Company’s common stock equals or exceeds 130% of the respective conversion price per share during a defined period at the end of the previous quarter, 2) during the five consecutive business day period immediately following any five consecutive trading day period in which the trading price per \$1,000 principal amount of Convertible Notes for each trading day was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of the Company’s common stock and the conversion rate on each such trading day, 3) if specified corporate transactions occur, or 4) if the Company calls any or all of the Convertible Notes for redemption, at any time prior to the close of business on the second business day immediately preceding the redemption date. On or after November 15, 2034, until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date, a holder may convert all or a portion of its Convertible Notes at any time, regardless of the foregoing circumstances.

On February 20, 2022, February 20, 2025 and February 20, 2030 and if the Company undergoes a “fundamental change” (as defined in the indenture governing the Convertible Notes (the “Indenture”)), subject to certain conditions, a holder will have the option to require the Company to repurchase all or a portion of its Convertible Notes for cash at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes to be repurchased, plus any accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the relevant repurchase date. In addition, upon the occurrence of a “make-whole fundamental change” (as defined in the Indenture) or if the Company delivers a redemption notice prior to February 20, 2022, the Company will, in certain circumstances, increase the conversion rate for a holder that converts its Convertible Notes.

The Company may not redeem the Convertible Notes prior to February 20, 2019. The Company may, at its option, redeem all or part of the Convertible Notes at any time (i) on or after February 20, 2019 if the last reported sale price per share of the Company’s common stock has been at least 130% of the conversion price then in effect for at least 20 trading days during any 30 consecutive trading day period ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the date on which the Company provides written notice of redemption and (ii) on or after February 20, 2022 regardless of the sale price condition described in clause (i), in each case, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the

principal amount of the Convertible Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the redemption date. Upon conversion of any Convertible Note, the Company shall pay or deliver to the converting Holder, cash, shares of Common Stock or a combination of cash and shares of the Company's common stock, at the Company's election.

The Company separated the notes into liability and equity components. The carrying amount of the liability component of \$69.5 million was calculated by measuring the fair value of similar liabilities that do not have an associated convertible feature. The carrying amount of the equity component was calculated to be \$13.0 million, and represents the conversion option which was determined by deducting the fair value of the liability component from the principal amount of the notes. This difference represents a debt discount that is amortized to interest expense over the term of the Convertible Notes. The equity component is not remeasured as long as it continues to meet the conditions for equity classification.

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In accounting for the direct transaction costs (the “issuance costs”) related to the Convertible Notes, the Company allocated the total amount of issuance costs incurred to the liability and equity components based on their relative values. The Company recorded issuance costs of \$1.8 million and \$0.3 million to the liability and equity components, respectively. Issuance costs, including fees paid to the initial purchasers who acted as intermediaries in the placement of the Convertible Notes, attributable to the liability component are presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the debt instrument and are amortized to interest expense over the term of the Convertible Notes in the Consolidated Statements of Operations, and the issuance costs attributable to the equity component were netted with the equity component and included within Additional paid-in capital in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Interest cost related to the amortization expense of the issuance costs associated with the liability component was not material for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the outstanding principal on the Convertible Notes was \$82.5 million, and the carrying amount of the liability component, net of the unamortized debt issuance costs and discount associated with the equity component, was \$69.0 million and \$68.3 million, respectively.

EMC Senior Secured Credit Facility

In connection with the EMC Acquisition, the Company assumed and became guarantor of legacy EMC indebtedness comprising (i) a First Lien Credit Agreement, dated as of July 1, 2015, as amended, by and among EMC, Morgan Stanley Senior Funding, Inc., as the Administrative Agent, the guarantors party thereto and the lenders from time to time party thereto (as amended, modified or otherwise supplemented from time to time, the “EMC First Lien Credit Agreement”) and (ii) a Second Lien Credit Agreement, dated as of July 1, 2015, as amended, by and among EMC, Morgan Stanley Senior Funding, Inc., as the Administrative Agent, the guarantors party thereto and the lenders from time to time party thereto (as amended, modified or otherwise supplemented from time to time, the “EMC Second Lien Credit Agreement”) and together with the First Lien Credit Agreement, the “EMC Credit Facilities”).

The EMC First Lien Credit Agreement provided for loans in an original aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$303.0 million, comprised of term loans (the “EMC First Lien Term Loans”) and revolving loans (the “First Lien Revolving Loans”) and together with the First Lien Term Loans, the “First Lien Loans”). Under an Incremental Amendment dated June 29, 2016, the total revolving facility capacity under the EMC First Lien Credit Agreement was increased from \$35.0 million to \$75.5 million. As of the closing of the EMC Acquisition, the outstanding principal amounts of First Lien Term Loans and First Lien Revolving Loans were \$265.3 million and \$28.0 million, respectively. The remaining availability under First Lien Revolving Loans as of December 31, 2016 was \$16.7 million. Subject to certain exceptions, First Lien Term Loans bore interest on the outstanding principal amount thereof from the applicable borrowing date at a rate per annum equal to (i) the Base Rate (as defined in the EMC First Lien Credit Agreement) plus 4.75% or (ii) at a rate per annum equal to the Eurocurrency Rate for each Interest Period (as defined in the First Lien Credit Agreement) plus 5.75%. Amounts borrowed under the First Lien Term Loans that were repaid or prepaid could not be re-borrowed. In addition, the EMC First Lien Credit Agreement required quarterly principal payments of 0.25% of the aggregate principal amount outstanding of First Lien Term Loans, subject to reduction as a result of the application of prepayments or cancellation of indebtedness in accordance with the terms of the EMC First Lien Credit Agreement. First Lien Revolving Loans bore interest at a rate based on the Base Rate, Eurocurrency Rate or EURIBOR Rate, each as defined in the EMC First Lien Credit Agreement (each such loan a “EURIBOR Rate Loan”). Subject to certain exceptions, First Lien Revolving Loans bore interest at varying rates based on the Consolidated First Lien Net Leverage Ratio (as defined in the First Lien Credit Agreement), which ratio ranged from greater than 3.50:1.00 (corresponding to a higher interest rate) to less than or equal to 3.00:1.00 (corresponding to a lower interest rate). The obligations of the First Lien Lenders to make loans under the EMC First Lien Credit Agreement were subject to customary conditions precedent. Subject to certain conditions, the First Lien Loans could have been voluntarily prepaid at any time without penalty or premium. The EMC First Lien Credit Agreement also provided for mandatory prepayments relating to excess cash flow, asset dispositions, and incurrence of indebtedness

and casualty events, all subject to customary exceptions, conditions and qualifications. The EMC First Lien Credit Agreement also provided for the issuance of letters of credit in the amount equal to the lesser of \$10.0 million and the aggregate amount of revolving facility capacity. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had outstanding letters of credit of \$3.3 million under the EMC First Lien Credit Agreement.

The EMC First Lien Credit Agreement contained customary affirmative and negative covenants, as well as a financial covenant which required that the Company maintain a certain maximum Consolidated First Lien Net Leverage Ratio (as defined in the EMC First Lien Credit Agreement) measured at the end of each fiscal quarter for the life of the First Lien Loans, which Consolidated First Lien Net Leverage Ratio could not exceed 3.75 to 1.00 through the fourth fiscal quarter of 2017, 3.50 to 1.00 for each fiscal quarter in 2018, 3.25 to 1.00 for each fiscal quarter in 2019 and 3.00 to 1.00 for each fiscal quarter thereafter until the Latest Maturity Date (as defined in the EMC First Lien Credit Agreement). The First Lien Term Loans were set to mature on June 30, 2021. The First Lien Revolving Loans were set to mature on June 30, 2022.

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The EMC Second Lien Credit Agreement provided for term loans (each such loan a “Second Lien Term Loan”) in an original aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$92.0 million. As of the closing of the EMC Acquisition, the outstanding principal amount of Second Lien Term Loans was \$92.0 million.

Second Lien Term Loans bore interest at a rate based on (i) the Base Rate, as defined in the EMC Second Lien Credit Agreement (each such loan, a “Second Lien Base Rate Loan”), or (ii) the Eurocurrency Rate, as defined in the EMC Second Lien Credit Agreement (each such loan, a “Second Lien Eurocurrency Loan”). Subject to certain exceptions set forth in the EMC Second Lien Credit Agreement, (i) each Second Lien Base Rate Loan bore interest on the outstanding principal amount thereof from the applicable borrowing date at a rate equal to the Base Rate plus 8.625% and (ii) each Second Lien Eurocurrency Loan bore interest on the outstanding principal amount thereof for each Interest Period (as defined in the EMC Second Lien Credit Agreement) at a rate equal to the Eurocurrency Rate for such Interest Period plus 9.625%. Amounts borrowed under the EMC Second Lien Credit Agreement that were repaid or prepaid could not be re-borrowed.

The EMC Second Lien Credit Agreement provided for mandatory prepayments relating to excess cash flow, asset dispositions, and incurrence of indebtedness and casualty events, all subject to customary exceptions, conditions and qualifications. The EMC Second Lien Credit Agreement contained customary affirmative and negative covenants of the Second Lien Loan Parties, as well as a financial covenant which required that the Company maintain a certain maximum Consolidated Total Net Leverage Ratio (as defined in the EMC Second Lien Credit Agreement) measured at the end of each fiscal quarter for the life of the Second Lien Loans, which Consolidated Total Net Leverage Ratio could not exceed 5.75 to 1.00 through the fourth fiscal quarter in 2017, 5.50 to 1.00 for each fiscal quarter in 2018, 5.25 to 1.00 for each fiscal quarter in 2019 and 5.00 to 1.00 for each fiscal quarter thereafter until the Latest Maturity Date (as defined in the EMC Second Lien Credit Agreement). The Second Lien Term Loans were set to mature on June 30, 2020.

2017 Credit Agreement

On January 6, 2017, the Company refinanced the EMC Senior Secured Credit Facility with a six-year \$500 million senior-secured term-loan facility (“2017 Term Loans”) and a five-year \$85 million senior-secured revolving credit facility (“2017 Revolving Loans”) (collectively “2017 Credit Agreement”). The 2017 Term Loans initially bore interest on the outstanding principal amount thereof at a rate per annum equal to (i) the Eurocurrency Rate (as defined) plus 6.00% or (ii) the Base Rate (as defined) plus 5.00% for each Interest Period (as defined). The 2017 Credit Agreement requires quarterly principal amortization payments equal to 0.25% of the original aggregate principal amount of the 2017 Term Loans, with such amortization payments reduced for prepayments in accordance with the terms of the Credit Agreement. The 2017 Revolving Loans initially bore interest at a rate per annum equal to (i) the Base Rate plus 5.00% or (ii) the Eurocurrency Rate or EURIBOR (as defined) plus 6.00% until the delivery of financial statements for the first full fiscal quarter ending after the date of the 2017 Credit Agreement (the “Closing Date”). After the delivery of the financial statements, 2017 Revolving Loans bear interest at a rate based on the Base Rate, Eurocurrency Rate or EURIBOR (each as defined) plus an interest-rate spread thereon that varies based on the Consolidated First Lien Net Leverage Ratio (as defined). The spread thereon initially ranged from 4.50% to 5.00% for the Base Rate and 5.50% to 6.00% for the Eurocurrency Rate and EURIBOR. In May 2017 and October 2017, the interest rates and required quarterly principal amortization payments for the 2017 Term Loans and the interest rates and interest-rate spreads for the 2017 Revolving Loans were amended as described below. The 2017 Credit Agreement provides for the issuance of letters of credit in the amount equal to the lesser of \$15.0 million and the aggregate amount of the revolving loan commitment.

The 2017 Credit Agreement is secured by substantially all of the Company’s and its subsidiaries’ tangible and intangible assets, including a pledge of all of the outstanding capital stock of substantially all of our domestic subsidiaries and 65% of the shares or equity interests of foreign subsidiaries, subject to certain exceptions.

The 2017 Credit Agreement contains various customary restrictive covenants that limit the Company's ability to, among other things: create or incur liens on assets; make any investments, loans or advances; incur additional indebtedness, engage in mergers, dissolutions, liquidations or consolidations; engage in transactions with affiliates; make dispositions; and declare or make dividend payments. The 2017 Credit Agreement requires the Company to maintain compliance with a maximum consolidated first lien net leverage ratio, as set forth in the 2017 Credit Agreement. In addition, the 2017 Credit Agreement contains various customary representations and warranties, including whether a material adverse effect on the Company has occurred since January 6, 2017, the closing date of the credit agreement. One of the conditions to drawing on the revolving credit facility is confirmation that the representations and warranties in the 2017 Credit Agreement are true as of the date of borrowing, and if the Company is unable to make that confirmation, including that no material adverse effect has occurred, it will be unable to draw down further on the revolver.

First Amendment to Credit Agreement and Limited Waiver

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On May 4, 2017, the Company signed a First Amendment and Limited Waiver to Credit Agreement (the “May 2017 Amendment”), whereby the lenders waived the following default events under the affirmative covenants. Failure to comply with the below requirements by the respective due dates would constitute an immediate event of default.

Failure to deliver the 2016 annual financial statements by March 31, 2017: the waiver was to remain effective so long as the Company issued an earnings release for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2016 (“Earnings Release”) on or prior to June 30, 2017 and delivered its 2016 audited consolidated financial statements by July 31, 2017. The June 2017 Amendment, September 2017 Extension, First October 2017 Amendment, October 2017 Extension and Second October 2017 Amendment further amended this waiver as described below.

Failure to deliver the quarterly financial statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 by May 15, 2017: the waiver was to remain effective so long as the Company issued the Earnings Release on or prior to June 30, 2017 and delivered the unaudited consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 on or prior to July 31, 2017. The June 2017 Amendment, September 2017 Extension, First October 2017 Amendment and Second October 2017 Amendment further amended this waiver as described below.

Failure to deliver the Company’s budget to the Administrative Agent by April 30, 2017: the waiver was to remain effective so long as the Company delivered certain 2017 financial projections by May 31, 2017. The Company delivered its budget to the Administrative Agent by the required deadline.

The following affirmative covenant was added requiring the Company furnish the following information on a Current Report on Form 8-K by May 31, 2017, and the failure to comply with the requirement would constitute an immediate event of default:

• estimated consolidated adjusted EBITDA of the Company for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2016 with a range of no greater than \$5,000,000; and

• the current consolidated cash balance, current cash balance of the Company’s foreign subsidiaries, and the current outstanding balance under the 2017 Revolving Loans.

The Company complied with this affirmative covenant by the required deadline.

Under the 2017 Credit Agreement (as amended by the May 2017 Amendment), the Initial Term Loans (as defined) bore interest on the outstanding amount at a rate per annum equal to either (i) the Base Rate plus 6.00% or (ii) the Eurocurrency Rate for each Interest Period plus 7.00%, but those interest rates increased in October 2017 as described below.

The 2017 Revolving Loans bore interest at a rate equal to either (i) the Base Rate plus 6.00% or (ii) the Eurocurrency Rate or EURIBOR plus 7.00% until the Company delivers its unaudited financial statements for the quarter ending June 30, 2017, but those interest rates increased in October 2017 as described below. After the delivery of the unaudited financial statements, the 2017 Revolving Loans will bear interest at a rate based on the Base Rate, Eurocurrency Rate or EURIBOR plus an interest-rate spread thereon that varies on the Consolidated First Lien Net Leverage Ratio. The spread thereon ranges from 5.50% to 6.00% for the Base Rate and 6.50% to 7.00% for the Eurocurrency Rate and EURIBOR, but those spreads increased in October 2017 as described below.

The 2017 Credit Agreement (as amended by the May 2017 Amendment) requires quarterly principal amortization payments equal to (i) 0.625% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Initial Term Loans for each of the first eight quarterly payment dates after May 4, 2017 and (ii) 1.25% of the original aggregate principal amount of the

Initial Term Loans for each quarterly payment date occurring thereafter.

The May 2017 Amendment modified certain restrictive covenants and a maximum Consolidated First Lien Net Leverage Ratio. In connection with the May 2017 Amendment, the Company paid each lender that consented to the amendment a consent fee equal to 1.0% of the aggregate principal amount of the Revolving Credit Commitments and outstanding Term Loans held by such lenders as of May 4, 2017. The fee paid totaled \$5.6 million.

Amendment to First Amendment and Limited Waiver to Credit Agreement and Second Amendment to Credit Agreement

On June 29, 2017, the Company entered into an Amendment to First Amendment and Limited Waiver to Credit Agreement and Second Amendment to Credit Agreement (the “June 2017 Amendment”). Pursuant to the June 2017 Amendment:

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The Company was no longer required to deliver an earnings release for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2016 by June 30, 2017.

The Company had until September 15, 2017 (rather than July 31, 2017 as required under the May 2017 Amendment) to deliver its audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 (together with the related audit report and opinion from the Company's independent accountants and the other items required by the Credit Agreement (as amended) to be delivered therewith, the "Annual Financial Statement Deliverables"). The September 2017 Extension, First October 2017 Amendment and Second October 2017 Amendment amended this requirement as described below.

The Company had up to 30 days following the date on which it delivers the Annual Financial Statement Deliverables to deliver its unaudited financial statements for both (i) the quarter ended March 31, 2017 (versus a required delivery date of July 31, 2017 under the 2017 Credit Agreement) and (ii) the quarter ended June 30, 2017. The September 2017 Extension, First October 2017 Amendment and Second October 2017 Amendment amended this requirement as described below.

Under the June 2017 Amendment, the Company agreed to pay to the lenders that consented to the June 2017 Amendment ("June 2017 Consenting Lenders"): (i) if the Company has not delivered the Annual Financial Statement Deliverables on or prior to June 30, 2017, a fee in an amount equal to 0.25% of the aggregate principal amount of the revolving credit commitments and term loans held by the June 2017 Consenting Lenders as of June 30, 2017, payable on or prior to July 6, 2017; (ii) if the Company has not delivered the Annual Financial Statement Deliverables on or prior to July 31, 2017, a fee in an amount equal to 0.25% of the aggregate principal amount of the revolving credit commitments and term loans held by the June 2017 Consenting Lenders as of July 31, 2017, payable on or prior to August 3, 2017; and (iii) if the Company has not delivered the Annual Financial Statement Deliverables on or prior to August 31, 2017, a fee in an amount equal to 0.25% of the aggregate principal amount of the revolving credit commitments and term loans held by the June 2017 Consenting Lenders as of August 31, 2017, payable on or prior to September 6, 2017. The fees paid pursuant to this paragraph totaled \$3.9 million.

Second Amendment to Limited Waiver to Credit Agreement

On September 13, 2017, the Company entered into a Second Amendment to Limited Waiver to Credit Agreement (the "September 2017 Extension") that amends the June 2017 Amendment as follows:

- The Company would have until September 30, 2017 (rather than September 15, 2017 as previously required under the June 2017 Amendment) to deliver the Annual Financial Statement Deliverables.
- The Company would also continue to have up to 30 days (as provided for in the June 2017 Amendment) following the date on which it delivers the Annual Financial Statement Deliverables to deliver its unaudited financial statements for both the quarter ended March 31, 2017 and the quarter ended June 30, 2017.

The First October 2017 Amendment and Second October 2017 Amendment amended these requirements as described below.

Under the September 2017 Extension, the Company agreed to pay to the lenders that consented to the September 2017 Extension (the "September 2017 Consenting Lenders") a fee in an amount equal to 0.25% of the aggregate principal amount of the Revolving Credit Commitments and Term Loans held by the September 2017 Consenting Lenders as of September 13, 2017. The fee paid totaled \$1.4 million.

Third Amendment to Limited Waiver and Third Amendment to Credit Agreement

On October 2, 2017, the Company entered into a Third Amendment to Limited Waiver to Credit Agreement and Third Amendment to Credit Agreement (the “First October 2017 Amendment”) that amends the Credit Agreement and May 2017 Amendment as follows:

The Company would have until October 31, 2017 (rather than September 30, 2017 as previously required under the September 2017 Extension) to deliver the Annual Financial Statement Deliverables. The Company would also continue to have up to 30 days following the date on which it delivers the Annual Financial Statement Deliverables to deliver its unaudited financial statements for both the quarter ended March 31, 2017 and the quarter ended June 30, 2017. The Second October 2017 Amendment amended this requirement as described below.

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The Company would have up to 30 days following the date on which it delivers its unaudited financial statements for both the quarter ended March 31, 2017 and the quarter ended June 30, 2017 to deliver its unaudited financial statements for the quarter ended September 30, 2017. The Second October 2017 Amendment amended this requirement as described below.

Under the 2017 Credit Agreement (as amended by the First October 2017 Amendment), the Initial Term Loans (as defined) bear interest on the outstanding amount at a rate per annum equal to either (i) the Base Rate plus 6.25% or (ii) the Eurocurrency Rate for each Interest Period plus 7.25%. The Second October 2017 Amendment further amended these interest rates as described below.

Under the 2017 Credit Agreement, the 2017 Revolving Loans bear interest at a rate equal to either (i) the Base Rate plus 6.25% or (ii) the Eurocurrency Rate or EURIBOR plus 7.25% until the Company delivers its unaudited financial statements for the quarter ending March 31, 2018. After the delivery of those unaudited financial statements, the 2017 Revolving Loans will bear interest at a rate based on the Base Rate, Eurocurrency Rate or EURIBOR plus an interest-rate spread thereon that varies on the Consolidated First Lien Net Leverage Ratio. The spread thereon ranged from 5.75% to 6.25% for the Base Rate and 6.75% to 7.25% for the Eurocurrency Rate and EURIBOR. The Second October 2017 Amendment further amended these interest rates as described below.

The “non-call period” would now extend until: (i) if the Company prepays any Term Loans prior to the date that it delivers the Annual Financial Statement Deliverables, October 31, 2019; and (ii) if the Company prepays any Term Loans on or after the date that it delivers the Annual Financial Statement Deliverables, the earlier of (x) the second anniversary of the date of that delivery and (y) October 31, 2019. (The “non-call period” (as so extended) is referred to as the “Extended Non-Call Period.”) This period previously expired in May 2019 under the terms of the May 2017 Amendment. We remain subject to 2.0% and 1.0% prepayment premiums through the first and second anniversaries, respectively, of the end of the Extended Non-Call Period, which periods previously expired in May 2020 and May 2021, respectively.

The Company would issue on or prior to October 6, 2017 an earnings release for the fiscal quarter and fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, including a related balance sheet, statement of income and statement of cash flows. This is a new affirmative covenant under the 2017 Credit Agreement. The October 2017 Extension amended this requirement as described below.

The Company would furnish on a Current Report on Form 8-K on or prior to October 12, 2017: (i) the range of its (A) total estimated revenue and (B) estimated adjusted EBITDA, in each case for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017, with the difference between the high end and low end of the ranges to be no greater than \$5.0 million; and (ii) a forecast of its consolidated cash balance as of December 31, 2017. This is a new affirmative covenant for the Company under the 2017 Credit Agreement. The Company complied with this affirmative covenant by the due date.

The Company will continue (on a bi-weekly basis commencing October 11, 2017 until it has delivered the Annual Financial Statement Deliverables) to furnish or file on a Current Report on Form 8-K its current consolidated cash balance, the current cash balance of its foreign subsidiaries and the current outstanding balance under the Revolving Credit Facility. The Company will also participate in one conference call with the Administrative Agent and the Lenders with respect to the information contained in that Current Report on Form 8-K.

Under the First October 2017 Amendment, the Company agreed to pay to the lenders that consented to the October 2017 Amendment (the “First October 2017 Amendment Consenting Lenders”) a fee in an amount equal to 0.25% of the aggregate principal amount of the Revolving Credit Commitments and Term Loans held by the First October 2017

Amendment Consenting Lenders as of October 2, 2017. The fee paid totaled \$1.4 million.

October Extension Letter Agreement

Under the First October 2017 Amendment, the Company was required to issue an earnings release for the fiscal quarter and fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 by October 6, 2017. On October 6, 2017, the Company entered into a letter agreement (the “October 2017 Extension”) permitting it to have until the date that it delivers the Annual Financial Statement Deliverables to issue the earnings release. The Company complied with this affirmative covenant on October 18, 2017.

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Fourth Amendment to Limited Waiver and Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement

On October 31, 2017, the Company entered into a Fourth Amendment to Limited Waiver to Credit Agreement and Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement (the “Second October 2017 Amendment”) that amends the 2017 Credit Agreement and May 2017 Amendment as follows:

The Company would have until November 15, 2017 (rather than October 31, 2017 as previously required under the First October 2017 Amendment) to deliver the Annual Financial Statement Deliverables. The November Extension Letter Agreement amended this requirement as described below.

The Company would have until January 2, 2018 to deliver its unaudited financial statements for the quarters ended March 31, 2017, June 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017.

Under the 2017 Credit Agreement (as amended by the Second October 2017 Amendment), the Initial Term Loans (as defined) bear interest on the outstanding amount at a rate per annum equal to either (i) the Base Rate plus 6.50% or (ii) the Eurocurrency Rate for each Interest Period plus 7.50%.

Under the 2017 Credit Agreement (as amended by the Second October 2017 Amendment), the 2017 Revolving Loans bear interest at a rate equal to either (i) the Base Rate plus 6.50% or (ii) the Eurocurrency Rate or EURIBOR plus 7.50% until the Company delivers its unaudited financial statements for the quarter ending March 31, 2018. After the delivery of those unaudited financial statements, the 2017 Revolving Loans will bear interest at a rate based on the Base Rate, Eurocurrency Rate or EURIBOR plus an interest-rate spread thereon that varies on the Consolidated First Lien Net Leverage Ratio. The spread thereon ranged from 6.00% to 6.50% for the Base Rate and 7.00% to 7.50% for the Eurocurrency Rate and EURIBOR.

The Company will furnish on a Current Report on Form 8-K on or prior to December 5, 2017: (i) the range of its (A) total estimated revenue and (B) estimated adjusted EBITDA for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2017, with the difference between the high end and low end of the ranges to be no greater than \$5.0 million. This is a new affirmative covenant for the Company under the 2017 Credit Agreement.

November Extension Letter Agreement

Under the Second October 2017 Amendment, the Company was required to deliver the Annual Financial Statement Deliverables by November 15, 2017. On November 15, 2017, the Company entered into a letter agreement permitting it to have until November 17, 2017 to deliver the Annual Financial Statement Deliverables.

Other Debts

In connection with the acquisition of IFES on October 18, 2013, the Company assumed approximately \$1.3 million of debt in the form of two facility letters for a commercial mortgage loan with a bank for \$0.2 million and \$1.1 million. The commercial mortgage loan for \$0.2 million matured in October 2014 and the remaining outstanding balance and accrued interest was repaid at the maturity. The \$1.1 million mortgage letter matures in October 2032 and bears interest at a rate equal to 1.75%. Interest is paid on a monthly basis. There was no accrued interest on the mortgage letter as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, there were \$0.7 million and \$0.9 million in borrowings outstanding under the remaining facility letter, respectively.

In addition, in connection with the EMC Acquisition in July 2016, the Company assumed approximately \$1.1 million of capital lease obligations. The Company recorded an additional \$1.0 million capital lease obligation during 2016, which along with the capital lease obligation assumed in connection with the EMC Acquisition, expires in 2020. As of

December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company had \$2.0 million and \$0.6 million of capital lease obligations, respectively, included in Other debt.

Citibank Loans

On December 22, 2014, the Company entered into a Credit Agreement with Citibank (the “Former Citibank Credit Agreement”), providing for \$2.4 million of term loans (the “Former Citibank Term Loans), which the Company used to repay in full the term loan held by PMG (the “PMG Term Loan”) and the letter of credit held by PMG (the “PMG LOC”), and a revolving line of credit (the “Former Citibank Revolving Loans”) in an amount not to exceed \$20.0 million. The Former Citibank Term Loans bore interest at a floating rate based on LIBOR plus an applicable interest margin per annum and were to mature on December 22, 2017. A total of \$0.2 million of the principal amount of the Former Citibank Term Loans plus any accrued and unpaid interest

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was to be repaid at the end of each quarter. The outstanding balance of the Citibank Term Loans was prepayable in whole or in part at any time without penalty. As of December 31, 2015, there was \$1.3 million outstanding under the Citibank Term Loans and \$20.0 million available for future borrowings under the Citibank Revolving Loans. The Company repaid the outstanding balance and terminated the Citibank Credit Agreement on July 27, 2016.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2016 that require us to make future cash payments. The future contractual requirements include payments required for our operating leases and contractual purchase agreements.

(in thousands, except as stated in footnotes to table)	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Operating lease obligations	\$23,840	\$5,407	\$6,267	\$5,124	\$7,042
Capital lease obligations	2,162	758	1,065	339	—
EMC deferred consideration ⁽¹⁾	25,000	25,000	—	—	—
Satellite commitments ⁽²⁾	447,518	94,269	139,924	78,635	134,690
Deferred revenue arrangements ⁽³⁾	8,506	6,970	1,032	362	142
Long-term debt obligations ^{(4), (5)}	495,291	2,968	5,825	311,520	174,978
Contingent consideration obligations ⁽⁶⁾	1,988	1,883	—	105	—
Content and television license fees and guarantees ⁽⁷⁾	69,062	46,207	20,804	1,901	150
Equipment and engineering purchase commitments ⁽⁸⁾	39,994	38,994	1,000	—	—
Total	\$1,113,361	\$222,456	\$175,917	\$397,986	\$317,002

In connection with the EMC Acquisition, the Company was required to pay the former EMC equity holders up to an additional \$25.0 million on July 27, 2017 in, at the Company's option: cash, newly issued shares of the Company's common stock or a combination of cash and newly issued shares of the Company's common stock. The Company elected to pay such amounts in shares of common stock and issued 5,080,049 shares of common stock to the former EMC equity holders on July 27, 2017.

(2) Amounts represent future satellite cost commitments to Intelsat Corporation, Hughes Network Systems and SES over the period January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2028.

(3) Amounts represent obligations to provide service for which we have already received cash from our customers.

Includes amounts pertaining to the Convertible Senior Notes, debt assumed with the EMC Acquisition and related interest and other debts. The Company refinanced the debt assumed with the EMC Acquisition on January 6, 2017.

(4) The amounts included in the table above reflect the scheduled maturities without consideration of the refinancing. Interest payments were calculated based upon the interest rate in effect at December 31, 2016. See also Note 10. Financing Arrangements.

(5) Includes amounts pertaining to a mortgage loan assumed for a building acquired in the IFES acquisition.

The amounts above include earn-out liabilities for business combinations. These amounts also include future obligations relating to employee compensation as part of the masFlight acquisition. Amounts above represent estimated payouts, while actual maximum payouts total \$13.5 million.

(7) Amounts represent minimum guarantees and contractual obligations associated with licensing and providing our content and Internet protocol television services to our customers.

Equipment and engineering purchase commitments represent purchase commitments for Connectivity equipment inventory and antenna and engineering development projects. The Company has purchase commitments with (8) various providers of equipment for the Company's connectivity services. As of December 31, 2016, the Company has committed to purchase \$36.5 million of future products which it expects to purchase during the year ended December 31, 2017.

Excluded from the table above is \$16.1 million related to our uncertain tax positions due to the uncertainty of their timing. Also excluded is \$4.5 million of the obligation to issue shares of our common stock or the equivalent in cash, at our discretion, associated with a legal settlement whereby our share issuance/payment is contingent upon the share price of our common stock exceeding certain thresholds.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenue or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISKS

Market risk is the sensitivity of income to changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices and other market driven rates or prices.

Market Risk

Media & Content Segment

Our Media & Content segment has exposure primarily to two types of market risk: changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. We do not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes.

The following sections provide information on exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk and interest rate risks. Parts of our Media & Content segment make use of sensitivity analysis that are inherently limited in estimating actual losses in fair value that can occur from changes in market conditions.

Connectivity Segment

Our Connectivity segment (formerly our Aviation Connectivity and Maritime & Land Connectivity segments) is generally not exposed to any material risk associated with foreign currency exchange rates or equity prices. We do not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes. The Connectivity segment has indirect exposure to changes in commodity prices (i.e., the price of jet fuel) because a key aspect of the decision by our potential customers to purchase the connectivity products is the effect such products may have on an aircraft's fuel burn.

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to the impact of interest rate changes and manage this exposure through the use of variable-rate and fixed-rate debt. We do not enter into derivative contracts for trading purposes and do not use leveraged instruments. The information below summarizes our market risks associated with debt obligations as of December 31, 2016. See [Note 10. Financing Arrangements](#) to the consolidated financial statements in [Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedule](#). Fair values were computed using market quotes. For debt obligations, the table presents principal cash flows and related interest rates by contractual year of maturity. Variable interest rates disclosed represent the weighted-average rates of the portfolio at December 31, 2016.

(in millions)	Expected Year of Maturity						Total	Fair Value
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter		
Debt:								
Fixed rate	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$ 82.5	\$82.5	\$67.4
Average interest rate	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	2.8 %	2.8 %	%
Variable rate	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$58.2	\$253.2	\$ 92.0	\$411.5	\$403.0
Average interest rate	6.8 %	6.8 %	6.8 %	5.9 %	6.8 %	10.6 %	7.5 %	%

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Our foreign Media & Content segment operations are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Currency risks arise from the fact that both sales to customers and most of their film license costs or film rights purchases are largely effected in U.S. dollars while a significant portion of our Media & Content segment's fixed and overhead costs are incurred in Euros, British pounds and Canadian dollars. We may engage in hedging transactions from time to time to counteract direct currency risks. However, there can be no assurance that all currency risks have been or will be hedged in full, and we currently do not have a formal hedging program. Severe currency fluctuations could also cause the hedging transactions to fail if agreed thresholds are not met or exceeded. Therefore, substantial negative foreign currency effects may occur due to unforeseen exchange rate fluctuations and/or inaccurate assessments of market developments. Historically, we have not engaged in hedging transactions.

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There are also intercompany receivables and liabilities such as loans that can generate significant foreign currency effects. Changes in the exchange rates of a number of foreign currencies against the Euro, especially the U.S. dollar and the Canadian dollar, could lead to the recognition of unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses in some cases, particularly as a result of intercompany transactions, including short term borrowings. We have sought to minimize the impact of intercompany borrowings by reducing the magnitude and quantity of intercompany borrowings. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had less than 40% of cash in foreign denominated currencies. A hypothetical 20% adverse movement in foreign currency exchange rates compared with the U.S. dollar relative to exchange rates at December 31, 2016, would have resulted in a decrease in fair value of cash of approximately \$4.1 million on this date and an increase in net loss of the same amount.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to our consolidated financial statements included in Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules beginning on page F-2.

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 management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and our Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2016. The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act are recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company’s management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs.

As of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 (this “2016 Form 10-K”), we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our CEO and CFO, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act. Based upon that evaluation, as a result of the material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting identified in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 (the “2015 Form 10-K”) and additional material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting identified in 2016, as discussed below, our CEO and CFO have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this 2016 Form 10-K, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective.

In light of the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, we performed additional analyses and other procedures to ensure that our consolidated financial statements included in this 2016 Form 10-K were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”). Following such analyses and procedures, our management, including our CEO and CFO, has concluded that our consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, our financial position, results of our operations and our cash flows for the periods presented in this 2016 Form 10-K, in conformity with GAAP.

Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate “internal control over financial reporting,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation and fair presentation of our

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published financial statements. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Because of its inherent limitations, a system of internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements.

Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) (the “COSO Framework”). Based on its assessment, our management, including our CEO and CFO, has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2016 due to material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting described below. As discussed elsewhere in this 2016 Form 10-K, on July 27, 2016, we acquired Emerging Markets Communications (“EMC”) and, as a result, we began integrating the processes, systems and controls relating to EMC into our existing system of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with our integration plans. Because we consummated the EMC acquisition mid-year in 2016, management’s assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 did not include the internal controls of EMC. EMC represented \$319 million of our total assets and (\$225) million of our net assets (liabilities) as of December 31, 2016, and generated \$73 million of our revenue and \$31 million of our net loss for the year then ended.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

A material weakness existed as of December 31, 2015 relating to the lack of a sufficient number of personnel to execute a timely financial close and properly accumulate certain analyses and reconciliations consistently in a timely and accurate manner. Additional material weaknesses arose during fiscal 2016, primarily because of the growth of the Company, the increased complexity of its business transactions and the increased decentralization of its operations. These changes were not supported by a sufficient increase in employee headcount, including the retention of a sufficient number of highly qualified accounting, finance and information technology (“IT”) personnel, or by other elements of our system of internal control over financial reporting. Moreover, we experienced significant changes in our executive management in 2016. All of these material weaknesses are described below.

Entity-Level Control Environment

Our entity-level control environment did not adequately support the prevention or detection and correction of material misstatements. We identified deficiencies in each of the five components of our entity-level control environment, aggregating to material weaknesses in each component:

Control Environment – Under the COSO Framework, the board of directors and senior management establish the tone at the top regarding the importance of internal controls and management reinforces expectations at the various levels of the company. We did not maintain an environment that sufficiently stressed the importance of internal controls and the emphasis placed on them in determining certain of the company’s policies, processes and organizational structure, including as it relates to our IT environment. There was not effective discipline and structure within the company to influence the control consciousness of our personnel. We did not sufficiently demonstrate a commitment to attract, develop and retain qualified personnel, and as a result we did not have an adequate complement of personnel with an appropriate level of knowledge and experience commensurate with the growth and complexity of our business. There was not sufficient oversight over our financial reporting process and internal control environment. We did not take sufficient actions to demonstrate the need for accountability with respect to maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, nor did we provide sufficient education to our staff on their internal control responsibilities. We did not sufficiently analyze control deficiencies to identify trends and root causes and evaluate whether modification

of certain policies, communications, training or controls was necessary, nor did we sufficiently emphasize the timely remediation of such control deficiencies.

Risk Assessment – We did not sufficiently identify and analyze risks to achieve our corporate objectives and form a comprehensive basis for determining how risks should be managed, including; (i) enterprise risks; (ii) certain IT risks, as further described below; (iii) certain account-specific risks, as further described below; and (iv) risks arising from the changes in our business environment, specifically the acquisition of EMC and other non-routine transactions that occurred during the year. We did not sufficiently consider new potential sources of risk of material misstatement in our financial reporting relating to our operations at certain geographic locations where we conduct operations. We did not sufficiently consider the risk of fraud.

Control Activities – We did not sufficiently design, implement, and maintain control activities at the transaction level that mitigate the risk of material misstatement in our financial reporting, resulting in the transaction-level material weaknesses

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described below. We did not develop our policies and procedures at a sufficient level of precision to support the operating effectiveness of the controls, nor did we emphasize the need to retain the required documentation to demonstrate and ensure that controls consistently operated at a sufficient level of precision to prevent and detect potential errors. Also, we did not develop appropriate IT policies and procedures, and as further described below, our IT environment did not adequately support the achievement of our objectives.

Information and Communication – We did not perform sufficient procedures, as part of the aforementioned control activities, to validate the completeness and accuracy of underlying data used in the performance of controls over accounting transactions and disclosures. This impacted the design effectiveness of such control activities, contributing to the material weaknesses listed below. Also, we did not effectively communicate information, including objectives and responsibilities for internal control, necessary to support the functioning of internal control, both internally and to external parties. Our training program was not effective at ensuring internal control responsibilities were properly communicated to and performed by our personnel.

Monitoring – We did not allocate sufficient and qualified resources to design and execute effective monitoring of our internal controls to ascertain if the components of internal control were present and functioning. In addition, we did not perform effective monitoring over the timely remediation of identified control deficiencies.

Financial Statement Close and Reporting Process

The material weakness in our financial statement close and reporting process surrounding resources and timeliness as identified in our 2015 Form 10-K had not yet been remediated as of December 31, 2016. We lacked a sufficient number of qualified personnel to execute, review and approve all aspects of the financial statement close and reporting process. Also, we had not sufficiently designed and implemented effective internal controls to allow us to close our books and records and report our results, including required disclosures, on a timely basis.

Intercompany Process

We did not have effective controls in place to authorize, identify, classify in the general ledger, reconcile and/or eliminate intercompany activity on a timely basis.

Business Combination

In connection with our acquisition of EMC, we did not identify a specific control owner on a timely basis to take overall responsibility for the accounting for the business combination and identification of all relevant accounting and valuation matters. We did not sufficiently document our verification of the completeness and accuracy of the financial due diligence materials used to approve the transaction. Also, we did not sufficiently design and execute internal controls to address risks relating to the completeness, consistency and accuracy of fair-value-measurement inputs provided to our third-party consultants. We did not sufficiently perform reviews relating to the reasonableness of assumptions and methodologies used and the mathematical accuracy of calculations in our consultants' reports on the fair value of assets and liabilities and the determination of the consideration transferred for purposes of the allocation thereof. Finally, we did not design adequate controls around the evaluation of the completeness, existence and fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities for purposes of our purchase-price accounting, and around the identification of transaction costs for purposes of financial-statement disclosure.

As a result of these deficiencies and others indicated herein, we did not adjust our preliminary estimates of values assigned to certain intangibles in a timely manner.

Significant and Unusual Non-Routine Transactions

We did not have effective internal controls in place to identify and evaluate non-routine transactions and to assess, review and approve the appropriate accounting for such transactions on a timely basis.

Inventory

We did not design or maintain effective internal controls over the initiation, recording, processing and reporting of inventory transactions.

Content Library

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We did not appropriately execute controls over the capitalization, balance sheet classification, amortization and impairment assessment of our content library assets with an appropriate level of documentation and precision.

Internally Developed Software

We did not have effective internal controls in place over the capitalization and amortization of internally developed software.

Long-Lived Assets

We did not appropriately execute controls over the processing and recording of long-lived assets and their related depreciation. We did not have effective controls to assess the existence of impairment indicators and/or to perform an impairment assessment of our customer relationship intangible assets in accordance with the relevant accounting guidance on a timely basis.

Goodwill Impairment

We did not identify a specific control owner to take overall responsibility for the accounting for goodwill impairment and identification of all relevant impairment indicators on a timely basis. Also, we did not sufficiently design and execute internal controls around the completeness and accuracy of the data provided to our third-party consultants for purposes of our goodwill impairment analysis. We also did not sufficiently review the consistency of the data inputs, the appropriateness of the assumptions and methodology used and the reasonableness of the conclusions in the consultants' reports.

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

We did not have effective internal controls over the procurement of goods and services and invoice processing, or the completeness, existence and valuation of accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Specifically, controls over purchase order approval, invoice processing and expense reimbursements did not operate effectively.

Revenue Processes

We did not have effective controls over the initiation of revenue transactions, i.e., the approval of contracts, contract renewals and new customer set-up. Further, due to the manual nature of the processes and lack of adequate qualified resources, we could not perform timely implementation and/or operation of internal controls around invoicing review and approval, including pricing, revenue categorization and classification, revenue adjustments and revenue cut-off. Also, as described above under the Information and Communication component of the entity-level controls material weakness, we did not design effective controls over the completeness and accuracy of several key sources of data used in the performance of controls executed when processing invoicing and recording revenue accruals and deferrals, including billing grids, proof of delivery for certain content business units, and usage reports generated from our connectivity systems.

License Fee Accruals

We did not retain sufficient evidence of the procedures performed around the review of the completeness and valuation of license fee accruals. Also, we did not properly identify controls around the calculation of actual royalties and the payment of such obligations and the relief of the accruals. Also, we did not design effective controls over the completeness and accuracy of several key sources of data used in the performance of controls around the recording of license fee accruals, including billing grids and usage reports generated from our connectivity systems.

Income Taxes

During the 2016 fiscal year, we did not have a sufficient number of qualified personnel in the income tax function, which resulted in a lack of timely execution of internal controls, thereby increasing the risk of income tax accounting issues not being identified and addressed on a timely basis. For purposes of calculating the income tax provision and preparing the related income tax disclosures as of December 31, 2016, we did not sufficiently design or execute effective controls to address relevant financial statement assertions.

Payroll

We did not appropriately document our execution of the controls over the recording of payroll and related expenses. Specifically, we did not provide sufficient evidence of our testing of the completeness and accuracy of input data, spreadsheets and system generated reports used in the performance of these controls.

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Stock-Based Compensation

We did not appropriately execute the controls that are designed to address the relevant financial statement assertions over stock-based compensation expense for existing plans. We did not have controls in place to determine the appropriate accounting for new stock-based compensation arrangements.

Treasury

We did not have appropriate controls in place over the valuation of certain financial liabilities, specifically in relation to the valuation methods selected and third-party pricing data used.

IT Processes

We identified multiple deficiencies in our IT processes related to the IT risks of certain applications used in our business processes. Such deficiencies related primarily to a newly implemented account reconciliation application and to the applications used in our revenues processes. The deficiencies consisted of insufficient consideration around the identification and management of IT risks, including those residing at decentralized locations and at service organizations; segregation of duties, unauthorized access and unauthorized changes to data; configurations, reports and application functionality; and proper and timely execution of the user access review by sufficiently qualified individuals.

Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 and has issued an adverse attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, as stated in their report.

Remediation Plan

We have identified and begun to implement several steps, as further described below, to remediate the material weaknesses described in this Item 9A and to enhance our overall control environment. Although we intend to complete the remediation process as promptly as possible, we cannot at this time estimate how long it will take to remediate these material weaknesses, and our remediation plan may not prove to be successful. In addition, we may discover additional material weaknesses that require additional time and resources to remediate.

Our remediation process includes, but is not limited to:

Implementing an internal controls training program across our Company, especially in the areas of retaining evidence of the level of precision at which controls are executed, and of the testing of the completeness and accuracy of information produced by the entity, used in the performance of the controls;

Augmenting and hiring additional knowledgeable and qualified accounting and finance resources and professionals;

Enhancing the robustness and effectiveness of our IT systems and control environment;

Designing a remediation plan for each of the material weaknesses, specifically improving the related policies and procedures, implementing new and/or enhancing the existing controls, and assessing and improving the skills of the process owners;

•

Evaluating the completeness and appropriateness of the remediation plan, and specifically verifying it addresses all the material weaknesses, both at the entity- and at the transaction-level, across all material locations and across all relevant departments;

• Implementing the remediation plan, and specifically training the process owners, evaluating the adoption of the revised policies and procedures, and monitoring the results;

• Testing and assessing the design and operating effectiveness of the updated controls; and

• Management review and acceptance of the remediation effort.

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We believe that the foregoing efforts should effectively remediate the material weaknesses described in this Item 9A and enhance our overall control environment. Because the reliability of the internal control process requires repeatable execution and testing over multiple fiscal quarters, the successful remediation of these material weaknesses will require review and evidence of effectiveness prior to concluding that the controls are effective, and it is possible that additional remediation steps will be necessary.

As such, as we continue to evaluate and work to improve our internal control over financial reporting, our management may decide to take additional measures to address the material weaknesses or modify the remediation steps described above. Until these weaknesses are remediated, we plan to continue to perform additional analyses and other procedures to ensure that our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Except in connection with the continued post-closing integration of EMC, and for other matters discussed above, there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth quarter of 2016 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of Global Eagle Entertainment Inc.

We have audited Global Eagle Entertainment Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework), (the COSO criteria). Global Eagle Entertainment Inc.'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 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 its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

As indicated in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, management's assessment of and conclusion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting did not include the internal controls of Emerging Markets Communications, which is included in the 2016 consolidated financial statements of Global Eagle Entertainment Inc. and constituted \$319 million and \$(225) million of total and net assets (liabilities), respectively, as of December 31, 2016 and \$73 million and \$31 million of revenues and net loss, respectively, for the year then ended. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of Global Entertainment Inc. also did not include an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of Emerging Markets Communications.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The following material weaknesses have been identified and included in management's assessment. Management has identified material weaknesses in controls

related to entity level control environment, financial statement close and reporting process, intercompany process, business combination, significant and unusual non-routine transactions, inventory, content library, internally developed software, long lived assets, goodwill impairment, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, revenue processes, license fee accruals, income taxes, payroll, stock based compensation, treasury, and information technology processes. We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Global Eagle Entertainment Inc. as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2016. The material weaknesses were considered in determining the nature, timing and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the financial statements for fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, and this report does not affect our report dated November 17, 2017, which expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

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In our opinion, because of the effect of the material weaknesses described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, Global Eagle Entertainment Inc. has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, based on the COSO criteria.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Los Angeles, California
November 17, 2017

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ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Our current directors and executive officers are as follows:

Name	Age	Title
Edward L. Shapiro	52	Director
Jeffrey E. Epstein	61	Director
Stephen Hasker	48	Director
Jeffrey A. Leddy	62	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Robert W. Reding	68	Director
Jeff Sagansky	65	Director
Harry E. Sloan	67	Director
Ronald Steger	63	Director
Paul Rainey	42	Chief Financial Officer
Sarlina See	47	Chief Accounting Officer
Joshua Marks	41	Executive Vice President, Connectivity
Walé Adepoju	46	Executive Vice President, Media & Content
Stephen Ballas	42	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

Edward L. Shapiro, 52, has been a member of our Board of Directors since February 2013 and has served as our Board Chair since that time. He served as a Managing Partner of PAR Capital Management, Inc. from 1997 to December 2016. Prior to joining PAR Capital, Mr. Shapiro was a Vice President at Wellington Management Company, LLP, and before that an analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co. Mr. Shapiro has served on the board of directors of United Continental Holdings, Inc. (NYSE: UAL) since April 2016, and he served on the board of US Airways from 2005 to 2008. Mr. Shapiro also served on the board of directors of SONIFI Solutions, Inc. from November 2010 to December 2016. Mr. Shapiro earned his BS in Economics from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and an MBA from UCLA Anderson School of Management.

We believe Mr. Shapiro is qualified to serve on our Board of Directors due to his extensive experience with travel, media and related businesses, considerable expertise in finance and financial matters, deep understanding of our aviation connectivity business through his service to Row 44 (one of our predecessor companies prior to our business combination with Row 44 and Advanced Inflight Alliance AG in January 2013) and the airline industry and his experience in corporate governance matters.

Jeffrey E. Epstein, 61, has been a member of our Board of Directors since February 2013. He is an Operating Partner at Bessemer Venture Partners, which he joined in November 2011. He has served on the board of directors of The Priceline Group (Nasdaq: PCLN) since April 2003 and is a member of that board's Audit Committee and its Compensation Committee. He also serves on the board of directors of Shutterstock, Inc. (NYSE: SSTK) (since April 2012), and is Chair of that board's Audit Committee and a member of its Nominating and Governance Committee. From September 2008 to April 2011, Mr. Epstein was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Oracle Corporation (NYSE: ORCL). He also serves on the board of directors of Kaiser Permanente. Mr. Epstein holds an MBA from the Stanford University Graduate School of Business and a BA from Yale College.

We believe Mr. Epstein is qualified to serve on our Board of Directors due to his expertise in finance and financial reporting as a former chief financial officer of multiple publicly held companies, including Oracle Corporation, one of the world's largest enterprise software companies.

Stephen Hasker, 48, has been a member of our Board of Directors since April 2015. He has been Global President and Chief Operating Officer of Nielsen N.V. (NYSE: NLSN) since 2009, and previously served as its President, Global Products. Mr. Hasker joined Nielsen in 2009 from McKinsey & Company, where he was a partner in McKinsey's Global Media, Entertainment and

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Information practice from 1998 to 2009. Prior to McKinsey, Mr. Hasker spent five years in several financial roles in the United States, Russia and Australia. Mr. Hasker holds an undergraduate degree from the University of Melbourne and has an MBA and a Masters in International Affairs from Columbia University. He is a member of the Australian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

We believe Mr. Hasker is qualified to serve on our Board of Directors due to his experience as a public company executive at Nielsen N.V., which provides him with insight into consumer tastes for entertainment, content and services, and his overall experience with media and entertainment businesses.

Jeffrey A. Leddy, 62, has been a member of our Board of Directors since February 2013 and has served as our Chief Executive Officer since February 2017. He previously served as Chief Executive Officer of Verizon Telematics, Inc. (formerly Hughes Telematics, Inc. prior to its acquisition by Verizon Communications in July 2012) from December 2006 until January 2015 and served as a member of its board of directors from April 2006 to July 2012. From 2005 to 2011, he served on the boards of directors of various Hughes Communications-affiliated companies. From April 2003 through December 2006, Mr. Leddy served as Chief Executive Officer and President of SkyTerra Communications, Inc., and he served on its board of directors from 2006 to 2008. Prior to becoming Skyterra's Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Leddy served in the roles of President, Chief Operating Officer and Senior Vice President of Operations for that company. Mr. Leddy received his BA in Physics from the Georgia Institute of Technology and an MS in Electrical Engineering from Stanford University.

We believe Mr. Leddy is qualified to serve on our Board of Directors due to his extensive experience with satellite communications and telematics businesses and extensive executive experience, including his public company experience as a chief executive officer and director.

Robert W. Reding, 68, has been a member of our Board of Directors since January 2013. He has been a consultant in the commercial airline industry since January 2012. Prior to that, from September 2007 until December 2012, Mr. Reding was Executive Vice President—Operations for American Airlines and Executive Vice President of AMR Corporation. Prior to that, Mr. Reding served as Senior Vice President—Technical Operations for American Airlines from May 2003 to September 2007. Mr. Reding joined AMR Corporation in March 2000 and served as Chief Operations Officer of its AMR Eagle division through May 2003. Prior to joining AMR Corporation, Mr. Reding served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Reno Air (from 1992 to 1998) and as President and Chief Executive Officer of Canadian Regional Airlines (from 1998 to March 2000). Mr. Reding is a graduate of the United States Air Force pilot training program and served as an officer and pilot flight examiner with the United States Air Force from 1972 to 1979. He has an FAA Air Transport Pilot Rating for Douglas DC-9-MD-80 and Boeing 737 series aircraft and has accumulated over 10,000 hours as a commercial pilot. He is a member of the President's Council of California State Polytechnic University and has served as a board member of various aviation, civic and charitable organizations. Mr. Reding received a BS in Aeronautical Engineering from California State Polytechnic University and his MBA from Southern Illinois University.

We believe Mr. Reding is qualified to serve on our Board of Directors due to his operating and management experience, including more than 20 years of experience in the airline industry.

Jeff Sagansky, 65, has been a member of our Board of Directors since May 2011. He served as our President from our formation as a special purpose acquisition company in 2011 until our business combination with Row 44 and Advanced Inflight Alliance AG in January 2013. Mr. Sagansky was President of Silver Eagle Acquisition Corp. (a special purpose acquisition company) from April 2013 until its business combination with Videocon d2h Limited (Nasdaq: VDTH) in March 2015, and he currently serves on Videocon d2h's board of directors and on its Audit Committee. From January 2013 until December 2016, Mr. Sagansky was a member of the board of directors of Starz Entertainment (Nasdaq: STRZA, STRZB), where he served on that board's Audit Committee and its Compensation

Committee. Mr. Sagansky has been President and CEO of Double Eagle Acquisition Corp. (Nasdaq: EAGL) since June 2015. He is a member of the board of directors of Scripps Networks Interactive, Inc. (Nasdaq: SNI) and serves on the board's Audit Committee and its Corporate Governance Committee. Mr. Sagansky served as Chairman of RHI Entertainment, Inc. from 2009 to 2011. He served as Co-Chairman of Peace Arch Entertainment Group, Inc. from 2007 to 2008, and served as its interim chief executive officer from November 2007 to July 2008. Mr. Sagansky earned a BA from Harvard College and an MBA from Harvard Business School.

We believe Mr. Sagansky is qualified to serve on our Board of Directors due to his extensive executive leadership experience with the management and operations of companies in the entertainment sector, including public companies in the television industry, as well as his depth of experience in the media and entertainment industries generally.

Harry E. Sloan, 67, has been a member of our Board of Directors since May 2011. He also served as our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer until our business combination with Row 44 and Advanced Inflight Alliance AG in January 2013. Mr. Sloan

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was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Silver Eagle Acquisition Corp. (a special purpose acquisition company) from April 2013 through its business combination in March 2015 with Videocon d2h Limited (Nasdaq: VDTH). From October 2005 to August 2009, Mr. Sloan served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Inc., and was its Chairman until January 2011. From 1990 to 2001, Mr. Sloan was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of SBS Broadcasting, S.A., a company that he founded in 1990, and he served as its Executive Chairman until 2005. Mr. Sloan currently serves on the UCLA Anderson School of Management Board of Visitors and on the Executive Board of UCLA Theatre, Film and Television. Mr. Sloan received his BA degree from the University of California, Los Angeles and a JD from Loyola Law School.

We believe Mr. Sloan is qualified to serve on our Board of Directors due to his extensive background and experience as an executive in the media and entertainment industries and his substantial mergers-and-acquisitions experience.

Ronald Steger, 63, has been a member of our Board of Directors since April 2017 and has served as our Audit Committee Chair since June 2017. He has served on the board of directors of Overseas Shipholding Group, Inc. (NYSE: OSG) since August 2014 and currently serves on that board's Audit Committee (as chair) and its Corporate Governance & Risk Committee. Mr. Steger previously served on the board of directors of International Seaways Inc. (NYSE: INSW) from November 2016 to June 2017, where he served on that board's Audit Committee and its Corporate Governance & Risk Assessment Committee. Since September 2015, Mr. Steger has served as the Senior Technical Advisor to the Effectus Group, an accounting advisory firm based in Silicon Valley, and since February 2014, he has served on the Advisory Board of ATREG, Inc., a global advisory firm specializing in the semiconductor and related advanced technology verticals. Mr. Steger began his career with KPMG LLP in 1976 and was admitted into its partnership in 1986. He served as an SEC Reviewing Partner at KPMG LLP from 2003 to 2013 and retired from KPMG LLP in December 2013. Mr. Steger has a BS in Accounting from Villanova University.

We believe Mr. Steger is qualified to serve on our Board of Directors due to his experience serving on boards of public companies and his extensive background in accounting.

Paul Rainey, 42, joined our company as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in April 2017. Mr. Rainey previously served as Chief Financial Officer of Harris CapRock Communications from May 2014 to April 2017. Prior to Harris CapRock Communications, Mr. Rainey served as Chief Financial Officer of General Electric's Lighting Professional Solutions business from March 2013 to April 2014 and as Chief Financial Officer of its Power Equipment business from March 2010 to February 2013. Prior to March 2010, Mr. Rainey served in two senior financial planning and analysis roles at General Electric from January 2007 to March 2010 and from October 2003 to October 2005. Between those appointments, Mr. Rainey served as a FamilyLife missionary from November 2005 to December 2006. Mr. Rainey currently serves on the boards of directors of Cutwell 4 Kids and America Responds with Love, and previously served on the boards of directors of Hesed Consulting, Georgia CASA and the Notre Dame Business Advisory Council. Mr. Rainey received a MS in Accountancy and a BBA in Finance and Computer Applications from the University of Notre Dame.

Sarlina See, 47, joined our company as Chief Accounting Officer in May 2017. Ms. See previously served as Global Business Unit Controller of Stanley Oil & Gas, which is a division of Stanley Black & Decker, Inc. (NYSE:SWK), from May 2013 to May 2017. From January 2008 through May 2013, Ms. See served as the Global Controller at Digital Energy, a division of GE Energy Connections (which is a business unit of General Electric Company (NYSE:GE)). Prior to that, Ms. See held other senior finance positions and audit roles at various General Electric Company business units from 1997 to 2007. Ms. See received a Bachelor of Business Administration in Accounting from Idaho State University and is a Certified Public Accountant.

Joshua B. Marks, 41, joined our company in August 2015 and has been our Executive Vice President, Connectivity since April 2017. Mr. Marks previously served as our Senior Vice President, Operations Solutions from August 2015

through June 2016. From January 2011 to August 2015, Mr. Marks was the Chief Executive Officer and a member of the board of directors of Marks Systems, Inc. (d/b/a masFlight), an aviation big-data analytics company that he co-founded and that we acquired in August 2015. From February 2008 to December 2010, Mr. Marks was the Chief Financial Officer and a member of the board of directors of eJet Aviation Holdings, a provider of VIP aircraft maintenance services, and the Executive Director of the American Aviation Institute, a commercial aviation policy think-tank. From 2003 to 2008, Mr. Marks served as a senior executive of MAXjet Airways, a transatlantic premium airline he co-founded. Earlier in his career, Mr. Marks served as Associate Director of the George Washington University aviation institute and held key roles at two technology companies, Virtualis Systems (acquired by Allegiance Telecom) and VelociGen (acquired by SOA Software). Mr. Marks earned a BA from Harvard College and an MBA from Harvard Business School.

Walé Adepoju, 46, joined our company in July 2014 and has been our Executive Vice President, Media & Content since September 2016. Mr. Adepoju was our Chief Commercial Officer from May 2014 to August 2016. From September 2013 to April 2014, Mr. Adepoju was Chief Operating Officer of Advanced Inflight Alliance AG (“AIA”) (one of our predecessor companies)

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prior to our business combination with Row 44 and AIA in January 2013) and previously served as AIA's Chief Strategy Officer from April 2012 to August 2013. From May 2000 to April 2012, Mr. Adepoju served as Managing Director at IMDC Aviation Consulting. Prior to IMDC, Mr. Adepoju served as Director of Strategy at Spafax, which is affiliated with the advertising and public-relations company WPP PLC. Earlier in his career, Mr. Adepoju worked as an air transport analyst providing key investment advice on aerospace companies and products. Mr. Adepoju holds a degree in Manufacturing Engineering and a Masters in Air Transport Management from Cranfield University.

Stephen Ballas, 42, joined our company as General Counsel and Corporate Secretary in April 2016 and has been our Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary since September 2016. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Ballas was a Senior Vice President and Deputy General Counsel at CBRE Group, Inc. (NYSE: CBG) from July 2013 to April 2016. From July 2011 to July 2013, Mr. Ballas served as a Senior Counsel at CBRE Global Investors, which is CBRE Group's real estate investment management arm. He served as a Vice President at GSO Capital Partners, the credit-investment arm of The Blackstone Group, from 2010 to 2011, and as a Senior Counsel at the New York-based hedge fund TPG-Axon Capital from 2007 to 2010. Mr. Ballas was a corporate associate at the law firm of Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP from 2002 to 2007. Mr. Ballas holds a BA in Economics from Duke University and a JD from Georgetown Law School.

Board Leadership Structure and Role of the Board Chair

It is our Board's policy that a non-management independent director serves as the chairman of our Board at all times.

Our Board and our management believe that having a non-management Board Chair reinforces the independence of the board in its oversight of our business and affairs and is more conducive to objective evaluation and oversight of management's performance, increasing management accountability and improving the ability of the Board to monitor whether management's actions are in the best interests of our Company and our stockholders.

Currently, Mr. Shapiro serves as our Board Chair. In this capacity, he has the authority, in addition to other powers and responsibilities, to call and preside over Board meetings and to set meeting agendas.

Role of the Board and Its Committees in Risk Oversight

One of our Board's key functions is informed oversight of our risk management process. The Board currently administers the risk oversight function as a full board as well as through its committees, which address risks inherent in their respective areas of committee oversight. In particular, our Board is responsible for monitoring and assessing strategic risk exposure.

Our Audit Committee has the responsibility to consider and discuss our major financial risk exposures and the steps our management has taken to monitor and control these exposures, including guidelines and policies to govern the process by which risk assessment and management is undertaken. Our Audit Committee also monitors compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

Our Compensation Committee reviews and discusses the Company's compensation practices and the relationship among risk, risk management and compensation in light of the Company's objectives.

Our Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee assists the Board in managing the Company's overall enterprise risk by periodically assessing and responding as appropriate to risks that may arise in connection with the Company's governance structures and processes.

Meetings of the Board of Directors

Our Board met 10 times during 2016. During 2016, each Board member attended at least 75% of the aggregate number of meetings held for the Board and for the committees on which he served. Under the Board's Corporate Governance Guidelines, all Board members are expected to attend our annual stockholders' meetings. All of our then directors (other than Messrs. Epstein and Sagansky) attended our 2016 annual stockholders' meeting held in June 2016.

Independent Director Meetings

Our non-management directors generally meet in executive session, i.e., without management present each time that the Board convenes for a regularly scheduled meeting. Our Board Chair generally presides over executive sessions of our Board.

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Committees of the Board of Directors

Our Board has an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee and a Corporate Governance & Nominating Committee. (We refer to this latter committee from time to time as our “Governance Committee.”) The charter for each of our Board committees is posted on our website at www.globaleagle.com under “Investors—Governance.” The following table provides the current membership and the total number of meetings during 2016 for each of these Board committees.

Name	Audit	Compensation	Corporate Governance & Nominating
Edward L. Shapiro			X
Jeffrey E. Epstein			X
Stephen Hasker	X	X	
Jeffrey A. Leddy			
Robert W. Reding		X*	
Jeff Sagansky	X	X	
Harry E. Sloan			X*
Ronald Steger	X*		
Total meetings in 2016	8	4	3

* Committee Chair

Audit Committee – The responsibilities of our Audit Committee include:

• reviewing the Company’s audited annual financial statements and quarterly financial statements with management and our independent registered public accounting firm;

• appointing our independent registered public accounting firm, determining the compensation of our independent registered public accounting firm and pre-approving our engagement of the independent registered public accounting firm for audit and non-audit services to be performed by our independent registered public accounting firm and the related fees for those services;

• overseeing our independent registered public accounting firm;

• meeting with our independent registered public accounting firm to discuss our audit;

• reviewing with our independent registered public accounting firm and management the adequacy of our internal controls over financial reporting, and any significant findings and recommendations with respect to those controls;

• establishing procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints regarding internal accounting controls or auditing matters and, if applicable, submissions by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters;

• meeting periodically with management to review and assess our major financial risk exposures and the manner in which such risks are being monitored and controlled; and

• reviewing and approving all related party transactions.

Each member of our Audit Committee is financially literate. Two of our current Audit Committee members (Ronald Steger and Stephen Hasker) also qualify as an “audit committee financial expert” as defined in applicable SEC rules

because each of them meets the requirement for past employment experience in finance or accounting, has the requisite professional certification in accounting or has comparable experience.

Compensation Committee – Our Compensation Committee is responsible for overseeing matters relating to the compensation of our Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers and the administration of incentive-based and equity-based compensation plans. The functions of our Compensation Committee include:

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determining and reviewing, on an annual basis, our compensation philosophy and policies;

determining the compensation of our Chief Executive Officer (who is not present during that determination) and our other executive officers;

determining, or recommending to the Board for determination, the compensation of members of the Board and other committees thereof in connection with Board and committee service;

reviewing and discussing the “Compensation Discussion and Analysis” disclosure with management, recommending to the Board its inclusion in our annual proxy statement and preparing a report for inclusion in such proxy statement that certifies that the committee has discharged this duty;

administering our severance and incentive-based compensation for our executive officers and our equity-based plans established or maintained by us from time-to-time; and

reviewing our compensation practices and the relationship among risk, risk management and compensation in light of our objectives, including the design of compensation practices that would avoid encouraging excessive risk-taking.

Governance Committee – Our Governance Committee is responsible for overseeing the selection of persons to be nominated to serve on our Board and for assisting the Board in developing and ensuring compliance with our foundational and corporate governance policies and documents. The functions of our Governance Committee include:

- identifying and recommending to the Board individuals qualified to serve as directors of the Company;

advising our Board with respect to our Board’s composition, procedures and committees, including establishing criteria for annual performance evaluations of our Board committees and our Board;

advising our Board with respect to proposed changes to our certificate of incorporation, bylaws and corporate governance policies; and

advising our Board with respect to director communications with our stockholders.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

During 2016, none of the members of our Compensation Committee was an officer or employee of our Company. Jeff Sagansky served as our President from 2011 until 2013, as described above in this Item 10, and is a party to the amended and restated registration rights agreement described under Item 13 of this Form 10-K. Jeffrey A. Leddy, who became our CEO in February 2017, served on our Compensation Committee in 2016 but resigned from that role upon becoming our CEO.

No interlocking relationships exist between our Board or our Compensation Committee and the board of directors or the compensation committee of any other entity. None of our executive officers serves, or in the past year has served, as a member of the board of directors or compensation committee of any entity that has one or more executive officers serving on our Board or our Compensation Committee.

Director Nominations

Our Governance Committee has the responsibility of identifying, assessing and recommending potential director candidates to our Board. Potential candidates are generally interviewed by our Board Chair and the Chair of the Governance Committee prior to their nomination, and may be interviewed by other directors and members of senior management. The Governance Committee then meets to consider and approve the final candidates, and makes its recommendation to the Board for a candidate's appointment or election to the Board.

Our Governance Committee considers the following criteria when evaluating director candidates: (i) senior-level management and decision-making experience; (ii) a reputation for integrity and abiding by exemplary standards of business and professional conduct; (iii) ability to devote time and attention necessary to fulfill the duties and responsibilities of a director; (iv) a record of accomplishment in his or her respective fields, with leadership experience in a corporation or other complex organization, including government, educational and military institutions; (v) independence and the ability to represent all of our stockholders; (vi)

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compliance with legal and Nasdaq listing requirements; (vii) sound business judgment; (viii) reputation for candor and integrity; (ix) judgment, skills, geography and other measures to ensure that the Board as a whole reflects a range of viewpoints, backgrounds, skills, experience and expertise; and (x) the needs of the Board. Although the Governance Committee does not have a formal policy regarding diversity in making its recommendations, the Governance Committee respects that a board of directors should reflect diversity in background, education, business experience, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, skills, business relationships and associations and other factors that will contribute to the highest standards of governance of the Company, and reviews its effectiveness in achieving that diversity when assessing the composition of the Board from time to time.

The Governance Committee also considers candidates proposed by stockholders to be potential director nominees. There were no material changes in 2016 (and there have been no material changes in 2017) to the procedures by which stockholders may recommend nominees to our Board.

Code of Ethics

We have a Code of Ethics that applies to all of our employees, officers and directors, including those officers responsible for financial reporting. Our Code of Ethics is available on our website at www.globaleagle.com under “Investors - Governance.” Our Code of Ethics has been adopted to promote honest and ethical conduct and promote compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations. If we make any amendments to our Code of Ethics other than technical, administrative or other non-substantive amendments, or grant any waiver, including any implicit waiver, from a provision of the Code of Ethics applicable to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller or persons performing similar functions requiring disclosure under applicable SEC or Nasdaq rules, we will disclose the nature of such amendment or waiver on the Investor Relations section of our website.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our directors and executive officers, and beneficial owners of more than ten percent of a registered class of our equity securities, to file with the SEC initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of our common stock and other equity securities. Officers, directors and greater than ten percent stockholders are required by SEC regulation to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms that they file.

To our knowledge, based solely on a review of the copies of such reports furnished to us and written representations that no other reports were required during 2016, all Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to our officers, directors and greater than ten percent beneficial owners were complied with, except for the following:

a late Form 3 was filed on March 21, 2016 on behalf of Michael Zemetra, our former Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, reporting prior grants to him of 54,054 stock options and 18,919 of our restricted stock units on March 10, 2016;

- a late Form 4 was filed on March 21, 2016 on behalf of Harry Sloan reporting prior grants to him of 15,444 stock options and 5,405 of our restricted stock units;

a late Form 4 was filed on March 21, 2016 on behalf of Walé Adepoju reporting prior grants to him of 63,012 stock options and 22,054 of our restricted stock units;

a late Form 4 was filed on March 21, 2016 on behalf of David M. Davis, our former Chief Executive Officer, reporting prior grants to him of 169,884 stock options and 59,459 of our restricted stock units;

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a late Form 4 was filed on March 21, 2016 on behalf of Stephen Hasker reporting prior grants to him of 15,444 stock options and 5,405 of our restricted stock units;

a late Form 4 was filed on March 21, 2016 on behalf of Edward Shapiro reporting prior grants to him of 15,444 stock options and 5,405 of our restricted stock units;

a late Form 4 was filed on March 21, 2016 on behalf of Jay Itzkowitz, our former General Counsel, reporting prior grants to him of 47,876 stock options and 16,757 of our restricted stock units;

a late Form 4 was filed on March 21, 2016 on behalf of Jeffrey A. Leddy reporting prior grants to him of 15,444 stock options and 5,405 of our restricted stock units;

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a late Form 4 was filed on March 21, 2016 on behalf of Robert Reding reporting prior grants to him of 15,444 stock options and 5,405 of our restricted stock units;

a late Form 4 was filed on March 21, 2016 on behalf of Jeffrey Epstein reporting prior grants to him of 15,444 stock options and 5,405 of our restricted stock units;

a late Form 4 was filed on March 21, 2016 on behalf of Jeffrey Sagansky reporting prior sales by him of 2,504 shares, 51 shares and 1,421 shares, and grants to him of 15,444 stock options and 5,405 of our restricted stock units on March 10, 2016;

- a late Form 4 was filed on May 13, 2016 on behalf of Walé Adepoju reporting of 2,880 shares withheld for taxes due upon vest for one of his restricted stock unit grants and 1,429 shares withheld for taxes due upon vest for another of his restricted stock unit grants;

a late Form 4 was filed on May 13, 2016 on behalf of David M. Davis reporting 2,555 shares withheld for taxes due upon vest for one of his restricted stock unit grants;

a late Form 4 was filed on May 13, 2016 on behalf of Jay Itzkowitz reporting 524 shares withheld for taxes due upon vest for one of his restricted unit grants and 21,035 shares forfeited by him upon termination of his employment;

a late Form 4 was filed on March 21, 2016 on behalf of Michael Zemetra reporting 1,857 shares withheld for taxes due upon vest for one of his restricted unit grants and 535 shares withheld for taxes due upon vest for another one of his restricted stock unit grants; and

- a late Form 4 was filed on May 13, 2016 on behalf of Aditya Chatterjee, our former Chief Technology Officer, reporting 1,227 shares withheld for taxes due upon vest for one of his restricted stock unit grants and 443 shares withheld for taxes due upon vest for another one of his restricted stock unit grants.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Committee Report

The Compensation Committee has reviewed and discussed with management the following Compensation Discussion and Analysis contained in this Form 10-K. Based on this review and discussion, the Compensation Committee has recommended to the Board that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Respectfully submitted,

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

Robert W. Reding, Chair

Stephen Hasker

Jeff Sagansky

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The material in this report of the Compensation Committee is not “soliciting material,” is furnished to, but not deemed “filed” with, the SEC and is not deemed to be incorporated by reference in any filing of the Company under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language in any such filing.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

For 2016, our “named executive officers” (“NEOs”), as defined under SEC rules, included the following executive officers:

Name	Title
David M. Davis	Former Chief Executive Officer
Michael Zemetra	Former Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
Thomas Severson	Former Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Abel Avellan	Former President and Chief Strategy Officer
Walé Adepoju	Executive Vice President, Media & Content
Stephen Ballas	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

With respect to the foregoing NEOs:

Mr. Davis separated from the Company effective February 20, 2017. Our current CEO Jeffrey Leddy became our CEO effective February 21, 2017 and as such is not a NEO for 2016.

Mr. Zemetra separated from the Company effective August 31, 2016. Thomas Severson became our Executive Vice President and CFO effective August 24, 2016.

Mr. Severson separated from the Company effective February 20, 2017. Our current CFO, Paul Rainey, joined as our Executive Vice President and CFO effective April 3, 2017 and as such is not a NEO for 2016.

Mr. Avellan separated from the Company effective April 18, 2017.

Mr. Ballas joined as our Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary effective April 11, 2016.

Business Highlights

We have completed several acquisitions since our business combination with Row 44 and AIA in January 2013, and, as a result, our Company has grown and our executive compensation programs and philosophies have evolved over time. Throughout 2016, we continued to invest significant time and effort growing our businesses, continuing to add to our capabilities (organically and through additional acquisitions), and further defining our business strategy. Key accomplishments in fiscal year 2016 included:

We recorded revenue of \$530 million, net loss of \$113 million and Adjusted EBITDA of \$58 million, representing year-over-year increases of 24% for revenue and 15% for Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾.

We began the process to refinance our former credit facilities with a new \$500 million senior-secured term loan and a new \$85 million senior-secured revolving credit facility, which improved our balance sheet liquidity with a lower effective interest rate, and we closed on these new facilities in January 2017.

•

We acquired Emerging Markets Communications (“EMC”), a leading provider of connectivity to maritime and hard-to-reach land markets, in July 2016. The combination of our Company with EMC has created one of the largest providers of satellite-based connectivity in the world and enabled us to benefit from significant economies of scale and an enhanced global infrastructure covering the air, land and sea markets.

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See Exhibit 99.1 (“Reconciliation of GAAP Measure to (1) Non-GAAP Measure”) to this Form 10-K for a discussion of how we calculate Adjusted EBITDA and a reconciliation of net loss computed in accordance with GAAP to Adjusted EBITDA.

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Important Compensation Decisions for 2016

We believe that the compensation of our executive officers and employees should be closely tied to the performance of our Company so that their interests are aligned with those of our stockholders.

Despite management achieving several strategic accomplishments that position the Company well for the future, our Compensation Committee determined in April 2017 that, based on information available at the time, our expected 2016 financial results fell short of our internal targets for 2016 that we had established in early 2016. As such, our Compensation Committee determined that none of our NEOs for 2016 would receive an Annual Incentive Plan (“AIP”) cash bonus for fiscal year 2016, irrespective of our Company’s actual financial performance relative to those internal targets.

In fiscal year 2016, we introduced performance-based restricted stock units (“PSUs”) as a third grant-type in addition to stock options and time-based restricted stock units (“RSUs”). Our PSUs are awards representing a right to receive a specified number of shares of our common stock after the grant date subject to the achievement of pre-determined performance conditions, as determined by the Compensation Committee.

Compensation Policies and Practices

Independence	Our Board has a Compensation Committee that is 100% independent under Nasdaq and SEC rules. The Compensation Committee engages its own independent compensation consultant (currently FW Cook) and confirms each year that the consultant has no conflicts of interest and is independent.
No Hedging	We have a policy prohibiting all directors and employees from engaging in any hedging transactions with respect to our securities. This policy prohibits purchases of any financial instrument designed to permit a director, officer or employee to own our securities but without the full risks and rewards of ownership.
Compensation Clawback Policy	We have a “compensation clawback policy” that permits the company, subject to the discretion and approval of our Board, to recover cash-based and performance-based-equity incentive compensation paid to any current or former “Section 16 officer” if there is a restatement of our financial results in certain circumstances.
Director Stock Ownership Guidelines	We have Stock Ownership Guidelines for Outside Directors that require our outside directors to retain shares valued at three times their annual cash retainer for director service until they meet the required stock ownership threshold.
CEO Stock Ownership Guidelines	We have Stock Ownership Guidelines for our Chief Executive Officer that require our CEO to retain shares valued at three times his or her annual base salary until our CEO meets the required stock ownership threshold.
Equity Award Policy	We have an Equity Award Policy that is designed to maintain the integrity of our equity award process, including for the timing and value of awards. The Equity Award Policy sets the general timing of our annual equity grants and imposes stringent controls around those grants and around any award made outside of the normal annual equity grant cycle.
No “Single Trigger” Change in Control Payments	None of our currently employed NEOs has “single trigger” change in control payments or benefits (including automatic accelerated vesting of equity awards upon a change in control only).
No Tax Gross-Ups	We do not provide tax gross-ups to any of our NEOs.

Executive Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

We operate in highly competitive industries providing content and connectivity to the worldwide aviation, maritime and hard-to-reach land markets, which are characterized by frequent technological advances, rapidly changing market requirements, and the regular emergence of new market entrants. To succeed in this environment, we must continuously develop and refine new and existing products and services, devise new business models, and demonstrate an ability to quickly identify and capitalize on new business opportunities. To achieve these objectives, we need a highly-talented and seasoned team of business professionals. We believe that the compensation of our executive officers should be closely tied to the long-term performance and growth of our Company so that their interests are aligned with those of our stockholders. Consistent with this philosophy, the following core principles provide a framework for the Company's executive compensation philosophy:

to provide a competitive compensation package to attract and retain talented executives to manage and operate all aspects of our business;

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to reward the achievement of corporate and individual objectives that promote the growth and profitability of our business; and

to align the interests of our executive officers with those of our stockholders by providing both short-time incentive compensation (our AIP cash bonus program) and long-term incentive compensation (our equity program).

We strive to balance incentives that promote long-term, sustainable performance and to discourage inappropriate risk-taking. We believe that our metrics and targets for earning performance-based incentives, such as the revenue and Adjusted EBITDA targets for our AIP program in 2016, are consistent with our business objectives and our goal of increasing stockholder value over the long-term.

Roles of Our Board of Directors, Compensation Committee and Chief Executive Officer in Compensation Decisions

Our Compensation Committee is responsible for reviewing and approving compensation for all of our executive officers. This includes approving the goals and payouts under our AIP cash bonus program, target compensation opportunities and actual incentive-compensation payouts for the executive officers, all long-term incentive grant levels and terms as well as the design of compensation programs in which the executive officers participate. Our CEO recommends to the Compensation Committee the compensation packages for all of our executive officers (other than for the CEO), including base salary increases, AIP bonuses and equity and any other incentive awards.

In carrying out its responsibilities, the Compensation Committee considers a number of factors, including the following:

• our financial condition and available resources;

• an evaluation of the competitive market based on available data as well as the collective experience of the members of the Compensation Committee with other similar companies, as well as recommendations of the Committee's independent compensation consultant, FW Cook;

• the individual executive officer's experience and expertise; and

• the compensation levels of our other executive officers at that time.

Compensation Committee's Independent Compensation Consultant

Our Compensation Committee has (since Fall 2016) retained FW Cook, as its independent compensation consultant. FW Cook reports directly to our Compensation Committee, attends committee meetings and provides advice to the Committee Chair and the Committee. FW Cook prepares analyses for the Committee based on its review of market data that it believes to be relevant, including compensation levels at, and the financial performance of, a comparator group of companies identified for the relevant compensation period. FW Cook meets with the Committee and with management to solicit input on job scope, performance, retention issues and other factors that it views as relevant. FW Cook assists in the development of recommendations on compensation program design and pay opportunities for executive officers.

FW Cook has not provided any services for us other than the services that it provided to our Compensation Committee. Our Compensation Committee assessed the independence of FW Cook pursuant to, and based on the factors set forth in, SEC and Nasdaq rules, and determined no conflicts of interest exist in respect of its engagement of FW Cook.

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Compensation Benchmarking

In the second quarter of 2016, we reviewed and benchmarked our compensation practices that support our ability to retain and motivate our existing leadership talent and attract new leadership talent to our Company. This effort included a review of the competitiveness of our executive compensation practices in the global markets in which we compete for talent; the historical practices of the companies that we have acquired over the past several years; a review of the consistency of pay across our company; and an assessment of how our compensation programs support our short- and long-term business objectives.

For purposes of determining our compensation for our executive officers for 2016 (which compensation was initially established in Spring 2016), our comparator group included the following companies in our industries:

Broadsoft, Inc.	Comserve, Inc.
Conversant, LLC	Dolby Laboratories, Inc.
DTS, Inc.	Gogo Inc.
Harmonic, Inc.	Iridium Communications Inc.
LogMeIn, Inc.	RealD Inc.
RLJ Entertainment, Inc.	TiVo Corporation
Synchronoss Technologies, Inc.	

Our CEO utilized this comparator group in preparing his 2016 compensation proposals to the Compensation Committee in Spring 2016. Our Compensation Committee then considered this benchmarking information in reaching its determinations regarding the compensation of our executive officers for 2016.

In Fall 2016, following our EMC Acquisition and the substantial change in our company's size, scope and complexity due to that acquisition, FW Cook reviewed the prior comparator group and recommended changes to that group. Based on this review, our Compensation Committee determined that our new comparator group would be as set forth in the table below:

Avid Technologies, Inc.	Ixia
Calix Inc.	Netgear Inc.
CSG Systems, Inc.	ShoreTel, Inc.
Gogo Inc.	Silver Spring Networks, Inc.
GTT Communications, Inc.	Synchronoss Technologies, Inc. TiVo Corporation
Harmonic, Inc.	TiVo Corporation
IMAX Corporation	ViaSat Inc.
Infinera Corporation	Vonage Holdings Corp.
Iridium Communications Inc.	

FW Cook then provided a competitive analysis of target pay opportunities and incentive program design practices among the new comparator companies.

Our Compensation Committee considered this new benchmarking information in reaching its determinations regarding the changes to compensation for our former Chief Executive Officer in October 2016 and the introduction of PSUs into our annual equity grant program in October 2016. Our Compensation Committee also used this new comparator group as one of many points of reference in determining 2017 compensation opportunities for our executive officers.

Say-on-Pay Vote Result

At our 2016 annual meeting of stockholders, over 95% of the votes cast on our “say-on-pay” proposal were voted in favor of our compensation paid to our named executive officers for 2015. Our Board and our Compensation Committee reviewed these vote results when evaluating our executive compensation policies and decisions during 2016, and the Compensation Committee will continue to consider the results of our “say-on-pay” votes when making future compensation decisions for our executive officers.

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Elements of Executive Compensation

We believe the compensation packages of our NEOs for 2016 were consistent with our compensation objectives, as outlined in the following table. This table sets forth the key elements of the 2016 compensation provided to our NEOs for 2016, along with the primary objective associated with each element of compensation.

Compensation Element	Type	Primary Objective
Base salary	Fixed annual cash payment	Attract and retain high-performing and experienced leaders at a competitive level of salary.
Annual performance-based cash compensation (short-term “at-risk” cash incentive compensation) under our Annual Cash Incentive (AIP) Program	Variable annual cash bonus	Motivate and reward executives for achieving annual “Pre-Bonus Adjusted EBITDA” (described below) and/or revenue goals and the achievement of strategic goals at the Company, department and individual level
Long-term “at-risk” equity incentive compensation	Equity with multi-year vesting	Align the interests of our NEOs with stockholder interests, encourage the maximization of stockholder value and retain key executives over the long term.

Compensation Mix

For 2016, our Compensation Committee reviewed the comparator-group data described above and approved target levels and a mix of fixed and variable compensation for our executive officers. To tie our executive compensation programs to our performance, we weighted the targeted 2016 total compensation package more towards variable AIP and long-term equity incentives than towards fixed (i.e., base salary) compensation. The charts below show the target mix of each element of the total compensation package for (1) our former Chief Executive Officer for 2016 and (2) our former Chief Executive Officer together with the rest of our NEOs for 2016⁽¹⁾:

For 2016, Messrs. Avellan and Severson—who were new hires for us in 2016 as part of the EMC Acquisition—received large, up front (“front loader”) long-term equity incentive grants upon their commencement of employment with us. (1) This included an initial award of stock options and RSUs with the expectation that they would not receive any additional equity grants for the next several years. These charts reflect these “front loader” grants.

2016 Compensation Decisions

Base Salary

Base salaries for our executive officers are generally based on the scope of their responsibilities, historical job performance and individual experience. We also aim to set base salaries at levels generally comparable with those of executives in similar positions and with similar responsibilities at comparable companies as necessary to attract, retain and motivate those executive officers. Base salaries for our executive officers are reviewed at least annually, and may be further adjusted from time to time by the Compensation Committee.

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The table below shows the 2016 base salary (as of December 31, 2016) for each of our NEOs for 2016:

Name	Base Salary at Dec. 31, 2016 (\$)	Changes to Base Salary (if any) during 2016
David M. Davis	625,000	Increased from \$550,000 effective October 1, 2016.
Michael Zemetra	350,000	None.
Thomas Severson	350,000	Mr. Severson commenced employment with our company in July 2016 upon our acquisition of EMC and became our CFO on August 24, 2016. He did not receive any salary adjustment during the remainder of 2016.
Abel Avellan	350,000	Mr. Avellan commenced employment with our company in July 2016 upon our acquisition of EMC and did not receive any salary adjustment during the remainder of 2016.
Walé Adepoju	418,055	Increased from \$408,000 effective April 1, 2016.
Stephen Ballas	335,000	Mr. Ballas commenced employment with our company on April 11, 2016 and did not receive any salary adjustment during the remainder of 2016.

Annual Cash Incentive (“AIP”) Compensation

The annual incentive payouts for our NEOs for 2016 were determined as follows: (1) 40% on achievement against a “Pre-Bonus Adjusted EBITDA” target (i.e., the Company’s Adjusted EBITDA adding back any AIP bonus payments for that period) set in Spring 2016, but excluding EBITDA from acquisitions consummated in 2016, i.e., the EMC Acquisition, (2) 30% on achievement against a consolidated revenue target set in Spring 2016 (excluding revenue from acquisitions consummated in 2016, i.e., the EMC Acquisition), and (3) 30% on achievement (based on a performance rating scaled from “1” to “5,” with a rating of “4” constituting target level of performance) against Company and individual objectives identified for each NEO set in Spring 2016. In order for the Company to make any payouts under the AIP for 2016, the Company’s actual Pre-Bonus Adjusted EBITDA must have exceeded 80% of the target Pre-Bonus Adjusted EBITDA goal. Our executive officers had the opportunity to earn from 0% to 150% of their target AIP amounts based on actual achievement against the performance targets established for each of the three metrics.

The following table sets forth the full-year AIP bonus target (as a percentage of base salary and in dollar amount) for each of our NEOs for 2016 (and assumes no proration for employment start dates that occurred during 2016):

Name	2016 AIP Bonus Target (% of Salary)	2016 AIP Bonus Target (\$)
David M. Davis	100%	625,000
Michael Zemetra	75%	262,500
Thomas Severson	75%	262,500
Abel Avellan	75%	262,500
Walé Adepoju	75%	313,541
Stephen Ballas	50%	167,500

The following table sets forth the performance metrics (at target) under the AIP for 2016 and the relative weighting of those metrics in determining AIP bonuses for 2016:

Performance Metric	Weighting	Target (millions) (\$)
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Pre-Bonus Adjusted EBITDA	40%	66.5
Consolidated Revenue	30%	478.0
Company and Individual Strategic Goals	30%	Described below for each NEO

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The following table sets forth the strategic/individual goals for each of our NEOs for 2016:

Name	Strategic/Individual Goals
David M. Davis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onboard new clients, including major new connectivity customers • Continue global integration and organizational alignment • Pursue targeted M&A opportunities • Hire and develop internal key talent • Continue to enhance company-wide communication
Michael Zemetra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hire and develop key talent • Improve internal financial information delivery processes • Achieve cost reductions • Implementation and continued development of finance-system applications • Hire and develop internal key talent
Thomas Severson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve cost reductions • Complete Finance department reorganization and development • Execute on Maritime & Land Connectivity roadmap
Abel Avellan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaningful progress on the integration of the EMC business into Global Eagle • Implement a company-wide synergy program following the EMC acquisition • Retain key Media & Content customers and achieve new Media & Content customer wins • Improve overall Media & Content customer satisfaction
Walé Adepoju	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streamline content purchasing processes and delivery • Grow content distribution business • Diversify lab services offerings • Strengthen corporate governance framework and policies
Stephen Ballas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Legal and Compliance Department organization structure and processes • Development and execution of Compliance program

In April 2017, the Compensation Committee evaluated our Company's and executive officers' 2016 actual performance achievement as measured against the goals initially established for each of them. The Committee then considered the appropriate "actual" payout for our executive officers under the AIP for 2016. The goals, actual performance achievement and payouts for 2016 AIP compensation are shown in the table below. However, after considering our Company's expected performance results for 2016 based on information available at the time, the Compensation Committee determined that our performance fell below expectations and, accordingly, that our NEOs for 2016 would not receive any AIP payout for the 2016 performance year.

Performance Metric	Weighting	Goal at Target (millions) (\$)	Actual Performance (millions) (\$)	Actual Payout as a % of Goal	Actual Payout as a % of Target
Pre-Bonus Adjusted EBITDA	40%	66.5	Not calculated ⁽¹⁾	—%	—%
Consolidated Revenue	30%	478.0	Not calculated ⁽¹⁾	—%	—%
Company and Individual Strategic Goals	30%	Described Above	Not calculated ⁽¹⁾	(1)	(1)
Minimum Funding Threshold for AIP	\$53.2 million (i.e., 80% of Pre-Bonus Adjusted EBITDA)				

Target of \$66.5 million)

Our Compensation Committee determined that none of our 2016 NEOs would receive an AIP cash bonus for fiscal (1) year 2016, irrespective of our Company's actual financial performance and the NEO's performance against his Company and individual strategic goals.

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Long-Term Incentive Compensation (Equity-Based)

We currently utilize stock options, RSUs and PSUs to reward long-term performance. We believe that providing a meaningful portion of an executive's total compensation package in the form of equity awards vesting over multi-year periods aligns the long-term incentives of our executive officers with the interests of our stockholders. Our equity award program takes into consideration our pool of shares available for grant under our equity plans, the rate at which we deplete our pool of shares available for grant, our annual equity usage rates and corresponding levels of dilution to our stockholders resulting from such awards.

Time-Vesting Stock Options and Restricted Stock Units

In March 2016, the Compensation Committee approved long-term incentive grants for our NEOs for 2016 under our equity grant program that included a mix of "time-vesting" non-qualified stock options and RSUs. With respect to our "time-vesting" non-qualified stock options, 25% of the shares underlying such options generally vest on the first anniversary of the "vesting commencement date" (which is generally the date of grant) and the balance generally vests in equal monthly installments over the following 36 months (subject to continuous service on each vesting date). Our "time-vesting" RSUs generally vest in four equal annual installments with the first installment vesting on the first anniversary of the vesting commencement date and the remaining installments vesting annually thereafter (subject to continuous service on each vesting date).

Prior to June 2016, the Company's practice was generally to grant a large, one-time "front loader" award of stock options and RSUs upon hiring a new executive officer, with the expectation that no additional grants would be made for the next several years. However, in June 2016, the Compensation Committee transitioned to an annual grant program for all employees (including for recent hires) to align the executive team, mitigate variability across executive officers in equity grant prices (including across exercise prices on options) and provide stronger continuous executive retention.

Total Shareholder Return Performance-Based Restricted Stock Units

In October 2016, the Compensation Committee approved the terms of a new relative Total Shareholder Return ("TSR") PSU for issuance under the Company's existing Amended and Restated 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2013 Equity Plan"). The Compensation Committee implemented the new PSU program to incorporate into our ongoing long-term incentive program a long-term "performance-based" incentive instrument with vesting tied to our multi-year stock-price performance. The PSUs vest based on the Company's TSR relative to the TSR of the constituents of the Russell 2000 Index over a three-year performance period commencing on the grant date. Vesting is further subject to the recipient's continuous employment through the third anniversary of the grant date. The Company granted the PSUs as a "target" number of PSUs, with the actual number of PSUs later vesting to be based on the Company's relative TSR percentile ranking versus the constituents of the Russell 2000 as measured at the end of the performance period, as follows:

TSR Percentile Ranking	Share Payout as a % of Target PSUs*
80 th Percentile or Greater	150% (Maximum)
60 th Percentile	100% (Target)
30 th Percentile or Less	0%

*Payout percentage linearly interpolated for performance between the 30th and 60th percentiles and between the 60th and 80th percentiles.

The table below shows the value of RSUs, stock options and PSUs awarded to our NEOs for 2016:

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Name	Restricted Stock Units (\$)	Stock Options (\$)	PSU (at Target) (\$)	2016
				Aggregate Long-Term Incentive Total (\$)
David M. Davis	550,000	550,000	462,500	1,562,500
Michael Zemetra	175,000	175,000	None	350,000
Thomas Severson	672,800	648,000	None	1,320,800
Abel Avellan ⁽¹⁾	3,613,500	1,395,000	None	5,008,500
Walé Adepoju	204,000	517,000 ⁽²⁾	167,500	888,500
Stephen Ballas	406,250	406,250	134,000	946,500

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*Dollar amounts in table above reflect grant-date fair value, except for the PSUs which reflect grant date value as determined by the Compensation Committee.

Mr. Avellan's equity was granted pursuant to the Company's 2016 Inducement and Retention Stock Plan for EMC Employees (the "EMC Inducement Equity Plan") that the Board established in connection with the EMC Acquisition. (1) The purpose of the EMC Inducement Equity Plan was to provide equity awards as an inducement to legacy EMC employees to enter into employment or continue their employment with the Company upon our consummation of the EMC Acquisition and to promote the success and enhance the value of the Company by linking the personal interests of those recipients to those of the Company's stockholders.

Mr. Adepoju received two grants of stock options (to purchase our common stock) in 2016 (totaling \$517,000 in (2) aggregate grant-date fair value), consisting of (1) a grant in March 2016 with a grant date fair value equal to \$204,000 and (2) a grant in October 2016 with a grant date fair value equal to \$313,000.

As described above, the Company's practice prior to June 2016 was to grant a large, one-time "front loader" award of stock options and RSUs upon hiring a new executive, with the expectation that no additional grants would be made for the next several years. Messrs. Severson and Avellan received their "front loader" equity awards on their employment commencement dates with the Company following the EMC Acquisition, and therefore did not receive any PSUs when granted in October 2016. Mr. Zemetra's employment with the Company had already terminated at the time the Compensation Committee determined to grant PSUs in October 2016, and therefore he did not receive any PSUs.

2017 Events and Compensation Decisions Regarding 2016 NEOs

David M. Davis

On February 17, 2017, Mr. Davis's employment as the Company's Chief Executive Officer and service as a member of the Company's Board terminated.

Because we treated the separation as an involuntary termination without cause, Mr. Davis received a severance payment in the form of a one-time cash payment equal to \$1,094,000 (175% of his then-current annual base salary). This amount equaled his contractual severance entitlement under his employment agreement. Given that we had completed the 2016 performance year but not yet paid or determined 2016 AIP cash bonuses at the time of Mr. Davis's separation, the Committee determined it was appropriate to provide him his 2016 AIP bonus if and when paid for the 2016 performance year and as calculated under the AIP. As described above however, our Compensation Committee subsequently determined in April 2017 not to award any of our executive officers AIP cash bonuses for the 2016 performance year, and so Mr. Davis ultimately did not receive any 2016 AIP bonus. The Committee also agreed to reimburse Mr. Davis for up to \$10,000 for his outside legal expenses incurred in negotiating his separation agreements with the Company.

On February 20, 2017, we also entered into a consulting agreement with Mr. Davis pursuant to which Mr. Davis agreed to provide consulting and advisory services to the Company for three months following his separation date. Further, that agreement provided that any equity held by Mr. Davis would continue to vest until the termination date of the consulting period. Mr. Davis ceased providing consulting services to us in May 2017.

The Company also agreed to provide Mr. Davis up to one year following the end of that consulting period to exercise any stock options vested through the completion of such consulting period.

Tom Severson

On February 20, 2017, Mr. Severson's employment as the Company's Chief Financial Officer terminated. Because we treated the separation as an involuntary termination without cause, Mr. Severson received severance in the form of continued payments of his salary for 12 months following his separation on regular paycheck dates. This amount equaled his contractual severance entitlement under his employment agreement, without further enhancement. Also, as required by his employment agreement, we agreed to provide him his 2016 AIP bonus if and when paid for the 2016 performance year and as calculated under the AIP. As described above, however, our Compensation Committee subsequently determined in April 2017 not to award any of our executive officers AIP bonuses for the 2016 performance year, and so Mr. Severson ultimately did not receive any 2016 AIP bonus.

All of Mr. Severson's unvested options and restricted stock units were immediately forfeited upon his separation from the Company.

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Wale Adepoju

In connection with the Company's annual merit increase assessment process for all employees, on April 28, 2017, the Compensation Committee approved an increase to Mr. Adepoju's salary to \$428,506 (from \$418,055), effective April 1, 2017. On that same date, the Compensation Committee granted Mr. Adepoju a one-time cash retention bonus of \$185,000, to be paid in three equal installments on June 30, 2017, September 30, 2017 and December 30, 2017.

As noted above, also in April 2017, our Compensation Committee determined not to award any of our executive officers AIP cash bonuses for the 2016 performance year, and so Mr. Adepoju did not receive any 2016 AIP bonus.

Stephen Ballas

On April 28, 2017, the Compensation Committee approved an increase to Mr. Ballas's salary to \$350,000 (from \$335,000) effective April 1, 2017, and approved an increase to Mr. Ballas's AIP cash bonus target to 75% (from 50%) of his base salary for the 2017 (and future) performance years. On that same date, the Compensation Committee granted Mr. Ballas a one-time cash retention bonus of \$115,000, to be paid in three equal installments on June 30, 2017, September 30, 2017 and December 30, 2017.

As noted above, also in April 2017, our Compensation Committee determined not to award any of our executive officers AIP cash bonuses for the 2016 performance year, and so Mr. Ballas did not receive any 2016 AIP bonus.

Michael Zemetra

On August 22, 2016, Michael Zemetra submitted his notice of resignation as our Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, with the resignation to be effective on August 31, 2017. In connection therewith, the Company and Mr. Zemetra entered into a Release and Transition Services Agreement dated August 25, 2016, pursuant to which the Company agreed to pay Mr. Zemetra a lump-sum cash payment of \$388,522, consisting of (a) a discretionary bonus of \$358,636 and (b) a transition services fee of \$29,886 for his provision of consulting services to the Company through September 30, 2016. In addition, the Company granted Mr. Zemetra until August 31, 2017 the opportunity to exercise any vested Company stock options that he held as of August 31, 2016.

Abel Avellan

On April 18, 2017, Abel Avellan submitted his notice of resignation as our President and Chief Strategy Officer, effective on the date of that notice. In connection with Mr. Avellan's resignation, the Company and Mr. Avellan entered into a Consulting Agreement dated April 19, 2017 (the "Consulting Agreement"). Under the Consulting Agreement, the Company agreed to pay Mr. Avellan a fee of \$15,000 per month for his consulting services to the Company, with Mr. Avellan dedicating 50% of his working hours to providing these services. The consulting term commenced on April 19, 2017 and terminated in November 2017. Vesting on Mr. Avellan's unvested equity of the Company that he held on his employment resignation date continued for the duration of the period in which he provided consulting services, as if Mr. Avellan remained an employee of the Company during that period.

As noted above, in April 2017, our Compensation Committee determined not to award any of our executive officers AIP cash bonuses for the 2016 performance year, and so Mr. Avellan did not receive any 2016 AIP bonus.

Additional Elements of Our Compensation Program

☞ "Single Trigger" Change in Control Payments – We do not have any agreements or plans with our currently employed executive officers that provide for "single trigger" change in control payments or benefits (i.e., automatic

accelerated vesting of equity awards upon a change of control only). In the event of a change of control of the Company prior to July 27, 2017, Mr. Avellan—our former President & Chief Strategy Officer—would have received automatic accelerated vesting of his equity awards upon a termination without cause or for good reason pursuant to this employment agreement, which he negotiated for as part of the Company’s acquisition of EMC. But Mr. Avellan separated from our company on April 18, 2017, so this provision is no longer applicable.

Executive Severance Plan – In April 2017, the Compensation Committee approved a new Change in Control and Severance Plan for Senior Management (our “Executive Severance Plan”), in which all of our executive officers (including all currently employed 2016 NEOs) now participate. The Compensation Committee adopted the Executive Severance Plan because it believes that the Executive Severance Plan is reflective of current compensation practices and trends and will help ensure retention and continuity of our executive officers. The Compensation Committee further believes that the Executive Severance Plan is essential to recruiting, retaining and developing high-quality executive talent in a competitive job market because it provides protection to the executive officer if the Company does not retain him or her in certain circumstances. Participants

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under the Executive Severance Plan are eligible to receive (i) severance benefits upon a qualifying termination of employment, including enhanced benefits for a qualifying termination that occurs within a window period surrounding a change in control of the Company, and (ii) accelerated and continued vesting in respect of equity awards held by them if they are terminated without cause. For a description